

a.	Country (and State Party if different):The People's Republic of China	001
b.	Name of World Heritage property: Mount Tai	002
c.	<p>In order to locate the property precisely, please attach a topographic map showing scale, orientation, projection, datum, site name, date and gratitude. The map should be an original print and not be trimmed. The site boundaries should be shown on the map. In addition they can be submitted in a detailed description, indicating topographic and other legally defined national, regional, or international boundaries followed by the site boundaries.</p> <p>The State Parties are encouraged to submit the geographic information in digital form so that it can be integrated into a Geographic Information System (GIS).</p> <p>On this questionnaire indicate the geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns, areas etc., give at least 3 sets of geographical co-ordinates):</p> <p>Centre point: Jade Emperor's Peak, Long 117 ° 6 ' 6 " E, Lat 36 ° 15 ' 26" N</p> <p>North-west corner: Long 116 ° 49 ' 57" E , Lat 36 ° 31 ' 36" N</p> <p>South-east corner: Long 117 ° 16 ' 40 " E, Lat 36 ° 10 ' 00" N</p>	003
d.	<p>Give the date of inscription on the World Heritage List and subsequent extension (if applicable):</p> <p>11/12/1987</p>	004
e.	<p>Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report.</p> <p>Organisation(s) / entity(ies): The Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot</p> <p>Person(s) responsible: Chuanwang Li</p> <p>Address: No.45 Hongmen Road ,Tai'an, Shandong Province</p> <p>City and post code: Tai'an city 271000</p> <p>Telephone:0086-0538-8224451</p> <p>Fax:0086-0538-8221613</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:mttic@public.taptt.sd.cn">mttic@public.taptt.sd.cn</a></p>	005
f.	<p>Date of preparation of the report:</p> <p>9/2002</p>	006
g.	<p>Signature on behalf of the State Party</p> <p>Signature: .....</p> <p>Name: Chuanwang Li</p> <p>Function: The Director of Taishan Administration</p>	007

## II.2. Statement of significance

	<p>At the time of inscribing a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its outstanding universal value(s), or World Heritage value(s), by deciding on the criteria for which the property deserved to be included on the World Heritage List. Circle the criteria retained for the inscription:</p>	008
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If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>Cultural criteria:   √ i - √ ii - √ iii - √ iv - √ v - √ vi</p> <p>Natural criteria:   i - ii - √ iii - iv</p> <p>Were new criteria added by re-nominating and/or extending the property after the original inscription? YES / NO NO</p> <p>If YES, please explain: NO</p>	<p>009</p> <p>010</p>
<p>Please quote observations concerning the property made by the Advisory Body(ies) during the evaluation of the nomination:</p> <p>Lucas, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on National Parks and Protected Areas, valued Mount Tai highly who inspected China in 1987; he said that the nature combines with the culture uniquely in Mount Tai; and the new concept of relations between the nature and the human beings was the great contribution of China to the world.</p> <p>ICOMOS said that it “shall limit itself to noting that Mount Taishan satisfies all six criteria for inclusion on the World Heritage List”</p> <p>Quote the decisions and observations / recommendations, if appropriate, made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription and extension (if applicable):</p> <p>Mount Tai</p> <p>Criteria : C( i )( ii )(iii)(iv)( v )(vi); N(iii)</p> <p>The Committee took note with satisfaction of the assurances given by the observer from China. They responded to the preoccupations of the Bureau which was concerned by the proliferations of buildings and tourism installations. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the Bureau and requested that particular care be taken in developing this unique site.</p> <p>Identify the actions taken as follow-up to these observations and/or decisions:</p> <p>Inns scattered under the Jade Emperor Peak were pulled down.</p> <p>The Pavilion Watching Sunrise on Watching Sunrise Peak was pulled down.</p> <p>A project of Scenic Spot to Heaven was carried out in 1994. Forty seven households’ residents in the area were removed, shabby houses of nine thousand square metres that destroyed the scenery were pulled down, Two hundred ancient and famous trees and twenty stone inscriptions that were enclosed in the country house yards were reappeared.</p> <p>Certifications for Operation were provided in 2002 to control the number of operations and improve the service.</p> <p>Improvement and rectification in comprehensive way was carried out by law from 2001 to 2002, tens of buildings breaking regulations were pulled down and the original scenery was renovated.</p>	<p>011</p> <p>012</p> <p>013</p>

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

Please propose a statement of significance by providing a description of the World Heritage value(s) for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List. This description should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List and it should also detail what the property represents, what makes it outstanding, what the specific values are that distinguish the property as well as what its relationship with its setting is, etc.:

Mount Tai is magnificent, stable where there are a large number of cultural relics, many kinds of living things and the geology is complex. The sacred Mount Tai has been the object of an imperial pilgrimage, religious worshipment, tourist and modern scientific research for 3000 years. Now, Mount Tai has been a world famous mountain that has rich content and great values of history, science and aesthetics which was praised as a great contribution of China to the world by Lucas, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on National Parks and Protected Areas in 1987.

### **Cultural Values**

Mount Tai is a Chinese sacred famous mountain, having a long history, rich content and praised by Guo Moruo, a Chinese famous scholar, as "a partial miniature of Chinese culture". It satisfied the Cultural Criteria fully.

### **The Most Venerated Mountain in China**

Mount Tai is the central mountain because of its advantageous geological position. It lies in the centre of North China Plain and Middle-Lower -Reaches of Changjiang River Plain which area is thirty thousand square meters. The area was looked on as "China"(the central country of the world) by ancient Chinese. In the "China", Mount Tai is in centre and the only giant mountain, so Mount Tai is looked on as the central mountain.

Natural good luck makes Mount Tai magnificent. It rises abruptly from the vast plain which absolute altitude is 1545 meters above sea level but its relative height is 1400 meters. Confucius, the great thinker of ancient China, felt the world was small as soon as he reached the summit of the mountain. The emperor Wu Di of Han Dynasty sighed with surprise that the mountain was so high, giant, magnificent, strong, best and puzzled.

The traditional Chinese culture of Mount Tai is so rich that the status of Mount Tai is the highest among Chinese mountains. According to traditional idea, the orient is the symbol of hope and good luck, Mount Tai just right lies in the east of China and Mount Tai is in charge of life. Since Han Dynasty, Mount Tai began to know as the East Mountain, with mounts Hua, Huo, Heng and Song being respectively the West, South, North and Central Mountains. Mount Tai was considered "the King equal to Heaven" and the "Holly Emperor". So Mount Tai is the loftiest in the view of Emperors and masses and becomes the symbol of Chinese Nation.

