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CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
Eighteenth session

Phuket, Thailand
12-17 December 1994

Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda: Examination of Nominations of Properties to the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger

NATURAL HERITAGE

The Bureau at its eighteenth session (Paris, July 1994) decided to recommend six natural properties for inscription (see Section A.1. of this document), and did not recommend one property (see Section A.2.).

Of the nominations that the July Bureau referred back to the States Parties and that were re-examined by the Bureau in December, two are presented to the Committee for decision-making (Section A.3.).

Two other nominations that were referred back or deferred in earlier years, have been re-examined by the December Bureau and are presented to the Committee for decision making (Section A.4.).

Two World Heritage sites might be presented for inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger (Section A.5.).

CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Bureau at its eighteenth session (Paris, July 1994) decided to recommend twelve cultural properties for inscription (see

Section B.1. of this document) and to recommend two extensions (Section B.2.). The Bureau did not recommend two properties (see Section B.3.).

Of the nominations that the July Bureau referred back to the States Parties and that were re-examined by the Bureau in December, five are presented to the Committee for decision making (Section B.4.).

Six other nominations that were referred back or deferred in earlier years, including one extension, have been re-examined by the December Bureau and are presented to the Committee for decision-making (Section B.5.).

Nominations to the World Heritage List

A. Natural sites:

A.1 Properties which the Bureau (July 1994) recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List

Name of Property	Identification Number	State Party having submitted the nomination (in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention)	Criteria
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Australian Fossil Sites (Riversleigh/Naracoorte)	698	Australia	N (i) (ii)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe a modified version of the site as Riversleigh/Naracoorte Fossil site, excluding the site of Murgon until its significance can be more convincingly demonstrated. The Bureau noted furthermore that Riversleigh provides outstanding examples of middle to late Tertiary mammal assemblages and one of the world's richest Oligo-Miocene mammal records in a continent whose mammalian history has been most isolated and distinctive, whereas Naracoorte preserved outstanding terrestrial vertebrates and illustrates faunal change spanning two ice ages. The Bureau moreover underlined that the inscription of the fossil sites is a new challenge, as there are only very few sites with fossil values on the list and that this inscription is a major precedent for the Committee.

In their response of 28 September 1994, the Australian authorities informed the Centre of their agreement to the Bureau's recommendations. An agreement has been reached with the Queensland and South Australian Governments and amended the title of the nomination to **Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh, Naracoorte)**.

Tatshenshini- Alsek Provincial Wilderness Park (extension of the Glacier Bay/Wrangell/ St. Elias/Kluane site)	72bis/rev.	Canada/USA	N(ii)(iii) (iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this as an extension to the Glacier Bay/Wrangell/St. Elias/Kluane World Heritage site. The site comprises spectacular river and high mountain scenery and a diversity of wildlife (genetically viable population of grizzly bears) and fish, as well as outstanding examples of geological and geomorphological processes.

The Bureau furthermore commended the Government of British Columbia/Canada on the action taken to prevent mining in the area and it complemented the government agencies involved in moving towards the establishment of an International Advisory Council and endorsed, in principle, the 19th IUCN General Assembly Resolution concerning the area. The Bureau underlined that any decision made by the Committee would not prejudice the land claims over the area by the First Nation people (Champagne-Aishihik). The Delegate of the United States emphasized that proposals for a less cumbersome name for the expanded site such as "St. Elias Mountain Parks" are the prerogative of the States Parties. This statement was endorsed by the Observer of Canada and concurred with by IUCN.

Los Katios National Park	711	Colombia	N(ii)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this site, which adjoins Darien World Heritage site in Panama, and which represents a rich biota comprising elements of both the North and the South American continent, embodying a centre of endemism for flora and fauna. Los Katios displays exceptional biodiversity and provides the habitat for a number of threatened animal and plant species. The Bureau commended both the Colombian and the Panamanian Governments for the bilateral cooperative management agreement and recommended that the site be inscribed as a transfrontier site with Darien National Park (Panama).

No official response have been received concerning the proposal for a transfrontier site so far.

