

Viet Nam

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Viet Nam

1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
19/10/1987

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
IUCN national/regional
External experts

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.

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.

No.

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.

World Network of Biosphere /
Global Geoparks Network /
The ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme /
The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) /
Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (RRC-EA) /

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.

Memory of the World /

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.

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.

No.

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.

Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park

Comment

No. In our opinion, Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park has never been nominated (totally or partially) as a Biosphere Reserve in Intergovernmental Man and Biosphere Programme.

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?

Yes

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:

Cat Ba Archipelago (Hai Phong City) is a World Biosphere Reserve currently proposed to UNESCO for recognition as a World Natural Heritage site as an extension of Ha Long Bay. /

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)

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

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)?

No

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

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			✗
2.4.1.15	Global Geoparks			✗

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):

Decree No. 109/2017 / ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 regulating the protection and management of World Cultural and Natural Heritages in Viet Nam defines the responsibilities of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. These are the leading ministries and the focal points of the Conventions and Programs listed in Section 2.4.1 above, showing the relationship between the focal points in the process of implementing heritage protection.

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:

Implementing 1972 Recommendation, 08 World Heritage Sites in Viet Nam were nominated and inscribed in the World Heritage List by UNESCO. World Heritage Sites are protected at national level, particularly in 2017, Viet Nam Government issued Decree No. 109/2017/N -CP on September 21, 2017 on protection and management of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Viet Nam including regulations on establishment of management plan, planning, protection and supervision of World Heritage, missions of the Management Board of World Heritage, the responsibilities of Ministries, agencies and localities for protection and management of World Heritage. Implementing 2011 Recommendation, Viet Nam deployed instructions on regulations and laws on cultural heritage and relevant laws through regulations on protection and management of cultural heritage and world heritage in general issued by the government including the amendment on historical cities (For example, Thua Thien Hue province has been allowed to implement and develop "Project on criteria of central-level municipalities for Thua Thien Hue – The city has typical characteristics on the foundation of conservation and promotion of heritage values of the ancient capital and Hue cultural identities" with the characteristics of "Environment-friendly and smart culture, heritage, ecosystem and scenery" and promoting Thua Thien Hue as a central-level municipality in 2025 on the foundation of conservation and promotion of heritage values of the ancient capital and Hue cultural identity). In June, 2017, in Hoi An Ancient Town, the World Cultural Heritage, "Hoi An statement on conservation and promotion of values of Asian Heritage Cities 2017" was adopted at the international workshop on Conservation and Promotion of Heritage Cities' values (See: Microsoft Word - FINAL 29.6.2017. Tuyen bo Hoi An_ Hoi An Declaration-from Huong.docx (unesco.org)

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?

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance. In 2014, Viet Nam requested UNESCO World Heritage Centre to name the Complex of Yen Tu monuments and landscape (Quang Ninh and Bac Giang province) in the Tentative List and we invited ICOMOS to provide support, ICOMOS sent Prof. Hae Un Rii to Viet Nam to give consultancy on this issue. Recently, Viet Nam has edited the tentative list submission report on the Complex of Yen Tu monuments and landscape based on the consultancy of ICOMOS, to which Con Son – Kiep Bac relics site in Hai Duong province has been added to continuously request World Heritages Centre to list it in the Tentative List of heritages in the coming time. We realize that implementing guidelines of the upstream process regulated in Guidelines for implementation of the Convention since 2015 effectively will facilitate Viet Nam to continue to nominate heritage sites in the coming time, assuring the integration of positions on sustainable development into the processes of World Heritage Convention adopted in the 2015 Policy on Sustainable Development and World Heritage by UNESCO.

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

The Complex of Yen Tu Monuments and Landscape (See: The Complex of Yen Tu Monuments and Landscape – UNESCO World Heritage Centre). At the same time, today Viet Nam is supporting the Lao People's Democratic Republic in preparing the nomination dossier of Hinnamno National Park (sharing border with Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park, World Natural Heritage) to be recognized as the World Heritage.

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	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Good

Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Good
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Fair
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 has been explicitly considered in the process but there are still deficiencies in the implementation.

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.

The international workshop entitled "World Heritage and sustainable development in the contemporary context" organized by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in collaboration with UNESCO Office in Ha Noi and People's Committee of Quang Ninh province from 9 to 11 July 2018 in Ha Long with the participation of nearly 100 domestic and international delegates showed that World Heritage plays an increasingly important role in cultural, spiritual and economic-social life in Viet Nam in particular and countries in the world in general. Specific examples of domestic and international professionals demonstrated that strengthening study and popularization on Global Outstanding Values of World Heritage Sites contributed to attracting numerous tourists, job creation and hunger eradication and poverty reduction as well as improving living standards of local communities and encouraged them to enthusiastically participate in the protection of world heritage sites. In September, 2019, speaking at the 20th anniversary of Hoi An Ancient Town and My Son relics site designated World Cultural Heritage, Prime Minister Nguyen Xuân Phúc emphasized that "Viet Nam heritage sites recognized by UNESCO not only create livelihood and income in tourism sector but they are also Vietnamese people's pride and self-esteem on the history of nation formation and development. All people working in heritage field, agencies and Vietnamese people need to be aware of the meaning, mission and strategic values of heritage in promoting national identity and nurturing patriotism, national unity and soft power of Viet Nam in the world as well as the justice when facing international opinions". (search: <http://dangcongsan.vn/thoi-su/ton-tao-va-phat-huy-gia-tri-do-thi-co-hoi-an-khu-den-thap-my-son-534430.html> 9;

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

Viet Nam expects World Heritage Centre, IUCN and ICOMOS through the implementation of the upstream process to support identifying typical heritage sites of Viet Nam to add them to the tentative list of world heritage in the coming years to develop a list of representative, balanced and credible World Heritage of Viet Nam and the world.

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	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Good
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	Some
Enhanced honour/prestige	High
Increased funding	Some
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	Some
Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	Some
Increased number of tourists and visitors	Some
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	Some
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	Some
Contributing to inclusion and equity	Some
Enhancing 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	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention	Some
Protecting heritage during conflict	Some
Promoting conflict resolution	Some
Contributing to post-conflict recovery	Some
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).

UNESCO's recognition of Viet Nam's typical historical-cultural relics and landscapes as World Natural and Cultural Heritages has contributed to promoting Viet Nam's cultural values to the world, turning them into famous destinations of the country to promote, advertise, attract tourists to visit and research. The main tours and tourist routes all take World Natural and Cultural Heritages as the main stops in the itinerary of domestic and foreign tourists.

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

We would like to send the Cultural Heritage Law 2001, which was amended and supplemented in 2009; Decree No. 98/2010/N -CP issued on 21 September, 2010 by the Government on detailed regulations on the execution of some articles of Cultural Heritage Law, Decree No. 109/2017/N -CP issued on 21 September, 2017 by the Government on protection and management of world cultural and natural heritage in Viet Nam to be updated in Database of UNESCO on National Cultural Heritage Law(Annexes 1-8). In addition, Decrees by the Government and Circulars by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism on detailed regulations on the execution of some articles of Cultural Heritage Law are attached. Find legal documents on cultural heritage (Vietnamese) via website of Department of Cultural Heritage (Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism): http://dsvh.gov.vn/van-ban-phap-luat-viet-nam-95?_pageIndex=1 Furthermore, a number of legal documents on forestry, fisheries, biodiversity, and environmental protection also contain provisions and regulations on the protection of the country's natural areas.

