

The Next  
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WHITRAP Shanghai  
World Heritage  
Dialogues 2022

World Heritage &  
Quality of Life  
11 June 2022





Adoption of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in Room 1, UNESCO, Paris France  
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# **WHITRAP Shanghai**

## **World Heritage Dialogues for the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention**

*The Next 50:*

*World Heritage as a source of resilience, humanity and innovation*

## **World Heritage and Quality of Life**

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# INTRODUCTION



## **WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogues for the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention**

*The Next 50: World Heritage as a source of resilience, humanity and innovation*

From June to November 2022, WHITRAP Shanghai will organize a series of 6 monthly online World Heritage Dialogues including a WHITRAP Herit-AP Chat, in July, hosted by the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) Tongji University (Shanghai, China) to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, which was adopted on 16<sup>th</sup> November 1972 by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Sharing challenging and successful examples to manage World Heritage is at the heart of WHITRAP's mandate as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre for the Asia and Pacific Region.

These Dialogues are part of CAUP Tongji University and WHITRAP's activities to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *World Heritage Convention* as well as the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of China's Famous Historical and Cultural City List and the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of CAUP Tongji University, and the Tongji Planning Centennial. The commemoration activities also include an online international conference "World Heritage and Urban-Rural Sustainable Development: Resilience and Innovation" (15-16 November 2022) and an offline and online public exhibition "World Heritage Cities: Past, Present and Future" (16 to 30 November 2022). The outcomes of the World Heritage Dialogues will be presented at the international conference, and all the Dialogues are included in the CAUP Tongji University lectures program and WHITRAP's training activities.

The WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogues will look at the *Convention's* past successes and challenges as well as achievements and challenges to come. It will contribute to imagining the *Next 50: World Heritage as a source of resilience, humanity and innovation*.

The Dialogues are knowledge sharing roundtable discussions aiming to showcase and discuss the conservation and management of World Heritage sites, the strength and relevance of the *Convention* and the ways to achieve a better linkage between conservation and development as well as promoting Asia and Pacific experiences. Each Dialogue will address a specific theme and invite members of the World Heritage Community from the Asia Pacific Region as well as other Regions of the World to compare approaches and lessons learned.

### Themes

- World Heritage and Quality of Life
- Rural Heritage
- Digital Tools for Heritage
- Climate Change and Resilience
- Large Scale World Heritage Properties
- Culture Nature

With 194 State Parties, the *Convention* is the most internationally ratified UNESCO instrument and since its adoption, World Heritage has become one of UNESCO's flagships. Today, 1154 properties in 164 countries are inscribed on the World Heritage List. The Asia Pacific Region counts 24% of sites inscribed on the List, with 277 properties, 95 Cultural, 75 Natural and 12 Mixed, spreading from Central Asia to the Pacific islands. They represent a great variety of types of heritage, behold many different custodians and provide a vast diversity of ingenious management mechanism to protect the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of each property.

The online Dialogues will be in English with simultaneous interpretation in Chinese. Video recordings of the Dialogue and a brief synthesis will be published online on the WHITRAP website.

## **Calendar**

1. Saturday 11 June  
Theme: World Heritage and Quality of Life  
Time: 15:00-17:30 Beijing time (7:00-9:30 UTC)
  
2. Wednesday 27 July  
Theme: Rural Heritage  
Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)
  
3. Wednesday 17 August  
Theme: Digital Tools for Heritage  
Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)
  
4. Wednesday 14 September  
Theme: Climate Change and Resilience  
Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)
  
5. Wednesday 12 October  
Theme: Large Scale World Heritage Properties  
Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)
  
6. Wednesday 2 November  
Theme: Culture Nature  
Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)



# PRESENTATION



## World Heritage and Quality of Life

One of the key features of the *World Heritage Convention* is linking the protection of both natural and cultural tangible heritage. It focuses as well on the identification of heritage in an evolving world and on the importance of defining the role and function of heritage in communities' lives (article 5.a). It also advocates international cooperation and solidarity in safeguarding World Heritage. The *Convention* is dynamic as it addresses the ever-evolving challenges of the contemporary world through supporting World Heritage Policy documents and Operational Guidelines addressing risk reduction, indigenous people, climate change, sustainable development amongst other issues confirming World Heritage's relevance.

