



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

World Heritage

43 COM

WHC/19/43.COM/19

Paris, 10 July 2019

Original: English

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

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

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Forty-third session

**Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
30 June – 10 July 2019**

**Decisions adopted
during the 43rd session
of the World Heritage Committee
(Baku, 2019)**

**Part 2
(Decisions 43 COM 8 to 43 COM 17)**

8. Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger

8. Nomination Process

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8,*
2. *Recalling Decision 42 COM 8 adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),*
3. *Reaffirming the overriding necessity to continue to work towards bringing greater convergence between the decisions taken by the Committee and the recommendations of the Advisory Bodies;*
4. *Expresses its appreciation for the work of the ad-hoc Working Group, the experts that have participated to the Tunis Meeting, the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre for their work on the ongoing reflection on the revision of the nomination process;*
5. *Also recalling that the Operational Guidelines set out the conditions for inscription on the World Heritage List, strongly reiterates that only meeting criteria is not enough to warrant inscription, as to be deemed of Outstanding Universal Value a site must also meet the conditions of integrity (and authenticity) and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding, as outlined in paragraph 78 of the Operational Guidelines;*
6. *Recalling Decision 35 COM 12B, requests States Parties to refrain from providing additional information regarding nominations after the deadlines indicated in the Operational Guidelines, as this information is not able to be evaluated by the Advisory Bodies;*
7. *Taking note of the discussions during the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee concerning the referral mechanism, requests the review of the referral procedure and its application be included for examination in the framework of the ongoing reflection on the revision of the nomination process;*
8. *Recommends that consideration is given to using the opportunity of the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention in 2022 to undertake a reflection on the Global Strategy.*

8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2019, in conformity with the Operational Guidelines

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8A.Rev,*
2. *Stressing the importance of the process of revision and updating of Tentative Lists, as a tool for regional harmonisation of the World Heritage List and long-term planning of its development;*

3. Encourages States Parties to seek as early as possible upstream advice from the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies during the development or revision of their Tentative Lists as appropriate;
4. Takes note of the Tentative Lists presented in Annexes 2 and 3 of this document.

8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List

I. CHANGES TO NAMES OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the Golden Temple of Dambulla as proposed by the Sri Lankan authorities. The name of the property becomes **Rangiri Dambulla Cave Temple** in English and **Temple troglodyte de Rangiri Dambulla** in French.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B,
2. Approves the name change to the Kiev. Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kiev-Pechersk Lavra as proposed by the Ukrainian authorities. The name of the property becomes **Kyiv: Saint-Sophia Cathedral and Related Monastic Buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra** in English and **Kyiv : Cathédrale Sainte-Sophie et ensemble des bâtiments monastiques et Laure de Kyiv-Petchersk** in French.

II. EXAMINATION OF NOMINATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL SITES

A. NATURAL SITES

A.1. ASIA - PACIFIC

A.1.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I), China** on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (x)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I) is situated in the largest intertidal wetland system in the world and one of the most biologically diverse. The property is an irreplaceable and indispensable hub for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, which spans some 20 countries across two hemispheres from the Arctic to South-East Asia and Australasia. The global importance of the wider coastal area is evidenced by several Ramsar sites, some of which fully or partially overlap with components of the property. Thus, this property is a globally significant example of the shared natural heritage embodied in migratory birds.

The two components of the property are both along the coast of the Yellow Sea: 1) YS1- the Jiangsu Dafeng National Nature Reserve, the southern section and Dongsha Experimental Zone of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve and the Tiaozini area (totalling 173,110 ha including a buffer zone of 28,271); and 2) YS-2 the middle section of Jiangsu Yancheng National Nature Reserve (95,589 ha including a buffer zone of 51,785). The total area of the two components is 188,643 ha plus a buffer zone of 80,056 ha. The two components are about 30 kilometers apart, separated by the Dafeng Port and surrounding areas with dense human activity.

Human activity has transformed some of the tidal wetlands and there is need for measures to halt major threats and restore key migratory bird habitats.

The intertidal wetlands of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf span three countries: China, North Korea and the Republic of Korea. In each country, the wetlands support crucial habitats for birds migrating along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Further national and transnational serial nominations, and/or extensions will strengthen the Outstanding Universal Value of this property.

Criterion (x): Biodiversity and threatened species

'Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)' supports some 680 species of vertebrates, including an estimated 415 species of birds, 26 species of mammals, 9 species of amphibians, 14 species of reptiles, 216 species of fish, as well as 165 species of zoobenthos. The property's tidal flats are of exceptional importance for the conservation of the world's migratory birds, supporting internationally significant numbers of migratory bird species, including Critically Endangered, Endangered and other IUCN Red List species. The Phase I tidal flats are significant for more than 10% of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway populations and provide critical habitat for two of the world's rarest migratory birds – the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper and the Endangered Nordmann's Greenshank, which depend on the tidal flats for their continued survival. The tidal flats also provide important migratory habitat for the Endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, Oriental Stork, Red-crowned Crane and Great Knot; the Vulnerable Chinese Egret, Dalmatian Pelican, Swan Goose, Relict Gull and Saunders's Gull; and several Near Threatened migratory bird species, including the Red Knot, Asian Dowitcher, Black-tailed Godwit, Eurasian Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit, Reed Parrotbill, Curlew Sandpiper, Greater Sand Plover, Lesser Sand Plover and Ruddy Turnstone. Other migratory bird that utilise the property include the Eurasian Oystercatcher, Pied Avocet, Grey Plover, Kentish plover, Far Eastern Curlew, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Red-necked Stint, Sanderling, Dunlin, Terek Sandpiper, Saunders's Gull and Common Tern.

Integrity

The property underpins the viability of the central hub of East Asian-Australasian Flyway, one of the world's most important flyways and arguably the most fragile. Large aggregations of birds depend on the coast as a stop-over, moulting, staging, wintering, foraging or breeding grounds. The two components of the property include clear boundaries for adequate protection of birds when they are on-site. The property

comprises large tracts of mudflats, beaches and other key stopover habitats for migrating birds. The intertidal mudflats, marshes and shallow waters are exceptionally productive and provide spawning and nursery habitat for many fish and crustacean species. In particular, the intertidal mudflats attract a high diversity and enormous number of resident and migratory birds. The main body of the marine deposition plain and mudflat was formed before 1855, when the Yellow River changed its course. This intertidal mudflat is still mainly in the process of accumulation owing to marine hydrological processes, which have shaped the crucial habitat for migratory birds, including the threatened species listed above. Large rivers (including the Yellow River, Yangtze River, Yalu River, Liao River, Luan River, and Hai River) continuously discharge sediments into the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, accumulating to form a series of different habitat types such as mudflats, beaches, and swamps, providing habitats for various migratory birds. These globally important habitats maintain the extraordinary bird biodiversity on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, as well as the high diversity of other species from phytoplankton to marine mammals.

Protection and management requirements

The two components are both state-owned and fully legally protected by law. “Ecological Red Lines”, designated by the Government of China, identify the natural coastline proposed for retention. Resource use and access in the coastal areas is severely restricted. YS-1 and YS-2 have the protection status of National Nature Reserves (with the exception of the Tiaozini area). Some fishing and harvesting rights are allocated to local resource users in shallow nearshore waters, including mudflats. All public facilities and infrastructure are publicly owned and the control of natural resources is publicly administered. National and provincial laws and regulations protecting the property include: the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Environmental Protection Law, the Forest Law, the Marine Environment Protection Law, the Regulations on Nature Reserves and the Regulations of Jiangsu Province on Wetland Protection and Tourism. The wetland parks and reserves of the Tiaozini area are protected by the provincial wetland conservation regulation of 2013 and will be consolidated into the Yancheng National Nature Reserve.

Most tourism is physically separated from the protected areas and limited to visitor centres. A fenced area has been established for breeding of the Milu Deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*), a culturally important species, for which attempts are being made to re-establish in the wild.

Future planning and management for each of the components of the property need to ensure that there are no unacceptable negative effects of development on biodiversity and threatened species, including any negative effects of tourism (which should be appropriately scaled and low impact), wind turbines, pollution (including noise pollution), land reclamation, and infrastructure development.

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property will be enhanced by the State Party: (1) finalising its proposed serial nomination to include the additional 14 sites proposed for Phase II, and (2) working with other States Parties in the Flyway in relation to the potential for future transboundary serial nominations, and/or extensions. These actions have the potential for the habitat needs and patterns of use of migratory birds across the wider Yellow Sea region to be better reflected through World Heritage inscription.

4. Underlines the global conservation significance of the East Asian Australasian Flyway (EAFF) and the critical importance of the Yellow Sea region habitat for the survival of many species of migratory shorebirds;
5. Notes that the decision to inscribe the property is made on the understanding that the State Party is in agreement with the following requests of the Committee, which should be implemented in time for consideration at the 47th session of the Committee in 2023 in order to address fully the requirements of the Operational Guidelines:

- a) *Submit a single Phase 2 nomination that includes all the additional components of the proposed serial listing as a whole, in order to reflect the full range of natural wealth and diversity of the ecoregion and to meet integrity requirements,*
 - b) *Support the Phase 2 nomination by a comprehensive and detailed overview and analysis of priority conservation areas in the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf, including the fourteen additional areas identified in the Phase 1 nomination, fully taking into account ecosystem and habitat diversity of the coastal system, proposed boundaries, values (including species occurrence, abundance and conservation status), threats, integrity, protection and management,*
 - c) *Confirm, with appropriate support from peer-reviewed literature, the specific presence of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value within the boundaries of the Phase 2 nomination and their relationship to the inscribed property, including the presence and size of populations of any endemic and threatened species, and of globally significant migratory bird species,*
 - d) *Clearly demonstrate that the integrity of all natural attributes contributing to the stated Outstanding Universal Value can be conserved within each of the component parts of the series, and include a map indicating which areas of the nominated property are in a natural state, and which have been, or are being, restored,*
 - e) *Ensure that there are no unacceptable negative effects of development on the attributes of conservation significance in each of the components of the nominated property, including any negative effects of wind turbines, pollution (including noise pollution), land reclamation and infrastructure development, and*
 - f) *Provide evidence of effective coordination of management of the entire serial property including planning for any increasing tourism demand, including the development of appropriately scaled and low impact tourism in the property;*
6. *Notes with appreciation the confirmed commitment demonstrated by the State Party and local authorities to protecting the Tiaozini area of the Yellow Sea, as an integral part of the inscribed property;*
 7. *Encourages all related States Parties in the Flyway to cooperate with each other, in relation to the potential for future transboundary serial nominations, and/or extensions, that more fully reflect the habitat needs and patterns of use of migratory birds along the East Asian Australasian Flyway;*
 8. *Requests IUCN to closely cooperate with the State Party to ensure that the future nomination can satisfy the requirements provided in Paragraph 5 and the target in Paragraph 7.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Recalling Decision **30 COM 8B.24** adopted at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006),*
3. *Inscribes the **Hyrceanian Forests, Islamic Republic of Iran**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ix)**;*
4. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Hyrcanian Forests form a green arc of forest, separated from the Caucasus to the west and from semi-desert areas to the east: a unique forested massif that extends from south-eastern Azerbaijan eastwards to the Golestan Province, in Iran. The Hyrcanian Forests World Heritage property is situated in Iran, within the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests ecoregion. It stretches 850 km along the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and covers around 7 % of the remaining Hyrcanian forests in Iran.

The property is a serial site with 15 component parts shared across three Provinces (Gilan, Mazandaran and Golestan) and represents examples of the various stages and features of Hyrcanian forest ecosystems. Most of the ecological characteristics which characterize the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forests are represented in the property. A considerable part of the property is in inaccessible steep terrain. The property contains exceptional and ancient broad-leaved forests which were formerly much more extensive however, retreated during periods of glaciation and later expanded under milder climatic conditions. Due to this isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic species of flora, contributing to the high ecological value of the property and the Hyrcanian region in general.

Criterion (ix): *The property represents a remarkable series of sites conserving the natural forest ecosystems of the Hyrcanian Region. Its component parts contain exceptional broad-leaved forests with a history dating back 25 - 50 million years ago, when such forests covered most parts of the Northern Temperate region. These huge ancient forest areas retreated during Quaternary glaciations and later, during milder climate periods, expanded again from these refugia. The property covers most environmental features and ecological values of the Hyrcanian region and represents the most important and key environmental processes illustrating the genesis of those forests, including succession, evolution and speciation.*

The floristic biodiversity of the Hyrcanian region is remarkable at the global level with over 3,200 vascular plants documented. Due to its isolation, the property hosts many relict, endangered, and regionally and locally endemic plant species, contributing to the ecological significance of the property, and the Hyrcanian region in general. Approximately 280 taxa are endemic and sub-endemic for the Hyrcanian region and about 500 plant species are Iranian endemics.

The ecosystems of the property support populations of many forest birds and mammals of the Hyrcanian region which are significant on national, regional and global scales. To date, 180 species of birds typical of broadleaved temperate forests have been recorded in the Hyrcanian region including Steppe Eagle, European Turtle Dove, Eastern Imperial Eagle, European Roller, Semicollared Flycatcher and Caspian Tit. Some 58 mammal species have been recorded across the region, including the iconic Persian Leopard and the threatened Wild Goat.

Integrity

The component parts of the property are functionally linked through the shared evolutionary history of the Caspian Hyrcanian mixed forest ecoregion and most have good ecological connectivity through the almost continuous forest belt in the whole Hyrcanian forest region. Khoshk-e-Daran, is the only component that is isolated, however it still benefits from a high level of intactness and contributes to the overall value of the series. Each component part contributes distinctively to the property's Outstanding Universal Value and the components together sustain the long-term viability of the key species and ecosystems represented across the Hyrcanian region, as well as the evolutionary processes which continue to shape these forests over time.

Several component parts have suffered in the past from lack of legal protection, and continue to be negatively impacted to some extent by seasonal grazing and wood collection. The sustainable management of these uses is a critical issue for the long-term

preservation of the site's integrity and it will require strong ongoing attention by the State Party.

Protection and management requirements

All component parts of the property are state owned and strictly protected by national legislation. In the case of protected areas through the Nature Conservation Law and for areas outside of the protected areas by Iran's Heritage Law. It will be important to align the boundaries of the existing protected areas to those of the property following inscription on the World Heritage List so as to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the site as a whole.

The management of the property's components is under the responsibility of three national agencies, the Iranian Forests, Range, Watershed and Management Organization (FRWO), Department of Environment (DoE) and the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO). A National Steering Committee is in place to ensure coordination across the series as a whole. This mechanism will need to be maintained in order to guarantee comprehensive management of the site into the future, based on a common vision and supported by adequate funding. Each component part has a management plan however, a "Master Management Plan" for the whole property is also a long term requirement. The national and component specific plans should be maintained, developed and updated regularly together by the responsible management institutions, in cooperation with ministries, universities and NGOs.

Public access and use of the area is legally regulated and logging, grazing, hunting and most other uses that may potentially impact the property are strictly prohibited within all component parts. Vehicle access and other uses and activities that may potentially impact the property are also either forbidden or strictly regulated. However, enforcement of access and use regulations is not always effective and requires strengthening. Particular attention is required to maintain and enhance where possible, ecological connectivity between components and to ensure effective regulation of seasonal grazing and wood collection.

5. Takes note of the potential for this property to also meet criterion (x), and recommends the State Party to undertake significant further work to complete species inventories and confirm species composition and population conservation status within each of the components, and to consider submitting a re-nomination of the property if the further studies confirm the relevant values are sufficient to meet criterion (x);
6. Requests the State Party to align the boundaries of the existing protected areas to those of the World Heritage property in the near future in order to harmonize and streamline the management and protection regime across the site as a whole;
7. Also requests the State Party to adopt fully the Master Management Plan for the property as a whole by 2022, and to assure adequate funding is provided, and that comprehensive and detailed measures are in place to:
 - a) Foster collaborative and participatory approaches to managing the property which respect rights, traditional practices and customs,
 - b) Work collaboratively with local people to sustainably regulate grazing activities and seasonal/permanent settlements within all component parts, and minimize discernible negative impacts from grazing within the buffer zones,
 - c) Develop a comprehensive plan on sustainable tourism for the property as a whole, especially in the Golestan National Park, including options to improve access as a means to develop ecologically sustainable tourism,
 - d) Rationalize the forest road access system within all components to strictly limit vehicular access to site management activities, research and emergency responses;

8. *Further requests* the State Party to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), consistent with the guidance of the IUCN Advice Note on World Heritage Environmental Assessment, on the proposed upgrading of the existing road in the Golestan National Park with a view to replacing the existing highway, and to provide a copy of this EIA for review by the World Heritage Centre and IUCN on completion, and prior to any decision to proceed with road upgrading;
9. *Encourages* the States Parties of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Azerbaijan to consider options for further serial and transboundary extension of the property to include other areas in Azerbaijan of internationally significant conservation value, taking into account Decision **30 COM 8B.24**.

A.1.2. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined* Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. *Recalling* Decisions **39 COM 8B.5** and **40 COM 8B.11** adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) sessions respectively,
3. *Noting* the efforts of the State Party to address the matters identified by the Committee at its 39th and 40th sessions;
4. *Taking note* of the technical agreement reached by the State Parties of Thailand and Myanmar on the delineation of the boundary of the nominated area based on the Technical Meeting between the two concerned States Parties held in Bangkok on 25 and 26 April 2019;
5. *Also taking note* of the progress made by the State Party on the adoption of legislation aimed at addressing the concerns of the rights and livelihoods of the local communities including the Karen within the Kaeng Krachen National Park;
6. *Refers* the nomination of **Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex, Thailand**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) *revise* the boundaries of the property based on agreement between the States Parties of Thailand and Myanmar;
 - b) *prepare and submit* a revised comparative analysis demonstrating that the reduced area of the nominated property would be sufficient to meet criterion (x), including the related conditions of integrity, protection and management,
 - c) *demonstrate* that all concerns have been resolved, in full consultation with the local communities, in accordance with paragraph 123 of the Operational Guidelines;
7. *Encourages* the ongoing dialogue between the State Party and the Advisory Body and *recommends* that the State Party invites an IUCN Advisory mission to assist in the preparation of the additional information requested under paragraph 6;
8. *Also encourages* the States Parties of Thailand and Myanmar to work in partnership on future biological connectivity opportunities and collaborative efforts on conservation between the nominated property and the proposed protected area in Myanmar, in accordance with paragraph 6 above.

A.2. EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

A.2.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.6

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes the **French Austral Lands and Seas, France**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (vii), (ix) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located between the 37th and 50th parallels south, the French Austral Lands and Seas comprise the largest of the rare emerged lands of the southern Indian Ocean, including Crozet Archipelago, the Kerguelen Islands and Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands. Because of their oceanographic and geomorphological features, their waters are extremely productive and form the basis of a rich and diverse food web. This 'oasis' in the middle of the Southern Sea supports one of the world's highest concentrations and diversities of marine birds and mammals. The grandiose volcanic landscapes that harbour this wild and abundant nature give this site its exceptional character.

Because of its huge size – more than 672 000 km² –, this site contains a high representation of the biodiversity of the Southern Ocean and protects the ecological processes that are essential for these species to thrive. For this reason, the territory plays a key role in the health of oceans worldwide, particularly in the regulation of the carbon cycle.

As a result of their great distance from centres of human activities, the French Austral Lands and Seas are very well preserved showcases of biological evolution and therefore unique areas for scientific research, particularly for long-term monitoring of populations of marine birds and mammals and for the study of the effects of global change. Aware of this exceptional heritage, the authority of the French Austral Lands and Seas, through the nature reserve and with the commitment of the scientific community, has adopted a proven and recognized management system to ensure its preservation for future generations.

Criterion (vii): The French Austral Lands and Seas, with their pristine natural heritage, are one of the last wilderness areas on the planet. They feature a unique concentration of marine birds and mammals in the sub-Antarctic region, with enormous colonies where an abundance of species, sounds, colours and scents blend harmoniously. A few examples are the world's largest colony of King Penguins on Île aux Cochons in Crozet Archipelago, the world's biggest colony of Yellow-nosed Albatross on the sheer cliffs of Entrecasteaux on Amsterdam Island, and the second largest population of Elephant Seals in the world on Courbet Peninsula in Kerguelen. Grandiose volcanic landscapes teeming with life reinforce the exceptional character of the site. These territories stimulate the imagination and are a source of inspiration to anyone.

Criterion (ix): The French Austral Lands and Seas lie at the convergence of three ocean fronts and have large continental shelves. This makes them extremely productive areas in the midst of a relatively poor ocean, allowing the development of a rich and diverse food web.

The site is vast and includes one of the largest marine protected areas in the world. Because of this, it features a high representation of the biodiversity of the Southern Ocean and the ecological processes that occur in it. It protects all the key areas to

support the life cycles of species in the territory, thus ensuring the maintenance of high concentrations of marine birds and mammals. The importance of these primary productive areas and their role in the regulation of the carbon cycle make an essential contribution to the health of oceans.

These remote islands, which lie thousands of kilometres away from any continent and are protected from the impact of human activities, are true showcases of biological evolution and therefore unique models to monitor global changes.

Criterion (x): The French Austral Lands and Seas are an exceptional site for the conservation of the world's birds. They are home to over 50 million birds of up to 47 species. Close to half of the global population of 16 of these species breeds on these islands. For example, they feature the largest population of King Penguin and Yellow-nosed Albatross in the world, as well as 8 endemic species such as the Amsterdam Albatross, a flagship species and one of the world's rarest birds.

They also host large populations of Pinnipeds, including the second largest colony of Southern Elephant Seals and the third largest colony of sub-Antarctic Fur Seals in the world, and also cetaceans such as Commerson's Dolphin, an endemic subspecies occurring in Kerguelen.

The species richness and diversity of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which is unique in the Southern Ocean, gives the site an Outstanding Universal Value.

Integrity

The ecosystems of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which are uninhabited and thus protected from the direct impact of human activities, feature large populations of native species in quasi-intact habitats, as well as complex and undisturbed ecological processes. The site is huge – it is one of the largest marine protected areas in the world with over 672 000 km² – and covers all the functional areas that are essential for species' life cycles, thus ensuring the maintenance of their richness and diversity in the long term. The integrity of the property is ensured by a high ecological connectivity and a common management system. The National Nature Reserve of the French Austral Lands and Seas, which is in charge of protecting the site, implements effective actions to address threats such as alien species, fisheries and global change, but also restoration activities such as the planting of *Phyllica arborea* (on Amsterdam Island) and the dismantling of old structures. No development of human activities has been planned in the medium term.

Protection and management requirements

The property adheres to all international conventions supporting protection of its biodiversity: CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna), CMS (Convention on Migratory Species), CCAMLR (Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources), ACP (Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels), IWC (International Whaling Commission) and Ramsar (of which the original nature reserve designated in 2006 is a Ramsar site).

The French Austral Lands and Seas were designated as a national nature reserve in 2006 and enlarged in 2016 to cover more than 672 000 km². They have the highest level of protection that exists under French regulations. Since March 2017, the regulatory framework and the governance of the nature reserve also apply to the entire EEZ (exclusive economic zone), that is, over 1.66 million km². Human activities are strictly prohibited in almost a third of the site and regulated in the rest of the area through obligatory impact assessment and the agreement of the site manager. In addition, all the species of marine birds and mammals are strictly protected by French law and international conventions.

The TAAF Authority, which manages the nature reserve along with its management and scientific boards, implements a proven and recognized management system based on a ten-year management plan setting out the objectives. The threats are effectively

managed, notably by measures to regulate introduced species and limiting the environmental impacts of fisheries. The management model can be adapted to global change thanks to the close relationship between science and management, achieved through historic partnerships with scientific laboratories, namely the French "Institut Polaire Paul Emile Victor" (IPEV).

4. Commends the State Party on its effective management of tourism activities related to the property and requests the State Party to continue careful monitoring of visitor numbers, tourism operations and access to ensure there is no increase in use that would jeopardize the fragile ecosystems and habitats of the property;
5. Also requests the State Party to continue programmes to control the impacts of alien invasive species on the property and to ensure strict biosecurity measures are in place to mitigate the potential of further introductions, or the spread, of alien invasive species;
6. Further requests the State Party to maintain, and strengthen if necessary, the measures which are in place to strictly regulate commercial fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which have resulted in no illegal fishing incidents being reported since 2013, and to sustain the resourcing levels needed to underpin these measures.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.7

The nomination of **Alpi del Mediterraneo - Alpes de la Méditerranée, France, Italy and Monaco**, was withdrawn at the request of the States Parties.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.8

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Vatnajökull National Park - dynamic nature of fire and ice, Iceland**, including the area of the nominated property up to and including Herðubreiðarlindir Nature Reserve, thus not including at this stage the Jökulsá á Fjöllum River corridor and the northern Dettifoss - Ásbyrgi part of Vatnajökull National Park, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (viii)**;
3. Refers back to the State Party the elements of the nominated property situated to the north of the Herðubreiðarlindir Nature Reserve, in the Jökulsá á Fjöllum River corridor and the northern Dettifoss - Ásbyrgi part of Vatnajökull National Park, in order to allow the State Party to complete consultations with landowners in these areas, and ensure appropriate protection measures are put in place;
4. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property, totalling over 1,400,000 ha, comprises the whole of Vatnajökull National Park, plus two contiguous protected areas. At its heart lies the c.780,000 ha Vatnajökull ice cap in southeast Iceland.

Iceland includes the only part of the actively spreading Mid-Atlantic Ridge exposed above sea level, with the tectonic plates on either side moving apart by some 19 mm each year. This movement is accommodated in rift zones, two of which, the Eastern and Northern Volcanic Zones, pass through the property. Underneath their intersection is a mantle plume providing a generous source of magma. The property contains ten central volcanoes, eight of which are subglacial. Two of the latter are among the four most active in Iceland. Most of the property's bedrock is basaltic, the oldest being erupted some 10

million years ago and the most recent in 2015. Outside of the ice cap, the terrain varies from extensive, flat lava flows to mountains, including tuyas and tindar (ridges) of brown hyaloclastites, erupted in fissure eruptions beneath ice age glaciers. The latter occur nowhere else in the world in such numbers.

The property comprises an entire system where magma and the lithosphere are incessantly interacting with the cryosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere to create extremely dynamic and diverse geological processes and landforms that are currently underrepresented or not found on the World Heritage List. It was here that the phrase “Fire and Ice” was coined. The Vatnajökull ice cap reached its greatest extent by the end of the 18th century and has on average been retreating since then. Recently, its retreat has accelerated in response to global warming, making the property a prime locality for exploring the impacts of climate change on glaciers and the landforms left behind when they retreat. The volcanic zones of the property hold endemic groundwater fauna that has survived the ice age and single-celled organisms prosper in the inhospitable environment of subglacial lakes that may replicate conditions on early Earth and the icy satellites of Jupiter and Saturn.

Criterion (viii): The coexistence and ongoing interaction of an active oceanic rift on land, a mantle plume, the atmosphere and an ice cap, which has varied in size and extent over the past 2.8 million years, make the property unique in a global context. Earth system interactions are constantly building and reshaping the property, creating remarkably diverse landscapes and a wide variety of tectonic, volcanic and glaciovolcanic features. Especially interesting and unique in this regard are the basaltic lava shields (Iceland shields), volcanic fissures and cone rows, vast flood lavas, and features of ice dominant glacio-volcanism, such as tuyas and tindar. Interestingly, the well exposed volcanic features of the property have been used as analogues for similar features on the planet Mars. Geothermal heat and subglacial eruptions produce meltwater and jökulhlaups that maintain globally unique sandur plains, to the north and south of the Vatnajökull ice cap, as well as rapidly evolving canyons. In addition, the property contains a dynamic array of glacial- and geomorphological features, created by expanding or retreating glaciers responding to changes in climate. These features can be easily accessed and explored at the snouts of Vatnajökull’s many outlet glaciers and their forelands, especially in the southern lowlands, making the property a flagship glacial research location.

Integrity

The property covers over 25% of the central highlands of Iceland and extends onto lowland areas to the south to cover a total of approximately 12% of the country. Most of the property corresponds to an IUCN Category II protected area. Its integrity is reflected in the inclusion of entire and intact landscape and geophysical units, minimal human use and intervention, and scientific interest in the property. The site contains the entire Vatnajökull ice cap, with all its subsidiary glaciers as they stood in 1998. It spans some 200 km of divergent plate boundary and encompasses ten central volcanoes and large parts of the accompanying fissure swarms and subsidiary landforms. The area is largely intact and remote from habituated areas with some 85% of the property classified as wilderness. An intense international scientific interest in the property is evidenced by at least 281 scientific peer reviewed papers, published over the last decade, on various aspects of plate tectonics, volcanism, glaciovolcanism, glaciology, glacial geomorphology and ecology. There has been no destructive human development within the property’s boundaries. A few historic farms exist, but today only a few park employees live there on a year-round basis.

Management and protection requirements

The large majority of the property is protected by the Act on Vatnajökull National Park No. 60/2007 and Regulation No. 608/2008 (with subsequent amendments), whilst Herðubreiðarlindir and Lónsöræfi Nature Reserves are protected according to the Nature

Conservation Act No. 47/1991. A range of other important national legislation is in place to ensure protection. Most of the land adjacent to the property is subject to the law on public land, where any invasive use requires approval by the Prime Minister's Office.

The government agency Vatnajökull National Park (Vatnajökulsþjóðgarður) is the primary state agency responsible for implementing the park legislation, and is an effective organization, supported at all levels by the Icelandic government, local municipalities and businesses. There is mature governance in place together with experienced staff responsible for management employed on a long-term basis, including a strong complement of permanent and temporary staff.

There is a comprehensive Management Strategy and action plan in place, that have achieved a notably high level of local input to decision making, and which are subject to regular review and updating. Areas added to the national park since 2013 are progressively integrated into management arrangements. An effective long-term monitoring system is in place, using space- and ground-based observations, for improved evaluation of seismo-tectonic movements and volcanic hazards as well as for glacial flow and fluctuations and key aspects of the property's biota.

The property has an adequate and secure budget to cover essential staff and operations, with the principal financial support from the central government and up to 30% which is generated from its own income. Significant other support has also come from the government controlled Tourist Site Protection Fund and the non-profit organisation Friends of Vatnajökull. There is a need to sustain and further increase resourcing to ensure the management needs of the property are fully met.

Risk management is a major issue in this highly dynamic setting where natural hazards are common. Other essential management issues include preventing wear and tear of nature at popular visitor destinations within the property, resolving visitor use conflicts, and addressing occasional illegal activities in the property when they arise. There is a need to develop and maintain adequate facilities for educating, managing and guiding the ever-increasing numbers of visitors, which were approaching one million in 2017, ensuring that any such provision is designed, assessed and implemented in a manner that ensures the protection of the property's conservation significance. There is also a need to continue to work with local communities, organizations and businesses around the park to maintain their involvement and help them benefit from the park.

5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019**, a map of the inscribed property;
6. Recommends the State Party address the following, to maintain and strengthen the protection and management of the property:
 - a) Complete, in a timely manner, the current revision of the management plan for Vatnajökull National Park, ensuring it integrates fully all areas included in the property,
 - b) Seek to complete integration of the Herðubreiðarlindir and Lónsöræfi Nature Reserves into Vatnajökull National Park in order to facilitate cohesive management of the whole property,
 - c) Make available additional staff resources, including both field staff and administrative support, to ensure the effective protection and management of the property, in view of the recent areas that were added to Vatnajökull National Park, and the recorded rapid recent increase in visitation to the property,
 - d) Put in place adequate visitor facilities in the heavily visited areas around the Jökulsárlón Lagoon in the south of the property, and also at the Dettifoss Waterfall to the north of the property,

- e) *Adopt and implement effective certification for commercial operators and guides operating in the property, and*
- f) *Take additional measures to discourage illegal off-road driving by visitors, and to rehabilitate any areas affected adversely by these and other visitor uses.*

B. MIXED SITES

B.1. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

B.1.1. Significant boundary modifications of properties already inscribed on the World Heritage List

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.9

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B, WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,*
2. *Approves the significant boundary modification proposed by **Albania** of the **Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region, North Macedonia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (iii), (iv) and (vii)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Lake Ohrid region, a mixed World Heritage property covering c. 94,729 ha, was first inscribed for its nature conservation values in 1979 and for its cultural heritage values a year later. These inscriptions related to the part of the lake located in North Macedonia. The property was extended to include the rest of Lake Ohrid, located in Albania, in 2019.

Lake Ohrid is a superlative natural phenomenon, providing refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna dating from the tertiary period. As a deep and ancient lake of tectonic origin, Lake Ohrid has existed continuously for approximately two to three million years. Its oligotrophic waters conserve over 200 species of plants and animals unique to the lake, including algae, turbellarian flatworms, snails, crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish including two species of trout, as well as a rich birdlife.

Situated on the shores of Lake Ohrid, the town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. Built mostly between the 7th and 19th centuries, Ohrid is home to the oldest Slav monastery (dedicated to St. Pantelejmon) and more than 800 Byzantine-style icons of worldwide fame dating from the 11th century to the end of the 14th century. Ohrid's architecture represents the best preserved and most complete ensemble of ancient urban architecture of this part of Europe. Slav culture spread from Ohrid to other parts of Europe. Seven basilicas have thus far been discovered in archaeological excavations in the old part of Ohrid. These basilicas were built during the 4th, 5th and beginning of the 6th centuries and contain architectural and decorative characteristics that indisputably point to a strong ascent and glory of Lychnidos, the former name of the town. The structure of the city nucleus is also enriched by a large number of archaeological sites, with an emphasis on early Christian basilicas, which are also known for their mosaic floors. Special emphasis regarding Ohrid's old urban architecture must be given to the town's masonry heritage. In particular, Ohrid's traditional local influence can be seen among its well-preserved late-Ottoman urban residential architecture dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The limited space for construction activities has led to the formation of a very narrow network of streets.

On the Lin Peninsula, in the west of the Lake, the Early Christian Lin church, founded in the mid-6th century, is related to the basilicas of Ohrid town in terms of its architectural form and decorative floor mosaics, and possibly also through liturgical links.

Although the town of Struga is located along the northern shores of Lake Ohrid, town life is concentrated along the banks of the Crn Drim River, which flows out of the lake. The existence of Struga is connected with several fishermen settlements on wooden piles situated along the lake shore. A great number of archaeological sites testify to origins from the Neolithic period, the Bronze Age, the Macedonian Hellenistic period, the Roman and the early Middle Age period. Similar pre-historic pile dwelling sites have also been identified in the western margins of the Lake.

The convergence of well-conserved natural values with the quality and diversity of its cultural, material and spiritual heritage makes this region truly unique.

Criterion (i): *The town of Ohrid is one of the oldest human settlements in Europe. As one of the best preserved complete ensembles encompassing archaeological remains from the Bronze Age up to the Middle Ages, Ohrid boasts exemplary religious architecture dating from the 7th to 19th centuries as well as an urban structure showcasing vernacular architecture from the 18th and 19th centuries. All of them possess real historic, architectural, cultural and artistic values. The concentration of the archaeological remains and urban structures within the old urban centre of Ohrid, in the Lin Peninsula, and along the coast of Lake Ohrid as well as the surrounding areas creates an exceptional harmonious ensemble, which is one of the key features that make this region truly unique.*

Criterion (iii): *The property is a testimony of Byzantine arts, displayed by more than 2,500 square metres of frescoes and more than 800 icons of worldwide fame. The churches of St. Sophia (11th century), Holy Mother of God Perivleptos and St. John Kaneo notably display a high level of artistic achievements in their frescoes and theological representations, executed by local as well as foreign artists. Ancient architects erected immense basilicas, which were to serve as models for other basilicas for centuries. The development of ecclesiastical life along the shores of the lake, along with its own religious architecture, frescoes and icons, testifies to the significance of this region as a religious and cultural centre over the centuries. The similarities between the mosaics of Lin church in the west of the Lake with those of the early basilicas of Ohrid to the east, reflect a single cultural tradition.*

Criterion (iv): *The Lake Ohrid region boasts the most ancient Slavonic monastery and the first Slavonic University in the Balkans – the Ohrid literary school that spread writing, education and culture throughout the old Slavonic world. The old town centre of Ohrid is a uniquely preserved, authentic ancient urban entity, adjusted to its coastal lake position and terrain, which is characterised by exceptional sacred and profane architecture. The architectural remains comprising a forum, public buildings, housing and sacred buildings with their infrastructure date back to the ancient town of Lychnidos (the former name of the town). The presence of early Christian architecture from 4th to 6th centuries is attested by the lofty basilicas of Ohrid and the small church of Lin. The Byzantine architecture of Ohrid with a great number of preserved sacred buildings of different types from 9th to 14th centuries, is of paramount importance and contributes to the unity of its urban architecture.*

Criterion (vii): *The distinctive nature conservation values of Lake Ohrid, with a history dating from pre-glacial times, represent a superlative natural phenomenon. As a result of its geographic isolation and uninterrupted biological activity, Lake Ohrid provides a unique refuge for numerous endemic and relict freshwater species of flora and fauna. Its oligotrophic waters contain over 200 endemic species with high levels of endemism for benthic species in particular, including algae, diatoms, turbellarian flatworms, snails,*

crustaceans and 17 endemic species of fish. The natural birdlife of the Lake also contributes significantly to its conservation value.

Integrity

The property encompasses all of the features that convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value in relation to natural and cultural criteria.

Main threats to the integrity of the property include uncoordinated urban development, increasing population, inadequate treatment of wastewater and solid waste, and tourism pressure, as well as a number of other issues. In addition, pollution from increased traffic influences the quality of the water, which leads to the depletion of natural resources. The highly endemic biodiversity and natural beauty of the Lake are particularly vulnerable to changes in water quality, and there is alarming evidence of a growth in nutrients threatening the oligotrophic ecology of the Lake. This oligotrophic state is the basis for its nature conservation value, and action to tackle this threat must be a priority.

The integrity of the town of Ohrid suffered to some extent, as several houses built at the end of 19th century were demolished in order to exhibit the excavated remains of the Roman Theatre. The overall coherence of the property, and particularly the relationship between urban buildings and the landscape setting of the Lake, is vulnerable to the lack of adequate protection and control of new development.

