

S. Exc. Monsieur Miquel ICETA
I LLORENS
Ambassadeur
Délégué permanent du Royaume
d'Espagne auprès de l'UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO

20 octobre 2025

Secteur de la culture
Centre du patrimoine mondial

Réf. : CLT/WHC/ENA/25/14160

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

Je souhaite vous informer que l'ICOMOS a achevé l'étude du rapport du bien du patrimoine mondial « **Minorque talayotique** », soumis par le Ministère de la culture le 5 décembre 2024.

Je tiens tout d'abord à remercier vos autorités compétentes pour la préparation de ce rapport, conformément à la décision **45 COM 8B.24** du Comité du patrimoine mondial d'inscrire le bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Le Centre du patrimoine mondial souhaite également les remercier pour les informations complémentaires transmises le 17 septembre dernier concernant le projet routier « Me-1 », situé dans l'élément constitutif n° 6 du bien (zone sud-est d'Alaior), en réponse à mon courrier du 20 août 2025, en vertu du paragraphe 174 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

L'ICOMOS a pris en compte ces informations additionnelles relatives au carrefour de Rafal Rubí, mentionné dans la décision précitée, dans le cadre de son étude technique. Je vous prie de bien vouloir noter que l'ICOMOS considère que, si le rapport soumis témoigne de progrès structurés dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité, certains domaines clés nécessitent encore un approfondissement afin de répondre pleinement à ses demandes. À cet égard, l'ICOMOS souligne l'importance de renforcer davantage les stratégies en matière de recherche, de gestion des risques et d'interprétation. Il recommande également de poursuivre le développement des plans d'adaptation au changement climatique, d'atténuation de ses effets et de promotion d'un tourisme durable.

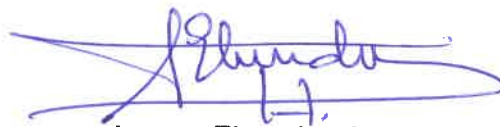
L'ICOMOS note en outre que le report de la mise à jour du plan de gestion jusqu'à la finalisation des instruments recommandés par le Comité risque de prolonger les retards. Il recommande donc l'établissement d'un calendrier de mises à jour échelonnées, la version consolidée pouvant être livrée une fois les instruments finalisés.

S'agissant des travaux routiers à Rafal Rubí (au sein de l'élément constitutif n° 6.), l'ICOMOS estime que la demande du Comité n'a pas été suivie et que le projet demeure préoccupant. L'ICOMOS recommande de suspendre les travaux irréversibles afin de permettre à l'État partie d'examiner de manière appropriée les autres options possibles. L'ICOMOS juge également nécessaire d'élaborer une évaluation complète de l'impact sur le patrimoine, incluant l'étude des alternatives, des simulations, des matrices et des mesures d'atténuation, avant toute décision difficilement réversible. Cette évaluation devrait s'appuyer sur une compréhension approfondie des attributs paysagers conférant

au bien sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle, en particulier de l'impact potentiel sur les *navetas* dans le cadre plus large du paysage archéologique de l'élément constitutif n° 6. Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir partager l'étude technique ci-jointe (annexe I) avec vos autorités compétentes et de tenir le Centre du patrimoine mondial informé du suivi accordé à ses recommandations. Le Centre apprécierait tout particulièrement de recevoir l'EIP recommandée pour le projet routier dès que possible, en vue d'un examen plus approfondi par l'ICOMOS.

Enfin, afin d'assurer le suivi des progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des demandes du Comité, le Centre du patrimoine mondial serait reconnaissant de recevoir **un rapport actualisé sur l'état de conservation du bien « Minorque talayotique » avant le 1er décembre 2026**. Je vous saurais gré d'inviter vos autorités compétentes à utiliser, dans la mesure du possible, le format figurant à l'annexe 13 des Orientations et joint à la présente lettre (annexe II).

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous remercier de votre collaboration et de votre soutien dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial, et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.