### **Splendid National Culture**

Mount Tai is one of the birthplaces of the Chinese civilization, evidence of human activity dating back 400,000 years to Yiyuan Man of the Palaeolithic Period. By Neolithic times, 4,000-7,000 years ago, it had become a significant cultural centre with two cultures flourishing, the Dawenkou to the north and the Longshan to the south of the mountain. The symbol "found in the Dawenkou Culture Site stands for a Sacrifice to Heaven on the summit of Mount Tai. The form of state religion was preceded and shaped by such ancient cult devotion. Confucius, the world famous cultural man who was from South Side of Mount Tai, created the Confucianism in the Spring and Autumn Period, which has governed China for two thousand years and affected the world strongly.

Mount Tai is the site of Fengshan sacrifice of Chinese emperors. According to the history, there were seventy two emperors or kings coming to the summit of Mount Tai to offer a sacrifice to Heaven such as Huang Di, Yan Di, Yao, Shun, Yu, etc at the Pre-Qin Dynasty Era. In the times of feudal society of China, there were twelve emperors coming to offer sacrifices to Mount Tai such as Shi Huang of Qin Dynasty, Wu Di of Han Dynasty, Gao Zong, Wu Ze Tian, Xuan Zong of Tang Dynasty, Zhen Zong of Song Dynasty, KangXi, Yong Zheng, Qian Long of Qing Dynasty, etc. These actions made the Fengshan sacrifice a symbol of divine right of kings and formed a special Fengshan Culture which existed only in Mount Tai..

Mount Tai is the cult site of masses. History of folk culture of Mount Tai is long and rich. Ancient cult devotion to Mount Tai, Donyue Dadi, Bixia Yuanjun, Shi Gandang, etc is the important parts of the folk culture. There were thousands of people coming to worship Bixia Yuanjun every year according to “inscriptions about Bixia Yuanjun”by Wang Xijue, Ming Dynasty, in 1593. It is said that Bixia Yuanjun is the “female emperor” of the North of China and the safeguarding goddess by Gu Jiegang , a famous Chinese scholar.

Mount Tai is a source of inspiration for Chinese artists and scholars. In Mount Tai, Confucius, Libai, Dufu, etc made their literature works. Mount Tai was described by a few of Chinese literature masterpieces such as Shuihu Zhuan , Xiyou Ji, Jinping Mei, Honglou Meng, Laocan Youji, etc.

Mount Tai is the spiritual home of Chinese Nation. It's stable, so the ancient Chinese believed that the world is safe if the Mount Tai is safe. It has centripetal force, the Chinese idioms “fallen leaves return to the roots” means every ghost will return to Mount Tai after death. Li si, a prime minister of Qin Dynasty, said “Mount Tai is magnificent because it doesn't refuse to accept small mound”. Confucianism is the core of Mount Tai Culture, at the same time, Confucianism, Daoism, Buddhism were in perfect harmony in Mount Tai, and the Culture relics of these thoughts are very rich. Every climber has an enterprising spirit which inspires the Chinese Nation all along.

### **Rare and Rich Cultural Relics**

Mount Tai is a natural museum of stone sculpture arts. There are 1800 stone sculptures scattered all over the mountain the styles of which are rich. History of them spans the ages of imperial China. The stone inscription of Qin Dynasty was written by Li Si which was the evidence of standardizing words in Qin Dynasty. The stone sculpture without words was erected by Wu Di of Han Dynasty which meant his success didn't describe by words. Inscriptions in the Sutra Rock Valley, was engraved with quotations taken from a Buddha's Book the Diamond Wisdom Sutra in the Kingdom of North Qi, more than 1400 years ago. These characters have been praised as the originator of the Chinese big characters, and the ancestor of the Chinese proclamations. The giant stone inscription in the Daguan Summit was written by Xuan Zong of Tang Dynasty.

Mount Tai provides a finished model for a certain number of buildings erected in ancient China. The Great Wall of Qi, built in Spring-Autumn Period, is the one of the oldest Great Wall of China. The Palace of Heavenly Blessing, located inside the Dai Temple, built in Song Dynasty, is one of the three palatial architectures in China. Also constructed under the Song, the Azure Cloud Temple is typical of a mountain architectural complex by the arrangement of its courtyards and buildings which restored in Ming Dynasty.

In the area of Buddhist architecture, Thousand Buddhas Hall of the Fairy Rock Temple, contains the marvelous painted Arhat statues (Song Dynasty) which were praised as the first level statues in China and there is a unique set of dagobas of illustrious Buddhist monks in the temple. Also in Song Dynasty, a masterpiece of Taoist painting in the Palace of Heavenly Blessing inside Dai Temple, entitled “The God of Taishan Making a Journey”(3.3 66m), is rarity of the ancient mural arts.

There are ten thousands of cultural relics and four thousands of ancient books in Taishan museum. Some special sacrificial utensils used in the sacrificial rite in Mount

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Tai such as The Four Treasures of Mount Tai were granted by emperor which is seen only in Mount Tai.

### **Value of the Natural Heritage of Mountain Taishan**

Mountain Taishan, a world famous natural heritage, is of high value not only in its unique beauty and bio-diversity but also in scientific and academic importance in geoscience, which meet all the requirements of the criterion N (i) for world natural heritage (reflecting an outstanding mode of the main evolution stage of the earth) and have superior feature in geomorphology and geology to satisfy criterion N(ii) and N(iii).

### **Great Geological Value in China and Over the World**

Mountain Taishan has been attracting much attention from the geologists home and abroad because of its special geotectonic location, long geological evolution history, complex geological structure, well-preserved typical geological remains and peculiar geologic sights.

The geological researching history, starting from 1868, of mountain Taishan is more 130 years and a plenty of relatively high level geological data and scientific fruit have been achieved. It has been selected by the 30<sup>th</sup> International Geological Conference (IGC) and the 15<sup>th</sup> International Mineral Assembly (IMA) as one of the after-meeting field investigation routes, and is usually a field trip base for students majoring in geology. It is rare for a mountain among Chinese famous mountains to enjoy the fame geologically home and abroad.

‘Taishan complex rock’, the main body of Mountain Taishan is composed of two parts: metamorphic rock series of surface crust of archaean era (Taishan rock suite) and intruded complex rock in late archaean era, which are characterized by the various rock types, great lithological difference, old age (2.5~3 billion years), long evolution history, abundant geological information, abstruse geological meaning and striking technicality and are worthy of being explored.

The komatiite—greenstone formation within the metamorphic rock series of surface crust of archaean era is composed of such green rocks as amphibolites, amphibole granulite, actinolite schist, calamite schist, etc.. Its isotope age is  $2840 \pm 160 \text{Ma} (\text{Sm—Nd})$  or  $2767 \pm 45 \text{Ma} (\text{Rb—Sr})$ , and the sedimentation is guessed to take place in middle archaean era (3.2~2.8 billion years). Being the oldest rock in ‘Taishan complex rock’, the greenstone formation is the record of original earth crust in the middle and late archaean era, typical, rare and is an ideal object for studying on greenstone belt all over china, which is of great scientific value in probing into and disclosing the mystery of the early evolution history of the earth.