5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation

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

The system of legal documents on cultural heritage of Viet Nam has been formed and developed on a historical way since the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was established up to now. After nearly 3 months since Viet Nam declared its independence, on 23 November, 1945, President of Provisional Government Ho Chi Minh signed Decree No. 65/SL illustrating "Heritage conservation is necessary in the construction of Viet Nam". This is the first Decree of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on conservation of cultural heritage of Viet Nam. The Decree No. 65/SL confirms the importance of cultural heritage to national construction and development, the inheritance on cultural development and responsibilities of the State, society and each citizen for the conservation of cultural heritage... After that, Decree No. 519/TTg was issued on 29 October, 1957 by the Government on rules on heritage conservation, in which the rule "All properties and non-properties have a historical value, or art (all underground or marine properties and non-properties and landscapes in the territory of Viet Nam) under the possession of the State or any administrative unit, agency, group or individual hereafter are under the protection of the State regulated in this Decree" was confirmed in Article 1. After Decree No. 519/TTg was issued, ranking and inscribing relics and landscape (natural heritage) were implemented with 62 national relics and landscape ranked by Ministry of Culture since 1962 (including Ha Long Bay natural heritage and landscape). By July 2021, Viet Nam has had over 40,000 national relics and landscapes inventoried, with 10,000 provincial-level relics, 3,581 relics, national landscapes ranked by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, 119 special national relics and landscapes ranked by the Prime Minister and 08 World Cultural and Natural Heritages inscribed in World Heritage List by UNESCO. On 4 April, 1984, Decree No. 14 LCT/H NN on the protection and use of historical and cultural relics and landscape was issued by the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (currently referred to the Government), in which the pursuance to issue the Decree was illustrated as follow "Cultural and historical relics and landscape are invaluable properties in the long-lasting heritage treasure of Vietnamese people." Cultural Heritage Law was adopted by Viet Nam National Assembly in 2001 and amended and supplemented in 2009, marking an important milestone in the process of developing and completing laws on cultural heritage; two types of heritage including tangible cultural heritage (relics, landscape (natural heritage), national antiques and precious items) and intangible cultural heritage are edited objects in Cultural Heritage Law, showing an important change in awareness of authorities and the society on cultural heritage. Up to now the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has strengthened consultation and submission to the National Assembly and the Government to issue laws and Decrees. Some circulars on detailed regulations on execution were issued within the competence of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. Therefore, the system of legal documents on cultural heritage has been shaped basically, more completely and closely, creating an appropriate legal framework for the protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage and contributing to socio-economic development.

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.

Cultural Heritage Law 2001, amended and supplemented in 2009 (hereinafter referred to Cultural Heritage Law) / Both. Particularly, Article 28 of Cultural Heritage Law shows that: Article 28 1. Historical-cultural relics must attain one of the following criteria: a) Construction works and/or places associated with typical historical events in the process of national construction and defense; b) Construction works and/or places associated with the life and activities of national heroes, heroines or celebrities; c) Construction works and/or places associated with typical historical events in the revolutionary and resistance war periods; d) Locations of typical archaeological values; e) Architectural works in groups or single with typical architectural and/or artistic values for one or several historical periods. 2. Famous landscapes and beauty spots must attain one of the following criteria: a) Natural sceneries or places where exists a combination of natural scenery and architectures with typical aesthetic value; b) Natural zones with scientific value in geology, topography, geography, biological diversity, typical ecological system or natural zones, where exist material traces of development stages of the earth. / National. /

Decree No. 98/2010/N -CP issued on 21 September, 2010 by the Government on detailed regulations on the implementation of some articles of Cultural Heritage Law and the amended and supplemented Cultural Heritage Law. / Both In which Article 1 regulated: Article 1. Scope of regulation This Decree details the protection and promotion of the values of intangible cultural heritage; the protection and promotion of the values of historical-cultural relics and beauty spots: the management of vestiges, antiques and national precious objects; the organization and operation of museums; and commendation of organizations and individuals finding and handing over vestiges, antiques and national precious objects. And Article 11 regulated: Article 11. Classification of relics Based on the criteria defined in Clause 9, Article 1 of the Law Amending and Supplementing a Number of Articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage, and Article 28 of the Law on Cultural Heritage, relics are classified as follows: 1. Historical relics (relics in commemoration of events or national celebrities); 2. Art architectural relics; 3. Archaeological relics; 4. Sight-seeing spots. / National. /

Decree No. 109/2017/N -CP dated 21 September, 2017 by the Government on protection and management of world cultural and natural heritages in Viet Nam. / Both In which, Article 1, Article 2 and item 1,2,3,4 of Article 3 regulated: Article 1. Scope of regulation This Decree prescribes the protection and management of world cultural and natural heritages in Viet Nam; and responsibilities of agencies, organizations and individuals in the protection and management of world cultural and natural heritages in Vietnam. Article 2. Subjects of application This Decree applies to state agencies, organizations and individuals involved in the protection and management of world cultural and natural heritages in Viet Nam. Article 3. Interpretation of terms In this Decree, the terms below are construed as follows: 1. World cultural and natural heritages (hereinafter referred to as world heritages) refer to Viet Nam's typical cultural-historical relics and landscapes with outstanding universal values, which are included in the World Heritage List by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2. World cultural heritage refers to Viet Nam's typical cultural-historical relics and landscapes with outstanding universal values inscribed in World Heritage List by UNESCO. 3. World natural heritage refers to Viet Nam's typical cultural - historical relics and landscapes with outstanding universal values inscribed in World Heritage List by UNESCO. 4. Mixed world cultural and natural heritage refers to Viet Nam's typical cultural - historical relics and landscapes meeting the criteria of both World Cultural Heritage and World Natural Heritage, inscribed in World Heritage List by UNESCO. / National. /

Decree No. 166/2018/ND-CP of December 25, 2018, prescribing the competence, order and procedures for formulation, appraisal and approval of master plans and projects on conservation, renovation and restoration of historical-cultural relics and sightseeing spots (Decree 166/2018/N -CP of Government date issued 25/12/2018 (luatvietnam.vn)) / Both. / National. /

In addition, there are legal documents, such as: Law on Tourism (Law on Tourism 2017 and documents guiding the implementation of Law on Tourism 2017); Law on forestry (Forestry Law 2017 and guiding documents for the implementation of Forest Law 2017); Law on Fisheries (Law on Fisheries 2017 and documents guiding the implementation of the Law on Fisheries 2017); Law on Biodiversity (Law on Biodiversity 2008 and guiding documents on implementation of Law on Biodiversity 2008); The Law on Environmental Protection (Law on Environmental Protection 2020) also contains provisions on the protection of the country's natural areas. / Both In the above legal documents, there are regulations on the State's policies on the protection of attributes that create the values of cultural and natural heritages; regulations on protection, prohibited acts in tourism, forestry, fisheries, biodiversity, environment that affect cultural and natural heritage. / 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.

