

China

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

China

1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
12/12/1985

1.3 - Groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
National Commission for UNESCO
Focal points of other international Conventions/programmes
World Heritage site managers/coordinators
Other specific groups
Non-Governmental Organizations
ICOMOS national/regional
External experts
Other
Research institutions

2. Synergies with other Conventions

2.1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements

2.1.1 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, in addition to the World Heritage Convention, your State is party to/not party to/in the process of adhering to the following agreements. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.1.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		×	
2.1.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		×	
2.1.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		×	
2.1.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	×		
2.1.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		×	
2.1.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	×		
2.1.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		×	

2.1.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Ramsar site(s) under the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List). Please check and amend as necessary.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

Comment

There are three World Heritage properties in China which are also designated (in whole or in part) as Ramsar sites. They are: Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea - Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I); Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas; The Grand Canal.

2.1.3 - Does your State Party intend to designate any World Heritage property(ies) (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years?

No

2.1.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) your State Party intends to designate (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years.

none

2.1.5 - Please list any other relevant global or regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on natural heritage which have been joined by your State Party.

Convention for the Protection of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (IEA ID#2914) /

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (IEA ID#2898) /
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (IEA ID#3139) /
Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (IEA ID#5046) /
Antarctic Treaty (IEA ID#2688) /
International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (IEA ID#2702) /
Convention on the North Pacific Ocean Scientific Organization (IEA ID#3084) /
Convention on the Protection and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the North Pacific Ocean (IEA ID#4977) /
Convention on the Protection and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean (IEA ID#4456) /
Convention on the Protection and Management of Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific (IEA ID#3321) /
Agreement on the Establishment of the Tumen River Regional Development and Coordination Committee (IEA ID#8449) /
International Tropical Timber Agreement (IEA ID#4249) /
Convention of the International Hydrographic Organization (IEA ID#2757) /
International Plant Protection Convention (1979 Revision)(IEA ID#2905) /
Agreement on Asia and Pacific Plant Protection (IEA ID#2964) /

2.2. UNESCO Culture Conventions

2.2.1 - The table below indicates which of the UNESCO cultural Conventions your State is party to, not party to or in the process of adhering to. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.2.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.2	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		✗	
2.2.1.3	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.2.1.4	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		✗	
2.2.1.5	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	✗		
2.2.1.6	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		✗	
2.2.1.7	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions		✗	

2.2.2 - Please list any other relevant global or regional Conventions or agreements on cultural heritage to which your State Party is party to or in the process of adhering to.

The Berne Convention /
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development /

2.2.3 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre the following World Heritage property(ies) located in your State Party have been included on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.
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2.2.4 - Does your State Party intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection for any of its World Heritage properties under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in the next three years?

No

2.2.5 - Please list any World Heritage properties for which your State Party intends to request the granting of Enhanced Protection.

N/A

2.3. UNESCO Programmes

2.3.1 - The table below indicates which of the selected UNESCO programmes your State Party participates in. Please check and amend as necessary.

		No	Yes
2.3.1.1	Man and the Biosphere Programme		✗
2.3.1.2	UNESCO Global Geoparks		✗

2.3.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme.

Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Mount Wuyi, Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries - Wolong, Mt Siguniang and Jiayin Mountains , South China Karst

Comment

Beside the five sites above, there are six more sites also designated (in whole or in part) as Biosphere Reserves. They are: Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas; Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I); Xinjiang Tianshan; Hubei Shennongjia; Fanjingshan; Mount Huangshan.

2.3.3 - Does your State Party intend to nominate any of its World Heritage properties (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme?

No

2.3.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies), (or part(s) thereof), your State Party intends to nominate as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme:

none /

2.3.5 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party are also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geopark(s)

China Danxia, Lushan National Park, Mount Huangshan, Mount Sanqingshan National Park, Mount Taishan, South China Karst, Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area

Comment

Beside the seven sites above, there are five more sites also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geoparks. They are: Historic Monuments of Dengfeng in "The Centre of Heaven and Earth"; Mogao Caves; Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian; The Great Wall; Hubei Shennongjia.

