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CULTURE



Treaty Series No. 2 (1985)

# Convention

## concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Paris, 23 November 1972

[The United Kingdom instrument of ratification was deposited on 29 May 1984 and the Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom on 29 August 1984]

*Presented to Parliament  
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
by Command of Her Majesty  
January 1985*

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## CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, at its seventeenth session,

*Noting* that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

*Considering* that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

*Considering* that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific and technical resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

*Recalling* that the Constitution of the Organization<sup>(1)</sup> provides that it will maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

*Considering* that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

*Considering* that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

*Considering* that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an effective complement thereto,

*Considering* that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.

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<sup>(1)</sup>Treaty Series No. 36 (1961), Cmnd. 1376 as amended by Treaty Series No. 82 (1965), Cmnd. 2784, Treaty Series No. 99 (1970), Cmnd. 4511, Treaty Series No. 104 (1976), Cmnd. 6651, Treaty Series No. 59 (1977), Cmnd. 6864 and Treaty Series No. 56 (1981), Cmnd. 8304.

*Having decided*, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

*Adopts* this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE CULTURAL AND THE NATURAL HERITAGE

### ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as “cultural heritage”:

monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

### ARTICLE 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as “natural heritage”:

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

### ARTICLE 3

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 above.

## II. NATIONAL PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

### ARTICLE 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

### ARTICLE 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavour, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

- (a) to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- (b) to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- (c) to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- (d) to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- (e) to foster the establishment of development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

### ARTICLE 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property rights provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.

2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection,

conservation and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.

3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

#### ARTICLE 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

### III. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

#### ARTICLE 8

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.

2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.

3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome Centre), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

## ARTICLE 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.

2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.

3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

## ARTICLE 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.

3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

## ARTICLE 11

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List", a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.

3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.

4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods, and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.

5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.

7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

## ARTICLE 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

## ARTICLE 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.

2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.

3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.

4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.

5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.

6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.

7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.

8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.



## IV. FUND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

### ARTICLE 15

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

- (a) compulsory and voluntary contributions made by the States Parties to this Convention,
- (b) contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
  - (i) other States;
  - (ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
  - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
- (c) any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
- (d) funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund; and
- (e) all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.

4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

### ARTICLE 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the Regular Budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention.

4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election.

The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE 17

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national, public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE 18

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

### V. CONDITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

#### ARTICLE 19

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding

universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

#### ARTICLE 20

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

#### ARTICLE 21

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.

2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.

3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

#### ARTICLE 22

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee may take the following forms:

- (a) studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;
- (b) provision of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;
- (c) training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;
- (d) supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;
- (e) low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;
- (f) the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

## ARTICLE 23

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

## ARTICLE 24

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

## ARTICLE 25

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

## ARTICLE 26

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

## VI. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

### ARTICLE 27

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

### ARTICLE 28

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the rôle played by such assistance.

## VII. REPORTS

### ARTICLE 29

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience in this field.

2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.

3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## VIII. FINAL CLAUSES

### ARTICLE 30

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

### ARTICLE 31

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### ARTICLE 32

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

### ARTICLE 33

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before

that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

#### ARTICLE 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system.

- (a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States Parties which are not federal States;
- (b) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

#### ARTICLE 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

#### ARTICLE 36

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

#### ARTICLE 37

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.
2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

## ARTICLE 38

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.

## RATIFICATIONS AND ACCEPTANCES

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of ratification or acceptance (A)</i>
Afghanistan ... ..	20 Mar. 1979
Algeria ... ..	24 June 1974
Antigua and Barbuda ... ..	1 Nov. 1983
Argentine Republic ... ..	23 Aug. 1978 (A)
Australia ... ..	22 Aug. 1974
Bangladesh ... ..	3 Aug. 1983
Benin ... ..	14 June 1982
Bolivia ... ..	4 Oct. 1976
Brazil* ... ..	1 Sept. 1977 (A)
Bulgaria* ... ..	7 Mar. 1974 (A)
Burundi ... ..	19 May 1982
Cameroon ... ..	7 Dec. 1982
Canada ... ..	23 July 1976 (A)
Central African Republic ... ..	22 Dec. 1980
Chile ... ..	20 Feb. 1980
Colombia ... ..	24 May 1983
Costa Rica ... ..	23 Aug. 1977
Cuba ... ..	24 Mar. 1981
Cyprus ... ..	14 Aug. 1975 (A)
Denmark* ... ..	25 July 1979
Ecuador ... ..	16 June 1975 (A)
Egypt, Arab Republic of ... ..	7 Feb. 1974
Ethiopia ... ..	6 July 1977
France* ... ..	27 June 1975 (A)
Germany, Federal Republic of* ... ..	23 Aug. 1976
Ghana ... ..	4 July 1975
Greece ... ..	17 July 1981
Guatemala ... ..	16 Jan. 1979 (A)
Guinea ... ..	18 Mar. 1979
Guyana ... ..	20 June 1977 (A)
Haiti ... ..	18 Jan. 1980
Honduras ... ..	8 June 1979
India ... ..	14 Nov. 1977
Iran ... ..	26 Feb. 1975 (A)
Iraq ... ..	5 Mar. 1974
Italy ... ..	23 June 1978
Ivory Coast ... ..	9 Jan. 1981
Jamaica ... ..	14 June 1983 (A)
Jordan ... ..	5 May 1975
Lebanon ... ..	3 Feb. 1983
Libya ... ..	13 Oct. 1978
Luxembourg ... ..	28 Sept. 1983
Madagascar ... ..	19 July 1983
Malawi ... ..	5 Jan. 1982
Mali ... ..	5 Apr. 1977 (A)