Moreover, the crucial role of heritage at large as a key resource within development processes has become part of international agendas including the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015 and the New Urban Agenda, adopted in 2016 at Habitat III, in Quito, which lay out a people-centred approach.

As the future of humanity hinges on the effective planning and management of resources, conservation should no longer be considered as a constraint but understood as a strategy to achieve a balance between development and quality of life on a sustainable basis.

The objective of the WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage online Dialogue is to further provide examples and case studies from the Asia and Pacific Region, showcasing diverse integrated approaches and the tangible and intangible benefits brought by World Heritage. It will encourage peer-to-peer discussions, exploring how heritage and World Heritage in particular, can be a lever to improve the quality of life of people within and outside designated properties. Addressing how to align social, environmental, economic and cultural goals – the drivers of change – with the goals of conservation. And furthermore, examine how heritage values and their intrinsic qualities can have a positive impact to foster qualitative new developments.

The Dialogues will be in English with simultaneous interpretation in Chinese.

# PROGRAMME



# World Heritage and Quality of Life

Saturday 11 June 2022

## **15:00-15:10 Introduction to Dialogues**

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

## **15:10-15:25 Opening Speeches -- Group Photo**

Prof. Li Xiangning, Dean, CAUP Tongji University

Jyoti HOSAGRAHAR, Deputy Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

Prof. ZHOU Jian, Secretary-General, WHITRAP

## **15:25-15:35 Introduction to Discussion Topic**

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

Prof. SHAO Yong, Professor, CAUP Tongji University

## **15:35-16:00 Keynote Speech**

*World Heritage and sustainable development*

Jyoti HOSAGRAHAR, Deputy Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre

## **16:00-16:25 Keynote Speech**

*50 years of World Heritage: Quality, Quantity and Sustainability of Sites in the World Heritage List*

Gabriel CABALLERO, ICOMOS Philippines & ICOMOS Focal Point for the SDGs

## **16:25-17:25 Round Table Discussion**

Moderator: Prof. SHAO Yong, Professor, CAUP Tongji University

Moe CHIBA, Chief of Culture Unit, UNESCO Jakarta Office

Gabriel CABALLERO, ICOMOS Philippines & Focal Point for the SDGs

Gamini WIJESURIYA, WHITRAP Special advisor

Prof. YANG Jianqiang from Southeast University

YAN Haiming, Director, ICOMOS China Secretariat

## **17:25-17:30 Wrap up**

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

# PARTICIPANTS



Li Xiangning  
Dean, College of Architecture and  
Urban Planning, Tongji University



LI Xiangning focuses on the research of architecture and urban development in contemporary China. He is a member of the International Committee of Architectural Critics, and the Vice President and Secretary-General of Committee of Architectural Criticism of Architectural Society of China. He has published widely on contemporary Chinese architecture and urbanism in international architectural magazines including *Architectural Review*, *A+U*, *Architectural Record*, *The Plan*, *Arquitectura Viva*, *Space*, *Domus*, and *Volume*.

LI Xiangning has been working with international museums and institutes, including the Milan Triennale and Goethe Institute, curating exhibitions on Chinese architecture. He is the curator of the Pavilion of China at the 16th International Architecture Exhibition La Biennale di Venezia, academic director and curator of Busan International Environment Art Festival. He is also co-curator of the 2011 Chengdu Biennale, 2011 Shenzhen Biennale, academic director and curator of the 2013 Shenzhen/Hong Kong Bi-city Biennale, curator of Shanghai Westbund 2013 Biennale, and curator for 2015/2017 Shanghai Urban Space Art Season.

He has been a jury member to many international awards and competitions including the Spanish International Architectural Award, Holcim Award for Sustainable Construction, and Mies van der Rohe Award the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture. He is the editor in chief of *Architecture China*, and serves as editorial board member of many academic journals such as *Architecture Asia* (Journal of Architects Regional Council Asia), *The Plan* and *Le Visiteur* (Journal of Société Française des Architectes).