2.3.6 - Has your State Party applied for any of its World Heritage properties (or part(s) thereof) to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark(s)?

Yes

2.3.7 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) (or part(s) thereof) is/are (a) UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant(s).

Jiuzhai Valley /

Fanjingshan /

2.4. Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join

2.4.1 - Is there communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the Convention(s)/programme(s) listed below?

		Not Applicable	No	Yes
2.4.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)			✗
2.4.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)			✗
2.4.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	✗		
2.4.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)			✗
2.4.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	✗		
2.4.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)			✗
2.4.1.8	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict			✗
2.4.1.9	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	✗		
2.4.1.10	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property			✗
2.4.1.11	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	✗		
2.4.1.12	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.13	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions			✗
2.4.1.14	Man and the Biosphere Programme			✗

2.4.2 - Please comment, if applicable, on the communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the other Convention(s)/programme(s):

The National Forestry and Grassland Administration, and the National Cultural Heritage Administration, have been designated as the competent authority for natural and mixed heritage, and cultural heritage, respectively. In the next move, China will further strengthen the mechanism for communication and coordination between natural and cultural heritage authorities, and establish a standardized paradigm for continuous regular communication.

2.4.3 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.4.4 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national cultural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.5. UNESCO Recommendations**2.5.1 - Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?**

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage	✕	
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	✕	

2.5.2 - Please describe how effectively each of the Recommendations is used:

Application of 1972 Recommendation: The relevant regulations for China's world natural and cultural heritage management have been issued, the divisions of responsibilities have been defined, the heritage expert committee has been established, and the "Cultural and Natural Heritage Day" has been set up. Application of 2011 Recommendation: "Regulations on the Protection of Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages" and specific technical requirements have been issued.

3. Tentative List**3.1 - In the process of preparing your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?**

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an Action Plan for the future by ICOMOS
The World Heritage List: Future priorities for a credible and complete list of natural and mixed sites by IUCN
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analyses
World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'

3.2 - Have you used the Upstream Process in the revision of your Tentative List?

No

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance.

3.3 - Do you intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

3.4 - Do any of the sites registered on your Tentative List have the potential to generate dialogue and cooperation among States Parties and different communities?

Yes, among States Parties and communities

3.5 - Please name the site(s) considered to have this potential

Chinese Section of the Silk Road: Land routes in Henan Province, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Sea Routes in Ningbo City, Zhejiang Province and Quanzhou City, Fujian Province - from Western-Han Dynasty to Qing Dynasty (28/03/2008) China Altai Mountains, the Sacred mountains and Lakes, Turin Guge, Hulun Buir

3.6 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Fair

UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities/residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Fair
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

3.7 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the process of preparing the Tentative List?

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

3.8 - Do any sites on your Tentative List already benefit from other international designations either under other UNESCO Conventions/Programmes or under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please list the site(s), identify the other designation(s)/programme(s) from which it/they benefit(s), and state the additional benefits you expect to gain from inscription on the World Heritage List.

1) Dongzhai Port Nature Reserve (12/02/1996); Wetlands of International Importance 2) Poyang Lake Nature Reserve (12/02/1996); Wetlands of International Importance 3) Qinghai Lake (28/02/2017); Wetlands of International Importance 4) Tianzhu Mountain (30/01/2015); World Geopark 5) Yandang Mountain (29/11/2001); World Geopark 6) Wudalianchi Scenic Area (29/11/2001); World Geopark 7) Changbai Mountain Vertical vegetation landscape and volcanic landscape (28/02/2017); World Biosphere Reserve (1979)

3.9 - Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Tentative List (Questions 3.1 to 3.8)

Natural : It would be helpful the World Heritage Centre and advisory bodies regularly update the thematic research reports on international comparative analysis, and provide more reports on new topics. Cultural : A development mechanism for the Tentative List established to update inscriptions and ensure their quality. Nationwide publicity, education and capacity development activities on World Heritage knowledge launched in line with updating of the Tentative List.