Authenticity

The town of Ohrid is reasonably well preserved, although uncontrolled incremental interventions have impacted the overall form of the monumental urban ensemble as well as the lakeshore and wider landscape. These are also vulnerable to major infrastructure projects and other developments.

Concerning the religious buildings around Ohrid, important conservation and restoration works have been carried out since the 1990s. Conservation works on the monuments in the region have been thoroughly researched and documented, but some have impacted the property's authenticity. The icons and frescoes are in good condition and kept in the churches. The originally residential function of some buildings has changed over time, as have some of the interior outfitting of residential buildings, which were altered to improve living conditions. While reconstructions often used materials identical to those used at the time of construction, new materials have also been used on occasion, which presents a threat for the authenticity of the property.

The Lin church and its context is vulnerable to lack of protection and, inadequately controlled conservation and development. At the western side of the Lake, the support the buffer zone offers to the Lin peninsula and the landscape setting of the Lake is likely to be ineffective as a result of a lack of adequate protection and development control.

Protection and management requirements

The Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region has several layers of legal protection afforded by both States Parties. In the North Macedonian part of the property, the protection of cultural heritage is regulated by the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 20/04, 115/07), by-laws and a law declaring the old city core of Ohrid as a cultural heritage of particular importance (Official Gazette of RM No. 47/11). There is currently no specific national protection for cultural sites located in Albania. The protection of natural heritage is regulated by the Law on Nature Protection (Official Gazette of RM No. 67/2004, 14/2006 and 84/2007), including within and outside of protected areas. There is also the Law on Managing the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Ohrid Region (Official Gazette of RM No. 75/10). In Albania, the Pogradec Terrestrial/Aquatic Protected Landscape (PPL) was legally established in 1999 to protect both terrestrial and aquatic eco-systems, and covers the entire area of the property and its buffer zone. The States Parties have also signed several agreements for management and protection of the Lake, for instance the 2003 Law on Protection of Transboundary

Lakes. Legal instruments need to be kept updated and implemented to protect the property.

The property is managed and protected through a range of relevant management documents, and an effective overall management plan is a clear long-term requirement. The “Physical Plan of the Republic of Macedonia” [sic] of 2004 provides the most comprehensive long-term and integrated document for land management, providing a vision for the purpose, protection, organization and landscape of the country and how to manage it. In Albania, the management plan for the PPL is of a high-quality, and a Protective Landscape Management Plan was developed in 2014, with the objectives to strengthen management, increase habitat protection and conservation, develop touristic and recreational use, and encourage the development of sustainable agriculture and socio-economic activities. This includes a five-year Action Plan (2014-2019) that aims to start remedial measures through strengthening management and cooperation and improving the legal framework. The Plan proposes to exclude the urban areas and the areas where intensive agricultural practices take place around the towns of Pogradec and Buçimas from the zoning of the protected landscape. To this Management Plan has been added a World Heritage Supplement (2017-2027) that sets out systems to strengthen the management of the extended property and its buffer zone. This supplement covers both cultural and natural heritage in terms of threats and necessary actions. These plans need to be effectively implemented and updated regularly. Deficiencies have been noted in the general implementation of urban and protected area planning regulations and plans in both States Parties, which need to be addressed in full.

In North Macedonia, the property is managed by two ministries (the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Environment), via three municipalities (Ohrid, Struga and Debrca), although the municipalities legally do not have the authority to protect cultural and natural heritage. The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture and Museums in Ohrid has the authority to protect cultural heritage, and the Natural History Museum in Struga is responsible for protecting movable heritage. The Galichica National Park is authorized to manage natural heritage within the park as a whole, and part of the cultural heritage located within the territory of the Park. The Institute for Hydrobiology in Ohrid is responsible for the continuous monitoring of the Lake Ohrid ecosystem, the research and care for Lake Ohrid’s flora and fauna, as well as the management of the fish hatchery, also to enrich the Lake’s fish stocks. In Albania, a management committee is proposed that is a modified version of the Committee for the Protected Areas. This will consist of representatives of the key government agencies covering both culture and nature, with the National Agency for Protected Areas having a central responsibility in relation to nature conservation matters, and a representative of a citizen’s initiative.

Integrated management of natural and cultural heritage through a joint coordinating body and joint management planning are urgently needed to ensure that both the natural and cultural values of the property are conserved in a fully integrated manner. Given the vulnerabilities of the property related to the development and impacts of tourism, the management requirements for the property need strengthening and new cooperation mechanisms and management practices must be put into place. This may include re-evaluating the existing protected areas, and ensuring adequate financial and human resources for management as well as effective management planning and proper law enforcement. Whilst transboundary management mechanisms are set up on paper, these need to be actively and fully operational, on an ongoing basis, in order to ensure the transboundary cooperation required to secure the long-term future for Lake Ohrid. Adequate budgets also need to be provided, beyond the aspirations set out in the management documents for the property. Effective integration and implementation of planning processes at various levels, cross-sectorial cooperation, community participation and transboundary conservation are all preconditions for the successful long-term management of Lake Ohrid.

A range of serious protection and management issues require strong and effective action by the States Parties, acting jointly for the whole of the property as well as within each of their territories. These include the urgent need to protect the water quality of the Lake and therefore maintain its oligotrophic ecological function; to tackle tourism and associated legal and illegal development and the impacts of development on habitats and species throughout the property, including on the lake shores. Resource extraction also needs to be effectively regulated, and enforced, including in relation to fisheries and timber harvesting; and action is required to protect against the introduction of alien invasive species. There is also evidence of climate change impacting the property, such as through the warming of the lake, which requires international attention as such issues cannot be tackled at the local level.

4. *Notes with concern the threats facing the cultural and natural attributes as well as the setting on the Albanian side of the property and encourages the States Parties to develop, as a matter of urgency, a joint transboundary approach to address these threats to the values, integrity and the serious protection and management issues facing Lake Ohrid;*
5. *Requests the States Parties to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/IUCN Reactive Monitoring mission to the property to discuss the measures to address the recommendations below;*
6. *Recommends that the States Parties give urgent consideration to the following:*
 - a) *Ensure the implementation of a formal transboundary coordinated management structure functioning and adequately resourced, between the two participating States Parties and strengthen collaborative working between cultural and natural agencies and departments at both national and regional levels,*
 - b) *Strengthen and coordinate legal protection in both States Parties,*
 - c) *Approve and operationalise the Municipal Development Plan,*
 - d) *Operationalise planning guidelines,*
 - e) *Increase human and financial resources to support the management of the property,*
 - f) *Fully implement the Management Plan,*
 - g) *Increase community participation,*
 - h) *Introduce a monitoring regime for cultural assets,*
 - i) *Strengthen protection at Lin church as a matter of urgency,*
 - j) *Extend the treatment of sewage around the Lake, through installation and effective operation of sewage treatment plants beyond the newly commissioned facility at Pogradec, and through monitoring and control of agricultural run-off into the lake,*
 - k) *Appoint designated personnel for the management of Lin church, Lin village and Lin peninsula,*
 - l) *Improve collection facilities at Pogradec museum and the conservation of waterlogged material from the pile dwelling sites,*
 - m) *Continue to remove illegal buildings along the lake shore and re-align part of the road away from the lake,*
 - n) *Prepare an inventory of the cultural sites in the buffer zone and introduce a conservation approach for these and the buffer zone landscape;*
7. *Also recommends the States Parties to provide a comprehensive comparative study of alternative routes for the proposed railway from Kičevohe in North Macedonia to Albania*

including those that do not pass through the inscribed property or in close vicinity to the lakeshore in Albania;

8. Also requests the States Parties to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 February 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020, with a view to considering, in case of confirmation of potential or ascertained danger to its Outstanding Universal Value, the possible inscription of the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger;
9. Notes with appreciation the commitment of the States Parties to the nomination of the present extension, including their engagement with the Upstream Process to promote the extension of the original property, with the proactive technical support of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies.

B.2. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

B.2.1. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.10

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B, WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2,
2. Inscribes **Paraty and Ilha Grande – Culture and Biodiversity, Brazil**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (v) and (x)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The property, Paraty and Ilha Grande - Culture and Biodiversity, is a serial property comprising six component parts, including four protected areas: Serra da Bocaina National Park, Environmental Protected Area of Cairuçu, Ilha Grande State Park, and Praia do Sul Biological Reserve, plus the Paraty Historic Centre and the Morro da Vila Velha. The mixed serial property comprises 204,634 ha, surrounded by a single buffer zone, including many small islands, beaches, and coves. It is located in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and nestled in the majestic Serra do Mar, known locally as Serra da Bocaina, which dominates the landscape of the region due to its rugged relief reaching over 2,000 m altitude. The property and its buffer zone present a natural amphitheatre of Atlantic Rainforest dropping down to Ilha Grande Bay. Two of the protected areas, Praia do Sul Biological Reserve and Ilha Grande State Park which cover most of the largest island within the Bay, also contain cultural assets that testify to the occupation of the area by indigenous inhabitants and, from the 16th century onwards, by European settlers and enslaved Africans. The main cultural components are the historic centre of Paraty, one of the best preserved colonial coastal towns in Brazil; Morro da Vila Velha, where the archaeological remains of Defensor Perpétuo Fort are found; a portion of the Caminho do Ouro (Gold Route) located within the boundaries of Serra da Bocaina National Park; and several archaeological sites that testify to the long occupation of the region by indigenous populations. The property also houses traditional Quilombola, Guarani and Caiçara communities that maintain the ways of life and the production systems of their ancestors, as well as most of their relationships, rites and festivals, whose tangible and intangible elements contribute to the cultural system.

The forest formations exhibit four distinct classifications according to altitude. This property represents the greatest concentration of endemism for vascular plants within the

Atlantic Forest biodiversity hotspot, and also features 57% of the total of endemic bird species of this hotspot. The property's systems of fluvial sedimentation support stands of mangrove and restinga which are found on the coastal plains and function as important ecosystems for the transition between terrestrial and marine environments. The forests, mangroves, restinga, reefs and islands of the property shelter hundreds of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and birds, many endemic to the Atlantic Rainforest and threatened with extinction.

The geographical conditions of the area, a coastal plain abundant in food and natural shelter surrounded by the sea and mountains covered by forests, –have supported its occupation by indigenous populations since prehistoric times, first by hunter-gatherers, followed by the Guaranis.

Europeans arrived in the region in the 16th century and chose this location because it was a safe refuge for ships and was one of the main points of entry into the interior of the continent. The discovery of gold at Minas Gerais resulted in the consolidation of the Gold Route to link this mining region with the town of Paraty, where the gold, together with agricultural products, were shipped to Europe. Paraty was also the entrance point for enslaved Africans. A defence system was designed and constructed to protect the rich port and town. The historic centre of Paraty has preserved its 18th century urban layout and much of the colonial architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The relationship between the town and its spectacular natural setting has also been preserved.

Criterion (v): The Cultural Landscape of Paraty is an outstanding testimony of human interaction with the environment. Since prehistoric times, human groups have lived in interaction with the landscape and have exploited the natural land and water resources that characterize the region and frame the built territory, producing settlements and giving cultural significance to natural features, evolving but keeping the most important natural elements. The Tupi-Guarani language communities have a close relationship with the Atlantic Forest which implies a high level of management and deep knowledge and mastery of the different ecosystems and Forest formations. The traditional communities of Paraty based their cultures on activities related to the use of the land and the sea; traditional fishing activity is still intense, especially in the Caiçara communities and around the historic centre of Paraty. The Quilombolas groups, the descendants of the Africans enslaved during the Colonial period, have created their own cultural patterns in the context of the Atlantic Forest's landscape. Global climate change and the recurrence and severity of natural disasters make Paraty cultural landscape an area of high vulnerability.

Criterion (x): The property Paraty and Ilha Grande – Culture and Biodiversity is located in the Atlantic Forest hotspot, one of five leading global biodiversity hotspots and the property is known for its high richness in endemic species. The remarkably high biodiversity of this area is due to a unique diversity of landscapes with a set of high mountains and strong altitudinal variation, and ecosystems that occupy areas from sea level to about 2,000 metres in elevation. The property is noteworthy for the occurrence of at least 11 Key Biodiversity Areas. This section of the Atlantic Forest represents the greatest richness of endemism for vascular plants within the hotspot with some 36 species of rare plants, 29 of which are endemic to the site. Among the rare plants of the site are species of herbaceous plants, epiphytes, shrubs and trees, which occupy specific habitats of forest environments and sandbanks, as well as along water courses. With records of 450 species, birds represent 60% of the endangered species of vertebrate fauna identified for the property. Paraty and Ilha Grande - Culture and Biodiversity is home to 45% of all the Atlantic Forest's avifauna including 57% of the total of endemic bird species for the hotspot. The property boasts impressive species richness across almost all taxa: 125 species of anurans (frogs and toads) have been recorded representing 34% of the species known from the Atlantic Forest and some 27 species of

reptile are known from the site. 150 species of mammals are found within the property including several globally significant primates such as the Southern Muriqui which is considered a flagship species for the site. The larger components of the property are also important for large range species such as jaguar, cougar, white-lipped peccary and primate species. The property also supports a similarly high diversity of marine biodiversity and endemism.

Integrity

With regard to the cultural elements of the mixed serial property, the historic centre of Paraty and the Morro da Vila Velha constitute the main components; their boundaries include the necessary attributes to convey their contribution to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and they are adequately protected. Other cultural elements, such as the archaeological site of Paraty-Mirim, the portion of the Gold Route located in Serra da Bocaina National Park, archaeological sites testifying to different stages of occupation of the region, and traditional indigenous, Caiçara and Quilombola communities, are included within the boundaries of the four primarily natural components. The cultural attributes necessary to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the property are included and are adequately protected.

With regard to the natural elements, the property coincides with areas of high forest cover within the formerly extensive Atlantic Forest, with most of the site included in protected areas of the National System of Nature Protected Areas (SNUC), contributing to the maintenance of the environmental integrity of the landscape. The integrity of this landscape is evidenced by the presence of species that require large, intact swaths of habitat. Further study on the estimated population of jaguars within the inscribed area, as well as information on their movements would provide confirmation of the ecological integrity of the property. From the marine perspective, as the bay itself is included within the buffer zone, it is critical that the strategies and recommendations made under the "Integrated Management Project of the Ecosystem of the Ilha Grande Bay" are effectively implemented to adequately protect the ecosystem health of Ilha Grande Bay itself.

The combined component areas and their overall size, including the buffer zone are adequate to ensure integrity, but the connectivity between them must be preserved to maintain ecological functionality across the overall size. Any loss of connectivity and / or reduction of functional size of any part of the property would be damaging to its integrity. The management of the buffer zone is hence critical to the overall health of the property's values.

In the southern portion of the site, in the overlap between the Serra do Mar State Park in Sao Paulo State and the Bocaina National Park, is the only location on the Atlantic Coast where the full altitudinal gradient between the coastline and the top of the mountain range is totally included within protected areas. Ilha Grande Bay demonstrates one of the highest levels of connectivity between the forest ecosystems of the Atlantic Forest and coastal shore ecosystems, contributing to the representation and preservation of its natural attributes.

Authenticity

The historic centre of Paraty and the Morro da Vila Velha preserve a high degree of authenticity. The historic centre of Paraty has kept its original layout and exhibits a high degree of authenticity of form, design, materials and substance. Although the town has experienced expansion over time, the authenticity of its setting can also be considered acceptable, especially in relation to the sea and the surrounding mountainous landscape. The authenticity of functions is also acceptable since it continues to be the 'living centre' for local communities, although some buildings currently have tourism-related uses. Other cultural assets, such as the Defensor Perpétuo Fort and the portion of the Gold Route, also have a high degree of authenticity of form, design, materials, substance and setting; the current use of the fort as a museum is logical, since its original function has

long since disappeared. The authenticity of the traditional communities' settlements is quite remarkable, where indigenous, Caiçara and Quilombola groups maintain their traditional practices and ways of life. Tourism could have an impact that would require appropriate control through protection and management mechanisms.

Management and protection requirements

The cultural components of the mixed property are protected by a set of legal instruments from the three levels of government. The first legal protection for the historic centre of Paraty was State Law-Decree 1.450 (1945), which designated Paraty a Historic Monument of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The decree placed the traditional urban and architectonic ensemble of Paraty under the supervision of the National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN). Since then, a large number of legal instruments has strengthened the protection of the historic centre as well as other cultural elements within the serial property. The state of conservation of the historic centre of Paraty and other cultural elements is good, and active conservation measures are carried out by or under the supervision of IPHAN.

Concerning natural values, all of the components of the serial property are protected by municipal, state and federal legislation. Serra da Bocaina National Park is managed by ICMBio, the federal agency of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment for protected areas. The Ilha Grande State Park, Praia do Sul Biological Reserve and Environmental Protected Area of Cairuçu are managed by the Rio de Janeiro State Environment Institute (INEA). ICMBio, INEA and the Ministry of Environment, as well as IPHAN and the Ministry of Citizenship provide adequate long term institutional protection and management to the property's components and buffer zone. All protected areas have their own annual budget to ensure the implementation of research, training, protection and conservation actions.

Each of the components of the serial property has its own management plan; the primary organization responsible for the conservation and management of the cultural components of the series is IPHAN, which has a local office in Paraty. An overall management plan, in process of elaboration, has adequate objectives, mission, vision and management structure proposed; different steps to complete the plan have been undertaken, together with the 'Management Plan and Responsibilities Matrix'.

Tourism and surrounding development pressures stem from the property's location between the two major cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Although public use is included amongst the envisaged sectorial plans, a specific tourism strategy oriented to conserving the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the property, while ensuring its sustainability, and taking into account the areas of ecological and cultural sensitivities, should be elaborated and implemented. Risk preparedness management in particular should also be incorporated.

The context of the property is important to understand and manage given the presence of nuclear energy facilities in one portion of the buffer zone, as well as existing impacts from the oil industry. The threats of thermal pollution, chemical pollution, impacts from vessel traffic, and more are very serious and could compromise much of the aesthetic and ecological value of the coastal sections of the proposed site. Effective planning and response mechanisms are therefore critical to have in place.

Although traditional communities have participated in the elaboration of the nomination and the management processes, their role must be strengthened in order to ensure that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List will be a source of sustainable development within the framework of preserving their traditional ways of life and their relationships with the natural environment.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Carefully analysing the potential impact that the assignment of new uses for the current airfield in Paraty could have in case the land is released,*
 - b) *Completing the elaboration and implementation of the overall management plan by harmonising the many protected area and environmental protection area management plans that overlap around the property, and submitting the final version to the World Heritage Centre when available,*
 - c) *Including specific provisions for visitor management and risk management in the management plan, in particular by ensuring the monitoring of tourism use and impacts to forecast and plan for increasing tourism pressure on the property, especially in areas of ecological and cultural sensitivity,*
 - d) *Ensure the maintenance of ecological connectivity between the property's component parts with particular attention on the regulation and management of buffer zone uses and practices,*
 - e) *Strengthening participatory governance mechanisms to enshrine the principles of free prior and informed consent, and strengthen the participation of the local communities in the management process, as well as ensuring that inscription of the property on the World Heritage List contributes to their sustainable development while preserving their traditional ways of life and their relationships with the natural environment,*
 - f) *Finalize and implement plans to upgrade sewerage systems in light of increased tourism, and further mitigate impacts of insufficiently treated wastewater;*
5. *Encourages the State Party to consider the progressive addition of further suitable lower altitude forest areas to the inscribed property in order to further improve the representation of ecosystems and habitats across the property's altitude gradient;*
 6. *Expresses its appreciation to the State Party for its decision to add the wider Cairuçú Environmental Protected Area to the property, thereby including the entire natural amphitheatre of the Ilha Grande Bay.*

C. CULTURAL SITES

C.1. AFRICA

C.1.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.11

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Ancient ferrous metallurgy sites of Burkina Faso, Burkina Faso**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The five components of the property bear witness to the ancient nature and importance of iron production, and its impact on pre-colonial societies in the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso. Dated to the 8th century BCE, Douroula bears the most ancient testimony to the development of iron production currently identified in Burkina Faso, and illustrates this first and relatively early phase of the development of iron production in Africa. Tiwêga, Yamané, Kindibo and Békuy all have remarkably well conserved iron ore smelting

furnaces. They are also the very rare sites in Burkina Faso to have furnaces in elevation. They are massive production sites that, through their scale, illustrate the intensification of iron production during the second millennium AD, at a time when Western African societies were becoming increasingly complex. The property is directly associated with living traditions embodied by the blacksmiths at Yamané, Kindibo and Douroula. These traditions are expressed today by symbolic values linked to iron technology among the communities of descendants of the blacksmiths and metallurgists.

Criterion (iii): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites bear exceptional testimony to a unique tradition of iron ore smelting, passing on to today's Burkina Faso communities a rich technical and cultural heritage. Douroula illustrates this first phase of iron production development in Africa, and demonstrates that the iron production technology was already widely disseminated by around 500 BCE across the whole region. Tiwéga, Yamané, Kindibo and Békuy are massive production sites that illustrate iron production throughout the Sahelian zone of Burkina Faso in the second millennium AD.

Criterion (iv): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites are outstanding examples that illustrate the variety of traditional iron ore smelting techniques in Burkina Faso. The furnaces have conserved all or almost all of their elevation, and have morphological features that enable their differentiation. Other remains are associated with the furnaces, such as the huge assemblages of slag and traces of mining extraction, together with technical traditions that are still alive today. The very ancient appearance of this technology in global terms has had very significant consequences for the history of the African peoples.

Criterion (vi): The ancient ferrous metallurgy sites of Burkina Faso are directly associated with living traditions embodied by the socioprofessional group of the blacksmiths. These traditions are expressed today by symbolic values linked to iron technology in the communities that descend from the blacksmiths and metallurgists. As the masters of fire and iron, the blacksmiths perpetuate ancestral rites and social practices that confer on them an important role in their communities at Yamané, Kindibo and Douroula.

Integrity

Within their boundaries the ancient ferrous metallurgy sites contain all the essential attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. They have all been preserved in their integrity and in their environment, with no major disruption down the centuries. No furnace has been dismantled, moved or damaged by vandalism. Only the furnace base at Douroula with the earliest dating has been physically protected. The distance at which dwellings are located, and the sacred nature of these zones, which are connected to the blacksmiths, are a guarantee of the protection of integrity. Nevertheless, the conditions of integrity are vulnerable because of soil erosion by water and wind, drought cycles and in some cases desertification, the colonisation of some furnaces by termites and trees, and small-scale gold mining.

Authenticity

The sites bear witness to continuity of production over more than 2700 years, to mastery of the processes of iron smelting and transformation, and to the essential contribution of this technology to the history of African settlement, and not only to the history of the peoples of Burkina Faso. The five metallurgy sites of the property express Outstanding Universal Value in terms of the age of the phenomenon, the form of the smelting structures, the completeness of the metallurgical complex elements, the diversity and richness of the architectural techniques, and the blacksmith traditions that are still alive today. The limited state of documentation in the property zones and in the buffer zones however means that the conditions of authenticity are vulnerable. Maintaining authenticity should be an important priority in the management of the property, to ensure the resilience of smithing traditions.

Management and protection requirements

The property is protected at national level by a set of laws, and by traditional protection provided by local communities on the basis of customary law. Management is also ensured at local level by communities, except for the site of Békuy, located in the Maro forest reserve.

A management system, drawn up for the period 2018-2022, is based on the management plans for each of the five sites, and constitutes the main sustainable management tool for the property. The property is managed in terms of reflection and orientations by a National Management Committee and in practical terms by the Listed World Heritage Sites Department. The national management committee exercises authority and control for all questions relating to the sites. At the level of each individual site, a local committee has been set up to ensure the sustainable management of the property by the local communities. The committee is guided by the site management plan and the orientations of the national management committee.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Continuing issuing Municipal Orders to officialise the protection of all the serial components of the property,
 - b) As the conservation measures are one of the most important challenges for the management of the property, developing strategies to ensure the stability of financial resources, sufficient numbers of qualified human resources, and multiple institutional and technical capacities,
 - c) Setting up the scientific committee in charge of conceiving, examining and supervising research, conservation and valorisation work on the property,
 - d) Developing the management system so as to include action plans with clear priorities as regards conservation intervention and budget proposals, and to include a risk preparedness plan and strengthened monitoring systems,
 - e) Finalising the tourism management plan,
 - f) Continuing archaeological prospection, the inventory and documentation of ancient ferrous metallurgy sites inside the boundaries of the property and in the buffer zones,
 - g) Continuing archaeological research and ethnographic investigations that are not strictly linked to the metallurgical phenomenon, such as settlement sites and burial grounds near to the furnaces, document them and consider their inclusion in the future in buffer zones;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2021**, a report on the implementation on the above-mentioned recommendations;
6. Encourages international cooperation to support the protection and conservation of the property;
7. Also encourages countries in the region to commit themselves to a procedure of nominating metallurgical sites in their territory so as to provide a selection of properties that are representative of the whole metallurgical phenomenon across Western Africa.

C.2. ARAB STATES

C.2.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Dilmun Burial Mounds, Bahrain**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Dilmun Burial Mounds is a serial property formed by 21 archaeological sites located in the western part of the island of Bahrain. Six of the selected site components are burial mound fields consisting of some dozen to several thousand tumuli. Together they comprise about 11,774 burial mounds. The remaining 15 site components consist of 13 single royal mounds and two pairs of royal mounds, all embedded in the urban fabric of A'ali village.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds were constructed during the Early Dilmun Period over a period of 450 years, approximately between 2020 and 1750 BCE. The property encompasses the most representative sites of Early and Late Type Dilmun Burial Mound construction. The burial mounds bear witness to the flourishing of the Early Dilmun civilization around the 2nd millennium BCE. During that period, Bahrain gained economic importance on an international level as a trade hub which led to population growth and, as a consequence, to a more diversified social complexity. The latter is best reflected in the extensive necropoli with their variety of graves, comprising burial mounds of various sizes, as well as chieftain mounds and the grandest of them all, the royal mounds.

Archaeological evidence shows that the burial sites were originally not constructed as mounds but as cylindrical low towers. The royal mounds, characterized by their pronounced sizes and elaborate burial chambers, were constructed as two-storeyed sepulchral towers forming a ziggurat-like shape. Two of the last Dilmun kings have been identified as Ri' Mum and Yagli-'El in relation to the royal mounds 8 and 10.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds illustrate globally-unique characteristics not only with regards to their numbers, density and scale but also in terms of construction typology and details, such as their alcove-equipped burial chambers.

Criterion (iii): The Dilmun Burial Mounds represent unique sepulchral testimony to the Early Dilmun civilization over a period of 450 years. As remains of settlements are scarce and buried under thick layers of soil, the Dilmun Burial Mounds are the most extensive and most apparent evidence of the Early Dilmun culture. At the time, the newly gained prosperity allowed the island's ancient inhabitants to develop an elaborate burial tradition applicable to the entire population. The excavated mounds provide a cross section of various social groups in the Early Dilmun society, attesting to thousands of individuals of different age, gender, and social class. They also offer crucial evidence on the evolution of elites and ruling classes. The ancient inhabitants of Bahrain understood the special geological configuration of the island and used less fertile land for the development of these extraordinary cemeteries.

Criterion (iv): The evolution of the Early Dilmun civilization is reflected in the architecture of the Dilmun Burial Mounds. Five different mound types give clues about the emergence of social hierarchies. Even though the burial mounds can be divided according to variations in size and interior design, the basic layout of the mounds remains the same

throughout the 450-year period. The construction typology is exceptional. The majority of the tombs were constructed as single-storeyed small cylindrical towers while some of the bigger two-storeyed examples were built in a ziggurat-like shape. A very particular and unique characteristic of the Dilmun tumuli construction is the presence of alcoves. Depending on the occupant's social status there can be up to six of such alcoves which were usually filled with mortuary gifts.

Integrity

The serial property displays the original distribution of Early and Late Type Dilmun Burial Mounds, organized in individual cemeteries. It excludes two fields which provide evidence of the great majority of Early Type Early Dilmun Burial Mounds (Wadi as-Sail and Umm Jidr) which are planned to be nominated as an extension in a second nomination phase. The five distinct types of burial mounds reflect a hierarchy of the ancient population and present a cross section of various social groups of the Early Dilmun society.

Most of the tumuli have not been excavated and their fabric is completely intact, solely impacted by occasional ancient looting and natural erosion that has transformed the once sepulchral towers into mounds. As a result of previous development activities, the setting has lost parts of its integrity. In particular the direct vicinity of residential developments affects the visual integrity of some of the property components. However, urban developments have come to a halt due to effective arrangements in the protection and management of the site. Corrective measures are underway and include the introduction of green belts around the ancient cemeteries in order to improve their visual setting.

Authenticity

The serial property is authentic in terms of its location, function, material and substance, form and design, as well as density. Despite having been impacted by erosion and partially by looting in ancient times, the mounds' architecture, layout and interior design remain intact. The particular characteristics and distribution of Early and Late Types of Early Dilmun Burial Mounds within the cemeteries are excellently displayed. The density of fields in a limited area is exceptional as well as the unique concentration of burial mounds within each cemetery.

Management and protection requirements

All site components of the Dilmun Burial Mounds serial property are registered as National Monuments and are protected according to the Kingdom of Bahrain Legislative Decree No. 11 of 1995 concerning the Protection of Antiquities. The restrictions for urban development within the buffer zones of the site components are integrated in the Land Use and Zoning regulations which are subcategories of the Physical Planning Legislation of 1994. Site administration is carried out by the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities. A unit with the Directorate has been designated for the administration of the property.

The Dilmun Burial Mounds Management Plan has been approved and effective since January 2018 for a period of five years, including long-term objectives for the site. It is envisioned as an integrated management and action plan with the following key strategic themes: administration and finance, land ownership and development, research, conservation, awareness-raising and community involvement, as well as interpretation, presentation and visitor management. The management plan works also as a protection plan as it addresses the main threats to the site components, which are development pressures, pollution and erosion.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the condition assessment survey for all the features of the property, then developing a conservation action plan accordingly,

- b) Adding documentation as a strategic objective to the management plan,
 - c) Adding more indicators to monitor visitor impact, stakeholders' involvement and capacity building and documentation as a separate issue to be monitored,
 - d) Adding a documentation officer position to the DBM Unit,
 - e) Developing a risk management plan;
5. Also recommends that, as already planned by the State Party, an extension of this property to include Umm Jidr and Wadi as-Sail mound fields be submitted in the foreseen timeframe.

C.2.2. Nominations deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Babylon, Iraq**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Babylon is an archaeological site which stands out as a unique testimony to one of the most influential empires of the ancient world. One of the largest, oldest settlements in Mesopotamia and the Middle East, it was the seat of successive powerful empires under such famous rulers as Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. As the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE), it is the most exceptional testimony of this culture at its height and represents the expression of this civilization's creativity through its unusual urbanism, the architecture of its monuments (religious, palatial and defensive) and their decorative expressions of royal power. Babylon radiated not only political, technical and artistic influence over all regions of the ancient Near and Middle East, but it also left a considerable scientific legacy in the fields of mathematics and astronomy.

As an archaeological site, Babylon possesses exceptional cultural and symbolic associations of universal value. The property represents the tangible remains of a multifaceted myth that has functioned as a model, parable, scapegoat and symbol for over two thousand years. Babylon figures in the religious texts and traditions of the three Abrahamic faiths and has consistently been a source of inspiration for literary, philosophical and artistic works. The buildings and other urban features contained within the boundaries of the property (outer and inner-city walls, gates, palaces, temples including the ziggurat, the probable inspiration for the Tower of Babel, etc.), include all its attributes as a unique testimony to the neo-Babylonian civilization, in particular its contribution to architecture and urban design. Eighty-five percent of the property remains unexcavated and of primary importance to support the site's Outstanding Universal Value through further conservation and research.

Criterion (iii): *Babylon dates back to the third millennium BCE and was the seat of successive powerful empires under such famous rulers as Hammurabi and Nebuchadnezzar. As the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire (626-539 BCE), it is the most exceptional testimony of this culture at its height and represents the expression of this civilization's creativity during this highly productive phase in architectural and urban creation.*

Babylon's cultural legacy was enhanced by previous Akkadian and Sumerian cultural achievements, which included the cuneiform writing system, a significant tool for today's knowledge of the history and evolution of the region in general and Babylon in particular. In turn, Babylon exerted considerable political, scientific, technological, architectural and artistic influence upon other human settlements in the region, and on successive historic periods of Antiquity.

Criterion (vi): Babylon functioned as a model, parable and symbol of ancient power for over two thousand years and inspires artistic, popular and religious culture on a global scale. The tales of Babel find reference in the religious texts of the three Abrahamic religions. In the works of Greek historians, Babylon was distant, exotic and incredible. Classical texts attribute one of the seven wonders of the world to Babylon: the Hanging Gardens; and other texts speak of the wondrous Tower of Babel. Both are iconic but have their origins in real ancient structures of which archaeological traces are still preserved: the ziggurat Etemenanki and Nebuchadnezzar's palatial complex.

Integrity

The boundaries of the property encompass the outer walls of the neo-Babylonian capital on all sides. These limits are well marked by remnants of the fortifications in the form of mounds visible on the ground and they are also confirmed by archaeological surveys. The buildings and other urban features contained within the property include all archaeological remains since the time of Hammurabi until the Hellenistic period, and specifically urbanistic and architectural products of the Neo-Babylonian period when the city was at the height of its power and glory. These represent the complete range of attributes of the property as a unique testimony to the Neo-Babylonian civilization, and the material basis for its cultural and symbolic associations.

The property suffers from a variety of threats including illegal constructions, trash dumping and burning, small-scale industrial pollution, urban encroachments and other environmental factors. At the time of inscription, and despite conservation efforts undertaken since 2008 with international collaboration, the general physical fabric of the site is in a critical condition and lacks a well-defined and programmed approach towards conservation. Both the reconstructions and structural alterations of the 'Revival of Babylon Project' and other constructions in the 1980s have negatively affected the integrity of the property. Whilst the constructions of the 20th century are excluded from the property and now function as above-ground buffer zones within the property area, the future management of these within the overall property will be critical to the preservation of the fragile condition of integrity.

Authenticity

Some physical elements of the site have been viewed as problematic in terms of authenticity, in particular the reconstructions built on archaeological foundations, which aimed at making the scanty archaeological remains better visible to visitors, and the 20th century interventions within the property. In most cases, however, these additions are discernible from the original remains. Whilst it is a matter of debate whether these did affect the legibility of the spatial organization of the urban core, the inner and outer city limits remain discernible today and approximately 85 percent of the property is unexcavated. Authenticity of these remains is very vulnerable based on the critical state of conservation of the property.

For the reconstructed sections, the authenticity of the property above-ground is problematic. While all other 20th century constructions were excluded from the property and covered by the above-ground buffer zones, the unusually high number of reconstructions and the fact that some of these were almost complete reconstructions based on very scanty archaeological evidence remains an unfortunate part of the history of the property. The height and design of these reconstructions is therefore based on conjecture rather than scientific or archaeological evidence. These volumetric aspects of

the reconstructed monuments and the additions in successive restorations did affect the ability of parts of the property to convey authenticity in form and design with regard to these archaeological remains. Likewise, based on the introduction of new materials, these monuments illustrate limited authenticity in material and substance.

Management and protection requirements

The property falls under the jurisdiction of the Iraqi Antiquities and Heritage Law No. 55 of 2002, which aims to protect, conserve and manage all archaeological sites in Iraq. The law is also concerned with surveying, excavating and documenting all archaeological sites and presenting them to the public. The law is enforced by the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, a body under the authority of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities. At the provincial level, the Directorate of Antiquities and Heritage of Babil is directly responsible to ensure the conservation, management and monitoring of the property, and works in collaboration with the Antiquity and Heritage Police who maintain a station near the site.

The state of conservation of the property is very concerning and constitutes an ascertained danger in the absence of a coordinated programmed conservation approach with urgent priority interventions. A management plan has been developed through an in-depth consultation process with local and national stakeholders since 2011 and officially endorsed in 2018. Both the federal and provincial governments have committed sufficient levels of funding to ensure that the property is conserved, studied and developed for visitors to international standards while protecting its Outstanding Universal Value. It is essential that the overall principles laid out in the plan are subsequently transferred to concrete actions on site, prioritizing conservation to prevent immediate losses which can occur at any time, in particular in case of rainfalls.

4. Recommends that the State Party give urgent consideration to the following:
 - a) Developing and finalizing the comprehensive conservation plan for the property and within this address the various risk factors identified in the risk map provided, including through proposing concrete measures towards their effective reduction and mitigation as well as the establishment of a priority intervention scheme for the most urgent conservation measures needed,
 - b) Augmenting the management plan to include the above-described conservation plan, to allow the management team to focus on priority, emergency interventions and providing detailed implementation-oriented guidance as well as quality indicators for its successful implementation,
 - c) Researching further the relationships between the Neo-Babylonian capital and its wider landscape, in particular towards the Euphrates River, which is located a few kilometres west of Babylon and, based on the outcomes of this research, consider further extending the buffer zone in order to address actual and potential future challenges which can be identified in the wider setting of the archaeological city,
 - d) Communicating to visitors the revised boundary concept and the explicit exclusion of 20th century additions from the property;
5. Welcomes the willingness of the State Party to host as soon as possible a World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS advisory mission to assist the State Party to develop a phased and costed action plan for the conservation of the property;
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020;
7. Encourages international cooperation to support the protection and conservation of the property.

C.3. ASIA-PACIFIC

C.3.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes Budj Bim Cultural Landscape, Australia, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is located in the traditional Country of the Gunditjmarra Aboriginal people in south-eastern Australia. The three serial components of the property contain one of the world's most extensive and oldest aquaculture systems. The Budj Bim lava flows, which connect the three components, provides the basis for this complex aquaculture system developed by the Gunditjmarra, based on deliberate redirection, modification and management of waterways and wetlands.

Over a period of at least 6,600 years the Gunditjmarra created, manipulated and modified these local hydrological regimes and ecological systems. They utilised the abundant local volcanic rock to construct channels, weirs and dams and manage water flows in order to systematically trap, store and harvest kooyang (short-finned eel – *Anguilla australis*) and support enhancement of other food resources.