Donana National Park	685	Spain	N(ii)(iii) (iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the site which contains an exceptional example of a large Mediterranean wetland site with diverse habitats of marshes, forests, pristine beaches, dunes and lagoons which contain a high faunal diversity, particularly for its ornithological values.

The Bureau furthermore complemented the Spanish authorities on the improved protection of the site during the past two years and their efforts to maintain the integrity of the site. It noted, however, continuing threats to the integrity of the hydrological system and therefore encouraged the Spanish authorities in their on-going efforts to restore disturbed parts of the park and to report back on progress with the European Union project in 1998. Furthermore, the Ramsar Bureau supports the inscription of this site on the World Heritage List.

Bwindi	682	Uganda	N(iii) (iv)
Impenetrable			
National Park			

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the site which has one of the richest faunal communities in East Africa, including almost half of the world's mountain gorillas, and one of the most important forests for mountain butterflies and birds. It furthermore commended the Government of Uganda as well as the donors on their efforts to obtain international funding for the establishment of a model management regime.

Rwenzori	684	Uganda	N(iii) (iv)
Mountains			
National Park			

The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the site, which is also known as "Mountains of the Moon", for their aesthetic and scenic values as well as for their significance as the habitat of threatened species and the exceptional variety of species within the extraordinary altitudinal range of the Park.

A.2 Properties which the Bureau (July 1994) did not recommend for inscription on the World Heritage List

Murchison Falls	683	Uganda
National Park		

The Bureau recognized Murchison Falls as an important natural phenomena and as a habitat of elephants, giraffes and Nile crocodile. The Bureau felt, however, that it has been significantly degraded and does not now meet World Heritage criteria and therefore did not recommend the site for inscription. It commended the Government of Uganda and the GTZ for their efforts to restore the site.

A.3 Nominations referred back by the Bureau in July 1994, re-examined by the Bureau at its December 1994 session and presented to the eighteenth session of the Committee

Galapagos Marine Reserve (extension of the Galapagos Islands)	1bis	Ecuador	N(ii) (iii) (iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee include the Galapagos Marine Reserve proposed as an extension to the World Heritage site of Galapagos Islands on the World Heritage List. The Bureau requested the Committee to commend the Ecuadorean authorities for extending the World Heritage property to include marine habitats extending to 40 nautical miles from the islands. The Bureau however, was concerned that the proposed Marine Reserve, and the Galapagos Islands faced the following threats to their integrity:

- overfishing and illegal fishing of a wide range of species;
- human pressures from the local population and tourism on both terrestrial and marine resources;
- inadequate management capacity and infrastructure ;
- adverse impacts of introduced animals and plants.

These threats call for mitigative actions via-à-vis:

- augmenting management capacity;
- encouraging institutional cooperation;
- stepping up law enforcement, and
- conducting research on sustainability.

In view of the prevailing threats to the integrity of the extension proposed in the Marine Reserve and the Islands, the Bureau recommended that the Committee include the Galapagos (Islands and the extension of the Marine Resource Reserve) in the List of World Heritage in Danger and request the Ecuadorean Government to convene, in co-operation with the World Heritage Centre, a donors conference to prepare a plan for financing a programme of actions to mitigate the threats to the integrity of the site.

Canaima National Park	701	Venezuela	N(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
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The Bureau recalled that, at its last session held in June 1994, it had requested, on the basis of a recommendation made by IUCN, that the Venezuelan authorities revise the boundaries of the nominated area to exclude the savannah area which IUCN considered did not meet World Heritage criteria. The Bureau was informed that, although there was no formal written response from a staff member of the Venezuelan Park authorities with respect to its recommendation, the State Party has indicated verbally that it was not willing to consider revising the boundaries of this site.

The Bureau however, noted that the presence of a population of about 10,000 residents in the substantial area of the savannahs, who have not been consulted regarding the nomination of the area, are a cause of concern. Nevertheless, the Bureau was satisfied that the area met all four natural World Heritage criteria and merits inscription on the World Heritage List. Hence, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe Canaima National Park on the World Heritage List and request the Centre and IUCN to co-operate with the State Party to initiate a process to review the boundaries of the site, taking into consideration the interests of the local people and the need to focus the nomination on the tepui portion of the Park.

