

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment

Project Number: 43253-026
June 2018

India: Karnataka Integrated and Sustainable Water Resources Management Investment Program – Project 2 Vijayanagara Channels

Annex 1 to 2

Prepared by the Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited for the State Government of Karnataka and the Asian Development Bank.

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Annexure 1

**HAMPI WORLD HERITAGE
AREA ISSUES**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಹವಿಪಪ್ರನಿಪ್ರಾ/ಹೊ/103/2017-18/29

ದಿನಾಂಕ:06-04-2018

-: ಅನುಮತಿ ಪತ್ರ :-

ವಿಷಯ:- ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಆಧುನೀಕರಣ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

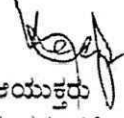
- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:-
1. ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ನೀರಾವರಿ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:1, ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಜಲಾಶಯ ನಿಧಾನ, ಮುನಿರಾಬಾದ್ ಇವರ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಕಾನಿಅ/ಕನೀನಿ/ಸಂ.1 ತುಂಜವಿ/ ಫಾಫಾ-4/2017-18 ದಿನಾಂಕ:11-12-2017.
 2. ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ತನಿಖಾ ವರದಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:19-12-2017

ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 400 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರದ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳಾದ 1) ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಕಾಲುವೆ 2) ರಾಯ ಕಾಲುವೆ 3) ಕಾಳಘಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲುವೆ 4) ತುರ್ತು ಕಾಲುವೆ ಮತ್ತು 5) ಅನೇಗುಂದಿ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ನವೀಕರಿಸಲು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸದರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ:19-12-2017ರ ಜಂಟಿ ಸ್ಥಳ ತನಿಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಜಂಟಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸದರಿ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳು ಕೋರ್‌ಜೋನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಷರತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವೃತ್ತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರು ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:77/COMM/HWHAMA/2013-M-10215 ದಿನಾಂಕ:23-01-2013ರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿಸಿದ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- 1) No damage will be caused to the sculptures/inscriptions located immediately on either side of the channel.
- 2) Any new evidences of architecture/sculptures while clearing the embankment for repairs found should be reported to the local officers of Archaeological Survey of India stationed at Kamalapura.
- 3) The already existing Vijayanagara period pitching be restored as per the original and reset to the required alignment in lime mortar and concrete.
- 4) The flooring of the channel if found not interfering with the work should be retained. As such, documented and supported to the local office.

- 5) Fresh veneering of the exposed embankment should be carried out in lines of the Vijayanagara period pitching in lime mortar for arresting the seepage of the channel.
- 6) The usage of cement concrete flooring may be allowed with a rider that the flooring of the Vijayanagara times are not disturbed.
- 7) The entire work in these canals running through the core zone should be carried out in presence of the local officers and their guidance.
- 8) For any further clarifications Site Manager, Archaeological Survey of India can be approached.



ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ಹಂಪಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಪರಂಪರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
ನಿರ್ವಹಣಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು,
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ನೀರಾವರಿ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ,
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:1, ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಜಲಾಶಯ ವಿಭಾಗ,
ಮುನಿರಾಬಾದ್.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:-

- 1) ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಉಪ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಹಂಪಿ ಮಿನಿ ಸರ್ಕಲ್, ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.
- 2) ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಂಪರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕಮಲಾಪುರ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.



प्रतनकीर्तिमपावृणु

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Bangalore Circle, Bangalore

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕ ಪುರಾತನಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತನ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಂಡಲ

भारत सरकार
संस्कृति विभाग
अधीक्षक पुरातनशिल्पि कार्यालय
भारतीय पुरातन मंत्रालय
बेगलूर मंडल

Government of India
Department of Culture
Office of the Superintending Archaeologist
Archaeological Survey of India
Bangalore Circle



F. No. 77/COMM/HWHAMA/2013-M - 10216

Dated: 23.01.2013

To
The Principal Secretary,
Kannada Culture &
Information Department
Vikasa Soudha
Bangalore - 560001.

Sub: Restoration of Vijayanagara Channels in Tungabhadra Project - reg.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 77/COMM/HWHAMA/2010-M-9288 dated 20.12.2012, Archaeological Survey of India hereby bring your kind notice that the Tungabhadra Dam Authorities have sought permission for the repairs / up gradation of the following listed channels in the Core Zone of World Heritage Site as detailed below.

Name of the channel	Length of channel (km)
	Core Zone
Anegundi	8.95
Raya	1.23
Basava	--
Kalagatta	0.55
Turta	8.57

In this regard Archaeological Survey of India has observed that some of these channels have.

- Dressed stone pitching of the Vijayanagara times.
- At places, have cut channels in the parent rock formation in their present orientation.

At some places the rock formation has been used for carving boulders, sculptures and inscriptions.

There are also stone flooring for the bed of the channel.

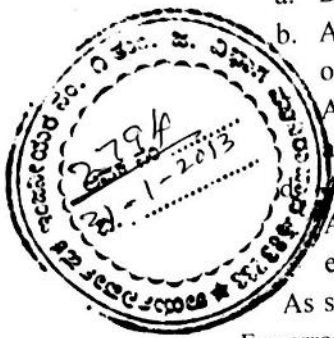
At places it has been found that they have not veneered or have pitched the embankment of the channel.

As such the above characters of the channel has to be maintained as far as possible.

For arresting seepage of water and strengthening of the channel Archaeological Survey of India desires that necessary repairs of the channels can be carried out / taken up necessary modernization / repairs to the channels by Executive Engineer, No.1 Tungabhadra Dam Division, Munirabad under the following conditions as detailed below.

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಸದನ, 5ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 'ಎಫ್' ವಿಂಗ್, ಕೊರಮಂಗಲಾ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 034
ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಸದನ, ಪಾँच वॉ तल, 'एफ' विंग, कोरमंगला, बेंगलूर - 560 034
Kendriya Sadana, 5th Floor, F Wing, Koramangala, Bangalore - 560 034

ಮುರಬಾದ್ / ದುರಭಾಷ / Telephone : 2553 7734, 2553 7348
ಕ್ರಮಶಃ / ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ / Fax : 25522531 website: www.as.bangalurucircle.org
ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ / ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ / E-mail : circleban.asi@gmail.com





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
Bangalore Circle, Bangalore

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ
ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ವಲಯ

ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ವಿಭಾಗ
ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಭಾರತೀಯ ಪುರಾತತ್ವ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ
ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮಂಡಲ

Government of India
Department of Culture
Office of the Superintending Archaeologist
Archaeological Survey of India
Bangalore Circle



F.No.77/COMM/HWHAMA/2010-M - 9285

Date: 20.12.2012

To
The Secretary, Kannada,
Culture and Information Deptt.
Vikasa Soudha,
Bangalore - 01.

Sub:- Modernization of Vijayanagar channels in Tungabhadra Project.

Sir,

With the reference to the above cited subject, it is understood that the Tungabhadra dam authorities have proposed total modernization of 16 canals of Vijayanagar times. While Raya, Kalagatta and Turta canals are located on the right bank of Tungabhadra, the Anecondi canal is on the left bank.

In addition to the modernization of the canals with cement concrete lining (CCL) renovation of bridges and repairs to sluices (Distribution of Canal Sluices) and remodeling the dam of vijayanagar period units which are in greatly deteriorated condition and have profuse leakage for which RCC skip wall is suggested as a remedial measure to arrest seepage losses by using Anchor Rods. Further they have assured that no explosives of either low or high intensity will be used.

In the light of the above the ASI here by requested you to kindly look into this matter and direct the dam authorities to take up necessary repairs /renovation of the **Raya, Kalagatta and Turta** canals in the buffer and peripheral zone as shown below with the approval of the Competent Authority / National Monuments Authority, New Delhi.

Name of the channel	Length of channel (km)	
	Buffer Zone	Peripheral Zone
Anecondi	3.43	0.63
Raya	8.70	5.50
Basava	--	8.44
Kalagatta	0.44	2.70
Turta	1.47	6.97

However, the Dam Authorities may obtain requisite permission for the repairs for the above canals running through the core zone as detailed below only after the work in the Buffer and Peripheral zones are completed to satisfaction of the Competent Authority.

Name of the channel	Length of channel (km)
	Core Zone
Anecondi	8.95
Raya	1.23
Basava	--
Kalagatta	0.55
Turta	8.57

It is not out of place to mention that the team of ASI and Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Karnataka would revisit the site by the end of December 2012 and 1st week of January, 2013 for architectural study of canals.