In addition to legal documents on cultural heritage, the system of Viet Nam's cultural and natural heritage is regulated by other laws, such as: - At national level: Law on Environment Protection, Forestry Law, Tourism Law, Law on Biological Diversity, Fishery Law, Law on Domestic Waterway Transport, Law on natural resources, sea environment and islands, Land Law, Accommodation Law, Construction Law, Public Investment Law, Law on the State budget and documents on guidelines to execute these Laws. - At local level: Rules on management, protection and promotion of cultural and/or natural heritage value. Specific fields were regulated in the above system of legal documents, contributing to strengthening conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage of the country. However, this sometimes creates the overlap in the implementation, especially problems related to the authority and responsibility for protection, conservation and promotion of heritage values.

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.
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

Legal documents on the field of culture heritage have been increasingly completed and closer to establish an appropriate legal framework; identify the responsibility of the State agencies ranging from the Central to local level, rights and obligations of individuals, social organizations and create motivation to guide activities. One of the basic activities to protect and promote heritage values is the identification of values, building dossiers of ranking and inscribing domestically and internationally and put them under the protection of the law. By July 2021, Viet Nam has had over 40,000 national relics and landscapes inventoried, with 10,000 provincial-level relics, 3,581 national relics, landscapes ranked by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, 119 special national relics and landscapes ranked by the Prime Minister and 08 World Cultural and Natural Heritages inscribed in World Heritage List by UNESCO. Thus, a number of heritage sites were repaired to strengthen sustainability through numerous measures such as preventing leak, collapse, borer damage and grass invasion, consolidating and replacing broken parts. A number of work in heritage sites seriously downgraded due to war and natural disasters was recovered and scenery has been increasingly preserved. After being repaired and recovered, heritage sites have been effectively managed and promoted by the local governments and local communities and become attractive tourism destinations, attracting tourists to visit and study, meeting the demand of cultural enjoyment practically, improving the living standard of communities, contributing to the economic-social development of localities. However, there are some difficulties and limitations in the process of implementation, such as: low resources invested in conservation and protection of cultural heritage, human resources in management of cultural heritage have not met practical requirements (lack of leading professionals in the fields demanding specialized experience on conservation).

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

In 2015, Viet Nam and UNESCO signed Memorandum of Understanding between Viet Nam and UNESCO for the period 2016-2020 (Government Office 54 (2015), Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung's visit to UNESCO, <http://vpcp.chinhphu.vn/Home/Thu-tuong-Nguyen-Tan-Dung-tham-UNESCO/201512/17637.vgp>). The MOU clearly shows that strengthening cooperation between Viet Nam and UNESCO aims to mobilize the participation of local communities in the protection of cultural and natural heritage; building capacity for management and establishment the network of world heritage sites; protect intangible cultural heritage of the country to improve social and cultural and life of communities, at the same time mobilize responses which ensure creativity and cultural appropriation to challenges of sustainable development; promoting sustainable tourism including ensuring the balance between the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and the economic development of World Heritage Sites. Regarding the role of local communities in World Heritage, in the presentation entitled "Policies summary on the status of world heritage in Viet Nam" at the Conference entitled "Protection and promotion of Viet Nam cultural heritage values for sustainable development" organized by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism with the participation and leading of Prime Minister on 27 July, 2018, Mr. Michael Croft, Head of UNESCO Office in Ha Noi said, "The role of local communities and access method based on rights achieved significant progress in Viet Nam with dialogues on policies, scientific workshops and new regulations including Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP issued on 21 September, 2017 by the Government on recognition of obligations, responsibilities and cultural rights of local people in the protection and promotion of heritage values (Articles 6, 10, 12, 15, 16)". For example, since the complex of Trang An landscape became World Heritage in 2014, the number of tourists coming to visit and study has increased annually. Tourism development positively contributed to economic restructuring from agriculture to tourism services, creating strong motivation to promote economic-social development of Ninh Binh province, creating jobs for thousands of local workers (only services including sailing, guarding, environment cleaning, vehicles keeping, etc. created jobs for nearly 7,000 local workers).

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.	Some
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.	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	High
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	High
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	Some
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):

<input type="checkbox"/> Adapt the application of the Recommendation and its approach to the States Party's specific context
<input type="checkbox"/> Encourage the HUL approach across its territory
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the harmonious integration of contemporary intervention into the historic urban fabric
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas
<input type="checkbox"/> 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 but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

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

Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP on protection and management of world cultural and natural heritage in Viet Nam issued on 21 September, 2017 by the Government with the aim of providing specific regulations on activities to be implemented in the process of protection and management of world heritage; missions of organizations assigned to manage and use world heritage and requirements for organizational structure to building capacity of current organizations to meet requirements for the protection and promotion of world heritage values; responsibilities of relevant agencies, organizations and individuals in the process of implementation and application to realistic protection and management of world cultural heritage; etc. directly contributed to creating a legal environment which is favorable and appropriate to the reality, building capacity of the authorized state agencies on protection and management of World Heritage. Supplementing the definition of "community" created favorable conditions for production and business, contributing to improving the living standard of communities, rights, obligations and responsibilities of communities in collaboration to protect World Heritage.

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)

The legal system for the protection of natural and cultural heritage in Viet Nam is increasingly complete and relatively effective. Natural and cultural heritages are valued, domestic and international recognition is made, and attention has been paid to the restoration and preservation of original values, contributing to the construction and development process, as well as the sustainable development and improvement of living standards of communities. However, in the coming time, it is necessary to continue to have clearer and more specific policies and mechanisms in preserving natural and cultural heritages through the revision and supplementation of the legal system of cultural heritage, increasing training and capacity building for staff working in heritage management and conservation, increasing investment, and promoting socialization for conservation and promotion of cultural values.

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
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)

The Law on Cultural Heritage regulates the procedures for ranking relics and scenic spots as follows: - Chairmen of the People's Committees of provinces shall organize an inventory of local monuments and landscapes and select and prepare scientific dossiers to decide on the ranking of provincial monuments and landscapes; submit to the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism for deciding the ranking of national monuments and landscapes. - The Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism shall direct the preparation of scientific dossiers and submit them to the Prime Minister for decision concerning ranking national monuments, special landscapes, and compile scientific records of monuments and landmarks, typical landscapes of Viet Nam, which will be submitted to the Prime Minister for proposing UNESCO to consider including in the World Heritage List. - Dossiers submitted to the Prime Minister must contain written evaluation opinions of the National Cultural Heritage Council.

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?

All principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage are **effectively cooperating** with other government agencies.