4. Nominations

4.1 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following entities in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Fair
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

4.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers?

Yes

4.3 - Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Promoted environmental sustainability, valuing places which are essential for human well-being	High
Enhanced inclusive social development, with full inclusion and equity for all stakeholders	Some
Strengthened protection and conservation of heritage (legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional)	High
Enhanced conservation practices	High
Enhanced wider community appreciation and participation in heritage processes	High
Improved presentation of sites	High
Enhanced honour/prestige	High
Increased funding	High
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	High
Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	Some
Increased number of tourists and visitors	High
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	High
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.4 - Please rate the extent to which the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	High
Contributing to inclusion and equity	High
Enhancing quality of life and well-being	Some
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	High
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities	Some
Achieving gender equality	High
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	Some
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	High
Ensuring conflict prevention	Some
Protecting heritage during conflict	Not applicable
Promoting conflict resolution	Not applicable
Contributing to post-conflict recovery	Not applicable
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.5 - Please provide any additional comments and/or recommendations related to the nomination of properties (questions 4.1 to 4.4).

To contribute to achieving the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, further efforts are needed to boost the research, capacity-building and publicity of world heritage to promote sustainable development of the local economy and social participation.

5. General Policy Development

5.1. Principal pieces of national cultural and/or natural heritage legislation

5.1.1 - Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

Comment

No prefilled data is displayed in this question. For details, see 5.2.1 and 5.3.1.

5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation

5.2.1 - Please comment, especially if prefilled legislation is no longer in force

China is in the process of building a new legal system for natural and cultural heritage sites. New laws of "National Parks Act" and "Protected Areas Act" are under drafting. "The Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics", "the Regulations on the Protection of Famous Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages", "Scenic Areas Ordinance", and "the Measures for the Nomination, Protection and Management of World Natural Heritage and Mixed Heritage" (promulgated in 2015) are being revised.

5.3. Other principal pieces of legislation

5.3.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage not listed in the previous question, please add them here.

Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics (amended in 2017) / Cultural / National /
Intangible Cultural Heritage Law of the People's Republic of China (2011) / Cultural / National /
Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Protection of Cultural Relics (amended in 2017) / Cultural / National /
Administrative Measures of the People's Republic of China for Foreign-related Archaeological Activities (revised in 2016) / Cultural / National /
Regulations on the Conservation of the Great Wall 2006 / Cultural / National /
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1989) / Cultural / National /
Regulations on the Conservation of Historical and Cultural Cities, Towns and Villages (amended in 2017) / Cultural / National /
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves (amended in 2017) / natural / National /
Scenic Areas Ordinance (Amendment 2016) / both / National /
Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Scenic and Historic Areas (revised in 2016) / Both / National /

5.4. Contribution of legislation and/or regulations at other levels to the identification, conservation and protection of the cultural and/or natural heritage

5.4.1 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage.

The protection of natural and cultural heritage in China has three legislative levels: national, provincial and protected area. Legislation at the national and provincial levels plays a legal role in the basic protection and management of heritage sites. Regulations at the level of heritage sites provide legal protection for specific requirements of each heritage site.

5.5. Adequacy of the legal framework for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.5.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	×

5.6. Adequacy of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.6.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	×

5.7. Enforcement of the legal framework

5.7.1 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage be enforced?

		There is no legal framework.	There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework are adequate.
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5.7.1.1	Culture				×	
5.7.1.2	Nature				×	

5.8. Comments on the enforcement of the legal framework

5.8.1 - Please comment on particular problems of enforcement

Natural: The Central Government and provincial governments have set up full-time agencies to supervise the ec. Cultural: China has specified legal responsibilities for the conservation of cultural heritage, set up specialized administrative law enforcement agencies for cultural property, and enacted specialized rules and systems to urge localities to perform their administrative law enforcement responsibilities so as ensure good enforcement of laws for World Cultural Heritage properties.

5.9. Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

5.9.1 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?

