

Questionnaire Section I

Application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party

I. 1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention
- c. Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report
- d. Date of the report
- e. Signature on behalf of State Party

I. 2. Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

- a. National inventories
- b. Tentative List
- c. Nominations

I. 3. Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

- a. General policy development
- b. Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
- c. Scientific and technical studies and research
- d. Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation
- e. Training

I. 4. International co-operation and fund raising

I. 5. Education, information and awareness building

I. 6. Conclusions and recommended action

- a. Main conclusions
- b. Proposed future action(s)
- c. Responsible implementing agency(ies)
- d. Timeframe for implementation
- e. Needs for international assistance

I. 7. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section I

I. 1. Introduction

a.	Country (and State Party if different): Republic of Korea	001
b.	Year of ratification or acceptance of the Convention: Accepted the <i>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</i> , September 1988	002
c.	<p>Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report:</p> <p>Organisation: Cultural Properties Administration</p> <p>Person responsible: Administrator of the Cultural Properties Administration</p> <p>Address: 920, Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu</p> <p>City and post code: Daejeon, 302-701</p> <p>Telephone: 82-42-481-4600</p> <p>Fax: 82-42-481-4880</p> <p>E-mail: kkr613@ocp.go.kr</p>	003
d.	Date of the report: 2002. 10	004
e.	<p>Signature on behalf of the State Party</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Function: Administrator of the Cultural Properties Administration, Republic of Korea</p>	005

I. 2. Identification of the Cultural and Natural Properties

This item refers in particular to Articles 3, 4 and 11 of the Convention regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage and the nomination of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List.

a.	National inventories	
	<p>Inventories of cultural and natural heritage of national significance form the basis for the identification of possible World Heritage properties. Indicate the organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for the preparation and updating of these national inventories (if different from those named under question 003).</p> <p>Organization(s)/Institution(s):</p> <p>Person(s) responsible:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>City and post code: (Does not apply - same as 003)</p> <p>Telephone:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>	006

I. 2. Continued

<p>Indicate if and to what extent inventories lists and/or registers at the local, state and/or national level exist:</p>	007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In the local government, cultural properties are designated after examination by related experts such as local cultural properties committees, and on the national level the Cultural Properties Administration designates national cultural properties based on examinations by the Cultural Properties Committee and related experts. 	
<p>Have you undertaken the preparation of lists or of national inventories on one or several of the following levels:</p>	008
<p>National (<input type="radio"/>)</p>	
<p>State/Province (<input type="radio"/>)</p>	
<p>Local (<input type="radio"/>)</p>	
<p>No inventory (list or registry) has been developed (<input type="radio"/>)</p>	
<p>When was (were) the inventory (inventories) compiled, please give date(s):</p>	009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Cultural Properties Protection Act was established and promulgated in October, 1962, and cultural properties are designated in accordance with this act. The nation and local self-governing bodies are continuously examining cultural properties, designating important cultural properties and compiling inventories of designated cultural properties. These inventories are revised yearly. 	

b.	Tentative List	
	<p>Article 11 of the Convention refers to the submission by States Parties of inventories of properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List, so-called Tentative Lists. Have you submitted a Tentative List of natural and/or cultural properties in your country: YES</p> <p>Provide the dates of submission of the Tentative List (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1994. 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Heritages: Seokguram Grotto & Bulguksa Temple, Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, Jongmyo Shrine, Changdeokgung Palace Complex, Hwaseong Fortress, Samnyeon Fortress Wall, Tomb of King Muryeong, Gangjingu Kiln Sites - Natural Heritages: Mt. Seoraksan Nature Reserve, Mt. Hallasan Nature Reserve o 1998. 7. 30 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Heritages: Hahoe Folk Village in Andong, Shilla Relics of Mt. Namsan in Kyongju, Dolmens in Goch'ang and Hwasun o 2002. 1. 25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Heritages: Yangdong Village of Wolseong - Natural Heritages: Sites of Fossilized Dinosaurs throughout the southern seacoast <p>Provide the date of any revision made since its submission (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1999. 6. 28: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Shilla Relics of Mt. Namsan, Kyongju" were renamed the "Gyeongju Historic Areas," expanding the area and range of the heritage. The "Dolmens in Goch'ang and Hwasun" were renamed the "Gochang, Hwasun, Ganghwa Dolmen Sites," adding an area to the heritage. o 2002. 1. 25 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "Mt. Hallasan Nature Reserve" was renamed the "Natural Heritage District of Jeju Island," expanding the area of the heritage. 	<p>010</p> <p>011</p> <p>012</p>
	<p>Name institution(s) responsible for identifying and delineating the properties in the Tentative List (if different from those named under question 003):</p> <p>Organisation(s)/Institution(s):</p> <p>Person(s) responsible:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>City and post code: Not applicable (same as 003)</p> <p>Telephone:</p> <p>Fax:</p> <p>E-mail:</p>	<p>013</p>

I. 2. Continued

<p>Describe the process of preparation or revision of the Tentative List and give details (if applicable) concerning the involvement of local authorities and population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In order to prepare the Tentative List, applications were received from each city and province, the Korean National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), and the Korean National Committee of the International Council for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the Tentative list was compiled after review by related experts. - Experts carried out field surveys and the Cultural Properties Committee (comprised of at least ten-member joint subcommittees) reviewed the candidates and made the final selections for the Tentative List, and the Tentative List was then registered with UNESCO. ◦ Appropriate local governments shared the duties with the Cultural Properties Administration by offering information concerning the compilation of documents such as applications for the registration of World Cultural Heritages. Local self-governing bodies prepared and submitted materials including summaries (such as records of the locations and history of Tentative List candidates), reports on the state of conservation and management, reports on problems in conservation, and maintenance plans for future conservation to the state. The central government also selected experts and conducted field surveys of the candidates for the Tentative List nominated on the local level, taking into consideration the character of the Tentative List. Following this, candidates for the Tentative List were selected after comprehensive evaluation and examination on the national level. ◦ As far as promoting the World Heritage List, the cooperation of the appropriate local self-governing bodies and the local population is essential, and so the process of gathering the opinions of appropriate governing bodies, regional NGOs, and the local population has taken priority in the submission of the Tentative List, which is the initial stage of being registered on the World Heritage List. Through this process, local self-governing bodies and the nation are publicizing World Heritages and educating the local populations, and are working to smoothly carry out promotion duties related to the World Heritage List by examining possible problems that may arise in the future from many different angles and preparing countermeasures, as well as forming plans to restore and protect heritages. 	014
<p>Were the local authorities consulted for the identification:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Local experts, such as local cultural properties committees, participated in the preparation for submitting the Tentative List. 	015
<p>Was the local population consulted for the identification:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The opinions of the local populace were gathered when the Tentative List was to be submitted. 	016

c.	Nominations	
	<p>List the properties that have been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, giving the name of the property, the date of submission and, if applicable, the date of inscription or extension. Also include properties that were deferred, referred, withdrawn or not examined by the World Heritage Committee or its Bureau:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Property Names and Inscriptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1994. 9 / Inscribed: 1995. 12. 9 • Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon, the Depositories for the Tripitaka Koreana woodblocks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1994. 9 / Inscribed: 1995. 12. 9 • Jongmyo Shrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1994. 9 / Inscribed: 1995. 12. 9 • The Changdeokgung Palace Complex <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1996. 6 / Inscribed: 1997. 12. 4 • Hwaseong Fortress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1996. 6 / Inscribed: 1997. 12. 4 • Gyeongju Historic Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1999. 9. 15 / Inscribed: 2000. 12. 1 • Dolmens in Goch'ang and Hwasun <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1999. 9. 15 / Inscribed: 2000. 12. 1 o Properties withdrawn <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mt. Soraksan Nature Reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominated for inscription: 1995. 9 - Nomination withdrawn: 1996. 6. 26, after field survey by UNESCO expert and before final review 	017