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 funding for running costs/maintenance
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 funding for running costs/maintenance
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	No specific data
8.4.2	Natural	No specific data

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	19 %	38 %
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	80 %	58 %
8.5.3	Local	1 %	4 %
		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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

In the past years, in addition to the program's support from the Government (national), local authorities at all levels have had the right awareness and actively deduct parts of the revenue from selling tickets to visit monuments and landmarks. landscape (natural heritage) and local budget balance, have appropriate mechanisms and policies to mobilize other lawful resources to serve the restoration, embellishment and protection of heritage in the locality. The socialization of activities to protect and promote the values of monuments, relics has achieved positive results, mobilizing a large amount of fund from organizations, associations, businesses, communities and funds, support from UNESCO, governmental and non-governmental organizations for the protection of heritage. According to statistics from localities, in the 2010-2020 period, the source of socialization for restoration and embellishment of relics, landscapes (natural heritages) is up to thousands of billions VND. Through that, it has contributed to educating the nation's historical traditions, meeting the needs of cultural activities of the majority of the public, contributing to promoting the socio-economic development of the country. The society's awareness of the role, meaning and values of cultural heritage has been raised markedly. The special national monuments, natural landscapes, in which some are World Heritage sites has played an increasingly important role in promoting socio-economic development, culture and sustainable tourism in localities where heritages are located. The intangible culture and documentary heritage of Viet Nam recognized by UNESCO have contributed to preserving Viet Nam's cultural values, introducing Vietnamese cultural features and people to international friends. Human resources to protect natural and cultural heritages, in particular, the World Cultural and Natural Heritage sites, have been increasingly improved in quality and quantity. To implement the provisions of Point b, Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention, which clearly state: A State party will make every effort and in accordance with the conditions of each country in: "Establishing, if not having, in its territory one or more agencies to protect, preserve and introduce cultural and natural heritage". The Government of Viet Nam has issued Decree No. 109/2017/ ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 on the protection and management of world natural and cultural heritage in Viet Nam, which defines the responsibilities of relevant agencies in the management of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Viet Nam as follows:

Article 18. Responsibilities of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is responsible to the Government for performing the unified state management of world heritage, specifically:

1. To appraise and approve world heritage management plans and regulations on the protection of world heritage according to the provisions of Articles 9 and 14 of this Decree.
2. Appraisal of the tasks of world heritage master planning, world heritage master plan, projects, projects, economic-technical reports, design of drawings for preservation and restoration, restoration and embellishment of world heritage, renovation and construction projects outside the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area that are in danger of affecting the outstanding global value of world heritage in accordance with the law on cultural heritage and the provisions of relevant laws.
3. Agree on the adjustment of the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area at the request of the President of the provincial People's Committee or the Heads of ministries and branches assigned to directly manage the world heritage submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and proposal to UNESCO.
4. To direct and organize the propagation and dissemination of legal documents on the protection and management of world heritage.
5. To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO in:
 - a) To deal with recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, the World Heritage Center and the consulting organization of the World Heritage Committee;
 - b) To implement the undertakings and policies of UNESCO on world heritage in the world in general and the world heritage in Vietnam in particular;
 - c) Fulfill responsibility of being a member of the World Heritage Committee during the elected term and a member of a UNESCO consulting organization on the field of world heritage;
 - d) Direct the organizations assigned to manage and use world heritage to make periodic reports on the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
6. Conducting inspection and examination of the observance of the law on world heritage protection and management; sanction administrative violations according to their competence in the field of world heritage protection and management.

Article 19. Responsibilities of ministries and ministerial - level agencies

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
 - a) To direct and organize the state management of agriculture, forestry and fishery in the world heritage zone and the buffer zone of the world heritage area in accordance with relevant laws;
 - b) Coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in guiding the implementation of the master plan on world heritage in case the world heritage has a world heritage area and its buffer zone. world means part or the whole area of special-use forests or marine protected areas.
2. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
 - a) Direct and organize the implementation of state management of environmental protection, biodiversity, geology and minerals in the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area according to the relevant law provisions;
 - b) To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in, approving the report on environmental impact assessment for the project deployed in the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area. according to regulations of the Law;
 - c) Coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in guiding the implementation of the master plan on world heritage in case the world heritage has a world heritage zone and its buffer zone. the world is part or all of a nature reserve.
3. Ministry of Construction Coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism to appraise the task of master planning of world heritage, master planning project of world heritage.
4. Ministry of Planning and Investment
 - a) To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in, balancing and determining the total investment from the state budget for the implementation of the master plan on world heritage before submitting The Prime Minister approves the master plan on world heritage;
 - b) To assume the prime responsibility for, and coordinate with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in balancing and allocating capital sources for the implementation of the master plan on world heritage approved by the Prime Minister, compliance with the law on public investment and the law on the state budget;
 - c) To coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in appraising the task of master planning of world heritage and master plan of world heritage.
5. Ministry of Finance
 - a) Coordinate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism to balance and determine the total investment from the state budget to implement the master plan on world heritage before submitting The Prime Minister approves the master plan on world heritage;
 - b) To arrange capital for the development and implementation of the tasks of world heritage master planning approved by the Prime Minister, in accordance with the law on state budget;
 - c) To coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in appraising the task of master planning of world heritage and master plan of world heritage.
6. Other ministries and ministerial-level agencies shall, within the ambit of their respective tasks and powers, have to coordinate with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in performing state management of world heritage in accordance with the provisions of law.

Article 20. Responsibilities of the People's Committees of provinces

1. Promulgating according to its competence and organizing the implementation of legal documents on the protection and management of world heritage in their respective localities.
2. Making and approving world heritage management plans; to formulate and approve regulations on the protection of world heritage according to the provisions of Articles 9 and 14 of this Decree.
3. Organize the implementation of the master plan on world heritage, the plan of world heritage management, the regulations on world heritage protection under the direction of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and the ministries and branches. concerned.
4. To organize the elaboration of dossiers on adjustment of the world heritage zone and the buffer zone of the world heritage area for the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism to appraise and submit to the Prime Minister for consideration and proposal to UNESCO.
5. To direct and organize the propagation, dissemination, inspection and examination of the observance of legal documents on the protection and management of world heritage; prevent and handle organizations and individuals that commit acts of world heritage infringement in the implementation of socio-economic activities in the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area.
6. Managing and using investment capital sources for world heritage protection and management to ensure the right objectives, effectiveness and avoid loss; to allocate revenue sources specified at Points b and c, Clause 1, Article 17, for world heritage protection and management activities.
7. To mobilize resources for the implementation of the component projects of the world heritage master plan and the world heritage management plan.
8. To decide on the establishment of the World Heritage Conservation Fund in accordance with the Government's regulations on the organization and operation of the Social Fund and the Charity Fund to attract sponsorships and contributions from domestic organizations and individuals. and foreign countries specified at Point d, Clause 1, Article 17 of this Decree.
9. Coordinate with other central and local state management agencies on world heritage in propagating and promoting world heritage.
10. To propose competent agencies to handle problems with regimes and policies in the protection and management of world heritage.
11. Periodically the first quarter of each year, send a written report on the performance results of the previous year to the world heritage master plan, the world heritage management plan and propose a plan for further implementation. according to the implementation of the world heritage master plan, the world heritage management plan on the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, the Ministry of Planning and Investment, the Ministry of Finance and relevant ministries and branches.
12. Provincial-level People's Committee chairmen shall take responsibility before the Prime Minister for organizing the protection and management of world heritage in their respective localities according to the provisions of law.

