

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Mount Wutai

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

• China

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

1279


Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2009

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Taihuai, Taihuai Town, Wutai County	39.031 / 113.563	17946	41337	59283	2009
Foguang Temple, Foguang Mountain, Wutai County	38.882 / 113.349	469	975	1444	2009
Total (ha)		18415	42312	60727	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Mount Wutai - inscribed zones	17/01/2008	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

State Administration of Cultural Heritage, China, Shan'xi Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage 33 Wenmiao Lane, Taiyuan City, Shanxi Province 86+0351-4039518 86+0351-4040644 345645806@qq.com Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- People's government of the Mount Wutai National Park
- Zheng Binxiu
Heritage Conservation and Administration Office of Mount Wutai

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

Comment

<http://www.wutais.cn>

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

National Geopark and National Scenic Site. the State Priority Protected Cultural Heritage Site

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Mount Wutai with its five flat peaks is one of the four sacred Buddhist mountains in China. It is seen as the global centre for Buddhist Manjusri worship. Its fifty-three monasteries, include the East Main Hall of Foguang Temple, with life size clay sculptures, the highest ranking timber building to survive from the Tang Dynasty, and the Ming Dynasty Shuxiang Temple with a huge complex of 500 'suspension' statues, representing Buddhist stories woven into three dimensional pictures of mountains and water. The temples are inseparable from their mountain landscape. With its high peaks, snow covered for much of the year, thick forests of vertical pines, firs, poplar and willow trees and lush grassland, the beauty of the landscape has been celebrated by artists since at least the Tang Dynasty – including in the Dunhuang caves. Two millennia of temple building have delivered an assembly of temples that present a catalogue of the way Buddhist architecture developed and influenced palace building over a wide part of China and part of Asia. For a thousand years from the Northern Wei period (471-499) nine Emperors made 18 pilgrimages to pay tribute to the bodhisattvas, commemorated in stele and inscriptions. Started by the Emperors, the tradition of pilgrimage to the five peaks is still very much alive. With the extensive library of books collected by Emperors and scholars, the monasteries of Mount Wutai remain an important repository of Buddhist culture, and attract pilgrims from across a wide part of Asia.

Criterion (ii): The overall religious temple landscape of Mount Wutai, with its Buddhist architecture, statues and pagodas reflects a profound interchange of ideas, in terms of the way the mountain became a sacred Buddhist place, endowed with temples that reflected ideas from Nepal and Mongolia and which then influenced Buddhist temples across China.

Criterion (iii): Mount Wutai is an exceptional testimony to the cultural tradition of religious mountains that are developed with monasteries. It became the focus of pilgrimages from across a wide area of Asia, a cultural tradition that is still living.

Criterion (iv): The landscape and building ensemble of Mount Wutai as a whole illustrates the exceptional effect of imperial patronage over a 1,000 years in the way the mountain landscape was adorned with buildings, statuary, paintings and steles to celebrate its sanctity for Buddhists.

Criterion (vi): Mount Wutai reflects perfectly the fusion between the natural landscape and Buddhist culture, religious belief in the natural landscape and Chinese philosophical thinking on the harmony between man and nature. The mountain has had far-reaching influence: mountains similar to Wutai were named after it in Korea and Japan, and also in other parts of China such as Gansu, Shanxi, Hebei and Guangdong provinces.

Integrity and authenticity

All the temples and landscape associated with the sacred Buddhist mountain are included in the nominated area. The integrity of some of the temple ensembles was threatened by uncontrolled development but this has been either reversed or is being controlled. For the landscape, the visual integrity relies on sustaining the beauty of the mountain and its forests so that the inseparability of the temples and the mountain can be appreciated together with their religious associations. The temples demonstrate a long history of construction and reconstruction. The exception is Foguang East Hall which with its statues has remained largely unreconstructed since the

Tang Dynasty. The attributes such as the assembly of temples, the specific buildings that reflect the interchange of cultures, the relationship of buildings to the mountain landscape, the beauty of the forested landscape to the northwest, the pilgrim routes and the masterpieces within the temples, could be said to clearly reflect the outstanding universal value of the property.

Management and protection requirements

The following plans guide the management of the property: Conservation and Management Plan for the nominated World Heritage site (2005-2025) and the Master Plan of the Mount Wutai National Park (1987 and amended in 2005). Both plans are implemented by the National Park. A World Heritage Protection Division, part of the Wutai local administration, and provided with professional staff, will be responsible for the implementation of the Conservation and Management Plan.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Criterion (ii) : The location of the temple clusters at Mount Wutai indicates the impact of Indian (Nepalese) culture on local landscaping ; The existent White Pagoda of Tayuan Temple and other constructions are the standing examples of the influence of Indian Buddhist culture on Mount Wutai ; The white marble stele of Pusading Temple portrays the blend of the Buddhist cultures of various ethnic groups at Mount Wutai

Criterion (iii) : There are a large number of properties reminiscent of the past glories of the royal religious rituals existent in Mount Wutai, including over 40 steles and 67 plaques bearing imperial inscriptions, and over 300 poems or other writings of the monarches. The yellow glaze roof, the white marble banisters and steps found at the Pusading Temple were architectural structures limited to the use of the royal family in ancient times; All important halls at Mount Wutai have a number of Manjusri statues on their altars Since 581 AD, the Manjusri worship is dynamic now and will continue to develop in the future.