	Culture	Nature
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities.		
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis .		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities that are effectively implemented .	×	×

5.10. Examples of specific policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities

5.10.1 - Please provide examples of specific policies that give heritage a function in the life of communities

Specific requirements have been put forward for community related contents, in the protection and management planning for natural and cultural heritage sites. For example, the contents about "community participation and coordinated development" are required in the planning for natural heritage sites; and the opinions of stakeholders and the communities are required to be widely solicited in the preparation process for cultural heritage planning.

5.11. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies

5.11.1 - How effectively does your State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies?

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits.	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	High
Contributing to inclusion and equality.	High
Enhancing the quality of life and well-being.	High
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights.	High
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities.	High
Achieving gender equality.	High
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	High
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	High
Ensuring conflict prevention.	Not applicable
Protecting heritage during conflict.	Not applicable
Promoting conflict resolution.	Not applicable
Contributing to post-conflict recovery.	Not applicable
Other (please specify).	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011

5.12.1 - In relation to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011, please indicate which of the following steps your State Party has taken (you can check multiple boxes):

Adapt the application of the Recommendation and its approach to the States Party's specific context
Encourage the HUL approach across its territory
Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments

Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the harmonious integration of contemporary intervention into the historic urban fabric
Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas
Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation and its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities

5.13. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

5.13.1 - How effectively does the State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?

There **are policies** that are **effectively implemented**.

5.14. Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage

5.14.1 - Is your State Party using policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage?

	UNESCO World Heritage Policy or Strategy	No	Yes
5.14.1.1	Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.2	Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties		✗
5.14.1.3	World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy		✗
5.14.1.4	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy		✗

5.14.2 - Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

There is **adequate coordination and integration** of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.

5.15. Specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

5.15.1 - Please give details of specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

Natural : China has established a three-level declaration and protection mechanism, which are the National Heritage List, the World Heritage Tentative List and the World Heritage List. The Forestry and Grassland Administration shall supervise and manage all kinds of protected areas including world Natural Heritage sites.

Cultural: a dynamic updating mechanism for the Tentative List, standards for managing risks, and a monitoring and regulation system for World Cultural Heritage put in place.

5.16. Comments on General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

5.16.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

There are no indigenous people in mainland China. "5.11.1.6 Respecting and Consulting Indigenous People and Local Communities and Allowing Their Participation" refers only to the involvement of local communities in related works.

6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage

6.1 - If the State Party has already established inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage, at which level(s) are they compiled, and what is their current status?

	Cultural heritage	Natural heritage
National/federal	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Regional/provincial/state	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Local	Process completed or continuously updated	Process completed or continuously updated
Other	Not applicable	Not applicable

6.2 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage of your State Party?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of heritage.	✗	✗

6.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
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No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of heritage.	×	×

6.4 - In addition to heritage practitioners and academic institutions, does the State Party involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and cultural heritage for inclusion in inventories/lists/registers?

	Culture	Nature
The State Party does not involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party plans to involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers in the future.		
The State Party sometimes involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party regularly involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.	×	×

6.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of sites for the Tentative List?

	Culture	Nature	Mixed
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.			
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.	×	×	×

6.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 6.1 to 6.5)

By 2020, China had established 11,800 protected areas at all levels and of various types, accounting for 18 percent of China's land area and 4.6 percent of its territorial sea area. As for cultural heritage, 5,058 National Priority Protected Sites had been announced as well as numerous sites protected at provincial, municipal and county levels. These designations provide a very good basis for regularly updating China's World Heritage Tentative list.

7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

7.1 - How effectively do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage?

There is **effective cooperation** between principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.

7.2 - How effectively do other government agencies (e.g. those responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

In general, **cooperation exists** between other government agencies and the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but there are still deficiencies**.