Article 21. Responsibilities of the National Cultural Heritage Council

1. Counseling on scientific matters related to the formulation and implementation of the master plan on world heritage, the world

heritage management plan at the request of the Prime Minister or at the request of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. 2. To coordinate in inspecting the implementation of international commitments on the protection and management of world heritage at the request of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. 3. To perform other tasks related to world heritage according to the provisions of the Regulation on organization and operation of the National Cultural Heritage Council". Regarding human resources directly managing and protecting the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Viet Nam, in Articles 15 and 16 of Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 on protection and management The World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Vietnam provides for an organization assigned to protect and use the World Heritage Site and the specific tasks as follows: "Article 15. Organizations assigned to manage and use world heritage 1. The organization assigned to manage and use the world heritage is the organization responsible for directly protecting and preserving the world heritage, which is established, reorganized or dissolved in accordance with the regulations of the Government. government on the establishment, reorganization and dissolution of public non-business units. 2. The consolidation of the organization apparatus assigned to manage and use the world heritage should be based on the type, value, scale, and requirements for world heritage protection and preservation; make sure it's lean to perform all or some of the following functions: Protect; scientific research; remodeling monuments; chemical preservation, restoration and remodeling of artifacts; landscaping and environmental control, water source monitoring; protection of forest, aquatic, geological and geomorphological resources; rescue, conservation and development of organisms; forest rangers and fishery ranger; explanation, education; museums, libraries; performing arts, performing intangible cultural heritage; media, foreign affairs; conservation consulting, project management; community cooperation; sustainable tourism development, tourism services and promotion. Article 16. Tasks of organizations assigned to manage and use world heritage 1. To work out plans and organize the implementation of short, medium and long-term world heritage protection and management plans after they are approved by competent authorities. 2. To organize periodical monitoring of the state of world heritage conservation according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Decree, promptly prevent acts of infringing upon world heritage and report to competent agencies on dangers. opportunity to adversely affect world heritage. 3. To implement investment programs, plans and projects in the field of world heritage preservation, restoration and restoration. 4. Organizing or associating to organize activities to propagate, advertise, display and introduce world heritage; research, collect, document and archive documents about tangible cultural heritages and related intangible cultural heritages for the preservation, restoration, restoration and embellishment of world heritage ; preserve, research, collect relics, antiques, national treasures, geological specimens, animals and plants at world heritage sites and display and exhibit itinerant outside the World Heritage site ; organizing performances and introducing intangible cultural heritages associated with world heritage. 5. Apply science and technology to the protection, preservation, restoration, restoration and embellishment of world heritage; conservation of geological, geomorphological and aesthetic value; preserve and develop flora and fauna to maintain the biodiversity value of world heritage; organizing activities of natural disaster prevention and fighting, search and rescue, collection and treatment of wastes, protection and prevention of agents causing harm to the environment and water sources in world heritage sites; contribute to improving the life of the community; participate in researching and proposing processes and norms for preservation, restoration, restoration and promotion of world heritage values. 6. Guide, explanations to serve tourists visiting world heritage; organizing or linking tourism service organizations to serve the public visiting, researching, studying and entertainment at world heritage sites; assess the impact of tourism activities on the world heritage and propose a plan to reduce the impact of reducing the globally outstanding value of the world heritage (if any). 7. Organize the sale of tickets, collect entrance fees and services; manage and use revenues according to the provisions of law. 8. Formulating and implementing plans for training, retraining and improving professional qualifications for civil servants, public employees and employees. 9. Propaganda to raise awareness and participation of the community in the protection and management of world heritage. 10. Participate in the management, association and supervision of investment activities, environmental protection, conservation and development of organisms in the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area; coordinate with relevant levels and branches in examining and supervising socio-economic activities in the world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area. 11. Coordinate with relevant levels and branches in appraising and submitting to competent agencies for approval socio-economic development plans, projects and programs in the world heritage area and the buffer zone of World Heritage Area according to current regulations; organize information, discuss and collect community's opinions on socio-economic development planning, projects and programs related to world heritage. 12. Organizing the implementation of international cooperation programs. 13. Implementing the regime of periodical and extraordinary information and reporting on the performance of the tasks of world heritage protection and management with the People's Committees of provinces or ministries and branches assigned to directly manage the heritage the world, the Vietnam National Commission for UNESCO and the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. 14. To perform other duties assigned by the competent authority". Currently, the eight World Cultural and Natural Heritage sites in Viet Nam all have management boards / centers, with a large staff of staff, their qualifications are increasingly improved, becoming a core force in the protection of World Natural and Cultural Heritage in all fields. Specifically: Hue Monuments Conservation Center, from only a few dozen officers when it was first established in 1982, so far the Center has a workforce of more than 664 officials, staff members to perform. assigned duties. Ha Long Bay Management Board was established in 1995, at that time there were only 12 people, up to now, there are 376 officials and employees working in most activities related to the protection and promotion of values. heritage. The management apparatus organization of a number of other heritage sites is also increasingly completed, such as: Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park Management Board with 345 staff, Thang Long Heritage Conservation Center – Ha Noi with 182 staff, Hoi An Cultural Heritage Conservation Management Center with 68 staff, My Son Cultural Heritage Management Board with 128 staff, Center for Conservation of the Ho Dynasty Citadel with 36 staff, Management Board management of Trang An scenic population with 42 officers. Professional qualifications and capabilities of staff working in the field of world heritage conservation and promotion have been significantly raised. Annually, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism regularly coordinates with UNESCO and the World Heritage Management Centers / Committees to organize conferences, seminars and training for staff working in the field. World Heritage management. Many staff at the World Heritage Management Centers / boards have been participating in training courses to foster knowledge and learn from overseas experiences. Clearly defining the tasks of the World Heritage Management Committees / Centers in Article 16 of Decree No. 109/2017/ ND-CP above has concretized almost all aspects of protection activities and World Heritage management, contributing to increasing the capacity of human resources. Therefore, right after the Decree No. 109/2017/ ND-CP was issued, the People's Committee of Quang Ninh province issued Decision No. 4768 / QD-UBND dated December 7, 2017 defining the functions and duties of duties, powers and organizational structure of Ha Long Bay Management Board, in which, in Article 2. Tasks and powers of Ha Long Bay Management Board are basically applied from Article 16 of Decree No. 109/2017/ ND-CP. In 63 provinces and cities across the country, there are Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Department of Culture and Sports and Museums, Relic Management Boards that directly perform the task of protecting and managing heritage. locally. However, it can be said that investment resources of cultural programs have increased every year, but still low compared with demand. Investment capital for the preservation and restoration of World Heritage Sites, special national monuments as well as non-business capital sources for the goal of combating the degradation of national monuments are only available in some supporting contents. urgent repair, anti-collapse. To overcome this limitation, at present, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is continuing to promulgate a Program on conservation and sustainable promotion of cultural heritage values in the period of 2021-2025 to supplement funding for the protection and management of natural and cultural heritages in general, and World Natural and Cultural Heritage in particular.

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	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	High priority	High priority

Statutory processes: International assistance	High priority	High priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	High priority
Technical and scientific issues	Medium priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	High priority	High priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	High priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Medium priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	High priority
Management effectiveness assessment	High priority	High priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	High priority	High priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	High priority	High priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	High priority	High priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	Medium priority	Medium priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	High priority	High priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	Medium priority	Medium priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	High priority	High priority
Gender balance in management systems	Medium priority	Medium priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	Medium priority	Medium priority
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	Medium priority	Medium 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	High priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Nomination process	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	High priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	High priority
Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Technical and Scientific issues	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority
Management effectiveness assessment	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority

Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority
Awareness raising and outreach	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority
Sustainable development	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Building environmental and social resilience	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	High priority	High priority	High priority	High priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	High priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	Medium priority	High priority	Medium priority	Medium 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).