Criterion(iv): Among the only four timber structures of Tang Dynasty known to be in existence now, the East Main Hall of Foguang Temple is the largest, with seven bays. It has a high position among all Buddhist buildings of the Tang Dynasty as the hip-roofed are buildings of the highest architectural class in ancient times in addition to its unique architectural forms ; Mount Wutai is centered on the Taihuai Town, neighboring temples, shops and residential buildings in the radiation area falling into central town. This layout is typical of the centre layout commonly found at the traditional religious sacred places in China.

Criterion (vi): The unique physiognomy of the five terrace peaks of Mount Wutai towering in a circle was employed by the Buddhists to symbolize the Manjusri with the five kinds of wisdom of Tathagata as described in the Buddhist sutras. At the same time Mount Wutai is located in the alpine zone in North China with fairly low temperature the whole year round, meeting the requirement for “a cool world” of the Buddhist sutras. Therefore, Mount Wutai can be regarded as a perfect example of harmony of the natural conditions with the Buddhist culture.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

No comment

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

No comment

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

Name		Impact		Origin			
3.1		Buildings and Development					
3.1.1 Housing							
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2		Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.3		Services Infrastructures					
3.3.4 Localised utilities							
3.4		Pollution					
3.4.5 Solid waste							
3.5		Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.3 Land conversion							
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.5 Crop production							
3.6		Physical resource extraction					
3.6.4 Water (extraction)							
3.8		Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.1 Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses							
3.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community							
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.10		Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.6 Temperature change							
3.11		Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.6 Fire (wildfires)							
3.12		Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.6 Modified genetic material							
3.13		Management and institutional factors					
3.13.3 Management activities							
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside	

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.1 Buildings and Development					
3.1.1 Housing	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.2 Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.2.4 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.3 Services Infrastructures					
3.3.4 Localised utilities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.4 Pollution					

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.4.5	Solid waste	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	decreasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

No comment

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

No comment

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

Thirteen temples have been designated by the State Council as Cultural Heritage under National Protection including Foguang, Tayuan, Xiantong, Tayuan, Pusading and Bishan. Mount Wutai has national protection as a national park; it is also a forest park and national geopark. Seven temples have provincial protection including Shuxiang, Nanshan, Longquan, and Jin'ge, while 33 have country protection. The buffer zone for the main part of the property is contiguous with the Park boundary and thus has protection as part of the Park. Although the individual buildings have varying degrees of protection and the Park is protected for its forestry, ecosystems and geology, there is no formal protection for the cultural aspects of the landscape – that is the overall arrangement of temple ensembles, their relationship with the landscape, and the cultural values of the landscape, particularly its

aesthetic qualities and historical associations. The Foguang Temple part of the property is outside the National Park. At the time of nomination, a conservation area had been proposed for the area immediately around the temple (which is protected) and around Foguang village which is also in the nominated area, while a large construction restricted area had been suggested but not yet approved for just less than half the nominated area around the temple and village. At that time, there was no protection for the buffer zone. In response to a request for clarification of how the remaining areas would be protected, the State Party has agreed to extend the boundary of the protected area to cover the nominated site and to extend the boundary of the construction control area so that it covers all of the buffer zone. This extended protection has been approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China (SACH) and will be implemented after the approval by the local people's government. The government of Xinzhou City has passed an edict to implement the outline and adjust the protected area of Foguang Temple. Interim protective measures have been put in place until these new proposals have been adopted.

The property is State owned, and the State is also responsible for the laws and regulations relating to conservation of heritage areas. There are four different legal provisions that apply to the natural environment from both the national and provincial levels including Mount Wutai's designation as a National Park (1982) and National Geopark (2005). These are backed up by twelve environmental laws and regulations. The legal status of the property thus is a mix of acts and regulations and these appear adequate for effective management of its geological resources.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides an **adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

No comment


4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

In 1983, the Mount Wutai Administration was established to take charge of religion and cultural heritage. In 1989, the People's Government of Wutaishan Scenic area was founded as part of the Administration to enhance the protection of Mount Wutai through governmental administrative functions. The local government has recently established the Nominated Heritage Protection Division of Mount Wutai (World Heritage Protection Division after the inscription). This is incorporated into the Mount Wutai Administration and supervises and manages Foguang Temple as well. The Religion and Heritage Administration Bureau of Mount Wutai National Park supervise religious activity inside the Park. It is subordinate to the Shanxi Provincial Administration of Religious Affairs whose responsibility it is to protect the rights of religious groups and their activities and venues. The Mount Wutai Buddhist association, a civil group of representatives from the temples, serves as a bridge between the administrative agencies and devotees. The Park has registered 44 Buddhist Temples under a regulation of the State Council. This institutionalises the management of the temples. At each of the temples an administrative / management committee has been established. These committees set down and implement bylaws on such matters as fire protection, security, and patrolling and heritage management. The areas outside the Park with national protection, apart from Foguang Temple, are under the direct control of the Shanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Bureau. Those with provincial protection by county level heritage administrations.