Lazare Eloundou Assomo
Directeur

P.J. : Annexes I-II

cc. : Commission nationale espagnole de coopération avec l'UNESCO
Points focaux nationaux pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention
ICOMOS International

ICOMOS Technical Review

Property	Talayotic Menorca
State Party	Spain
Property ID	1528rev
Date of inscription	2023
Criteria	(iii) (iv)
Subject	State Party's state of conservation report (2024) Paragraph 174 letter and subsequent documentation (2025)

I. Introduction

On 29 November 2024, the State Party of Spain submitted to the World Heritage Centre the state of conservation report for the World Heritage property Talayotic Menorca, which was transmitted to ICOMOS for review on 13 December 2024. This report constitutes the formal response to Decision **45 COM 8B.24**, through which the World Heritage Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv), simultaneously adopting the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

On 2 April 2025, ICOMOS received from the World Heritage Centre a third-party letter and associated documentation, expressing the concerns of several entities, most of which are members of the Social Council of Menorca Talayotica, with respect to the State Party's state of conservation report. The World Heritage Centre shared this documentation with the State Party through a paragraph 174 letter dated 18 August 2025.

On 9 September 2025, ICOMOS received from the World Heritage Centre updated information from the same third parties that previously shared their concerns, including a letter and its annex, containing several press articles in Spanish regarding the Rafal Rubí junction.

On 19 September 2025, the State Party responded to the World Heritage Centre's paragraph 174 letter from 18 August 2025, and, with regard to the "Me-1" road project located in component 6 of the property, stated that *"it appears that the Menorca Council has already decided to continue with the work on the overpass near Rafal Rubí"*. Furthermore, the State Party submitted two additional documents, which were sent to the Ministry of Culture by those opposing to the road project, namely:

- An alternative solution to the road scheme (2024);
- Report on the visual effects on the landscape around the prehistoric burial navetas of Rafal Rubí (Rafael Mata, 2018).

The present Technical Review will assess the degree of implementation of the recommendations set out in Decision **45 COM 8B.24** point 4, and identify critical issues, progress achieved, and outstanding measures. The assessment is undertaken in the light of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, and focuses on the the property's Outstanding Universal Value (OUV).

II. Background

Talayotic Menorca was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2023 on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv) through Decision **45 COM 8B.24**, which also adopted the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Committee thereby, in point 4 of its Decision:

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

- a) *Completing the master plans for four key archaeological sites: Naveta des Tudons, Trepucó, Talatí de Dalt, and Torralba d'en Salort,*
- b) *Preparing master plans for the remaining seventeen key archaeological sites within the serial property, and setting out specific management objectives for each of the component parts in relation to the conservation of the attributes that support the Outstanding Universal Value,*
- c) *Developing a research strategy/framework for the property as a whole that is linked to the above-mentioned detailed conservation plan and aligned with the Outstanding Universal Value of the property,*
- d) *Developing a risk management strategy and a climate change adaptation and mitigation plan that specifically address the property and the attributes that support its Outstanding Universal Value,*
- e) *Developing a tourism strategy specifically for the property that complements the Tourism Development Plan of Menorca (2018),*
- f) *Creating a harmonised interpretation strategy for the serial property as a whole, including each archaeological site and each component part, in order to deliver a common understanding of the property's Outstanding Universal Value,*
- g) *Updating the management plan by integrating the above-recommended instruments (conservation plan, research strategy/framework, risk management strategy, climate change adaptation and mitigation plan, sustainable tourism plan and interpretation strategy),*
- h) *Developing definitive best-practice solutions for the stainless-steel beam supporting the pillar in the hypostyle hall at Torre d'en Galmés (Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter component part), and the concrete block used in the taula enclosure at Trepucó (Prehistoric village of Trepucó component part),*
- i) *Removing at the earliest opportunity the partially completed road works in the South-east area-Alaior component part and the electrical poles and lines in the landscape areas between different archaeological sites that have a negative influence on the landscape views,*
- j) *Undertaking additional research to better understand the function of talayots, and the relationship of the inter-visibility networks with the social organisation and astronomical connections of the structures;*

III. Analysis

Master Plans

The World Heritage Committee requested the completion of master plans for Naveta des Tudons, Trepucó, Talatí de Dalt, and Torralba d'en Salort, and the preparation of master plans for the remaining seventeen key archaeological sites.

The State Party's state of conservation report (2024) indicates that Trepucó has a preliminary version of its master plan, that the Naveta des Tudons (C1) plan is contracted and underway, and that the plans for C6 (Torralba d'en Salort) and C7 (Talatí de Dalt) are scheduled for completion in September and November 2025 respectively. Master plans for other groups are programmed for delivery between May and November 2025.