The highly productive aquaculture system provided a six millennia-long economic and social base for Gunditjmarra society. This deep time interrelationship of Gunditjmarra cultural and environmental systems is documented through present-day Gunditjmarra cultural knowledge, practices, material culture, scientific research and historical documents. It is evidenced in the aquaculture system itself and in the interrelated geological, hydrological and ecological systems.

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is the result of a creational process narrated by the Gunditjmarra as a deep time story. For the Gunditjmarra, deep time refers to the idea that they have always been there. From an archaeological perspective, deep time refers to a period of at least 32,000 years that Aboriginal people have lived in the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape. The ongoing dynamic relationship of Gunditjmarra and their land is nowadays carried by knowledge systems retained through oral transmission and continuity of cultural practice.

Criterion (iii): The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape bears an exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions, knowledge, practices and ingenuity of the Gunditjmarra. The extensive networks and antiquity of the constructed and modified aquaculture system of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape bears testimony to the Gunditjmarra as engineers and kooyang fishers. Gunditjmarra knowledge and practices have endured and continue to be passed down through their Elders and are recognisable across the wetlands of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape in the form of ancient and elaborate systems of stone-walled kooyang husbandry (or aquaculture) facilities. Gunditjmarra cultural traditions, including associated storytelling, dance and basket weaving, continue to be maintained by their collective multigenerational knowledge.

Criterion (v): The continuing cultural landscape of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is an outstanding representative example of human interaction with the environment and testimony to the lives of the Gunditjmarra. The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape was created by the Gunditjmarra who purposefully harnessed the productive potential of the patchwork

of wetlands on the Budj Bim lava flow. They achieved this by creating, modifying and maintaining an extensive hydrological engineering system that manipulated water flow in order to trap, store and harvest kooyang that migrate seasonally through the system. The key elements of this system are the interconnected clusters of constructed and modified water channels, weirs, dams, ponds and sinkholes in combination with the lava flow, water flow and ecology and life-cycle of kooyang. The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape exemplifies the dynamic ecological-cultural relationships evidenced in the Gunditjmara's deliberate manipulation and management of the environment.

Integrity

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape incorporates intact and outstanding examples of the largest Gunditjmara aquaculture complexes and a representative selection of the most significant and best preserved smaller structures. These include complexes at Tae Rak (Lake Condah), Tyrendarra and Kurtonitj. Each complex includes all the physical elements of the system (that is, channels, weirs, dams and ponds) that demonstrate the operation of Gunditjmara aquaculture. The property also includes Budj Bim, a Gunditjmara Ancestral Being and volcano that is the source of the lava flow on which the aquaculture system is constructed.

The reinstatement of traditional water flows into Tae Rak through the construction of a cultural weir in 2010, following extensive draining of the lake in the 1950s, has returned and enhanced the water flow across the aquaculture system. This restoration, the rugged environment, the use of stone, the relatively intact vegetation and the lack of major development within the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape mean that the extensive aquaculture system has survived, is in good condition and can be readily identified in the landscape.

The property is free of major threats and is sufficient in size to illustrate the ways multiple systems – social, spiritual, geological, hydrological and ecological – interact and function. While the property contains a dense and representative collection of attributes, which are sufficient to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value, the property might have potential for future expansion.

The three serial components of the property are connected as a single landscape through the physical extent of the aquaculture system (adapted from the lava flow) and through the Gunditjmara Traditional Owner's cultural practices and connection with the physical landscape. If future surveys and studies determine additional attributes located within the lava flow but outside the property boundaries these should become included by means of a boundary modification request.

Authenticity

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape has a high degree of authenticity. Gunditjmara traditional knowledge is demonstrated by millennia of oral transmission, through continuity of practice and is supported by documented Gunditjmara cultural traditions and exceptionally well-preserved archaeological, environmental and historical evidence.

The authenticity of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is evident in the continuing connection of the Gunditjmara to their landscape and their traditional and historical knowledge of the life cycle of kooyang. Authenticity is also evident in the practices associated with the trapping, storage and harvesting of kooyang; including the construction of stone weirs and weaving of fibre baskets.

The Gunditjmara aquaculture system retains the form and functionality it had during the last six millennia in relation to the underlying lava flow, the continued functioning of the water flows and the presence of kooyang. Despite historic interruption for much of the 20th century, the property has retained its authenticity. Recent restitution of property rights to the Gunditjmara Traditional Owners, the reinstating of traditional water flows of

Tae Rak and reestablishment of continued use of aquaculture complexes have enhanced the condition of the property.

In 2007, the Australian Federal Court recognised the native title rights of the Gunditjmarra for their “strong and unrelenting connection to this area where their ancestors farmed eels for food and trade, at the time of European settlement and back through millennia.

Management and protection requirements

All of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is Aboriginal-owned and/or managed and is managed to respect the customary and legal rights and obligations of the Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners.

The property enjoys legal protection at the highest national level according to the Australian Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act of 1999 and a large part of the property (about 90% of the Budj Bim component and about half of the Tyrendarra component) are listed as cultural heritage sites on the National Heritage List of Australia in 2004. For consistency, it would be desirable if the National Heritage and World Heritage property boundaries were aligned. As such, the entire World Heritage property could be considered for inscription on the National Heritage List.

Once included on the World Heritage List, the entire property will be recognised as a ‘Matter of National Environmental Significance’ and protected by the Act.

The property is protected and managed through an adaptive and participatory management framework of overlapping and integrated customary, governance, legislative and policy approaches. The Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners apply customary knowledge and scientific approaches through two management regimes; a co-operative arrangement with the Victorian Government for Budj Bim National Park; and Indigenous ownership of the Budj Bim and Tyrendarra Indigenous Protected Areas. This is supported by local planning schemes. Glenelg and Moyne Shires established a ‘special use zone’ over parts of the Budj Bim component, including Tae Rak. The purpose of the special use zone is to provide for the development of land consistent with the protection and management of the natural and Aboriginal cultural values.

The management system is to be coordinated by the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage Steering Committee, which acts as a communication and shared decision-making body between the Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners (represented through the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation Registered Aboriginal Party, Budj Bim Council and Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation) and the state heritage and environmental authorities, which include the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council and the Victorian Heritage Council, as well as the national level.

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape management system is established through the 2015 Ngootyoong Gunditj, Ngootyoong Mara South West Management Plan.

Notable among the institutional management arrangements is the Budj Bim Ranger Programme, which is managed through the Winda-Mara Aboriginal Corporation and employs full-time rangers, who are mentored by Gunditjmarra Elders to provide them with traditional and cultural knowledge and support. This management arrangement of Budj Bim Cultural Landscape allows on the ground management approaches to be guided by the Gunditjmarra Traditional Owners in line with cultural traditions and practices.

All Gunditjmarra cultural heritage on Budj Bim Cultural Landscape is protected by Victoria’s Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006. The 2014 Budj Bim (Tourism) Master Plan establishes requirements for sustainable tourism and visitation, as well as educational opportunities, for the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Continuing to undertake surveys and studies on cultural heritage features along the entire lava flow and, in cases where additional features contributing to the Outstanding Universal Value are identified outside the property boundaries, considering submitting a boundary modification to include these,
- b) Listing all property components as cultural heritage in the Australian National Heritage Register and extend the 'special use zone' established in local planning schemes to cover the property components and areas,
- c) Finalizing the property-specific strategic management framework,
- d) Augmenting the monitoring system to include indicators on the continuity or change in land management practices, youth involvement, and property valuation by the Gunditjmarra guardian community.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.15

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, China, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City was the centre of power and belief of an early regional state in the Circum-Taihu Lake Area. It is located on a plain criss-crossed by river networks in the eastern foothills of the Tianmu Mountains in the Yangtze River Basin on the southeast coast of China.

The property is composed of four areas: Area of Yaoshan Site; Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley; Area of Low-dam on the Plain – Causeway in Front of the Mountains; and Area of City Site.

The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City reveals an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, and social differentiation and a unified belief system, which existed in the Late Neolithic period in China. With a series of sites, including the City Site built during ca. 3300-2300 BCE, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System with complex functions and socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), and the excavated objects represented by series of jade artefacts symbolizing the belief system, as well as its early age, the property represents the remarkable contributions made by the Yangtze River Basin to the origins of Chinese civilization. In addition, the pattern and functional zoning of the capital, together with the characteristics of the settlements of the Liangzhu culture and of the Outer City with the terraces, support strongly the value of the property.

Criterion (iii): *The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, as the centre of power and belief of Liangzhu culture, is an outstanding testimony of an early regional state with rice-cultivating agriculture as its economic base, and social differentiation and a unified belief system, which existed in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Late Neolithic period of China. It provides unparalleled evidence for concepts of cultural identity, social and political organization, and the development of society and culture in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age in China and the region.*

Criterion (iv): *The Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu illustrates the transition from small-scale Neolithic societies to a large integrated political unit with hierarchy, rituals and crafts. It includes outstanding examples of early urbanization expressed in earthen*

monuments, city and landscape planning, social hierarchy expressed in burial differentiations in cemeteries within the property, socio-cultural strategies for organization of space, and materialization of power. It represents the great achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of China over 5000 years ago, and as an outstanding example of early urban civilization.

Integrity

The four component parts of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City include all the identified attributes necessary to convey its significance as an outstanding representation of a prehistoric early state and urban civilization in the Yangtze River Basin.

The property contains all material elements of the archaeological ruins, four main man-made elements, i.e. the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), and excavated objects represented by jade artefacts, as well as the natural topography that is directly linked to the function of the sites.

The buffer zone includes the historical environmental elements associated with the value of the property, such as mountains, isolated mounds, bodies of water and wetlands, but also includes scattered contemporaneous archaeological remains surrounding the ancient city, as well as the intrinsic association of value between different sites and their spatial layout and pattern.

The impact of urban development and construction and natural factors threatening the property have been properly addressed.

Authenticity

Sites in the four areas, including the City Site, the Peripheral Water Conservancy System, the socially-graded cemeteries (including an altar), preserved as archaeological sites, carry the authentic historical information of the heritage of the period ca. 3300-2300 BCE, including characteristics in site selection, space and environment, location and layout, contour of remains, materials and technologies, and historical function of the sites, as well as the internal connection between the overall layout of the property and individual elements, and the historical natural environment of the distribution region of the sites. The objects unearthed from the four areas represented by jade artefacts authentically preserve the shape, categories, decorative patterns, functions, materials and the complex processing technologies and exquisite craftsmanship of the artefacts. Together with the archaeological sites, they authentically and credibly demonstrate the degree of development of the rice-cultivating civilization in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the Neolithic period and provide a panorama of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City as an early regional urban civilization.

Protection and management requirements

Three components sites, Area of Yaoshan Site (01), Area of Causeway in Front of the Mountains (03-2), and Area of City Site (04) of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, have obtained the highest-level national protection and are located in the Key Protection Subzone within the protection range of "Liangzhu Archaeological Site", a National Priority Protected Site for the protection of cultural relics. The Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley (02) and Area of the Low-dam on the Plain (03-1) were listed as Provincial Protected Sites of Zhejiang in 2017, and an application is being processed for listing them as National Priority Protected Sites.

The property is owned by the State and is protected by relevant laws and regulations such as the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Regulations for the Implementation of Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and Administrative Regulations of Zhejiang Province on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and enjoys both national and provincial-level status in protection.

Special protection policies and regulations for the property have been formulated and improved, including Regulations for the Protection and Management of Liangzhu Archaeological Site of Hangzhou (revised in 2013), and a series of special regulations for heritage protection has been prepared, issued and implemented, including the Conservation Master Plan for the Liangzhu Archaeological Site (2008-2025) as a National Priority Protected Site, and monitoring over the property and its surroundings is also strengthened.

All four areas of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City share the same buffer zone and are managed effectively in a uniform way by a common management authority – the Hangzhou Liangzhu Archaeological Administrative District Management Committee.

It has a clear system for division of work and responsibilities, complete functions, sufficient technical and management staff specializing in protection, sufficient resources of funds, and complete facilities.

Various protection and management regulations will be strictly implemented, environmental capacity and development and construction activities in the property area will be effectively controlled, and negative impacts on the property from the pressures of various developments will be curbed; demands of stakeholders will be coordinated and taken into overall consideration, and the balance between the protection of the property and developments in tourism and urban construction will be kept, both rationally and effectively.

Research, interpretation and dissemination of the heritage value will be strengthened; the integrated function of the property, including cultural tourism and ecological protection, will be brought into play appropriately, and a sustainable and harmonious relationship between the protection of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City and the development of Yuhang District and Hangzhou City will be maintained.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Completing the designation of component part “Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley” and component part “Area of Low-dam on the Plain” of the property as “National Protection Priority Sites”, as planned,*
- b) *Completing the management plan with a visitor management plan including the following aspects:*
 - i) *Controlling visitor numbers to meet carrying capacity goals,*
 - ii) *Ensuring minimal touching and/or trampling of the artefacts and constituent site elements,*
 - iii) *Promoting an integrated interpretation of the property that includes all its four component parts;*
- c) *Adding updated documentation as an indicator to the monitoring system for the property,*
- d) *Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessments for development proposals, particularly infrastructure projects such as national and provincial highways and railway projects, as well as the social and economic impact of relocations of households, businesses and industries.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. *Inscribes Jaipur City, Rajasthan, India, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi);*
3. *Takes note of the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief Synthesis

The City of Jaipur is an exceptional urban example in indigenous city planning and construction in South Asia. In a remarkable difference from the existing medieval practices where settlements developed in a more organic manner (that grew over a longer period of time, in layers, in response to local geography, topography, climate and socio-cultural systems including caste system and occupation), Jaipur was conceived and developed in a single phase in the 18th c with a grid-iron model¹ inspired from the Prastara plan of the Vastu Shastra, treatise of traditional Hindu architecture. This town plan later became a trendsetter for many 19th Century CE towns in Rajasthan State and India. Built under the patronage of Sawai Raja Jai Singh II (rule 1700 – 1743 CE), a project approach was taken towards the city construction where most of the city infrastructure, public and royal spaces were completed within a span of four years, from 1727 – 1731 CE along with special royal invitations to several traders inviting them to settle in this newly envisaged trade and commerce city.

Unlike other medieval cities of the region, Jaipur was deliberately planned as a new city on the plains open for trade as opposed to hilly terrain and military cities of past, though its planning still ensured a response to the surrounding hill tops in all directions. The site selected within the valley that lay to the south of Amber hills was comparatively flat and unmarred by any previous construction. It was also adequately protected, nestled within hills having an array of forts and defense posts. Thus, the new city could be planned as an inviting trade and commerce city with an ambitious vision of the ruler Sawai Jai Singh II and his architect- planner Vidyadhar.

The design of the new city was a breathtaking departure from the prevalent practices in city development in the sub-continent. Its urban morphology reflected the coming together of cultural elements from eastern and western planning, expressing a culture of a 'trade and commerce city' and townscape that is unparalleled anywhere in South Asia. Envisaged as a trade capital, the main avenues of the city were designed as markets, which remain characteristic bazaars of the city till date. Chaupar, or designed large public squares at the intersection of roads, is another feature that is distinct to Jaipur as are its single to multicourt havelis and haveli temples. Besides an exemplary planning, its iconic monuments such as the Govind Dev temple, City Palace, Jantar Mantar and Hawa Mahal excel in artistic and architectural craftsmanship of the period.

Jaipur is an expression of the astronomical skills, living traditions, unique urban form and exemplary foresighted city planning of an 18th century city from India.

Criterion (ii): Jaipur is an exemplary development in town planning and architecture that demonstrates amalgamation and important interchange of several ideas over the late medieval period. It shows an interchange of ancient Hindu, Mughal and contemporary Western ideas that resulted in the customised layout of the city. It is said that Raja Jai Singh arrived at the final layout after a thorough analysis of several town plans sourced from across the globe. Following the grid-iron plan prevalent in the west but the zoning as per traditional notions, superimposed by the desire to be seen at par with Mughal cities, showcased a political will to define new concepts for a thriving trade and commerce hub that became a norm for the later towns in the adjoining Shekhawati region and others parts of Western India.

Criterion (iv): *Jaipur clearly represents a dramatic departure from extant medieval cities with its ordered, grid-like structure – broad streets, crisscrossing at right angles, earmarked sites for buildings, palaces, havelis, temples and gardens, neighbourhoods designated for caste and occupation. The main markets, shops, havelis and temples on*

the main streets were constructed by the state, thus ensuring that a uniform street facade is maintained in Jaipur. The city planning of Jaipur remains a unique response to the terrain that amalgamates ideas from the ancient Indian treatise to contemporary global town plans and Imperial Mughal architecture to finally produce a monumental urban form unparalleled in its scale and magnificence for its times. While the grid iron pattern of planning has been used historically in city planning, its application at such a monumental scale for a planned trade city along with peculiar urban form makes it stand out as one of its kind in the history of urban planning of the Indian subcontinent. What is even more credible is not only the continuity of the architecture and urban form but also the functions of trade and craftsmanship that truly retain the living heritage character of this medieval urban settlement.

Criterion (vi): *Historically, the city is said to have housed “chattis karkhanas” (36 industries) majority of which included crafts like gemstones, lac jewellery, stone idols, miniature paintings and others each with a specified street and market designed for each craft that continues to date. During 19th century, the local crafts received further momentum with British period influences in special exhibitions held in UK, establishment of institutions such as Rajasthan School of Arts and Albert Hall Museum. While the local traditions of guilds continued, formal institutions for crafts, policies and programmes by Government and private sector further contributed to national and international recognition of Jaipur crafts in the 20th and 21st centuries. The continuing building crafts of Jaipur contribute much to the conservation works of the city and the renowned craftsmen from Jaipur continue to conserve and restore historic structures across many cities in India.*

Integrity

The nominated area of the historic walled city of Jaipur within the walls and the gates conforms to integrity of all the attributes (18th century town plan, iconic monuments, urban form, gates, bazars and streets) identified for its nomination as a World Heritage Site. All components and elements that contribute to the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the property are within this nominated area and intact in all respects.

The city walls and gates including all major monuments and bazars remain in original condition despite increasing development pressures. Aspects such as underground Metro lines have been incorporated on the East West axis with due consideration that the architectural icons and urban character of the walled city area remain unchanged.

The boundaries of the nominated property confirm to the original 18th century plans of Sawai Jai Singh II and align well with the surrounding topography as well as the original vision for this planned city. The size and scale of all town planning elements such as width of roads, hierarchy of public spaces, open spaces, waterbodies, built form all are intact as per original plan. The iconic built heritage structures of retain their form, character and architectural style as per original ones. Though some areas of bazars and inside havelis in chowkris are undergoing major changes, but most are still intact as per original form and location. The buffer zone area includes all natural terrains and surrounding peaks that governed the marking and alignment of this town plan on ground. The surrounding peaks are likely to be impacted visually with urban development and increasing skyline outside the nominated property. Hence, urban controls are already administered under Jaipur Development Authority Byelaws to arrest this.

Authenticity

The spatial organization of the historic walled city of Jaipur continues to reflect the 18th century grid-iron plan. The architectural components like the gates and city walls, bazaars, chaupars and chowkris, historic structures, havelis, religious buildings, and water structures; retain the urban ensemble of the walled city of Jaipur as conceived from 18th to early 20th centuries. The materials and substance are largely retained as per original primarily lime and stone. Even the bazaars (market areas) have been recently

conserved using traditional materials. In some cases, the 20th century structures use cement concrete but retain the original architectural vocabulary.

The use and function of most royal and public spaces and monuments is now adapted to contemporary requirement of a public monument visited by all. While the shops, temples and private houses largely retain their original use and continue to function in the same manner.

The boundaries of the nominated property conform to the original 18th century plans of Sawai Jai Singh II and align well with the surrounding topography as well as the original vision for this planned city. The buffer zone area of the nominated property conforms to the surrounding landmarks and natural terrain that were used as reference points to mark the ground plan of the city including Ganeshgarh in the north, hills of Galtaji in the East, Nahargarh and Hathroi in the west and Shankergarh in the south.

The city's settlements and traditional house forms bear an eloquent testimony to the cultural traditions of various socio-religious bearing and have given a unique identity to the settlement which is world famous for its craft traditions and local wisdom in establishing a social order which emanated from their beliefs and adherence to the values enshrined in it. The spiritual value of the city such as the strong association with the city god Govind Devji and worship of other deities in various temples continues along with public festivals and rituals, as do the trade, commerce and craftsmanship activities.

Protection and management requirements

The Municipalities Act of 2009 (amendment) and Jaipur Building Byelaws 1970 guide the architectural control on urban character of Jaipur which has helped in retaining the original architectural form of the bazaars. As per Jaipur Master Plan 2025, the walled city area is a specially designated heritage zone and any work related to Heritage Conservation is guided by detailed heritage management plans and project reports implemented through mandated government agencies.

The Jaipur Heritage Management Plan (2007) provides the vision for Jaipur Heritage and is legislated through the Jaipur Master Plan 2025 (see Annexure II, i). The nominated property will be managed as per overall guidelines and framework outlined in MDP 2025 under Section 2- Development Plan for U1 Area. The Walled City falls under the U1 Area and the plan will take into cognizance all other past and ongoing plans for the nominated property. Walled city has been recognized as a special area for Heritage Conservation under Development Plan for U1 Area and shares the vision outlined in the Jaipur Heritage Management Plan 2007. As the Jaipur Heritage Management Plan has been implemented in various phases and synchronized with other plans, a comprehensive management strategy with an action plan protecting the attributes identified in the OUV and the criteria is devised to serve as an extension to Jaipur Heritage Management Plan for the management and monitoring of the nominated property. The action plan has been formulated taking into consideration the attributes identified under criterion ii, v and vi; and how these attributes of the architectural style, grid-iron plan, town planning principles, traditional house forms, iconic monuments, living traditions and artistic works can be protected and safeguarded.

4. Strongly recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) Develop the Special Area Heritage Plan under Jaipur Master Plan 2025 to enhance the state of conservation of the property with regard to development impacts, including those affecting the city wall, and otherwise including conservation measures for the city wall and craft streets, and commence implementation of the plan,
- b) Complete the detailed heritage inventory for the property covering all attributes at a suitable level of detail,

- c) *Improve the legal protection by introducing architectural control guidelines and other measures to overcome the potential dangers to the property and ensure it is adequate and effective for all attributes, including ensuring coordination between the various protective measures through the heritage committees proposed in the management framework,*
 - d) *Extend the management system to cover all attributes in the property, and demonstrate the enhanced management system is effective, well-coordinated and has adequate supporting administrative tools and power,*
 - e) *Undertake Heritage Impact Assessments for any current or planned projects which may affect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in compliance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines,*
 - f) *Develop a detailed monitoring program, including more detailed indicators,*
 - g) *Establish an overall interpretation and presentation policy and program for the property;*
5. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2020 a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes **Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto, Indonesia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a pioneering technological ensemble planned and built by European engineers in their colonies designed to extract strategic coal resources. The technological developments demonstrate both European engineering knowledge and the contribution of local environmental wisdom and traditional practices in the organisation of labour. It also exemplifies the profound and lasting impact of the changes in social relations of production imposed by the European colonial powers in their colonies, which provided both the material and labour inputs that underpinned the world-wide industrialisation of the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. The many skilled and unskilled workers included local Minangkabau people, Javanese and Chinese contract workers, and convict labourers called ‘chained people’ or orang rantai from Dutch-controlled areas within present-day Indonesia.

Built to exploit the exceedingly rich Ombilin coal deposits, located in the inaccessible mountains of West Sumatra, the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an extensive technological ensemble consisting of twelve components located in three functionally-related areas: Area A, consisting of open pit mines and labyrinthine underground mining tunnels together with on-site coal processing facilities, supported by a full-facility purpose-built mining town nearby at Sawahlunto; Area B, an ingeniously engineered rack mountain railway together with numerous rail bridges and tunnels, linking the mines to the coastal seaport, across 155 kilometres of rugged mountain terrain; and Area C, a dredged harbour and newly-constructed seaport at Emmahaven on

Sumatra's Indian Ocean coast from where the coal was shipped throughout the Netherlands East Indies and to Europe.

Criterion (ii): *Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto exhibits a significant interchange of mining technology between Europe and its colonies during the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century. This complex technological ensemble was planned and built as a fully-integrated system designed to enable efficient deep-bore extraction, processing, transport and shipment of industrial-quality coal. Its overall design and staged execution shows a systematic and prolonged transfer of engineering knowledge and mining practices intended to develop the mining industry in the Netherlands East Indies. This was further shaped by local knowledge concerning geological formations in the tropical environment, and by local traditional practices.*

Criterion (iv): *Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is an outstanding example of a technological ensemble designed for maximum efficiency in the extraction of a key, strategic natural resource – in this case industrial grade coal. It illustrates characteristics of the later stage of global industrialisation in the second half of the 19th century and early 20th century, when engineering technologies and complex systems of production gave rise to the globalised economy of industry and commerce. The engineering technologies included deep bore vertical tunneling of mine shafts, mechanical ore washing and sorting, steam locomotion and rack railway, inclined and reverse-arc rail bridge construction, rock-blast railroad tunnels, deep-dredge harbours, and coal storage in climate-controlled silos. These were complemented by the construction of a purpose-built, planned modern mining town of more than 7000 inhabitants complete with all facilities – housing, food service, health, education, spiritual, and recreational – designed to cater to a strictly hierarchical structure of industrialisation and division of labour.*

Integrity

Each of the three areas includes the necessary attributes to understand the integrated system of coal exploitation and transportation – with its systemic linkage of shaft and tunnel mines, a 155 km long mountain railway system, and seaport. The components that comprise the company town and railway line continue to function; whereas the mining components are no longer in use. The overall integrity of the serial property is currently good/satisfactory, including the visual integrity; although the tropical conditions and fast rate of growth of vegetation create significant challenges for conservation, and ad hoc small-scale development is an issue for many elements and components. Some components have been adapted for new uses.

Authenticity

Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto is a technological ensemble consisting of twelve components. Despite the deterioration of many disused elements, the technological ensemble of mines, mining town, railway, and port facilities meet the requirements of authenticity in relation to their original form and design, materials and substance, location and setting.

Management and protection requirements

Located in three regencies and four municipalities of the West Sumatra Province, the property is protected through two main legal instruments, the National Law No.11 of 2010 for the protection, development and utilisation of cultural property in Indonesia at the national, provincial, and regency and municipal levels and the National Law Number 26 of 2007 for the arrangement of special plans and spatial plans at national, provincial, regency and municipal levels. As of February 2019, all components have protective designations at the provincial and/or national levels, and the national level protection for all components is expected to be in place shortly. The process for establishing the World Heritage property as a National Strategic Area (Kawasan Strategis Nasional) will be initiated by the State Party following its inscription in the World Heritage List.

The property's state of conservation and the condition of the material attributes contained within the property's boundaries are monitored through conservation frameworks. A governance and consultation framework has been established for the management of property from the policy and planning levels, to the operational level. The overall coordination for the management of property is undertaken by the Board of the Directors for the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto which consists of relevant ministries and members from the relevant municipalities.

Once fully established, the Site Management Office for the Conservation of the Ombilin Coal Mining Heritage of Sawahlunto will implement the management plan and maintenance plan; evaluate development proposals; provide guidance and support for owners; and coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and experts of the Advisory Board. A Management Plan is in place and provides a useful framework that could be further improved by incorporating conservation measures and principles for decision making on conservation projects (especially for adaptive reuse of historic structures).

In light of the decline in coal mining, Sawahlunto is developing heritage tourism as its main economic activity, and visitor numbers are expected to increase. West Sumatra Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2014 includes a regional tourism development master plan 2014-2025. The management plan outlines objectives and actions to develop visitor and tourism facilities and experiences; and a Sustainable Tourism Strategy with the objectives of ensuring that sustainable tourism will assist with the conservation of the property, enhance the experience of visitors, and empower and benefit local communities. The Sawahlunto mining sites and company town currently provide visitor and tourism experiences including seven local museums and a visitor centre. The Indonesia Railway Company has commenced work to revitalise the railway to provide a tourism experience along the historic rail route. There is a proposal to develop the silo at the Emmahaven Port coal storage facilities as a staging point for the presentation of the property and as an entry point for visitors from outside West Sumatra.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Completing the processes to provide national cultural property designation and protection for the entire property,*
 - b) *Considering the possibilities for streamlining the various local, provincial and national legal designations that have been used to provide protection to the buffer zone, and ensuring that these arrangements can prioritise the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
 - c) *Continuing to exclude future mining operations from the property and buffer zone,*
 - d) *Implementing the protective zoning established for the Sawahlunto Company Town, ensuring that all attributes are protected,*
 - e) *Broadening and deepening the identification and protection of attributes within the 12 property components, including all attributes at railway stations (e.g. signalling equipment and other infrastructure), and along the railway corridor prior to the approval of future works on the Trans-Sumatra Railway Project and projects to refurbish the operations of the railway,*
 - f) *Developing and providing an updated inventory and maps of all attributes and associated elements, including areas of archaeological importance,*
 - g) *Preparing a detailed program of conservation measures as part of the implementation of the Management Plan, including the maintenance requirements for each component and group of attributes,*
 - h) *Developing explicit conservation principles for adaptive reuse of identified attributes, particularly in the Company Town,*

- i) *Developing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies that are applicable across the different areas and terrains that are traversed by the property,*
 - j) *Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessment for all development proposals that could have an impact on the property (such as the World Maritime Axis Plan),*
 - k) *Conducting further archaeological research and documentation including: tunnel entrances and airshafts (A1.1, A1.2., A1.4); functional links between the coal processing plan (A3) and Loento Mining Pit Compound (A1.4); original Padang Pandjang Station (B3); connections between the Emmahaven coal storage and old wharf (Area C),*
 - l) *Developing and implementing capacity building programs for staff and stakeholders in order to ensure a consistent approach to conservation, management and presentation of each area and/or component,*
 - m) *Completing and implementing the Sustainable Tourism Strategy,*
 - n) *Developing an overall interpretive strategy and plan to clearly define the overarching interpretive themes and how all the components contribute, and ensuring that the rich social histories of local people and workers from Europe, and other parts of Indonesia and Asia are recognised,*
 - o) *Improving the monitoring arrangements by orienting indicators more explicitly at the condition of the attributes;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.18

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group: Mounded Tombs of Ancient Japan, Japan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Located on a plateau above the Osaka Plain, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group is a serial property of 45 components which contains 49 kofun ('old mound'), a large and distinctive type of burial mound. The selected kofun are found in two major clusters, and are the richest tangible representation of the culture of the Kofun period in Japan from the 3rd to 6th centuries, a period before Japanese society became an established centralised state under the influence of the Chinese system of law. The kofun have a range of contents, such as grave goods (weapons, armour, ornaments); and clay figures used to decorated the mounds, known as haniwa (in the form of cylinders arranged in rows, or representations of objects, houses, animals and people). Understood as tombs for kings' clans and affiliates during this period, some of the kofun are Ryobo (imperial mausolea) and are managed by Japan's Imperial Household Agency. The serial components have been selected from a total of 160,000 kofun from around Japan and represent the 'middle kofun' period (late 4th to late 5th centuries) which is considered to be the peak of the Kofun period. The attributes of the property are the 49 burial mounds, their geometric forms, methods and materials of construction, moats, archaeological materials and contents (including grave goods, burial facilities and the haniwa). The settings of the kofun, their visual presence in the Osaka region, and the remaining physical and visual

links between the kofun are important attributes; as is the evidence of the distinctive funerary practices and ritual uses.

Criterion (iii): While 160,000 kofun are found throughout Japan, the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group represents and provides exceptional testimony to the culture of the Kofun period of Japan's ancient history. The 45 components demonstrate the period's socio-political structures, social class differences and highly sophisticated funerary system.

Criterion (iv): The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group demonstrates an outstanding type of ancient East Asian burial mound construction. The role of the kofun in the establishment of social hierarchies within this particular and significant historical period, as well as the tangible attributes such as the clay sculptures, moats and geometric terraced mounds reinforced by stone, are outstanding.

Integrity

The Mozu and Furuichi groups of kofun provide a cohesive narrative of the kingly power expressed through the clustering of the 49 kofun, the range of types and sizes, the grave goods and haniwa, and the continuing ritual uses and high esteem that these sites hold within Japanese society. The integrity of the serial property is based on the rationale for the selection of the components and their ability to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the kofun. The intactness of the individual components, the material evidence of the mounds and their context, and the state of conservation are also determinants of integrity. Issues that impact on the integrity of the serial property include loss of some features (such as moats), and changes to the uses and settings of the components due to the close proximity of urban development.

Authenticity

Despite changed uses and landscape treatments, and the high degree of 20th century urbanisation of the Osaka region, the kofun are a significant visible and historical presence within the present-day landscape. The authenticity of the selected kofun is demonstrated by their forms, materials and extensive archaeological contents, as well as the esteem which they engender in Japanese society. While the Ryobo generally demonstrate a high degree of authenticity, there are variations within the series. There is a need to ensure that seibi works are subject to impact assessment and reviewed in order to sustain the authenticity of the kofun.

Management and protection requirements

Legal protection of the components is provided by national and local government laws. Ryobo components are protected by the Imperial Household Law and the National Property Act; and the 'Historic Site' components are protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Some components have both designations. The Municipal Historic Sites are designated on the basis of the City Ordinance for the Protection of Cultural Properties, established in accordance with the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. Expansion of the buffer zone for component 44 is in progress. Buffer zone protection includes regulations that control the height and design of new buildings, as well as outdoor advertisements, based on a number of local laws.

The management system is based on the establishment of the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council (comprised of representatives of the Imperial Household Agency, and the relevant Prefectural and City Governments, with the Agency for Cultural Affairs as an Observer). The Council is advised by the Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Scientific Committee. The Comprehensive Management Plan outlines the implementation of the protection and management of the property and the buffer zones. The Mozu-Furuichi Kofun Group World Heritage Council has overall responsibility for implementing the Action Plan and ensuring coordination between different organisations. The Osaka Prefecture and each of the relevant City governments has a Disaster Prevention Plan; and there are museums and interpretation facilities in the cities in Osaka

Prefecture: Sakai, Habikino and Fujiidera. The Sakai City Government is planning a new interpretation facility in the Mozu area, which should be subject to Heritage Impact Assessment.

Factors affecting this property are those associated with the close proximity of urban development, creating significant potential pressures on the buffer zones. Pressures on the conservation of the kofun occur through the erosion of the earthen mounds, poorly managed vegetation growth, and the need to maintain water quality of the moats. These are actively managed. The conservation measures are appropriate and well-resourced, although actions by the various governments, private owners and communities must continue to be well-coordinated. The monitoring arrangements are adequate, although they could be further enhanced through further development of non-invasive techniques for periodically monitoring the structural condition of the mounds, and indicators for monitoring the interests and support of local residential communities.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Continuing to document the intangible dimensions of the serial property,*
 - b) *Completing the agreed adjustment to the buffer zone for Component 44,*
 - c) *Completing the preparation of Basic Seibi Plans for the components designated as 'Historic Sites', ensuring their coherence with conservation objectives and the protection of Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - d) *Considering the future use of non-invasive techniques of assessing the structural stability of the mounds,*
 - e) *Considering providing for greater formal involvement of local residents in the management system,*
 - f) *Further exploring how the buffer zones relate to the broader setting and what, if anything, needs protecting in the broader setting; and implement the subsequent measures,*
 - g) *Reviewing and deepening the Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed new interpretation centre (Sakai City) in light of the World Heritage inscription and adopted Statement of Outstanding Universal Value,*
 - h) *Developing and implementing Heritage Impact Assessment for all future development proposals, including: plans for park development/improvements, Bicycle Museum, Daisen Park Improvement Plan, new/improved viewing platforms and the Nankai Railway Koya Line Railroad Elevation Project; Continuing to develop processes for Heritage Impact Assessment, including more direct linkages with the management system and the framework for legal protection of the property.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.19

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang – Plain of Jars, Lao People's Democratic Republic**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

More than 2100 tubular-shaped megalithic stone jars used for funerary practices in the Iron Age give the Plain of Jars its name. This serial property of 15 components contains 1325 of these large carved stone jars, stone discs (possibly lids for the jars), secondary burials, grave markers, quarries, manufacturing sites, grave goods and other features. Located on hill slopes and spurs surrounding the central plateau, the jars are large, well-crafted, and required technological skill to produce and move from the quarry locations to the funerary sites. The jars and associated elements are the most prominent evidence of the Iron Age civilisation that made and used them, about which little is known. The sites are dated from between 500 BCE and 500 CE (and possibly up to as late as 800 CE). The jars and associated archaeological features provide evidence of these ancient cultural practices, including associated social hierarchies. The Plain of Jars is located at an historical crossroads between two major cultural systems of Iron Age southeast Asia – the Mun-Mekong system and the Red River/Gulf of Tonkin system. Because the area is one that facilitated movement through the region, enabling trade and cultural exchange, the distribution of the jars sites is thought to be associated with overland routes.

Criterion (iii): The Plain of Jars exhibits an exceptional testimony to the civilisation that made and used the jars for their funerary practices over a period from approximately 500 BCE to sometime after 500 CE. The size of the megalithic jars, and their large number and wide distribution within the Province of Xiengkhuang is remarkable, and the serial property of 15 components contains a range of sites that can attest to the quarrying, manufacturing, transportation and use of the funerary jars over this lengthy period of southeast Asian cultural histories.

Integrity

The integrity of the serial property is based on the material evidence contained in the 15 components, the intactness of the individual components and the series as a whole, and the relatively stable state of conservation of the attributes. There are impacts on the visual integrity of some components, such as the construction of new houses and Buddhist temple outside the buffer zone for Site 1; poorly sited roads/tracks within several components; and conservation problems and intrusive constructions within Site 3. Some attributes have been damaged in the past by bombing and other effects of war, and by cattle grazing.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the serial property is based on the form, design, materials and locations of the megalithic jars and other attributes such as lids, secondary burials and archaeological deposits. For the most part, the materials are original, located in their original locations, with relatively little disturbance to the archaeological deposits. While past factors have damaged the jars and their settings, their abundance, antiquity and condition support the authenticity of the serial property.