**Prof. ZHOU Jian**  
**Secretary-General, WHITRAP**



ZHOU Jian, Professor at Tongji University, Secretary General of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP), and Director of WHITRAP Shanghai. Prof. Zhou works on the conservation of cultural heritage in urban and suburban areas and has also, for many years, conducted research, education and training activities in the field of urban regeneration. He specializes in mechanisms for heritage management at the local level, the development of urban conservation plans with public participation, as well as the relationship between heritage conservation and the development of cities and communities. He has organized and participated in numerous training and research projects including: Risk Assessment of World Heritage Sites in the Asia Pacific Region, Management Planning of Heritage Sites, Historic Urban Landscape, Capacity Building in heritage sites, and certain activities such as cooperative education, training and academic exchanges between Tongji University and international or regional organizations for the protection of cultural heritage.

**SHAO Yong**  
Professor, College of Architecture and  
Urban Planning, Tongji University



SHAO Yong is the Full Professor in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP) of Tongji University, National Research Center of Historic Cities, Director of Urban-rural Heritage Conservation Department of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, and Executive Director of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspice of UNESCO (WHITRAP-Shanghai). She is expert member of ISCEAH and CIAV of ICOMOS, and National Committee of Historical and Cultural Cities Conservation of China. She got her Doctoral diploma in 2003 from the College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University, and followed the training of French State Architects and Urban Planners (Architectes Urbanistes de l'État) at the École de Chaillot and École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées in France in 1999 and 2006. From 1990 to now, Prof. SHAO has worked extensively for the conservation of historical cities, towns and villages, World Cultural Heritage sites, in charge of "Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Site: Lijiang Old Town", "Conservation and Management Plan of World Heritage Site: Pingyao Ancient City", "Conservation Plan of Historical Districts of Shanghai", etc. These plans have received awards at state, provincial and municipal level. Thereinto, Prof. SHAO's projet "The Water Town Conservation" won the World Heritage Conservation Distinct Award of Asia-Pacific Region of UNESCO in 2003, and "Community-based Conservation Project of World Heritage Lijiang" got the Merit Award in 2007. She is the author of "Equilibre et Harmonie: protection et mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural, urban et paysager en France", in charge of the editing and publishing of many articles on urban and rural heritage conservation in professional journals. She was involved in several international conservation projects as an expert, including AsiaURBS Projects, Sino-French cooperation of architectural, urban and landscape heritage conservation, UNESCO Chair of Environment and Landscape Design, UN-Habitat program for "Historic Quarter for All", and the activities of ISCEAH and WHEAP, etc.



**Gamini WIJESURIYA**  
**WHITRAP Special advisor**



Born in Sri Lanka, Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA is a renowned heritage conservation and management professional with over 40 years of experience. He is known internationally for his work on World Heritage and pioneering work on living heritage and on people-centred approaches to conservation of nature and culture. He has held positions as Head of the Conservation of the government of Sri Lanka, as a Principal Regional Scientist of the Department of Conservation, New Zealand and as a project manager of the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome, Italy. He has obtained a PhD from the Leiden University, the Netherlands; an MA from University of York, United Kingdom; an MA from Carnegie-Mellon University, USA; MSc and BSc from Sri Lanka on a variety of heritage related subjects. He has served in major heritage related international organisations in diverse capacities and published widely. Currently, he is a Special Advisor to the Director General of ICCROM; a Special Advisor to the Director of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO (WHITRAP); Honorary Senior Lecturer at Institute of Archaeology, University College London and a Facilitator for Capacity Building Programme of the *Intangible Heritage Convention*, UNESCO.

**Marie-Noël TOURNOUX**  
Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai



Marie-Noël TOURNOUX joined WHITRAP Shanghai in April 2018, as Project Director. She focuses urban heritage and sustainable urban development. She studied Art history and English Literature at the Sorbonne University, Paris, France. She was a researcher for the French Ministry of Culture's Cultural Inventory Service. Her research area was 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture and urban heritage, religious architecture and resort towns. From 2002 to 2017 she worked at the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, in several Regional and Thematic Units. She has been involved in many technical assistant projects and state of conservation monitoring activities in Europe, Africa and Asia, focusing mainly on urban heritage and cultural landscapes as well as Heritage Impact Assessments. She assisted in the development UNESCO's "Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape" (HUL) adopted in 2011. She implemented HUL related projects and studies. In 2015 to 2016 she assisted in UNESCO's global report for sustainable development "Culture : Urban Future".