7.3 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .		
Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.	×	×

7.4 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate with all segments of civil society in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

There is some cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Different levels of government cooperate effectively with all segments of civil society, in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

National government funds	Major source of project funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of project funding
Funds from other international conventions/programmes	Minor source of project funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union, etc.)	Minor source of project funding
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GIZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Minor source of project funding
Non-Governmental Organizations (international and/or national)	Minor source of project funding
Private sector funds	Minor source of project funding
Other	No funding/Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

8.2 - Does the State Party have policies to allocate site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		No	Yes
8.2.1	Culture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8.2.2	Nature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

8.3 - Do you consider that the current budget is sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

	Culture	Nature
The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The available budget is adequate to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.4 - Please indicate the percentage of total annual public expenditure that is spent on the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage

	Category	percentage %
8.4.1	Cultural	37.4%
8.4.2	Natural	62.6%

8.5 - Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that is spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level

Percentage		Cultural	Natural
8.5.1	National/Federal	8 %	2 %
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	92 %	98 %
8.5.3	Local	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

8.6 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

Human resources	Culture	Nature
Human resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and/or natural heritage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A range of human resources exist, to conserve, protect and present cultural and/or natural heritage, but these are below optimum .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human resources are adequate to meet the current needs of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation, protection and presentation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to financial and human resources (Questions 8.1 to 8.6)

China will use active efforts to seek more central and local fiscal funds as well as other financial resources for the conservation of World Heritage properties and increase fiscal budgets and strengthen human resources for heritage protection and management so as to better protect and transmit World Heritage properties in China. Regional/provincial proportion indicated in 8.5 contains local expenditures.

9. Capacity Development

9.1 - Please prioritise the capacity building needs in the following fields identified in your country for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Culture	Nature
National/federal	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	Low priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: International assistance	Low priority	Medium priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	Medium priority	Medium priority
Technical and scientific issues	Medium priority	High priority
Traditional conservation processes	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Medium priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	Medium priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	High priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Management effectiveness assessment	Medium priority	Medium priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Medium priority	Medium priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Low priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	Low priority	Low priority
Sustainable development	High priority	Medium priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	Low priority	Low priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	High priority	High priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	High priority	Medium priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	Medium priority	Low priority
Gender balance in management systems	No priority	No priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	Medium priority	High priority
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	Low priority	Low priority

9.2 - Please rate the priority for training target audiences for each of the specific topics/themes/capacity building needs identified below for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Administrators and government bodies at all levels	Communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local businesses, other social groups etc.	Universities, NGOs etc.	Heritage practitioners
Implementation of the <i>Convention</i>	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Nomination process	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	High priority	High priority	Low priority	High priority
Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	High priority	Low priority	Low priority	High priority

Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	High priority	Low priority	High priority
Technical and Scientific issues	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	High priority
Traditional conservation processes	Low priority	High priority	Low priority	High priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	High priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Low priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	Low priority	Low priority	High priority
Management effectiveness assessment	High priority	Low priority	High priority	High priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	Medium priority	Medium priority	Low priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	High priority	Medium priority	No priority	High priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	High priority	Low priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority	Low priority	High priority
Building environmental and social resilience	High priority	No priority	Low priority	Medium priority
Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	Medium priority	Low priority	No priority	High priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Medium priority	High priority	No priority	High priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	Medium priority	Low priority	Low priority	High priority
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	High priority

9.3 - Please indicate how the State Party is using the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

		No	Yes
9.3.1	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level.		✗
9.3.2	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level.		✗
9.3.3	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities.		✗
9.3.4	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes.		✗
9.3.5	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.		✗

9.4 - Does the State Party have a national training/educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management that is effectively implemented.

9.5 - Comments: Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Capacity Development (Questions 9.1 to 9.4).

The Chinese Government is speeding up capacity building for World Cultural Heritage properties by strengthening technical innovation, promoting standardization, launching pilot service platforms for sharing scientific and technical resources, revising the Standards for the Sector of Cultural Heritage (2021-2023), pushing forward the Talent Development Project for the New Era, and advancing the development of the administrative system for professional qualifications.

10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties

10.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation specific to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage not listed in 5.1 (which focuses on policy general to all heritage), please list them here.