Management and protection requirements

The serial property is protected under the Law on National Heritage 2013, supported by the Decree of the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the Preservation of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage 1997, and the Provincial Governor's Decree concerning the Management and Conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Sites No. 996. In addition, Decree No. 870 concerning Establishment and Operation of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division sets up the structure, duties of the newly-established site management office. Provincial governor's Decree No. 995 provides a mechanism for funding site conservation through revenue sharing from tourism. Implementation of the mechanisms of protection occurs at the national, provincial, district and village levels. Coordination is provided by the National Committee for World Heritage and the Xiengkhuang Heritage Steering Committee. A 5-year action plan of specific projects has been developed, including an archaeological research plan, as well as resources for

fencing, basic visitor facilities, road improvements, implementation of the national heritage law, and production of interpretive materials. The day-to-day management of most components is provided by nearby villages based on contracts established with the Provincial Government; and a formula for sharing the income from ticket sales with local communities is in place.

The main factors affecting this property are processes of natural deterioration and future development pressures. The State Party has recently achieved the clearance of UXO from the components, commendably removing a challenging barrier to access, research and safety.

The management system requires further development, including the establishment of a management plan and a conservation plan to ensure coordination and consistent conservation approaches, and to pursue needed longer-term strategic improvements. A number of aspects of the management system are yet to be fully implemented, such as the arrangements for Heritage Impact Assessment. Interpretation and provision of information about the sites to visitors are modest and should be enhanced in the longer term, particularly in light of continuing archaeological research and sustainable tourism initiatives for the Province.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Using the themes and implicit principles of the Action Plan, developing a Management Plan for the entire serial property in order to ensure the needed coordination of management activities, clearly directing active conservation measures, and providing for a strategic approach to new initiatives,
 - b) Developing the envisaged 'Conservation Plan' and implementing a well-defined and active programme of conservation,
 - c) Improving the management and conservation of the different component parts of 'Site 3' to strengthen their integrity,
 - d) Urgently and professionally backfilling the excavation trench dug in the 1930s by Colani in Site 28,
 - e) Closing the various dirt-roads within Site 52 and rehabilitating the setting to avoid continuing erosion problems,
 - f) Continuing the work of clearing UXOs in the buffer zones and areas surrounding the components of the property, guided by the protocols for minimising the impacts on archaeological deposits and features; and completing the removal of the concrete boundary markers that indicate safe paths in areas cleared of UXOs once these are no longer needed,
 - g) Completing the Tourism Management Plan for the Plain of Jars, ensuring its consistency with the management system, and incorporating visitor experience and visitor management into a wider framework of tourism destinations in the area,
 - h) Continuing to improve the accuracy and detail of the mapping of all property components, including the location of jars, other archaeological features and attributes, particularly for the most heavily visited components. The mapping should also indicate all management structures, land tenures (for Site 1), and other topographic and management-related elements of these sites,
 - i) Continuing to conserve and interpret other historic sites and elements within the serial components even though they are not attributes associated with the Outstanding Universal Value (such as the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and modern era archaeological sites, and locally significant historic sites associated with the Second Indochina War),

- j) *Developing and implementing strategies for disaster reduction, including capacity building activities,*
 - k) *Further developing and implementing 'Heritage Impact Assessment' for development proposals and incorporate these processes into the systems for management and legal protection of the property;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2021** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.20

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Bagan, Myanmar**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Bagan is a sacred landscape which features an exceptional array of Buddhist art and architecture, demonstrates centuries of the cultural tradition of the Theravada Buddhist practice of merit making (Kammatic Buddhism), and provides dramatic evidence of the Bagan Period (Bagan Period 11th – 13th centuries), when redistributive Buddhism became a mechanism of political control, with the king effectively acting as the chief donor. During this period, the Bagan civilisation gained control of the river transport, extending its influence over a large area. The traditions of merit making resulted in a rapid increase in temple construction, peaking in the 13th century. The serial property of eight components is located on a bend in the Ayeyarwady River, in the central dry zone of Myanmar. Seven of the components are located on one side of the River, and one (component 8) is located on the opposite side. Intangible attributes of the property are reflected in Buddhist worship and merit-making activities, traditional cultural practices and farming. The serial property of eight components consists of 3,595 recorded monuments – including stupas, temples and other structures for Buddhist spiritual practice, extensive archaeological resources, and many inscriptions, murals and sculptures. Bagan is a complex, layered cultural landscape which also incorporates living communities and contemporary urban areas.

Criterion (iii): *Bagan is an exceptional and continuing testimony to the Buddhist cultural tradition of merit making, and to the peak of Bagan civilisation in the 11th-13th centuries when it was the capital of a regional empire.*

Criterion (iv): *Bagan contains an extraordinary ensemble of Buddhist monumental architecture, reflecting the strength of religious devotion of an early major Buddhist empire. Within the context of the rich expressions and traditions of Buddhist architecture and art found throughout Asia, Bagan is distinctive and outstanding.*

Criterion (vi): *Bagan is an exceptional example of the living Buddhist beliefs and traditions of merit making, expressed through the remarkable number of surviving stupas, temples and monasteries, supported by continuing religious traditions and activities. While the evidence of practices of merit-making are common in many Buddhist sites and areas, the influences established in the Bagan period, and the scale and diversity of expressions, and continuing traditions make Bagan exceptional.*

Integrity

The integrity of Bagan is based on the ability of the 8 components to convey the Outstanding Universal Value; the material evidence of the landscape, archaeological sites, monuments, inscriptions, sculptures, murals, cloth paintings and the overall setting; the continuing intangible heritage and cultural practices; and the management of pressures on the state of conservation. The integrity is vulnerable due to the multiple factors affecting Bagan, tourism and development pressures, environmental pressures and natural disasters.

Authenticity

The authenticity of Bagan is demonstrated by the landscape of Buddhist monuments of diverse sizes, scales, materials, designs and antiquity; and the rich and continuing religious and cultural traditions. The major built elements within the property, particularly the very large temples and stupas, retain a high degree of authenticity in their form and design, both internally and externally. The decorative elements of many of the individual monuments survive in their original form. The authenticity has been impaired by inappropriate interventions from the 1970s and 1990s, and by the extensive damages that resulted from earthquakes.

Management and protection requirements

Legal protection of Bagan is provided by the newly amended Law for Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions No. (20/2019), Protection and Preservation of Ancient Monuments Law 2015 (with updated bylaw 2016), and Protection and Preservation of Antique Objects Law 2015 (with updated bylaw 2016). These laws are administered by the Department of Archaeology and National Museum (DANM). Effective legal protection is dependent on the full implementation of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law. The property is also protected through practices and commitment of the religious communities and local people.

Heritage zoning plans have been established and integrated into regional plans to ensure coordination. A further protective zone of 100 km x 100 km around the property has been established to control development. All developments within the protected zones are currently subject to site-specific archaeological assessment and input from the Department of Archaeology and National Museum (DANM).

The Bagan National Coordinating Committee (BAGANCOM) has been established by the national government as the decision-making body for Bagan, ensuring inter-agency coordination. The main factors affecting Bagan are past conservation interventions, tourism and development pressures, environmental pressures and natural disasters.

The management system is based on the Integrated Management Framework. While some aspects of the management system have recently established, and others are not yet fully implemented, the approach is sound. Guidelines that have been developed to support the most pressing activities. In particular, risk reduction and disaster response have been significantly improved as part of the response to the 2016 earthquake. Further elaboration of the management system should be based on a landscape approach to the management of the serial property.

Some key strategic and policy documents, including the Sustainable Tourism Strategy, Archaeological Risk Plan, Agriculture Sector Strategy and Heritage Impact Assessment System are yet to be completed and/or fully operationalised. The property contains a number of intrusive elements, such as hotels. Rigorous Heritage Impact Assessment and clear decision making processes about development are critically important to the future management of Bagan. A long-term Hotels Strategy that identifies zones where hotels can be developed in the future has been recommended.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Completing the administrative processes to revise the boundaries of components 6 and 7, and the buffer zone for component 4, and submitting the revised maps to the World Heritage Centre,*
- b) *Conducting further research and documentation of the historical water management system of Bagan, and ensuring that the elements of this system are conserved and managed as attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
- c) *Completing as a priority the 'One Map' initiative to bring the legal maps into a single GIS, completing the Bagan monument inventory and grading of monuments, and working to bring all the site datasets into an integrated data management system,*
- d) *Completing the program of installation of markers along the boundaries of the property components and the buffer zone, and removing the redundant boundary markers of the former 'Heritage Protection Zone' to avoid confusion,*
- e) *Completing the proposed Archaeological Risk Map and ensuring that its findings and associated procedures are communicated to all relevant stakeholders,*
- f) *Requiring all international missions working at Bagan to enter into formal agreements that include compliance with the provisions of the Integrated Management Framework, BAGANCOM decisions and advice from the Bagan ICC,*
- g) *Reviewing the current planning and development controls and associated approval processes, including the Urban and Regional Plan of the Environs of the Bagan Heritage Zone, to ensure that it is no longer possible to construct new buildings within the property or the buffer zone that are of an inappropriate height, scale or form,*
- h) *Ensuring that a landscape approach is incorporated into the continuing development and implementation of the management system,*
- i) *Further developing the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) system to rigorously evaluate the potential impacts of change and development on the Outstanding Universal Value of Bagan, and ensuring that HIA are compulsorily required for all new developments within Bagan, in accordance with the amended framework of legal protection. In the immediate timeframe, ensuring that this is required for all new tourism infrastructure developments and the expansions to Bagan Airport,*
- j) *Further evaluating the 'carrying capacity' and management of the future growth in tourism for Bagan, including consideration of the constraints arising from the physical and social circumstances of each component,*
- k) *Establishing and convening a regular forum between officers of BAGANCOM, the regional governments and representatives of the hotel and tourism industries to facilitate dialogue, communicate regulatory requirements and conservation programs, and identify tourism management issues,*
- l) *In addition to the removal of intrusive hotels and tourism facilities, and taking account of the need for a phased approach and longer-term strategy for hotels in Bagan, preparing a Hotel Strategy in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre which creates zones within which hotels can be developed (including all changes to existing facilities). All new developments should be subject to heritage impact assessment, and the establishment of zones where hotel developments can occur should be accompanied by regulations concerning building heights and other site and design issues, and be integrated into the regional Tourism Strategy,*

- m) *Placing a moratorium on the construction of new viewing mounds or other purpose-built viewing structures/buildings pending a review of visitor facilities and needs and finalisation and implementation of the Bagan Sustainable Tourism Strategy,*
 - n) *Allocating additional resources to further develop the monitoring system,*
 - o) *Providing professional development opportunities in cultural heritage management to staff of BAGANCOM and relevant regional government officials,*
 - p) *Allocating the needed resources to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the actions specified in the Bagan Disaster Risk Management Plan,*
 - q) *Completing and implementing the proposed Bagan Agriculture Sector Strategy following review by BAGANCOM, the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS,*
 - r) *Following a process of consultation and careful consideration of the interests and welfare of residents, establishing a staged plan for the progressive removal of dwellings that have been illegally constructed within the property boundary;*
5. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2021 a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2022.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.21

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies, Republic of Korea**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies is a serial property which comprises nine seowon representing a type of Neo-Confucian academy of the Joseon Dynasty (from the mid-16th to mid-17th centuries CE). It is an exceptional testimony to cultural traditions associated with Neo-Confucianism in Korea.

The components are Sosu-seowon, Namgye-seowon, Oksan-seowon, Dosan-seowon, Piram-seowon, Dodong-seowon, Byeongsan-seowon, Museong-seowon and Donam-seowon, and these are located across the central and southern parts of the Republic of Korea.

The property exhibits an outstanding testimony to thriving Neo-Confucian academies that promoted learning of Neo-Confucianism, which was introduced from China and became fundamental to every aspect of Korea.

The local literati at seowon created educational system and tangible structures conducive to fully commit themselves to learning. Learning, veneration and interaction were the essential functions of the seowon which are closely reflected in their design. The seowon were led by sarim or the class of local intellectuals. The seowon developed and flourished as centres for the interests of the sarim.

The primary factor in siting the seowon was the association with venerated scholars. The second factor was the landscape, and seowon are located near mountains and water as part of appreciating nature and cultivating the mind and body. Pavilion style buildings in the seowon facilitated connections to the landscape.

The scholars studied Neo-Confucian classics and literary works and endeavoured in understanding the universe and becoming ideal person. They venerated late contemporary Neo-Confucian figures, and formed strong academic lineage spearheaded by venerated scholars. Furthermore, local literati made significant contribution to disseminating principles of Neo-Confucianism through various social and political activities based on the property.

Criterion (iii): The Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies are exceptional testimony to cultural traditions associated with Neo-Confucianism in Korea, in the form of educational and social practices, many of which continue. The seowon illustrate an historical process in which Neo-Confucianism from China was tailored to Korean local conditions resulting in academies which are exceptional testimony of this transformative and localising process in terms of function, planning and architecture.

Integrity

The property retains all attributes that reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. These are the buildings and constructions constituting the seowon, ancillary buildings, entrance gate, dismounting stele, commemorative stele, immediate environments including hills, streams, roads, plantings and visual catchments. The attributes of the property are generally in excellent condition.

The major pressures on the property, development, insect damage, fire, earthquakes and visitors, are being adequately managed. However, they should continue to be monitored.

Authenticity

The property meets the requirements of authenticity. The form and design, and materials and substance are basically intact. The use and function of the seowon, and their traditions, are largely as they were through history, although noting that the educational role has been largely diminished. The location and setting of the seowon have been generally retained, although it is noted that two components have been relocated in the historical past. The intangible heritage, and the spirit and feeling of the seowon have been generally retained.

Management and protection requirements

The primary protection of the property is provided by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, with additional protection offered by other heritage laws enacted by the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea. These other laws are the Act on Cultural Heritage Maintenance, Etc. and the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The laws are supported by Presidential decrees and ministerial orders.

The nine components are all state-designated heritage.

These legal instruments play a major role in ensuring the systematic conservation of the property in terms of carrying out repairs and safeguarding venerations.

The relevant provinces have also prepared heritage protection ordinances based on the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. These ordinances also offer a basis for the establishment and operation of an organisation for the integrated management of the property.

The management system comprises the Seowon Foundation, seowon steering committees, and central and local (provincial and municipal) governments. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act requires the property to be managed by the relevant local government or seowon community. The Seowon Foundation is in charge of integrated management of the property. The components are managed on a daily basis by government and seowon personnel, with the seowon steering committee responsible for operations and management.

The central government Cultural Heritage Administration provides support and supervision. Local governments also provide support to the Foundation. Conservation expertise is available from the Cultural Heritage Administration as well as the relevant local governments.

Each seowon has a comprehensive maintenance plan which is equivalent to a management plan. In addition, there are a range of key conservation and management manuals and guidelines. An integrated management document is being developed.

Some risk preparedness exists, and additional planning and systems are being developed.

Current visitor management arrangements are satisfactory although a better integrated presentation of the nine components as a single property is needed.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the development of an overarching management document for the seowon Academies,
 - b) Further developing an integrated presentation of the nine components as a single property.

C.4. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

C.4.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.22

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of the **Großglockner High Alpine Road, Austria**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to reconsider if a robust case can be made based on a global thematic framework of designed scenic routes in a global context and in a range of environmental contexts which underpins a thorough and compelling comparative analysis, in order to bring into focus the potential significance of the nominated property;
3. Considers that any revised nomination would need to be considered by an expert mission to the site.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.23

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Refers the nomination of the **Frontiers of the Roman Empire – the Danube Limes (Western Segment), Austria, Germany, Hungary and Slovakia**, back to the States Parties in order to allow them to take appropriate measures with regard to component part 1608-133 (WHC/19/43.COM/8B, p.60), previous component part 70a;
3. Recommends the States Parties to invite the Advisory Body (ICOMOS) to review the situation with an advisory mission to Hungary to take place before the end of 2019.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.24

The nomination of **Hoge Kempen Rural-Industrial Transition Landscape, Belgium**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.25

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi, Canada, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criterion (iii);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is a sacred site in a mixed grassland prairie region on the northern edge of the Great Plains. The Milk River Valley and several "coulees" dominate the topography of this cultural landscape, whose geological features include a concentration of hoodoos, with spectacular forms sculpted by erosion. The Blackfoot Confederacy (Siksikáitsitapi) has left engravings and paintings on the sandstone walls and landscape features, which bear witness to spirit messages. The landscape is considered to be sacred by the Blackfoot people, and centuries-old traditions are perpetuated today in various ceremonies and in the respect in which the place is held.

The property consists of three components - the main component Áísínai'pi, and some 10 km away Haffner Coulee and Poverty Rock - and contains thousands of rock art images. Dated in situ archaeological remains cover a period between ca. 4,500 BP -3,500 years BP and the Contact Period. The rock art has been made in the valley for thousands of years, with most of the images dating to the later Pre-contact and early Post-contact periods (1,000 years BP to the mid- nineteenth century), with the oldest art possibly dating up to ca. 3,000 years BP.

Criterion (iii): The sacred landscape and the rock art of Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi provide exceptional testimony to the living cultural traditions of the Blackfoot people. According to Blackfoot beliefs, spiritual powers inhabit the earth, and the characteristics of the landscape and the rock art in the property reflect tangible, profound and permanent links with this tradition. The viewsheds of the sacred valley, with high grassland prairies, also contribute to its sacred character and influence traditional cultural practices.

Integrity

All the elements that are necessary to express Outstanding Universal Value are contained within the property boundaries, including a comprehensive representation of culturally significant landforms, a full range of characteristics of the two main documented traditions of rock art at Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi, and the viewsheds that contribute to their sacred character. The tangible and intangible attributes of Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi continue to be incorporated in the cultural and spiritual context of the Blackfoot people today. The rodeo grounds, located in the heart of the restricted access zone or archaeology reserve, should be removed and relocated in order to strengthen the property's integrity.

Authenticity

The authenticity of the form and conception of the property, of materials and substance, of situation and setting, of use and function, of traditions, of spirit and impression is well

established, and is corroborated by large amounts of traditional, ethnographic and archaeological evidence. The authenticity of the form and conception of the rock art is evidenced by its subject, its formal and stylistic qualities, and its pictorial conventions and motifs, which correspond to well documented traditions of the indigenous peoples. The character of the landscape is intact and authentic, and has undergone few modifications since the beginning of European settlement. The archaeological excavations and the inventories have demonstrated the early date of settlement and use of the property by the indigenous peoples. The continuing traditional importance and ceremonial use of the property by the Blackfoot people bear witness to the authenticity of its intangible values, its situation and its setting.

Management and protection requirements

Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi is entirely protected and managed by virtue of the provisions of the Provincial Parks Act of Alberta. The three components of the serial property and the associated buffer zones are included in the provincial park of Writing-on-Stone. Industrial and commercial development inside the property is prohibited. More than 21% of the property is located in a restricted access zone, preventing unauthorised public access to the zones that are most sensitive in cultural terms, although the Blackfoot people are still allowed access for traditional purposes. All the property's cultural attributes are subject to the protection provisions of the Historical Resources Act of Alberta, the highest level of protection in this Canadian jurisdiction.

A comprehensive management system is in place, and a programme for monitoring the rock art has been implemented. The Blackfoot people are fully participating in the management of Writing-on-Stone / Áísínai'pi, while ensuring appropriate management practices and continuous access for traditional and cultural practices. The management plan is regularly revised, and a new edition, drawn up in collaboration with the Blackfoot communities, is nearing completion. The Interim Management Directive will be used until the final stage of the public consultation has been completed, and the revised management plan has been adopted.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Providing a calendar for the relocation of the rodeo grounds outside the property area, within a maximum timeframe of five years,
 - b) Finalising and officially adopting the revised management plan, including a visitor management plan.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.26

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region, Czechia and Germany**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief description

The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří (Ore Mountains) is located between Saxony (Germany) and the Czechia. The transboundary serial property comprises 22 component parts that represent the spatial, functional, historical and socio-technological integrity of the territory; a self-contained landscape unit that has been profoundly and irreversibly shaped by 800 years of almost continuous polymetallic mining, from the 12th to 20th centuries.

The relict structure and pattern of the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region remains highly legible and is characterized by specific and formative contributions made by the exploitation of different metals, at different times, in unevenly distributed locations defined by an exceptional concentration of mineral deposits. Separate mining landscapes emerged on both sides of the Ore Mountains, characterized by exchange of technical know-how, miners and metallurgists between Saxony and Bohemia. These deposits became key economic resources that were exploited during crucial periods in world history, events that were dictated by evolving empirical knowledge and exemplary practice and technologies devised or improved in the Ore Mountains; the vagaries of global markets impacted by new mineral discoveries, politics and wars, and the successive discovery of 'new' metals and their uses.

The Ore Mountains was the most important source of silver in Europe, particularly in the century from 1460 to 1560; silver was also the trigger for new organization and technology. Tin was produced in a steady manner throughout the long history of the Ore Mountains and rare cobalt ore, which was mixed with the silver ores in the Ore Mountains, made this region a leading European, if not world, producer from the 16th to 18th centuries. Finally, the region became a major global producer of uranium in the late 19th and 20th centuries; the early period being one of original discovery and development.

The combination of shifting geographical mineral output, topography and a mining system predominantly under state control, dictated land-use: mining, water management and transport, mineral processing, settlement, forestry and agriculture. Due to the longevity, and intensity, of mining, the entire cultural landscape of the Ore Mountains is largely impacted by its effects, and is anchored by the mines themselves (above and below ground, with all ore deposit types and principal exploitation periods represented, and with exceptional equipment and structures remaining in situ); pioneering water management systems (of water supply, for power at the mines themselves and for drainage and ore-processing); transport infrastructure (road, railway and canal); innovative ore-processing and smelting sites that possess an exceptional variety and integrity of equipment and structures; mining towns that developed spontaneously with, and adjacent to, the silver bonanzas of the 15th and 16th centuries, their original urban layout and architecture reflecting their importance as administrative, economic, educational, social and cultural centres and retained as the basis for embellishment in the 18th and 19th centuries; agriculture that was contemporary with the earliest silver strikes in the 12th century and a well-established forerunner of large-scale mining; and sustainably managed forests that occupy traditional spaces in the landscape that were also subsidiary to the mining industry. The interaction between people and their environment is also attested by intangible attributes, such as education and literature, traditions, customs and artistic developments as well as social and political influences that both originated in the mining phenomenon, or were decisively shaped by it. They collectively provide testimony to the first stages in the region, in the early 16th century, of the early modern transformation of mining and metallurgy from a small scale craft-based industry with outdated medieval origins to a large-scale state-controlled industry fuelled by industrial capitalists that both preceded, and enabled, continuous and successful industrialization that continued into the twentieth century. State-control of the mining industry, with all its administrative, managerial, educational and social dimensions, together with technological and scientific achievements which emanated openly from the region, influenced all continental European mining regions and beyond.

Criterion (ii): *The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří is an exceptional testimony to the outstanding role and strong global influence of the Saxon-Bohemian Ore Mountains as a centre for technological and scientific innovations from the Renaissance up to the modern era. During several periods of mining history, significant achievements related to the mining industry emanated from the region and were successfully transferred, or*

influenced subsequent developments in other mining regions. This includes, among other achievements, the founding of the first mining high school. The continuous worldwide emigration of highly trained Saxon-Bohemian miners played a key role in the interchange of developments in, and improvements to, mining technology and its related sciences. Manifestations of this interchange are still evident in the Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří Mining Region.

Criterion (iii): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří bears exceptional testimony to technological, scientific, administrative, educational, managerial and social aspects that underpin the intangible dimension of living traditions, ideas and beliefs of the people associated with the Ore Mountains' culture. The organization as well as its hierarchical administration and management are fundamental to understanding the mining tradition of the Ore Mountains that developed from the beginning of the 16th century. A tradition emerged whereby the mining bureaucracies of absolute rulers maintained strict control of the work force and induced a favourable climate for an early capitalistic system of financing. Such an approach influenced the economic, legal, administrative and social system of mining in all the mining regions of continental Europe. The state-controlled mining organization strongly influenced the development of early modern monetary systems, particularly witnessed by the royal mint in Jáchymov, where the heavy silver coins known as thalers, first minted from 1520, served for several centuries as a standard for the monetary systems in many European countries, and became a predecessor of the 'dollar' currency.

Criterion (iv): The mining region of Erzgebirge/Krušnohoří represents a coherent mining landscape with specific proportions of land dedicated in specific places to mining, dictated by the uneven distribution and concentration of ore deposits, and exploited in different periods and processing operations, to water management and forestry, to urbanization, agriculture, transport and communications – a pattern of nodes and concentrations, of linear connecting features, all developed in successive phases under increasing state control. Well-preserved mine workings, technological ensembles and landscape features bear witness to all known major extracting and processing technologies applied from the late medieval period to modern times, as well as to the development of extensive, sophisticated water management systems both aboveground and underground. The mining activities led to the unparalleled development of a dense settlement pattern both in the valleys and in very high, harsh upland positions, featuring a close connection to the surrounding mining landscapes.

Integrity

The property, an organically evolved mining cultural landscape, comprises 22 components that, as a whole, illustrate the process of configuration of the territory over 800 years on the basis of mining activities. Both States Parties have adopted similar approaches to identify the components of the serial property, to justify in which way each of them contributes to illustrating the complex process of configuration of the mining cultural landscape and to establish the boundaries of the property and the buffer zones. On this basis, each of the components of the series plays a specific role in illustrating the types of landscapes related to the extraction of different ores from the Ore Mountains. The boundaries of each of the components have been carefully delineated in order to include all the features necessary to convey the contribution of that particular component to the Outstanding Universal Value. Although some of the components are exposed to factors that could represent a risk to their conservation, the legal instruments and management plan in place ensure the adequate protection of all of the attributes necessary to convey the property's Outstanding Universal Value.

Authenticity

The property's components have been preserved in their settings and, even though some have been adapted for new uses, they retain a high degree of authenticity. The mining

landscape has also retained its comprehensive intangible heritage in the form of living traditions, and movable collections and archives are additional sources of reliable information on the values of the series. A span of 800 years of mining activity has led to changes to the landscape; some mining sites were abandoned whilst others continued to operate and witnessed technological adaptations. Continuous mining activity at certain sites contributed to the conservation of mining structures as well as to their continuous repair and upgrade. The underground installations in general retain a high degree of authenticity; above ground, abandoned buildings or structures were, in some cases, demolished or adapted to new uses; although efforts to preserve mining sites began a hundred years ago, many remained in poor condition until the 1990s, when conservation campaigns were begun in historic towns and mining sites. The Academy of Freiberg continues to carry out research on mining and its operations, contributing to the growth of knowledge.

Management and protection requirements

There is a comprehensive set of legal protective instruments in place in both States Parties and active conservation is carried out throughout the property. The States Parties have elaborated a management plan 2013-2021 for the property, which includes two national sections and an international management plan. The international section includes a memorandum of understanding between the two States Parties, provisions for transboundary buffer zones and the scheme for the structure and organization of the transboundary management. The international management bodies include a Bilateral Steering Committee and a Bilateral Advisory Group and a common future vision is included.

The Bilateral Steering Committee has, among other objectives, represent the interests of the respective States Parties, and the mutual provision of information, coordination and strategic planning. The Bilateral Advisory Group is established at the regional level and is responsible for the coordination of all common issues; its main objective is to protect, oversee and sustainably develop the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property. Together with the national coordination offices, its main responsibilities include coordination of information and actions, conservation of the property, periodic reporting, public relations and international measures.

Both national sections of the management plan include, besides conservation of Outstanding Universal Value of the property, provisions oriented to promoting sustainable tourism and providing adequate visitor management. Both States Parties propose a set of key indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the components of the property; despite the two different approaches taken by the States Parties, the monitoring system in place is adequate

4. Recommends that the States Parties give consideration to the following:

- a) Keeping the World Heritage Committee informed on the progress of the assessment of current mining projects within the property as well as any potential future plans for mining or other activities that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including its authenticity and integrity, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines,
- b) Formally committing that no mining activities or processing will be allowed in the future within the boundaries of the components parts of the serial property,
- c) Managing the number of visitors, particularly when an increase might have an impact on the urban communities, especially in relation to vehicular traffic in Czechia.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.27

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Landscape for Breeding and Training of Ceremonial Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem, Czechia**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv) and (v)**;
3. Takes note of the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief Synthesis

The Landscape is situated in the Střední Polabí area, in the Polabská nížina (Elbe Lowland) geological and economic region. The geological and morphological features of the area facilitated horse breeding and helped in creating a unique landscape composition designed with the intention of breeding and training of ceremonial horses.

People first settled in this region in medieval times. After 1491, Kladruby nad Labem had been managed by the Pernstein family who founded a deer park there. In 1560 the Pardubice estate including the deer park was acquired on behalf of the then ruler by the Czech Royal Chamber (an administrative body of the Bohemian Kingdom). In 1563 the Emperor Maximilian II of Habsburg founded a stud farm there and on 6 March 1579 his successor, Emperor Rudolph II of Habsburg granted it a charter as the Imperial Court Stud Farm. Since the early 17th century the stud farm, in close interaction with the surrounding landscape, has specialised in breeding ceremonial carriage horses of the gala carrossier type solely to satisfy the demand of the Imperial Court. To date, the historic farmsteads located on the site have been in operation and they represent functional centre points of the unique landscape.

The property is a rare synthesis of two categories of landscape: on the one hand it is a continuing landscape that has developed organically to date and still performs its main function; but it is also a landscape designed and created intentionally by man and a unique example of a highly specialised ornamented farm – ferme ornée – dedicated to the breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses. This synthesis stems from the fact that the living and evolving landscape with a clearly defined breeding function consists of two parts. Each of them is based on its inherent conditions, and even though these two parts contrast with each other, they are also closely intertwined. The formal arrangement of the pasture landscape (applying the principles of Classicist French gardens with unobtrusive and modest architecture of farmsteads, unobtrusive structure of settlements and sculptures accentuating important places) is complemented with the romantic picturesque landscape park, where the principles of manipulative painting perspective are used to evoke a scenic painting, enriched by a wide range of ornamental tree species grown there.

The Landscape is living evidence of transforming influences in the design of the landscape for breeding and training of carriage horses. There are clearly visible functional components within the landscape layout (axes, roads, avenues, watercourses, symmetrical buildings, and links between these components) that are an excellent example of an inventive application of André Le Nôtre's composition principles (French Formal Garden) in creating a landscape designed for such a specific purpose. The Property is also unique because at the time when it was arranged (according to the principles of French Formal Garden design), such principles were already abandoned elsewhere in the world. This late application of André Le Nôtre's principles in the Landscape documents their viability and is also testament to the conservative taste of the key client, the Habsburg Court, which commissioned these landscape modifications. The landscape also reflects the level of acceptable cultural norms in those times.

The principles of English picturesque landscaping were adopted in an extraordinarily inventive manner in the design of the Mošnice Landscaped Park, with the aim of creating a landscaped scenery consisting of native as well as introduced ornamental woody plant species and applying the compositional principles of manipulative painting perspective based on a wide range of colours of the trees and shrubs selected to create a pictorial spatial illusion and effects. The splendid scenery is reflected in oxbow lakes, the last remains of the Elbe river meanders. The tree clumps distributed on pastures originally defined by the Classicist composition is yet further evidence that English landscaping imprinted its influence in the Landscape.

This creative fusion of the French and English landscaping principles, their merger within the landscaped park on a site primarily serving an economic function, gave birth to such a remarkable composition. These above factors make the Landscape for Breeding Carriage Horses at Kladruby nad Labem very unique.

The unique approach to the functional use of the landscape is expressed by means of landscape composition itself. The starting point of the spatial main composition axes in the Classicist part of the landscape is situated at the arched passageway leading to the main stables of the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead and not in front of the Manor House as is common for designed landscapes at other comparable studs. The utilitarian function of the landscape is also expressed in the structural substance and lay-out of the buildings at the Kladruby nad Labem farmstead, where the architectural form of the Manor House that hosted the Imperial Family when visiting, is suppressed not only in visual terms (being screened off by a line of trees) but also in absolute terms – it is lower than the stables main entrance wing. Neither does the nave of Saint Wenceslas and Leopold Church exceed the height of the farmstead stable buildings. This accentuation of the landscape's pure economic function by architectural and landscaping means is quite unusual, particularly if there is a stately home of a member of the social elite.

The Landscape undoubtedly bears all the significant attributes of its continuing single purpose– the breeding and training of carriage horses, and it had gradually evolved into the highest aesthetic form, reflecting its imperial importance and function that has resulted in a unique type of an ornamented farm (ferme ornée). Due to its function the Landscape was closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy for four centuries in the history of European civilisation. In global perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe, particularly with focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.

Criterion (iv): *The property is an outstanding world example of a landscape that during its development over several centuries, has been meticulously cultivated by means of intended landscape composition in which the principles of French Classicist garden and English landscaping joined together to create a perfect environment satisfying the needs of breeding and training of carriage horses. The landscape illustrates an important era in modern European history, when the social elites supported and admired this unique horse breeding activities. In the case of the Nominated Landscape this elite was represented by the Imperial House of Habsburg. Therefore in the history of European civilisation the Landscape was over four centuries very closely associated with the top echelons of the social hierarchy. From the world perspective it represents a unique and comprehensive example of equestrian culture development in Europe spanning over four centuries, with a specific focus on breeding and training of ceremonial carriage horses.*

Criterion (v): *The property is an excellent example of a traditional use of the landscape, the last of its kind in the world, for breeding and training of carriage horses of the gala carrossier type. It represents the historic period starting with Baroque, when the landscape was deliberately structured and used to cater for the needs of the social elites that demonstrated their privileged position in pompous ceremonies for which gala carrossier horses were used. For centuries, breeding and training of these horses at the*

property has been carried out in close interactions with the natural environment: favourable climate, hydrology, soil and vegetation on the site have been the key factors for the economic self-sufficiency of the landscape so indispensable for breeding and training of carriage horses from their birth until completion of their training. Breeding and training of carriage horses and maintaining the associated Landscape have been a rational way of living for the local people.

Integrity

To date, the Landscape has been preserved, and it is proposed for nomination, within its historical borders and area that in the past corresponded to the size of the herd needed to supply the required number of trained ceremonial carriage horses set by the Imperial Court. The utilitarian character of the landscape is still fully manifested in the preserved functional integrity of its composition main components that consist of: pastures of adequate size for the herd; grassland for hay production; arable land for production of grain fodder; forests for timber production used as building material and fuel; sufficient water supply; roads and drives necessary for training carriage horses in hand; functionally diversified sets of buildings etc.

As in the past, the Landscape still provides all the resources necessary for successful breeding of these horses and provides the environment for their training. Horse breeding is carried out in functionally diversified historic stables and other complementary structures. The sets of buildings at all farmsteads reflect the requirements for carriage horse stabling that have been developed over many years starting from the early 19th century. These ensembles of buildings have neither been demolished nor significantly modified (only complemented in a sensitive manner) and in 2014–2015 they all were successfully restored.

The integrity of the formal composition of the Classicist part of the Landscape has been fully preserved because all its components have been preserved – roads lined with trees, watercourses, the grid of pasture units etc. The integrity of the landscape composition of the romantic picturesque park at Mošnice has also been preserved – the carriage bridle way from which fan-like vistas open at a rich assortment of solitary trees and group plantings arranged according to the compositional principles of perspective, the former river meanders oxbow lakes and naturally regenerating alluvial vegetation in the relict of the flood plain forest. The integrity of the productive forests in the northern part of the property including the network of straight clear-cut strips and forest avenues used for horse training has also been preserved. Organically developed rural settlements located in the Nominated Landscape have preserved their integrity in historic lay-out and structural forms of residential houses.

Authenticity

The functional authenticity of the property has been preserved; the Landscape is still used for breeding and training of carriage horses of the gala carrossier type, specifically the Kladruber breed. The unique composition of the Landscape based on the combination of French (*patte d'oie*, *etoile*, and *cabinet de verdure*) and English (*clumps*, *country parks*) principles of the garden design has been well preserved. Linear planting (*tree-lined walkways*, *avenues*, *windbreaks*, and *planting along watercourses*) dividing the landscape composition have also been preserved in the form of native species and overall pattern. The complexes of stables and other complementary structures at the stud farm have been carefully restored in compliance with the original Classicist design and therefore they are authentic. In the restoration some good quality modifications from the subsequent periods were also considered to provide evidence of building and style layers documenting the gradual development of the Property.

The network of watercourses, which is important for both the function and composition of the landscape, has been preserved in the same structure as it was in 1876 and therefore, it is authentic. Traditional materials are used for its maintenance. A similar approach is

used for the maintenance of pasture fencing. The historic urban structure of settlements has not been compromised by the industrial development of modern times, and the original links with countryside have been preserved.

Protection and management requirements

To safeguard the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and guarantee its sustainable development, the following principles are required: use the national monitoring system regularly every year as a preventive tool and a vehicle for early recommendations to the national heritage bodies and the Site Manager; make necessary legal arrangements in order to bring the property under single management by transferring all the assets owned by the Czech state in the Landscape to a single Site Manager, i.e. the National Stud Farm at Kladruby nad Labem s.p.o.; implement the principles, as defined and agreed by the relevant ministries, in the restoration of historic vegetation stands in order to preserve the composition of the Landscape and its functional design for breeding carriage horses; continue implementation of the valid Management Plan, review the progress and update the plan in a timely manner; engage the Steering Group, members of which are senior representatives of relevant ministries, national heritage regional bodies, professional organisations active in management of heritage assets, ICOMOS National Committee, Site Manager, other co-operating external experts and representatives of self-governing local bodies.