**Jyoti HOSAGRAHAR**  
**Deputy Director,**  
**UNESCO World Heritage Centre**



Jyoti HOSAGRAHAR is Deputy Director for the World Heritage Centre at UNESCO. Among other responsibilities, she leads the implementation of the “Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation”, the Cities Programme, policies for cultural and natural heritage for the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, the Earthen Architecture Program, and the World Heritage Fund as well as the development and implementation of Thematic Indicators for Culture in the Sustainable Development Goals across the Culture Sector. From May 2016 to November 2018, she served as Director of the Division for Creativity at UNESCO. Prior to joining UNESCO, she was a professor and Director of the SUI Lab at GSAPP, Columbia University, New York; UNESCO Chair in Culture, Habitat, and Sustainable Development at Srishti Institute of Art, Design, and Technology in Bangalore, India where she was also Chair of the Ph.D. program; and Founder-Director of Sustainable Urbanism International (SUI), an NGO in Bangalore, India. She has a PhD in Architecture and Urbanism from the University of California, Berkeley.

#### UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE:

Established in 1992, the World Heritage Centre is the focal point and co-ordinator within UNESCO for all matters related to World Heritage. Ensuring the day-to-day management of the *Convention*, the Centre organizes the annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee and its Bureau, provides advice to States Parties in the preparation of site nominations, organizes international assistance from the World Heritage Fund upon request, and co-ordinates both the reporting on the condition of sites and the emergency action undertaken when a site is threatened. The Centre also organizes technical seminars and workshops, updates the World Heritage List, database and web site, develops teaching materials to raise awareness among young people of the need for heritage preservation, and keeps the public informed of World Heritage issues.

**Gabriel CABALLERO**  
ICOMOS Focal Point for the SDGs/ Point  
focal de l'ICOMOS pour les ODD  
ICOMOS – Sustainable Development  
Goals Working Group (SDGWG)



Gabriel CABALLERO is a conservation professional trained in cultural and natural heritage management and currently serves as the Focal Point for the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). His expertise ranges from sensitive landscape design interventions, cultural landscape research, and sustainable development thinking and world heritage management. As Focal Point, Gabriel CABALLERO acts as a facilitator and coordinator for ICOMOS International's work in relation to the global sustainable development policy arena. He also coordinates the activities of the SDGs Working Group (SDGWG) under the supervision of the Working Group Chair and the ICOMOS Director General, and in close coordination with the International Secretariat. He is mandated to push forward the implementation of the ICOMOS Action Plan for cultural heritage and localizing the SDGs.

Aside from his work in sustainable development, Gabriel CABALLERO also serves as Assistant Vice President for Attractions Development where he manages the sensitive landscape development of a new tourist destination in the Mandai Precinct, set amidst the natural protected areas of the Central Catchment Nature Reserve, Singapore. His knowledge of sustainable development is grounded on professional experience in the integration of heritage to urban development work, balancing the protection of cultural and natural heritage, while taking into account socio-economic issues, community development, political context and the rapidly changing cities in Asia.

**Moe CHIBA**  
**Chief of Culture Unit,**  
**UNESCO Jakarta Office**



Moe CHIBA has been the Chief of Culture Unit at the UNESCO Jakarta Office for Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia and Timor Leste since 2018. She joined UNESCO HQ in 2000 and began her career in the Division of Creative Industry and subsequently in the Division of Cultural Policies in charge of developing a new international convention of UNESCO on the diversity of cultural content and artistic expressions. Moving to the UNESCO New Delhi office for South Asia in 2006, her focus has shifted to mainstreaming culture into the development process in practice beyond theory. Some of her main areas of work include heritage-based urban development, rural livelihood and participation of persons with disabilities in cultural life. Moving to Jakarta, she continues her passion for culture-based development. She coordinates projects such as disaster risk reduction of heritage, promoting youth entrepreneurs around heritage sites, cultural landscape management and artists' rights.