The Ministry of Construction has the overall responsibility for management of Mount Wutai, with several different agencies of Shanxi Province directly involved in management. Three somewhat overlapping planning documents exist: 1987 Master Plan for Mount Wutai National Park, the updated 2005 Master Plan and the 2005-2025 Conservation and Management Plan. The park is divided into four zones, one of which allows some forestry and agricultural activities. There also exists a National Park System Plan for Shanxi Province. The buffer zone management is subject to a special set of regulations on land use in the adjoining areas. An environmental monitoring program is also in place.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Conservation and management plan for the nominated WH site of Mount Wutai	In Force	Available	18/01/2008	

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property but it could be improved

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **many activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Good

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

No comment

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

No change

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Governmental (National / Federal)	5%

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Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	5.5%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	3%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	86.5%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	
Other grants	

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

Not applicable

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

No comment

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	90%
Part-time	10%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	90%
Seasonal	10%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	

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4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

No comment

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management

needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

None

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

No comment

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Not applicable
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following

visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Adequate
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Poor
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Adequate

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

No comment

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Static

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

none

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

No comment

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Not applicable
Industry	Average
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

No comment

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

No comment

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
3.1	Buildings and Development						
3.1.1	Housing	Criteria(vi) Housing buildings within the area 2.5-3.5km from the group of Buddhist architecture, whose form and scale has certain impact on visual landscape of core zone	To relocate and control housing which is within the area 2.5-3.5km from the group of Buddhist architecture. New tourism center will be 20km away from core zone, outside of the world heritage site.	Totally, there are 285 houses should be relocated., which cover 75,160 square meters of floor space. And there are 95 houses should be reformed and controlled, which cover 15,600 square meters of floor space.	Two stages 2009-2012 to relocate 180 houses 2013-2015 to relocate 105 houses 2010-2015 to complete reformation.	People's government of the Mount Wutai National Park	no comment
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	Criteria(vi) Some visitor service facilities near the temples impacted the visual landscape.	To relocate the discordant visitor service buildings.	There are about 50 family hotels in the property and buffer zone--which are two-story brick& wood structure buildings.	From 2009 to 2014 all relocation will be finished simultaneously with the housing relocation.	Heritage Conservation and Administration Office of Mount Wutai	no comment
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	Criterion(vi) Parking lot is benefit for traffic, but causes discordance with temples architecture in visual landscape.	To build parking lots outside the buffer zone and Control cars entering the property. Current large parking lots will be reformed ecologically..	There are two eco-parking lots and two small parking lots to be reformed ecologically..	since 2008 year, 3 large parking lots have been built 20km away from the property. From the beginning of Year 2011, visitors should park their cars in these parking lots and take eco-shuttle bus into the property..	Mount.Wutai Municipal Bureau of Transportation	no comment
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Criterion (ii), Criterion(iii), Criterion(iv) Various vehicles are allowed to pass through, which has caused air and noise pollution, and thus threatened the Buddhist architecture, statue and sculpture.	A green bus company is established, which is responsible for the travel of tourists and local residents, and it also limits the use of private cars in the property.	At present, eco-shuttle buses account for 40 percent of the total cars.	From 2008 to 2014,eco-shuttle buses can reach above 90 percent of the total cars.	Heritage Conservation and Administration Office of Mount Wutai	no comments
3.4	Pollution						
3.4.5	Solid waste	Criterion(ii), Criterion(iii), Criterion(iv) and Criterion(vi) Household garbage caused negative impact on environment of World Heritage Site.	A waste disposal site will be built which is 31km' from the National Park, and the garbage from the National Park can be cleaned up everyday.	About 300 cubic meter of domestic garbage are created every day in the World Heritage Site. There are 35 collecting sites and can handle 250 cubic meter every day.	The waste disposal site will be built in 2014, and at the same time waste transportation devices will be added.	Patriotic Health Campaign Committee of Mount Wutai; Sanitation Department of Mount Wutai	no comment
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	Criterion(ii), Criterion(iii), Criterion(iv) and Criterion(vi) Excessive number of tourists matching tourist service facilities have squeezed the culture space and bring pressure to its management	In the tourist season, tourism bureau and travel agencies shall be responsible for visitors' separation. Control tourist number to every cultural scenic spot. Enforce behavior management of visitor.	At present, there are about 3 million visitors annually and the capacity is 30,000 visitors every day. Pilgrim covers 35 percent of the total amount.	July, August and September is tourist season--and May Day and National Day are peak time, when visitor separation and number controlling should be strictly implemented.	Tourism Bureau of Mount Wutai	none

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

No comment

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	No impact
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

No comment

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Local community
External experts

Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

no

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The best method of answering questionnaire is through multiple-choice or multiple-choice and essay questions mixed.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Not all of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

No comment