ICOMOS notes that progress is tangible, with several plans contracted or in draft, but the completion of the full set remains pending. It is recommended that the State Party establish a phased calendar with intermediate milestones, integrating indicators and an annual synthesis of priorities and resources.

Research Strategy

The World Heritage Committee requested the development of a research framework aligned with the OUV.

The State Party's state of conservation report indicates that the definition of a general research strategy is linked to the master plans under preparation, but priority lines are already set out in the five-year Management Plan of the Talayotic Menorca Agency (2020–2028), covering themes such as colonization, ecology, production, architecture, funerary practices, landscape, insularity, archaeoastronomy, and heritage management.

ICOMOS observes that, while these themes are pertinent, the strategy remains dependent on documents that are not yet finalized. It is advisable that the State Party establish a clear timetable and deliverables, and that the outputs of research be systematically integrated into management and public interpretation.

Risk Management and Climate Change

The World Heritage Committee requested the development of a risk management strategy and climate change adaptation and mitigation plan.

This document is reported in the State Party's state of conservation report as having been contracted and as being currently in the drafting phase.

ICOMOS considers this a critical but delayed measure, and suggests that the State Party define phased actions according to risk criticality and ensure integration with civil protection and preventive maintenance.

Tourism Strategy

The World Heritage Committee requested a tourism strategy specifically for the property. According to the State Party's report, documentation is being prepared for contracting this strategy.

ICOMOS notes that the absence of defined objectives, carrying capacity thresholds, and seasonal management mechanisms are still lacking and constitute a critical gap. It is therefore advised to finalize the strategy with a fixed timetable and to align it with the visitable sites network and the island's broader tourism framework.

Interpretation Strategy

The World Heritage Committee requested the creation of a harmonized interpretation strategy for the serial property.

It is indicated in the State Party's report that this will depend on the site master plans; in the meantime, the Talayotic Menorca Agency holds basic guidelines for signage and interpretation.

ICOMOS observes that procedure towards the creation of an interpretation strategy remains at an embryonic stage. It is suggested that the State Party apply coherent signage guidelines across all components and progressively update interpretative content in line with new research.

Management Plan Update

The World Heritage Committee requested the update of the Management Plan integrating the new instruments.

The 2024 State Party's state of conservation report states that this will be carried out once the relevant instruments are finalized.

ICOMOS considers that such an approach risks prolonging delays. A phased update calendar could be established, with the consolidated version delivered once the strategies are complete.

Conservation Issues: Torre d'en Galmés and Trepucó

The World Heritage Committee requested best-practice solutions for the metallic support in the hypostyle hall of Torre d'en Galmés and for the concrete block stabilizing the taula at Trepucó.

The State Party's state of conservation report outlines three alternatives under study for Torre d'en Galmés (reconstruction with original stones, new stone support, or external buttress), and confirms that options for Trepucó are being developed under the master plan, in consultation with ICCROM.

ICOMOS considers these proposals consistent with principles of reversibility, minimal visual impact, and structural stability. It is essential that no intervention be undertaken without prior international consultation.

Roadworks (Me-1, Rafal Rubí – C6) and Overhead Lines

With Decision **45 COM 8B.24** point 4, the World Heritage Committee requested the removal of incomplete roadworks and intrusive electrical lines:

i) Removing at the earliest opportunity the partially completed road works in the South-east area-Alaior component part and the electrical poles and lines in the landscape areas between different archaeological sites that have a negative influence on the landscape views,

Me-1, Rafal Rubí – C6

At the time of the property's inscription on the World Heritage List, work on a proposed road junction at Rafal Rubí (on the only main road Me-1 across the island that cuts through component 006) had been halted since 2015. The double height interchange was considered to threaten the landscape integrity of the funerary *navetas*. Communication with the evaluation mission indicated that a partly rebuilt overpass bridge would be removed, hence the request of the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription to undertake this removal at the earliest opportunity.

What is clear from the various documents that have now been provided is that the identified 'black spot' at the Rafal Rubí junction still needs to be addressed: the key issue is how that might be accomplished in line with OUV.

The partly implemented 2014 project was itself a revision of an earlier 2012 project. Between 2015 and 2023, the Consell Insular de Menorca commissioned several studies to analyse various alternatives for the Rafal Rubí junction, including a landscape survey and assessment undertaken in 2018. More recently, the Consell Insular de Menorca appears to have decided that a slightly modified version of the original double-height interchange (with a slightly smaller roundabout, but making use of the half-built bridge) is the preferred solution. To support this choice, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken in November 2024, which concludes that visual impact on one of the *navetas* could be mitigated by vegetative screening.

Although this decision is stated to have the support of the Talayotic Menorca Agency, it does not appear to enjoy full backing, as several of its members have resigned over the issue. Likewise, the decision does not appear to have the support of conservation agencies or civil society, as set out in the third-party letters of representation submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. although none are doubting the need for some intervention to address safety issues.

Three key issues are apparent: what alternatives exist, what their impact would be on landscape component 006 and ultimately on the whole property, and how these impacts are to be assessed.

It is important to stress that the 2014 project was halted before the first nomination was submitted, on the grounds that it would threaten the landscape integrity of the funerary *navetas*. Also, the need to address landscape integrity in the context of potential OUV, and in line with HIA requirements, was also discussed at length in a 2018 report undertaken by the Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (FUAM) at the request of the Consell Insular de Menorca (CIME). This was at the time when the first nomination had been deferred by the World Heritage Committee, and when work was commencing on restructuring the nomination, which would eventually lead to inscription in 2023. The 2018 report stresses

the need to consider impact that ‘transcends the merely visual’ and takes account of the value of the landscape ensemble of monuments. This landscape approach became even more important when the nomination was re-framed on the basis of a landscape approach and OUV reflected the inextricable link between the monuments, such as *navetas*, with their landscape setting. Furthermore, it is stated that for EIAs the Balearic Islands law has included since its approval in 2017 the need for assessment of landscape impact.

As inscribed in 2023, the property’s OUV reflects the way Talayotic culture shaped the landscape with the various landscape component sites being chosen to encompass areas where much of this prehistoric landscape can still be perceived today: *“the agropastoral landscape of Menorca illustrates a spatial organisation that, due to the preservation of large amounts of evidence, is still readable to a large extent, showing visual interconnections between cyclopean structures as well as potential sacred, symbolic and political connotations”* (Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, criterion (iv)).

Thus, a landscape integrity approach remains the essential prerequisite for a successful road improvement project. To determine which options for the road junction may represent the optimal solution, it is necessary to assess how the monumental aspects of the property, such as the *navetas* of Rafal Rubí, relate to and reflect their landscape surroundings in morphological, functional and symbolic terms, and how the various options for the road’s upgrading might impact on all these aspects.

However, the submitted EIA fails to adopt this approach. In this document, only limited attention has been given to alternative options, and only a limited number of attributes have been selected that do not relate mainly to landscape aspects. What has not been assessed is the intervisibility of monuments with one another and with their landscape settings, in relation to how a combination of monuments and their landscape settings reflects the societies that produced them, and thus how interference in the surrounding archaeological landscape can reduce the overall meaning of the monuments. Most attention is placed on considering visual impact on the protected *navetas*, particularly the nearest one to the road junction. Moreover, the provided visual impact images are less than satisfactory, as they are taken from observation points away from the *navetas*, where greater impact could have been identified, and they also do not offer any wide views of the viaduct and its associated roundabout, ramps and exit roads, which cumulatively fill in the middle of the flat landscape, where the *navetas* are located (as stated in the Management Plan, the “large cyclopean buildings stand out against the flat landscape”), thereby completely obscuring their historic landscape setting, as demonstrated in GIA form in the 2018 *Report on the visual effects on the landscape around the prehistoric burial navetas of Rafal Rubí*.

The 2018 report clearly outlines the potential impact of the junction proposal, as defined at that time, on the *navetas* and their setting:

[...] the slightly concave plain of Rafal Rubí, clearly delimited at its edges, secluded and solitary, in which the monumentality of the large burials stands out, constitutes a significant exponent of the funerary archaeological landscape, indissoluble from the navetas. Visibility is a value in itself, but it acquires its full heritage potential insofar as it allows us not only to contemplate, but also to interpret the spatial reason for the funerary monuments. (p. 70)

The 2018 report particularly states that vegetative screening or other types of screening would alter the character of the open landscape around the burial mounds. It recommended that new designs eliminate the viaduct and consider other alternatives that avoid, as far as possible and within what is technically feasible, interference with the landscape of the *navetas* of Rafal Rubí.

The current proposal is only very slightly different from the 2014 proposal, in that the roundabout has been slightly reduced in size, but the viaduct remains; the information provided describes the aim as being the ‘completion of the partially constructed junction’.

As set out above, the EIA that has been submitted appears to have been conducted on a predetermined option, without comparative assessment of alternatives, and without a full assessment of impact on the landscape around the *navetas* in the context of a full understanding of their contribute to OUV.

On the basis of the information provided, ICOMOS considers that the current proposal would have a highly adverse impact on the landscape context of the *navetas*, in terms of severing the relationship between the *navetas* and the flattish bowl within which they are sited, on the integrity and authenticity of the landscape that makes up Component 006, and overall on the OUV of the property. This is in line with the assessment that led to the halting of works in 2015, when it was concluded that the project threatened ‘the landscape integrity of the funerary *navetas*’ and the very minor changes made since have not, in ICOMOS’s view, altered that conclusion.

The information provided by third parties indicates that improvements to other junctions along the Me-1 road have been carried out in more sympathetic ways, without viaducts and underpasses. It is essential that further work is undertaken to explore such options, and to fully assess their impact on landscape attributes of OUV.

ICOMOS understands that there is no legal reason for which this approach cannot be taken. Since 2012, when the first junction proposal was considered, a specific modification of the road law has been approved and Landscape Guidelines have been included in the revision of the Territorial Plan of Menorca. (Decree Law 8/2020 of the Government of the Balearic Islands, of 13 May (BOIB 84, 15 May 2020), later passed as Law 2/2020, of 15 October (BOIB no. 180, 20 October 2020), and BOIB 86, 25 June 2023).

The road law applies not only to new projects, but also to the revision of ongoing projects, including the “removal of elements already installed or constructed”. While the Landscape Guidelines codify the need for impact on the Menorcan Landscape to be a legal condition for the heritage (and environmental) impact assessment with art. 99 of the Regulations referring to “*A territorial system of historical-cultural heritage, with a prominent role for the components of the Talayotic culture, embedded in the landscape, protected and well managed, as a fundamental element of qualification and interpretation of the landscape*” and specifically mentioned the need to safeguard the “*values and integrity of the landscape environments of the monuments and sites of Menorca’s Talayotic culture, especially the attributes of the Menorcan Talayotic serial property and its components*” and to “avoid material and visual impacts on the surroundings of the attributes of Talayotic Menorca”. This is precisely what needs to be considered in any assessment of road junction options and what is currently lacking in the EIA, which mentioned some of these Guidelines, but did not apply them in relation to analyzing attributes of the landscape and how they might be impacted.

In conclusion, ICOMOS considers that it is essential that further work be undertaken on available options, before any irreversible decision is taken. It is noted that an alternative suggestion has been put forward by Martín Ortiz, which involves slightly moving the intersection to the west and avoiding left turns. ICOMOS advises that works be suspended in order to allow the State Party to explore this proposed alternative and other options, and to submit, for review by the World Heritage Centre and its Advisory Bodies, a comprehensive comparative dossier of alternatives options for the road junction, providing an impact assessment that is based on a full appreciation of the landscape attributes which convey the property's OUV, thus considering potential impact on the *navetas* as part of the archaeological landscape of the wider Component 006.

Overhead Lines

The State Party's report confirms that a study is underway to map electrical and telephone lines, with corrective proposals. Regarding electrical and telephone lines, ICOMOS welcomes the contracted study, but recommends a phased implementation schedule prioritising critical view corridors, with associated timelines and responsible actors.

Research on Talayots, Intervisibility, and Archeoastronomy

The World Heritage Committee recommended further research on the function of talayots and their intervisibility and astronomical connections.

The State Party's state of conservation report presents significant new results: non-homogeneous intervisibility networks, grouped connections, archeo-astronomical phenomena (So Na Caçana), excavation results from Montefí, and projects planned for Torre d'en Galmés and Trepucó.

ICOMOS acknowledges these advances, which contribute substantially to knowledge and reinforce the OUV of the property. It is advised to continue these studies and to ensure their synthesis and integration into interpretation and management.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

ICOMOS considers that the 2024 State Party's state of conservation report for the World Heritage property "Talayotic Menorca" demonstrates structured progress, particularly in contracting and drafting master plans, producing preliminary outputs (as in the case of Trepucó), and advancing research. However, critical areas remain to be further addressed: strategies on research, risks/climate, tourism, and interpretation are pending; the Management Plan update is delayed; and the recommendation on roadworks at Rafal Rubí has not been met. The additional documentation received especially in relation to the removal of incomplete roadworks remains a source of concern.

As such, ICOMOS advises that the following recommendations are brought to the attention of the State Party:

- Master Plans: maintain the schedule for completion, ensure integration of indicators, and provide annual consolidated reporting;

- Research: establish clear deliverables and ensure dissemination to management and interpretation;
- Risk and Climate: finalize the strategy with phased measures, integrated with preventive maintenance and civil protection;
- Tourism: conclude the strategy with defined carrying capacity, seasonal management, and coordination with the visitable sites network;
- Interpretation: apply signage and interpretation guidelines consistently across all components, updating the signage according to recent research;
- Management Plan: adopt a phased update calendar and deliver the consolidated version upon finalization of the strategies;
- Conservation Measures: for Torre d'en Galmés and Trepucó, continue developing reversible, low-impact solutions; no intervention should proceed without international consultation;
- Roadworks (C6): submit a full comparative Heritage Impact Assessment dossier (including alternatives, simulations, matrices, and mitigation measures) before taking any decisions that may be difficult to reverse; suspend irreversible works, and clarify the current position of the Talayotic Menorca Agency, in light of its subsequent withdrawal of approval and resignations;
- Overhead Lines: implement a phased burial or rerouting plan, prioritizing critical visual corridors, with defined timelines and responsibilities;
- Research on Talayots: continue and expand investigations, ensuring synthesis for management and interpretation.

ICOMOS remains at the disposal of the State Party to respond to any requests for clarification or any other request for technical support.

ICOMOS, Charenton-le-Pont
October 2025



FORMAT POUR LA SOUMISSION DES RAPPORTS SUR L'ÉTAT DE CONSERVATION PAR LES ETATS PARTIES

(conformément au paragraphe 169 des *Orientations*)

Nom du bien du patrimoine mondial (État(s) partie(s)) (Numéro d'identification)

1. Résumé analytique du rapport

[Note: chacune des sections décrites ci-après doit être résumée. Le résumé analytique ne doit pas dépasser une page.]

2. Réponse de l'État partie à la décision du Comité du patrimoine mondial

[Note: le ou les État(s) partie(s) est/sont priés de répondre aux demandes de la décision du Comité du patrimoine mondial la plus récente sur ce bien, paragraphe par paragraphe.]

Si le bien est inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril :

Merci de fournir également des informations sur les points suivants :

- a) Progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des mesures correctives adoptées par le Comité du patrimoine mondial

[Note: merci de traiter chaque mesure corrective individuellement, en fournissant des informations factuelles, y compris dates exactes, chiffres, etc.]

Si nécessaire, décrire les facteurs de réussite ou les difficultés rencontrées pour la mise en œuvre de chacune des mesures correctives identifiées

- b) Le calendrier pour la mise en œuvre des mesures correctives est-il approprié ? S'il ne l'est pas, merci de proposer un calendrier alternatif et une explication justifiant les raisons pour lesquelles ce nouveau calendrier est nécessaire

- c) Progrès réalisés vers l'état de conservation souhaité en vue du retrait du bien de la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril (DSOCR)

3. Autres problèmes de conservation actuels identifiés par le ou les État(s) partie(s) comme pouvant avoir un impact sur la valeur universelle exceptionnelle (VUE) du bien

[Note: cette section inclut les questions de conservation qui ne sont mentionnées ni dans une décision du Comité du patrimoine mondial, ni dans une requête d'information émanant du Centre du patrimoine mondial.]

4. Conformément au paragraphe 172 des Orientations, décrire toute restauration potentielle importante, altération potentielle et/ou toute nouvelle(s) construction(s) potentielle(s) qui pourrai(en)t être entreprise(s) à l'intérieur du bien, de ou des zones tampon, des corridors ou de toute autre localisation où un tel développement pourrait avoir un impact sur la valeur universelle exceptionnelle (VUE) du bien, y compris sur son authenticité et son intégrité

5. Accès public au rapport sur l'état de conservation

[Note: ce rapport sera téléchargé, en vue de son accès public, sur le « Système d'information sur l'état de conservation » du Centre du patrimoine mondial (<http://whc.unesco.org/fr/soc>). Si votre État Partie demande que le rapport complet ne soit pas téléchargé, seul le résumé analytique d'une page, prévu au point (1) ci-dessus, sera téléchargé pour accès public.]

6. Signature de l'Autorité