The intruded rock of late archaean era, tectonic deformation and metamorphism, with obvious polyphase characteristics, are the most important geological record and remains in the stage of middle and late archaean era of the earth’s evolution history. They interplay and evolve to form the basic framework of the multistage evolving of the earth crust in Precambrian, which is representative in northern China and of fairly important significance in revealing the forming and evolving of the original continental crust.

Multistage magmatism, deformation and metamorphism of the previously formed geological body result in a special mode of occurrence of Taishan rock suite. The fact that the intruded rock of Wangfushan stage has been changed into gray gneiss is a new discovery and researching result of recent years, being of great academic value.

Consequently, Mountain Taishan is a place suitable for study on Precambrian geology, a classical location for the study of multiphase magmatism, deformation and metamorphism in Precambrian, and a window to observe the forming and evolving of palaeo-platform of northern China.

The Cambrian typeboundary section in Zhangxia, northern part of Mountain Taishan, is world famous. As early as the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, geologists from the United States and Japan once carried out geological surveying in the area of Zhangxia and Gushan, along with profiling, fossil collecting, and made a preliminary stratigraphic classification. A famous Chinese professor Sun

Yunzhu studied the Cambrian system section in Zhangxia for more than 20 years beginning in 1923. Professor Lu Yanhao and Dong Nanting furthermore divided the Cambrian stratigraphic section into 7 stratigraphic units and 17 trilobite fossil zones in 1953. It was formally designated standard section of Cambrian in northern China by the National Stratigraphic Conference in 1959.

This outcrop section, well-studied for a long time, containing full series of strata and abundant fossils such as trilobite etc., is the original place to name a number of fossils and main basis to rely on when making internal and international stratigraphic correlation of Cambrian, and takes an important position in the history of geology. In the meantime, it is a typical place for the study of the lithofacies, palaeo-geography and sedimentary environment of eopaleozoic and an ideal object to be studied in the aspect of the ascent and descent and evolution of the earth's crust and the changing of sea-level, palaeoclimate and palaeoecology, and then becomes a popular site for scholars specialized in stratigraphy and paleontology to visit and a field trip base for geological students and teachers to enjoy their learning, being of high scientific value in geological science and education and production practice.

Being the outcome of the development of the earth's crust within a certain period, Mountain Taishan has gone through a livelong and complicated evolving process which can be generally divided into three stages: ancient stage of Mountain Taishan (2.5 billion years ago), stage of land-sea coevolution (0.6~0.2 billion years ago) and stage of the forming of present Mountain Taishan (0.1~0.03 billion years ago). During the course of evolution, Mountain Taishan has suffered strongly from the five large scale crust movement: Taishan movement, Caledonian movement, Hercynian movement, Yanshan movement, Himalayan movement etc., and experienced the five key geological periods: Archaean era, Proterozoic era, Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic. It can really be said to have gone through the mill and seen all the ups and downs. Yanshan movement laid a foundation of Mountain Taishan; hercynian movement established a basic framework of the massif; the activity of the well-known Taiqian fault made the natural landscape of present Mountain Taishan. Therefore, Mountain Taishan, today, is a young faulted block mountain system coming into being 100 to 30 million years ago, which is still being uplifted at a rate of 0.5mm per year. The process of the forming and evolving of Mountain Taishan is the best exemplification and epitome of the five development stage of the crust, through which the knowledge about the evolving history of the crust over northern China can be reinforced. Furthermore, the forming and evolving mode of Mountain Taishan is of directory value in the study of similar mountain system.

The geological structure in Mountain Taishan is rather complex, including that of the archaean era and Mesozoic. The archaean structure is dominated by pliable fold, tight inverted fold, thrust nappe, malleable and brittle faults. The Mesozoic structure is dominated by brittle faults which fall into two groups: northwest striking one and east northeast striking one, and the former was formed in archaean era and resurrected in both Cenozoic and Mesozoic, bearing new and old structural feature. These two groups of fault with good continuity and stable attitude usually show up in the form of fault zone, displaying obviously polyphase activity with complicated mechanical property. They cut each other to form an 'X'-shaped fault system, typical, representative and easily recognized in aerial and satellite photographs. In addition, a number of rare and fancy geological structure can be seen in Mountain Taishan, for example, within the algovite dike near Hongmen Gate, formed in middle archaean era, there developed over a hundred of barrelshaped structure, rare over the world, which was called 'charm stone' in ancient times by Chinese people. Another example, discovered in recent years, is the gravity-gliding tectonics close to Fairy Rock Temple and the ductile shear belt near Tiaozhouyu dale, which is very typical in China.

The neotectonic movement in Mountain Taishan is rather common and strong, the periodic feature, discrepancy and intermittence of which is distinct, which is mainly controlled by the Taiqian fault stretching in the direction of east northeast and has some thing to do with the tilting and uplifting of the faulted blocks. Influenced by the neotectonic movement, erosional cutting action is intense in the mountain, resulting in big differences in landform and relief and various geomorphological types, so erosional physiognomy is particularly developed. The general

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

feature of Taishan's relief is that the southern part is low while the northern high and the eastern low while the western high. The southern slope of the highest peak in Mountain Taishan is steep while the northern mild. The neotectonic movement has made the mountain rise above the ground and soars to heaven majestically. Different types of erosional physiognomy have been formed, including medium-high, high peaks, hills, barrances and cliffs and such remarkable microtopography sights as third level planation surfaces, terrace, cave and waterfall have been shaped. Therefore, Mountain Taishan is a good place to study the neotectonic movement and the microtopography sights incurred, and are the best laboratory to study various ongoing geological processes. It is a paradigm for the ongoing geological function while the landform is being developed.

### **Excellent Natural Landscape**

#### **Colorful Microtopography Sights**

Apart from the widespread various kinds of erosional physiognomy and peculiar microtopography sights mentioned above, the steplike physiognomy sight at the southern slope of the mountain, obviously looking like three big steps, was formed at South Gate to Heaven, Halfway Gate to Heaven and Yitianmen Gate, which was caused respectively by the falling of the three normal faults: Yunbuqiao fault, Halfway Gate to Heaven fault and Taiqian fault, stretching in east northeast direction. Influenced by the neotectonic movement, Mountain Taishan was uplifted intermittently to have formed such fancy and monstrous sights as the 'pluvial fan within pluvial fan' at Yingtaoyuan, 'valley within valley' at Hutian Pavillion, 'stone river and stone sea' at Rear Rock Basin, 'celestial being bridge' and 'north-bowing stone' at the top of the mountain, 'transparent hill' and 'ring-a-ding stone' at Fairy Rock Temple, etc., making Mountain Taishan look more fancy and wonderful and become a landscape compound, being of majestic, peculiar, abrupt, pretty, secret, abstruse and spacious characteristics.