The permission at present may please be restricted to the length of canals running in the buffer and peripheral zone only.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

For Superintending Archaeologist.

ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಸದನ, 5ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 'ಎಫ್' ವಿಂಗ್, ಕೋರಮಂಗಲ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 034
ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ ಸದನ, 5ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 'ಎಫ್' ವಿಂಗ್, ಕೋರಮಂಗಲ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 034
Kendriya Sadana, 5th Floor, 'F' Wing, Koramangala, Bangalore - 560 034

ದೂರವಾಣಿ / ದೂರವಾಣಿ / Telephone : 2553 7734, 2553 7348
ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ / ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ / Fax : 25522531 website : www.asibengaluru.org
ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ / ಇ-ಮೇಲ್ / E-mail : circleban.asi@gmail.com

Copy to:

1. The Executive Engineer, No.1 Tungabhadra Dam Division, Munirabad for information.
2. The Commissioner, HWHAMA, Hospet for kind information.
3. Site Manager, World Heritage Site, Archaeological Survey of India for kind information and further necessary action.
4. Senior Conservation Assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, Kamalapur for information and further necessary action.

For Superintending Archaeologist

20/12/22

KARNATAKA ACT NO. 18 OF 2003
THE HAMPI WORLD HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY ACT, 2002

Arrangement of Sections

Sections:

1. Short title and commencement
2. Definitions
3. Constitution and Incorporation of the Authority
4. Meetings of the Authority
5. Authority Security Force
6. State Level Advisory Committee
7. Appointment of the Commissioner
8. Duties of the Commissioner
9. Appointment of the Planning Officer
10. Appointment of Accounts Officer etc
11. Functions of the Authority
12. Special powers of the Chairperson
13. Power to delegate
14. No other authority or person to undertake development without permission of the Authority
15. Power of entry
16. Levy of Fee
17. Authority fund
18. Budget
19. Annual report
20. Subventions and loans to the Authority

21. Power of Authority to borrow
22. Accounts and audit
23. Directions by the Authority
24. Penalty for breach of the provisions of the Act
25. Offences by companies
26. Sanction of Prosecution
27. Authority may compromise claims by or against it
28. Fines realised to be credited to the Fund
29. Members and officers to be public servants
30. Protection of action taken in good faith
31. Control by the State Government etc
32. Act to over-ride other laws
33. Power to make rules
34. Regulations
35. Removal of difficulties
36. Amendment of Karnataka Town and Country Planning act, 1961
37. Application of (Karnataka Act 32 of 1974) to Authority Premises

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

It is considered necessary to provide for, conservation of the cultural heritage of Hampi with all its archeological remain and natural environs, to ensure sustainable development of Hampi World Heritage Area and to constitute Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority to,-

- (i) prevent uncontrolled development of the heritage area and commercial exploitation of the area;
- (ii) cause carrying out of the works as are contemplated in the development plan;
- (iii) co-ordinate the activities of the local authorities the Urban Development Authorities constituted under the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987, Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board, the Slum Clearance Board, KPTCL, KIADB, KSRTC and such other bodies as are connected with development activities in the Heritage area;
- (iv) take appropriate action to protect the public property within the heritage area;
- (v) promote understanding of and to encourage proper research into the Archeological, historical and environmental values of Hampi World heritage site;

and for the constitution of the Authority Fund, and for matters incidental thereto.

It is also considered necessary consequentially to amend the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 and the Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of un-authorised occupants) Act, 1974.

Hence the Bill.

[L.C. Bill No. 9 of 2002]

(Entries 5 and 32 of List-II and 20 and 40 of List-III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India)

KARNATAKA ACT NO. 18 OF 2003

(First published in the Karnataka Gazette Extra-ordinary on the sixteenth day of April, 2003)

**THE HAMPI WORLD HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY ACT, 2002**

(Received the assent of the Governor on ninth day of April, 2003)

An Act to provide for conservation of the cultural heritage of Hampi with all its archeological remains and natural environs; to preserve its cultural identity and to ensure sustainable development of the Hampi World Heritage Area, in the State of Karnataka and to constitute Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for,-

- (a) the conservation of the Cultural Heritage and natural environs of Hampi and its surroundings;
- (b) the preservation of the historical and cultural identity of Hampi as a World Heritage Centre;
- (c) preventing uncontrolled development and commercial exploitation of the area;
- (d) sustained development of the area which is conducive to the above objectives, and
- (e) for matters incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the fifty third year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER-1

Preliminary

1.Short title and commencement.- (1) This Act may be called the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2002.

(Published in the Karnataka Gazette Part IV-A Extra Ordinary No. 1065 dated 6-9-2003 in Notification No. ÉâªÀâµÖÈ 8 µÖÉâ}â 2003)

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act.

2.Definitions.- (1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Advisory Committee" means the State Level Advisory Committee constituted under section 6;
- (b) "Amenity" includes roads, bridges, streets, transport, lighting, water and electricity supply sewerage, drainage, public works, open spaces recreational grounds, parks and other conveniences, services or utilities;
- (c) "Appointed day" means the day appointed for bringing into force any or all the provisions of the Act;
- (d) "Authority" means the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority established under section 3;
- (e) "Buffer Zone" means the area specified in Part-B of the Schedule;
- (f) "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Authority;
- (g) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Authority appointed under section 7;
- (h) "Core Area Zone" means the area specified Part-A of the schedule;
- (i) "Cultural Heritage" means and includes Sri Virupaksheswara Temple, Krishna Temple, Achutaraya Temple, Vittala Temple, Hazararama Temple, monolithic sculptures of Ganesh, Ugranarasimha and Veerabhadra and the Jain Temples, Mohammadan tombs, mosques and other monuments that are being conserved by the

Archeological Survey of India and the State Archaeology Department;

- (j) “Development” with its grammatical variations means the carrying out of building, engineering or other operations in or over or under any land or the making of any material change in any building or land or in the use of any building, or land and includes redevelopment and forming of layouts and sub-division of any land including amenities;
- (k) “Fund” means the fund of the Authority;
- (l) “Heritage Area” means the whole of the area comprising the Core Area Zone, Buffer Zone and Peripheral Zones, but excluding the area referred to as protected area under the Ancient Monuments and Historical sites and Remains Act, 1958 (Central Act 24 of 1958);
- (m) “Local Authority” means a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Grama Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, town Panchayat and a local authority is a “local authority” concerned, if any land within its local limits fall in the area of a plan prepared or to be prepared under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963);
- (n) “Land” includes benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;
- (o) “Natural Environs” includes the rivers, river beds, rocks, water sources, wild life and vegetation located in the Heritage Area;
- (p) “Peripheral Zone” means the area specified in Part-C of the Schedule;
- (q) “Schedule” means Schedule appended to this Act.

(2) Other words and expressions used but not defined in the Act shall have meanings respectively assigned to them in the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963).

CHAPTER-II

HAMPI WORLD HERITAGE AREA MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

3. Constitution and Incorporation of the Authority.-

(1) As soon as may be after the appointed day there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, an Authority to be called the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority.

(2) The Authority shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid having perpetual succession and common seal with power subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire hold and dispose of property both movable and immovable and to contract and shall by the said name sue or be sued.

(3) The Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:-

- (a) the Deputy Commissioner,
Bellary District - Chairperson
- (b) The Deputy Commissioner
Koppal District - Vice Chairperson
- (c) The Director of Archaeology and Museums.
- (d) The Director of Town Planning, Bangalore.
- (e) The Director of Tourism, Bangalore.
- (f) Superintendent of Police, Bellary.
- (g) Superintendent of Police, Koppal.
- (h) The Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle, Bangalore.

- (i) The Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Dharwad Circle, Dharwad.
 - (j) The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Bellary.
 - (k) The Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Koppal.
 - (l) The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bellary.
 - (m) The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Koppal.
 - (n) The Commissioner, Hospet Urban Development Authority, Hospet.
 - (o) The Superintendent Engineer, Bellary Circle, Bellary.
 - (p) The Deputy Environment Officer, Bellary.
 - (q) The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Munirabad.
 - (r) Head of the Department of Archaeology, Kannada University, Hampi.
 - (s) The Executive Officer, Sri Virupakshewara Temple and other allied temples, Hampi.
 - (t) The Commissioner of the Authority - Member Secretary
- (4) The Headquarters of the Authority shall be at Hospet.