4. Requests that the State Party, working with the Steering Group established to coordinate management of the property, finalize by **1 December 2019**, the expansion of the buffer zone to the south by including further land across the River Elbe in the stretch where the boundaries are too tight or coinciding with those of the property, in order to guarantee that it is equipped in its entirety with the necessary layer of additional protection;
5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Finalising the revision of the management plan, whilst retaining the still-valid structure and approach of the 2012 document,
 - b) Developing a robust visitor strategy that extends to the territory beyond the buffer zone and discouraging individual vehicular access to the property,
 - c) Improving risk management by carrying out a study on possible threats and effects that may be associated with climate change and prioritising the response to the most likely threats,
 - d) Considering the integration of a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system,
 - e) Monitoring the potential interferences between the general plans for the Danube-Elbe, and the construction of new canals with the landscape,
 - f) Assessing the potential impact of the plans for touristic river transportation on the general historic hydraulic system and also considering possible impacts on the Natura 2000 community site,
 - g) Removing the high-voltage power lines crossing the landscape and implementing measures to minimise the visual impact of the Chvaletice power station,
 - h) Carefully assessing the opportunity, pace and modalities of replanting the lines of trees of the avenues as well as hedges, taking into account species, distance, and size of the trees,
 - i) Ensuring the correct interpretation of the site as a cultural landscape, where the horses, landscape features, buildings, and natural elements have produced long-lasting impacts on the environment and on the people,

- j) *Establishing an archive and a digital register of primary source documents and setting up a central register of data at the National Stud Farm;*
6. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2019 a revised map showing the extended buffer zone;*
7. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2020, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.28

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Water Management System of Augsburg, Germany**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (iv)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Water Management System of Augsburg is a sustainable system of water management that evolved in successive phases through the City's application of innovative hydraulic engineering, demonstrating an exemplary use of water resources over the course of more than seven centuries.

It represents an urban water landscape that is unparalleled in terms of its surviving successive technical diversity. The system includes: the sources of both potable and process water (spring water and river water, respectively) and their network of canals and complex of watercourses that kept the two types of water in strict separation throughout the system; water towers from the 15th to 17th century that housed pumping machinery driven by water wheels and later by turbines to counter the abrupt topographical change presented by the plateau that hosts the historic city centre of Augsburg; a water-cooled butchers' hall from the early 17th century; a system of three monumental fountains of extraordinary artistic quality; Hochablass Waterworks that represents modern cutting-edge hydraulic engineering of the late-19th century; hydropower stations, and finally the hydroelectric power stations that continue to provide sustainable power.

Criterion (ii): *The Water Management System of Augsburg has generated significant technological innovations, which sustained Augsburg's leading position as a pioneer in hydraulic engineering. The strict separation between drinking and process water was introduced as early as 1545, long before research into hygiene matters established as a fact that impure water was the reason for many diseases. An international exchange of ideas regarding water supply and water generation evolved which, in turn, inspired local engineers in their drive for innovations many of which were tested and implemented in Augsburg for the first time.*

Criterion (iv): *The Water Management System of Augsburg illustrates the use of water resources and the production of highly pure water as the basis for the continual growth of a city and its prosperity since the Middle Age. The architectural and technological monuments preserve successive socio-technical ensembles that are vivid testimony to the City's urban administration and management of water that brought pre-eminence in two key stages in human history: the water "art" of the Renaissance, and the Industrial Revolution.*

Integrity

The integrity of the Water Management System of Augsburg is based on the functional unity and the wholeness of an integrated group of 22 mutually dependent elements, expressed in six typologies of structures that are a testimony to the city's long and continuous management of its water system. The technical-architectural ensemble constituting the system is of adequate size and fully represents the features and processes, which lend the property its importance.

The integrity of the property refers to an asset that in its current state is the product of a long succession of adaptations, modifications and substitutions over more than 700 years.

Authenticity

The Water Management System of Augsburg is an exceptional preserved structures that document the development of an urban water management system since medieval times. The system function is based on the preserved ensemble of water management features such as canals, water courses, waterworks for the production of drinking water, hydro-technical structures and buildings, a triad of fountains of extraordinary artistic quality, a water-cooled meat cutting, processing and sales facility and a range of hydropower plants.

Management and protection requirements

All 22 elements of the Water Management System of Augsburg have been included in the Bavarian heritage list. They are protected by law in accordance with the Bavarian Heritage Protection Act. All the important upkeep or change measures and all construction interventions are to be coordinated with the Lower Heritage Protection Authority of the City of Augsburg and require approval in accordance with heritage protection law. Large parts of the property lie in conservation and FFH (Flora-Fauna-Habitats) areas or within the existing heritage protection areas 'Ensemble Old Town Augsburg' and 'Olympic Canoe Course'. This provides extra protection for the property, as strict regulations exist for water quality control and nature conservation in addition to building and heritage preservation. The protection, sustainable use, development and design quality of the property and its setting are also ensured by various ordinances, master plans and guidelines elaborated by the City of Augsburg. Buffer zones have been designated and mapped however protective measures in the wider setting of the property should be reinforced.

A World Heritage Office is responsible for coordinating and ensuring the preservation and proper management of the property. Among other responsibilities, it checks any projects and planned constructions against compatibility with the World Heritage standards and takes care of the regular review of the general state of conservation of the property. A Management Plan has been compiled to define the framework of the future management of the property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Further exploring on how the buffer zone relates to the broader setting of the property and identify areas which would need to be protected, in order to reinforce the protection of watercourses and canals from urban development and factors that could affect the property, as well as implementing the subsequent measures,*
- b) *Undertaking Heritage Impact Assessments to assess the potential impacts on the property of any current or planned projects, including the projects for a new tram track and bicycle paths near the canals.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.29

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Krzemionki Prehistoric Striped Flint Mining Region, Poland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iii) and (iv)**;
3. Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region (in short: Krzemionki) is located in the north-eastern fringe of the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains in central Poland on both sides of Kamienna River. It is a serial property comprised of four component parts: the principal Krzemionki Opatowskie Mining Field; two smaller mining fields, Borownia and Korycizna, aligned on the same geological structure; and the Gawroniec prehistoric miners' permanent settlement that received rough axes from the mines for finishing and polishing prior to distribution. The property dates from 3,900 BCE to 1,600 BCE (Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) and is one of the largest known complexes of its type. It is also the most complete and wholly readable socio-technical system of prehistoric underground flint mining and processing known in the world, and illustrates the greatest range of prehistoric flint mining techniques known in a single property. Features include great chambers with a floor area of over 500 m² that are unknown from any other site. Moreover, a unique type of flint – striped flint banded in exceptional zebra-like patterns of alternating shades of grey – was mined and fashioned into axes and distributed in a verifiable radius of 650 km from the complex, in present-day Germany, Czech Republic, Moravia, Slovakia, western Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania.

A diverse range of mine types are also identified with different surface expressions in a remarkably intact anthropogenic surface that presents a rare prehistoric industrial landscape of shaft depressions and up-cast waste, remnants of flint workshops, miners' camps and communication routes. Gawroniec Settlement, integral to the functional integrity of the deposit management system, is clear testimony to the organisation of a prehistoric community based around mining.

Criterion (iii): Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region is illustrative of the living and working patterns of settled prehistoric communities that distinguish the Neolithic period from that which preceded it. It provides exceptional scientific and anthropological evidence that supports a complete physical testimony of a distinctive cultural tradition that has disappeared.

The value of the nominated Property, including the integral Gawroniec Settlement (also the region's most significant prehistoric settlement), is further enhanced by the proven distribution of striped-flint axes that have been identified in a radius of over 650 kilometres from the complex – the greatest recorded range for prehistoric flint axes as significant indicators of prehistoric movement.

Criterion (iv): Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region provides exceptional evidence that the prehistoric period, which brought flint mining to produce tools, was a watershed period in the history of humankind. Diverse underground prehistoric mining structures are present in the nominated Property – comprising open-pit, niche-gallery, gallery, room-and-pillar, and chamber mines – and primary workshops survive intact amongst well over 4,000 shafts and pits.

Integrity

Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region, as a whole, comprises the best preserved, most technically diverse and complete prehistoric flint mining assemblage known. All elements necessary to express potential Outstanding Universal Value are

included in the serial property that represents the exploitation of the only deposit of striped flint to be mined in prehistory. Principle features and attributes have been confirmed in detail using a combination of historic and recent archaeological research, including Airborne Laser Scanning that has accurately mapped the sites in 3D under forest cover. The permanent settlement site, on a promontory in open agricultural fields, was archaeologically excavated in the late-1940s and '50s and the boundary exceeds the archaeological site boundary that contains all known evidence of prehistoric settlement.

The site does not suffer from current adverse development or neglect.

Authenticity

Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region is characterised by an exceptional level of authenticity, in all its attributes, expressed in elements that include: the well preserved form and structure of the underground such as shafts, chambers, communication galleries, transport corridors, supporting pillars or waste heaps of mining and processing, as well as the aboveground industrial landscape consisting of shaft depressions and up-cast waste, remnants of flint workshops, miners' camps and communication routes. The majority of the mining fields are left unexcavated. At Krzemionki Opatowskie Mining Field, a small segment of the mining field has been excavated archaeologically and, after some conservation work, gives unparalleled access to workings with a diversity and combination of attributes that have remained almost unchanged for over 5,000 years. Attributes of Gawroniec Settlement are equally easily read in terms of location and setting, form, and archaeological evidence that is tangible proof of organisation and process directly tied to the mining fields. Archaeological excavations were conducted between 1947 and 1961 and apart from extensive waste from flint processing, dateable evidence included pottery (large storage vessels, funnel-shaped flasks and vases, ceramic pipes, and ceramic weaving spindles) and organic remains which were radiocarbon-dated to between 3,500 and 3,200 BCE. New, additional and higher resolution, radiocarbon dates for the mining fields are being compiled during 2017–2018.

Protection and management requirements

The property is under full legal protection in its entirety. The management system for Krzemionki prehistoric striped flint mining region will be implemented by the 'Krzemionki' Archaeological Museum and Reserve (Muzeum Archeologiczne i Rezerwat „Krzemionki”), a local museum that is renowned in Poland and which takes a lead role in the management and protection of Krzemionki. Its organisational structure will be adapted and extended to the other three component parts in the series as part of a new property management plan process currently (2018) in development and which will be adopted in that year. Currently there are no recognisable threats or vulnerabilities to the preservation of the property for future generations.

4. Requests the State Party to:

- a) Continue implementation of the management plan to ensure the effective protection of the property,
- b) Take appropriate and immediate measures to attenuate the negative impact of the working limestone quarry in the Korycizna buffer zone, to the immediate south-east of the property,
- c) Finalize as soon as possible the process of creating the cultural park, in order to make the buffer zones effective,
- d) Specify in detail how the land development plans, which are a condition for the establishment of the cultural park, will ensure that the buffer zones provide an additional level of protection for the property, in conformity with paragraphs 103 to 107 of the Operational Guidelines;

5. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Including a heritage study methodology in the management system of the property, to ensure that any programme or project relating to the property is evaluated in terms of its impacts on the Outstanding Universal Value and the associated attributes,*
 - b) *Ensuring the long-term funding of the archaeological research programme, and guaranteeing that the research objectives of the programme are adequate in view of the conservation plan;*
6. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2020, a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.30

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Royal Building of Mafra – Palace, Basilica, Convent, Cerco Garden and Hunting Park (Tapada), Portugal**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (iv)**;*
3. *Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Royal Building of Mafra, today also designated as National Palace of Mafra, consists of a Palace, which integrates a Basilica, with its axial frontispiece uniting the King and the Queen wings, a Convent, the Cerco Garden and a Hunting Park (Tapada). It represents one of the most magnificent works undertaken by King João V, who had exceptional cultural and economic conditions that allowed him to stand out among other European monarchies as a powerful sovereign of a vast multicontinental empire.

From the time when the architect was chosen (Johann Friedrich Ludwig, a Swabian with training in Rome), this project symbolised an international affirmation of the Portuguese ruling dynasty. The ongoing fascination experienced by the monarch for the Rome of the great popes in the Baroque period led him to commission the work of important artists for Mafra, which ultimately became one of the most relevant sites of Italian Baroque outside Italy.

On the occasion of the consecration of the Basilica, on October 22nd 1730, the King's birthday, the monument was not yet concluded and not all of the works of art had arrived, but the project was well defined and in an advanced stage of implementation: a Royal Palace endowed with two turrets that, functioning independently, were the private apartments of the royal couple; a Basilica decorated with 58 statues by the best Roman and Florentine artists, and an unprecedented set of French and Italian ecclesiastic vestments unparalleled in the country; two towers on the facade containing two carillons ordered from Flanders and that constitute a unique bell heritage worldwide; a Library containing works of great cultural and scientific interest, and one of the few that was allowed to incorporate "banned books", highlighting a remarkable collection of incunabula and manuscripts, as well as a bibliographic collection with a wide range of publications from the 15th to the 19th centuries. From the mid-eighteenth century the new stone altar pieces of the Basilica were carved, a work of Alessandro Giusti, an Italian artist who founded, in Mafra, a school of sculpture. It was also in Mafra that Joaquim Machado de Castro, the most important Portuguese sculptor of the 18th century, received his training, furthermore, it was on the immense construction site of Mafra that the knowledge and practices were acquired and then applied for the reconstruction of Lisbon after the

devastation caused by the 1755 earthquake. Noteworthy are also the six historic organs of the Basilica, unique in the world, because they were designed and built to play simultaneously. At the end of the 18th century the construction of the new set of six organs was ordered to the Portuguese organ masters, António de Machado Cerveira and Peres Fontanes, having been carefully restored since 1994, and thereby receiving the Europa Nostra award.

The Palace continued to play its role as a royal residence through to the end of the monarchy and it was in Mafra that Manuel II, the last King of Portugal, spent his final night before setting off into exile on October 5th 1910. With the extinction of religious orders in 1834, the Convent began to serve as a military facility, reflecting another chapter in the history of this complex. The barracks of Mafra are linked to some of the most important military events of the 19th century, namely during the period of the Peninsular Wars following the French Invasions, when it housed French troops and also Anglo-Portuguese troops. Noteworthy was its participation in the Carnation Revolution (Revolução dos Cravos) that re-established democracy in Portugal in 1974. The military use of the former convent remains to this day.

The Cerco Garden started out as a convent enclosure at the disposal of the friars and also for the purpose of court. As early as in 1718, King João V ordered the planting of all kinds of existing wild trees in the Empire in well distributed beds and wide paths which favoured the organisation of the area in symmetrical plots. The garden includes a large central lake into which converge the watercourses of the Tapada and an adjoining well associated with a noria. This also contains the unusual Ball Game Field, built on the orders of the Regular Canons of Saint Augustine, when they occupied the Convent between 1771 and 1792.

The Hunting Park (Tapada) was created in 1747 as a private hunting ground for the monarch, as well as for agriculture and livestock breeding, in order to serve the needs of the Palace and the Convent. In late 19th century and in the beginning of the following century, the Hunting Park was the privileged stage for the hunting parties of King Carlos I, who went as far as to build a pavilion, within the approximately 1,200 hectares that make up this property. Today, this area is used for forestry, hunting, environment and tourism management. Within its walls are four Forts of the Lines of Torres, one of which has already been restored (Fort of Juncal), which also connect this environment with the European conflicts generally known as the Napoleonic Wars.

Criterion (iv): The Royal Building of Mafra reflects the materialization of absolute power from the time of the King João V, as well as a strategy for consolidation of the Portuguese empire and national sovereignty, affirmation of the dynastic legitimacy, a closer proximity to the international sources of authority, namely of the Papacy of Rome, as well as distancing from the Spanish Crown. The international dimension of the Portuguese empire and the grandeur of its sovereign are at the origin of the gigantism of this construction and the aesthetic options taken. By advocating an avant-garde work, it synthesizes the best examples of Baroque architecture in the city of Rome. Other features in this Monument contribute to making this the country's main baroque work and one of the most important in Europe, considering not only its size and constructive accuracy, but also some integrated pieces such as the Carillons and the Organs of the Basilica, musical sets of exceptional relevance in the world. The Hunting Park (Tapada) is an example of large-scale landscape creation forming a territorial unit management umbilically connected with the Palace and the Convent.

Integrity

Over time, the Royal Building of Mafra preserved the historical, social and artistic characteristics justifying its Outstanding Universal Value. The works carried out throughout the centuries were always designed to preserve the building, its proportions and volumes, extending its life without changing its physiognomy and functions. The

monument survived virtually intact, continuing to represent the ideological values and aesthetic principles of the first half of the 18th century. Noteworthy are the consistency of design, rhythm, symmetry, aesthetic quality and harmony, the dignity of the work, the impeccable quality of the project details and implementation, the constructive competence, the good distribution of resources, the prudent administration of construction and the efficient creation of spaces according to the needs. Threats to the Property are mainly related to the severe thermal amplitudes and the saline winds of the Atlantic coast, as well as the danger of forest fires in the Summer.

Authenticity

During its almost 300 years of existence, the Royal Building of Mafra did not register any significant alterations that compromised its authenticity, namely, as regards its design, form and materials used, only registering small reversible changes. From the point of view of restoration and preservation, we can highlight the restoration of the six Organs of the Basilica, the Throne Room, and the Carillons, (in the programming phase). Despite the political, economic and social transformations that took place between the 18th century and the present day, the Royal Building adjusted itself to several different functions without, however, losing its basic characteristics. Although it ceased to be a state residence as a consequence of the Implantation of the Republic in 1910, it gained a museum status and public fruition; due to the extinction of religious orders in 1834, the Convent began to host military institutions to this day. The Basilica ceased to be a royal chapel, housing the parish's headquarters in 1836; and the Library preserves its mission to support study and research.

Protection and management requirements

The Royal Building of Mafra is classified as a National Monument by a Decree issued on January 10th 1907, published in the Governmental Journal no. 14 of January 17th 1907, Decree of June 16th 1910, published in the Governmental Journal 1st series, no. 136, of June 23th 1910.

In order to ensure the application of the law establishing the foundations for the policies and the system of norms of protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, (Law no. 107, of September 8th 2001), Decree no. 140, of June 15th 2009 established the legal framework for studies, projects, reports, works or interventions on classified properties, especially stipulating the need for prior and systematic evaluation and monitoring of any works susceptible of impacting on their integrity so as to avoid any disfiguration, dilapidation, loss of features or authenticity, which can be ensured by appropriate and thorough planning by duly qualified persons.

Furthermore, there is a policy of responsible management that focuses upon environmental solutions and on maintaining a constructive and open dialogue with partners and, among others, with the council to mitigate potential negative impacts from undue usage of areas surrounding the monument, as duly stipulated by Decree no. 309, of October 23rd 2009, which establishes the restrictions appropriate to protecting and enhancing the areas around such cultural assets.

Management of this building is ensured by the General Directorate for Cultural Heritage, which is the central government department with responsibilities for managing the cultural heritage. It is up to the General Directorate in liaison with the remaining entities installed on the site, to draft a program and implement it so as to guarantee the future of this exceptional monument.

The integrated management of the Property is ensured by the following entities: General Directorate for Cultural Heritage/National Palace of Mafra; City Council of Mafra; School of Arms; Hunting Park (Tapada); Parish of Santo André.

The main purpose of the monument's management is its protection, preservation and maintenance by ensuring the characteristics that define it as a Property of Outstanding Universal Value.

Located at about 40km from the Capital City Mafra is a rural municipality and the town has grown with full respect for the Royal Building of Mafra and its surroundings. From the restoration and preservation point of view, the work undertaken on the six organs as well as the restoration of the carillons, now under implementation, are among the exemplary actions.

The Outstanding Universal Value of this Property is deeply engaged with its authenticity ensured by the maintenance of the Royal building's initial architectural concepts and style. This criteria allowed the maintenance of the main functionality of the Basilica, Palace and partially for the convent transformed into a Museum.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Developing a landscape study and a cartographic inventory of the heritage features of the Tapada to support a more complete and detailed understanding of the historical evolution of the design of the Tapada, including the distribution of the functional areas, of the hydraulic system and its elements, the selection of plants, as well as alterations to the species and their layout, so as to reinforce and further substantiate the proposed justification for inscription,*
 - b) *Using the information above to reinforce the management of the cultural dimension of the Tapada,*
 - c) *Developing a more robust management system that identifies explicit tasks and commitments for each member of the Operational Unit and integrates the various plans and programmes into a jointly-elaborated management instrument, based on a unified vision for the whole of the property, Developing jointly a conservation programme with all responsible managing institutions, with clear priorities, and sources of funding for the whole of the property,*
 - e) *Requesting the School of Arms to undertake a review of the usage of the land it occupies, in coordination with a landscape architect, with the aim of improving the setting of the convent whilst meeting the functional needs following the changes of 2013,*
 - f) *Encouraging the Municipality to develop a conservation plan for the Cerco Garden, stating the long-term objectives for its management,*
 - g) *Encouraging the management parties to coordinate through one single strategy the interpretation of the property, including unified works so that the public can appreciate its totality,*
 - h) *Encouraging all relevant parties involved in elaborating a strategy for, and carrying out, landscape archaeology investigations within the Tapada to shed further light on its historic development as a designed multifunctional landscape;*
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.31

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. *Inscribes the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga, Portugal, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criterion (iv);*
3. *Takes note of the following provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

Located in the city of Braga, in the North of Portugal, the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is built facing west and has expansive views, at times of the ocean itself, overlooking the whole city of Braga, the Bracara Augusta founded in roman times of which it is historically inseparable. The sanctuary is a type of architectural and landscape ensemble rebuilt and enhanced throughout a period of over 600 years, mainly defined by a long and complex Viae Crucis expanding up the hill, leading pilgrims through chapels that house sculptural collections evoking the Passion of Christ, fountains, sculptures and formal gardens. It is inscribed in an enclosure of 26ha, totally accessible to the public. It belongs to the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, the institution that continuously overlooks the place for almost 400 years.

The landscape and architectural ensemble of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is part of a European project for the creation of Sacri Monti, spurred by the Council of Trent, embodying a sacred mount which has witnessed several moments in the history of the city of Braga and its archdiocese, reaching a unique formal and symbolic complexity and an unprecedented monumental character and dimension in the context of European sacred mounts, with a baroque style and a grand religious narrative, typical of the Counter-Reformation.

It is a complete and complex manifestation resulting from a creative-genius, a monumental stairway where the conception models and esthetic preferences clearly represent the different periods of its construction, culminating in a piece of great unity and harmony. It is organized in two sections: (1) the moments before Jesus Christ's death, ending in the church and (2) the glorious life of Christ resurrected culminating in the Yard of the Evangelists. Enclosure and sanctuary blend together resulting in a cultural landscape.

The study made on Bom Jesus do Monte has shown that the history of its construction is extremely rich in events and initiatives, highlighted by important personalities, allowing for several time periods to be defined, since its inception to the present day. Its evolution throughout the centuries has allowed for a continual integration of the elements, within the same religious narrative, reaching its highest point during the baroque period. Its execution was possible through an extraordinary mobilization of resources, namely through alms and offerings, representing a continual and determined effort throughout generations, over a period of more than six centuries. The result is a high quality and solid construction, where we find a concentration of artistic and technical expression, a landscape where, together with water, granite is celebrated, sculpted within a luxurious "nature", perfectly integrated into the landscape.

Criterion (iv): The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte is an extraordinary example of a sacred mount with an unprecedented monumentality determined by a complete and elaborate narrative of the Passion of Christ of great importance to the history of humanity. It embodies traits that identify roman Catholicism such as externalization of celebration, community sense, theatricality and life as a permanent and inexhaustible journey.

The sanctuary stands out due to its impact and affirmation in the landscape, the architectural and decorative originality of its stairways, the strong sensations generated when visiting it, characteristic of its baroque character. The unity of the sanctuary within its enclosure is a distinctive factor, that generates tremendous formal and functional harmony. It is a masterpiece, resulting from creative genius, integrating a set of monumental stairways, displaying models of design, taste and aesthetic preferences of each period of construction, consummated in an ensemble of great unity and harmony

leading to a cultural landscape. The unity of the architectural ensemble and its high artistic quality don't only result from its overall design and organization, structure and composition, but also from the predominant use of granite, which endows the sanctuary with a significant sculptural and plastic dimension. Retaining and dividing walls, stairways, buildings, fountains, pavements, ornaments and an impressive and unprecedented set of statues are all made of granite, resulting in a work of high construction quality. The contrast between the whitewashed granite, on the one hand, and the surrounding lush green park and wood, on the other, decisively contributes to the sanctuary's baroque character. The property reflects also a concentration of technical ingenuity (hydraulics, supports for the terrain, built structures, mechanics) and of artistic expression (architecture, sculpture, painting).

Integrity

The formal and functional composition of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and its enclosure remains intact and its essential character has been preserved.

The historical physical context has remained practically intact up to the present day and, although it combines several stages of evolution of significant artistic interest, the ensemble has retained its overall integrity, in terms of materials and modes of execution. The history of the locale reveals that the sanctuary's physical dimension has evolved to ensure its religious dimension, while it has simultaneously affirmed itself as a place of villegiatura. This physical expansion has broadly encompassed the legacies handed down from previous historical periods. Today, the sanctuary and its enclosure retain all the elements that reflect the values and importance of the locale.

The attributes of the structural and ornamental materials: granite walls, stairways, patios, gardens, chapels, church, fountains and statues, associated with the presence of water and of decisive importance for the locale's artistic and symbolic dimension and for interpretation of the overall narrative of the locale, as well as the surrounding woodlands and park have remained intact, and guarantee the completeness of the narrative and integrity of the ensemble. In other words, the property is in a good state of preservation.

From an overall assessment, it follows that the general state of preservation of the property is good. Recently a project regarding the requalification of the heritage was carried out, namely through the preservation and restoration of the façades and roofing of the church, ten chapels of the Viae Crucis, including its exterior and the interior sculptures and murals, and some stretches of the stairways. A new phase is about to start bringing the property to a general state of good condition. The hotel units and other facilities surrounding the Sanctuary such as the funicular, Casa das Estampas, Colunata de Eventos recently underwent some restoration works and are thus in a good state of preservation. The park and the wood are also in a good state of preservation but for some steepest areas and the presence of old decaying trees and some invasive species, typical of a 150 years old park.

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus and its enclosure represent almost four centuries of continued management of the property by a single entity: the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte, established in 1629. The attributes of the property within the enclosure, which has clearly defined limits, are not subject to threats.

Authenticity

The sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga dates back to at least the fourteenth century. It progressively acquired importance and religious and cultural significance, especially from the early seventeenth century onwards, after the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte was founded. Since then, documents relating to the initiatives that were taken to enhance the sanctuary, including those which made it possible to expand its physical space and enhance the complexity of its forms and composition, have been recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of the Confraternity. Monographs written about the sanctuary, descriptions provided by travelers and scholars, engravings

and paintings, pilgrims' manuals, technical drawings of building works, photographs, among other records, constitute significant primary sources of information.

The visual and written information of illustrations - of which only those produced since the end of the eighteenth century (e.g. the survey by Carlos Amarante in 1790 and the engraving of the sanctuary, undated, possibly from the 1770s or 1780s), drawings and descriptions constitute records of significant rigour. These elements can be compared with the historical buildings that now exist and thereby confirm the authenticity of these information sources. In fact, there is significant physical evidence of the various stages of the sanctuary's evolution - the property itself constitutes a document that testifies to its evolution over time.

Protection and management requirements

The protection mechanisms of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are defined nationally and locally, under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, through the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), in coordination with the regional structure, the Regional-Directorate for Culture - North (DRCNorte) and supported by a robust legal framework. The Notice no. 68/2017, of May 10, triggered opening of the procedure to extend the classification of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, so as to encompass the entire sacred mount including the funicular, and its reclassification as a national monument. Since that time all legal provisions regarding the protection of a national monument apply to the property.

The heritage protection instruments apply at a national and local / municipal level. National legislation ensures compliance with the requirements for protection of the listed heritage site and its buffer zone, thereby ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value is preserved over time. Law no. 107/2001 of 8 September establishes the basis for the policy and regime for protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, in particular by indicating the classification objectives for safeguarding cultural assets, and their protection and management. On the other hand, Decree-law no. 309/2009 of October 23 defines the procedure for classification of immovable cultural property, the regime of protection zones and the establishment of rules for drawing up a detailed plan to safeguard such sites.

At the local level, Braga City Council operates under the recently revised Municipal Master Plan which contains clear rules both for the sanctuary and the buffer-zone. National and local legislation ensures compliance with the requirements for protection of the property and its buffer zone, thereby ensuring that the Outstanding Universal Value is preserved over time.

The Confraternity of Bom Jesus is the entity responsible for managing the monument's heritage and religious worship. The management is made in an ecumenical manner, since the monument is simultaneously managed as a religious place and a space dedicated to the arts and culture. It is understood that only through a peaceful coexistence between these two realities a sustainable management is possible, without deteriorating its tangible and intangible assets.

The overall objectives of management are to preserve and enhance the attributes of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte and define sustainable practices for the management, maintenance and use of the sanctuary, the park and the wood as a cultural landscape, meaning a combined work of nature and of man.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Improving the documentation by fixing the inventory of heritage elements and archiving the full range of documents, improving the action plan to include all works currently in progress and those being planned, and improving the institutional links between the two municipalities and other stakeholders for fire prevention and firefighting,

- b) *Finalizing the process of classifying the whole site as a National Monument,*
 - c) *Securing funding to undertake future planned conservation works in a timely manner,*
 - d) *Supplementing management planning in order to control visitors, including within the park,*
 - e) *Developing additional monitoring indicators to address identified threats to the property (including its woodland), and monitoring and addressing potential threats to the property such urban expansion/development and visitor impacts,*
 - f) *Providing a firm and more precise commitment about the timing for the removal of the terrace bar,*
 - g) *Developing a more complete and detailed study on the understanding of existing plants supplementing the landscape attributes based on this work, and using this information to update management planning for the landscape,*
5. *Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by 1 December 2020 a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.32

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,*
2. *Inscribes the **Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture, Russian Federation,** namely 10 of the 18 nominated serial components: 2.2 “Cathedral of Ioann Predtecha (John the Precursor) of the Ivanovsky Monastery”; 2.3 “Ensemble of the Spaso-Mirozhsky Monastery: the Transfiguration Cathedral”; 2.4 “Ensemble of the Snetogorsky Monastery: the Cathedral of the Nativity of the Mother of God”; 2.5 “Church of the Archangel Michael with a bell tower”; 2.6 “Church of Pokrova (Intercession) of Proloma (at the breach in the wall)”; 2.7 “Church of Koz’ma and Damian s Primostya (near the bridge), remains of the belfry, gate, and fence”; 2.8 “Church of Georgiya so Vzvoza (St. George near the river descent)”; 2.9 “Church of Theophany with a belfry”; 2.11 “Church of Nikoly so Usokhi (St. Nicholas from the dry place)”; and 2.14 “Church of Vasiliya na Gorke (St. Basil the Great on the hill)”, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criterion (ii)**;*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are located in the historic city of Pskov and along the banks of the Velikaya River in the northwest of Russia. The property includes ten monuments of religious architecture, churches and cathedrals, as well as, in some cases, part of the monastic structures around these, which represent the architectural styles and decorative elements produced by the Pskov School of Architecture between the 12th and the beginning of the 17th century. The Pskov School of Architecture is one of the most influential Russian Schools of architecture, which fostered continuous exchange of ideas and characterized the development of architectural styles in Russia over five centuries, leading to specific architectural and decorative references known as the Pskov School.

These physical features representing the work of the Pskov School include, among others: architectural elements influenced by Byzantine traditions, transmitted through the earlier Novgorod School; distinctive use of local construction materials; and pragmatist

stone buildings with purist and minimalistic approaches to decoration characterized by restraint in form and decoration. The school utilized a limited set of decorative techniques and architectural elements, illustrating a synthesis of vernacular styles brought into urban and monumental contexts, cubic volumes, domes, tholobates, side chapels, porches, narthexes and belfries, as well as other decorative features. The ten selected churches and cathedrals which compose this serial property are recognizable with their historic architectural structures and their immediate property settings in the form of access routes, gardens, surrounding walls and fences, as well as vegetation elements, all contributing to the traditional atmosphere of these spiritual abodes which relates to the endeavours of the School to integrate architectural masterpieces into their natural surroundings.

Criterion (ii): The Pskov School of Architecture emerged under the influence of the Byzantine and Novgorod traditions and reached its height in the 15th and 16th centuries, when it exerted considerable influence in large areas of the Russian state and its stylistic and decorative characteristics became widely referenced. Whilst Pskov architects worked on monuments throughout Russia, including in Moscow, Kazan and Sviyazhsk, the ten selected churches in Pskov illustrate a local representation of the early development, experimental grounds and masterly references of the Pskov School.

Integrity

The churches of the Pskov School of Architecture are largely free of immediate severe threats. All ten elements have kept their initial location in the structure of the town planning. As a group, they demonstrate integrity by including examples of all the historic stages of development of the Pskov School's output, ranging from the early formative stages in the 12th century, to the apogee of the School in the 15th and 16th centuries. A number of serial components were affected during times of war, in particular during World War II, but are restored to a level which provides a credible reference to the Pskov School's era of production.

At times, the setting of these religious monuments has become vulnerable to infrastructural and other developments. Given the strong focus of the Pskov School on the integration of monuments into their natural surroundings, it is essential to preserve these immediate settings, which is achieved by means of the designated buffer zone and should be substantiated by adequate visitor- and traffic-monitoring strategies.

Authenticity

The group of churches has preserved an acceptable degree of authenticity in style, decorative features, design, workmanship, atmosphere and, with a single exception, use and function. In material terms the churches have suffered in one way or another damage due to various wars over time, but this group of religious buildings has survived following restorations which remained true to the key architectural and decorative features of the Pskov School of Architecture. The needed repair and conservation works were undertaken using authentic materials, traditional technologies and the explicit aim of preserving the historical and cultural values of the property.

The traditional use of the churches and cathedrals as places of worship and, for some, as part of monastic structures, explicitly strengthens the authenticity, and the user community should be prominently and closely involved in the management processes in order to ensure the future transmission of authenticity in use and function.

Management and protection requirements

The Churches of the Pskov School are protected as architectural monuments of state importance according to the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of 30.08.1960, no. 1327. The specific boundaries of each component were approved by the State Committee of the Pskov Region between 2010 and 2015 but should be revised where necessary to align with property boundaries or

relevant physical boundaries of the churches' setting. By order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17.09.2016 No 1975-r, all components of the property were included in the Code of the most valuable cultural heritage properties of the Peoples of the Russian Federation. Traditional protection is provided by the Russian Orthodox communities, who care for the property according to religious requirements of maintenance.

Management is coordinated by the State Committee of the Pskov Region for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and carried out in strong cooperation with the Pskov Eparchy of the Russian Orthodox Church. A management plan was prepared in parallel with the preparation of the nomination and was formally approved by the Governor of the Region of Pskov and the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. The management plan provides an integrated action plan for four years (2017 – 2020) and integrates its own quality assessment evaluation scheme which, at the end of the initial period, will commence a review of successes and the reformulation of necessary actions. Future revisions of the management plan will pay closer attention to the aspects of risk management, in particular how this relates to visitor and traffic management, as well as protection of setting and traditional use of the religious structures.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Redefining more consistently component boundaries in line with title deeds or physical markers,
 - b) Extending the existing protection zone for the historic centre of Pskov to include the two view corridors along the banks of the Velikaya River to the north and south of this urban protection zone,
 - c) Augmenting the monitoring system through integration of indicators which monitor traffic flows and development pressures,
 - d) Studying traffic and visitation volumes and flows and develop a vehicular traffic strategy as well as a visitor management plan for the property;
5. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2019**, a map of the inscribed property.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.33

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes **Risco Caido and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape, Spain**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of criteria (iii) and (v);
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Risco Caido and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape encompasses a huge central mountainous area on Gran Canaria island, sheltered by the Caldera de Tejeda, and formed of cliffs and ravines, in an area of exceptional biodiversity. The property contains a set of manifestations, which are primarily archaeological, of an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in total isolation, from the arrival of the first Berbers from North Africa, probably at the beginning of our era, until the Spanish conquest in the 15th century. The property has troglodyte sites, which contain a large number of rock art images, some of which are very probably cultural, and farming settlements, giving rise to a cultural landscape that still conserves most of its

original elements, and the visual relationships between them. The vestiges of this pre-Hispanic culture have survived in time and space, shaping the landscape, and conserving traditional practices such as transhumance, terrace-farming installations, and water management installations. The Libyco-Berber inscriptions constitute unquestionable proof of the local presence of a pre-Hispanic culture, and bear testimony to the westernmost expression of Amazigh culture, which, for the first time, evolved into another unique insular culture.

Criterion (iii): All the archaeological sites and rock art manifestations of the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Cultural Landscape bear unique and exceptional testimony to an extinct insular culture that seems to have evolved in isolation for more than 1500 years. The archaeological and historic testimony of the property bear out the fact that this culture stems from the original populations from the Berber Maghreb, which is in itself exceptional, as this is a unique case of an insular culture whose origins go back to the Amazigh world.

Criterion (v): The troglodyte sites of the Caldera de Tejeda are a unique example of this type of habitat in ancient insular cultures, illustrating a complex level of organisation of space and of adaptive management of resources. The spatial distribution and the sites documented enable a detailed understanding of the ways in which the ancient Canarians made use of the territory. This is an exceptional case, in which traditional land use practices that are highly adaptive and original, stemming from a culture that has disappeared, are still in use today.

Integrity

The property, whose geographical boundaries are set by the Caldera de Tejeda, has spectacular and monumental physical characteristics, sacred forests, troglodyte settlements on the cliffs and summits, agricultural installations for terrace farming and trails established by the ancient Canarians. The relationships between the different attributes are clearly visible, with numerous viewsheds for visitors. The property's integrity makes it an exceptional cultural landscape, that is both complete and very harmonious, representing the final mountain refuge of the Imazighen on the Canary Islands. Over the last few years, there has been a positive evolution in the integrity of the main sites, mainly driven by the management of tourism impact and the dissemination of information.

Authenticity

Part of the cultural landscape is considered one of the greatest expressions of biodiversity in the Canary Islands, and can be considered as a genuine vestige of the natural habitat of the first inhabitants of the Canary Islands. The authenticity of the attributes of the property is made manifest in particular by sites that are probably cultural, former granaries and multiple examples of troglodyte settlements which largely retain their original form and design, particularly troglodyte sites decorated with rock art images and bearing Libyco-Berber inscriptions. The situation and the setting of the main sites have remained without significant change for more than 500 years after the Spanish conquest. Even the route of the ancient trails, the underground cisterns and the location of the former refuges have been maintained in time and space. As a result, the main scenic elements of the cultural landscape and skyscape, including the night sky, have remained virtually unchanged since the Spanish conquest in the 15th century.