#### **Admirable natural sights**

Mountain Taishan is tall and big, and its climate changes apparently at different elevation. The scenery is beautiful and charming, fantastic and illusory, varying according to the weather and season. The 'rising sun in the east', 'jade pan over sea of clouds', 'golden shining from the sky' and 'icy cave in midsummer' etc. is some of the ten well-known natural sights in Mountain Taishan.

#### **Treasure House of Animal and Plant Resources**

Mount Tai lies in the warm temperate zone and the monsoon climate region. That the climate of it is diversity affected by the height above sea level and the topography provides a suitable environment for living and breeding of the plant and animal.

The species of the plant in Mount Tai is rich and has great values in bio-diversity research. Covering rate of Mount Tai forest is 81% and that of vegetation is 90%. There are 1037 species of higher plants belonging to 133 families, 550 genera. There are 11 plant species found in Mount Tai firstly and named after them such as Taishan Salt Surface Tree, Taishan Willow, Taishan Polygonum, etc. It is said by the botanist that there are six species under bad affection such as Taishan Dryopteris, Red Pine, Polygala Root, etc, seventeen near in danger such as the Rhizome of Cyrtomium, Shandong Rhizome of Cyrtomium, North Chinese Magnoliavine,

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Taishan Willow, Shandong Hawthorn, Taishan Linden, etc and seven on the verge of extinction such as Wingceltis, Polygonmn, Solomon's Seal, etc. There are also twelve species of wild plants on the State Protection List.

The medicinal plants in Mount Tai are rich. There are about 113 families, 448 genera, of which the Polygonum, Chinese Gromaell, Solomon's seal, Four-leaves Ginseng are the most famous, named as the Four Famous Medicines of Mount Tai. They are the important Chinese medicinal materials.

Plants of Mount Tai are the typical of deciduous broadleaf trees in warm temperate zone. The secondary Chinese pine forest distributed in the upper part of Mount Tai and the secondary oak-oriental arborvitae forest distributed in the middle-lower part of Mount Tai are the representative of the oak-pine forest of Liao Dong and Jiao Dong's main characteristics in development.

The ancient or famous trees of Mount Tai coming from nature and having a long history have 27 families, 45 genera where there are 18175 trees beyond 100 years old among which there are 3300 trees beyond 300 years old. The trees praised as the "living fossil" are the proof of thousands of years' changes. The Pine of Qin Dynasty, Cypress of Han Dynasty, Pine of Six Dynasties, Pagoda Tree of Tang Dynasty, Ginkgo of Tang Dynasty, etc are famous.

In 1987, 23 trees were indicated on the list of World Heritage. There are also hundreds of ancient or famous trees having the qualifications to be inscribed on the list of World Heritage according to our recent reearch such as Yimu Pine, Sanyi Cypress, Wohu Pine, etc.

There are representative species of animals in mountains and hills in the center-south of Shandong including 37 species of animals, 148 species of birds, 40 families of butterflies and moths (592 genera), 14 kinds of reptiles, 6 species of amphibious. Many kinds of rare birds are on the brink of extinction. There are 77 species are inscribed on the Protecting List of which there are 2 species belonging to the National Protecting Animals I, 7 belonging to the II, 8 species belonging to the Shandong Provincial Protecting Animals. The red-scaled fish is the rarest of water living things which is on the brink of extinction. The fish was the tributes to the Emperor in the past which was one of the five famous fishes for food. The fish distributes only in Mount Tai whose environmental need is high. It lives in the spring water of 300-800 meters high above seal level in the East, Middle, and West Rivers of the mountain now. It was praised as the best Tjings in Mount Tai in the ancient "the Medicine Book of Mount Tai".

### **Aesthetics' Values**

The scenery of Mount Tai which consists mainly of the natural scenery that is full of aesthetic, scientific values and the rich culture resources is a mountain-style comprehensive body which the artistic masterpieces contained with in is in perfect harmony with the natural landscape. It fits for the need of Chinese spiritual life.

The characteristic of Mount Tai beauty is mainly magnificent. Mount Tai that's lofty, broad is given the sense of towering to Heaven, thickness, smoothness. The magnificence of Mount Tai is set off by contrast to green pines, ancient cypresses, giant stones. The beauty of Mount Tai comprises magnificence, seclusion and elegance. Only through climbing, can we comprise the magnificent scenery and the striving life and combine nature and human beings in spirit.

Nature and culture are in perfect harmony. The beautiful scenery and the national culture constitutes the special scenery of Mount Tai that has the higher value, richer content, more harmony of nature and culture according to the Chinese traditional idea of mountain. The City is seen in the mountain and the mountain is seen in the city. The outstanding characteristic of the ancient buildings of Mount Tai is the good usage of geographical environment that is to say the buildings are in perfect harmony with the body image of magnificent and the specific environment. The best example is the South Gate to Heaven. The selection of the gate's site and the creation of the gate's image embody the perfect fusion of the natural gate and the idea of the artificial gate. There are a number of stone inscriptions and stone tablets among which there are many great works from Qin Dynasty to Qing Dynasty and many artistic treasures of calligraphy such as Zhen, Cao, Li, Zhuan. The Mount Tai is not only a brief history of Chinese culture but

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corner of which is 1000 metres away from core spot, the east and the northeast corner is 1000 metres away from Way Around Mountain and the Yaoxiang Forest Farm in the east-north of Mountain Tai is included.	
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### II.3. Statement of authenticity / integrity

Have the World Heritage values identified above been maintained since the property's inscription? YES / NO Yes	021
If NO, please describe the changes and name the causes: No	022
What was the evaluation of the authenticity / integrity of the property at the time of inscription? (Please quote from the ICOMOS / IUCN evaluation): No	023

### II.3. continued

Have there been changes in the authenticity / integrity since inscription? YES / NO No	024
If YES, please describe the changes to the authenticity / integrity and name the main causes? No	025
Are there (further) changes foreseeable to the authenticity / integrity of the property in the near future? YES / NO Yes	026
If YES, please explain and indicate how these changes might affect the World Heritage values of the property:  According to the new General Plan and the detailed controlling plan of main spots, buildings inharmonious with the scenery should be pulled down, the number of shops would be reduced, and the distribution and style of shops would be controlled strictly. In addition, parts of historical buildings would be renovated according to the limit of environment. The historic atmosphere of Mount Tai could be recaptured truthfully.	027

### II.4. Management

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>How could the arrangements for the protection and the management of the property best be defined (more than one indication possible)?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Legal ( ✓ )</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Contractual ( ✓ )</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Traditional ( ✓ )</p>	028
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II.4. continued

<p>Please describe and assess the implementation and effectiveness of these arrangements for the preservation of the values described under item II.2 at the national, provincial and/or municipal level:</p> <p>According to the Cultural Relics Law, Forest Protecting Law, Provisional Regulations of Managing Mount Tai, etc. we take measures to manage the Heritage and readjust the related social connections. This is our main measure.</p> <p>Entire personal and organizations at all level in the scenic spot signed their names in written pledge to make sure of sanitation and safety of the spot. Taishan administration signed kinds of contracts with the enterprises, residents, outside workers on the mountain to ensure the safety and civility.</p> <p>Taishan administration has kept in close touch with the surrounded villages to prevent forest fire. There has been no heavy fire in the scenic spot over ten years. Furthermore, since Mount Tai has high position in China especially in Tai'an, there has been a tradition to protect the mountain which can never be neglected.</p>	029
<p>In general terms, can this legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be considered sufficient? YES / NO</p> <p>Yes</p>	030
<p>Please explain:</p> <p>The three measures mentioned above have been taken comprehensively to give full play to protect Mount Tai which bring the initiative of different respects to reduce the damage to the minimum.</p> <p>It has been proved that the measures are feasible to protect and manage the mountain through many years' practice.</p>	031
<p>Provide a list and summaries of laws and regulations concerning cultural and natural properties protection and management (including extracts of relevant articles from the Constitution, Criminal Law, Law/Regulations on Land-use, Environment Law and Forestry Law, amongst others). Please also attach any documentation available concerning these points:</p> <p>(For details see annex)</p>	032

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

II.4. continued

<p>Describe the administrative and management arrangements that are in place for the property concerned, making special mention of the institutions and organisations that have management authority over the property as well as of the arrangements that are in place for the coordination of their actions:</p> <p>Units in charge of the Heritage:          Tai'an Cultural Relics Bureau, Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot, Taishan Forest Centre.</p> <p>Coordination:          In 1985, Tai'an Cultural Relics Bureau, Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot, and Taishan Forest Centre were combined into Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot to realize centralized management.          In 2001, Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot which had been a department directly under Tai'an Municipal Government was changed to the agency to enforce the law centralizedly.          The establishment and function of inner departments were readjusted, the Comprehensive Office and the Administrative Office of World Heritage which are new departments were set up to perfect the management system.          The provincial and municipal government guide and supervise the work of Mount Tai and positively harmonize relations between Taishan administration and the surrounding areas.          A new General Plan and the detailed controlling plan were revised in time.</p>	033
<p>Please indicate under which level of authority the property is managed:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Property ( )          Regional ( ✓ )          National ( )          Other (please describe):</p>	034
<p>Please provide the full name, address and phone/fax/e-mail of the entity(ies) directly responsible for the management (conservation, preservation, visitor management) of the property:</p> <p>Name of entity: Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot          Address: No.45 Hongmen Road Tai'an Shandong Province          City and post code: Tai'an 271000          Telephone:0086-0538-8224451          Fax:0086-0538-8221613          E-mail: <a href="mailto:mttic@public.taptt.sd.cn">mttic@public.taptt.sd.cn</a></p>	035
<p>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the property?</p>	036

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>YES / NO</p> <p>No</p> <p>If YES, explain why this is the case:</p> <p>No</p>	037
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II.4. continued

<p>Is there a management plan for the property?</p> <p>YES / NO</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If YES, please summarise, indicating if the plan is being implemented and since when:</p> <p>The General Plan of Mount Tai was laid down in 1987 and revised in 1999 according to the actual necessity. The General Plan of Mount Tai (1999) has been completed to wait for permission of the State Council. The plan carried out now is still that in 1987.</p>	038  039
<p>Please report on legal and administrative actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described under item II.2 (e.g. passing of legislation, adjusting administrative and management arrangements, implementing or drawing up of a (new) management plan, etc.):</p> <p>The new Management Regulation of Scenic Spot will be laid down by the State Council; and the new General Plan of Mount Tai and the detailed controlling plan are waiting to be carried out.</p>	040

<p>Please provide detailed information, particularly in cases where changes have occurred since the inscription of the property, on the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Conservation</u> Make reference to all major interventions at the property and describe its present state of conservation:</li> </ul> <p>Taishan administration which had been a department directly under the Tai'an municipal authority was adjusted to be an agency. The Administrative Office of World Heritage is especially set up. So the managerial system is further straightened out.</p> <p>Laws and regulations of protection are further perfected. Shandong People's Congress issued Regulations of Protecting and Managing Mount Tai in 2001.</p> <p>Taishan administration has been making unremitting efforts to carry out comprehensive improvement of the management to avoid becoming market, city, etc.</p> <p>More information has been shown to improve people's understanding of the cultural, scientific and artistic value of the Heritage site. People are more conscious to protect the Heritage than before.</p> <p>Taishan administration studied and took positive action to prevent forest fires, protect</p>	041
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If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).



	<p>Yes</p> <p>If YES, what are the training needs for your staff?</p> <p>The staff need knowledge and skills that how to protect and manage the Heritage better, how to improve sustainable development, how to manage public affairs better.</p> <p>Foreign experts are welcomed to come to teach us. Or we can select our staff to learn by visiting and studying on the relevant spot or to receive regular training at related specialized colleges.</p>	047
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	<p>Describe the funding and financial situation of the property, indication sources, level and regularity of financing:</p> <p>Source of funds: the special financial allocations and profit of entrance tickets.</p> <p>Level: the funds can basically maintain the regular protection and management of the Heritage.</p>	048
	<p>Is the available funding sufficient for adequate management of the property? YES / NO</p>	049
	<p>Yes</p> <p>If NOT, describe the financial resources that would be required for the management of the property:</p> <p>No</p>	050

	<p>Indicate International Assistance from which the property has benefited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Heritage Fund:</li> </ul> <p>In 1990, \$20,000 was appropriated by the World Heritage Foundation which was used to scientifically study and protect the frescoes in Dai Temple.</p>	051
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II.4. continued

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO International Campaign:</li> </ul>	052
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank or other agencies:</li> </ul>	053

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral co-operation: The Sino-Canadian Management Project of Mount Tai</li> </ul>	054
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other assistance:</li> </ul>	055

Describe the IT (computer) equipment of the site and/or management office and assess its effectiveness:	056
The efficiency of the computers hasn't completely shown because the utilization of them is still in its beginning stage.	
Are you using (multiple indications are possible):	057
PC ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> )	
Apple ( <input type="checkbox"/> )	
Mainframe ( <input type="checkbox"/> )	
Please, give the number of available computers:	058
40	
Does an operational access to the Internet exist?	059
YES / NO	
Yes	

II.4. continued

Is e-mail used for daily correspondence?	060
YES / NO	
Yes	
Is there a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the site?	061
YES / NO	
Yes	
If YES, what software do you have and how is the GIS used?	062
MapInfo	

List scientific studies and research programmes that have been conducted concerning the site:	063
Quantization research of Mount Tai.	
Automatic supervision of forest fires.	

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>Rejuvenation research of the Ancient or Famous Trees' roots.</p> <p>The technology of preventing and controlling of the pines diseases and insect pests on Mount Tai.</p> <p>Protection and research of Taishan water resources.</p> <p>The project of protecting the stone inscriptions in the Sutra Rock Valley.</p> <p>The scientific research and detailed measures of protecting the frescoes in Tiankuang Hall of Dai Temple.</p> <p>Automatic supervision of fires of ancient buildings.</p> <p>The present situation, appraisal and protective measures of geology resources of Taishan.</p> <p>The present situation, appraisal and protective measures of bio-diversity of Taishan.</p>	
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<p>Describe financial and human resource inputs for the research programmes and or facilities:</p> <p>One hundred and two million Yuan were spent on quantization research of Mount Tai ,automatic supervision of forest fires, rejuvenation research of the ancient or famous trees' roots, the research of the geology and the bio-diversity, the prevention of pines diseases and insect pests, the stone inscriptions in Sutra Rock Valley, the project of environmental protection etc, in which about 1000 person-times participated; and the cost of maintenance and protection of the cultural relics was 12,000,000 Yuan annually in which about 800 people participated, the total fees have been 60,000,000 Yuan by now.</p>	064
<p>Describe how the information / results are disseminated?</p> <p>Through the statistical government bulletins.</p> <p>Through the publications in China and abroad.</p> <p>Setting up Taishan Consulting Centre and Taishan web site.</p> <p>By public relations actions e.g. press conferences and image introduction.</p>	065

II.4. continued

<p>Are there any visitor statistics for the site?</p> <p>YES / NO</p> <p>Yes</p>	066
<p>If YES, please summarise the statistics and attach to this report:</p> <p>Year</p> <p>Total number (ten thousand person-time)</p> <p>Internal tourists (10,000 person-time)</p> <p>International tourists (10,000 person-time)</p> <p>1996</p> <p>210</p> <p>208.4</p> <p>1.6</p>	067

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

1997	
218	
216.2	
1.8	
1998	
204.3	
202.6	
1.7	
1999	
175	
173	
2.0	
2000	
221.3	
219.4	
1.9	
2001	
217.6	
215.8	
1.8	
sum	
1246.2	
1235.4	
10.8	
Note: the total number includes the number of Dai Temple, Fairy Rock Temple	
What visitor facilities do you have at the property?	068
Taishan Consulting Centre, hotels	
Traffic facilities ( high way, special travelling buses, cableway)	
Supporting basic facilities ( power station, water factory)	
Environmental sanitation facilities ( the facilities of disposal of rubbish and sewage, environmental protection rubbish cableway)	
Commercial service facilities (tourist commodity store)	
Cultural service facilities ( museum)	
Broadcast and communication facilities (radio station, public telephone)	
What visitor facilities are you in need of?	069

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>Network information centre should be improved.</p> <p>The service facilities now available need to be supported and improved.</p>	
<p>Is a public use plan (tourism / visitor management plan) in existence for the property?</p> <p>YES / NO</p> <p>Yes</p>	070

II.4. continued

<p>If YES, please summarise, if NO explain if one is needed:</p> <p>With the help of the World Tourism Organization, Chinese and foreign experts cooperated to complete the General Plan Concerning Tourism Development of Shandong Province in which the blueprint of Tai'an tourism development was systematically designed. The items include the detailed plans of Tai'an tourist area, Taishan tourism plan, the present development plans, the future development potentialities, the advice of development strategic frame, analysis of the tourism development condition, etc.</p> <p>The newly revised Taishan General Plan which is the guiding document of Taishan tourism in future ten years also involves the content of the capacity and scale of tourists, scenery plan and plan of tourism service facilities.</p>	071
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<p>Indicate how the property's World Heritage values are communicated to residents, visitors and the public (please attach examples of leaflets, videos, posters etc. and print-outs and/or the address of a web-page):</p> <p>All of the means mentioned have been taken to propagate to tourists at home and abroad, residents and the public.( for details see the annex)</p>	072
<p>Are there educational programmes concerning the property aimed at schools? YES / NO</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please describe:</p> <p>Taishan has been decided as the National Patriotism Education Base by the Chinese government.</p> <p>The articles which appraise the beautiful scenery and spirits of Taishan have been selected in middle school text books.</p> <p>Taishan administration cooperated with some internal geological, forestry and agricultural colleges to set up teaching and research base.</p> <p>Encouraging students single or organized to investigate Mount Tai and offering some convenience to them such as entering Taishan with half-price ticket, collecting a few samples with permission, etc.</p>	073 074

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

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<p>What role does World Heritage inscription play for the site concerning the visitor number, the research programmes and/or the awareness building activities?</p>	075
<p>Mount Tai which is the World Natural and Cultural Heritage has a strong appeal to Chinese and foreign tourists. Now the annual number of tourists is about 1,600,000. Thanks to its standing out value on nature, culture, history, art and aesthetics, Mount Tai has been studied by multi-disciplinary scholars who have published many academic theses. Mount Tai is also the regular practising base for the departments of geology, history, archaeology, forestry, horticulture, calligraphy and arts of many colleges and universities. While the thousands of tourists not only build up their willpower but also obtain knowledge of Taishan strengthening the awareness of protecting Heritage.</p>	

**II.5. Factors affecting the property**

<p>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks, such as development pressure, environmental pressure, natural disasters and preparedness, visitor / tourism pressure, number of inhabitants. Also mention all other issues that you see as problematic.</p>	076
<p>The tourists in busy season cause pressure on the management of the heritage.  The buildings which break the General Plan and offend the eye threaten the natural landscape.  Continual dry weather and man-made actions increase the danger of forest fires.  The utilization of surrounding resources which is short of plan threatens the comprehensive protection of the resources of the Heritage site  Forest diseases and insect pests which happens annually threatens ecological environment.  The conservation of the steles, inscriptions and ancient buildings which are important historical and cultural relics is threatened by the function of natural force such as erosion, weathering, etc.  The inhabitants who make a living on the Heritage resources now increased the difficulties of protection and management to some degree.</p>	

II.5. continued

<p>Is there an emergency plan and / or risk preparedness plan for the property in existence?</p>	077
<p>YES / NO</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	
<p>If YES, please summarise the plan and provide a copy:</p>	078
<p>The Prepared Plan of Taishan Forest Fireproof, Prepared Plan of Flood Prevention of</p>	
<p style="text-align: right;">If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).</p>	

<p>Taishan, Five-Year-Plan of Taishan Forest Diseases and Insect Pests Prevention are in effect now; the new General Plan also provides a few emergency plans. ( see the documents in annex)</p>	
<p>If NO, describe what is being done – and by whom – to counteract the dangers that threaten or may threaten the property:</p> <p>No</p>	079
<p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable and/or towards which the State Party is working:</p>	080
<p>The field of scientific research and management, information infrastructure, resources investigation and monitoring, cultural transmission.</p>	

II.5. continued

<p>Give an indication if the impact of the factors affecting the property is increasing or decreasing:</p> <p>Since the number of tourists is increasing, service facilities and managerial personnel are also increasing. So many anthropogenic factors are adding the threat to the integrity and authenticity.</p> <p>With the local government’s intervention, the utilization of surrounding resources will gradually conform to the standard. It can be expected the impact on the complete protection of the Heritage will decrease.</p> <p>With people’s awareness of environmental protection strengthening, laws and regulations perfecting, monitoring standard of Heritage improving, investment in science and information increasing, the threat caused by man-made activities and natural disasters will be gradually decreased.</p> <p>According to the new revised plan, the residents living in Mount Tai should move out gradually. In the near future, it will lower the difficulties in protecting and managing the Heritage.</p>	081
<p>What actions have been effectively taken, or are planned for the future, to address the factors affecting the property?</p> <p>Concerning more and more tourists, we expanded tourist area inside the site in the light of General Plan, and the surrounding areas are used to disperse visitors. At the same time, we carried on floating price according to slack or busy season to control the number of tourists.</p> <p>We defined protective scope of ancient buildings and regularly daub the stone inscriptions with red pigments, gold powder and Chinese ink. The Cultural Relics Protection Centre of Shandong Province cooperated with Taishan administration to protect the stone inscription of the Diamond Wisdom Sutra in the Sutra Rock Valley with a chemical method.</p> <p>About 50,000,000 Yuan have been invested in maintaining and renovating ancient buildings with high standard. Facilities have been installed to guard against theft, fires, and decay.</p> <p>Taishan administration conducted extensive propaganda of fireproof, organized professional fire brigade, strengthened the part-time fire brigade and pooled the wisdom and efforts of everyone. Up to now, there has been no forest fire for 14 years in succession.</p> <p>In the future, we will make further improvements on the monitoring system and increase</p>	082

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

some equipment to minimize the passive factors.	
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## II.6. Monitoring

<p>If applicable, give details (e.g. dates, results, indicators chosen) of any previous periodic or reactive monitoring exercises of the property:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan cultural relics</td> <td>1987</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan Ancient or Famous Trees</td> <td>1987, 1992, 2001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan forest diseases and insect pests</td> <td>1988-1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan wild plants</td> <td>1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan animals</td> <td>1992-1995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan micro organism</td> <td>1997</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan forest resources</td> <td>2000-2001</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey of Taishan Heritage</td> <td>2001</td> </tr> </table> <p>Local environmental department was mandated to monitor the quality of atmosphere and water annually. (for details ,see annex)</p>	Survey of Taishan cultural relics	1987	Survey of Taishan Ancient or Famous Trees	1987, 1992, 2001	Survey of Taishan forest diseases and insect pests	1988-1990	Survey of Taishan wild plants	1988	Survey of Taishan animals	1992-1995	Survey of Taishan micro organism	1997	Survey of Taishan forest resources	2000-2001	Survey of Taishan Heritage	2001	083
Survey of Taishan cultural relics	1987																
Survey of Taishan Ancient or Famous Trees	1987, 1992, 2001																
Survey of Taishan forest diseases and insect pests	1988-1990																
Survey of Taishan wild plants	1988																
Survey of Taishan animals	1992-1995																
Survey of Taishan micro organism	1997																
Survey of Taishan forest resources	2000-2001																
Survey of Taishan Heritage	2001																
<p>Is there a formal monitoring system established for the site? YES / NO Yes</p>	084																
<p>If YES, please give details of its organisation:</p> <p>After the Administrative Office of the World Heritage was set up by Taishan administration in September, 2001, we have preliminarily set up monitoring organization which is in charge of the regular monitoring of the Heritage in different districts and inputting the monitoring data to comprehensive Heritage data base. The Office coordinates with all related department to do the work. In 2001, the Office led a systematic survey of the Heritage and put the relevant data on files.</p>	085																

### II.6. continued

<p>If not already in place, is the establishment of a formal monitoring system planned? YES / NO</p>	086
<p>If YES, please outline the functioning of that system, taking into consideration the key indicators you will be asked to define below (see 089 / 090): No</p>	087
<p>Are there any indicators established for monitoring the state of conservation of the property? YES / NO Yes</p>	088
<p>If YES, please provide up-to-date information with respect to each of the key indicators established and/or used. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using</p>	089

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day. Name and describe the key indicators for measuring the state of conservation of this property:</p>	
<p>Systematic and comprehensive monitoring indicators weren't set up. By now, we have set up such systems as Monitoring System of Taishan Plant Diseases and Insect Pests, Monitoring System of the Quality of Atmosphere and Water and Monitoring System of the Ancient or Famous Trees.</p>	
<p>If NO indicators have been identified and / or used so far, please define key indicators for future use in monitoring:</p>	090
<p>We will establish our own scientifically monitoring indicators according to the actual situation of Taishan and the advanced experience of the Heritage site at home and abroad.</p>	

II.6. continued

<p>Indicate which partners, if any, are involved or will be involved in the regular monitoring exercise:</p>	091
<p>Science and Technology University of Shandong, Agricultural University of Shandong, Shandong University, Shandong Normal University, Cultural Relics Protection Centre of Shandong;</p>	
<p>Tai'an Forestry Bureau, Tai'an Environment Bureau, Tai'an Monitoring Station of Environmental Protection Bureau, Tai'an Meteorological Bureau;</p>	
<p>Identify the administrative provisions for organizing the regular monitoring of the property:</p>	092
<p>Weighing and Measures Law of PRC          Technical Regulations of Environmental Monitoring, Methods of Monitoring and Analysing Water and Waste Water, Quality Guarantee Handbook of Ambient Water, Methods of Monitoring and Analysing Air and Waste Gas, Quality Guarantee Handbook of Ambient Air Monitoring that laid down by National Bureau of Environmental Protection.          Plant Quarantine Regulations (part of forest), Regulations Concerning Prevention and Elimination of Forest Diseases and Insect Pests laid down by State Forestry Beau.          Second Class Survey of Forest Resources and Technical Regulations of Forestry Development Plans of Shandong Province laid down by Forest Resources Monitoring Centre of Shandong Province.          Handbook of Forestry Plants Quarantine of Taishan, Handbook of Monitoring and Prevention of Forest Diseases and Insect Pests laid down by Taishan administration.</p>	
<p>Describe what improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system:</p>	093
<p>Turn artificial monitoring to automatic monitoring.          Turn discontinuous monitoring to continuous monitoring.</p>	
<p>In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already</p>	094