I. 2. Continued

<p>Please provide an analysis of the process by which these nominations are prepared, indicating also to which degree this was done in collaboration and co-operation with local authorities and people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Analysis of preparation process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of assigning roles <p>In the process of preparing nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List, there is a need for systemization of the assigning of roles to the central and local governments and the method of participation by expert groups.</p> <p>Recommendations are received from local governments concerning nominations for the World Heritage List, and cultural properties experts from the central government judge and decide on these.</p> <p>There was insufficient active participation from such related agencies as ICOMOS and IUCN.</p> <p>The assigning of roles to the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the Cultural Properties Administration needs to be done properly.</p> o The issue of cooperation with local governments and population <p>There is a need to consider the viewpoint of the population and prepare a rational policy and plans, and to actively reflect the public opinion.</p> <p>Beginning with the process of nomination for the Tentative List, local governments need to gather the opinions of related NGOs and the local population.</p> <p>Efforts must be made to raise the local population's understanding of the World Heritage List and to increase public awareness.</p> o Problems in conserving and managing properties and preparing measures to deal with them <p>In the case of the Gochang Dolmen Sites, a mutual agreement was reached with the population in the area of the property about moving the village, and plans for conserving and managing the cultural property were established after gathering the opinions of the local population.</p> 	018
<p>Describe the motivation for entering into the nomination process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To ensure the universality of Korean culture in the context of world culture and to bring Korean culture to the world by inscribing on the World Heritage List those heritages which preserve the unique character of Korean culture o To prepare a foundation for systematically conserving heritages on an international level by inscribing them on the World Heritage List o To raise the educational effect that can give the nation a sense of responsibility and the people a sense of pride about the conservation of heritages o To receive technical cooperation and (when necessary) financial support from international agencies such as UNESCO in conserving and managing heritages 	019

Detail the obstacles and difficulties encountered in that process as well as the perceived benefits of World Heritage listing and the lessons learnt:

020

- o Problems in the process of nomination
 - Difficulties between the central government and local population: When nominating the Mt. Seoraksan Nature Reserve, the policies of the central government did not have the agreement of the local population. Due to the resulting lack of understanding and cooperation from the local population and the problems encountered in the process of opinion gathering, the nomination was withdrawn after experts conducted a field survey but before the final review (1996. 6. 26.)
 - Problems due to insufficient conservation and management plans for areas surrounding heritages: It was judged that the East Sea southern railway line that passes near the Gyeongju Historic Areas would cause a problem in conserving and managing the heritage area. This was pointed out at the time of the expert field survey, and this heritage was listed after supplementary materials, including a long-term plan to move the railway, were submitted.
- o Benefits to listing
 - Increases the sense of pride of the local population in local society, gains support for the central government
 - Increases value of site as a historical and cultural educational experience and through the creation of employment opportunities in the tourism industry
 - Improves techniques for conserving and managing cultural properties
- o Results of listing
 - The World Heritage list has been used as tourism and public relations materials in introducing the unique Korean heritage both at home and abroad, and visitors to sites on the World Heritage List have increased, contributing to local development.
 - As an example, a program allowing foreigners to experience Korea's cultural heritage is being carried out at the Changdeokgung Palace Complex.
 - Lessons learnt: Through the World Heritage listing process our awareness of cultural properties was heightened, and we came to recognize the necessity of preparing systematic plans in the management aspect.

I.3. Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

This item refers in particular to Articles 4 and 5 of the Convention, in which State Parties recognise their duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural World Heritage and that effective and active measures are taken to this effect. Article 5 of the Convention specifies the following measures:

a.	General Policy Development	
	<p>Provide information on the adoption of policies that aim to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community, including the dates of their elaboration and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ As part of a long-term plan, the basic plan for the conservation, management and utilization of cultural properties was established in 2002. - Seokguram Grotto & Bulguksa Temple and the Gyeongju Historical Areas: we are currently in the process of grouping by culture sites that have common historic and academic traits and developing these as tools for historical education and as tourism resources. 	021
	<p>Provide information on the way the State Party or the relevant authorities has (have) taken steps to integrate the protection of World Heritage properties into comprehensive planning programmes. Indicate also the level on which the integration takes place (e.g. national, state/provincial or local):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ On the national level (central government) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Multipurpose Land Plan (2000-2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heritage conservation areas will be created and project plans will be established by culture in accordance with the Multipurpose Land Planning Act. • General restoration of sites by culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entire national territory will be divided into five cultural areas, development plans appropriate to the characteristics of a region will be developed and land development and the conservation of cultural heritage will proceed in harmony. The first phase ran from 1993-1998, and the second phase ran from 1998-2002. During the second phase, intensive maintenance of Silla cultural sites in the Gyeongju area, and the transformation of the area into a cultural tourist site through repairs were planned. - Plans for the third (2002-2008) and fourth (2008-2012) phases are being continuously developed. Sites will be divided by type and surveys and analyses will be made of historical value, the surrounding environment, and the actual condition of conservation and management. Through this and historical research, conservation and restoration will be carried out. • Restoration of the Joseon Royal Palace (1991-) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans have been made for landscaping to restore the traditional scenery of Changdeokkung Palace, Jongmyo Shrine, and other royal complexes. There are also mid- to long-range plans to restore the Joseon Royal Palace to its original form and transform it into a famous tourist site. A Joseon Royal Palace Historical Museum will be opened (2005-2011) to recreate palace life and ceremonies, and plans are being made to systematically conserve and exhibit palace relics (2003-2004). ◦ On the local level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenting general rules for conserving heritages in city planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing historically and academically important heritages as historical education facilities and tourist sites - Surveying and monitoring the actual state of conservation. 	022

<p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working.</p>	<p>023</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Systematic legal supplementation for development planning and heritage conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need for legal supplementation for heritage conservation when city plans or land use plans are established. - There is a need to recommend that local governments enact cultural heritage conservation regulations. - In order to develop techniques for managing world heritages, workshops and expert seminars on conserving and managing world heritages will be held. Those responsible for managing world heritages will be educated and will share experiences and documents related to the conservation and management of world heritages. 	