Implement current legal provisions on cultural heritage and Vietnamese laws, in line with the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011). Over the past years, Viet Nam has strengthened training in the field of cultural heritage conservation, protection, introduction and management in general, World Cultural and Natural Heritage in particular, and on-call research and training institutions. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has promptly organized many fostering classes on the preservation, restoration and restoration of monuments. Since 2012 until now, dozens of classes have been organized to foster professional knowledge and law on preservation, restoration, and restoration of monuments and landscapes for nearly 2,000 students (Institute of Monuments Conservation 24 courses, 1,120 students; Ha Noi University of Culture: 15 courses, over 700 students; Ho Chi Minh City University of Culture: 04 courses, 159 students). Fostering classes are also held in provinces such as Quang Ninh, Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue, Bac Lieu, Dong Nai, Lam Dong ... to create conditions for individuals working in the field. areas for protection and restoration of monuments and landscapes (natural heritages) eligible for practicing certificates. Up to now, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and the Departments of Culture, Sports and Tourism / Department of Culture and Sports across the country have granted the practice certificate of preserving, repairing and restoring monuments for over 1,000 individuals and granted certificates of eligibility for preservation, restoration and restoration of monuments and landscapes (natural heritages) to nearly 300 organizations. In addition, in recent years, the general awareness of the majority of local residents participating in heritage protection activities has been significantly improved and achieved many good results, especially in environmental protection, preservation and promotion of the values of monuments and landscapes. Previously, in the preservation, restoration and restoration of monuments, people often tended to renew and add inappropriate elements to the relics, now, over the years of propaganda and dissemination. Professional knowledge and law, the community has a better understanding and active participation with the management staff in each project, planning the renovation, restoration and promotion of the value of monuments and landscapes especially World Cultural and Natural Heritages.

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.

Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 of the Government regulating the protection and management of world natural and cultural heritage in Viet Nam. / 2017 / Both. / National. /

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.

A number of other legal documents related to the protection of cultural and natural heritage that are in effect for enforcement include: Law on Environmental Protection No 55.2014.QH13.pdf (ljp.vn)), Law on Forestry (Law on Forestry 2017 English - Law On Forestry 2017 English Version - Map of Forestry (bandolamngniep.com)), Law on Tourism (Law 09/2017 / QH14 on tourism (vanbanphapluat.co)), Law on Biodiversity (20_2008_QH12 - Law 20-2008 - EN.pdf (wcs.org)), Law on Fisheries (Law-of-fishes_18_2017_QH14.pdf (env4wildlife.org)), Law on Inland Traffic Address (Law No. 23/2004 / QH11 of June 15, 2004 on inland waterway navigation (vanbanphapluat.co)), Law on marine and island resources and environment (82_2015_QH13 Law on natural resources and environment of sea and island.pdf (economica.vn)), Land Law (Land Law English: Land Law of Vietnam (tracuuphapluat.info)), Housing Law (ITPC - Online Trade and Investment Information Portal - Law on Housing No.65 / 2014 / QH13 (hochiminhcity.gov.vn)), Construction Law (Microsoft Word - Lw16na26Nov03Construction [X2967] .doc (vietnamlaws.com)), Law on Public Investment (Law 39/2019 / QH14 of National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam date issued 13/06/2019 (luatvietnam.vn)), Law on State Budget (83_2015_QH13 Law on State budget.pdf (economica.vn)) and documents guiding the

implementation of these Laws. The system of legal documents mentioned above has adjusted each specific area, contributing to strengthening the conservation and protection of cultural and / or natural heritage of the country. However, sometimes it also creates overlaps in the implementation process, especially in terms of defining the authority and responsibility to protect, preserve and promote heritage values. Addressing this issue, in the presentation "Policy summary on the situation of world heritage in Vietnam" at the Conference "Protecting and promoting the cultural heritage of Viet Nam for sustainable development." Organized by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, with the participation and direction of the Prime Minister on July 27, 2018, Mr. Michael Croft, Head of UNESCO Vietnam Office in Hanoi. comments as follows: "I. Legal framework 1. Viet Nam has developed a national legal framework consistent with international commitments in the cultural field, including the 2009 Law on Cultural Heritage and Decree No. 109/2017 / ND-CP near These Government regulations on the protection and management of world heritage. The Cultural Heritage Law is expected to be revised over a 10-year cycle in 2019. 2. However, there are still many gray areas that hinder effective heritage management, including: - The functions and authority of the Heritage Management Boards. - Definition and classification of special heritage, approval procedures, and implementation of a restoration / construction project regardless of the size of the project is complex while buffer zone management is still very fluid sneak up and put increasing pressure on the core zone. (Typical examples are the large entertainment infrastructure in Ha Long Bay and the construction of concrete facilities on the dunes of the lower Thu Bon river next to the ancient town of Hoi An). - Restriction on the budget and allocation of heritage tourism revenues and services for conservation and research. 3. A number of overlapping and conflicting regulations impede effective heritage management and repeat the process of heritage restoration, causing erosion of time and resources. The overlap and conflicts mainly occur in sub-legal documents (in Decrees regulating and interpreting the law). - Between the Law on Construction 2014 and relevant Circulars and Decrees guiding provisions on heritage: + Conflicts within the authority of government agencies to approve restoration and embellishment projects: Specialized agencies under the Ministry of Construction (Article 5, part 1, Appendix 1 regulates special heritage and Article 10 of Decree 59/2015 / ND-CP stipulates the specialized agency under the Ministry of Construction) and the competent authority to be assigned responsibility by the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism (Article 17 Decree 70/2012 / ND-CP). + Conflicts within the authority of government agencies to approve the overall conservation plan: assigning the Ministry of Construction to appraise and approve the master plan on conservation areas and cultural historical monuments (Article 13, section 1c in the Law on Construction 2014 and Decree No. 44/2015 / ND-CP, Circular 12/2016 / TT-BXD) and the competent authority of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (Article 6, Section 2 and Article 12 of Decree No. 70/2012 / ND-CP). - Between the 2014 Law on Public Investment and related Circulars and Decrees guiding provisions on heritage: + Complicated procedures for restoration and embellishment projects at the heritage, irrespective of project size, if classified in group A - determine the location of a special heritage site, requiring feasibility studies The exam is appraised and approved by the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI). This plan should be submitted to the Prime Minister and approved by an Appraisal Council established by MPI to approve the proposal before a project implementation plan cycle can take place (Article 8, Section 1a of the First Law public private). This results in minor heritage restoration components and projects, for example under \$ 15,000 as part of an approved Master Heritage Conservation Plan, will need to go through all the submission procedures and receive approval by the Prime Minister, Ministries, Provincial People's Committees and relevant departments and sectors. + The Law on Tourism 2017 and Decree 168/2017 / ND-CP: regulate the reallocation of annual state budget revenues from the sale of tickets to visit the sites to the Tourism Development Fund. Meanwhile, heritage sites are regulated to include heritage attractions, this provision leads to contradictory regulations on prioritizing the reallocation of tourism income for heritage conservation".

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.