4. Meetings of the Authority.- (1) The meetings of the Authority shall be convened by the Chairperson or the Commissioner with the express approval of the chairperson and it shall ordinarily meet at least once in three months at such place within the jurisdiction of the Authority or at the Headquarters of the Authority and at such time as the Chairperson may decide.

(2) The Authority shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings (including quorum at meetings) as may be specified by regulations.

(3) the Chairperson or, if for any reason he is unable to attend any meeting, the Vice-Chairperson or if for any reason he is also unable to attend the meeting, any other member chosen by the members present at the meeting, shall preside at the meeting of the Authority;

(4) All questions which come up before any meeting of the Authority shall be decided by majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairperson or in his absence the person presiding, shall have and exercise a second or casting vote.

(5) A member shall not, at any meeting of the Authority or a committee thereof, take part in the discussion of or vote on any matter in which he has directly or indirectly by himself or his partner, any share or interest.

5. Authority Security Force.- (1) There shall be constituted and maintained a force to be called the Authority Security Force,-

- (i) for the better protection and security of the public property within the heritage area including prevention of encroachments and removal thereof;
- (ii) for aiding the officers of the Authority in the detection and investigation of any matter relating to leakage of revenue or any amount payable to the Authority;
- (iii) for effective communication and obtaining of any information regarding any design to commit or the commission of any offence by any person under this Act or the Karnataka Town and

Country Planning Act, 1961 or any rule, or regulation or order made under them;

- (iv) to exercise such other powers and discharge such other functions as may be prescribed

(2) The Authority Security Force shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members as may be determined by the Authority and shall be provided by the State Government.

(3) The Chairperson shall exercise powers of superintendence and control over the Authority Security Force.

6. State Level Advisory Committee.- (1) There shall be a State Level Advisory Committee consisting of the following members, namely:-

- (a) The Minister in charge of Bellary District - Chairperson.
- (b) The Minister in charge of Kannada and Culture - co-chairperson.
- (c) The Minister in charge of Tourism.
- (d) Members of the Parliament and the State Legislature representing the part or whole of heritage area whose constituency lie within the jurisdiction of the Authority.
- (e) The Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka.
- (f) The Secretary to Government, in charge of Kannada and Culture Department - Member Secretary
- (g) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India or his nominee.
- (h) The Secretary to Government, in charge of Finance Department.

- (i) The Secretary to Government in-charge of Tourism.
 - (j) Chairperson of the Authority.
 - (k) The Director of Town Planning, Government of Karnataka.
- (2) The Advisory Committee may co-opt three persons who are experts in the field of Heritage, Archaeology, Tourism or Environment as members.
- (3) The Advisory Committee may if it deems necessary invite any person who is an expert in the field of Heritage, archaeology, Tourism or Environment.
- (4) The Advisory Committee shall co-ordinate and monitor the activities of the Authority and advise the Authority on all matters concerning the conservation of the Cultural Heritage and the Natural Environs within the Heritage Area.
- (5) The Advisory Committee shall meet at least once in six months at such place and at such time and shall adopt such procedure as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER-III

Officers of the Authority and their duties

7. Appointment of the Commissioner.- The State Government shall appoint, an officer of the State Civil Service or any person working in the University or any local or other authority who is familiar with the historical and cultural development to be the Commissioner of the Authority.

8. Duties of the Commissioner.- (1) The Commissioner shall be the Chief Executive and Administrative Officer of the Authority.

(2) The Commissioner shall in addition to performing such functions as are conferred on him by or under this Act or under any law for the time being in force,-

- (a) be the Chief Executive of the Authority;
- (b) be responsible for all budgetary planning, enforcement and supervisory functions of the Authority;
- (c) furnish to the Authority all the information relating to the administration and accounts of the Authority as well as other matters whenever called upon by the Authority to do so;
- (d) prepare and submit the Annual Reports and audited accounts of the Authority for its approval within three months of the close of every financial year and thereafter submit copies of the same to the Authority and the State Government;
- (e) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

9. Appointment of the Planning Officer.- (1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the Town Planning Department not below the rank of an Assistant Director of Town planning, to be the Planning Officer.

(2) The Planning Officer shall report to the Commissioner, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

10. Appointment of Accounts Officer etc.- (1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the State Accounts Service, not below the rank of a Group A (Junior Scale) Officer to be the Accounts Officer of the Authority.

(2) The Accounts Officer shall report to the Commissioner and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed.

(3) The State Government shall provide such other officers and staff as may be necessary to the Authority. The conditions of service and the powers and duties of officers and staff of the Authority shall be such as may be determined by regulations.

(4) The Administrative expenses, salary and allowances of the officers and staff of the Authority shall be defrayed out of the fund of the Authority.

CHAPTER-IV

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY

11. Functions of the Authority.- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder the functions of the Authority shall be,-

- (i) to carry out a survey of the Heritage Area and prepare reports on the surveys so carried out;
- (ii) to prepare development plan of the Heritage area;
- (iii) to cause to be carried out such works as are contemplated in the development plan;
- (iv) to formulate as many schemes as are necessary for implementing the development plan of the Heritage Area;
- (v) to secure and co-ordinate execution of the development plan, town planning schemes and the development of the Heritage Area in accordance with the said plan and schemes;
- (vi) to raise finance for any project or scheme for the development of the Heritage Area and to extend assistance to the local authorities in the Region for the execution of such project or scheme;
- (vii) to do such other acts and things as may be entrusted by the State Government or as may be necessary for or incidental or conducive to, any matters which are necessary for furtherance of the objects for which the Authority is constituted;

(viii) to entrust to any local authority or other agency the work of execution of any development plan or town planning scheme or development of the Heritage area;

(ix) to co-ordinate the activities of the local authorities and the Urban Development authority, if any, constituted under the Karnataka Urban Development Authorities Act, 1987 exercising jurisdiction within the limits of the Heritage Area and the Karnataka Urban water Supply and Sewerage Board, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and such other bodies as are connected with developmental activities in the Heritage Area;

(x) to supervise and review the progress of expenditure incurred under the plan and performance of various development departments and local authorities with reference to the plan;

(xi) to take action to protect the public property within the heritage area;

(xii) to raise local, regional, national and international awareness about the significance of the Hampi World Heritage Site;

(xiii) to promote and encourage proper research to understand the archaeological, historical and environmental values of the Hampi World Heritage Site;

(xiv) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

12. Special powers of the Chairperson.- The Chairperson shall have special powers to act on his own and direct measures for effective realisation of the object in cases of urgency where there is no sufficient time to convene a meeting of the Authority, but he shall place the subject before

the Authority at its immediate next meeting and seek ratification.

13. Power to delegate.- The Authority may, by notification, direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act except the power to make regulation may also be exercised by the Chairperson or such officer of the Authority as may be specified in the notification subject to such restrictions and conditions as may be specified therein.

14. No other authority or person to undertake development without permission of the Authority.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, except with the previous permission of the Authority, no other authority or person shall undertake any development within the Heritage Area, of the types as the Authority may from time to time specify by notification published in the Official Gazette.

(2) No local authority shall grant permission for any development referred to in sub-section (1), within the Heritage Area, unless the Authority has granted permission for such development.

(3) Any authority or person desiring to undertake development referred to in sub-section (1) shall apply in writing to the Authority for permission to undertake such development.

(4) The Authority may, after making such inquiry as it deems necessary grant such permission without or with such conditions, as it may deem fit, to impose or refuse to grant such permission.

(5) Any authority or person aggrieved by the decision of the Authority under sub-section (4) may, within thirty days from the date of the decision appeal against such decision to the State Government, whose decision thereon shall be final:

Provided that, where the aggrieved authority submitting such appeal is under the administrative control of the Central

Government, the appeal shall be decided by the State Government, after consultation with the Central Government.

(6) In case any person or authority does anything contrary to the decision given under sub-section (4) as modified in sub-section (5), the Authority shall have power to pull down, demolish or remove any development under taken contrary to such decision and recover the cost of such pulling down, demolition or removal from the person or authority concerned.

15. Power of entry.- The Authority may authorise any person to enter into or upon any land or building with or without assistants of workmen for the purposes of,-

- (a) making any enquiry, inspection, measurement or survey or taking levels for such land or building;
- (b) examining works under construction and ascertaining the course of sewers and drains;
- (c) digging or boring into the sub-soil;
- (d) setting out boundaries and intended lines of work;
- (e) making such levels, boundaries and lines by placing marks and cutting trenches;
- (f) ascertaining whether any land is being or has been developed in contravention of any plan or in contravention of any conditions subject to which such permission has been granted; or
- (g) doing any other thing necessary for the efficient administration of this Act.