b.	Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation	
	<p>Provide information on any services for protection, conservation and presentation of heritages within the territories of the State Party which have been set up or have been substantially improved since ratification of the World Heritage Convention, if applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Preparation of guiding principles for the conservation and management of world heritages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compiled guiding principles for the management of world heritages (2002) in accordance with domestic law and international standards relate to world heritages; distributed principles to related agencies o Development of monitoring techniques and future plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepared UNESCO monitoring periodical report, held Asia-Pacific region conference (2001) - Researched the development of techniques for monitoring world heritages (2001), heightened the usability of materials, organized monitoring personnel according to region - Commissioned 20 cultural properties administrative monitors to be fully responsible for monitoring world heritages - Future plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out monitoring of world cultural heritages and develop a standard checklist (2003-2005) Carry out periodical monitoring of world heritages and educate and train administrators (2006-2011) o Systematic conservation and management of world heritages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare standards and prohibit changes in status quo (cultural properties protection law) in order to manage the scenery of areas adjacent to heritages • Establish basic plan for conserving and restoring according by heritage and type, devise conservation plan through detailed surveys • Repairs, improvements, reconstructions, restorations o Exchange of information between nations and world heritage workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoted exchange of information on world heritages in international exchange activities (agreed to Korean-Mexican exchange of cultural properties, 2001) - Held (2001 UNESCO Asia-Pacific Workshop) and attended (2002 Workshop for the Conservation of Natural Heritage, Australia) workshops in order to prepare periodical world heritage reports - Gave presentation on dolmens at international academic seminar in order to establish plans for systematic conservation, management, and application of dolmen sites. o Increase public relations activities and form an information database <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Published and distributed public relations booklet on Korean world heritages (yearly, distributed to overseas public relations agencies, and related agencies), formed an Internet cultural properties cyber field trip, recorded information on world heritages on the web pages of the Cultural Properties Administration and other organizations related to World Heritage properties, held dolmen festivals o Improvement of environment and tourism conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continually improving facilities for visitors, improved information signs, used World Heritage certificates of authenticity and symbols o Improving the displaying and management of relics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restored palace relics in the Jongmyo Shrine and Changdeokgung Palace Complex and supplemented restoration facilities (2000-2001) 	024

I.3. Continued

<p>Give the number of staff on the national level directly involved in protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Administration (192), National Research Institute of Cultural Properties (93), and those responsible for the 16 city/provincial governments (2-3)	025
<p>Assess their means to discharge their function in terms of influence on policy making and implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Cultural Properties Administration<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural properties planning division: This division plays an important role in preparing policies and a financial and legal system for cultural properties. They are responsible for establishing and coordinating policy on cultural properties and for budget, National Assembly, legal, and inspection duties.• Architectural cultural properties division: This division handles the basic matters of various policies concerning buildings and carries out policy. They are responsible for designating, cancelling, conserving and managing buildings, traditional houses, and folk villages, handling duties related to materials for city- and province-designated tangible cultural properties and folk cultural properties, and the overall operation of the Cultural Properties Committee.• Royal palaces & tombs division: This division handles all matters related to palaces and carries out policy. They are responsible for the conservation and management of Joseon era palaces, tombs, and gardens and the repairing and restoring of related cultural properties.• Buried cultural properties division: This division handles the basic matters related to excavating and surveying burial-related cultural properties and carries out policy. They are responsible for conservation and management of burial-related cultural properties and movable cultural properties, controlling crimes against cultural properties, the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, the Royal Museum, and the National Maritime Museum.• Historic sites division : This division deals with general matters and carries out policy. They are responsible for designating cancelling, conserving and managing historical sites and protected areas, guiding the management of city- and province-designated monuments, and conserving and managing registered cultural properties.• Cultural properties restoration & technology division: This division deals with general matters and policies related to repairing cultural properties. They are responsible for examining survey specifications for the conservation of cultural properties and repair work, offering direction and guidance in technical matters, and also responsible for training expert personnel in the repairing of cultural properties.• Natural monuments division: This division handles all aspects of natural heritage. They are responsible for the designation, cancellation, conservation and management of famous sites, natural monuments and their protected areas, and management and guidance duties for city- and province-designated monuments.• Intangible cultural properties division: This division handles all duties on an international level and all policy related to World Heritage. They are responsible for conserving and managing intangible cultural properties and important folk materials, and international exchange duties.o National Research Institute of Cultural Properties: Responsible for gathering basic materials needed for academic and historical research of cultural properties, development of scientific conservation technology for cultural properties and research necessary for conservationo Cultural Properties Committee: Responsible for surveying and reviewing matters related to the conservation, management and application of cultural propertieso Other : There are regional offices responsible for conserving and managing appropriate sites and restoring and displaying relics, and there are exhibition halls responsible for conserving, managing, surveying, researching, exhibiting and presenting appropriate relics.	026

<p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Establishment of departments exclusively for World Heritage properties and international exchange:◦ Preparation of technical and financial plans for the systematic conservation and management of World Heritage properties<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Secure an independent budget and prepare a fund for World Heritage properties, exchange technical information concerning conservation and management through international exchange, and develop overseas programs◦ Strengthening legal regulations and guidelines concerning World Heritage properties<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preparation of clearly stated articles of domestic law concerning World Heritage properties	027
--	-----

c.	Scientific and technical studies and research	
	<p>List significant scientific and technical studies or research projects of a general nature (site specific information should be reported upon under Section II.4) that would benefit World Heritage properties, initiated or completed. Indicate also how the study results are disseminated and/or how they can be accessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Scientific and technical research projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General survey research of Korean dolmens (Cultural Properties Administration, Seoul National University Museum, 2000) - Research on the conservation and management of stonework cultural properties (Cultural Properties Administration, The Korean Society of Conservation Science for Cultural Properties, 2002) - A history of Korean architecture (Ju Nam-cheol, 2000) o General projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on World Heritage properties policies and monitoring systems (Cultural Properties Administration, Korean National Committee for ICOMOS, 2001) - Basic plan for the conservation, management and application of cultural properties (Cultural Properties Administration, 2002) - World Cultural Heritage in Korea (Samsung Foundation of Culture, 1997) o The results of research projects are prepared as booklets, CD-ROM and video materials, and distributed to universities, public libraries, museums and related local public agencies, and used as scientific materials or as general materials made available to the public. o Using scientific, technical and general research projects as a springboard, a system for ensuring the safety and monitoring World Heritage properties is being established and periodical monitoring is being implemented. A plan for the systematic conservation, management and application according to the characteristics of World Heritage properties is being prepared. International exchange and cooperation concerning World Heritage properties is being promoted through the creation of information databases and the sharing of experiences in managing properties. Joint research and surveys are being carried out for similar types of World Heritage properties and scientific exchange is being expanded through the presentation of general reports. 	028
	<p>List the areas where improvement would be desirable and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In addition to scientific research by experts, there is a need for the compilation and distribution of materials that can be easily understood by the average person. o Supplementing a system for sharing experiences and information through international exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperate with countries who have similar World Heritage properties and engage in and support joint surveys and research and scientific research projects - Hold international scientific seminars and workshops o There is a need to prepare for using World Heritage properties as places of historical education (offer cultural experiences and field trips). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizing the value of World Heritage properties in the history of human culture 	029