Management and protection requirements

A set of protection measures for the property ensures the complete protection of the landscape and of all the cultural and natural attributes of the property, in a short and medium term perspective. As for the cultural heritage, the main attributes have been inscribed on the list of Properties of Cultural Interest, which entitles them to maximum protection status both in national legislation and in Canarian regional legislation. The majority of the property and its buffer zone is also covered by some of the protection

measures of the Canary Island Network of Protected Natural Areas, and of the European Natura 2000 network.

The Cabildo de Gran Canaria is responsible, and is the competent authority, for managing the property by virtue of the devolved powers it holds. It has the means and the human and financial resources to address this task. Bearing in mind the new challenges and objectives entailed by the nomination, such as enhancing grass-roots participation in the management process, a steering committee was set up in 2015 to provide permanent coordination of the management and the intervention/action strategy for the property. One of the Steering Committee's main contributions has been to draw up the Integrated Management Plan for Risco Caído. The management and governance organisational chart of the property has been completed by the Risco Caído and the Sacred Mountains of Gran Canaria Foundation, which is currently in the process of being set up. The integrated management plan stresses the importance of considering the cultural landscape values as a whole, including addressing questions such as the protection of the landscape and skyscape, promoting local produce, sustainable mobility and the fostering of a sustainable tourism model.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) Ensuring that the Cultural Landscape Management, Research and Monitoring Centre is operational as soon as possible,
 - b) Setting up the Risco Caído Foundation, in order to consolidate the participative management mode of the property,
 - c) Drawing up a risk preparedness plan covering fire risks and climate change,
 - d) Implementing the new tourism strategy,
 - e) Including an archaeological research plan that is integrated with the conservation of the property,
 - f) Implementing the new Gran Canaria special territorial hydrological plan (PTE-4) inside the property and ensure that an adequate water supply is effectively distributed to current and emerging farmers.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.34

The nomination of **Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, Mediterranean mosaic, agrarian cultural landscape, Spain**, was withdrawn at the request of the State Party.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.35

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscribes the **Jodrell Bank Observatory, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

Jodrell Bank Observatory was important in the pioneering phase and later evolution of radio astronomy. It reflects scientific and technical achievements and interchanges related to the development of entirely new fields of scientific research. This led to a revolutionary understanding of the nature and scale of the Universe. The site has

evidence of every stage of the history of radio astronomy, from its emergence as a new science to the present day.

Jodrell Bank Observatory is located in a rural area in northwest England. Originally, scientific activity was located at the southern end of the site, and from that time activity has moved to the north across the site with many new instruments developed and then abandoned. Remnants of early scientific instruments survive.

At the south end of the site is the location of the Mark II Telescope and it is bounded by an ensemble of modest research buildings in which much of the early work of the Observatory took place.

To the north of the Green, the site is dominated by the 76 metre diameter Lovell Telescope which sits in a working compound containing a number of engineering sheds and the Control Building. There are spaces open to the general public which include visitor facilities set around the Lovell Telescope. Other visitor facilities are outside the property to the northeast.

Jodrell Bank Observatory is the hub of the UK's national wide array of up to seven radio telescopes (e-MERLIN) including the Lovell and Mark II Telescopes.

Criterion (i): Jodrell Bank Observatory is a masterpiece of human creative genius related to its scientific and technical achievements. The adaptation and development of radar and radio frequency reflectivity to develop radically new equipment, such as the Transit Telescope and Lovell Telescope, were a key part in the development of entirely new fields of scientific research and led to a dramatic change in the understanding of the Universe. The Observatory was important in the pioneering phase and later evolution of radio astronomy.

Criterion (ii): Jodrell Bank Observatory represents an important interchange of human values over a span of time and on a global scale on developments in technology related to radio astronomy. The scientific work at Jodrell Bank was at the heart of a global collaborative network. In particular, several important technological developments such as very large paraboloidal dish telescopes and interferometer were developed at the Observatory, and were later influential in scientific endeavours in many parts of the world.

Criterion (iv): Jodrell Bank Observatory represents an outstanding example of a technological ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in human history (1940s-1960s) – the transition from optical astronomy to radio astronomy and the associated consequence for the understanding of the Universe through multi-wavelength astrophysics. The property is also associated with the peacetime development of 'Big Science' as a major change in the way in which scientific research was supported and undertaken. The surviving evidence at the property related to the evolutionary development of radio astronomy from the post-war pioneering phase through to sophisticated, large scale research activity in the field makes Jodrell Bank an outstanding example of such a technological ensemble.

Criterion (vi): Jodrell Bank Observatory is directly and tangibly associated with events and ideas of outstanding universal significance. The development of the new field of radio astronomy at the property led to a revolutionary understanding of the Universe which was only possible through research beyond the possibilities of optical astronomy to explore the electromagnetic spectrum beyond visible light. Understanding of the nature and scale of the Universe has been dramatically changed by research in radio astronomy at the Observatory.

Integrity

The property retains all attributes that document its development as a site of pioneering astronomical research. Practically all stages of development from the very beginning, with improvised, re-used or borrowed equipment, onwards are represented by buildings,

physical remains or in some cases archaeological remnants. Some important stages, such as represented by the large Transit Telescope, have not survived intact although traces remain. The later, large scale and far more ambitious instruments are still present at the property. This includes the iconic Lovell Telescope with its Control Building. The property also retains many quite modest structures which are, none the less, important for their research use, or which otherwise supported the work of the Observatory.

In general, all the structures are very well preserved and the property continues to be dominated by the large scale Lovell Telescope and Mark II Telescope. However, several early wooden buildings have suffered from neglect and dis-use. Their restoration is to be undertaken. The grounds are well cared for. Recent buildings have a simple and subdued character, which do not detract from the overall appreciation of the property.

The Consultation zone, buffer zone of the property, protects the scientific capabilities of the Observatory from radio emissions in its vicinity, contributing to maintenance of the functional integrity of the property.

Authenticity

The location of the property has continued unchanged, and the largely agricultural setting is essentially identical apart from the construction of the Square Kilometre Array building as part of the ongoing scientific use of the Observatory. The form and design has evolved through time reflecting the important development history of the property. This includes the somewhat improvised character of many structures indicative of the priority given to scientific research rather than the quality of buildings. Materials and substance have been mostly retained although there has been some replacement of deteriorated materials over time. The property retains its ongoing scientific use.

Protection and management requirements

Most of the attributes of Jodrell Bank Observatory have been listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The two major telescopes have been listed in the highest category, Grade 1. There are some elements which have no listing at the present time, although they are managed for their heritage values as part of the property.

In addition, World Heritage inscription affords all attributes a protection status equivalent to the highest level or Grade 1, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the spatial planning system which operates through several pieces of legislation, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Any changes to listed buildings require approval.

The buffer zone is based on the Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope Consultation Zone which has operated effectively to protect the Observatory for many decades. It was established by the Town and Country Planning (Jodrell Bank Radio Telescope) Direction 1973.

The property is managed by the University of Manchester with a committee, the Jodrell Bank Site Governance Group responsible for coordination. This committee includes key internal stakeholders such as the three main site user groups. Each of the site user groups has its own well-developed and independent management and operational structures. Roles managing the heritage of the Observatory are integrated with the daily work of the Jodrell Bank Centre for Astrophysics, responsible for scientific and engineering research, telescope operations and engineering, and the Jodrell Bank Discovery Centre which is responsible for visitor management and heritage coordination. These user groups are supported by other management groups within the University. The third site user group is the Square Kilometre Array Organisation, located just outside the property within the buffer zone but within the overall Observatory.

The management of the property is based on existing University structures, to be augmented by a World Heritage Site Steering Committee which will have oversight of the property and undertake coordination between the University, users and external

stakeholders. The Conservation Management Plan (2016) provides an overview of the instruments and procedures for the effective management of the property. The plan, supplemented by an extensive Site Gazetteer, is currently being updated.

The Observatory has a long experience with managing visitors. There is a current tourism management plan and enhanced presentation of the property is ongoing.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Providing a summary end of project report following completion of the current major conservation project,
 - b) Confirming the timeframe for the conservation of the two Botany Huts,
 - c) Continuing to respect and portray the historical character of the buildings and site development. This character often includes relatively primitive buildings, often with additions undertaken with little regard to aesthetics or quality construction,
 - d) Providing the revised Conservation Management Plan and associated Site Gazetteer when completed, to the World Heritage Centre,
 - e) Considering masterplanning for the property and buffer zone to anticipate possible future development needs.

C.4.2. Properties deferred or referred back by previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.36

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 8B.20** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Inscribes the **Historic centre of Sheki with the Khan's Palace, Azerbaijan**, on the World Heritage List on the basis of **criteria (ii) and (v)**;
4. Takes note of the provisional Statement of Outstanding Universal Value;

Brief Synthesis

The historic town of Sheki, located in the northern part of modern Azerbaijan, has ancient origins as part of the Caucasian Albania, dating from the 6th century BCE. The current historic center results from the reconstruction, after a mud flood in 1772, on higher ground in a mountain valley east of the previous site. Due to the natural limitations of the valley, the historic area has retained its overall urban form, but has expanded within the original building lots, following traditional typological patterns. The traditional buildings with their typical high saddle roofs, deep verandas and gardens constitute the consistent and characteristic visual integrity of the historic urban landscape, within the spectacular setting of the protected mountain slopes.

Being in contact with important trade routes, the region of Sheki has been subject to a variety of cultural influences. Christianity was here introduced as early as the 1st century CE, and Islam in the 7th century. During its history it has been under various governments, including the Safavids and Qajars until the 18th century, followed by the Russian rule in the 19th century. These different cultures have also influenced the features of architecture, of which the Khan's Palace is an outstanding example, also reflected in many of the interiors of wealthy merchant houses e.g. fireplaces (bukharas), decorations, windows (shabaka) etc.

In 1743, Sheki was established as the first and the most powerful of a series of Khanates in Caucasus, representing a new administrative system in the region. As a trading center, in contact with Asia and Europe, the principal economy of Sheki, from the ancient times, has been based on silkworm breeding, trading of cocoons, and the development of various crafts, which still continue in the region. These activities were favored due its particularly suitable climatic conditions. At the same time, the morphology of the urban fabric and its growth patterns were a direct result of the topography of the site, and the economic developments and related activities.

The urban pattern of the city of Sheki is determined by the water harvesting and management. The city is located in the catchment area of the Kish river in a space drained by streams that have been intercepted and transformed into a network of channels over time. Added to this water supply are the waters from mountain glaciers and meteoric glaciers. The hydraulic network is diversified, distinguishing the fresh and less potable waters according to the different origins: spring, rainwater and torrent. An elaborate distribution system manages the water network up to the residential houses and productive gardens, structuring the urban plot and the division into neighbouring areas. The cultivated particles each with the house on one side are the distinctive and exceptional character of the city of Sheki.

The garden - residential houses together constitute a production system based on the series of operations related to the feeding and breeding of the silkworm and its processing. Thus a garden city was created in which the elements of aesthetic and symbolic value are perfectly integrated with functional and utilitarian characters. The model is known as the new urban conception of the green city or garden city that had been applied by Amir Lang (Tamerlane) in the reconstruction of Samarkand in 1370 CE and developed by his successors. It was used in the magnificent char bagh of Isfahan by the Safavids in 1600 CE.

Criterion (ii): *The Historic Center of Sheki exhibits an important interchange of multiple cultural influences, which have their origin in history over two millennia. The current urban form, which dates back to the new construction after the flood of 1772, continued earlier building traditions responding to the local climatic conditions, and the requirements of the traditional economy and crafts activities. These developed in close contact with the Silk Roads trading system, and particularly under the Safavid and Qajar influences, and the later impact of Russian rule. As the major cultural and commercial center in the region, Sheki in turn influenced a wider territory of Caucasus and beyond. The Historic Centre of Sheki bears exceptional testimony to the feudal system of the Caucasian khanates, which developed from 1743 to 1819, and was also expressed in the architecture of the Khan's palaces, interiors of wealthy merchant houses, and the fortification.*

The Khan Palace has the same typological characteristics of the residential house and is a synthesis of the meaning of Sheki. Inside the decorations repeat the storytelling reiterated by the symbolism of the designs and colors and by the light filtered by the mosaic of the stained glass windows (shabaka). Through flowers, plants, vegetation and stylized or naturalistic animals, the Khan Palace reproduces within itself the image and meaning of the entire city: the integration of nature and culture, aesthetics and production, art and life.

Criterion (v): Sheki has preserved intact the landscape developed organically in close interaction with the natural conditions and climate of the mountain valley. Sheki has kept in the history an extraordinary integration with the environment, the natural morphology and the urban typology. Completely realized according the ancient rules Sheki represents an extraordinary and unique example of a planned productive garden city. We find still intact these features in the water system, in the gardens, in the productive structures like sericulture and the peculiar organization of the house factory with the cultivated fields.

The type of hydraulic organization with water inlets on the rivers, irrigation and power channels for the mills, together with the gravitational system that defines the roads and the particles in the productive garden is typical of archaic urban systems, diffused by Mesopotamia, Iran and the central Eurasian area. Sheki shows in its urban morphology the origin in the life and production needs of the garden city model typical on the oases and the Islamic city based on the superficial irrigation cultivation and gravitational water system.

Integrity

The historic centre of Sheki has retained its overall integrity since its first construction due to constraints of the site in the mountain valley. It contains all the elements that justify its OUV. Together with its buffer zone, the settlement forms a coherent ensemble that has also retained its visual integrity intact. The boundaries of the property contain all the planned historical city with its productive garden houses, fortifications and monuments. The traditional Sheki house is an extraordinary constructive example of integration between production and architectural typology. The water system, repartition in neighborhoods (mehelle) and many traditional activities are still intact and efficient. These represent the complete range of the attributes of the property as unique testimony of a planned productive garden city capital of the Sheki Khanate. The fortress, the Khan Palace, the caravanserais, one of which is the greatest in the Azerbaijan, are completely intact and shows the important administrative and commercial role of the city.

Authenticity

The historic centre of Sheki has retained its overall historical authenticity. All the monumental complexes are intact and the restoration works, carried out and in progress, are of excellent quality and respond to local construction methods and international conservation principles. The residential houses of Sheki have been gradually built following traditional typological patterns of growth. Therefore, with few exceptions, most of the recent constructions also respect such traditional continuity. Of the 2755 residential houses of Sheki, 1255 (45%) maintain their complete authenticity, evolving over time according to functional transformations that do not affect the architectural typology. The rest have undergone transformations that will be corrected through the Conservation Strategy guided by the Restoration Manual. In the same way restoration and rehabilitation activities have been undertaken in that buildings that are in need of repair. This process must be carried out by involving private individuals and the population through incentives for the restoration carried out respecting the historical and architectural character of the place.

Protection and management requirements

The Historic Centre of Sheki is under strict protection within the general urban master plan of the city as a conservation area. Furthermore, The Historic Centre of Sheki is under the protection and management of the State Tourism Agency and its newly created Reserves Management Center, together with other relevant stakeholders. The Action Plan on Conservation and Rehabilitation of Historical Centre of Sheki and the Restoration Manual are both resource and guidance documents, which form the basis for the development of planning guidelines and stronger protection for individual buildings.

5. Recommends the State Party to give consideration to the following:

- a) Revising and adopt the Management Plan of the Historic Centre of Sheki,

- b) *Preparing and adopt the Conservation Master Plan for the property,*
 - c) *Defining guidelines for residential house restoration and prepare planning instruments (Regeneration Urban Plan) to incentivize private participation in this process,*
 - d) *Ensuring the monitoring of all processes of urban rehabilitation by the Site Management Team;*
6. Requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre by **1 December 2020** a report on the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.37

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Inscribes **Le Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene, Italy**, on the World Heritage List as a cultural landscape on the basis of **critterion (v)**;
3. Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

Brief synthesis

The Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene in northeast Italy is an area characterised by distinctive hogback morphological system which provides a distinctive mountain character with scenic vistas, and an organically evolved and continuing landscape comprised of vineyards, forests, small villages and agriculture. For centuries, the harsh terrain has both shaped and been adapted by distinctive land use practices. They include the land and soil conservation techniques that comprise the viticultural practices using Glera grapes to produce the highest quality Prosecco wine. Since the 17th century, the use of the ciglioni – the patterned use of grassy terraces used to cultivate areas with steep slopes – has created a distinctive chequerboard pattern with rows parallel and vertical to the slopes. In the 19th century, the specific training of the vines known as bellussera, was developed by local farmers, contributing to the aesthetic characteristics of the landscape. The mosaic appearance of the landscape is a result of historical and ongoing environmental and land use practices. The plots dedicated to vineyards, established on ciglioni, coexist with forest patches, small woodlands, hedges, and rows of trees that serve as corridors connecting different habitats. In the hogbacks, small villages are scattered along the narrow valleys or perched on the crests.

Criterion (v): *The Colline del Prosecco di Conegliano e Valdobbiadene is a viticulture landscape resulting from the interaction of nature and people over several centuries. The adaptation and transformation of the challenging terrain of the hogback geomorphology has required the development of specific land use practices, including: vineyard management by hand on steep slopes; the grassy terraces known as ciglioni, which follow the contours of the land, stabilising the soils and vineyards; and the bellussera training system which was developed in the area about 1880. As a result, the vineyards contribute to a distinctive ‘chequerboard’ appearance with perpendicular rows of high vines, interspersed with rural settlements, forests and small woods. Despite many changes, the history of sharecropping in this area is also reflected in the landscape patterns.*

Integrity

The boundary of the property is of adequate size, and contains the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value within a topographically distinct and intact landform. Despite many changes and challenges posed by pests, wars, poverty, and the industrialisation of viticulture, many of the attributes such as the vineyards, ciglioni and architectural elements demonstrate a good state of conservation, and the patches of forest have been maintained. Ecological processes are critically important for the sustainability of the landscape and the vineyards. Threats are currently managed, although the state of conservation of some elements (particularly architectural and urban elements in the buffer zone) require improvement, and climate change has accentuated the incidence of landslides. The landscape could be vulnerable to irreversible change due to the pressures of production of Prosecco within a growing global market. Agricultural and viticultural techniques for maintaining the integrity of the landscape are continuing, including manual harvesting.

Authenticity

The main attributes of the property relate to the distinctive landscape, where nature and human history have shaped and been shaped by an adapted and specific system for viticulture and land use. Despite many changes, the attributes demonstrate authenticity, and are documented through sources such as inventories and cadasters, historical and religious paintings, and historical documents that demonstrate the introduction of the ciglioni, and the operation of the sharecropping system from the first land registries in the 18th century.

Protection and management requirements

The property and its attributes are subject to protection measures at national and local levels; and municipalities and professional associations have introduced additional safeguards through territorial planning tools and the formation of legal and voluntary charters. The protection of the rural landscape is primarily guaranteed by the rules of the Conegliano Valdobbiadene Prosecco Superiore DOCG that favour the maintenance of the vineyards, ciglioni and other attributes that are fundamental for maintaining local traditions and to the protection of the agricultural biodiversity and associated ecosystem services.

Almost all of the property has been nominated to the National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes, a programme developed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the protection of agricultural rural landscapes. The forest vegetation is protected by the forest restrictions included in the National Code for Cultural Heritage, as well as by the management plan of the Site of Community Interest (SCI) of the EU Natura 2000 network applicable to the area. The buildings of historical and monumental value are all protected at national level by the Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio (Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code) issued by Legislative Decree No. 42, 22 January 2004, along with all public buildings, state property and church-owned buildings that are more than 50 years old. The legal protection could be further strengthened through the implementation of the Detailed Landscape Plan (Piano Paesaggistico di Dettaglio) (PPD) at the regional level; the implementation of Intermunicipal regulation of rural police (Regolamento intercomunale di polizia rural); and the full implementation of the 'Technical rule - Articolo unico' in all relevant municipalities.

The management of the site is primarily linked to the plans and planning processes developed by the local authorities – the Veneto Region and the Treviso Province – which support and guarantee the participation of all stakeholders through a specific Regional Law (No. 45/2017). Construction of new production areas and buildings in the agricultural zone that are not strictly necessary for the working of agricultural land is not permitted. The Management Plan requires further development, adoption and implementation.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Clarifying the extent of the Commitment Area (in hectares),*
- b) *Providing detailed mapping and inventories of the attributes of the property (particularly the vernacular, historic or modern architecture and settlements), with a clear distinction of the contents of the property and the buffer zone, and including inventories of flora and fauna,*
- c) *Establishing as a priority, a detailed condition assessment of all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and incorporating this into the management system and monitoring arrangements,*
- d) *Expanding the description of the present-day socio-economic system in relation to its history as part of the management and planning for the long-term sustainability of the cultural landscape,*
- e) *Identifying and planning for the improvement of visually detrimental infrastructure, settlements and industrial facilities in the buffer zone (particularly to the north of the property and in the plain),*
- f) *Improving the state of conservation of buildings in the property and buffer zone – particularly the vernacular architecture – based on a thorough inventory and condition assessment,*
- g) *Improving the documentation of the contributions to the landscape character by historical and current forest management,*
- h) *Further developing the monitoring system by adding indicators for the assessment of the state of conservation and the biodiversity of the property,*
- i) *Further strengthening the protection for the landscape through implementation of the Detailed Landscape Plan (Piano Paesaggistico di Dettaglio) (PPD) at the regional level, the implementation of Intermunicipal regulation of rural police (Regolamento intercomunale di polizia rural), and through the implementation of the recently finalised adoption of the ‘Technical Rule – Articolo unico’ by all relevant municipalities,*
- j) *Fully including the property in the National Register of Historical Rural Landscapes, and fully incorporate its rules into the management system,*
- k) *Further developing and finalising the management plan,*
- l) *Developing sustainable tourism planning based on an approach which incorporates the property, buffer zone and Commitment Area, giving attention to the quality and consistency of new tourism facilities and infrastructure,*
- m) *Enhancing the involvement of local communities in the management structures, and ensuring that local benefits flow from tourism and sustainable development strategies,*
- n) *Ensuring that all new developments – including tourism infrastructure and wind or solar power installations in the buffer zone – are subject to rigorous Heritage Impact Assessment processes that consider their potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its setting prior to their approval.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.38

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,

2. *Inscribes The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright, United States of America, on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion (ii);*
3. *Adopts the following Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:*

Brief synthesis

The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright focusses upon the influence that the work of this architect had, not only in his country, the United States of America, but more importantly, on architecture of the 20th century and upon the recognized masters of the Modern Movement in architecture in Europe. The qualities of what is known as ‘Organic Architecture’ developed by Wright, including the open plan, the blurring between exterior and interior, the new uses of materials and technologies and the explicit responses to the suburban and natural settings of the various buildings, have been acknowledged as pivotal in the development of modern architectural design in the 20th century.

The property includes a series of eight buildings designed and built over the first half of the 20th century; each component has specific characteristics, representing new solutions to the needs for housing, worship, work, education and leisure. The diversity of functions, scale and setting of the components of the series fully illustrate the architectural principles of “organic architecture”.

The buildings employ geometric abstraction and spatial manipulation as a response to functional and emotional needs and are based literally or figuratively on nature’s forms and principles. In adapting inspirations from global cultures, they break free of traditional forms and facilitate modern life. Wright’s solutions would go on to influence architecture and design throughout the world, and continue to do so to this day.

The components of the series include houses both grand and modest (including the consummate example of a “Prairie” house and the prototype “Usonian” house); a place of worship; a museum; and complexes of the architect’s own homes with studio and education facilities. These buildings are located variously in city, suburban, forest, and desert environments. The substantial range of function, scale, and setting in the series underscores both the consistency and the wide applicability of those principles. Each has been specifically recognized for its individual influence, which also contributes uniquely to the elaboration of this original architectural language.

Such features related to innovation are subordinated to designs that integrate form, materials, technology, furnishings, and setting into a unified whole. Each building is uniquely fitted to the needs of its owner and its function and, though designed by the same architect, each has a very different character and appearance, reflecting a deep respect and appreciation for the individual and the particular. Together, these buildings illustrate the full range of this architectural language, which is a singular contribution to global architecture in spatial, formal, material, and technological terms.

The Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property is conveyed through attributes such as spatial continuity expressed through the open plan and blurred transitions between interior and exterior spaces; dynamic forms that employ innovative structural methods and an inventive use of new materials and technologies; design inspired by nature’s forms and principles; integral relationship with nature; primacy of the individual and individualized expression and transforming inspirations from other places and cultures.

Criterion (ii): *The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright demonstrates an important interchange in the discourse that changed architecture on a global scale during the first half of the 20th century. The eight components illustrate different aspects of Wright’s new approach to architecture consciously developed for an American context; the resulting buildings, however, were in fact suited to modern life in many countries, and in their fusion of spirit and form they evoked emotional responses that were universal in their appeal. Reacting against prevailing styles in the United States, this approach took*

advantage of new materials and technologies, but was also inspired by principles of the natural world and was nurtured by other cultures and eras. These innovative ideas and the resulting unified architectural works were noted in European architectural and critical circles early in the century and influenced several of the trends and architects of the European Modern Movement in architecture. Wright's influence is also noticeable in the work of some architects in Latin America, Australia and Japan.

Integrity

The serial property contains all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value since it encompasses the works generally understood by critics and other architects to have been most influential. Each component highlights a different aspect of the attributes that demonstrate this influence and contributes to illustrating different aspects of the Outstanding Universal Value in a defined and discernible way, and reflects clear cultural and architectural links. As an ensemble, they prove to have exerted an influence on architecture over the first half of the 20th century.

The boundaries of each of the components include all the key elements to express their significance, although a minor boundaries modification in Taliesin, to include all the structures and gardens designed by Wright, would allow a better understanding of the whole property. The boundaries in components located in relation to wider natural settings allow an accurate representation of the relationships between the buildings and their surroundings. The components of the serial property include the buildings and interior furniture and all are overall adequately protected; none suffers from adverse effects of development or neglect. Each building has benefited from careful and comprehensive conservation studies and expert technical advice to ensure a high level of preservation.

Authenticity

Most of the components of the serial property have remained remarkably unchanged since their construction in their form and design, use and function, materials and substance, spirit and feeling. Conservation of each of the buildings, when needed to correct long-term structural issues or repair deterioration, has been in accordance with high standards of professional practice, ensuring the long-term conservation of original fabric wherever possible, and the significant features of each site; in all cases work has been based on exceptionally complete documentation. Very few features have been modified; the changes and replacements of material component parts must be understood as a means of retaining their forms and uses. In cases where the original function has changed, the current use is fully consistent with the original design.

The relationship between the sites and their settings is in general acceptable; the residential low density areas where some of the buildings are located have not experienced drastic changes in scale over time, although this is an aspect that must be considered in the protection and management systems. In the case of buildings located in natural settings, only Taliesin West poses some problems because of the expansion of the city of Scottsdale.

Protection and management requirements

Each property has been designated by the United States Department of the Interior as an individual National Historic Landmark, which gives it, under federal law, the highest level of protection. One of the components of the series is owned by a local government; the others are privately owned by non-profit organizations, foundations and an individual. Each building is protected from alterations, demolitions, and other inappropriate changes through deed restrictions, local preservation ordinances and zoning laws, private conservation easements, and state law. Active conservation measures have been carried out for all of the components.

Each site has an effective management system that makes use of a suite of planning and conservation guidance. The management coordination body is the Frank Lloyd Wright World Heritage Council, established in 2012 via a Memorandum of Agreement between the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy and the owners and/or representatives of the owners of the individual component properties. The Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy, an NGO with offices in Chicago organized for the purpose of preserving and protecting the remaining works of Frank Lloyd Wright, coordinates the work of the Council. Since the Council has an advisory capacity, its role in the decision making process should be strengthened.

The development and implementation of management plans for those components which do not already have them is recommended; risk preparedness and visitor management must be considered for all of the components of the serial property.

Key indicators to monitor the state of conservation of the buildings according to their specific characteristics have been identified; they are mostly related to building materials and, in the cases of Fallingwater and Taliesin West, to landscape features. The indicators, though, are not directly related to the attributes proposed by the State Party to convey the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property.

4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Considering the possibility of minor boundary modifications of the area in Taliesin in order to encompass all the structures designed by Frank Lloyd Wright,
 - b) Strengthening the protection of the setting of the Robie House, in particular to control potential development impact in Woodlawn Garden, by considering the possibility of a minor boundary modification of the buffer zone,
 - c) Strengthening the capacity of the Frank Lloyd Wright World Heritage Council in order to ensure the appropriate coordinated management of the serial property,
 - d) Elaborating upon and implementing management plans for those individual components where they do not exist, in order to encapsulate the existing conservation and management instruments in place, including risk and visitors management;
5. Encourages the State Party to proceed to the extension of the series in the future, when the conditions for the additional components are established.

C.5. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

C.5.1. New Nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.39

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Sunken City of Port Royal – A Relict and Continuing Cultural Landscape, Jamaica**, to the World Heritage List in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:
 - a) Consider the site as a single entity and a relict archaeological landscape which include all the attributes related to 17th century archaeological vestiges, both underwater and terrestrial, of the town destroyed by the 1692 earthquake,

- b) *Revise the justification of Outstanding Universal Value accordingly, and clearly define the attributes, particularly in the terrestrial part,*
 - c) *Adjust the boundaries to cover the whole pre-1692 town, as the current proposal cuts out one section due to civil settlement and another area is occupied by a coast guard,*
 - d) *Extend the protection of the terrestrial part to include the linear vestiges of the 1692 town as well as all relevant archaeological areas,*
 - e) *Suspend work on the proposed cruise ship pier and proposed visitor centre until detailed Heritage Impact Assessments have been undertaken for both and submitted to ICOMOS for review,*
 - f) *Prepare a revised or new Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed cruise ship pier that considers both direct and indirect impacts on the nominated property from cruise ships; this should be based on a detailed analysis of possible cruise ship movements that go beyond the simple red line so far proposed; takes account of all weathers and types of ships and is guided by appropriate technical expertise,*
 - g) *Prepare a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed visitor centre that is based on a detailed analysis of visitor numbers and visitor flows and analyses both direct and indirect impact on the nominated property and its setting,*
 - h) *Strengthen the protective legal instruments to guide the tourism development process,*
 - i) *Ensure the availability of human and financial resources to properly implement the actions described in the management plan,*
 - j) *Ensure articulation and complementarity among the different managerial instruments,*
 - k) *Elaborate and implement a disaster management and risk preparedness plan;*
3. Considers that any revised nomination should be considered by an expert mission to the site;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
- a) *Completing a comprehensive and detailed inventory of terrestrial and submerged cultural resources relating to the 1692 town,*
 - b) *Ensuring that the conservation and protection of the underwater archaeological remains, are guided by the principles for protection set out in the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;*
5. Recommends that the State Party invite an ICOMOS advisory mission to the site to provide advice in relation to Heritage Impact Assessments for underwater cultural heritage;
6. Also recommends that the State Party considers changing the name of the proposed property, as the "Sunken City" denomination refers only to a part of the nominated property and the references to relict and continuing cultural landscape should not be used in the title of a new nomination.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.40

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1,

2. Defers the examination of the nomination of **The Colonial Transisthmian Route of Panamá, Panama**, in order to allow the State Party, with the advice of ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested, to:

- a) *Enable the presentation of a revised first stage of the proposal which can meet the requirements of Outstanding Universal Value, and, in particular, to:*
 - i) *Fully implement and operationalise the management system, including the allocation of funds for the planned conservation, documentation and management actions,*
 - ii) *Integrate the separate management plans into a single, comprehensive and legible overarching Management Plan, ensuring that the protection and presentation of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage route is a primary objective,*
 - iii) *Establish the management authority for the entire nominated serial property;*
- b) *Continue to implement management and conservation measures at the Archaeological Site of Panamá Viejo and Historic District of Panamá (according to Decision 40 COM 8B.34), including, among others:*
 - i) *Incorporating a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system, so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the nominated property be assessed in terms of its consequences on the Outstanding Universal Value and its supporting attributes,*
 - ii) *Conducting three-dimensional view-shed and view corridor analyses to identify specific sensitive areas that need to be protected, in addition to the existing buffer zones,*
 - iii) *Reducing or mitigating the visual impacts of existing developments through reduction of the sources of the impacts, and*
 - iv) *Ensuring the long-term financial sustainability of conservation and management efforts through adequate funding;*
- c) *Develop and fully implement a Heritage Impact Assessment approach into the management system so as to ensure that any programme, project or legislation regarding the nominated property is adequately assessed in terms of its consequences on the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage route;*

3. Recommends that the fully revised proposal responding to these recommendations should be submitted for evaluation by **1 February 2022**. The timeframe for the submission of Stages 2 and 3 should be revised accordingly, to either follow or accompany the re-nomination of Stage 1. With this longer timeframe, the State Party could reconsider the staging of the overall proposal in consultation with ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre, if requested;

4. Considers that, due to the anticipated changes to the documentation, management and state of conservation, it will be essential for any revised nomination to be considered by an expert mission to the site;

5. Also recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:

- a) *Prioritising and satisfactorily implementing the corrective measures identified by the World Heritage Committee for Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo and San Lorenzo,*
- b) *Continuing to deepen the historical, archaeological and topographical research, including:*

- i) *Archaeological research at the site of Nombre de Dios, incorporating knowledge of this place and its history in the interpretation of the heritage route, and considering its future inclusion in the serial property in order to represent the important terminal points of the route over time,*
- ii) *Survey and documentation of the terrestrial route sections of the Camino de Cruces and Camino Real in order to determine the presence and condition of alternative trails within the overall route,*
- iii) *Complete the documentation of the important archaeological site of La Venta (Venta de Cruces), and prepare an archaeological management plan for this and other significant archaeological sites in the sections of the Camino de Cruces;*
- c) *Reviewing the conservation approaches to the built attributes of the existing and proposed components to ensure their continued authenticity,*
- d) *Improving the monitoring of visitation and associated impacts in light of expected future growth in tourism activities,*
- e) *Developing risk preparedness strategies for the heritage route, acknowledging the different risks to the proposed components,*
- f) *Conducting studies on the carrying capacity of Sections 2 and 3 of the Camino de Cruces and incorporating them into the visitor management strategies.*

III. EXAMINATION OF MINOR BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS OF NATURAL, MIXED AND CULTURAL PROPERTIES ALREADY INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

A. NATURAL PROPERTIES

A.1. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.41

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,*
2. *Recalling Decision 28 COM 14B.8 adopted at its 28th session (Suzhou, 2004),*
3. *Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for the **Ilulissat Icefjord, Denmark;***
4. *Requests the State Party to provide further details to the World Heritage Centre by **1 February 2020**, for review by IUCN, to clarify the policies that will apply to the local and recreational buffer zones, in particular regarding the scope of development that is anticipated to be permitted;*
5. *Also requests the State Party to continue to assess any development, whether inside or outside the property and its buffer zone, that has the potential to impact on its Outstanding Universal Value in line with the IUCN World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Impact Assessment.*

A.2. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.42

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions 37 COM 7B.29, 39 COM 7B.27, 40 COM 7B.71 and 41 COM 7B.10 adopted at its 37th (Phnom Pen, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks, Brazil, however, does not approve the excision of the area at the centre of the Chapada dos Veadeiros component of the property;
4. Takes note of the ongoing consideration of the State of Conservation of the property by the Committee, and recommends that the next report on the property include consideration of the effectiveness of the implementation of the protection and management requirements of the property in relation to its revised boundary.

B. CULTURAL PROPERTIES

B.1. EUROPE - NORTH AMERICA

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.43

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments, France, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide a clear rationale regarding the delineation of the buffer zone, and the reason why some areas are included and others are not,
 - b) Provide specific documentation and details regarding building regulations, and how they prevent new buildings to disrupt the historical skyline of the World Heritage property.
 - c) Provide the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) undertaken for the Luma Arles tower, and its relation with the World Heritage property. In case of non-existence of an HIA, provide the recommendations that were presented by State Services, regarding the construction of the Luma Arles tower,
 - d) Deliver a Visual Impact Analysis of the Luma Arles tower on the property and its Outstanding Universal Value.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.44

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for the **Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany**;
3. Also approves the proposed buffer zone for the Palace Mosigkau component part of the **Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz, Germany**.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.45

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for **Maulbronn Monastery Complex, Germany**;
3. Also approves the proposed buffer zones for **Maulbronn Monastery Complex, Germany**;
4. Requests the State Party to provide a clear table detailing each component part of the property, as well as the two buffer zones, as prescribed by the Operational Guidelines.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.46

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for **Venice and its Lagoon, Italy**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Provide clarification why one of the water body has been excluded from the proposed buffer zone and reconsider the exclusion of this part of the southern coastal strip from the proposed buffer zone,
 - b) Sign a Programme Agreement in order to put in place officially the governance system for the coordinated management, enhancement and sustainable development of the proposed buffer zone.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.47

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for **Bryggen, Norway**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:

- a) *Extend the buffer zone to include a wider area in the northeast part of the property, as it could prevent urban pressure to directly impact the World Heritage property; or to provide a clear and solid rationale for the exclusion of this area,*
- b) *Undertake an Heritage Impact Assessment regarding the future tram track that will pass in the buffer zone, to assess the potential impact on Bryggen's Outstanding Universal Value.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.48

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for the **University of Coimbra – Alta and Sofia, Portugal;**
3. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) *Drawing up a master plan for the Machado de Castro Museum,*
 - b) *Submitting the management plan, once finalised, to the World Heritage Centre.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.49

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for the **Royal Domain of Drottningholm, Sweden;**
3. Recommends that the State Party develop a new integrated management plan for the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, including a Spatial Development Plan, in cooperation with the County Administrative Board and Ekerö municipality, as well as a comprehensive mobility plan.

B.2. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.50

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **City of Potosí, Plurinational State of Bolivia,** to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) *Elaborate a clear description of:*
 - i) *the limits of the buffer zone,*
 - ii) *the limits of the area of environmental influence,*

- b) Clarify the rationale for the delineation of these boundaries, by taking into account the protection of the visually sensitive areas around the property, as mentioned by the Decision **38 COM 7B.38**,
- c) Provide explicit information on the legal and management aspects, such as land use regulations, that are applied in the regulation of the newly defined buffer zone and area of environmental influence,
- d) Provide detailed explanations on the different regulations applicable in areas which are already in place and overlapping with the buffer zone (such as Intensive Protection Area of the Historical Center, the Historic Center Transition Area, the Protected Area of the Ribera de los Ingenios, and the Cerro Rico Protection Area), and also describe which regulations take precedence,
- e) Consider the possibility to homogenize the limits of the different zones, in order to reduce overlap.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.51

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed minor modification to the boundaries of the buffer zones for the six components: Chelín, Colo, Detif, Ichuac, Nercón and Villipulli of the serial property **Churches of Chiloé, Chile**;
3. Refers the proposed minor modification to the boundaries of the buffer zones of the following components of the serial property **Churches of Chiloé, Chile**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Chonchi: extend the proposed buffer zone to include the area behind the church, where the topography and vegetation are important as part of the church's setting,
 - b) Quinchao: extend the proposed buffer zone to include the area behind the church to include, within the boundaries of the protected zone, the topography and the existing vegetation,
 - c) San Juan: extend the proposed buffer zone to include a larger area of the surrounding landscape, with its topography and vegetation, as proposed in the Preliminary Protection Area,
 - d) Tenaún: extend the proposed buffer zone to include a larger part of the surrounding landscape, with its topography and vegetation;
4. Recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following:
 - a) Completing the table showing clearly the exact extent of each component part of the property in hectares,
 - b) Finalizing the identification of buffer zones around the remaining churches of Castro and Caguach and conclude the process for the churches of Achao, Rilán, Aldachildo and Dalcahue,
 - c) Providing the Intervention Guidelines for all Typical Zones of the property,
 - d) Urgently establishing a Management Plan for the property, the proposed buffer zones and the wider setting.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.52

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Approves the proposed buffer zone for **Humberstone and Santa Laura Salpeter Works, Chile.**

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.53

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B1.Add,
2. Refers the proposed buffer zone for the **Maya Site of Copan, Honduras**, back to the State Party in order to allow it to:
 - a) Complete the map showing the proposed buffer zone with a comprehensive legend and the localisation of the area of influence and the eleven protective enclaves,
 - b) Provide more detailed information on the legislation regulating the property, the buffer zone and the area of influence,
 - c) Specify how the regulation of the buffer zone will be enforced and how and when an agreement with all the landowners will be reached.

IV. STATEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF PROPERTIES INSCRIBED AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS AND NOT ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.54

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add,
2. Adopts the Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for the following World Heritage properties inscribed at previous sessions of the World Heritage Committee:
 - China, Fanjingshan;
 - Germany, Naumburg Cathedral;
 - Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sassanid Archaeological Landscape of Fars Region;
 - Iraq, The Ahwar of Southern Iraq: Refuge of Biodiversity and the Relict Landscape of the Mesopotamian Cities;
 - Italy, Ivrea, industrial city of the 20th century;
 - Mexico, Tehuacán-Cuicatlán Valley: originary habitat of Mesoamerica;
 - Oman, Ancient City of Qalhat;
 - Republic of Korea, Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monasteries in Korea;
 - Turkey, Aphrodisias;

- Turkey, Göbekli Tepe.

V. STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE OF MALOTI-DRAKENSBERG PARK (LESOTHO/SOUTH AFRICA), DECISION 41 COM 7B.38

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8B.55

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 7B.38** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Adopts the slightly updated Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of **Maloti-Drakensberg Park, Lesotho and South Africa**.

8C. Update of the List of World Heritage in Danger

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8C.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC/19/43.COM/7B, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.2 and WHC/19/43.COM/7B.Add.3) and the proposals for inscription of properties on the World Heritage List (WHC/19/43.COM/8B and WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add),
2. Decides to inscribe the following property on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Mexico, Islands and Protected Areas of the Gulf of California (Decision **43 COM 7B.26**)

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8C.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC/19/43.COM/7A, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3 and WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3.Corr),
2. Decides to retain the following properties on the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - Afghanistan, Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Decision **43 COM 7A.41**)
 - Afghanistan, Minaret and Archaeological Remains of Jam (Decision **43 COM 7A.42**)
 - Austria, Historic Centre of Vienna (Decision **43 COM 7A.45**)
 - Bolivia (Plurinational State of), City of Potosí (Decision **43 COM 7A.48**)

- *Central African Republic, Manovo-Gounda St Floris National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.5)*
- *Côte d'Ivoire / Guinea, Mount Nimba Strict Nature Reserve (Decision 43 COM 7A.6)*
- *Democratic Republic of the Congo, Garamba National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.7)*
- *Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kahuzi-Biega National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.8)*
- *Democratic Republic of the Congo, Okapi Wildlife Reserve (Decision 43 COM 7A.9)*
- *Democratic Republic of the Congo, Salonga National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.10)*
- *Democratic Republic of the Congo, Virunga National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.11)*
- *Egypt, Abu Mena (Decision 43 COM 7A.17)*
- *Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (Decision 43 COM 7A.4)*
- *Indonesia, Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra (Decision 43 COM 7A.1)*
- *Iraq, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat) (Decision 43 COM 7A.18)*
- *Iraq, Hatra (Decision 43 COM 7A.19)*
- *Iraq, Samarra Archaeological City (Decision 43 COM 7A.20)*
- *Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (site proposed by Jordan) (Decision 43 COM 7A.22)*
- *Kenya, Lake Turkana National Parks (Decision 43 COM 7A.12)*
- *Libya, Archaeological Site of Cyrene (Decision 43 COM 7A.23)*
- *Libya, Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna (Decision 43 COM 7A.24)*
- *Libya, Archaeological Site of Sabratha (Decision 43 COM 7A.25)*
- *Libya, Old Town of Ghadamès (Decision 43 COM 7A.26)*
- *Libya, Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus (Decision 43 COM 7A.27)*
- *Madagascar, Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Decision 43 COM 7A.13)*
- *Mali, Old Towns of Djenné (Decision 43 COM 7A.53)*
- *Mali, Timbuktu (Decision 43 COM 7A.54)*
- *Mali, Tomb of Askia (Decision 43 COM 7A.55)*
- *Micronesia (Federated States of), Nan Madol: Ceremonial Centre of Eastern Micronesia (Decision 43 COM 7A.43)*
- *Niger, Aïr and Ténéré Natural Reserves (Decision 43 COM 7A.14)*
- *Palestine, Palestine: Land of Olives and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir (Decision 43 COM 7A.30)*
- *Palestine, Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town (Decision 43 COM 7A.29)*
- *Panama, Fortifications on the Caribbean Side of Panama: Portobelo-San Lorenzo (Decision 43 COM 7A.50)*

- *Peru, Chan Chan Archaeological Zone (Decision 43 COM 7A.51)*
- *Senegal, Niokolo-Koba National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.15)*
- *Serbia, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo (Decision 43 COM 7A.46)*
- *Solomon Islands, East Rennell (Decision 43 COM 7A.2)*
- *Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Aleppo (Decision 43 COM 7A.31)*
- *Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Bosra (Decision 43 COM 7A.32)*
- *Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient City of Damascus (Decision 43 COM 7A.33)*
- *Syrian Arab Republic, Ancient Villages of Northern Syria (Decision 43 COM 7A.34)*
- *Syrian Arab Republic, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din (Decision 43 COM 7A.35)*
- *Syrian Arab Republic, Site of Palmyra (Decision 43 COM 7A.36)*
- *Uganda, Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Decision 43 COM 7A.56)*
- *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (Decision 43 COM 7A.47)*
- *United Republic of Tanzania, Selous Game Reserve (Decision 43 COM 7A.16)*
- *United States of America, Everglades National Park (Decision 43 COM 7A.3)*
- *Uzbekistan, Historic Centre of Shakhrisabz (Decision 43 COM 7A.44)*
- *Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Coro and its Port (Decision 43 COM 7A.52)*
- *Yemen, Historic Town of Zabid (Decision 43 COM 7A.38)*
- *Yemen, Old City of Sana'a (Decision 43 COM 7A.39)*
- *Yemen, Old Walled City of Shibam (Decision 43 COM 7A.40)*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8C.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined the state of conservation reports of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (WHC/19/43.COM/7A, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.2, WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3 and WHC/19/43.COM/7A.Add.3.Corr),
2. Decides to remove the following properties from the List of World Heritage in Danger:
 - *Chile, Humberstone and Santa Laura Saltpeter Works (Decision 43 COM 7A.49)*
 - *Palestine, Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem (Decision 43 COM 7A.28)*
3. Recalls that the inscription of a property on the List of World Heritage in Danger, aims to marshal international support to help the State Party effectively address the challenges faced by the property by engaging with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to develop a program of corrective measures to achieve the Desired state of conservation for the property as provided for under Paragraph 183 of the Operational Guidelines.

8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8D

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/8D,
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 8D**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018),
3. Acknowledges the excellent work accomplished by States Parties in the clarification of the boundaries of their World Heritage properties and commends them for their efforts to improve the credibility of the World Heritage List;
4. Recalls that the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies are not able to examine proposals for minor or significant modifications to boundaries of World Heritage properties whenever the delimitations of such properties as inscribed remain unclear;
5. Takes note of the clarifications of property boundaries and areas provided by the States Parties as presented in the Annex of Document WHC/19/43.COM/8D:

ARAB STATES

- Jordan, Quseir Amra

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- Kazakhstan, Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- Germany, Maulbronn Monastery Complex
- Italy, Venice and its Lagoon
- Russian Federation, Citadel, Ancient City and Fortress Buildings of Derbent

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- Bolivia, City of Potosí
- Ecuador, City of Quito;

6. Requests the States Parties which have not yet answered the questions raised in the framework of the Retrospective Inventory to provide all clarifications and documentation as soon as possible by **1 December 2019** at the latest, for their subsequent examination by the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2020, if such clarifications and documentation meet the technical requirements.

8E. Adoption of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

Draft Decision: 43 COM 8E

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8E and WHC/19/43.COM/8E.Add,

2. *Commends* the States Parties for the work accomplished in the elaboration of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties located within their territories;
3. *Adopts* the retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value, as presented in the Annex of Document WHC/19/43.COM/8E and WHC/19/43.COM/8E.Add, for the following World Heritage properties:

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- *India, Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park*
- *India, Churches and Convents of Goa*
- *India, Ellora Caves*
- *India, Fatehpur Sikri*
- *India, Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram*
- *India, Khajuraho Group of Monuments*

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- *Canada, Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks*
- *Croatia, Plitvice Lakes National Park*
- *France, Canal du Midi*
- *France, Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Rémi and Palace of Tau, Reims*
- *France, Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs*
- *France, Vézelay, Church and Hill*
- *Italy, Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata*
- *Italy, Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites*
- *Italy, Historic Centre of Urbino*
- *Italy, Val d'Orcia*
- *United States of America, Carlsbad Caverns National Park*
- *United States of America, Everglades National Park*
- *United States of America, Grand Canyon National Park*
- *United States of America, Redwood National and State Parks;*

4. *Decides* that retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger will be reviewed in priority by the Advisory Bodies;
5. *Requests* the World Heritage Centre to upload the two language versions on its website.

9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List

9A. Upstream Process

Draft Decision: 43 COM 9A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/9A.Rev,
2. Recalling Decisions **34 COM 13.III, 35 COM 12C, 36 COM 12C, 37 COM 9, 38 COM 9A, 39 COM 11, 40 COM 9A, 41 COM 9A and 42 COM 9A**, adopted at its 34th (Brasilia, 2010), 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 36th (Saint-Petersburg, 2012), 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Also recalling the integration of the Upstream Process in Paragraphs 71 and 122 of the Operational Guidelines,
4. Reiterates that, in order to be most effective, upstream support should take place at an early stage, preferably at the moment of preparation or revision of States Parties' Tentative Lists;
5. Welcomes the advice, consultation and analysis undertaken to improve processes and practices prior to the development of nominations for consideration by the World Heritage Committee, commends the States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for the pilot projects that registered progress and takes note of the conclusion of the pilot project on the Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region, Albania and North Macedonia,
6. Also takes note of the progress made regarding the 2018 Upstream Process requests;
7. Further takes note of the Upstream Process requests received by the 31 March 2019 deadline and also commends the States Parties for having submitted these requests;
8. Recognizing the limited available capacity, including time and resources, of the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies, and on the basis of the experience acquired so far in providing upstream support, takes note furthermore of the willingness of the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies to process all requests received in the best timely manner possible and, given that the number of requests received exceeds the set up cap of ten new Upstream Process requests per year, and decides to set the next deadline for receiving Upstream Process requests and to review and prioritize them at 31 March 2020;
9. Bearing in mind that the Upstream Process is an activity which is not fully budgeted, invites States Parties to consider financially contributing to the implementation of requests received from Least Developed Countries, Low-Income and Lower-Middle Income Countries and Small Island Developing States;
10. Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, to present a progress report on the remaining pilot projects as well as on the support offered to Upstream Process requests received, for consideration by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020.

9B. Progress report on the reflection on processes for mixed nominations

Draft Decision: 43 COM 9B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/9B,
2. Recalling Decisions **38 COM 9B**, **39 COM 9B** and **41 COM 9B** adopted at its 38th (Doha, 2014), 39th (Bonn, 2015) and 41th (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Welcomes the report of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies on proposals to improve the preparation and evaluation of mixed World Heritage nominations;
4. Reiterates that due to the complexity of mixed site nominations and their evaluation, States Parties should ideally seek prior advice from IUCN and ICOMOS, if possible at least two years before a potential nomination is submitted, in compliance with Paragraph 122 of the Operational Guidelines;
5. Recognises the progress made by the Advisory Bodies over the past two years and encourages them to continue their efforts towards setting up a harmonised evaluation process for mixed nominations;
6. Calls upon States Parties interested to consider providing support to this initiative that requires additional resources;
7. Notes the ongoing reflection on reforming the nomination and evaluation process;
8. Requests ICOMOS and IUCN to continue to consider possibilities for further enhancements of evaluation processes for mixed site nominations within the framework of the ongoing reflection.

10. Periodic Reports

10A. Progress report on the follow-up to the second cycle of the Periodic Reporting

Draft Decision: 43 COM 10A.1

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **40 COM 10B.1** adopted at its 40th session (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Asia and the Pacific;
4. Thanks the Governments of Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America for their contributions towards supporting follow-up

activities to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Asia and the Pacific;

5. Takes note of the progress made on the Silk Roads nomination process, initiated by the Asian States Parties in collaboration with the World Heritage Centre, also notes the strategic shift from nomination to conservation, in view of the region's growing conservation issues linked to development, and commends the fruitful international cooperation between the national institutions of various States Parties in the region;
6. Reiterates its invitation to States Parties in Asia and the Pacific to actively implement the relevant sub-regional Action Plans before the start of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, foreseen in September 2020, and encourages them to intensify their efforts towards the implementation of follow-up activities, to be planned and developed in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies, and to seek any additional means necessary to do so;
7. Further reminds States Parties, which have not already done so, to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
8. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan(s) for the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Asia and the Pacific region at its 45th session in 2021.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 10A.2

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.2** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Africa region;
4. Thanks the Governments of China, Flanders (Belgium), the Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, the European Union and the African World Heritage Fund for their contributions towards supporting follow-up activities to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in Africa;
5. Commends the States Parties of the Africa Region who have been actively implementing the Action Plan, and encourages States Parties, which have not already done so, to establish their National World Heritage Committees and to develop their National Action Plans and Budgets;
6. Calls upon States Parties to continue to support financially and technically the implementation of the Action Plan for the Africa region through follow-up activities in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, the Advisory Bodies and the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), including through the African World Heritage Day in fostering support for the Action Plan for the Africa region;
7. Further reminds States Parties who have not already done so, to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;

8. *Notes with appreciation the follow-up activities to the Ngorongoro Declaration, and also commends the World Heritage Centre for addressing the urgent need to build African capacities in a sustainable way through the involvement of African educational institutions in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention and sustainable development as well as the AWHF, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies and their partners, for the continued implementation of the World Heritage nomination support programme in Africa;*
9. *Requests the World Heritage Centre, in collaboration with the Advisory Bodies, the AWHF, and with the support of States Parties, to continue its efforts to coordinate and implement the Regional Capacity-Building Programme according to the Action Plan 2012-2017;*
10. *Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Africa region at its 45th session, in 2021.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 10A.3

The World Heritage Committee,

1. *Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A;*
2. *Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.3** adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017);*
3. *Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Arab States;*
4. *Thanks the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH), based in Bahrain, for its contribution towards supporting follow-up activities to the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States;*
5. *Invites the Arab States to increase their cooperation with the World Heritage Centre in order to reinforce the capacities of the national heritage professionals in the field of conservation and management of the World Heritage properties;*
6. *Notes with concern that the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage in countries of the region which are affected by conflicts remains one of the priorities of the Regional Programme and requires more human and financial resources;*
7. *Reminds the Arab States which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;*
8. *Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the second cycle of Periodic Reporting for the Arab States region at its 45th session, in 2021.*

Draft Decision: 43 COM 10A.4

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.4**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Latin America and the Caribbean;
4. Expresses its appreciation to the States Parties of the region for their contribution to the monitoring undertaken by the World Heritage Centre in 2018 regarding the implementation of the Regional Action Plan for World Heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean (PARALC), 2014-2024, and encourages them to continue their efforts to address the priority actions and expected results identified in the PARALC, keeping the World Heritage Centre informed on significant advances or challenges;
5. Strongly encourages the States Parties of the Caribbean to actively participate in the monitoring of the Action Plan for World Heritage in the Caribbean (PAC), 2015-2019, and contribute to the identification of new avenues and options for sub-regional cooperation in strengthening the implementation of the World Heritage Convention;
6. Notes with appreciation the formulation of a biennial Work Plan 2018-2020 by the Lucio Costa Centre for Capacity Building on Heritage Management (C2C-LCC), Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, for the implementation of capacity-building and other training activities in the framework of the sub-regional Action Plan for World Heritage in South America 2015-2020 (PAAS), and strongly encourages the Category 2 Centre to continue its implementation of this agenda, in cooperation with the World Heritage Centre, and support other relevant activities related to World Heritage among its member countries;
7. Further encourages the Regional Institute for World Heritage in Zacatecas in Mexico, Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, to begin the implementation of its annual Work Plan developed for 2019, which includes important capacity-building activities prioritized within the framework of the Action Plan for World Heritage in Mexico and Central America (PAMAC), 2018-2023, and continue its collaboration with the World Heritage Centre in this regard;
8. Reminds the States Parties of the region which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean at its 45th session in 2021.

Draft Decision: 43 COM 10A.5

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10A,

2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10B.5**, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow 2017),
3. Welcomes the progress made in the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting for Europe;
4. Reiterating that the follow-up of the Second Cycle of Periodic Reporting has considerable resource and work load implications, encourages States Parties to financially support the implementation of the regional Action Plans through support to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies with a view to enabling further reflections in the follow-up to the Helsinki Action Plan Monitoring Survey of 2016;
5. Requests the States Parties of North America to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for North America at its 45th session;
6. Welcomes the progress made in finalizing Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value in both sub-regions, expresses its sincere gratitude to the States Parties of North America for completing the process for all Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value in the sub-region;
7. Reminds the States Parties of the region which have not already done so to submit their Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value by **1 February 2020** at the latest, as well as clarifications of boundaries by **1 December 2019** at the latest;
8. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to present a progress report on the implementation of the Action Plan for Europe at its 45th session in 2021.

10B. Progress report on the third cycle of Periodic Reporting

Draft Decision: 43 COM 10B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/10B,
2. Recalling Decision **41 COM 10A** and Decision **42 COM 10A** adopted respectively at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017) and its 42nd session (Manama, 2018);
3. Notes with appreciation the successful commencement of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the Arab States region and the preparation for the start of the exercise in the Africa region;
4. Welcomes the update of the training and guidance tools developed by the Secretariat to facilitate a State Party-driven approach as well as the development of new communication tools to facilitate the exercise of the National Focal Points and World Heritage site managers;
5. Requests the Secretariat to continue to ensure that a holistic approach is operated across the regions;
6. Further notes with appreciation the committed support provided by the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARC-WH) in facilitating the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Arab States region, and thanks them in advance for their continued work to

complete the process, and to contribute to the subsequent regional report and regional action plan;

7. Welcomes the commitment of the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF) to assist in facilitating the Periodic Reporting exercise in the Africa region, by organizing regional meetings and providing targeted technical support to States Parties, in close collaboration with the World Heritage Centre;
8. Takes note with appreciation of the contribution of the Republic of Korea towards the preparation of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Asia and the Pacific;
9. Requests the World Heritage Centre to submit to the Committee a progress report on the overall conduct and coordination of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting, including the activities carried out in the preparation for the start of the exercise in the Asia and the Pacific region at its 44th session in 2020.

11. Operational Guidelines and Policy Compendium

11A. Revision of the Operational Guidelines

Draft Decision: 43 COM 11A

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/11A,
2. Recalling Decisions **39 COM 5D**, **39 COM 11**, **41 COM 9A**, **41 COM 11**, **42 COM 8**, **42 COM 9A**, **42 COM 12A** and **42 COM 13** adopted at its 39th (Bonn, 2015), 41st (Krakow, 2017) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively,
3. Adopts the proposed revision of the Operational Guidelines, as presented in the Annex to this Decision;
4. Requests the World Heritage Centre to proceed with the corrections of language consistency between the English and French versions of the Operational Guidelines.

ANNEX: see page 119

11B. Policy Compendium

Draft Decision: 43 COM 11B

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/11B,

2. Recalling Decisions **35 COM 12B**, **37 COM 13**, **39 COM 12**, **40 COM 12** and **42 COM 11** adopted at its 35th (UNESCO, 2011), 37th (Phnom Penh, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 42nd (Manama, 2018) sessions respectively;
3. Thanks the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea for their commitment and financial contribution in view of the development of the World Heritage Policy Compendium funded by Australia and the Policy Compendium Online Tool, funded by the Republic of Korea;
4. Commends the Expert Working Group and the World Heritage Centre for their commitment and efforts in improving the first draft and finalizing the World Heritage Policy Compendium;
5. Also commends the World Heritage Centre for successfully developing a user-friendly and easy accessible World Heritage Policy Compendium Online Tool and for successfully carrying out inclusive consultations with World Heritage stakeholders and welcomes the constructive positive feedback received;
6. Endorses the World Heritage Policy Compendium and requests the World Heritage Centre to keep it regularly updated.

12. Follow-up to Recommendations of Evaluations and Audits on Working Methods and outcomes of the ad-hoc working group

Draft Decision: 43 COM 12

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined document WHC/19/43.COM/12 and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8 (Tunis report),
2. Recalling Decision **42 COM 8** and Decision **42 COM 12A**;
3. Expressing its appreciation to the Ad-Hoc Working Group for its work and recommendations and to the State Party of Azerbaijan for their able leadership;
4. Thanks the State Party of Australia for having generously provided funding for the reflection on the nomination process and also thanks the State Party of Tunisia for having hosted the expert meeting on the reform of the nomination process, between 23 and 25 January 2019;
5. Recognizes the importance of the overarching objective of the reform of the nomination process as key measure for restoring the balance and credibility of the World Heritage List;
6. Takes note with appreciation of the outcomes of the Online consultation survey on the nomination report, of the Report and recommendations of the Tunis Expert Meeting on the Reflection on reforming the World Heritage Nomination Process and of the Report and Recommendations of the Ad-Hoc working group;
7. Convinced that the most appropriate means for restoring and enhancing the credibility and balance of the World Heritage List is the development of high quality nominations for sites which have a strong potential to succeed, through enhanced dialogue between

the States Parties and the Advisory Bodies from a very early stage, decides to endorse the principle of a two-phase nomination process, with the "Preliminary Assessment" (PA) as a first phase of the nomination process, and with the current mechanism - as described in paragraph 128 of the Operational Guidelines - as a second phase;

8. Takes note of the paper prepared by the Ad-Hoc working group in relation to the Preliminary Assessment contained in document WHC/19/43.COM/12 and its Annexes and also endorses the principles and modalities outlined therein, on which the reform should build, namely:
 - a) the Preliminary Assessment shall be the first stage of the nomination process and would involve enhanced dialogue between States Parties and Advisory Bodies
 - b) the PA shall be a mandatory process for all nominations
 - c) the PA shall be undertaken for a specific site on the State Party's Tentative List, further to a request by the State Party
 - d) the PA shall be conducted exclusively on the basis of a desk study
 - e) the decision whether to pursue or not a nomination, regardless of the outcomes of the preliminary assessment, would fall within the State Parties' prerogative;
 - f) the PA shall be introduced with a transition period to aid States Parties, the Advisory Bodies and the Committee to apply the reform effectively
9. Endorses the report and recommendations prepared by the Ad-Hoc working group and the wider set of nomination process reforms recommended therein to help improve the quality of nominations and strengthen dialogue between States Parties and the Advisory Bodies;
10. Agrees that the next phase of the reform should focus on operationalization and, being mindful of the need of careful alignment with existing processes and ensuring consistency, requests the World Heritage Centre, in consultation with the Advisory Bodies, to organize the work of this next phase, through necessary research and convening of a small expert drafting group which would reflect regional balance to discuss and propose concrete changes to be introduced into the Operational Guidelines;
11. Thanks the State Party of Australia for its generous allocation of the remaining extra-budgetary funds from the Tunis workshop, also for this next phase of the reflection on the nomination process;
12. Decides to extend the mandate of the Ad-Hoc Working Group to be composed of members of the Committee and up to two non-members per Electoral Group, giving consideration to out-going members of the Committee in 2019, to:
 - a) review the outcomes of the work of the expert drafting group;
 - b) further elaborate upon the nomination reform process and Preliminary Assessment proposal based on present decision;
13. Retains the status-quo regarding the involvement of additional advisory services and also encourages the Advisory Bodies to sustain consultations with UNESCO's scientific programmes and bodies under other UNESCO conventions;
14. Takes note of the discussions held in the Ad-hoc Working Group, further encourages informal consultations between States Parties on the possibility of the elaboration of a Code of Conduct for States Parties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory

Bodies; and requests the World Heritage Centre to include an item to initiate discussion on the Code of Conduct in the agenda of the forthcoming 22nd session of the General Assembly of States Parties;

15. Further decides that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall work in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, Advisory Bodies and submit its report and recommendations to the 44th session of the Committee in 2020.

13. International Assistance

Draft Decision: 43 COM 13

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/13 and WHC/19/43.COM/13.Add,
2. Approves the budget adjustments within the World Heritage Fund to increase the budget line “International Assistance – Conservation & Management” by US\$ 110,468, this amount being covered by the budget lines “Cooperation with other Conventions & Organizations” (for US\$ 5,000) “Information Management” (for US\$ 32,000), “Periodic Reporting-Global” (for US\$ 30,000) and “Periodic Reporting-Asia” (for US\$ 10,000), as well as by the funds from savings on prior year’s obligations (for US\$ 33,468);
3. Decides to approve the following International Assistance requests:
 - “Optimising usage control and monitoring for the conservation and management of pelagic ecosystems in the Galápagos Marine Reserve” (Ecuador), for an amount of US\$ 59,975 under the Conservation & Management-Nature budget;
 - “Request for International Assistance for the evaluation of the 2012-2018 management plan and the preparation of the new management plan (2019-2024) for the Historic Centre of Agadez” (Niger), for an amount of US\$ 42,385 under the Conservation & Management-Culture budget;
 - “Conservation, revitalization and sustainable cultural development of the Temple of la Limpia e Inmaculada Concepcion de la Antigua Guatemala” (Guatemala), for an amount of US\$ 69,791, namely US\$ 68,083 under the Conservation & Management-Culture budget and US\$ 1,708 under the Conservation & Management-Nature budget as authorized by paragraph 240 of the Operational Guidelines;
 - “Minimising impacts of the invasive yellow crazy ant *Anoplolepis gracilipes* at the Vallée de Mai UNESCO World Heritage site, Seychelles, to preserve its outstanding universal value” (Seychelles), for an amount of US\$ 96,850 under the Emergency assistance budget;
4. Recalling Decision **42 COM 13**, paragraph 4, strongly appeals to all States Parties to make voluntary contributions for International Assistance by choosing among the options described in Resolution **19 GA 8**.

14. Report on the execution of the Budget for the Biennium 2018-2019, Budget proposal of the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2020-2021 and follow-up to Decision 42 COM 14

Draft Decision: 43 COM 14

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/14,
2. Notes with concern that over 60% of compulsory and assessed voluntary contributions remain unpaid, and continuing delays in the settlement of such contributions have adverse and damaging implications on the functioning of the World Heritage programme;
3. Recalls that the payment of compulsory and assessed voluntary contributions is, as per Article 16 of the World Heritage Convention, an obligation incumbent on all States Parties which have ratified the Convention and strongly urges all States Parties, which have not yet paid the totality of their assessed contributions for 2019, including voluntary contributions in accordance with Article 16.2 of the Convention, to ensure that their contributions are paid in the best of time;
4. Noting that supplementary voluntary contributions increase the level of future World Heritage Fund budget, warmly thanks those States Parties which have already made such contributions in 2018 and in the past years and calls upon all States Parties to consider allocating supplementary voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund, either on the basis of one of the options recommended by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention at its 19th session (2013)¹, or by paying a voluntary annual fee by properties inscribed on the World Heritage List;
5. Notes with appreciation the in-kind contributions provided by the Azerbaijani authorities as well as the supplementary costs they covered as host of the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee;
6. Also recalls that the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund and overall funding for World Heritage are strategic issues and a shared responsibility which concern States Parties and all relevant partners, affecting the overall credibility of the World Heritage Convention, including effectiveness and efficiency of World Heritage protection;

Part I: Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2018-2019 and preparation of the budget for the biennium 2020-2021

7. Takes note of the statement of accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2018-2019 as of 31 December 2018;
8. Approves the budget for the World Heritage Fund for the biennium 2020-2021 and its corresponding breakdown as shown in Annex IV;

¹ Option 1: Increasing the standard percentage used in the calculation of the contributions to the World Heritage Fund from 1% to 2%;

Option 3.1: Increasing the contributions by a flat rate of US\$3,300 per property inscribed,

Option 3.2: Increasing the contributions by an additional 4% of the current assessed contribution per property inscribed,

Option 3.3: Increasing the contributions by an additional amount per property inscribed, according to a percentage increasing with the number of properties inscribed,

Option 3.4: Increasing the contributions by an additional amount per property inscribed, according to a percentage decreasing with the number of properties inscribed,

Option 4: Increasing the contributions on the basis of the number of tourists arrivals at World Heritage Sites,

Option 5: Contributing per activity.

Part II: Follow-up to Decision 42 COM 14

9. Also takes note with appreciation of the two-year Resource Mobilization and Communication (RMC) Plan developed by the Secretariat and of its report thereof;
10. Congratulates the World Heritage Centre for its efforts on extrabudgetary resource mobilization and innovative fund raising approaches, and encourages all States Parties to support these initiatives for the benefit of the Convention;
11. Warmly thanks the States Parties who have contributed to the funding of the evaluation or monitoring missions undertaken by the Advisory Bodies, and calls upon all States Parties to consider following these examples;
12. Takes note with appreciation of the mechanism for funding evaluation of nominations by the Advisory Bodies, proposed by Norway in 2018 as a measure towards ensuring the sustainability of the World Heritage Fund and shifting resources to conservation activities;
13. Decides to adopt the mechanism, starting with nominations submitted from 1 February 2020, and to include it in the Operational Guidelines, with the following modalities:
 - a) It will consist in the payment of a voluntary contribution by States Parties submitting new nominations, taking into account the average costs of evaluations as indicated by the Secretariat (currently starting from US\$ 22,000 for a regular nomination and US\$ 44,000 for mixed sites and complex serial/transnational sites);
 - b) No contributions would be expected from Least Developed Countries or Low-Income Economies (as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy), Lower Middle-Income Countries as defined by the World Bank, Small Island Developing States and States Parties in conflict or post-conflict situations;
 - c) The contributions are expected to be made after the nomination enters the evaluation cycle further to a positive outcome of the completeness check;
 - d) This mechanism shall not impact on the Advisory Bodies' objective evaluation of sites nor the priority of handling nominations which will be based on the Operational Guidelines;
 - e) The contributions shall be made to a new dedicated sub-account of the World Heritage Fund established to this end;
14. Requests the Secretariat to take the necessary steps to establish the new sub-account and to provide information to the States Parties on the practical modalities for payment before the end of 2019;
15. Also requests the World Heritage Centre to report on the implementation of this decision as well as on the status of implementation of the "Roadmap for Sustainability of the World Heritage Fund" at its 44th session in 2020.

15. Other Business

No decision.

16. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (2020)

Draft Decision: 43 COM 16

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Recalling its Decision **42 COM 16**, adopted at its 42nd session (Manama, 2018), which elected its Bureau whose mandate will be until the end of its 43rd session (Baku, 2019),
2. Recalls that the hosting of a World Heritage Committee session by a Committee member is subject to the host country signing a host country agreement in conformity with UNESCO's rules and regulations and that host country agreements for category II meetings must be signed eight months in advance of the meeting;
3. Also recalls that, pursuant to Rule 44.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, arrangements by the host country to provide interpretation in another language than the working language of the Committee (English and French), or another official working language recognized by the United Nations, should be in compliance with UNESCO's rules, regulations and procedures;
4. Decides that its 44th session will take place in **Fuzhou, China**, in June/July 2020;
5. Also decides to elect, in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee, its Bureau with the following composition:
 - a) **H.E. Mr. Tian Xuejun (China)** as Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandate will begin at the end of the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) until the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020),
 - b) **Spain**,
Hungary,
Brazil (until the 22nd session of the General Assembly),
Uganda and,
Bahrain
as Vice-Chairpersons of the World Heritage Committee, whose mandates will begin at the end of the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) until the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020),
 - c) **Ms. Miray Hasaltun Wosinski (Bahrain)** as the Rapporteur of the World Heritage Committee whose mandates will begin at the end of the 43rd session of the Committee (Baku, 2019) until the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020);
6. Further decides that the Bureau of the 45th session (2021) will be elected at the end of the 44th session of the Committee (2020) in accordance with Rule 13.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee;

7. Takes note of the invitation by Uganda to host the 45th session of the Committee in 2021.

17. Provisional Agenda of the 44th session of the World Heritage Committee (2020)

Draft Decision: 43 COM 17

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/17,
2. Requests the World Heritage Centre to consult with the Chairperson regarding the Provisional Agenda and a detailed timetable;
3. Adopts the following Provisional Agenda for its 44th session in 2020:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE 44th SESSION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (2020)

OPENING SESSION

1. Opening session
2. Admission of Observers
3. Adoption of the Agenda and the Timetable
 - 3A. Adoption of the Agenda
 - 3B. Adoption of the Timetable

REPORTS

4. Report of the Rapporteur of the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee (Baku, 2019)
5. Reports of the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies
 - 5A. Report of the World Heritage Centre on its activities and the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decisions
 - 5B. Reports of the Advisory Bodies
 - 5C. Priority Africa, Sustainable Development and World Heritage
6. Follow-up to the World Heritage Capacity-Building Strategy and Progress report on the World Heritage-related category 2 centres

EXAMINATION OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION

7. State of conservation of World Heritage properties

- 7A. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger
- 7B. State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST AND OF THE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE IN DANGER

- 8. Nomination process
 - 8A. Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties as of 15 April 2020
 - 8B. Nominations to the World Heritage List
 - 8C. Update of the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger
 - 8D. Clarifications of property boundaries and areas by States Parties
 - 8E. Review and approval of retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR A REPRESENTATIVE, BALANCED AND CREDIBLE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

- 9. Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
 - 9A. Progress report on the reflection concerning the Upstream Process

PERIODIC REPORTS

- 10. Periodic Reports
 - 10A. Report on the results of the third cycle of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Arab States
 - 10B. Progress Report on the preparation of the third cycle in the other regions

WORKING METHODS AND TOOLS

- 11. Follow-up to Recommendations of Evaluations and Audits on Working Methods and outcomes of the ad-hoc working group
- 12. Revision of the *Operational Guidelines*

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

- 13. International Assistance
- 14. Presentation of the final accounts of the World Heritage Fund for 2018-2019, implementation of the World Heritage Fund under the biennium 2020-2021 and follow-up to Decision **43 COM 14**

15. Other business

CLOSING SESSION

16. Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur of the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee (2021)
17. Provisional Agenda of the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee (2021)
18. Adoption of Decisions
19. Closing session

18. Adoption of Decisions

19. Closing session

DRAFT REPORT

ANNEX to Decision 43 COM 11A

Revision of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*

Part A (Upstream Process)

122. Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination of a property for inscription on the World Heritage List, they should become familiar with the nomination cycle, described in Paragraph 168. It is desirable to carry out initial preparatory work to establish that a property has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, before the development of a full nomination dossier which could be expensive and time-consuming. Such preparatory work might include collection of available information on the property, thematic studies, scoping studies of the potential for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, or an initial comparative study of the property in its wider global or regional context, including an analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. This first phase of work will help to establish the feasibility of a possible nomination and avoid the use of resources on preparing nominations that may be unlikely to succeed. States Parties are encouraged to seek upstream advice¹ from the relevant Advisory Body(ies) for this first phase as well as to contact the World Heritage Centre at the earliest opportunity in considering nominations to seek information and guidance.

Decision 34 COM 12 (III)
Report of the Expert meeting on
"Upstream Processes to
Nominations: Creative
Approaches in the Nomination
Process" (Phuket: 2010)

Decision 36 COM 13.I
Decision 39 COM 11

¹Upstream Processes: In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, "Upstream processes" include advice, consultation and analysis that occur prior to the submission of a nomination and are aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the upstream processes is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the Secretariat to provide support directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should ideally be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties' Tentative Lists.

Upstream Process: In relation to the nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List, the "Upstream Process" comprises advice, consultation and analysis that occurs prior to the preparation of a nomination and is aimed at reducing the number of nominations that experience significant problems during the evaluation process. The basic principle of the Upstream Process is to enable the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre to provide guidance and capacity building directly to States Parties, throughout the whole process leading up to the preparation of a possible World Heritage nomination. For the upstream support to be effective, it should be undertaken from the earliest stage in the nomination process, at the moment of the preparation or revision of the States Parties' Tentative Lists.

The purpose of the advice, given in the context of a nomination, is limited to providing guidance on the technical merit of the nomination and the technical framework needed, in order to offer the State(s) Party(ies) the essential tools that enable it(them) to assess the feasibility and/or actions necessary to prepare a possible nomination.

Requests for the Upstream Process shall be submitted through the official format (Annex 15 of the *Operational Guidelines*). Should the number of requests exceed the capacity, then the prioritization system as per paragraph 61.c will be applied.



UPSTREAM PROCESS REQUEST FORMAT

1. State(s) Party(ies)

2. Object of the advice requested from the World Heritage Centre or the Advisory Bodies
(Please tick the corresponding box)

- Development, revision or harmonization of Tentative List(s)
- Potential future nomination – If applicable, name of the site(s)

Brief description of the site (summary of factual information and qualities of the site) (if applicable)

3. Expected time frame for the realization of the Upstream Process

4. Would a site visit be necessary? Yes No

5. Availability of funds to implement the request (Please indicate how you intend to cover the costs related to the implementation of the Upstream Process request. Please also indicate whether you plan to apply for assistance from the World Heritage Fund, if eligible (International Assistance mechanism or Advisory Missions budget line) or from another funding source).

6. Any additional information you may wish to provide

7. Contact information of the responsible authorities (name, title, e-mail, telephone)

8. Signature on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

The original signed version of the completed Upstream Process request form should be sent in English or French to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Telephone: +33 (0)1 45 68 11 36
E-mail: wh-upstream@unesco.org

Part B (Sustainable Development)

I.C The States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*

12. States Parties to the Convention are encouraged to ensure adopt a human rights based approach, and ensure gender-balanced ~~the~~ participation of a wide variety of stakeholders and rights-holders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other interested parties and partners in the identification, nomination, management and protection processes of World Heritage properties.

14. States Parties are encouraged to bring together their cultural and natural heritage experts at regular intervals to discuss the implementation of the *Convention*. States Parties may wish to involve representatives of the Advisory Bodies and other experts and partners as appropriate.

14bis. States Parties are encouraged to mainstream into their programmes and activities related to the *World Heritage Convention* the principles of the relevant policies adopted by the World Heritage Committee, the General Assembly of States Parties to the *Convention* and the UNESCO Governing Bodies, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention* and the UNESCO policy on engaging with indigenous peoples, as well as other related policies and documents, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and international human rights standards.

15. While fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage is situated, States Parties to the Convention recognize the collective interest of the international community to cooperate in the protection of this heritage. States Parties to the World Heritage Convention, have the responsibility to:

Article 6(1) of the *World Heritage Convention*.

c) integrate heritage protection into comprehensive planning programmes and coordination mechanisms, giving consideration in particular to the resilience of socio-ecological systems of properties;

o) contribute to and comply with the sustainable development objectives, including gender equality, in the World Heritage processes and in their heritage conservation and management systems.

Policy Document for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the *World Heritage Convention* (2015)

I.I Partners in the protection of World Heritage

39. A partnership approach, underpinned by inclusive, transparent and accountable decision-making, to nomination, management and monitoring provides a significant contribution to the protection of World Heritage properties and the implementation of the *Convention*.

II.C Tentative Lists

64. States Parties are encouraged to prepare their Tentative Lists with the full, effective and gender-balanced participation of a wide variety of stakeholders and rights-holders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, NGOs and other interested parties and partners. In the case of sites affecting the lands, territories or resources of indigenous peoples, States Parties shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before including the sites on their Tentative List.
73. States Parties are encouraged to harmonize their Tentative Lists at regional and thematic levels. Harmonization of Tentative Lists is the process whereby States Parties, with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies, collectively assess their respective Tentative List to review gaps and identify common themes. The outcome of harmonization has considerable potential to generate fruitful dialogue between States Parties and different cultural communities, promoting respect for common heritage and cultural diversity and can result in improved Tentative Lists, new nominations from States Parties and co-operation amongst groups of States Parties in the preparation of nominations.

Assistance and Capacity-Building for States Parties in the preparation of Tentative Lists

74. To implement the Global Strategy, cooperative efforts in capacity-building and training for diverse groups of beneficiaries may be necessary to assist States Parties to acquire and/or consolidate their expertise in the preparation, updating and harmonisation of their Tentative List and the preparation of nominations.

II.E Integrity and/or authenticity

Integrity

90. For all properties nominated under criteria (vii) - (x), bio-physical processes and landform features should be relatively intact. However, it is recognized that no area is totally pristine and that all natural areas are in a dynamic state, and to some extent involve contact with people. Biological diversity and cultural diversity can be closely linked and interdependent and human activities, including those of traditional societies, and local communities and indigenous peoples, often occur in natural areas. These activities may be consistent with the Outstanding Universal Value of the area where they are ecologically sustainable.

II.F Protection and management

Management systems

111. In recognizing the diversity mentioned above, common elements of an effective management system could include:

Decision 39 COM 11

a) a thorough shared understanding of the property, its universal, national and local values and its socio-ecological context by all stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous peoples;

a-bis) a respect for diversity, equity, gender equality and human rights and the use of inclusive and participatory planning and stakeholder consultation processes;

b) a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;

c) an assessment of the vulnerabilities of the property to social, economic, environmental and other pressures and changes, including disasters and climate change, as well as the monitoring of the impacts of trends and proposed interventions;

d) the development of mechanisms for the involvement and coordination of the various activities between different partners and stakeholders;

e) the allocation of necessary resources;

f) capacity-building; **and**

g) an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.

112. Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader setting. The broader setting, may relate to the property's topography, natural and built environment, and other elements such as infrastructure, land use patterns, spatial organization, and visual relationships. It may also include related social and cultural practices, economic processes and other intangible dimensions of heritage such as perceptions and associations. Management of the broader setting is related to its role in supporting the Outstanding Universal Value. Its effective management may also contribute to sustainable development, through harnessing the reciprocal benefits for heritage and society.

Decision 39 COM 11

117. States Parties are responsible for implementing effective management activities for a World Heritage property. State Parties should do so in close collaboration with property managers, the agency with management authority and other partners, local communities and indigenous peoples, rights-holders and stakeholders in property management by developing, when appropriate, equitable governance arrangements, collaborative management systems and redress mechanisms.

Decision 28 COM 10B.4

118. The Committee recommends that States Parties include disaster, climate change and other risk preparedness as an element in their World Heritage site management plans and training strategies.

118bis. Notwithstanding Paragraphs 179 and 180 of the Operational Guidelines, States Parties shall ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, and/or Strategic Environmental Assessments be carried out as a pre-requisite for development projects and activities that are planned for implementation within or around a World Heritage property. These assessments should serve to identify development alternatives, as well as both potential positive and negative impacts to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and to recommend mitigation measures against degradation or other negative impacts on the cultural or natural heritage within the property or its wider setting. This will ensure the long-term safeguarding of the Outstanding Universal Value, and the strengthening of heritage resilience to disasters and climate change.

Sustainable use

119. World Heritage properties may sustain biological and cultural diversity and provide ecosystem services and other benefits, which may contribute to environmental and cultural sustainability. Properties may support a variety of ongoing and proposed uses that are ecologically and culturally sustainable and which may enhance ~~contribute to~~ the quality of life and well-being of communities concerned. The State Party and its partners must ensure their use is equitable and that such sustainable use or any other change does not impact adversely on the, fully respects the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. For some properties, human use would not be appropriate. Legislations, policies and strategies affecting World Heritage properties should ensure the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value, support the wider conservation of natural and cultural heritage, and promote and encourage the active effective, inclusive and equitable participation of the communities, indigenous peoples and other stakeholders concerned with the property as necessary conditions to its sustainable protection, conservation, management and presentation.

III PROCESS FOR THE INSCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

III.A Preparation of Nominations

123. Effective and inclusive participation in the nomination process of local communities, indigenous peoples, governmental, non-governmental and private organizations and other stakeholders is essential to enable them to have a shared responsibility with the State Party in the maintenance of the property. States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the widest possible participation of stakeholders and to shall demonstrate, as appropriate, that the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples has been obtained, through, inter alia making the nominations publicly available in appropriate languages and public consultations and hearings.

Decision 39 COM 11

III.B Format and content of nominations

132. For a nomination to be considered as "**complete**", the following requirements (see format in Annex 5) are to be met:

Decision 37 COM 12.II
Decision 39 COM 11

5. Protection and management

Management: An appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected. Sustainable development principles should be integrated into the management system, for all types of natural, cultural and mixed properties, including their buffer zones and wider setting.

VI ENCOURAGING SUPPORT FOR THE *WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION*

VI.A Objectives

211. The objectives are:

- a) to enhance capacity-building and research;
- b) to raise the general public's awareness, understanding and appreciation of the need to preserve cultural and natural heritage;
- c) to enhance the function of World Heritage in the life of the community; and
- d) to increase equitable, inclusive and effective participation of local and national populations, including indigenous peoples, in the protection and presentation of heritage.

Article 27 of the *World Heritage Convention*

Article 5(a) of the *World Heritage Convention*

VI.B Capacity-building and research

212. The Committee seeks to develop capacity-building within the States Parties in conformity with its Strategic Objectives and the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy adopted by the Committee.

213. Recognizing the high level of skills and multidisciplinary approach necessary for the protection, conservation, and presentation of the World Heritage, the Committee has adopted ~~a Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage~~ the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy. The definition of capacity building identifies three broad areas where capacities reside and for which audiences for capacity building need targeting: practitioners, institutions, and communities and networks. The World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy provides a framework of action, and orients actors at the international, regional, or national levels to create regional and national capacity building strategies in addition to individual capacity building activities. The actions can be taken up by the many actors who currently provide or could provide capacity building activities for the benefit of World Heritage. The primary goal of the ~~Global Training Strategy~~ Capacity Building Strategy is to ensure that necessary skills are developed by a wide range of actors for better implementation of the *Convention*. In order to avoid overlap and effectively implement the Strategy, the Committee will ensure links to other initiatives such as the Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage List and Periodic Reporting. The Committee will annually review relevant capacity-building training issues, assess ~~capacity-building training~~ needs, review annual reports on ~~capacity-building training~~ initiatives, and make recommendations for future ~~capacity-building training~~ initiative.

Global Training Strategy for World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 25th session (Helsinki, Finland, 2001) (see ANNEX X of document WHC-01/CONF.208/24).

World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy adopted by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, 2011) (see Document WHC-11/35.COM/9B).

National ~~training capacity building~~ strategies and regional co-operation

214. States Parties are encouraged to ensure that there is a gender-balanced representation of their professionals and specialists, at all levels and that they are adequately trained. To this end, States Parties are encouraged to develop national ~~capacity building training~~ strategies and include regional co-operation for training as part of their strategies. Development of such regional and national strategies can be assisted by the Advisory Bodies and the various UNESCO Category 2 Centres related to World Heritage, taking into consideration the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.

214bis. States Parties are encouraged to develop educational and capacity-building programmes that harness the reciprocal benefits of the Convention for heritage and society. The programmes may be based on innovation and local entrepreneurship, and aimed in particular at medium/small/micro scale levels, to promote sustainable and inclusive economic benefits for local communities and indigenous peoples and to identify and promote opportunities for public and private investment in sustainable development projects, including those that promote use of local materials and resources and foster local cultural and creative industries and safeguarding intangible heritage associated with World Heritage properties.

Research

215. The Committee develops and coordinates international co-operation in the area of research needed for the effective implementation of the Convention. States Parties are also encouraged to make resources available to undertake research, since knowledge and understanding are fundamental to the identification, management, and monitoring of World Heritage properties. States Parties are encouraged to support scientific studies and research methodologies, including traditional and indigenous knowledge held by local communities and indigenous peoples, with all necessary consent. Such studies and research are aimed at demonstrating the contribution that the conservation and management of World Heritage properties, their buffer zones and wider setting make to sustainable development, such as in conflict prevention and resolution, including, where relevant, by drawing on traditional ways of dispute resolution that may exist within communities.

VI.C Awareness-raising and education

International Assistance

220. States Parties are encouraged to develop quality educational activities related to World Heritage through a variety of learning environments tailored to each audience with, wherever possible, the participation of schools, universities, museums and other local and national educational authorities.

Article 27.21 of the *World Heritage Convention*

VII THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

VII.D Principles and priorities for International Assistance

239. In addition to the priorities outlined in paragraphs 236-238 above, the following considerations govern the Committee's decisions in granting International Assistance:

Decisions 26 COM 17.2,
Decision 26 COM 20 and
Decision 26 COM 25.3

- e) the impact of the activity on furthering the Strategic Objectives or on the implementation of policies adopted ~~decided~~ by the Committee, such as the Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention or the Policy Document on the impact of Climate Change on World Heritage properties;
- f) The inclusive nature of the activity, in particular as concerns gender equality and the involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples.

Paragraph 26 of *Operational Guidelines*

VIII THE WORLD HERITAGE EMBLEM

VIII.A Preamble

258. At its second session (Washington, 1978), the Committee adopted the World Heritage Emblem which had been designed by Mr. Michel Olyff. This Emblem symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties: the central square is a form created by ~~man~~ humans and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The Emblem is round, like the world, but at the same time it is a symbol of protection. It symbolizes the *Convention*, signifies the adherence of States Parties to the *Convention*, and serves to identify properties inscribed in the World Heritage List. It is associated with public knowledge about the *Convention* and is the imprimatur of the *Convention's* credibility and prestige. Above all, it is a representation of the universal values for which the *Convention* stands.

Part C (International Assistance process)

VII THE WORLD HERITAGE FUND AND INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

VII.B Mobilization of other technical and financial resources and partnerships in support of the *World Heritage Convention*

231. The Secretariat provides support in mobilizing financial and technical resources for World Heritage conservation and actively engages in resource mobilization, including through. ~~To this end, the Secretariat~~ developing partnerships with public and private institutions in conformity with the Decisions and the Guidelines strategies issued adopted by the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO regulations.

VII.E Summary Table

Decision 36 COM 13.1
Decision 30 COM 13.13

241.

Type of international assistance	Purpose	Budget ceilings per request	Deadline for submission of request	Authority for approval
Emergency Assistance	<p>This assistance may be requested to address ascertained or potential threats facing properties included on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List which have suffered severe damage or are in imminent danger of severe damage due to sudden, unexpected phenomena. Such phenomena may include land subsidence, extensive fires, explosions, flooding or human-made disasters including war. This assistance does not concern cases of damage or deterioration caused by gradual processes of decay, pollution or erosion. It addresses emergency situations strictly relating to the conservation of a World Heritage property (see Decision 28 COM 10B.2.c). It may be made available, if necessary, to more than one World Heritage property in a single State Party (see Decision 6 EX1. COM 15.2). The budget ceilings relate to a single World Heritage property.</p> <p>The assistance may be requested to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) undertake emergency measures for the safeguarding of the property; (ii) draw up an emergency plan for the property. 	Up to US\$ 5.000	At any time	Director of the World Heritage Centre
		Between US\$ 5.001 and 75.000	At any time	Chairperson of the Committee
		Over US\$ 75.000	At any time before the Committee	Committee
Preparatory assistance	<p>This assistance may be requested to (in order of priority):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) prepare or update national Tentative Lists of properties suitable for inscription on the World Heritage List; a commitment will be required from the State Party to nominate in priority on these lists sites recognized in approved thematic advice, such as the thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies, as corresponding to gaps on the List; (ii) organize meetings for the harmonization of national Tentative Lists within the same geo-cultural area; (iii) prepare nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List (including preparatory work such as collection of basic information, scoping studies of the potential for demonstration of Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, comparative studies of the 	Up to US\$ 5.000	At any time	Director of the World Heritage Centre
		Between US\$ 5.001 and 30.000	31 October	Chairperson of the Committee

Type of international assistance	Purpose	Budget ceilings per request	Deadline for submission of request	Authority for approval
	<p>property in relation to other similar properties (see 3.2 of Annex 5), including analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. Priority will be given to requests for sites recognized in approved thematic advice as corresponding to gaps on the List and/or for sites where preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified, especially in the case of States Parties whose heritage is unrepresented or under-represented on the World Heritage List;</p> <p>(iv) prepare requests for Conservation & Management assistance for consideration by the World Heritage Committee.</p>			
<p>Conservation and Management Assistance</p> <p>(incorporating Training and Research assistance, Technical co-operation assistance and Promotion and education assistance)</p>	<p>This assistance may be requested for:</p> <p>(i) the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the fields of identification, monitoring, conservation, management and presentation of World Heritage, with an emphasis on group training;</p> <p>(ii) scientific research benefiting World Heritage properties <u>or studies on the scientific and technical problems of conservation, management, and presentation of World Heritage properties</u>;</p> <p>(iii) <u>establishment / revision of national policies or legal frameworks on heritage preservation benefiting World Heritage properties</u>.</p> <p>Note: Requests for support for individual training courses from UNESCO should be submitted on the standard "Application for fellowship" form available from the Secretariat.</p> <p>(iv) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labour for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List;</p> <p>(v) supply of equipment which the State Party requires for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List;</p> <p>(vi) low-interest or interest-free loans for undertaking activities for the conservation, management, and presentation of properties inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger and the World Heritage List, which may be repayable on a long-term basis.</p> <p>(vii) At the regional and international levels for Programmes, activities and the holding of meetings that could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - help to create interest in the Convention within the countries of a given region; - create a greater awareness of the different issues related to the implementation of the Convention to promote more active involvement in its application; - be a means of exchanging experiences; - stimulate joint education, information and promotional programmes and activities, especially when they involve the participation of young people for the benefit of World Heritage conservation. 	<p>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi):</p> <p>Up to US\$ 5.000</p> <p>Between US\$ 5.001 and 30.000</p> <p>Over US\$ 30.000</p> <p>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):</p> <p>Up to US\$ 5,000</p>	<p>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi):</p> <p>At any time</p> <p>31 October</p> <p>31 October</p> <p>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):</p> <p>At any time</p> <p>31 October</p>	<p>Only for requests falling under items (i) to (vi)</p> <p>Director of the World Heritage Centre</p> <p>Chairperson of the Committee</p> <p>Committee</p> <p>Only for requests falling under items (vii) and (viii):</p> <p>Director of the World Heritage Centre</p> <p>Chairperson of the Committee</p>

Type of international assistance	Purpose	Budget ceilings per request	Deadline for submission of request	Authority for approval
	(viii) At the national level for: - meetings specifically organized to make the Convention better known, especially amongst young people, or for the creation of national World Heritage associations, in accordance with Article 17 of the Convention; - preparation and discussion of education and information material (such as brochures, publications, exhibitions, films, multimedia tools) for the general promotion of the Convention and the World Heritage List and not for the promotion of a particular property, and especially for young people.	Between US\$ 5,001 and 10,000		

VII.F Procedure and format

245. Requests for international assistance may be submitted by electronic mail by the State Party or by filling the online format on the World Heritage Centre's Website at the following address: <http://whc.unesco.org>; ~~but they must be accompanied by an officially signed hard copy, or be filled in using the online format on the World Heritage Centre's Website at the following address: <http://whc.uneseo.org>.~~

VII.G ~~Evaluation and approval~~ Assessment of International Assistance requests

247. ~~Provided that a request for assistance from a State Party is they are complete, all requests are assessed by the Secretariat irrespective of the amount requested, with the assistance of the Advisory Bodies, for requests above US\$ 5,000, will process each request in a timely manner, as follows. In addition, requests with a budget above US\$ 30,000 are assessed as follows:~~

- a) By ICOMOS for requests for cultural heritage (all types of assistance) and ICCROM (all types of assistance except Preparatory assistance).
- b) By IUCN for requests for natural heritage.
- c) By ICOMOS and IUCN for requests for mixed heritage (all types of assistance) and ICCROM (all types of assistance except Preparatory assistance).

The Secretariat processes requests for Emergency assistance within up to 10 working days.

Whenever necessary, the Secretariat may consult the Advisory Bodies, for the assessment of requests with a budget under US\$ 30,000.

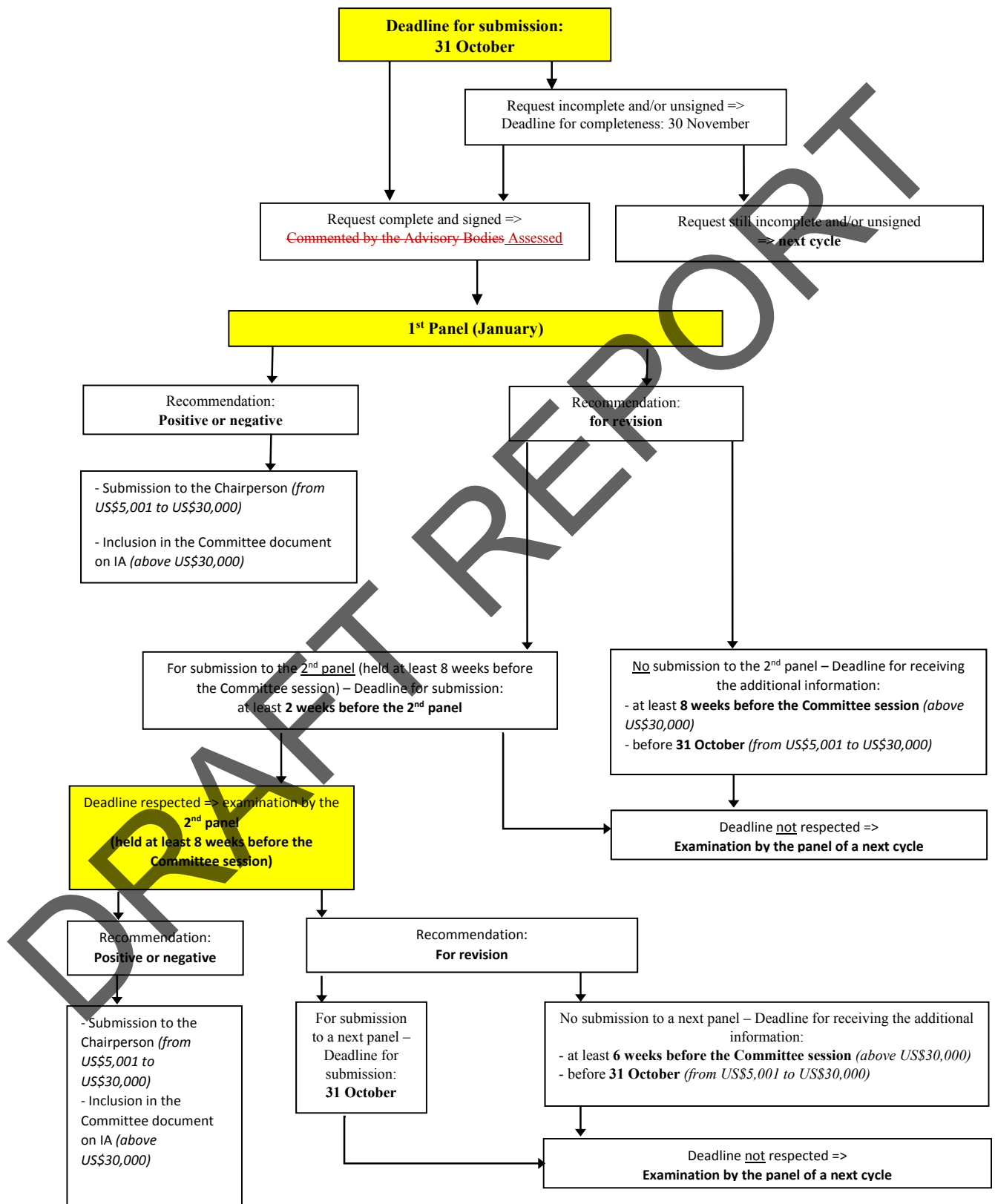
ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM will be consulted on all requests which specifically demand the involvement of one or more Advisory Bodies in the respective project.

248. ~~All requests for international assistance for cultural heritage are evaluated by ICOMOS and ICCROM, except requests up to and including US\$ 5,000.~~
Deleted

Decision 13 COM XII.34
 Decision 31 COM 18B

249. ~~All requests for international assistance for mixed heritage are evaluated by ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN, except requests up to and including US\$ 5,000. Deleted~~ Decision 31 COM 18B
250. ~~All requests for international assistance for natural heritage are evaluated by IUCN, except requests up to and including US\$ 5,000. Deleted~~ Decision 31 COM 18B
251. The ~~evaluation~~ criteria used for the assessment of international assistance requests by the Advisory Bodies are outlined in Annex 9. Decision 31 COM 18B
252. ~~All requests for International Assistance of more than US\$ 5,000, except those of Emergency Assistance, are evaluated by a Δ panel composed of representatives of the World Heritage Centre Regional Desks and the Advisory Bodies, and if possible, the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee or, in observer capacity, a person designated by the Chairperson, meeting once or twice a year before action by the Chairperson and/or Committee, to examine the International Assistance requests of more than US\$ 5,000, except those for Emergency Assistance, and to make recommendations to the Chairperson and/or the Committee. Requests for Emergency Assistance can be submitted at any time to the Secretariat and will be submitted to the Chairperson or to the Committee at its next session for decision after comments by the Advisory Bodies and without examination by the panel.~~ Decision 31 COM 18B
Decision 36 COM 13.I
Decision 30 COM 13.13
253. The Chairperson is not authorized to approve requests submitted by his/her own country. These will be examined by the Committee.
254. All requests for Preparatory Assistance or Conservation and Management Assistance of more than US\$ 5,000 should be received by the Secretariat on or before 31 October. Incomplete forms which do not come back duly completed by 30 November will be sent back to the States Parties for submission to a next cycle. Complete requests are examined by a first panel held in January ~~during the meeting between the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies~~. Requests for which the panel issues a positive or a negative recommendation will be submitted to the Chairperson/Committee for decision. A second panel may be held at least eight weeks before the Committee session for requests which were revised since the first panel. Requests sent back for a substantial revision will be examined by the panel depending on their date of receipt. Requests requiring only minor revision and no further examination by the panel must come back within the year when they were examined first; otherwise they will be sent again to a next panel. The chart detailing the submission process is attached in Annex 8. Decision 36 COM 13.I

Process of submission for International Assistance requests for Conservation & Management Assistance and Preparatory Assistance above US\$5,000





EVALUATION CRITERIA ~~OF THE ADVISORY BODIES~~ FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE REQUESTS

The following considerations are to be taken into account by the Advisory Bodies, World Heritage Centre, and the relevant Decision-maker (the Chairperson of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Committee or the Director of the World Heritage Centre) when assessing International Assistance requests.

These items do not constitute a checklist, and not every item will be applicable to every International Assistance Request. Rather the appropriate items are to be considered together in an integrated manner in making balanced judgments concerning the appropriateness of allocating the limited financial support available through the World Heritage Fund.

A. Eligibility requirements

1. Is the State Party in arrears for payment of its contribution to the World Heritage Fund?
2. Is the request coming from an authorized organization/institution of the State Party?

B. Priority considerations

3. Is the request from a State Party on the list of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Low Income Economies (LIEs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) or post-conflict countries?
4. Is the property on the List of World Heritage in Danger?
5. Does the request further one or more of the Strategic Objectives of the World Heritage Committee (Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, and Communication)?
6. Does the request respond to needs identified through the Periodic Reporting process at the property and/or regional levels?
7. Is the request linked to a regional or sub-regional capacity building programme?
8. Is there a capacity building aspect to the activity (no matter what type of assistance sought)?
9. Will the lessons learned from the activity provide benefits to the larger World Heritage system?

C. Considerations linked to the specific content of the proposed activity

10. Are the objectives of the request clearly stated and achievable?
11. Is there a clear work plan for achieving the results, including a timeline for its implementation?
Is the work plan reasonable?
12. Does the agency/organization responsible for implementing the proposal have the capacity to do so, and is there a responsible person identified for ongoing contacts?
13. Are the professionals proposed to be used (whether national or international) qualified to carry out the work being requested? Are there clear terms of reference for them, including adequate period of their involvement?
14. Is the involvement of all relevant parties taken into account in the proposal (for example stakeholders, other institutions, etc.)?
15. Are the technical requirements clearly expressed and are they reasonable?

Part D (Miscellaneous)

13. States Parties to the *Convention* should provide the Secretariat with the names and addresses of the governmental organization(s) primarily responsible as national focal point(s) for the implementation of the *Convention*, so that copies of all official correspondence and documents can be sent by the Secretariat to these national focal points as appropriate. A list of these addresses is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statespartiesfocalpoints>
17. The General Assembly of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention* meets during the sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO. The General Assembly manages its meetings according to its Rules of Procedure, available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/garules>
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/ga>.
Article 8(1), of the *World Heritage Convention*, Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the World Heritage Committee.
19. The World Heritage Committee is composed of 21 members and meets at least once a year (June/July). It establishes its Bureau, which meets during the sessions of the Committee as frequently as deemed necessary. The composition of the Committee and its Bureau is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/committeemembers>
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>
The World Heritage Committee can be contacted through its Secretariat, the World Heritage Centre.
20. The Committee manages its meetings according to its Rules of Procedure, available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/committeerules>
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/committee/>
22. A certain number of seats may be reserved for States Parties who do not have a property on the World Heritage List, upon decision of the Committee at the session that precedes the General Assembly. At each election, due consideration shall be given to the election of at least one State Party which has never served as a Member of the World Heritage Committee.
Rule 14.1 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly of States Parties.
28. Footnotes:
- 1 Reactive Monitoring missions are part of the statutory reporting by the Secretariat and the Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of specific properties that are under threat (see Paragraph 169). They are requested by the World Heritage Committee to ascertain, in consultation with the State Party concerned, the condition of the property, the dangers to the property and the feasibility of adequately restoring the property or to assess progress made in implementing such corrective measures, and include a reporting back to the Committee on the findings of the mission (see Paragraph 176.e). The terms of reference of Reactive Monitoring missions are proposed by the World Heritage Centre, in line with the decision adopted by the World Heritage Committee, and consolidated in consultation with the State Party and the relevant Advisory Body(ies). Experts for such missions shall not be nationals of the country where the property is located. It is however encouraged that, where possible, they be from the same region as the property. The costs of the Reactive Monitoring missions are borne by the World Heritage Fund.

2 Advisory missions are not part of the strict statutory and mandatory processes, as they are voluntarily initiated by States Parties and depend on the considerations and judgement of the States Parties requesting them. Advisory missions are to be understood as missions providing expert advice to a State Party on specific matters. They can concern provision of “upstream” support and advice on identification of sites, tentative lists or nomination of sites for inscription on the World Heritage List or alternatively, they can relate to the state of conservation of properties and provide advice in evaluating possible impact of a major development project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, advice in the preparation/revision of a management plan, or in the progress achieved in the implementation of specific mitigation measures, etc. The terms of reference of Advisory missions are proposed by the State Party itself, and consolidated in consultation with the World Heritage Centre and the relevant Advisory Bod(ies) ~~or~~, other organizations(s) or experts. Experts for such missions shall not be nationals of the country where the property is located. It is however encouraged that, where possible, they be from the same region as the property. The entire costs of Advisory missions are borne by the State Party inviting the mission, except where the State Party is eligible for relevant International Assistance or funding from the new budget line for Advisory missions approved by Decision 38 COM 12.

61. The Committee has decided to apply the following mechanism:

Until 1 February 2018 (incl.):

- ~~a) — examine up to two complete nominations per State Party, provided that at least one of such nominations concerns a natural property or a cultural landscape and,~~
- ~~a) — set at 45 the annual limit on the number of nominations it will review, inclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, extensions (except minor modifications of limits of the property), transboundary and serial nominations,~~
- ~~b) — the following order of priorities will be applied in case the overall annual limit of 45 nominations is exceeded:
 - ~~i) — nominations of properties submitted by States Parties with no properties inscribed on the List;~~
 - ~~ii) — nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having up to 3 properties inscribed on the List,~~
 - ~~iii) — nominations of properties that have been previously excluded due to the annual limit of 45 nominations and the application of these priorities,~~
 - ~~iv) — nominations of properties for natural heritage,~~
 - ~~v) — nominations of properties for mixed heritage,~~
 - ~~vi) — nominations of transboundary/transnational properties,~~~~

Decisions
24 COM VI.2.3.3,
28 COM 13.1 and
7 EXT.COM 4B.1
29 COM 18A
31 COM 10
35 COM 8B.61
40 COM 11

- ~~vii) nominations from States Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean;~~
- ~~viii) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having ratified the *World Heritage Convention* during the last ten years;~~
- ~~ix) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties that have not submitted nominations for ten years or more;~~
- ~~x) when applying this priority system, date of receipt of full and complete nominations by the World Heritage Centre shall be used as a secondary factor to determine the priority between those nominations that would not be designated by the previous points.~~
- ~~e) the States Parties co-authors of a transboundary or transnational serial nomination can choose, amongst themselves and with a common understanding, the State Party which will be bearing this nomination; and this nomination can be registered exclusively within the ceiling of the bearing State Party.~~

As from 2 February 2018:

- a) examine one complete nominations per State Party,
- b) set at 35 the annual limit on the number of nominations it will review, inclusive of nominations deferred and referred by previous sessions of the Committee, extensions (except minor modifications of limits of the property), transboundary and serial nominations,
- c) the following order of priorities will be applied in case the overall annual limit of 35 nominations is exceeded:
 - i) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties with no properties inscribed on the List;
 - ii) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having up to 3 properties inscribed on the List,
 - iii) resubmitted referred nominations that were not transmitted to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation further to the application of paragraph 61.b)¹
 - iv) nominations of properties that have been previously excluded due to the annual limit of 35 nominations and the application of these priorities,
 - v) nominations of properties for natural heritage,
 - vi) nominations of properties for mixed heritage,
 - vii) nominations of transboundary/transnational properties,

¹ This provision also applies in case the resubmitted referred nomination is received in the third year following the referral decision.

- viii) nominations from States Parties in Africa, the Pacific and the Caribbean,
 - ix) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties having ratified the *World Heritage Convention* during the last twenty years,
 - x) nominations of properties submitted by States Parties that have not submitted nominations for five years or more,
 - xi) nominations of States Parties, former Members of the Committee, who accepted on a voluntary basis not to have a nomination reviewed by the Committee during their mandate. This priority will be applied for 4 years after the end of their mandate on the Committee,
 - xii) when applying this priority system, date of receipt of full and complete nominations by the World Heritage Centre shall be used as a secondary factor to determine the priority between those nominations that would not be designated by the previous points.
- d) the States Parties co-authors of a transboundary or transnational serial nomination can choose, amongst themselves and with a common understanding, the State Party which will be bearing this nomination; and this nomination can be registered exclusively within the ceiling of the bearing State Party.

This decision will be implemented on a trial basis for 4 years and takes effect on 2 February 2018, in order to ensure a smooth transition period for all States Parties. The impact of this decision will be evaluated at the Committee's 46th session (2022).

III.J Timetable – overview

168.

Decision 39 COM 11

Timetable	Procedures
<u>28 February Year 2</u>	Additional information shall be submitted in the same number of copies and electronic formats as specified in Paragraph 132 to the Secretariat. To avoid confusing new and old texts, if the additional information submitted concerns changes to the main text of the nomination, the State Party shall submit these changes in an amended version of the original text. The changes shall be clearly identified. An electronic version (CD-ROM or <u>diskette</u> <u>USB Flash Drive</u>) of this new text shall accompany the paper version.

III.K Financing of evaluation of nominations

168bis. States Parties submitting new nominations are expected to make voluntary contributions towards funding evaluation of nominations by the Advisory Bodies, taking into account the average costs of evaluations as indicated by the Secretariat in the document related to the World Heritage Fund presented at each Committee session. The modalities are as follows:

Decision 43 COM 14

- a) The contributions shall be made to a dedicated sub-account of the World Heritage Fund;
- b) No contributions would be expected from Least Developed Countries or Low-Income Economies (as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy), Lower Middle-Income Countries as defined by the World Bank, Small Island Developing States and States Parties in conflict or post-conflict situations;
- c) The contributions are expected to be made after the nomination enters the evaluation cycle upon a positive outcome of the completeness check;
- d) This mechanism shall not impact the objective evaluation of sites by the Advisory Bodies, nor the order of priority as defined in the Operational Guidelines to be used when handling nominations.

IV.A Reactive Monitoring

176. The information received, together with the comments of the State Party and the Advisory Bodies, will be brought to the attention of the Committee in the form of a state of conservation report for each property, which may take one or more of the following steps:

Decision 39 COM 11

- b) when the Committee considers that the property has seriously deteriorated, but not to the extent that its restoration is impossible, it may decide that the property be maintained on the List, provided that the State Party takes the necessary measures to restore the property within a reasonable period of time. The Committee may also decide that technical co-operation be provided under the World Heritage Fund for work connected with the restoration of the property, proposing to the State Party to request such assistance, if it has not already been done; in some circumstances States Parties may wish to invite an Advisory mission by the relevant Advisory Body(ies) or other organization(s) or expert(s) to seek advice on necessary measures to reverse deterioration and address threats.

IX.A Information archived by the Secretariat

280. The Secretariat maintains a database of all documents of the World Heritage Committee and the General Assembly of States Parties to the *World Heritage Convention*. This database is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statutorydoc>. ~~http://whc.unesco.org/en/documents~~

284. ~~Advisory Body evaluations for each nomination and the decision of the Committee concerning each nomination are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/advisorybodies>~~

Advisory Body evaluations and the decision of the Committee concerning each inscribed property are available on the World Heritage Centre's Website on the page dedicated to each property of the World Heritage List. For the sites not inscribed on the List, the Advisory Body evaluation is available on the World Heritage Centre's Website on the page dedicated to the Committee session when the nomination was examined.

IX.B Specific Information for World Heritage Committee members and other States Parties

286. ~~Circular letters to the States Parties are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/circularletters>~~

~~Another Web address, linked to the public Web address through restricted access, is maintained by the Secretariat and contains s~~Specific information targeted at Committee members, other States Parties and Advisory Bodies is available on the World Heritage Centre's Website (<http://whc.unesco.org>) with restricted access.