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or decisions made by the Bureau or Committee. Give details, if applicable:</p> <p>Strengthen the principle that Protection is the Priority.</p> <p>Propaganda was conducted to improve tourists' awareness of Heritage protection.</p> <p>Set up and perfect the administrative organization, conduct scientific plans and management.</p> <p>Protect strictly the resources of forestry vegetation and wild animals.</p> <p>Take more efforts to prevent forests fires and plant diseases and insect pests.</p> <p>Pull down the temporary construction</p> <p>Supply and Perfected the basic facilities e.g. rubbish and sewage disposal.</p>	
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## II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2. and II.3. above):</p> <p>Mount Tai which combines nature and culture uniquely completely accord with Criteria N (i)(ii)(iii), C(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi). The new criteria N(i)(ii) should be added by re-nominating. The border (protection zone) and buffer zone at present can completely maintain its World Heritage value. After inscribed on the World Heritage List, the outstanding values of Taishan has been effectively protected and its integrity, authenticity haven't been changed. In future, Taishan administration will make the Heritage Site develop sustainably.</p>	095
<p>Please summarise the main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4. and II.5. above):</p> <p>To make a good job of the Heritage Site, we strictly carried out the related laws and regulations which were laid down by the state. According to the actual situation of the Site, we set up and perfected kinds of regulations. Fitting for the demand of centralized and unified management, we perfected our management system. The Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot which had been the department directly under Tai'an Municipal Government changed to be an agency. We revised the General Plan and Detailed Plans in time. We had survey of the resources of the Heritage Site and carried on related scientific research. We are exploring ways of sustainable development of the Site. Sino-Canadian Management Project of Mount Tai was extensively carried out and customer service training was strengthened. Besides parts of funds from entrance tickets income, we explored ways of payable use of the Heritage resources to obtain more sufficient funds to protect and manage the Heritage. Service facilities were perfected, tourist environment was improved. All practice proved our work mentioned above was effective to urge the improvement of management level of the Heritage Site.</p>	096
<p>Give an overview over proposed future action / actions:</p> <p>Balance the number of tourists between in busy season and slack season by economic means to lighten the pressure of ecological environment.</p>	097

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

<p>Close the important scenic spots regularly to decrease bad influence on ecological environment,</p> <p>Strengthen forest fireproof to eliminate the hidden danger.</p> <p>Strengthen methods of dispelling plants diseases and insect pests and turning medical control to biological control.</p> <p>Strengthen the management of natural resources around the Heritage Site.</p> <p>Strictly managing the scenery resources of the site to maintain ecological balance.</p> <p>Strictly control all of the construction inside the site and pull down the buildings offended the eyes. Reduce the number of vender stall step by step by controlling Certifications for Operation and abolish operations having no Certifications or working in the road.</p> <p>Continue to renovate the Centre Route which is the historical and cultural route.</p> <p>Raise funds of protection and overcome the difficulty of lacking sufficient funds at present.</p>	
<p>Name the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from 005):</p> <p>The relevant departments of Taishan administration e.g. Resources Office, Cultural Relics Office, Forestry Office, Customer Service Office, etc.</p>	098
<p>Give a timeframe for the implementation of the actions described above:</p> <p>The first two and the last two items will be gradually carried out from 2002 to 2010; the others will be carried out in a long term.</p>	099

II.7. continued

<p>Indicate for which of the planned activities International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any):</p> <p>Preventing and controlling forest diseases and insect pests</p> <p>Technology of resources protection and management</p> <p>Equipment and apparatus of Heritage monitoring</p> <p>Technology and funds of cultural relics protection</p>	100
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<p>Are there any contacts with management units of other properties within or outside your country? YES / NO Yes</p>	101
<p>If YES, please explain:</p> <p>Keep in close touch with UNESCO, actively participate activities launched by UNESCO and obtaining the instruction and help of UNESCO regularly</p> <p>Accept the help and instruction of relevant managerial organization of Chinese Heritage Site</p> <p>Attend the working conference of Chinese Heritage Sites and exchange the experience</p>	102

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

Actively take part in the technical intercourse launched by other Heritage Sites inside the our own country	
<p>Please indicate which experience made during the periodic reporting exercise and/or during the on-going conservation / protection efforts of the property could be shared with other States Parties dealing with similar problems or issues:</p> <p>We can share our successful experience in the aspect of environmental protection, forest fire-proof, sanitation management, cultural relics renovating, rejuvenation of ancient or famous trees.</p>	103
<p>Provide the name(s) and address(es) of organization(s) or specialist(s) who could be contacted for this purpose:</p> <p>Agency / Organisation: Administrative Committee of Mount Tai Scenic Spot</p> <p>Person responsible: Chuanwang Li</p> <p>Address: 45, Hongmen Road</p> <p>City and post code: Tai'an city, 271000</p> <p>Telephone: 0086-0538-8224451</p> <p>Fax:0538-8221613</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:mttic@public.tapp.sd.cn">mttic@public.tapp.sd.cn</a></p>	104

## II.8. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise for Section II

<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> <p>To do well in the periodic reporting, we called the related departments and persons together to have a meeting and demanded them to offer sufficient and adequate information.</p>	105
<p>Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the State Party?</p> <p>Yes</p>	106
<p>What are the perceived benefits and lessons learnt of the exercise?</p> <p>It's helpful for us to understand the general basic demands and method of protecting and managing Heritage Site in the world. It's good for us to evaluate our strong and weak points and improve our work.</p>	107
<p>Please describe the expected outcome of the Periodic Reporting exercise and the desired follow-up by the World Heritage Committee:</p>	108

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).

We expect to strengthen international exchange and develop regional cooperation by periodic reporting activities.

We wish the World Heritage Committee consider seriously to add new criteria N(i)(ii) to Mount Tai. We also wish WHC would help us with training managerial and technical personnel, offering technical and financial assistance, to decrease the factors affecting the Heritage property.

## II.9. Documentation attached

The State Party is invited to supply the materials listed below. Please check those items that were attached.

1. (  ) Maps and plans showing the general location of the property, its boundary and buffer zone as well as the necessary detail of the property itself (see question 003 for specifications)
- (  ) Photo of general view (aerial view) of the property
2. (  ) Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides and, if available, film/videos)
3. (  ) Details of the important aspects of the property (landscapes, animal and vegetable species, monuments etc.)
- (  ) Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings
4. (  ) Extracts of relevant laws and regulations concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage at national, provincial and municipal levels
5. (  ) Copies of the management plan of the site as well as extracts and/or copies of other plans relating to the site (e.g. emergency plan, use plan, etc.)
- (  ) Indicative bibliography

If the space on the Questionnaire is not sufficient, please continue on a separate page, clearly labelling the answer with the corresponding number of the question (e.g. 006).