d.	Measures for identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation	
	Does your country have specific legislation and policies concerning identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of national heritage?	030 YES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is enforcement ordinance and enforcement regulations for the Cultural Properties Protection Act, which is a special law for the protection and management of cultural properties. Regional development policies are regulated by laws related to land development, such as general land planning laws, land use and management laws, city planning laws and building laws, and there are also laws for the conservation of the natural environment. 	
	If YES, please give details, paying particular attention to measures concerning visitor management and development in the region:	031
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cultural Properties Protection Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Restricts or limits certain acts when necessary in managing or conserving nationally and locally designated cultural properties The influence of various development projects on cultural properties is determined, and these projects are carried out in consultation with the Cultural Properties Administration (Article 20) o Land Use and Management Act (Article 13, enforcement regulation 2.7) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Designates as Natural Environment Conservation Areas as necessary for the conservation and protection of cultural properties. The Cultural Properties Protection Act is applied when limiting activities such as new construction, reconstruction, or expansion of buildings and other facilities at historical sites, famous sights, or natural monuments designated by the Cultural Properties Protection Act and their protected areas. o Urban Planning Act (Articles 18-19) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Designates areas as protected areas in terms of Urban planning law when necessary to protect and conserve important cultural properties · cultural property protection areas fall under the jurisdiction of the Cultural Properties Protection Act, and protective measures are studied, such as not allowing the construction of buildings and other facilities except those designed to protect cultural properties. o Natural Parks Act (Articles 18, 23) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Permission for building, rebuilding, expanding, or moving structures within the park area must be obtained from the park administration office, and permission from the park office may only be given after consultation with related administrative agencies. · Consultation with Cultural Properties Administration for protection of cultural properties within the park area. · Areas that have special conservation value, for example those in which nature is still in a primitive state of conservation or there are animals, plants, or natural monuments to be conserved, will be designated and protected as nature conservation areas. · Concerning cultural properties located within areas in national parks designated as nature conservation areas, only restoration of temples and facilities and supplementary facilities for Buddhist temples within temple groups with the recommendation of the relevant provincial governor and the Cultural Properties Administration will be allowed. o Environmental Influence Evaluation Act (Article 5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any development within a cultural property protection area must be preceded by an evaluation of the influence it will have on the environment, and permission will be granted only if it is determined after evaluation that development will not interfere with the protection of related cultural properties. o Forest Act (Articles 16-17) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Designates and protects cultural property protection areas as protected forest regions; cultural property protection areas designated according to the Forest Law are designated and managed as national forests; project which affect the forest within natural monument and tangible cultural property protection areas (historical sites, sacred sites, etc.) may only be carried out after consultation with Cultural Properties Administration. 	

I.3.d Continued

<p>If such measures have been taken, have they had an impact on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention in your country:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES</p>	032
<p>If YES, how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regulation of construction within a certain distance from cultural properties. o Implementation of restoration and repair work on cultural properties o Implementation of environmental improvement projects around cultural properties 	033
<p>Are the local communities involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">YES</p>	034
<p>Describe the actions undertaken to encourage active participation of the local communities in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage and assess their effectiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Activities for the protection of local cultural properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suwon municipal government held seminar concerning activities of local groups, with the theme of "The protection of cultural heritage and its problems in the era of local autonomy" (1997). - Gochang-gun government selected 20 monitors for the protection and conservation of dolmens by an objective and substantial investigation of the state of conservation of dolmen sites and an investigation of the surroundings; held an international scientific seminar in order to establish plans for the systematic conservation, management and application of dolmen sites. - Jeollanam-do provincial government held "World Heritage Monitoring Domestic Training Workshop" (2000). - Haeinsa Temple held "UNESCO World Heritage Protection Seminar" in cooperation with the Korean National Committee for UNESCO (1998). - The Cultural Properties Administration implements yearly training for national honorary cultural properties administrators and cultivates personnel for the protection of cultural properties. o Significance and effectiveness of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These were opportunities to raise interest in protecting local cultural properties in local society and they were highly effective in naturally creating an atmosphere for active participation by the citizens. - They were effective in increasing understanding of cultural properties and a sense of responsibility in protecting them. 	035

I.3.d Continued

<p>Is the private sector involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>036</p>
<p>Describe the actions undertaken to involve the private sector in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites:</p>		<p>037</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cultural properties conservation policies and citizens' activities suited to regional characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the national government level, policy is being established to allow local activity for the protection of cultural heritage properties through the relationships with local self-governing bodies and the local population, legal foundations are being prepared for the support of cultivation of citizens' groups, and plans for financial support are being examined from various angles. - In appropriate areas, cultural heritage protection committees are being formed with the participation of both local experts and the general populace, and monitoring activities and education of citizens in heritage areas are constantly being carried out. o Cultural property protectors activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural properties administrative monitors (2000-): 403 cases submitted of monitoring results and improvement processes; honorary cultural property administrators (1985-2000): 5,167; citizens groups are very active in palace information positions, such as palace guards and palace guides 		
<p>Are NGOs involved in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage?</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>038</p>
<p>Describe the actions undertaken to involve NGOs in the conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage sites:</p>		<p>039</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Construction of a network of support and cooperation with NGO cultural properties groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founded the Natural Heritage Conservation Association corporation, financial support for the cultural properties protection activities of the Korean Association for Bird Protection - Cooperation with NGOs in each cultural property field, increasing participation and consultation in cultural property protection policies (joint research, seminars, etc.) o Cooperation in protection through mutual assistance and information exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While there are no official channels between agencies of World Heritage properties, there is mutual assistance through attending the NT General Assembly (2001. 5.) when necessary and maintaining a contact system with important NGOs. 		
<p>Indicate if, on the basis of the experiences gained, policy and/or legal reform is considered necessary:</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>040</p>
<p>Describe why this is the case and how a new policy/legislation should be conceived:</p>		<p>041</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Preparation of legal regulations and guidelines related to World Heritage properties <p>In order to prepare clear articles of domestic law related to World Heritage properties, matters related to World Heritage properties are being reflected in revisions of the Cultural Properties Protector Act and enforcement regulations. World Heritage registration and management guidelines that specifically reflect the contents of the World Heritage Convention are being developed (2002).</p> o There is a need for systematic backing for support necessary to raise citizens' sense of responsibility for cultural properties and make them more active in the formation of cultural property policies. <p>The professional capacity of administrative monitors needs to be raised and support for monitoring activities needs to be increased. Plans need to be studied for the payment of special allowances in accordance with the results of monitoring activities.</p> <p>Residents, schools, businesses, and private groups of villages near cultural properties, should be commissioned as honorary cultural property administrators or sister organizations, and a network of cooperation for the protection of cultural properties should be formed among the local population.</p> <p>Volunteer work should be encouraged to form a system of protecting and guarding cultural properties by the citizens, and the gathering of opinions needs to be systematized.</p> o There is a need to break free from the method of conserving cultural properties centered on existing national agencies and strengthen a network of cooperation in conserving cultural properties. 		