Rules for the Protection and Management of World Cultural Heritage Properties in China / 2006 / Cultural / National /
Administrative Measures for Monitoring and Inspection of World Cultural Heritage Properties in China / 2006 / Cultural / National /
Administrative Measures for Expert Advisory Service for World Cultural Heritage Properties in China / 2006 / Cultural / National /
Administrative Measures for Examination of World Cultural Heritage Nominations in China / 2010 / Cultural / National /
Regulations of Sichuan Province on the Conservation of World Heritage Properties (revised) / 2016 / Cultural and natural / Provincial /

10.2 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage. Please provide web links for the legislation listed above.

Based on international concepts and its actual conditions, the Chinese Government has developed a well-improved legal system for World Heritage properties with Chinese characteristics, which has played a significant role in facilitating guidance, management and protection of World Heritage properties by governments at all levels. http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2016/content_5054751.htm http://www.ncha.gov.cn/art/2020/9/14/art_2406_27.html

10.3 - Are the services provided by agencies/institutions adequate for the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is **adequate capacity** within services to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties.

10.4 - How does the State Party encourage and support World Heritage properties to manage and develop visitation/tourism sustainably?

By providing financial resources and incentives for sustainable tourism related activities

By developing policies and/or requiring sustainable tourism strategies to be developed

By providing capacity building for site managers

By facilitating network cooperation and stakeholder engagement through the development of governance structures or other mechanisms for cooperation

10.5 - Please indicate here any additional information or clarify how the State Party supports sustainable tourism planning and management at a property level.

Natural : Three sessions of the Huangshan Dialogue on UNESCO Directory of Heritage and Sustainable Development in 2014, 2016 and 2018. UNESCO's "World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism" China pilot project was implemented from 2015 to 2020. The China-EU High-level Conference on World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism was held in Paris in 2018. Cultural: Sustainable tourism forums and studies launched, policies issued, Alliance for Promoting Tourism in World Heritage in China initiated.

10.6 - Does the State Party require the use of impact assessments for programmes (e.g. strategic environmental assessments) or development projects (e.g. environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments) that may have an impact on the World Heritage property, its buffer zone and the wider setting?

There is a **regulatory framework** that requires the use of impact assessments for programmes or development projects and it is **effectively implemented**.

10.7 - Please list the different assessment methods used. Please provide weblinks to the guidance for the assessment methods.

Cultural: Construction projects in protection and construction restriction areas subject to examination, with heritage impact reports submitted. Natural : The construction projects related to World Natural Heritage in China shall strictly comply with the technical guidelines for environmental impact assessment at the national level (<http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywqz/fqgz/bz/bzwb/other/pjjsdz/index.shtml>), and fully refer to the IUCN World Heritage Impact Assessment Recommendations.

10.8 - Does the State Party have a national capacity building strategy for World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national capacity building strategy** in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management that is **effectively implemented**

10.9 - Does the State Party have the institutional capacity to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues?

There is **capacity** at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues **but it could be improved**.

10.10 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and receiving donations for the protection of World Heritage?

Yes

10.11 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage policies and resources

Natural: The government supports the establishment of associations and foundations related to natural heritage protection, including China Green Foundation, SEE Conservation and so on. Cultural: The Chinese Government began in 2012 to build the monitoring and early warning system at national, provincial and property levels, covering rules and regulations, capacity building, engineering and technology, providing policy and resource support in terms of institutional setup, staffing and funding.

11. International Cooperation**11.1 - Has the State Party promoted international cooperation and the establishment of cooperation mechanisms for heritage since the last Periodic Report? If so, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.**

Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities

Financial support

Participation in foundations for international cooperation

Sharing expertise for capacity building

Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars

Distribution of material/information
Other (please specify below)
Conducting international research in other countries, developing conservation plans for them, and assisting them in protecting their cultural heritage properties

11.2 - Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

Yes

11.3 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to International Cooperation (Questions 11.1 to 11.2). If you have twinned World Heritage properties, please list them along with their twins.