**YANG Jianqiang**  
Professor, Southeast University, China



YANG Jianqiang, professor and doctoral advisor for the School of Architecture, Southeast University. He is the Director of the Urban Planning Society of China, Chairman of Academic Committee for Urban Regeneration of the Urban Planning Society of China, member of the Academic Committee for Urban Planning of Historical and Cultural City of the Urban Planning Society of China, member of Professional Committee for Historical and Cultural Protection and Inheritance of the Committee of Science and Technology of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China. He has been awarded the "Science and Technology Worker of National Excellent Urban Planning" of the Urban Planning Society of China.

He has presided over more than 10 projects of national key R&D projects in 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan of the Ministry of Science and Technology, National Natural Science Foundation of China, ministerial and provincial scientific research projects. He has presided over and completed more than 90 projects including the "Grand Canal (Wuxi Section) Heritage Protection Plan", "Protection Plan of Nanjing Historical and Cultural City", "Protection Planning of Nanjing Industrial Heritage", "Urban Regeneration Planning of Qingdao North District", and "Renewal and Transformation Planning of Old Industrial Base in Zhengzhou". He has published 10 monographs, textbooks, and translations, including "Urban Regeneration", "Urban Planning and Design", "Detailed Planning", etc. He has published more than 100 academic papers.

**YAN Haiming**  
Director ICOMOS China Secretariat,  
Associate Research Fellow  
Deputy Director of China World Cultural  
Heritage Center