1.3.d Continued

<p>Which other international conventions for the protection of cultural or natural heritage have been signed or ratified by the State Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (signed 1983. 5. 14.) o Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (signed 1997. 7. 28.) o Convention on Biological Diversity (signed 1994. 10. 3.) o Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (signed 1993. 7. 9.) o International Plant Protection Convention (signed 1953. 12. 8.) 	042
<p>Described how the application of these different legal instruments is coordinated and integrated in national policies and planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Both the spirit and letter of these international conventions have been applied to domestic law so that they may be coordinated and integrated with domestic policy. - Related domestic laws include the Cultural Property Protection Act, the Natural Environment Conservation Act, the Land Use and Management Act, the City Planning Act, the Forest Act, and the Wetlands Conservation Act. 	043
<p>Indicate relevant scientific and technical measures that the State Party or relevant institutions within the State have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Researched to establish basic policies for the conservation and management of stonework and woodwork cultural properties, added and expanded cultural property protection areas o Held scientific seminars and workshops, preventatively conserved and managed cultural properties through the development of cultural property safety diagnosis techniques and periodical safety diagnosis, purchased advanced safety inspection equipment (non-destructive inspection equipment) (2000-2001), developed research on a advanced system for safety inspections (2000-2001) o Accumulated technology and expanded advanced scientific equipment for protecting cultural properties from biological damage and environmental pollution o Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites: Cultural property protection areas were added and expanded to protect the dolmen sites, detailed index and excavation surveys were carried out for the systematic conservation and restoration of dolmens and plans to conserve and apply dolmen sites as well as basic plans to conserve and restore the sites were established, allowing systematic conservation and management of the dolmens. o Computerize building plans for Hwaseong Fortress (plans to promote in 2003 the computerization of building plans compiled in 1974 during the repairing of Hwaseong Fortress) o Survey state of conservation and conservation environment of important cultural properties such as Seokguram Grotto (2002-2011) o International scientific seminars for the conservation of natural heritage <p>Holding international seminars for the efficient conservation of natural heritage and the strengthening of international cooperation</p> <p>"Conservation of natural heritage" (2000. 12.), "Policies and systems for conservation and management of cave heritage" (2001. 10.)</p>	044

I.3.d Continued

<p>Indicate relevant financial measures that the State Party or relevant authorities have taken for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Source of financial revenue: supplementary project funds from the National Treasury for restoration of cultural properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Properties Protection Act Article 28, local finance law, and Articles 4, 13 and 16 of the budgeting and management of supplementary funds law - Invested city funds to buy land in order to create a scenic view for the cultural property of Hwaseong Fortress - Gochang Dolmen Sites, the Cultural Properties Administration receives supplementary funds yearly from the National Treasury for the systematic conservation and management of the World Heritage property, and promotes the conservation, development and restoration of the dolmen sites (national funds: 70%, city funds: 15%, county funds: 15%). o Collection of admission fees for presenting cultural properties based on Article 39 of the Cultural Properties Protection Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of the revenue obtained from cultural property admission fees is used for the protection of natural and cultural heritage o Sponsorship funds and donations for conserving cultural properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of 150 million won(USD 120,000) in sponsorship funds and donations is being promoted for the Gochang and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites. *1USD = 1250 won o Preparation of a fund for conservation of cultural properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting the creation of a fund for the conservation of cultural properties and other funds for commissioning researchers. 	045
<p>Is there an annual budget allowance for the protection and conservation of World Heritage sites in your country?</p>	046
<p>If YES, is it specifically for a property or is it part of a regular budget covering culture and environment?</p>	047
<p>While there is no specific separate budget for World Heritage sites, a part of the Cultural Properties Administration's regular budget for conservation and management is being used.</p> <p>1. Regular budget for culture and environment as a whole</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Source of financial revenue: supplementary project funds from the National Treasury for restoration of cultural properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Properties Protection Act Article 28, local finance law, and Articles 4, 13 and 16 of the budgeting and management of supplementary funds law - For repairing and restoring nationally designated cultural properties, 70% of the funds come from the National Treasury and 30% come from local funds; for locally designated cultural properties, 50% of the funds come from the National Treasury and 50% come from local funds. - Funds are used to cover repair costs for conserving the original state of cultural properties, cleaning the environment around cultural properties, preventing fires at cultural properties, and for purchasing private property within cultural property protection areas. o Collection of admission fees for presenting cultural properties based on Article 39 of the Cultural Properties Protection Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of the revenue obtained from cultural property admission fees is used for natural and cultural heritage <p>2. Special budgets for the conservation and support of World Heritage sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites - Investment and loaning of central government funds approved (Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs): established plans for expanding sources of revenue by year (total project budget = 26.5 billion won, USD 21,200,000) · Surveys of Silla cultural sites (funds from National Treasury in 2002: 370 million won(USD 296 000), total project cost from 2002-2011: 13.1 billion won, USD 10,480,000) · Promoting general maintenance to conserve the value of World Heritage sites and utilize them on the tourism level, aside from the basic conservation and management (Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites, Hwaseong Fortress, etc.) · World Heritage sites monitoring (10 million won, USD 8,000, 2003) <p>* Examples from the 2002 budget (in thousands of won): preparation of materials for registering World Heritage sites (11,500), publication of publicity booklet for registered World Heritage sites (15,800), promoting nominations for registration on the World Heritage list (5,267), preparation of materials for nominations for registration on the World Heritage list (15,000), UNESCO trust fund for the conservation of North Korean cultural properties (100,000 dollars)</p>	