Hubei Shennongjia (China) and Mount Huangshan (China), Mount Huangshan (China) and Banff National Park (Canada), Jiayuguan Pass of the Great Wall (China) and Petra (Jordan), Cultural Landscape of Honghe Hani Rice Terraces (China) and Vineyard Landscape of Piedmont: Langhe-Roero and Monferrato (Italy), National Scenic Area of Mount Huangshan (China) and Mount Kenya National Park (Kenya), South China Karst (Phase 1) and Mammoth Cave National Park (USA).

12. Education, Information and Awareness Building

12.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among communities and different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

There are **strategies** to raise awareness about the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage that are being **effectively implemented**.

12.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following groups about World Heritage in your country

Communities living in/around heritage sites	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Youth	Good
General public	Fair
Decision makers and public officials	Good
Private sector	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

12.3 - Does the State Party have heritage education programmes for children and/or youth, that contribute to improving understanding of heritage, promoting diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue?

There are **heritage education programmes** to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue that are **effectively implemented**.

12.4 - Please rate the level of frequency of the following activities to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue among children and/or youth

Teacher training courses on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	High
Courses/activities for students within school programmes	High
Youth forums	High
Skills-training courses for students	Medium
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	High
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	High
Other	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other', please specify	

12.5 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

The State Party **participates** in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme and **has integrated World Heritage Education into School Curricula**.

12.6 - Please add any additional comments, description of best practices in World Heritage Education, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building (Questions 12.3 to 12.5)

On the Cultural and Natural Heritage Day each year, competent authorities for World Heritage and administrative bodies for World Heritage properties would organize educational events to promote World Heritage properties, including campus outreaches at elementary and middle schools and universities. World Heritage courses and postgraduate programmes are offered in many universities across the country.

13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

13.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Synergies with other relevant Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes	
Identification of heritage	
National inventories	
Tentative List	
Effectiveness of legal framework	
Function of cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community	
Contribution of heritage to sustainable development policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: 	
Larger-scale planning	
Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation	
Financial status	
Human resources	
Capacity development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	
Policy and resourcing of World Heritage properties	
Research on World Heritage properties	
International cooperation	
<p>Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Participation in foundations for international cooperation Sharing expertise for capacity building Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars Distribution of material/information 	
Education, information and awareness building	

13.2. Actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (identified from table 13.1).

13.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to ten)

9	Capacity Development	
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	✕
11	International Cooperation	

11.1	<p>Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes • Bilateral and multilateral agreements • Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities • Financial support • Participation in foundations for international cooperation • Sharing expertise for capacity building • Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars • Distribution of material/information 	✕
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Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

13.3. Priority Actions Assessment

13.3.1 - Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor

9	Capacity Development					
		Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	Preparing and implementing detailed capacity building plans by reference to the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy.	Capacity building plans formulated and implemented, focusing on risk preparedness and management, impact assessment tools, improving capacity for addressing natural disasters and climate change, and inclusive economic development .	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, National Cultural Heritage Administration, National Forestry and Grassland Administration .	Ongoing in the long term	Not needed

11	International Cooperation					
11.1	<p>Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes • Bilateral and multilateral agreements • Sharing expertise 	Incorporating international cooperation into long-term development planning for the sector	Continue cooperation with UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN. Contribute China's experience and wisdom. Deepening cooperation with countries along the Belt and Road. Launch the Asian Initiative for Cultural Heritage Conservation.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, National Cultural Heritage Administration, National Forestry and Grassland Administration	Ongoing in the long term	Not needed

	to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support • Participation in foundations for international cooperation • Sharing expertise for capacity building • Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars • Distribution of material/information 					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor completed

13.4. Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13.4.1 - Please indicate any additional actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

No comment

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the State Party level.

