



**unesco**

World Heritage Convention

**45 COM**

WHC/23/45.COM/INF.8B4

Paris, 31 July 2023

Original: English

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

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION  
OF THE WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

**Extended forty-fifth session  
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
10 - 25 September 2023**

**Item 8 of the Provisional Agenda: Establishment of the World Heritage List and of the List of World Heritage in Danger**

**INF.8B4: Factual errors letters**

**SUMMARY**

This document contains the factual errors notifications received from States Parties by 30 June 2023, and submitted in the appropriate form in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the Operational Guidelines.

**FORM FOR THE SUBMISSION OF  
FACTUAL ERRORS IN  
THE ADVISORY BODIES EVALUATIONS**

(in compliance with Paragraph 150 of the *Operational Guidelines*)

STATE(S) PARTY(IES): **Republic of Korea**

EVALUATION OF THE NOMINATION OF THE SITE: **Gaya Tumuli**

RELEVANT ADVISORY BODY'S EVALUATION: ICOMOS

Page, column, line of the Advisory Body Evaluation	Sentence including the factual error (the factual error should be highlighted in bold)	Proposed correction by the State Party	Comment (if any) by the Advisory Body and/or the World Heritage Centre
Page 84, left column, paragraph 4, line 1	The area of the seven component parts totals 189 ha, <b>with buffer zones totalling 964.8 ha.</b>	The area of the seven component parts totals 189 ha, <b>with buffer zones totalling 967.84 ha.</b> * The buffer zone of the Songhak-dong Tumuli had been expanded from 46.35 ha to 49.39 ha since the submission of the nomination dossier. This boundary modification was reported during the field mission as well as in page 63 of the additional information submitted in November 2021. The buffer zones of the nominated property now total 967.84 ha.	ICOMOS acknowledges this clarification but notes that this correction contains new information that was not provided during the evaluation procedure as the additional information mentions the expansion of the buffer zone without detailing the revised total extension.
Page 84, right column, paragraph 3, line 14	... a more recent and <b>very busy</b> road divides the (07) Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component part.	... <b>at the (07) Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component part, there is a road that has been used for a long time.</b>	ICOMOS considers this correction to be an editorial change which modifies the meaning of the sentence.
Page 87, left column, paragraph 1, line 4	Research at approximately 780 burial grounds as well as the historical records point towards the existence of seven polities belonging to the Gaya Confederacy: Geumgwangaya, Aragaya, <b>Daraguk</b> , Daegaya, Sogaya, <b>Gimunguk</b> , and Bihwagaya.	Research at approximately 780 burial grounds as well as the historical records point towards the existence of seven polities belonging to the Gaya Confederacy: Geumgwangaya, Aragaya, Daegaya, Sogaya, <b>Bihwagaya</b> , and <b>the Gaya polities respectively located in the present-day Ssangchaek area and Unbong Plateau area.</b> * As explained in the documents the State Party has additionally submitted, names referring to the Gaya polities responsible for the formation of the	ICOMOS notes that the names of the Daraguk and Gimunguk polities <b>have been used on different occasions throughout the nomination dossier.</b>  ICOMOS <b>acknowledges this editorial change.</b>

		<p>Okjeon Tumuli and the Yugok-ri and Durak-ri Tumuli differ across historical records (because place names were variously described during the process of oral transmission and of producing manuscripts).  Given this, the State Party proposes to describe these two polities more flexibly as suggested above. The State Party considers that the existence of diverse names for referring to the individual Gaya polities has no bearing on any attributes of the property that convey its Outstanding Universal Value.</p>	
<p>Page 90, left column, paragraph 3, line 1</p>	<p>The nominated component parts are mostly under state ownership, and only a small portion is owned privately (14.57% in total, with the largest percentage of non-government owned land at the (03) <b>Okjeon Tumuli component [42%]</b>).</p>	<p>The nominated component parts are mostly under state ownership, and only a small portion is owned privately (15.02% in total, with the largest percentage of non-government owned land at the (07) <b>Gyo-dong and Songhyeon-dong Tumuli component [30%]</b>).</p> <p>* Relevant data is included in page 35 of the additional information submitted in November 2021. The State Party will make continuous efforts to purchase private land plots within the component parts.</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>
<p>Page 90, left column, paragraph 5, line 10</p>	<p>Furthermore, the new World Heritage law (the Special Act on World Heritage Conservation, Management and Utilization, enacted in 2021), ...</p>	<p>Furthermore, the new World Heritage law (the Special Act on World Heritage Conservation, Management and Utilization, enacted in 2020), ...</p>	<p>ICOMOS accepts this correction as a factual error.</p>