I.3. Continued

<p>Give detailed information on the presentation of cultural and natural heritage, which can refer to publications, internet web pages, films, stamps, postcards, books, etc. (please attach examples for all World Heritage properties, if possible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Publicity materials and booklets containing photographs and explanations of World Heritage properties are produced and distributed (for example, Korean Information Service's "A Handbook of Korea," "World Heritage in Korea," etc.) ○ Cooperation with educational institutions to offer field trip education to students ○ Tourism promotion departments and tourism information kiosk have been established and are distributing tourist maps and tourist information (e.g. Gyeongju Historic Area), and tourist guides and cultural commentators are stationed at sites where they offer information to visitors (e.g. Gochang Dolmen Sites) ○ Web pages related to World Heritage properties (Cultural Properties Administration: http://www.ocp.go.kr, Korean National Heritage Online: http://www.heritage.go.kr, Seoul Culture and Tourism: http://www.visitseoul.net, Silla Cultural Center: http://www.silla.or.kr/guide, Ganghwagun Homepage: http://www.ganghwa.incheon.kr, Gochanggun Homepage: http://www.gochang.jeonbuk.kr/, Suwon City Homepage: http://www.suwon.ne.kr/english/index.htm, Haeinsa Temple Homepage: http://www.Haein-sa.org) - Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites Creation of tourist booklets and dolmen souvenirs (medals) / Creation and distribution of dolmen publicity pamphlets (distributed at expressway rest stops, famous tourist sites, and World Cup stadiums) / Opening and operation of dolmen web site / virtual dolmen tour - Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon Haeinsa Newsletter (monthly), Haeinsa Temple guide booklet, postcards, reproductions of the Tripitaka, Tripitaka key chains, glass sculptures - Gyeongju Historic Areas Gyeongju Mt. Namsan Travelogue ○ Stamps to commemorate World Heritage property registration - 4.2 million stamps of two types were issued in 1997 to commemorate the registration of Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple on the World Heritage list. - Five types of stamps were issued to commemorate the registration of Hwaseong Fortress on the World Heritage list. 	<p>048</p>
<p>Identify areas where improvements of the measures taken for the identification, protection, conservation, preservation and rehabilitation of World Heritage properties would be desirable, and towards which the State Party is working:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resolution of technical and financial support issues for the systematic conservation and management of World Heritage properties ○ Perception of World Heritage properties needs to be improved, and high-level agencies need to be more actively involved. ○ There is a need for order when viewing World Heritage properties, and particular affection for and interest in cultural heritage. ○ Establishment of research institutes for the conservation of World Heritage properties 	<p>049</p>

e.	Training	
	<p>Provide information on the training and educational strategies that have been implemented within the State Party for professional capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On the national level <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation and management techniques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural property maintenance technician training (1978-present) • Cultural property administrator education (1988-present) • Honorary cultural property administrator education • Cultural property conservation science technician education (1992-) • Cultural property administrator monitoring training and education 2. Conservation and management techniques and expert knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration by cultural property maintenance experts • Established National Research Institute of Cultural Properties as a subsidiary agency of the Cultural Properties Administration, carried out scientific research and surveys • Research by university museums and relevant professors ○ On the individual administration and local levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon: operation of brass gong exhibit, woodblock demonstrations, woodblock education, cultivation of experts in woodblocks • Expert government employees stationed at cultural properties by each local self-governing body 	050
	<p>Were training needs for institutions or individuals concerned with the protection and conservation of heritage identified?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES</p>	051

I.3.e continued

<p>If YES, list the primary needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On the national level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a great danger of damage to World Heritage properties due to a lack of understanding of the significance of World Cultural Heritage among visitors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need for individual awareness raising to conserve precious cultural heritage (citizens' education, raising awareness of cultural sites, publicizing importance of sites). ○ Lack of understanding of heritage properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of dolmen sites, theses and presentations by academic experts did not agree, causing much difficulty in understand the dolmens. - Theses, research materials, and presentations concerning cultural properties are primarily the work of experts, and thus difficult for the general populace to understand. • World Heritage properties are managed according to the standards of international law and international organizations, such as the guidelines for implementing conventions concerning World Cultural Heritage and natural heritage and the World Heritage Convention, and directly relevant regulations in domestic law are insufficient, and so it is difficult for those on the local level to understand relevant matters. • There is a need for voluntary cooperation from citizens related to the monitoring of World Heritage properties and a high level of awareness from those responsible for monitoring, but the education system is still insufficient. ○ On the individual administration and local levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon: There is a need for special care not to damage the characters when touching or taking out the woodblocks, sterilization must be stressed during interior viewing and surveys, and interior filming must be controlled. 	<p>052</p>
<p>Were existing training opportunities in your State and in other countries identified? YES</p>	<p>053</p>
<p>If YES, please give details:</p> <p>Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon: Research is being carried out within Haeinsa Temple on the Tripitaka woodblocks</p> <p>A conservation training program is held yearly in Nara, Japan for UNESCP Asia-Pacific officials</p>	<p>054</p>
<p>Have you developed training modules or programmes for the World Heritage sites? YES</p>	<p>055</p>
<p>If YES, give details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Cultural Properties Administration, the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, the Korean National Committee for UNESCO and the Korean National Committee for ICOMOS have cooperated to develop monitoring training programs for World Heritage officials and citizens by developing a monitoring index, researching monitoring methodology and training heritage administrators. ○ Periodic monitoring of World Heritage properties and establishment of plans for carrying out education and training for administrators (2006-2011) 	<p>056</p>

I.3.e Continued

	<p>Has staff received training in or outside of your country? YES</p> <p>If YES, give details:</p> <p>Asia-Pacific region training program for the surveying and restoration of historical monuments (2001. 11. 1. - 12. 3., Nara)</p> <p>Staff sent to "Asia-Pacific region training program for the conservation of wooden structures" at Japan's Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) (2002. 10. - 11., Nara)</p> <p>Training within the country is explained in detail in 059.</p>	<p>057</p> <p>058</p>
	<p>Give details on the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training and education in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (if applicable):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o On the national level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Held Asia-Pacific region conference to prepare periodic monitoring report for UNESCO (2001) · Commissioned research for the development of World Heritage monitoring techniques (2001. 12.) · Plans for periodic monitoring of World Heritage properties and education and training for administrators (2006-2011) o Gochang Dolmen Sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Invited foreign experts (archaeologists) and held international scientific conference to illuminate the cultural excellence of the dolmen sites and develop conservation and usage plans · Formed an expert academic advisory committee for the protection, conservation, identification and restoration of the dolmen sites · There is a need to hold briefing sessions for government officials, relevant agencies, private and social organizations, and the local population, and invite academic experts for education and training in order to protect and conserve the dolmen sites. o Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon: Woodblock and brass gong experience (education) programs will be become active due to the establishment of a Haeinsa Temple "Buddhist Sinhaeng Culture Complex." 	<p>059</p>
	<p>Describe the degree to which such training has been integrated within the existing university and educational systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There has been no integration. 	<p>060</p>
	<p>Indicate the steps that the State has taken to encourage scientific research as a support to training and educational activities concerning heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Cultural Properties Administration, the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, the Korean National Committee for UNESCO and the Korean National Committee for ICOMOS have cooperated to develop a monitoring index, researching monitoring methodology and training heritage administrators. (2001. 12.) o Commissioned research to prepare policies for World Heritage properties (2001. 12.) o Periodic monitoring of World Heritage properties and establishment of plans for carrying out education and training for administrators (2006-2011) 	<p>061</p>
	<p>Identify areas where improvement would be desirable and toward which the State Party is working:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Preparation of education programs related to World Heritage properties <p>Along with education for those responsible for cultural properties, there is an urgent need for education for local government officials responsible for World Heritage properties, including full knowledge of relevant international conventions and systems, understanding the actual condition of management of Korean World Heritage properties and monitoring training.</p> o Expert training programs and overseas training <p>There is a need for sending staff to overseas training programs in each subject, such as management of World Heritage properties and experiences in planning conservation in each country, and expert training programs in particular are needed.</p> 	<p>062</p>