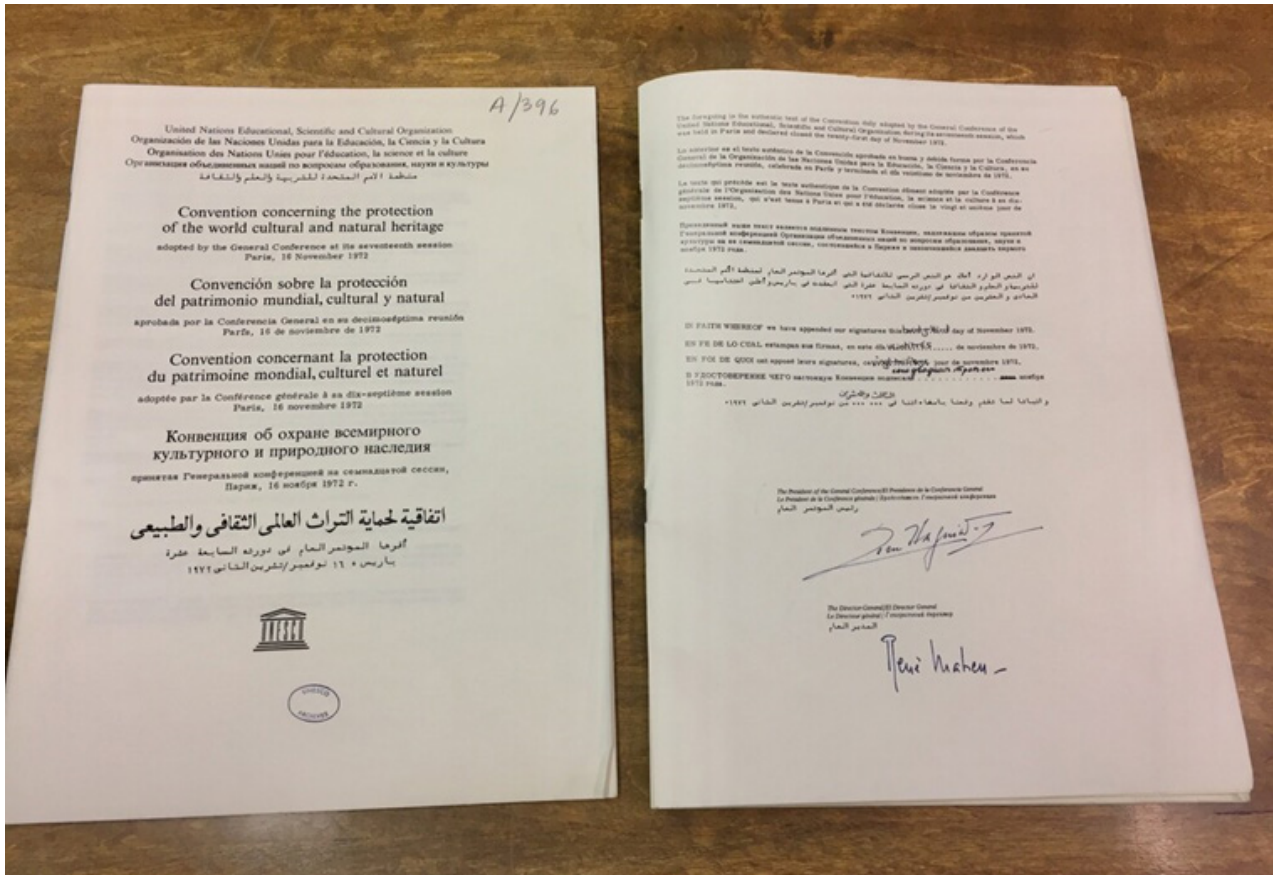


YAN Haiming received his PhD degree at the University of Virginia. He is a sociologist in fields of cultural sociology, collective memory, globalization, and World Heritage studies. He has been working on topics such as China's large-scale archaeological sites, heritage policy and laws, vernacular buildings in traditional villages, as well as urban regeneration. His articles appear in the *International Journal of Heritage*, Blackwell's *A Companion to Heritage Studies*, etc. His book *World Heritage Craze in China* was published in 2018 by Berghahn Books. He has been engaged in serial World Heritage nomination, management and monitoring in China, namely the Maritime Silk Road. He is also serving as the director of the ICOMOS China Secretariat, and active in the dissemination of heritage-related knowledge and in the expansion of public participation for heritage conservation.

# THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION







The original copy of the *Convention* signed by the then President of the UNESCO General Conference Mr. Toru HAGUIWARA and the Director-General Mr. Rene MAHEU, copy saved in UNESCO Archives.

Author: Yue SHEN  
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## **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage**

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization meeting in Paris from 17 October to 21 November 1972, at its seventeenth session,

Noting that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction,

Considering that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world,

Considering that protection of this heritage at the national level often remains incomplete because of the scale of the resources which it requires and of the insufficient economic, scientific, and technological resources of the country where the property to be protected is situated,

Recalling that the Constitution of the Organization provides that it will maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge, by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's heritage, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions,

Considering that the existing international conventions, recommendations and resolutions concerning cultural and natural property demonstrate the importance, for all the peoples of the world, of safeguarding this unique and irreplaceable property, to whatever people it may belong,

Considering that parts of the cultural or natural heritage are of outstanding interest and therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole,

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

Considering that it is essential for this purpose to adopt new provisions in the form of a convention establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized

on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods,  
Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made  
the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

## I. Definition of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

### Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as  
“cultural heritage”:

monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and  
painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave  
dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal  
value from the point of view of history, art or science;

groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because  
of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of  
outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas  
including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from  
the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

### Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention, the following shall be considered as  
“natural heritage”:

natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of  
such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from the aesthetic  
or scientific point of view;

geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas  
which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of  
outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal  
value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

### Article 3

It is for each State Party to this Convention to identify and delineate the  
different properties situated on its territory mentioned in Articles 1 and 2  
above.

## II. National Protection and International Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

### Article 4

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

### Article 5

To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

1. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
2. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
3. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
4. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
5. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

### Article 6

1. Whilst fully respecting the sovereignty of the States on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage mentioned in Articles 1 and 2 is situated, and without prejudice to property right provided by national legislation, the States Parties to this Convention recognize that such heritage constitutes a world heritage for whose protection it is the duty of the international community as a whole to co-operate.

2. The States Parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, to give their help in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 if the States on whose territory it is situated so request.

3. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to take any deliberate measures which might damage directly or indirectly the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 situated on the territory of other States Parties to this Convention.

#### Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

### III. Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

#### Article 8

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Committee", is hereby established within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It shall be composed of 15 States Parties to the Convention, elected by States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The number of States members of the Committee shall be increased to 21 as from the date of the ordinary session of the General Conference following the entry into force of this Convention for at least 40 States.

2. Election of members of the Committee shall ensure an equitable representation of the different regions and cultures of the world.

3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the

Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

#### Article 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its third subsequent ordinary session.
2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.
3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

#### Article 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.
2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.
3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

#### Article 11

1. Every State Party to this Convention shall, in so far as possible, submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, situated in its territory and suitable for inclusion in the list provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. This inventory, which shall not be considered exhaustive, shall include documentation about the location of the property in question and its significance.

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.
3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.
4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.
5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.
6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.
7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned, coordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

## Article 12

The fact that a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage has not been included in either of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 shall in no way be construed to mean that it does not have an outstanding universal value for purposes other than those resulting from inclusion in these lists.

## Article 13

1. The World Heritage Committee shall receive and study requests for international assistance formulated by States Parties to this Convention with respect to property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage, situated in their territories, and included or potentially suitable for inclusion in the lists mentioned referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11. The purpose of such requests may be to secure the protection, conservation, presentation or rehabilitation of such property.

2. Requests for international assistance under paragraph 1 of this article may also be concerned with identification of cultural or natural property defined in Articles 1 and 2, when preliminary investigations have shown that further inquiries would be justified.

3. The Committee shall decide on the action to be taken with regard to these requests, determine where appropriate, the nature and extent of its assistance, and authorize the conclusion, on its behalf, of the necessary arrangements with the government concerned.

4. The Committee shall determine an order of priorities for its operations. It shall in so doing bear in mind the respective importance for the world cultural and natural heritage of the property requiring protection, the need to give international assistance to the property most representative of a natural environment or of the genius and the history of the peoples of the world, the urgency of the work to be done, the resources available to the States on whose territory the threatened property is situated and in particular the extent to which they are able to safeguard such property by their own means.

5. The Committee shall draw up, keep up to date and publicize a list of property for which international assistance has been granted.

6. The Committee shall decide on the use of the resources of the Fund established under Article 15 of this Convention. It shall seek ways of increasing these resources and shall take all useful steps to this end.

7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar



to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.

8. Decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a majority of two-thirds of its members present and voting. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

#### Article 14

1. The World Heritage Committee shall be assisted by a Secretariat appointed by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, utilizing to the fullest extent possible the services of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in their respective areas of competence and capability, shall prepare the Committee's documentation and the agenda of its meetings and shall have the responsibility for the implementation of its decisions.

### IV. Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

#### Article 15

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called "the World Heritage Fund", is hereby established.

2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

- a. compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention,
- b. Contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:

- (i) other States;
  - (ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
  - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
- c. any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
  - d. funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the fund; and
  - e. all other resources authorized by the Fund's regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.

4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

#### Article 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall

not take effect in regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States parties to the Convention.

4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision shall not apply to the first election.

The terms of office of any such State which is already a member of the Committee shall terminate at the time of the elections provided for in Article 8, paragraph 1 of this Convention.

#### Article 17

The States Parties to this Convention shall consider or encourage the establishment of national public and private foundations or associations whose purpose is to invite donations for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention.

#### Article 18

The States Parties to this Convention shall give their assistance to international fund-raising campaigns organized for the World Heritage Fund under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. They shall facilitate collections made by the bodies mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article 15 for this purpose.

### V. Conditions and Arrangements for International Assistance

#### Article 19

Any State Party to this Convention may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory. It shall submit with its request such information and documentation provided for in Article 21 as it has in its possession and as will enable the Committee to come to a decision.

## Article 20

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, sub-paragraph (c) of Article 22 and Article 23, international assistance provided for by this Convention may be granted only to property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee has decided, or may decide, to enter in one of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11.

## Article 21

1. The World Heritage Committee shall define the procedure by which requests to it for international assistance shall be considered and shall specify the content of the request, which should define the operation contemplated, the work that is necessary, the expected cost thereof, the degree of urgency and the reasons why the resources of the State requesting assistance do not allow it to meet all the expenses. Such requests must be supported by experts' reports whenever possible.

2. Requests based upon disasters or natural calamities should, by reasons of the urgent work which they may involve, be given immediate, priority consideration by the Committee, which should have a reserve fund at its disposal against such contingencies.

3. Before coming to a decision, the Committee shall carry out such studies and consultations as it deems necessary.

## Article 22

Assistance granted by the World Heritage Committee may take the following forms:

1. studies concerning the artistic, scientific and technical problems raised by the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage, as defined in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 11 of this Convention;

2. provisions of experts, technicians and skilled labour to ensure that the approved work is correctly carried out;

3. training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage;

4. supply of equipment which the State concerned does not possess or is not in a position to acquire;

5. low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;
6. the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

#### Article 23

The World Heritage Committee may also provide international assistance to national or regional centres for the training of staff and specialists at all levels in the field of identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the cultural and natural heritage.

#### Article 24

International assistance on a large scale shall be preceded by detailed scientific, economic and technical studies. These studies shall draw upon the most advanced techniques for the protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of the natural and cultural heritage and shall be consistent with the objectives of this Convention. The studies shall also seek means of making rational use of the resources available in the State concerned.

#### Article 25

As a general rule, only part of the cost of work necessary shall be borne by the international community. The contribution of the State benefiting from international assistance shall constitute a substantial share of the resources devoted to each programme or project, unless its resources do not permit this.

#### Article 26

The World Heritage Committee and the recipient State shall define in the agreement they conclude the conditions in which a programme or project for which international assistance under the terms of this Convention is provided, shall be carried out. It shall be the responsibility of the State receiving such international assistance to continue to protect, conserve and present the property so safeguarded, in observance of the conditions laid down by the agreement.

## VI. Educational Programmes

### Article 27

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.
2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

### Article 28

States Parties to this Convention which receive international assistance under the Convention shall take appropriate measures to make known the importance of the property for which assistance has been received and the role played by such assistance.

## VII. Reports

### Article 29

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.
2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.
3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## VIII. Final Clauses

### Article 30

This Convention is drawn up in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, the five texts being equally authoritative.

## Article 31

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by States members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## Article 32

- 1.,,This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.
2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## Article 33

This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, but only with respect to those States which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other State three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession.

## Article 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

1. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States parties which are not federal States;
2. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of individual constituent States, countries, provinces or cantons that are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform the competent authorities of such States, countries, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

## Article 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

## Article 36

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the States members of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization which are referred to in Article 32, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, or accession provided for in Articles 31 and 32, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 35.

## Article 37

- 1 This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.
2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

## Article 38

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Done in Paris, this twenty-third day of November 1972, in two authentic copies bearing the signature of the President of the seventeenth session of the General Conference and of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and certified true copies of which shall be delivered to all the States referred to in Articles 31 and 32 as well as to the United Nations.



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The World Heritage Institute of Training and  
Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region  
under the auspices of UNESCO

亚太地区世界遗产  
培训与研究中心

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II Institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the Institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region. WHITRAP has three branches in Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou.

The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, architectural sites, architectural complexes, and cultural landscapes.

The Beijing Centre at Peking University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the sites' cultural landscape.

The Suzhou Centre, hosted by Suzhou Municipal Government, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials analysis, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP) 是联合国教科文组织的二类国际机构，是第一个在发展中国家建立的遗产保护领域的专业机构。它服务于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国，致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心由北京、上海、苏州三个中心构成。上海中心（同济大学承办）主要负责文化遗产保护相关项目，包括城镇、村落保护与可持续发展、建筑/建筑群/建筑遗址保护以及文化景观保护等；北京中心（北京大学承办）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古挖掘与遗址管理以及文化景观管理；苏州中心（苏州市政府承办）主要负责传统建筑技术和修复、保护材料以及历史园林的修复与维护。

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