A.4 Earlier referred or deferred nominations, re-examined by the Bureau at its December 1994 session and presented to the eighteenth session of the Committee

Central Eastern Australian Rainforest (extension of the Australian East Coast Temperate & Sub- tropical Rainforest Park)	368bis	Australia	N(i)(ii)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe the extension proposed to this site by the Australian authorities under criteria (i), (ii) and (iv). The Bureau, noting that the extension increased the size of the World Heritage site by 35%, commended the Australian Government for acting on the recommendation of the Committee made in 1986 and agreeing to adopt the name "Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves (Australia)" for the enlarged property. The Bureau also recommended that the Committee request the Australian authorities to complete the management plans of individual sites, particularly those within Queensland.

Arabian Oryx Sanctuary	654	Oman	N(iv)
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The Bureau recalled that the nomination of Arabian Oryx Sanctuary (then referred to as Jiddat-al-Harasis) was originally submitted in August 1992 and deferred for clarification of the legal structures, boundaries and management plan. It noted that the area was renowned for the success of the re-introduction of the White Oryx Project. It acknowledged that the Royal Decree No. 4/94 of January 1994 concerning the legal responsibilities for the management of the area was a partial response to an earlier request of the Bureau for strengthening the conservation of the site. This required the issuance of appropriate by-laws and directives called for by the Decree.

The Bureau took note of Ambassador Musa Bin Jaafar Bin Hassan's letter of 21 November 1994 which included a preliminary response

to the Bureau request for a Management Plan. The framework of the Plan submitted was considered to be technically sound and hence the Management Plan should provide clarification of the boundaries, as well as a zoning plan and improved management regime of the site. The Bureau was informed that due to the late arrival of the letter and the framework plan, IUCN was unable to apply its full evaluation process to the nomination. However, in the evaluation of the 1992 nomination IUCN had noted that the site had potential for World Heritage listing. The Bureau was satisfied with the new information provided and the political will of the Oman Government to implement a management regime into the site in accordance with its earlier recommendations. Hence the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this site on the World Heritage List with the following provisions:

- 1) the site be inscribed on the World Heritage List under criterion (iv) which focuses on the conservation of the Arabian Oryx and the Houbara Bustard as well as other threatened wildlife species living in the Sanctuary;
- 2) that a generalised map representing the "essential values" of the Sanctuary be prepared by the Delegate of Oman in consultation with IUCN and a representative of the World Heritage Centre, and be used as a basis for the nomination;
- 3) that the Omani authorities continue to strengthen the management of the site by passing the by-laws and directives called for by the decree and appoint field staff to implement the management regime;
- 4) that the consultant who will prepare the management plan clearly defines the World Heritage values in accordance with the Operational Guidelines and defines the boundaries of the area including a zoning plan which excludes any land uses which may be in conflict with World Heritage values. Clear recommendations must be made on criterion (iii), if applicable to this listing, by 1 April 1995;
- 5) that IUCN present to the nineteenth session of the Bureau an evaluation of the revised boundaries and additional World Heritage criteria (if applicable), based on the consultant's report and such further information it requires;
- 6) that the nineteenth session of the Bureau review the revised boundaries and additional criteria in accordance with its normal procedures.

A.5 Nomination for the List of World Heritage in Danger

Please refer to the document WHC-94/CONF.003/6 concerning the situation of two sites in Zaire. IUCN will report in particular on **Virunga National Park**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1979.

B. Cultural sites:

B.1 Properties which the Bureau (July 1994) recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List

Name of Property	Identification No.	State Party having submitted the nomination in accordance with Article 11 of the Convention	Criteria
The Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples	703	China	C(ii)(iv)
The Potala Palace, Lhasa	707	China	C(i)(iv)(vi)

The Bureau recommended the inscription of this site on the World Heritage List and requested the Chinese authorities to envisage the possibility in the future of extending the first site to include the historic village of Shol, the Temple of Lukhang and its willow parks, as well as the Chakpori Hill.

Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church	697	Denmark	C(iii)
The City-Museum Reserve of Mtskheta	708	Georgia	C(iii)(iv)

The Bureau recommended the inscription of this property on the World Heritage List and suggested to the State Party to change the name to "Historic Churches of Mtskheta".