I.4. International Cooperation and Fund Raising

This item refers particularly to Articles 4, 6, 17 and 18 of the Convention:

a.	General policy development	
	<p>Provide detailed information on the co-operation with other State Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Heritage located on their territories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Held workshops for the exchange of information between nations and periodical regional reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepared database on regions relevant to World Heritage, exchanged standard monitoring checklists, conducted exercises to prepare periodical regional reports o Development of training programs and implementation of joint research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned to accumulate relevant experience, knowledge and techniques through joint research on stonework cultural properties, wooden cultural properties, and World Heritage properties with similar characteristics. o Need for raising awareness of World Heritage and active participation between Member States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need for technical and financial support for and particular interest in World Heritage properties. 	063
	<p>To summarize the information given above, please indicate the type of cooperation best describing your activities (multiple answers possible):</p> <p>Bi- and multilateral agreements ()</p> <p>Hosting and/or attending of international training courses/seminars (O)</p> <p>Financial support ()</p> <p>Distribution of information material (please attach copy) (O)</p> <p>Other (please specify) ()</p>	064
	<p>Indicate which measures have been taken to avoid damage directly or indirectly to the World Heritage on the territory of other States Parties:</p> <p>No measures have been taken.</p>	065
	<p>Do you have World Heritage sites that have been twinned with others at the national or international level?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">YES</p>	066
	<p>If YES, give details about the form of cooperation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans for continuous yearly publication of materials about such cases as England's Stonehenge, Ireland's New Grange in Brugh Na Boinne, and Japan's Asuka Historical Museum in Nara, along with efforts to conserve historical and cultural value and convert this into economic value. o South Korea and North Korea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dolmens similar in origin and character are also scattered around North Korea, and study is needed for plans to cooperate and offer technical and financial support for their systematic conservation and management, and there are plans for future exchange projects between South Korea and North Korea. o South Korea and Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Korea and Japan have a long history of exchange due to geographical proximity, and there are a large number of cultural properties and World Heritage properties with similar characteristics. As such, cooperation through joint research of these areas has been going on since 1995. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea-Japan joint research on cultural property conservation environment and restoration techniques (by Korea's National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and Japan's National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo) First Korea-Japan Joint Research Project (1995-2000): International joint research on the influence of environmental pollution on cultural properties and restoration techniques Second Korea-Japan Joint Research Project (2000-2005): Joint research on the mechanisms involved in damage to stonework cultural properties and monitoring 	067

I. 4. Continued

<p>Have national, public, and private foundations or associations been established for raising funds and donations for the protection of World Heritage? NO</p> <p>If YES, give details:</p>	<p>068</p> <p>069</p>
<p>Has the State Party given assistance to this end? NO</p> <p>If YES, give details:</p>	<p>070</p> <p>071</p>
<p>Has the government made voluntary contributions to the World Heritage Fund, besides the mandatory ones, to globally improve the work on the Convention? YES</p> <p>If YES, give details such as year and amount, and indicate if they have been allocated to a particular site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o UNESCO trust fund for the conservation of North Korean cultural properties Established through UNESCO for the purpose of preparing plans for the conservation of North Korean Goguryeo burial mound murals and strengthening conservation abilities, and offering technical and financial support for the conservation of national cultural heritage and support for registering properties for the World Heritage list (100,000 dollars). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2000. 11. 17 : First remittance of 100,000 dollars to the trust fund (offered equipment for the removal of moisture and prevention of water leakage in the Yaksuri Goguryeo burial mound) - 2001. 12. 26 : Second remittance of 100,000 dollars to the trust fund (executed expert survey of burial mound murals, educated North Korean experts, held workshops for local experts) - 2002. 2 : Offered books and materials on Goguryeo burial mound murals (374,900 won) 	<p>072</p> <p>073</p>

I.5. Education, Information and Awareness Building

This item refers particularly to Articles 27 and 28 of the Convention on educational programmes. Information on site-specific activities and programmes should be provided under item II.4.

<p>Have steps been taken by the State Party to raise the awareness of decision-makers, property owners and/or the general public about the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage? YES</p>	074
<p>If YES, please give details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Gochanggun Invited foreign experts (archaeologists) and held international scientific conference to illuminate the cultural excellence of the dolmen sites and develop conservation and usage plans: three sessions (1998, 2000), 2001) Held an expert academic advisory committee for the conservation and management of the dolmen sites: one session (2000) o Haeinsa Temple in Hapcheon Offered information for visitors, held question and answer sessions and offered materials on the Internet, produced video materials for public broadcast on the conservation of heritage (KBS, MBC, SBS) o Raised the general public's awareness of World Heritage properties by distributing booklets and CDs about Korea's World Heritage properties at educational agencies and overseas information agencies. o Palace Youth Culture School, Youth Summer Culture School Education and conservation/protection programs concerning natural heritage and cultural heritage are being operated for young people during summer recess. 	075
<p>Provide information on education (primary, secondary and tertiary) and information programmes that have been undertaken or are planned to strengthen appreciation and respect by the population, to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers of threatening the heritage and of activities carried out in pursuance of the Convention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o During 1997, the "Year of Cultural Heritage," activities were performed to heighten the public awareness of cultural properties, and the "Cultural Heritage Charter" was established, preparing the basic guidelines for protecting cultural properties. o In order to strengthen cultural properties education in elementary schools the Cultural Properties Administration and the Korean Institute of Curriculum & Evaluation jointly produced and distributed the booklet, "Cultural Properties Education - Theory, Method and Practice." 	076
<p>Does the State Party participate in the UNESCO Special Project <i>Young People's Participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion</i>? YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Kyongju International Youth Culture Camp 2000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Held by the Organizing Committee for the Gyeongju World Cultural Expo and the Korean National Committee for UNESCO, 2000. 9. 25 - 30) · 89 young people from 30 different nations attended under the theme of "Youth, Culture and Encounter." · Carried out with the goal of organizing and strengthening a network to maintain continued the interest of the young people of the world in World Cultural Heritage, and offering an opportunity for joint cooperation to research plans for promotion of a participatory spirit in each young person that will establish a culture of peace and protection for cultural heritage. o International Youth Festival Kyongju Workcamp(2000 -2002) Under the theme of "Peace is in our hands, You can make a difference," volunteer activities for Mt. Namsan, Yangdong Village, and other such areas, publicizing World Cultural Heritage, and monitoring was carried out (2000. 7. 15 - 29, 2002. 7. 14-27) 	077