Article 6 of Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 providing for the protection and management of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Vietnam provides for the planning of world heritage such as after: "Article 6. Master plan of world heritage 1. The Prime Minister shall consider and decide on the elaboration of a master plan on world heritage in accordance with the law on planning and law on cultural heritage. 2. Where a world heritage site concurrently contains a world heritage area and the buffer zone of the world heritage area part or the whole area of a national tourist area, special-use forest or natural conservation area. Of course, marine protected areas only make one master plan on world heritage, which integrates the content between the protection of historical - cultural relics, landscapes with protection of tourism and natural resources. forests, biodiversity, aquatic resources, geological resources, geomorphology, rights and obligations of communities in accordance with the law on planning, law on cultural heritage and other provisions of law. related". From Articles 7-11 of Decree No. 109/2017 / ND-CP providing for the formulation of a World Heritage Management Plan, in which Article 8 stipulates the content of the World Heritage Management Plan as follows: "Article 8. Basic contents of world heritage management plan 1. Description of world heritage a) Relic sites, relic clusters, natural landscapes, geology, biodiversity and original factors constituting outstanding global values of world heritage; b) Current status of the world heritage area and buffer zone of the world heritage region; c) Communities living in the world heritage area and buffer zone of the world heritage area; d) Historical, cultural, scientific and aesthetic value of world heritage; e) Historical, cultural, scientific and aesthetic value of World Heritage; e) A statement of outstanding global value of world heritage recognized by the World Heritage Committee. 2. The current situation of world heritage protection and management. 3. The goals of the world heritage management plan. 4. Domestic and international legal regulations related to the protection and management of world heritage; mechanisms and policies apply to the protection and management of world heritage. 5. Periodic monitoring of the conservation status of world heritage: Indicators need monitoring; monitoring cycle and time; organizations and individuals responsible for supervision; Protective measures should be taken to prevent the risk of affecting and affecting world heritage. 6. Determining the risk of impacts on world heritage and community life to propose the formulation of regulations on world heritage protection in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of this Decree. 7. Rights and obligations of organizations and individuals related to the protection and management of world heritage. 8. Plan to consolidate the organizational apparatus and human resources of the organization assigned to manage and use the world heritage. 9. Propose the task of preserving, repairing, restoring and promoting the value of world heritage and funding for implementation. 10. World heritage management plan must be divided into 5-year period to reassess, review and adjust (if necessary) to ensure it is consistent with the world heritage protection and management practices of each period. point". In the content of the master plan, the World Heritage Management Plan clarifies how to support the planning and sustainable management of tourism for world heritage.

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 which is implemented **but it needs improvement**.

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

For development programs and projects that can have an impact on the world heritage area, the buffer zone and the broader context, all planning and projects must be formulated in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 on internal Planning documents; Article 15 on the content of projects on restoration of monuments and landscapes in the Government's Decree No. 166/2018/ND-CP dated December 25, 2018 defining competence, order and procedures for formulation and appraisal and approving the planning and projects on preservation, restoration and restoration of historical-cultural relics and scenic spots (competence to elaborate, approve planning and projects carried out by the President of the People's Committee of the province. Currently, submitting to the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism for appraisal; Decree 166/2018/ND-CP of Government date issued December 25, 2018 (luatvietnam.vn)) and other relevant laws.

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 **effective capacity** at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues.

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

On May 10, 2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 622/QĐ-TTg on promulgating the National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism are assigned to lead the realization of Objective 11.4: Strengthen the protection and safety of the world's natural and cultural heritages and the intangible cultural heritages recognized by UNESCO (Global 11.4 target), with specific missions: - Review, study, supplement and amend the Law on Cultural Heritage on the basis of reviewing the implementation of the current Law. - Develop a project to protect and secure the world natural and cultural and natural heritages that need to be protected in Vietnam. - Mobilizing resources from the private sector to invest in the conservation of world natural and cultural heritages. - Enhance the participation of social organizations and communities in the conservation and safe protection of world natural and cultural heritage.

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
Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage
Participation in foundations for international cooperation
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material/information

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.

In recent years, international cooperation activities in the field of World Heritage with UNESCO, international organizations and different countries around the world have been paid special attention. Vietnam has served four times as a member of the UNESCO Executive Council for the terms 1978 - 1982, 2001 - 2005, 2009 - 2013 and 2015-2019, and is a Member of the World Heritage Committee for the term. 2013 - 2017. Over the past years, Viet Nam and UNESCO have promoted cooperation in many forms such as organizing many conferences and seminars related to heritage and sustainable development; organizing field assessment missions for some of the heritages; coordinate with consulting agencies (IUCN, ICOMOS) to invite experts to participate in the process of building World Heritage records... In particular, the cooperation between Vietnam and UNESCO is also strengthened through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Vietnam and UNESCO for the 2016-2020 period on the occasion of Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung's visit to UNESCO in 2015. the memorandum clearly stated that Vietnam and UNESCO strengthen cooperation to mobilize the participation of local communities in the protection of natural and cultural heritage; strengthening the management capacity and networking of World Heritage sites; protect the country's intangible cultural heritage to improve the social and cultural life of the community, and at the same time mobilize creative, culturally appropriate responses to the challenges of development. sustainable development; promoting sustainable tourism that balances cultural and natural heritage conservation and economic development in World Heritage sites. Many cooperation projects on the conservation of World Heritage sites with governments of other countries have been implemented, such as: The Thang Long Citadel heritage conservation project funded by the Trust Fund (Japan) for the Conservation Center. preserving the Thang Long - Hanoi Heritage Site through UNESCO (2010-2013); Ha Noi - Toulouse cooperation project on technical support for conservation, management and promotion of the value of typical urban heritages and archaeological relics in the Central sector of the Citadel of Thang Long - Ha Noi (2020 - 2023), Project on restoring groups of towers K, H, A at My Son relic area funded by the Government of India (2016 - 2020); Project on strengthening inter-border cooperation on biodiversity conservation between Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park and Hin Nam Nature Reserve, Lao People's Democratic Republic, developed by Cooperative Organization German Development (GIZ) sponsors... and many different projects in Hue ancient capital complex, Hoi An ancient town, Ha Long Bay, Trang An scenic complex, Nha Ho citadel. World Cultural Heritage My Son relic zone (Duy Xuyen district, Quang Nam province, Vietnam) was twinned with Vat Phou World Cultural Heritage (Lao People's Democratic Republic).

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	Good
Youth	Good
General public	Good
Decision makers and public officials	Good
Private sector	Good
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	Medium
Courses/activities for students within school programmes	Medium
Youth forums	Medium
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.

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)

In Viet Nam, over the past years, it can be seen that the awareness of the local people where the World Heritage site has been raised markedly and joined hands with the state in heritage protection activities (as it happened in the World Heritage sites of Hoi An Ancient Town, Ha Long Bay, Trang An Scenic Landscape Complex, Hue Citadel Complex, the Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long-Ha Noi ...). The World Heritage Management Boards/Centers annually and regularly organize training courses to raise awareness for heritage workers; for local people; organizing contests related to learning about heritage; integrated educational programs for students of primary and secondary schools (such as the Intensive Education Program for students at all levels, notably 2 programs "I am an archaeologist" and "I learn about heritage" held at the Central Sector of the Imperial Citadel of Thang Long – Hanoi Local businesses and people boldly invest their efforts, human resources, material resources and funds to preserve and promote the heritage value (repairing and embellishing monuments to preserve the original values of World Heritage; conservation of intangible cultural heritage values (traditional festivals, folk performing arts, social practices and beliefs, traditional crafts, folk knowledge, the voice of writing, folklore). In September 2019, speaking at the 20th Anniversary Ceremony of Hoi An, My Son became a World Cultural Heritage, Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc emphasized: "Heritages in the country are recognized by UNESCO. Recognizing not only bringing livelihoods and income to the tourism industry, the more important and sacred thing is our national pride and pride in the history of the nation's formation and development. All heritage workers, authorities and people need to be deeply aware of the heritage's significance, mission, and strategic values in cultivating national identity, nurturing love for the countryside. Huong, the country, the great unity of the people, soft power of Vietnam globally as well as our righteousness in the face of international public opinion".

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits Achieving gender equality Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship 	
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 not 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	
Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <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 Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage 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 not 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 • Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage • Participation in foundations for international cooperation • Sharing expertise for capacity building • Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars • Distribution of material/information 	✕
------	--	---

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 not 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 	In the coming time, we will continue strengthening capacity building for officials and experts who working in the field off heritage protection and conservation.	We will organize annual training classes for officials and experts who working in the field off heritage protection and conservation.	The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and relevant Offices.	Several times of training classes per year.	n/a.
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 	In the coming time, we will continue to promote international cooperation activities in the field of protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritages in general and world heritage in particular, in order to gain experiences. internationalization on heritage conservation and sustainable development.	We will organize international workshops, training classes; setting up international cooperation projects on restoration of monuments to share expertise for capacity building.	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and relevant Offices.	All the time in annual year.	n/a

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities • Financial support • Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage • 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*

In the coming time, we will increase fundraising to supplement activities on conservation, protection and introduction of cultural and natural heritage; and we will continue to promote international cooperation, increase strengthen capacity building for officials and experts who working in the field off heritage protection and conservation.

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.

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is responsible to the Government for the unified state management of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and has strengthened the management of World Heritage through recent years. through specific protection, identification and conservation activities towards sustainable development. In particular, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has been very active, actively formulating and submitting to the National Assembly and the Government for promulgation of legal documents, decrees, and at the same time, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism have issued circulars guiding the implementation of legal documents on cultural heritage, creating an appropriate legal framework, increasingly improving and stricter, helping to effectively implement state management legislation, contributing to socio-economic development in the World Heritage-owned localities. Some legal documents on heritage are regularly applied in the process of managing, protecting, identifying and conserving World Heritage, including: - Law on Cultural Heritage in 2001 and Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage in 2009. - Decree No. 98/2010/ND-CP dated September 21, 2010 of the Government detailing the implementation of a number of articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage and the Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of the Law on Cultural Heritage chemical. - Decree No. 61/2016/ND-CP dated July 1, 2016 of the Government regulating conditions for antiques appraisal business and practice of preserving, repairing and restoring relics. - Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 of the Government regulating the protection and management of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Vietnam (Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP). - Decree No. 166/2018/ND-CP dated December 25, 2018 of the Government defining the competence, order and procedures for formulation, appraisal and approval of planning and projects for preservation, restoration and restoration historical - cultural relics, landscapes. - Circular No. 09/2011/TT-BVHTTDL dated July 14, 2011 of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism regulating the content of scientific records to rank cultural historical relics, landscapes. - Circular No. 17/2013/TT-BVHTTDL dated December 30, 2013 of the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism guiding determination of costs for planning, project, economic - technical reports management, restoration and restoration of monuments. In which, Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 of the Government regulating the protection and management of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Vietnam is a typical example. on the management and protection of the World Heritage Sites of Vietnam registered by UNESCO through a specific legal document, becoming an experience lesson for countries around the world to refer and apply. In addition, Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP directly contributes to creating a more favorable legal environment for the operations of organizations and individuals to be governed by an increasingly complete legal system. adjustment, modernity, practicality; strengthening the capacity of state agencies competent to manage World Heritage Sites. At the same time, to implement the World Heritage Convention towards sustainable development, including the World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy adopted by UNESCO in 2015 and the 2030 Agenda on Development. Sustainably, in 2015, Vietnam and UNESCO signed a Memorandum of Understanding between Vietnam and UNESCO for the period 2016-2020 (Government Office 54 (2015), Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung visited UNESCO, <http://vpcp.chinhphu.vn/Home/Thu-tuong-Nguyen-Tan-Dung-tham-UNESCO/201512/17637.vgp>). The Memorandum of Understanding clearly states that Viet Nam and UNESCO strengthen cooperation to mobilize the participation of local communities in the protection of natural and cultural heritage; improve the management capacity and network establishment of World Heritage sites; protect the country's intangible cultural heritage to improve the social and cultural life of the community, and at the same time mobilize creative, culturally appropriate responses to the challenges of development. sustainable development; promoting sustainable tourism, ensuring a balance between cultural and natural heritage conservation and economic development in World Heritage sites. At the same time, on May 10, 2017, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 622 / QD-TTg on promulgating the National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism was assigned to take the lead in implementing Objective 11.4: Strengthening the protection and safety of the world's natural and cultural heritages and intangible cultural heritages. Recognized by UNESCO (International target 11.4), with the specific mandates of: - Review, study, supplement and amend the Law on Cultural Heritage on the basis of reviewing the implementation of the current Law. - Develop a project to protect and secure the world natural and cultural and natural heritages that need to be protected in Vietnam. - Mobilizing resources from the private sector to invest in the conservation of world natural and cultural heritages. - Enhance the participation of social organizations and communities in the conservation and safe protection of world natural and cultural heritage.

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

Sustainable Development
Management
Governance

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?

The Permanent Delegation of Vietnam at UNESCO in Paris, the Viet Nam National Commission for UNESCO is responsible for contacting UNESCO about the World Heritage Convention and, at the same time, coordinating with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism in carrying out issues related to UNESCO in accordance with the provisions of clause 5, Article 18 of Decree No. 109/2017/ND-CP dated September 21, 2017 of the Government stipulating the protection and management of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in Viet Nam.

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 -

Agree with the questions and contents in the Report.

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 for other conventions/conservation mechanisms
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?

Yes

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	320	10

15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	320	200
15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	100	02

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

Gender balance has been **explicitly considered** in the process **but there are still deficiencies its implementation.**

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.

In the process of preparing the Periodic Report, the Cultural Heritage Department, the International Cooperation Department (the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism) assigned personnel (including the National Focal Point) to coordinate with relevant agencies and experts, provinces, cities and the World Heritage Management Boards and Centers develop and complete the Periodic Reports in accordance with the reality of cultural and natural heritage management and protection in Vietnam over the years, in order to fulfill Vietnam's international obligations and responsibilities under the World Heritage Convention.

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	good

15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement

Agree with the questions and contents in the Report.

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)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Good
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM International/regional	Good
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Good
Category 2 Centres	Not applicable
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

The online training material support very well the building and completion of the Report.

15.9. Comments

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

Through the development of the Periodical Report, it helps us to be more fully aware of the policies of UNESCO in the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritages in general, and Cultural Heritage. and World Nature in particular. Contribute to raising awareness of all levels, sectors and communities in protecting the Outstanding universal Values of World Cultural and Natural Heritages in Vietnam towards sustainable development, full implementation full obligations and responsibilities of Vietnam in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

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