Bagrati Cathedral and Gelati	710	Georgia	C(iv)
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The Bureau recommended the inscription of this property on the World Heritage List and recommended the ICOMOS mission evaluation report to be transmitted to the State Party.

The Collegiate Church, Castle, and old town of Quedlinburg	535rev	Germany	C(iv)
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Völklingen Ironworks	687	Germany	C(ii)(iv)
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Vicenza	712	Italy	C(i)(ii)
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The Bureau recommended the inscription of this property on the World Heritage List and that the ICCROM/ICOMOS mission evaluation report be transmitted to the State Party. Moreover, it was suggested to change the name of the property by adding the words "The City of Palladio".

Historic Monu- ments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji and Otsu Cities)	688	Japan	C(ii)(iv)
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The City of Luxemburg: its old quarters and fortifications	699	Luxemburg	C(iv)
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The Church of the Ascension, Kolomenskoye	634rev.	Russian Federation	C(ii)
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The Rock Carvings in Tanum	557rev.	Sweden	C(i)(iii) (iv)
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B.2. Extensions

Surroundings of the Mosque of Cordoba (extension of the Mosque of Cordoba)	331bis	Spain	C(i)(ii) (iii)(iv)
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The Bureau recommended that the nomination of the surroundings of the Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba be considered as an extension of the existing World Heritage site of the Mosque of Cordoba. The Bureau endorsed the suggestion made by the Delegate of Spain to adopt the name "The Historic Centre of Cordoba".

Historic Centre of Granada (extension of the Alhambra and the Generalife, Granada, to include the Albayzin quarter)	314bis	Spain	C(i)(iii) (iv)
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The Bureau endorsed the suggestion made by the Delegate of Spain to adopt the following name: **Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzin, Grenada.**

B.3 Properties which the Bureau (July 1994) did not recommend for inscription on the World Heritage List

The Monastery Church of the Ascension of the Virgin Mary at Kladruby	691	Czech Republic
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The Cathedral of St. Elizabeth, the Chapel of St. Michael and Urban's Tower, Kosice	681	Slovak Republic
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B.4 Nominations referred back by the Bureau in July 1994, re-examined by the Bureau at its December 1994 session and presented to the eighteenth session of the Committee

The Temple of Confucius, the Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu	704	China	C(i)(iv)(vi)
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ICOMOS informed the Bureau that additional information on the buffer zone had been provided by the Chinese authorities as requested by the Bureau at its eighteenth session in July 1994. Having studied the information, ICOMOS recommended inscription of this property under criteria (i), (iv) and (vi).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (i), (iv) and (vi).

The ancient building complex in the Wudang Mountains	705	China	C(i)(ii)(vi)
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ICOMOS informed the Bureau that it had positively evaluated the map and the conservation plan that had been provided by the Chinese authorities as requested by the eighteenth session of the Bureau. ICOMOS recommended inscription of this property under criteria C(i)(ii)(vi).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (i), (ii) and (vi).

The Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelena Hora	690	Czech Republic	C(i)(iv)
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ICOMOS informed the Bureau that the State Party, as requested by the Bureau at its eighteenth session, had provided additional information concerning the effect of the new legislation on the protection of ecclesiastical monuments and on the on-going restoration project. This information was positively evaluated and ICOMOS recommended, therefore, the inscription of this property under criteria (i) and (iv).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (i) and (iv).

The Lines and Geoglyphs of Nasca and Pampas de Jumana	700	Peru	C(i)(iii)(iv)
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ICOMOS informed the Bureau that, following the request of the Bureau at its eighteenth session, a new map had been submitted by the State Party defining the boundaries of the property along natural and geographical features. ICOMOS recommended the inscription of this property under criteria (i), (iii) and (iv).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (i), (iii) and (iv). The Bureau also recommended the Committee to urge the authorities to reinforce the protection and management of the vast area of this property.

The earliest 16th Century Monasteries on the slopes of Popocatepetl	702	Mexico	C(ii)(iv)
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ICOMOS informed the Bureau that it had received the requested information on the boundaries and the buffer zones for each of

the nominated monasteries. It informed the Bureau also that churches in Mexico are state property and that they are under the supervision of the National Institute for Anthropology and History (INAH). The churches are, furthermore, all still being used for their original functions which ensures the proper use and management of the structures. ICOMOS, therefore, considered that management and conservation arrangements were adequate and recommended the inscription of the monasteries under criteria (ii) and (iv).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (ii) and (iv).

B.5 Earlier referred or deferred nominations, re-examined by the Bureau at its December 1994 session and presented to the eighteenth session of the Committee

Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park (renomination of Uluru National Park under cultural criteria)	447rev	Australia	N (ii)(iii) C (v)(vi)
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The Bureau recalled that this property was originally nominated as a mixed site and was inscribed in 1987 under natural criteria N(ii)(iii) and that it had been re-nominated as a cultural landscape for inscription under the revised cultural criteria.

ICOMOS recommended inscription under cultural criteria (v) and (vi) as it considered the property to be one of the most ancient managed landscapes in the world and an outstanding illustration of successful human adaptation over many millennia to the exigencies of a hostile environment; and forming an integral part of the traditional belief system of one of the oldest human societies in the world.

After considerable discussion on the interpretation and application of the criteria for cultural landscapes without any monumental component, the Bureau recommended that the Committee inscribe this property, in addition to the inscription as a natural World Heritage site, under cultural criteria (v) and (vi).

Following the discussion, the Bureau requested the Secretariat to publish, e.g. in the World Heritage Newsletter, the cases where cultural landscape criteria have been applied, so that their interpretation and application be diffused among the States Parties.

**Old City of
Dubrovnik
(extension)**

95bis

Croatia

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that it had positively evaluated the proposed extension of this World Heritage site to include the island of Lokrum and areas and fortresses at the east and the west of the walled city. ICOMOS also recommended positively on the proposed buffer zone for the area on the slopes of the hills above the town.

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee extend the actual World Heritage site as proposed by the State Party.

Petäjävesi Old Church

584

Finland C (iv)

The Bureau recalled that the Committee at its fifteenth session in December 1991 deferred this nomination and requested a more exhaustive study on the universal value of this monument. ICOMOS informed the Bureau that this study had been undertaken and that it concluded that the church is "the best preserved of Finland's churches built in the crucifix tradition and is a worthy representative for the type ... It deserves a place on the World Heritage List where, together with Urnes stave-church [Norway], it will serve to represent the height of wooden church architecture in Scandinavia."

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criterion (iv).

**Vilnius Historic
Centre**

541

Lithuania C (ii)(iv)

The Bureau recalled that the Historic Centre of Vilnius was nominated by the USSR and examined by the Bureau at its fourteenth session. The Bureau referred this nomination back requesting additional information on the town planning schemes which existed in the immediate vicinity of the historic centre. After Lithuania became an independent state it signed the World Heritage Convention in 1992. The Lithuanian authorities then renewed the process of nomination and provided the additional information requested.

ICOMOS informed the Bureau that it considered the protective legislation for the nominated site and a wide area surrounding it adequate but that the only reservation it had was that the private owners do not have the obligation to maintain and restore their properties.

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (ii) and (iv).

Skogskyrkogården**588Rev.****Sweden****C (i)(ii)**

The Bureau at its seventeenth session deferred this nomination until a comparative study on cemeteries and a study on XXth century architecture be undertaken by ICOMOS. Furthermore, the Bureau considered at that time that this property should also be evaluated as a cultural landscape. ICOMOS informed the Bureau that, as a result of a colloquium on cemeteries and consultations with expert groups, it had concluded that the cemetery of Skogskyrkogården is the most influential and best preserved of the 'forest cemeteries' and that it is an outstanding example of designed cultural landscape. ICOMOS, therefore, recommended inscription of this property under criteria (i) and (ii).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (i) and (ii).

City of Safranbolu**614****Turkey****C (ii)(iv)(v)**

The Committee at its sixteenth session deferred this nomination until information on the boundaries of the site was provided. ICOMOS informed the Bureau that this information had been provided and that it considered the proposed boundaries to be adequate. It also made reference to the adequate protection and management of the nominated site and recommended inscription under criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).

The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the property under criteria (ii), (iv) and (v).