I.6. Conclusion and Recommended Action

<p>Please summarize the main conclusions regarding the identification of cultural and natural heritage properties (see item I.2.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Registration process for World Heritage properties<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nationally and locally designated cultural properties: in order to identify natural and cultural heritage field studies are carried out on the local and national levels and cultural properties are designated rationally or locally.- Preparatory surveys for registration of World Heritage properties, compilation of Tentative List: In order to promote registration as World Heritage properties those designated cultural properties which have a universal value in the history of humanity, they are inscribed on the Tentative List in cooperation with local authorities. The participation of citizens' associations and local organizations in the inscription process is encouraged.- Nomination for inscription: Opportunities for the opinions of the local population to be heard and measures and policies for the future conservation and management of heritage are prepared, and plans are established for management after a property is inscribed on the World Heritage List.o Inscription on the World Heritage List has been promoted considering the benefits of strengthening the image of a cultural nation, application of heritage as educational and tourism resources and technical and financial aid from UNESCO. Systematic conservation and management of heritage is being attempted due to inscription on the World Heritage List.	078
--	-----

I. 6. Continued

	<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage (see item I.3.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In order to protect and conserve natural and cultural heritage systematic legal mechanisms are being strengthened on the national level, the basic plan for the conservation, management and application of cultural properties has been established, and comprehensive and systematic management plans are being prepared. ◦ Separate domestic legal regulations are being made concerning World Heritage properties, guidelines for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties and monitoring standard checklists are being prepared, and training programs are being developed. ◦ As policies for the application of cultural resources, the environment surrounding cultural properties and tourism conditions, such as the construction of relics exhibition halls, landscaping, and improvement of information signs, are being improved. ◦ On the scientific level presentation activities such as joint research, various seminars, scientific presentations, and excavations are being carried out. 	079
	<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the international co-operation and fund raising (see item I.4.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Currently promoting international exchange with nations possessing similar World Heritage properties and compilation of periodic implementation reports, and exchange with other nations for the purpose of sharing and exchanging knowledge ◦ There is a need for raising the awareness of World Heritage and active participation of Member States through workshops for the international exchange of information and compilation of periodical regional reports, the development of training programs and the implementation of joint research. There is a particular need for strengthening international support to prevent damage to cultural properties in other nations. ◦ South Korea established a special fund for the preparation of conservation plans and the strengthening of conservation ability, technical and financial support for the conservation of national cultural heritage, and support for registration on the World Heritage list through UNESCO for North Korea's Goguryeo burial mound murals. 	080
	<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding education, information and awareness building (see item I.5.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Information is offered to visitors and question and answer sessions are held and materials offered on the Internet. ◦ Raised public awareness of World Heritage through the distribution of publicity booklets and CDs about Korean World Heritage properties at education agencies and overseas information agencies. ◦ Education and conservation/protection programs concerning natural and cultural heritage are being held for young people during the summer vacation (Palace Youth Culture School, Youth Summer Culture School). CDs and booklets for education and publicity are distributed, video materials produced by public broadcasting on heritage preservation are televised, and Internet materials are published in an effort to create a cultural awareness. ◦ Efforts are being made to raise public awareness by cooperating with NGOs and supporting various publicity and other projects 	081
	<p>Give an overview of proposed future action(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Development of educational programs related to World Heritage properties and implementation of monitoring ◦ Strengthening support of NGOs and cooperation between nations (regional workshops, joint research, etc.) ◦ Establishing a fund for the conservation and management of cultural properties ◦ Preparation of basic domestic legal regulations and establishment of conservation and management guidelines for the systematic management of World Heritage properties ◦ Increase publicity activities and create information databases 	082

I. 6. Continued

<p>Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 003):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not applicable (same as 003)</p>	<p>083</p>
<p>Give a timeframe for the implementation of the actions described above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development of educational programs related to World Heritage properties and implementation of monitoring Heightening a sense of voluntary management and conservation among the local populations, developing field trip programs for World Heritage properties, commissioning research for the preparation of a World Heritage monitoring checklist o Conservation and restoration The results of a comprehensive survey of the current state of conservation of stonework and wooden cultural properties (2002-2005) will be reflected in policy and restoration projects will be carried out. o Strengthening support of NGOs and cooperation between nations (regional workshops, joint research, etc.) · Support volunteer work by palace guards, cultural property administrator monitors and honorary cultural property administrators; support the education programs for World Heritage being carried out by NGOs · Engage in joint research with Mexico on stonework cultural properties and exchange of information on World Heritage properties, hold Asia-Pacific region joint workshops for the preparation of periodical reports and monitoring, continuously promote of various scientific seminars o Revise relevant laws to prepare cultural properties conservation fund and prepare multifaceted plans to find sources of revenue for the fund o Preparation of basic domestic legal regulations and establishment of conservation and management guidelines for the systematic management of World Heritage properties o Improve the surrounding environment and tourism conditions by improving information signs, preparing pathways for visitors, creating parks, constructing exhibition halls, and constructing hands-on learning facilities o Increase publicity activities and create information databases Develop web sites and strengthen virtual tour programs(?) for cultural properties, including World Heritage properties o Establishing long-term management and conservation plans Execution of the basic plan for the conservation, management and application of cultural properties, implementation of comprehensive restoration of cultural sites 	<p>084</p>
<p>Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Expansion of technical and financial support - Support for workshops for exchange of information between nations and preparation of periodical regional reports 	<p>085</p>
<p>Please give an analysis of the process by which the Convention was ratified by the State Party:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Convention translated into Korean -> consent of relevant departments gained -> examination by the Office of Legislation -> review by Cabinet Council -> approval of the President gained -> agreement of the National Assembly gained (when necessary) -> signing and depositing ratification documents -> measures taken to promulgate domestically (published in government newsletters) 	<p>086</p>

I. 6. Continued

	<p>Describe the motivation, obstacles and difficulties encountered during this process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o This Convention, related to the protection of world culture and natural heritage, is the international standard for the protection of cultural properties, and cultural properties must be conserved and managed as a joint resource of humanity, and so it is proper that this Convention should be ratified. There were no particular problems in the process of ratifying this Convention. 	087
	<p>Detail the perceived benefits and lessons learnt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There were no particular benefits or lessons 	088

I. 7. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise for Section I

	<p>Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the Periodic Reporting exercise (information given, meetings etc.)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The information offered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee was sufficient, and thanks to training at the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference for Preparing Periodic Reports (2001, Gyeongju), there were no problems. 	089
	<p>Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The questionnaire was appropriate and helped in complying with most of the reporting requirements. 	090
	<p>What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the periodic reporting exercise?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Inspections of the state of conservation and management for each World Heritage property and securing of recent information o It was an opportunity to establish policy related to World Heritage properties and inspect and investigate plans. 	091
	<p>Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foundation for the preparation of systematic and comprehensive conservation plans for World Heritage properties within the Member State - Establishment of policy and financial support for training exercises within the Member State through the offering of information relevant to World Heritage properties o Desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from the international community based on information in the Periodic Report - Evaluation of whether or not the Member State is properly applying the World Heritage Convention, and whether or not cultural properties registered on the World Heritage list are maintaining their value as World Heritage properties - Regional cooperation and preparation of a means for sharing the information and experiences gained by Member States in conserving World Heritage properties and carrying out the Convention (holding periodic meetings, publishing periodicals concerning conservation and management, etc.) 	092