Provided that,-

- (i) no such entry shall be made except between the hours of sunrise and sunset and without giving reasonable notice to the occupier, or if there be no occupier, to the owner of the land or building;

(ii) sufficient opportunity shall in every instance be given to enable women or children, if any, to withdraw from such land or building;

(iii) due regard shall always be had, so far as may be, compatible with the exigencies of the purpose for which the entry is made, to the social and religious usage of the occupants of the land or building entered.

16. Levy of Fee.- (1) It shall be lawful for the Authority to levy, at such rate as may, by regulations be specified, a fee for grant of permission under section 14.

(2) All fee realised under this Act shall be credited to the Authority fund.

17. Authority fund.- (1) The Authority shall have a fund to be called the Authority Fund which shall be operated by such officers as may be authorised by the Authority.

(2) The Authority may accept grants, subventions, contributions, donations and gifts from the Central Government, the State Government, a local authority, any International organisation or any individual or body, whether incorporated or not, for all or any of the purposes of this Act.

(3) The State Government shall, every year, make a grant to the Authority of a sum equivalent to the administrative expenses of the Authority till the Authority is able to meet its administrative expenses out of its own resources.

(4) All moneys received by or on behalf of the Authority by virtue of this Act, and all interests, profits, and other moneys accruing to or borrowed by the Authority, shall be credited to the Fund.

(5) Except as otherwise directed by the State Government, all moneys and receipts specified in the foregoing provisions and forming part of the Fund shall be deposited in any Scheduled Bank as defined in the Reserve

Bank of India Act, 1934 or invested in such securities, as may be approved by the State Government.

(6) The Fund and all other assets vesting in the Authority shall be held and applied by it, subject to the provisions of and for the purposes of this Act.

18. Budget.- The Authority shall prepare, every year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual budget estimate in respect of the next financial year showing the estimated receipts and disbursements of the Authority and shall submit a copy thereof to the State Government.

19. Annual report.- The Authority shall, after the end of each year prepare in such form and before such date as may be prescribed, a report of its activities during such year and submit to the State Government and the State Government shall cause a copy of such report to be laid before both Houses of the State Legislature.

20. Subventions and loans to the Authority.- (1) The State Government may, from time to time, make subventions to the Authority for the purposes of this Act on such terms and conditions as the State Government may determine.

(2) the State Government may, from time to time advance loans to the Authority on such terms and conditions; not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the State Government may determine.

21. Power of Authority to borrow.- The Authority may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the State Government and subject to the provisions of this Act, and to such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf, borrow any sum required for the purposes of this Act.

22. Accounts and audit.- (1) The Authority shall cause to be maintained proper books of accounts and such other books as the rules made under this Act may require and shall

prepare in accordance with such rules an annual statement of accounts.

(2) The Authority shall cause its accounts to be audited annually by such persons as the State Government may direct.

(3) As soon as the accounts of the Authority have been audited, the Authority shall send a copy thereof together with a copy of the report of the auditor thereon to the State Government and shall cause the accounts to be published in the prescribed manner and place copies thereof for sale at a reasonable price.

(4) The Authority shall comply with such directions as the State Government may, after perusal of the report of the auditor, think fit to issue.

CHAPTER – V

Miscellaneous

23. Directions by the Authority.- (1) The Authority may, in order to carry out the development plans and schemes formulated under section 11 or any town planning scheme issue directions to any local Authority, Urban development Authority concerned, Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation and such other bodies as are connected with developmental activities in the Heritage Area.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such direction shall be complied with by the body to whom it is issued. On failure, it shall be competent for the Authority to take necessary action to carry out the directions issued under sub-section (1) and recover expenses, if any, incurred therefor from the body concerned.

24. Penalty for breach of the provisions of the Act.- Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, regulation, or bye-law or scheme made or sanctioned

thereunder shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both and in the case of continuing contravention, with additional imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both for each day after the first during which the contravention continues.

25. Offences by companies.- (1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of and responsible to the company for the conduct of its business as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation: For the purpose of this section-

(a) "company" means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director" in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

26. Sanction of Prosecution.- No prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Authority or any officer of the Authority authorised by it in this behalf.

27. Authority may compromise claims by or against it.- The Authority may compound or compromise any claim or demand arising out of any contract entered into by it under this Act or any action or suit instituted by or against it for such sum of money or other compensation as it shall deem sufficient:

Provided that no such claim or demand exceeding fifty thousand rupees shall be compounded or compromised except with the previous approval of the State Government.

28. Fines realised to be credited to the Fund.- All fines realised in connection with prosecutions under this Act shall be credited to the Authority Fund.

29. Members and officers to be public servants.- Every member, every officer and other employee of the Authority shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

30. Protection of action taken in good faith.- No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder.

31. Control by the State Government etc.- (1) The State Government may give such directions to the Authority as in its opinion are necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The Authority shall carry out such directions as may be issued from time to time by the State Government for the efficient administration of this Act and it shall be the duty of the Authority to comply with such directions.

(2) The Authority shall furnish to the State Government such reports, and other information as the State Government may from time to time require.

(3) If in, or in connection with, the exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by the Authority under this Act, any dispute arises between the Authority, and a Local Authority, the decision of the State Government on such dispute shall be final.

32. Act to over-ride other laws.- The Provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force.

33. Power to make rules.- (1) The State Government may, by notification, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or to be of no effect as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything done under that rule.

34. Regulations.- The Authority may, by notification and with previous sanction of the State Government, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder for enabling it to perform its functions under this Act. Regulations may be made in respect of any matter which is required to be or may, in the opinion of the Authority be provided by regulations.

35. Removal of difficulties.- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may by order published in the Official Gazette, as the occasion may require do anything which appears to it to be necessary to remove the difficulty.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall as soon as may be after it is published, be laid before both Houses of the State Legislature and shall, subject to any modification which the State Legislature may make, have effect as if enacted in this Act.

36. Amendment of Karnataka Town and Country Planning act, 1961.- In the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1963),-

(1) in section 2, in clause (7), after item (ia) of sub-clause (a), the following item shall be inserted, namely:-

“(ib) the heritage area as defined in the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2002 (hereinafter referred to as heritage area) the Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority constituted, under that Act.”

(2) in section 4A, in sub-section (1), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided further that in the case of the heritage area, the local planning area declared under this sub-section shall be co-terminus with the heritage area.”

(3) in section 12, in sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in this Act in the case of the local planning area comprising the heritage area the outline development plan shall also contain the particulars specified in clauses (a) to (g) of sub-section (1) of section 21 and the plan so prepared shall for the purpose of this Act be deemed to be the comprehensive development plan in respect of the heritage area and sections 19 to 23 shall

not apply for preparation of such deemed comprehensive development plan.”

(4) after section 81 D the following shall be inserted, namely:-

“81E. Consequences of constitution of Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority.- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act with effect from the date Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority is constituted under Hampi World Heritage Area Management Authority Act, 2002 such authority shall be the local planning authority for the local planning area comprising the heritage area and it shall exercise the powers, discharge the functions and perform the duties under this Act as if it were a local planning authority constituted for the heritage area.”

37. Application of (Karnataka Act 32 of 1974) to Authority Premises.- (1) The State Government, may by notification provide from such date as may be specified in such notification that the Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1974 shall apply to premises belonging to, vesting in, or leased by, the Authority as that Act applies in relation to public premises but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2).

(2) On a notification being issued under sub-section (1), the aforesaid Act, and the rules made thereunder shall apply to the premises of the Authority with the following modifications, that is to say,-

- (a) the State Government may appoint any officer of the State Government or the Authority as it thinks fit, to be the competent officer for the purposes of the aforesaid Act;
- (b) references to “public premises” in that Act and those rules shall be deemed to be references to premises of the Authority, and references to “the State Government” in section 6,7,8,14,15,16 and 17 of that Act shall be deemed to be references to the Authority.

SCHEDULE
(see section 2 (q))

Part-A

Core Area Zone

Area of 41.80 sq.km. notified by the State Government as protected area under notification No.ITY 137 KMV 84, dated 22.10.1988.

Part-B

Buffer Zone

53.0 sq. km. Of area extending upto 1 km. beyond the limits of the Core Area Zone on all sides.

Part-C

Peripheral Zone

31.0 sq.km. of area extending upto 1 km. beyond the limits of the Buffer Zone on all sides.

The above translation of the $\text{Y}^{\text{a}}\text{Ä} \text{Æ}\mu\hat{\text{a}}\sim\hat{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\sim\hat{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}$ $\sim\hat{\text{a}}\text{Z}\{\hat{\text{e}}\text{©}\mu\hat{\text{a}} \text{ }^{\text{3}}\text{Ä}\hat{\text{E}}\text{Y}\hat{\text{a}}\text{Ç}\text{Ö} \sim\text{Ö}\text{Z}^{\text{o}}\text{d}\text{Ö}\text{p}\hat{\text{a}} \text{ }^{\text{0}}\text{°}\text{4}\hat{\text{l}}\hat{\text{a}}^{\text{o}}\text{Ä}\hat{\text{a}}^{\text{o}}$, 2002 (2003 $\text{p}\hat{\text{a}}$ $\text{d}\hat{\text{a}}\text{Ö}\text{É}\text{r}\text{d}\hat{\text{a}} \text{ }^{\text{0}}\text{°}\text{4}\hat{\text{l}}\hat{\text{a}}^{\text{o}}\text{Ä}\hat{\text{a}}^{\text{o}}$ $\text{É}\hat{\text{a}}^{\text{af}}\hat{\text{e}}\text{X}$ 18) be published in the Official Gazette under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India.

T.N.CHATURVEDI
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA

By Order and in the name
of the Governor of Karnataka,

M.R.HEGDE
Secretary to Government,
Department of Parliamentary
Affairs and Legislation.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
Tenth Session

(Unesco Headquarters, 24-28 November 1986)

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR

I. INTRODUCTION

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

II. OPENING OF THE SESSION

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

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

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII. TENTATIVE LISTS OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL PROPERTIES

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

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

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

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

Cultural and natural properties included in the World Heritage List

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

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

<u>Iguaçu National Park</u>	355	Brazil	N(iii)(iv)
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In response to the Secretariat's request for advice on the future listing of this property, the delegation of Brazil indicated its wish to list this property independently, as proposed by Brazil, without any link to the concept of transfrontier site or any other similar concept in force or that might be accepted in the deliberations of the Committee. The Delegation of Brazil also mentioned that Brazilian legislation did not allow for any commitment regarding joint management of national parks. The World Heritage Committee, although it took note of IUCN's position regarding the technical desirability of listing this as one property along with the Iguazu National Park of Argentina, preferred to list this as a separate property as the Iguaçu National Park of Brazil on the World Heritage List. The Committee endorsed the concerns of Brazil in maintaining its wish to list this property separately in the World Heritage List and welcomed the willingness of Brazil to cooperate with Argentina in the conservation and preservation of the two national parks within their respective territories. The delegate from Brazil informed the World Heritage Committee that the road which passed through the wilderness zone of this National Park, brought to the notice of the Committee by IUCN, had been closed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred nominations

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

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

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

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

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

A) Monitoring the state of conservation of natural properties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

B) Monitoring the state of conservation of cultural properties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

XI. REQUESTS FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Peru

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

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

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

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

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

"The Executive Board,

...

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

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

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

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

APPROVED BUDGET FOR 1987

ACTIVITY	Funds approved
	\$
Preparatory assistance and regional studies	100,000
Technical cooperation	700,000
Training	500,000
Emergency assistance	230,000
Promotional activities, information, monitoring	142,000
Advisory services	(IUCN 99,900) (ICOMOS 170,100)
Temporary assistance to the Secretariat	270,000
	250,000*
	<hr/> 2,192,000
3% Contingency funds	67,760
	<hr/> 2,257,760
Reserve (16,4 % Total)	442,240
TOTAL	<hr/> <hr/> 2,700,000

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

XIII. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

XV. OTHER MATTERS

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

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

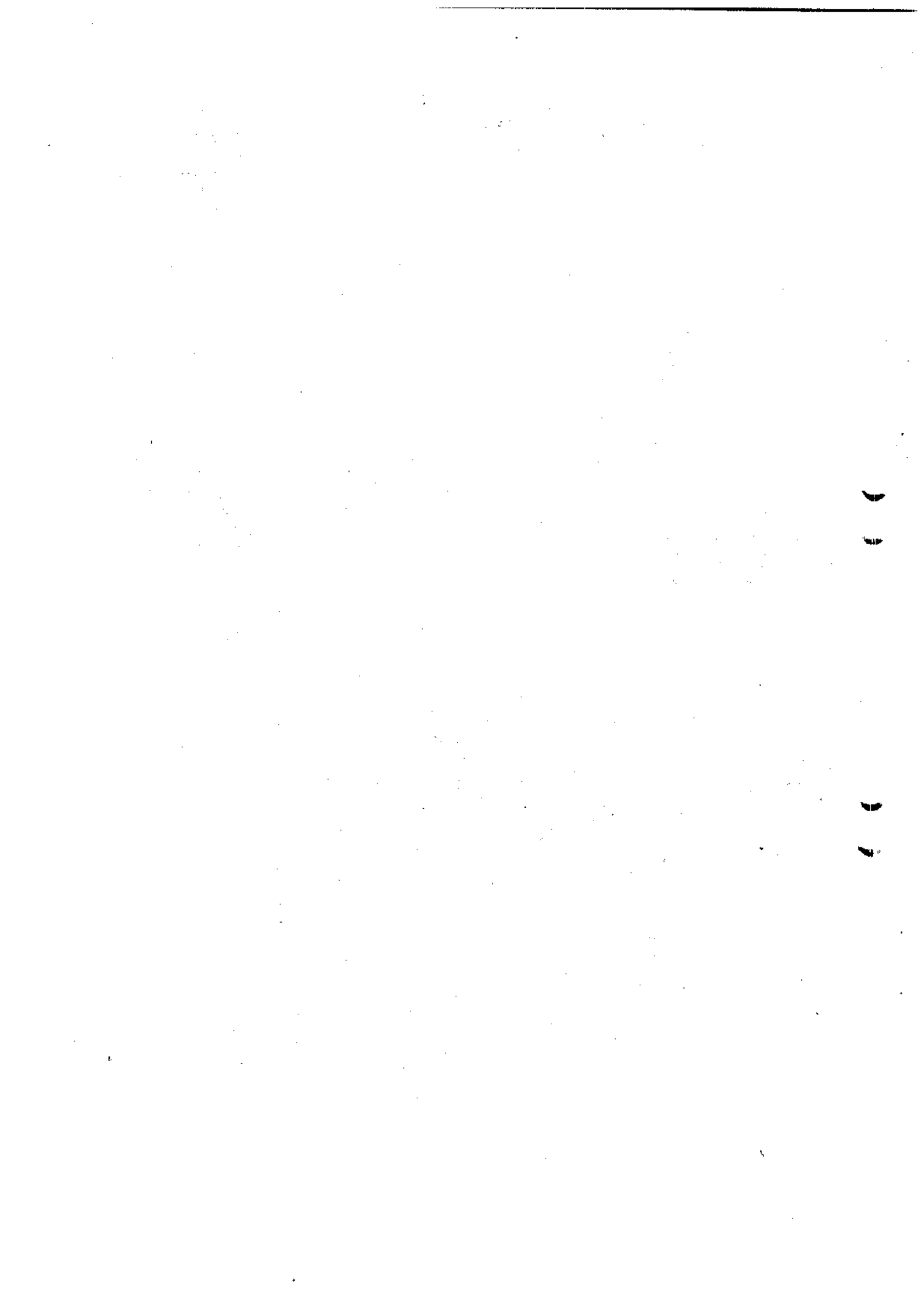
55. The Committee decided to hold its 11th session at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 7 to 11 December 1987.

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

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

XVI. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

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



CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU
PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

World Heritage Committee/Comité du patrimoine mondial

Tenth Session/Dixième session

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

List of Participants/Liste des participants

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M. J. IGLESIAS
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Department of the Environment

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

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Mr. John POPPELIERS
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M. M. PUC
Conseiller, Conservation de la nature

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

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

Mme S. STEFANOVIC
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Délégation permanente auprès de l'Unesco

COUNCIL OF EUROPE/CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mme G. BRIANZONI
Chef du Bureau de Paris

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

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MUSEUMS/CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MUSEES

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Secretary-General

IV. UNESCO SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT DE L'UNESCO

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Mr. B. von DROSTE
Director
Division of Ecological Sciences

Mrs. A. RAIDL
Director
Division of Cultural Heritage

Mr. D. de SAN
Chief, International Standards Division
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Mrs. M. van VLIET
Division of Cultural Heritage

Mrs. J. ROBERTSON VERNHES
Division of Ecological Sciences

Mr. F.B. HUYGHE
Division of Cultural Heritage

Mr. N. ISHWARAN
Division of Ecological Sciences

Ms. P.C. BENEDICT
Division of Cultural Heritage

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

Division of Cultural Heritage

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

Division of Ecological Sciences

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

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONCONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGEWORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE
Tenth Session

(Unesco Headquarters, 24-28 November 1986)

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda : Nominations to the World Heritage List and to the List of World Heritage in Danger

1. At its tenth session the Bureau of the World Heritage Committee examined thirty-one nominations to the World Heritage List. It recommended that the Committee inscribe twenty-nine properties and that one site already inscribed on the list be extended. These thirty nominations are listed in section A below. The Bureau also recommended deferral of a decision concerning the property referred to in section B. Furthermore, the Bureau considered that the Committee could undertake direct examination of the four nominations listed in session C below if the necessary evaluations and additional information are available.

2. With respect to several of the nominations, the Bureau requested additional information and/or formulated recommendations. The comments of the Bureau on these nominations are summarized below, for easy reference, and information is provided on the responses received at the date of preparation of this document. Any additional information received will be brought to the attention of the Committee at its meeting.

A. Properties recommended for inscription on the World Heritage List

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>New South Wales rainforest</u>	368	Australia	N(i)(ii) (iii)

The Bureau noted that this nomination was the first of its kind in proposing seven different clusters of rainforests as one natural property for inscription in the World Heritage List. The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee inscribe the nomination (a) with the omission of the Mt. Dromedary Flora Reserve and (b) under a more appropriate name, such as 'Australian

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
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East Coast Sub-Tropical Rainforest Parks', and that the State Party should be asked to agree to (a) and (b) before the Committee met to consider the recommendation. The Bureau also recommended that the Australian authorities should be asked to consider the desirability of extending the property to include contiguous rainforests in the state of Queensland. The Bureau supported IUCN's recommendations of the New South Wales Government's efforts to protect these remaining rainforest habitats and to complete management plans for all units included in the nomination.

By letter dated 9 October, the Australian authorities have informed the Secretariat that they agreed to condition (a), and in relation to (b) have proposed the name "Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-Tropical Rainforests Parks" for the consideration of the Committee. This name was preferred in order to reflect adequately the importance of temperate forests in the nomination. The Australian authorities also wished to inform the Committee that they are presently examining the Bureau's suggestion regarding the desirability to extend this property to include contiguous rainforests in the State of Queensland, which however, was not a prerequisite for inscription of this property in the World Heritage List. The response of the Australian authorities to the latter proposal will be communicated to the Committee as soon as possible.

<u>Iguaçu National Park</u>	355	Brazil	N(iii)(iv)
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The examination of this property had been postponed at the request of the Brazilian authorities. Following note N° 74 addressed by the Permanent Delegation of Brazil to the Director-General of Unesco, dated 12 June, the Bureau was invited to re-examine the nomination. The Bureau recommended that the property be inscribed in the World Heritage List, as proposed by Brazil. In the light of the above note, the Bureau acknowledged the wish of the Brazilian authorities to list Iguaçu National Park situated in Brazil without any link to the concept of transfrontier site or any other similar concept in force or that might be accepted in the deliberations of the Committee.

The Bureau requested the Secretariat to contact the Unesco Permanent Delegations of the two States Parties concerned to seek advice on the future listing of this property.

The Secretariat has written to the Unesco Permanent Delegations of the two States Parties concerned requesting their advice on this matter.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification N^o</u>	<u>Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Monuments of Trier</u>	367	Germany (Fed. Republic of)	C(i)(iii) (iv)(vi)
<u>Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae</u>	392	Greece	C(i)(ii) (iii)

The Bureau recommended that the Greek authorities extend the perimeter of protection of this property in order to prevent new tourist developments from spoiling the beauty of the surrounding landscape.

The Greek authorities have informed the Secretariat that the area surrounding the temple is controlled by the Ministry of Culture and that no construction of any sort is allowed.

<u>Churches and monasteries of Goa</u>	234	India	C(ii)(iv) (vi)
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The Bureau noted that, because of the materials of which they were constructed, the monuments of Goa were exposed to a variety of dangers (rain, destructive insects, variations in humidity) and that vigorous preservation efforts, possibly even inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger, would therefore be justified.

<u>Khajuraho group of monuments</u>	240	India	C(i)(iii)
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The Bureau encouraged the Indian authorities to continue their efforts for the preservation of this site by giving the monuments in the Southern and Eastern zones of the site the same overall protection as those in the Western zone.

<u>Group of monuments at Hampi</u>	241	India	C(i)(iii) (iv)
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The Bureau recommended inscription of this property on condition that the Indian authorities provide, before the next session of the Committee, a plan setting out the precise zones to be protected, determined in co-operation with ICOMOS.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Jerash</u>	324	Jordan	C(i)(ii) (iii)

The Bureau recommended inscription of this site subject to the adoption of a number of measures concerning the delimitation of the site and the restoration work. The Jordanian authorities have informed the Secretariat that the conditions and requests of the Bureau are under study, and that the information required would be communicated once it has been prepared. They have asked that the question of the inscription of Jerash be deferred until a later date.

<u>Old Town of Ghadamès</u>	362	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	C(v)
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The Bureau recommended that Libyan authorities adopt before the Committee meeting a management plan in conformity with the suggestions of the Unesco experts:

- comprising the delimitation of a protection zone around the ancient city;
- ensuring the safeguarding of the traditional skills and knowhow necessary to the conservation of the fabric with its original shapes and materials;
- ensuring supervision of the oasis, and in particular the traditional system of irrigation of the palm grove.

The Libyan authorities have forwarded new plans of the site showing the protected area and have provided information on the irrigation system and on the safeguarding of traditional techniques.

<u>Westland and Mount Cook</u> <u>National Park</u>	375	New Zealand	N(i)(ii)(iii)
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The Bureau was satisfied that the negative impacts of aircraft use and their mitigation have been adequately addressed in the management plans available for these two national parks. The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee request the State Party to keep it informed of any changes in the legal status of the recently added lands in Westland National Park.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Fiordland National Park</u>	376	New Zealand	N(i)(ii) (ii)(iv)

The Bureau noted the importance of including the waters of the fiords as an integral part of this national park and expressed concern over the potential impact of a proposal to export fresh water from this area. While noting that this proposal has been currently withdrawn, the Bureau requested that the State Party inform the World Heritage Committee if the water export proposal is to be reconsidered. The Bureau recommended that the World Heritage Committee welcome initiatives of the State Party to bring the waters of the fiords under the control of the park authorities, endorse the efforts of New Zealand Wildlife Service to rehabilitate takahe habitat and restore population numbers, register that the Waikutu forest, if added to the park, would become an acceptable part of the World Heritage site and encourage the State Party to implement the re-development plan for the Milford area.

<u>Chan Chan archaeological zone</u>	366	Peru	C(i)(iii)
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The Bureau expressed profound concern with regard to the conservation of this property, the materials of which are quickly damaged by natural erosion as they become exposed to the air, and which in any case require continuous restoration efforts and substantial ancillary measures. Inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger would be warranted.

The Peruvian authorities have informed the Secretariat that they fully share the concerns expressed by the Bureau and agree in principle to the inscription of this site on the List of World Heritage in Danger. Information has been provided to the Peruvian authorities on the procedure to be followed in this respect.

<u>Historic Centre of Evora</u>	361	Portugal	C(ii)(iv)
<u>Mudejar Architecture of Teruel</u>	378	Spain	C(iv)

The Bureau noted with satisfaction that the nomination of this property had been extended to include, in particular, the whole of the church of San Pedro, including its apse.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification N^o</u>	<u>Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
<u>Historic City of Toledo</u>	379	Spain	C(i)(ii) (ii)(iv)
<u>Old Town of Caceres</u>	384	Spain	C(iii)(iv)
<u>Ancient City of Aleppo</u>	21	Syrian Arab Republic	C(iii)(iv)
<u>Necropolis of Arg al-Ghazwani Kerkwan</u>	332 Add.	Tunisia	
<p>The Bureau noted that this property was not nominated for independent inscription on the World Heritage List but as an addition to the Kerkwan site, to which it would form a very appropriate extension.</p>			
<u>Hattusas</u>	377	Turkey	C(i)(ii) (iii)(iv)
<p>The Bureau would like confirmation that the management plan prepared on the spot by a German archaeological team has the approval of the Turkish authorities and that the creation of a national park suggested in 1971 will become a reality, enabling the soil to be better protected.</p>			
<u>The Giant's Causeway and causeway coast</u>	369	United Kingdom	N(i)(ii)
<p>The Bureau recommended that the steps being taken by the Northern Ireland authorities to declare this property as a national nature reserve should be supported. The representative of the United Kingdom noted that the recommendation of inscription of this site on the World Heritage List would help further this process.</p>			
<u>Durham Castle and Cathedral</u>	370	United Kingdom	C(ii)(iv) (vi)
<u>Ironbridge Gorge</u>	371	United Kingdom	C(i)(ii) (iv)(vi)
<u>Fountains Abbey and St. Mary's Church, Studley Royal</u>	372	United Kingdom	(to be determined)

The Bureau recommended inscription of this property on condition that the British authorities redraft the proposal in such a way as to include expressly in the definition of this cultural property the Manor House of Fountains Hall and various landscape improvements

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
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carried out in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, since the medieval ruins of the abbey and their landscaped surroundings together form a striking whole. The redrafted nomination could be entitled 'Studley Royal Park including the ruins of Fountains Abbey'.

By a letter of 13 October, the Department of Environment has informed the Secretariat that this nomination of Fountains Abbey had been completely ~~reworded~~ ^{re-worked}, in order to reflect the wishes of the Bureau.

<u>Stonehenge, Avebury and associated sites</u>	373	United Kingdom	C(i)(ii) (iii)
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The Bureau requested the United Kingdom authorities to study possible solutions to the problem of the A 344 main road crossing the avenue at Stonehenge (detour, digging of a tunnel, etc.). It would be desirable for the Committee to be informed of the progress of these studies at its next meeting.

By a letter of 13 October 1986, the Department of Environment has informed the Secretariat that new plans, which would enable the A 344 road to be closed, were under preparation.

<u>The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd</u>	374	United Kingdom	C(i)(iii) (iv)
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<u>St. Kilda</u>	387	United Kingdom	N(ii)(iv)
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The Bureau noted that though there is a radar-tracking station in St. Kilda, it had remained small in size and under strict lease agreements with the Nature Conservancy Council. The facility, however, had helped in improving protection of the area and in providing services to the management staff of St. Kilda. The Bureau recommended that the authorities of the United Kingdom keep the World Heritage Committee informed of any further extension of the radar-tracking station. The Bureau also recommended that the United Kingdom should consider bringing forward proposals for the inclusion of the waters of St. Kilda's archipelago, feeding areas for several of St. Kilda's bird species and the underwater landscape as parts of this natural property. It also noted that St. Kilda, though being recommended for inscription as a natural site in the World Heritage List, also had supportive cultural values as evidence of man's harmonious interaction with nature over time.

The Department of Environment in their letter of 13 October 1986 had indicated that a paper setting out Ministry of Defence proposals for the site and how safeguards for the environment are being built into the plan is in the course of preparation.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification N°</u>	<u>Contracting State having submitted the nomination of the property in accordance with the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
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<u>Old City of Sana'a</u>	385	Yemen	C(iv)(v) (vi)
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The Bureau took note of the preparation of a new set of municipal regulations which it hopes will soon be adopted, and requested that the Committee be kept informed of the progress of measures for safeguarding this site, which is the subject of an international campaign.

<u>Studenica Monastery</u>	389	Yugoslavia	C(i)(ii) (iv)(vi)
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<u>Great Zimbabwe National Monument</u>	364	Zimbabwe	C((i)(iii) (vi)
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The Bureau recommended that the archaeological inventory and investigations in progress should be continued and that any tourist development project should be carried out with the greatest prudence.

The authorities of Zimbabwe have informed the Secretariat that they fully support the recommendations of the Bureau.

<u>Khami Ruins National Monument</u>	365	Zimbabwe	C(iii)(iv)
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B. Nomination to be deferred

<u>Sarajevo</u>	388	Yugoslavia	
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The Bureau recommended that study of this property should be deferred pending a study by ICOMOS, in consultation with the relevant authorities, of the vernacular architecture of the region in the framework of comparative study of the tentative lists.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
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C. Other properties which might be examined by the Committee at its 10th session :

<u>Fatehpur Sikri</u>	255	India
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A study of this nomination had been deferred at one of its previous sessions; the Bureau considered that should the Indian authorities find it possible to redefine, in agreement with ICOMOS, the boundaries of the proposed site before the next session of the Committee, this nomination could be submitted to it.

<u>Garajonay National Park</u>	380	Spain
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The IUCN evaluation of this site was expected to be completed only after its forthcoming mission to the site in September 1986. The Bureau suggested that the World Heritage Committee should take a decision regarding the inscription of this site on the World Heritage List if the IUCN evaluation is completed before the 10th session of the World Heritage Committee.

The IUCN evaluation of this site has now been completed and its recommendations are available to the Committee.

<u>Skocjan Caves</u>	390	Yugoslavia
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The evaluation of this site was delayed by IUCN in view of its forthcoming visit to the area in July 1986. The Bureau suggested that IUCN evaluation and recommendations on this site be made directly to the World Heritage Committee at its 10th session.

The IUCN evaluation of this site has now been completed and its recommendations are available to the Committee.

<u>Brioni National Park and Commemorative Sites</u>	391	Yugoslavia
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The evaluation of this site has been delayed by IUCN in view of its proposed visit to the area in July 1986. The Bureau suggested that the IUCN evaluation and recommendations on this site should therefore be made directly to the World Heritage Committee at its 10th session.

The IUCN evaluation of this site has now been completed and its recommendations are available to the Committee.

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Identification</u> N°	<u>Contracting State</u> <u>having submitted</u> <u>the nomination of</u> <u>the property in</u> <u>accordance with</u> <u>the Convention</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
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D. Proposed extension to existing World Heritage Sites that might be examined by the Committee :

<u>Kakadu National Park</u>	147	Australia	N(iii)(iv) C(iii)
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It is recalled that at its 5th session held in Sydney, Australia, between 26-30 October 1981, the World Heritage Committee, while inscribing this property on the World Heritage List, noted that the "Australian Government intended to proclaim additional areas in the Alligator River Region as part of the Kakadu National Park and recommended that such areas be included in the site inscribed on the World Heritage List". In this regard the Australian authorities, through their note of 17 September 1986 to the Secretariat, nominated stage II of the Kakadu National Park for inclusion in the World Heritage List; compared to stage I which covered 6144 kms² and was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981, stage II comprises a total area of 6929 kms². The proposed extension has been submitted to IUCN and ICOMOS for their consideration and eventual comments which are to be made available directly to the Committee.

Annexure 2

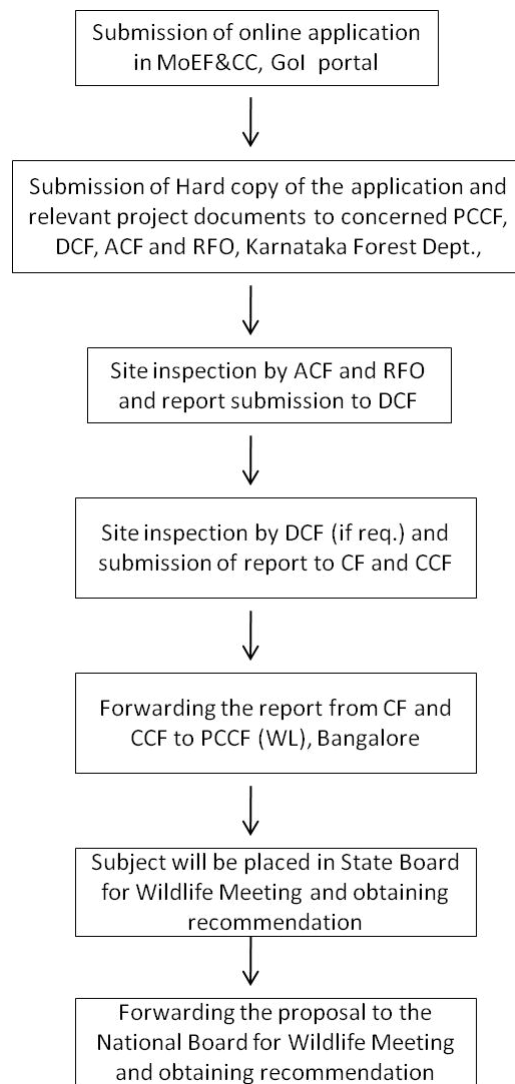
**OTTER CONSERVATION
RESERVE ISSUES**

**STATUS OF OBTAINING APPROVAL OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE
FOR MODERNIZATION OF VIJAYANAGARA CHANNELS IN KOPPAL &
BELLARY DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA**

A portion of the project particularly 9 out of 13 anicuts under Vijayanagara Channels built across Tungabhadra Reservoir is comes within the Tungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve notified under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Therefore, the project requires recommendations of State Board for Wildlife (SBWL) and National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) for Rehabilitation and stabilization of anicuts.

1. Procedure for obtaining the NBWL approval

The flow chart showing the procedure for obtaining the NBWL approval is as follows;



2. Present status of Clearance

In view of the above, application for SBWL/NBWL recommendation were submitted through online portal of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MOEF&CC), Govt. of India on 12.10.2017 and also submitted the hard copy of the

project documents to Deputy Conservator of Forests (DCF), Bellary and ACF, Hospet on 18.12.2017 for onward consideration. Further, as per the instructions of the Asst. Conservator of Forests (ACF), Hospet, Range Forest Officer (RFO), Kamalapur visited the project site (1 anicut - Turtha anicut) on 18.01.2018.

Further, during the discussion with Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hospet Sub-division, Hospet, Bellary, it was learnt that a part of the Tungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve also falls within Koppal Forest Division for which the project documents were also submitted to DCF, Koppal on 14.02.2018 and RFO, Munirabad on 28.02.201. Further, as per the instructions of the ACF, RFO, Koppal visited the project site (2 anicuts – Hulugi and Shivapura anicut) on 27.03.2018.

Similarly, during the discussion with Assistant Conservator of Forests, Koppal Sub-division, Koppal, it was known that another 3 anicuts (Anegundi, Upper Gangavathi and Lower Gangavathi) falls in Gangavathi range, for which the project documents were also submitted to RFO, Gangavathi on 04.04.2018. Further, as per the instructions of the ACF, RFO, Gangavathi visited the project Site on 04.06.2018.

Table .1 Range wise anecut locations

Sl. No	Name of the Forest Division	Name of the Forest Sub-division	Name of the Forest Range	Name of the Anicut	Date of Visit
1	Koppal	Koppal	Munirabad	Hulugi	27.03.2018
2				Shivapura	
3		Gangavathi	Gangavathi	Anegundi	04.06.2018
4				Upper Gangavathi	
5				Lower Gangavathi	
6	Bellary	Hospet	Daroji karadidhama, Kamalapur	Turtha	18.01.2018
7				Bella	
8			Territorial Hospet	Ramsagar	Tentatively confirmed on 21.06.2018
9				Kampli	

3. Tentative Timeline required for approval

- Site inspection by DCF and forwarding the report to CF and CCF – July, 2018
- Forwarding of report from CF and CCF to PCCF (WL), Bangalore – August, 2018
- Constitution of SBWL

NOTIFICATION

No. FEE 66 FWL 2015, Bengaluru, Dated: 25-04-2015.

Whereas the Government of Karnataka in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 36-A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Amendment, 2006) (Central Act, 53 of 1972) intends to declare the area, the situation and limits of which are specified in Schedule of this notification as "Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve". The Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve shall comprise only of Government lands as shown in Schedule, by reasons or its ecological, faunal, floral and geomorphological importance and for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife therein or its environment and to protect the important breeding habitats of Otters, Crocodile, Turtles etc.,

And whereas the Government of Karnataka consider its necessary to declare the area as "Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve" in view of the following aspects:-

- 1) The said area is unique habitat of smooth quotted otters which is listed in Schedule-I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as Serial no.31B). The otters are threatened by several factors like poaching, poisoning of water, mining of sand and discharge of untreated industrial effluents. There is a need for preventing loss of otters and damage to their habitat.
- 2) Also, during the meeting of State Board for Wildlife of Karnataka held on 15-07-2014, it has been unanimously resolved to constitute the said Conservation Reserve over a length of 34 kms. of Tungabhadra river bed starting from Hole Mudlapura village near T.B.Dam in Koppal Taluk and District till the bridge on Tungabhadra river in Kampli in Hospet taluk of Bellary District.
- 3) The Conservation Reserve shall include full length of river bed only so as to protect the flora and fauna effectively.
- 4) The river and its banks have habitat of aquatic wildlife. Hence, the area comprising of high flood level is given protection. On both sides of river bank villagers cultivate Sugar cane, Banana, Paddy, Ground nut, Maize etc.
- 5) The details of villages lying along the right and side of left river bank are mentioned at **Annexure-II**.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 36-A of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Central Act-53 of 1972) the Government of Karnataka hereby declares that the areas specified in the Schedule below, lying in the villages along the right and left river bank are mentioned in the Annexure-I below, shall be comprised as the Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve and further declares that the said area shall be called as "Thungabhadra Otter Conservation Reserve" with effect from the date of publication of this Notification.

SCHEDULE

Name of the Districts	:	Bellary and Koppal
Taluk	:	Hospet, Koppal and Gangavathi
Area	:	About 34 Kms length of Thungabhadra river bed starting from Mudlapura village near T.B.Dam in Koppal Taluk and District till the bridge on Tungabhadra river in Kampli in Hospet taluk of Bellary District. The Conservation Reserve area comprise of river bed, islands inside and area up to high flood level on both sides of the Thungabhadra river bank for the stretch of 34 Kms. – (Excluding private patta lands of the existing islands on the date of publication)

ANNEXURE-I

Boundary Description :-

Approximately 34 Kms of Tungabhadra river bed starting from Hole Mudlapura bridge in Koppal Taluk, Koppal District and ending at the bridge in Tungabhadra river at Kampli Kote in Hospet taluk of Bellary District.

The boundary of the Otter Conservation Reserve starts from Kampli kote bridge and the line moves towards south then moves in south west direction in the survey numbers of the village Kampli kote, Ramasagaram, Bukkasagaram, Venkatapuram along the boundary of the river bed, then line moves in north west direction in survey number of Nimbapura village then line moves in south west direction in the same village. Then the line moves western side along the survey numbers of villages Hampi, Danapuram, Kalaghatti, Narasapura along the river bed. Then the line moves in south western direction in the survey numbers of village Hosur then south ward and in western direction along the river bed to reach Mudlapura bridge. From Mudlapura bridge the line moves north east in the survey numbers or village Mudlapura, Kamsagara and Shivapura along the river bed then the line moves eastern side along the survey numbers or Mohammad nagara village and it moves in north east direction in the survey numbers of Narayanpet and Thimmalapura village then moves south east in Sonapura village survey numbers then it moves north east in Sonapura and Anjana halli village survey numbers and it moves eastern side in Hanumana halli survey numbers along the river bed and then the line moves north eastern side in the survey numbers of villages Ramadurga (Aneundi), Basavanadurga, Guibandi, Singanagundu, Singanagaddi, Rajapura and then it moves in north direction in survey number of Hirejantakallu and then in east direction in the survey numbers of Hirejantakallu and Nagara halli and the line moves in north east direction of Jantakallu village survey number along the river bed and it moves in south direction to join Kampli kote bridge (starting point).

ANNEXURE-II

The following villages comprising within the high flood level of Thungabhadra River of Hospet Taluk, Bellary District and villages of Koppal and Gangavathi Taluk, Koppal District lie along the left and right river bank respectively.

Sl. No.	Right Bank of the River	Sl. No.	Left Bank of the River
1.	Kampli kote	1.	Mudlapura
2.	Ramasagaram	2.	Kamsagara
3.	Bukkasagaram	3.	Shivapura
4.	Venkatapuram	4.	Mohammadnagara
5.	Nimbapur	5.	Narayanapet
6.	Hampi	6.	Thimmalapura
7.	Danapuram	7.	Sonapura
8.	Kalaghatti	8.	Anjanahalli
9.	Narasapuram	9.	Hanumanahalli D
10.	Hosur	10.	Ramadurga
		11.	Basavanadurga
		12.	Guibanda
		13.	Singanagaddi
		14.	Rajapura
		15.	Hirejantakallu
		16.	Veerapuram
		17.	Nagarahalli
		18.	Jantakallu K

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka

S.P. PATIL

Under Secretary to Government
Forest Environment and Ecology Department.