<i>State</i>	<i>Date of deposit of ratification or acceptance (A)</i>
Malta ... ..	14 Oct. 1978
Mauritania ... ..	2 Mar. 1981
Mexico ... ..	23 Feb. 1984 (A)
Monaco ... ..	7 Nov. 1978
Morocco ... ..	28 Oct. 1975
Mozambique ... ..	27 Nov. 1982
Nepal ... ..	20 June 1978 (A)
Nicaragua ... ..	17 Dec. 1979 (A)
Niger ... ..	23 Dec. 1974
Nigeria ... ..	23 Oct. 1974
Norway* ... ..	12 May 1977
Oman* ... ..	6 Oct. 1981
Pakistan ... ..	23 July 1976
Panama ... ..	3 Mar. 1978
Peru ... ..	24 Feb. 1982
Poland ... ..	29 June 1976
Portugal ... ..	30 Sept. 1980
Qatar ... ..	12 Sept. 1984
Saudi Arabia ... ..	7 Aug. 1978 (A)
Senegal ... ..	13 Feb. 1976
Seychelles... ..	9 Apr. 1980 (A)
Spain ... ..	4 May 1982 (A)
Sri Lanka... ..	6 June 1980
Sudan ... ..	6 June 1974
Switzerland ... ..	17 Sept. 1975
Syrian Arab Republic* ... ..	13 Aug. 1975 (A)
Tanzania ... ..	2 Aug. 1977
Tunisia ... ..	10 Mar. 1975
Turkey ... ..	16 Mar. 1983
United Kingdom† ... ..	29 May 1984
United States of America* ... ..	7 Dec. 1973
Yemen Arab Republic ... ..	25 Jan. 1984
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of ... ..	7 Oct. 1980 (A)
Yugoslavia ... ..	26 May 1975
Zaire ... ..	23 Sept. 1974
Zambia ... ..	4 June 1984
Zimbabwe ... ..	16 Aug. 1982

#### ACCESSIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Holy See*... ..	7 Oct. 1982

\* For declarations and reservations see pages 19-20.

† The United Kingdom instrument of ratification included The Isle of Man, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Falkland Islands Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the island of Cyprus.

## DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

### BRAZIL

On accepting the Convention the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil made the following declaration:

. . . in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Convention, that the Federative Republic of Brazil shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 16(1) of the Convention.

### BULGARIA

On accepting the Convention the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria made the following declaration:

. . . in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Convention, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 16(1) of the Convention.

### DENMARK

On ratifying the Convention the Government of Denmark made the following declaration:

. . . in conformity with Article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that Denmark shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Convention.

### FRANCE

On accepting the Convention the Government of the French Republic made the following declaration:

"The Government of the French Republic declares that it shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1."

### GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

On ratifying the Convention the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following declarations:

. . . in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Convention, that the Federal Republic of Germany shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 16(1) of the Convention.

At the same time, the Government further declared that the Convention "shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it shall enter into force for the Federal Republic of Germany".

### HOLY SEE

On acceding to the Convention the Holy See made the following declaration:

. . . in accordance with Article 16 paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 16 paragraph 1.

### ISRAEL

On 23 March 1982 the Director-General received the following communication from the Government of the State of Israel concerning the declaration made on acceptance by the Government of Oman:

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles and purposes of the Convention. This Declaration by the Government of Oman cannot, in any way, affect whatever obligations are binding upon Oman under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Oman an attitude of complete reciprocity.

## NORWAY

On ratifying the Convention the Government of Norway made the following declaration:

. . . in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Convention, that Norway shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 16(1) of the Convention.

## OMAN

On accepting the Convention the Government of the Sultanate of Oman made the following declarations:

- “(a) that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 16 of the Convention; and
- (b) that the acceptance of the Convention does not imply the recognition of the State of Israel and that no treaty relations will arise between the Sultanate of Oman and Israel.”

## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

On ratifying the Convention the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic made the following reservations:

1. The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention adopted by the General Congress of the U.N.E.S.C.O. in its seventeenth session on 16th November 1972 and its ratification by the Syrian Arab Government do not mean in any way its recognition of Israel and cannot result in the establishment of a direct contact with it that might be stipulated by the said convention.

2. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic views that the obligation emanated in article four covers the occupied Arab territories and consequently, the Israeli occupation authorities are under obligation to preserve the cultural and natural heritage existing in the occupied territories in view of the fact that occupation does not eliminate sovereignty and that the occupation authorities are considered internationally responsible if it aggresses in any form on the cultural and natural heritage even if Israel has not acceded to the convention.

3. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic views that paragraph 3 of article 6 binds in its obligations therein contained the authorities occupying territories by force.

4. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic views that the international co-operation system stipulated in article seven binds the member state to exert all possible aid to the state whose part of its territories is occupied for the sake of preserving the natural and cultural heritage in the occupied territories against the aggressions of the occupying authorities.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On ratifying the Convention the Government of the United States of America made the following declaration:

. . . in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Convention the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of Article 16(1) of the Convention.