Natural : 1. sustainable development and 2. synergies. The Chinese heritage authorities continue to support the holding of the three sessions of the Huangshan Dialogue on UNESCO Directory of Heritage and Sustainable Development in 2014, 2016 and 2018. 3. State of Conservation. A three-tier mechanism has been established for the application and protection of Chinese heritage sites, including the National Heritage list, the World Heritage Tentative List and the World Heritage List. 4. Management. It has guided and supported the construction of "smart scenic spots" in various heritage sites, and promoted the scientific and technological modernization of heritage protection and management. 5. Governance. A national, provincial and local three-level heritage management system has been established, and special laws and regulations on heritage protection and management have been formulated at the national level to provide corresponding legislative guarantee. 6. Capacity building. UNESCO, The Chinese heritage authorities and the Mercedes-Benz Star Fund have jointly carried out a pilot project for world heritage research and practice. Cultural: 1. Coordination systems for serial properties of the Grand Canal and the Silk Roads (Chinese section) put in place, laying a solid foundation for integrated conservation, publicity and use 2. Well-improved planning systems with Chinese characteristics put in place, providing important basis for the conservation, use and management by governments at all levels 3. The monitoring and regulation system developed and improved, ranging over rules and standards, human resources and technical dimensions, to respond to the 5C Strategic Objectives and better implement the World Heritage Convention. 4. Tailor-made laws and regulations for 80% of World Cultural Heritage properties in China put in place, among which 20% were amended to adapt to new protection and management requirements.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of good practice at the State Party level.

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Primary institution responsible for communicating with UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention

15.1.1 - Which primary institution is responsible for communicating with UNESCO with regards to the World Heritage Convention?

China National Commission for UNESCO, National Cultural Heritage Administration, National Forestry and Grassland Administration

15.2. Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.2.1 - Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies	Good

15.3. The four Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.3.1 - How well does the current questionnaire address each of the four Objectives of Periodic Reporting?

	Objective	Not at all	Partially	Adequately
15.3.1.1	Provide an assessment of the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the State Party			✕
15.3.1.2	Provide an assessment as to whether the values of World Heritage properties are being maintained over time			✕
15.3.1.3	Provide updated information about World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the property		✕	
15.3.1.4	Provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , and World Heritage conservation		✕	

15.4. Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.4.1 -

It is recommended to improve the updating and feedback mechanism for information reporting by property managers and State Parties, further improve the regional cooperation mechanism, and explore effective tools for experience exchanges among State Parties within a specific region.

15.5. Use of Data

15.5.1 - How does your State Party plan to use the data?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Updating management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Reporting on implementation of Sustainable Development Goals
Improve the States Party implementation on the Convention

15.6. Timing and resources

15.6.1 - Were your national authorities given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in the questionnaire during this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

No

15.6.2 - Please estimate the time (working hours) and the number of people involved in completing Section I of the questionnaire.

	Time & people	Number of hours worked	Number of people involved
15.6.2.1	Gathering data	640	8
15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	640	8
15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	320	8

15.6.3 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

15.6.4 - Did your national authorities mobilise any additional resources to carry out this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.6.4.1	Human resources		✕
15.6.4.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/training		✕

15.6.5 - Please provide details on any additional resources mobilised.

Designated agencies were commissioned to assist in translating the questionnaire, collecting data, consulting stakeholders, and filling in the questionnaire.

15.7. Format and Content of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

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

All of the required information was accessible

15.7.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Using the questionnaire	good
Understanding the questions	fair

15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement

It is recommended to add model cases and quantitative assessment criteria and provide the verified Chinese version of the questionnaire.

15.8. Training and guidance

15.8.1 - Please rate the level of support received in terms of training and guidance from the following entities for the completion of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM International/regional	Fair
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	Good
Category 2 Centres	Fair
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

15.8.2 - Were the online training resources provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for your national authorities to complete the online questionnaire?

Yes

15.8.3 - Please provide further comments on the online training resources

It is recommended to provide training resources in the Chinese language.

15.9. Comments

15.9.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

In the six years to implement strategic plans after the Periodic Reporting is completed, it is recommended to organize exchanges every three years at the session of the World Heritage Committee, regarding the implementation of regional and national strategic plans. It is recommended that IUCN and ICOMOS should add assessments of the implementation of regional action plans and national strategic plans in the periodic reporting.

15.9.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions.