Mogao Caves

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Mogao Caves

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Mogao Caves	40.133 / 94.817	23392	0	23392	1987
Total (ha)		**23392**	**0**	**23392**	

Comment

The area of the buffer zone of Mogao Caves is 106,276 hectares.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of Mogao Caves	1986	
Mogao Caves - Map of the inscriped property	2014	

Comment

The boundary and area of the buffer zone in the map submitted in 2014 are incorrect. According to the response letter from the Gansu Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage to the World Heritage Division of the National Cultural Heritage Administration on October 23, 2020, the map needs to be revised according to the Master Plan for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves at Dunhuang (2006-2025) issued and implemented by the Gansu Provincial People's Government.

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

1. DunHuang [Tun-Huang] Grottoes
2. The International Dunhuang Project (British Library)

Comment

The URL "http://www.chinapage.com/dunhuan.html" is now invalid. The up-to-date URLs are as follows: 1. official website: https://www.dha.ac.cn, 2. visitor reservation site: https://www.mgk.org.cn, 3. digital Dunhuang: https://www.e-dunhuang.com, 4. Social media page of Mogao Caves: https://weibo.com/mogaogrottoes.

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is not designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	**International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection** (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.2	**List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection** (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.3	**The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)** (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		✖
2.1.4	**World Network of Biosphere Reserves** Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✖
2.1.5	**Global Geoparks Network** UNESCO Global Geoparks		✖

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

On September 19, 2015, Dunhuang Geopark was successfully selected into the UNESCO Global Geopark Network List and was awarded the title of "Dunhuang Global Geopark". As a part of Dunhuang Global Geopark, Mogao Caves is protected by relevant conventions of the Global Geopark Network.

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

No

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	**1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	**Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	**Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	**Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	**UNESCO Global Geoparks**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

No comment

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

No comment

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.

No comment

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Carved into the cliffs above the Dachuan River, the Mogao Caves south-east of the Dunhuang oasis, Gansu Province, comprise the largest, most richly endowed, and longest used treasure house of Buddhist art in the world. It was first constructed in 366AD and represents the great achievement of Buddhist art from the 4th to the 14th century. 492 caves are presently preserved, housing about 45,000 square meters of murals and more than 2,000 painted sculptures. Cave 302 of the Sui dynasty contains one of the oldest and most vivid scenes of cultural exchanges along the Silk Road, depicting a camel pulling a cart typical of trade missions of that period. Caves 23 and 156 of the Tang dynasty show workers in the fields and a line of warriors respectively and in the Song dynasty Cave 61, the celebrated landscape of Mount Wutai is an early example of artistic Chinese cartography, where nothing has been left out – mountains, rivers, cities, temples, roads and caravans are all depicted.

As evidence of the evolution of Buddhist art in the northwest region of China, the Mogao Caves are of unmatched historical value. These works provide an abundance of vivid materials depicting various aspects of medieval politics, economics, culture, arts, religion, ethnic relations, and daily dress in western China. The unique artistic style of Dunhuang art is not only the amalgamation of Han Chinese artistic tradition and styles assimilated from ancient Indian and Gandharan customs, but also an integration of the arts of the Turks, ancient Tibetans and other Chinese ethnic minorities. Many of these masterpieces are creations of an unparalleled aesthetic talent.

The discovery of the Library Cave at the Mogao Caves in 1990, together with the tens of thousands of manuscripts and relics it contained, has been acclaimed as the world's greatest discovery of ancient Oriental culture. This significant heritage provides invaluable reference for studying the complex history of ancient China and Central Asia.

Criteria (i): The group of caves at Mogao represents a unique artistic achievement both by the organization of space into 492 caves built on five levels and by the production of more than 2,000 painted sculptures, and approximately 45,000 square meters of murals, among which are many masterpieces of Chinese art.

Criteria (ii): For 1,000 years, from the period of the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534) to the Mongol-led Yuan Dynasty (1276-1386), the caves of Mogao played a decisive role in artistic exchanges between China, Central Asia and India.

Criteria (iii): The paintings at Mogao bear exceptional witness to the civilizations of ancient China during the Sui, Tang and Song dynasties.

Criteria (iv): The Thousand-Buddha Caves constitute an outstanding example of a Buddhist rock art sanctuary.

Criteria (v): Occupied by Buddhist monks from the end of the 19th century up to 1930, the rock art ensemble at Mogao, administered by the Dunhuang Cultural Relics Research Institute, preserves the example of a traditional monastic settlement.

Criteria (vi): The caves are strongly linked to the history of transcontinental relations and of the spread of Buddhism throughout Asia. For centuries the Dunhuang oasis, near which the two branches of the Silk Road forked, enjoyed the privilege of being a relay station where not only merchandise was traded, but ideas as well, exemplified by the Chinese, Tibetan, Sogdian, Khotan, Uighur and even Hebrew manuscripts found within the caves.

Integrity

Mogao Caves encompass caves, wall paintings, painted sculptures, ancient architecture, movable cultural relics and their settings. The property area and buffer zone contain all the attributes that demonstrating the values of the Mogao Caves and thus ensure the integrity of both the heritage site and its environment. Documents of Western Xia, Central Asian and Phags-pa scripts had been discovered through archaeological investigations in the 243 caves in the northern area of Mogao Caves, which was the area for monks to live and meditate and also served as the graveyard in the past. The Mogao Caves comprise the Northern Area and Southern Area caves together.

Authenticity

The location of the Mogao Caves and its settings are faithful to the authentic historical context in which they were created. The design, materials, traditions, techniques, spirit, and impression of the caves, wall paintings, painted sculptures and movable cultural relics still exhibit the characteristics of the periods in which they were created. The continued utilization of the Mogao Caves for tourism has indeed promoted its historic significance. Conservation plans have established the guidelines for the caves' utilization and conservation and therefore will ensure the authenticity of the site and its settings.

Protection and management requirements

The Mogao Caves were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987. As a State Party, China has put all World Heritage sites under top-level protection. In 1961, the Mogao Caves was listed as one of the State Priority Protected Sites by the State Council and was put under the protection of national laws including the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics. The Regulations for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang, Gansu Province (2002) has confirmed the boundaries of the conservation area, and the Master Plan for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves at Dunhuang (2006-2025), which has been

reported to the Gansu Provincial Government and will be issued soon, adds the area for the control of construction, which overlaps with the buffer zone. The two directives are the most important measures taken for preserving the authenticity and integrity of the Mogao Caves. The Administrative Institution of the Mogao Caves has been cooperating with international counterparts to study conservation and site management and looks forward to continuing its work in preserving the heritage of the site.

The goal in the future is to implement the measures set out in the management plan by the scheduled time, to learn from advanced experiences in heritage site conservation and management at home and abroad, to ensure the authenticity and integrity of the heritage site and its setting, and to make its full historical information and value available to future generations.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Exquisite spatial organization of 735 caves carved into the cliff	✖			
3.2.2	More than 2,000 painted sculptures and approximately 45,000 square meters of murals	✖			
3.2.3	Unique artistic styles of each era formed over a thousand years from the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534 AD) to the Mongolian-Yuan Dynasty (AD 1276-1368)	✖			
3.2.4	Regional characteristics of art exchanges between China and Central Asia and India	✖			
3.2.5	A unique witness to the painting art of the ancient Chinese civilization of the Sui, Tang and Song dynasties	✖			
3.2.6	Outstanding Buddhist Cave Art Temple	✖			
3.2.7	Preserved examples of traditional monks' residences	✖			
3.2.8	The caves and documents found therein confirming the history of exchanges between Eurasia and the spread of Buddhism in Asia	✖			
3.2.9	Mountain shape and water distribution, and landscape of Mogao Caves	✖			
3.2.10	Buddhist temples, pagodas, archways, castles and other cultural relics, as well as movable cultural relics	✖			
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of Mogao Caves has been well preserved.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The property has built tourist service facilities on the edge of the buffer zone and formed a tour model based on online reservations. During their visit, tourists first watch a dome film introducing the history and value of Mogao Caves at the tourist service facilities, and then visit the caves in batches. This model suits Mogao Caves' visitor accommodation capacity, which is beneficial to the sustainable development of the heritage site.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The convenient expressway facilities running through Gansu Province have made transportation more convenient for travelers.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The boundaries and the buffer zone have complete coverage of mobile phone base stations and power infrastructure, and a number of sewage treatment facilities have been built at the same time to reduce the adverse impact on the surrounding environment.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

No comment

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

No comment

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

No comment

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							

Negative ✖		✖	✖	✖		→	

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The many diseases in the murals of Mogao Caves are related to the transference of soluble salt. The transference of salt is closely related to the change of the relative humidity of the environment. Therefore, factors such as temperature, light, and relative humidity will affect the cultural relics. At the same time, wind and dust may erode the cliffs and cultural relics, and microorganisms can directly damage the murals.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖			✖		→	
Negative							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖			→	
Negative							

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The property retains the local tradition of paying homage to the Buddha on the first and fifteenth of January and the eighth day of April in the Chinese lunar calendar. Visitors are accompanied by well-trained guides, which enhances tourists' understanding of the cave art. In the property, thanks to good management, relevant commercial activities are carried out in an orderly manner, which has promoted the development of the local tourism economy.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

No comment

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖			✖		→	

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact

Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖		→	

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are problems such as drought and desertification in the surroundings of the property. At the same time, extreme weather such as sandstorms, heavy rainfall, and floods will pose potential threats to it.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**

Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Earthquakes and fires may cause partial or devastating damage to the property.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

No comment

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact

Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive	✖		✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The People's Government of Gansu Province has issued the "Regulations for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang", and announced the "Master Plan for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves at Dunhuang" (2006-2025). The Administrative Institution of the Mogao Caves proposed the heritage management model of balanced development based on value integrity. In addition, non-destructive testing methods are used for research on cultural relics, and no damage to cultural relics has been caused.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No comment

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						↗
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						→
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						→
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						→
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						→
4.7.2 Relative humidity						→
4.7.3 Temperature						→
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						

4.7.5 Dust						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.4 Desertification						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
	Management response - Capacity of management to respond
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised

	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.1 Wind						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.5 Dust						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity

✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised

	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						
	⛔	👎			🌱	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.2 Flooding						
	⛔	👎	👎		🌱	➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought						
	⛔					→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.4 Desertification						
	⛔					➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake						

						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor

	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend

4.13.2 Legal framework						

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
	Management response - Capacity of management to respond
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes
	Insignificant

	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor

✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

No comment

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Exquisite spatial organization of 735 caves carved into the cliff	✖			
4.18.1.2	More than 2,000 painted sculptures and approximately 45,000 square meters of murals	✖			
4.18.1.3	Unique artistic styles of each era formed over a thousand years from the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534 AD) to the Mongolian-Yuan Dynasty (1276-1368 AD)	✖			
4.18.1.4	Regional characteristics of art exchanges between China and Central Asia and India	✖			
4.18.1.5	A unique witness to the painting art of the ancient Chinese civilization of the Sui, Tang and Song dynasties	✖			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

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

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

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

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

No comment

5.2. Protective Measures

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

- The Constitution, The Criminal Law and The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics.
- Article 22 of Chapter 1, the General Principles of The Constitution provides that "the state protects places of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other important items of China's historical and cultural heritage."
- Article 174 of The Criminal Law stipulates that "deliberate damage of precious cultural relics, scenic sports or historical sites under state protection shall result in a prison sentence of not more than seven years or criminal detention."
- Article 31 of The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics stipulates that "deliberate damage of precious cultural relics, scenic sports or historical sites under state protection should result in investigation to establish criminal responsibility in accordance with law."
- The Mogao Caves were listed as a State Level Priority Protected Cultural Heritage Site by the State Council of the People's Republic of China in 1961, and have been put under the protection of relevant laws ever since.

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

2002 / Regulations for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang / The Regulations stipulate that the protection of Mogao Caves should be included in Gansu's economic and social development plan and the overall urban and rural construction plan of Dunhuang City. Key and general protection areas should be delimitated, and the key protection areas must maintain caves and their original environment and features, and no new permanent buildings shall be built; for open caves, a zoning rotation system shall be adopted or visits shall be restricted. / 2010 /

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

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

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

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World

Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

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

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

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

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

The protection and management of Mogao Caves is carried out under the above-mentioned legal framework. At the same time, the framework has also been recognized and complied with by local governments, residents and other stakeholders, so that the outstanding universal value of Mogao Caves can be preserved for a long time.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

No comment

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed ‘Memorandums of Understanding’ between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property
A code of practice developed by industry
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

The Administrative Institution of the Mogao Caves proposed the heritage management model of balanced development based on value integrity. The core of the model is to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the property, and inherit and utilize its cultural value in a responsible way. The model won the third China Quality Award in 2018.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

1. Constitution of the People's Republic of China 2. Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics 3. Regulations for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves in Dunhuang 4. Master Plan for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves at Dunhuang (2006-2025) 5. Dunhuang Academy Total Quality Management Manual

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

No comment

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts

of Climate Change on the property:

With reference to the climate change policy, Mogao Caves carried out relevant research on the impact of wind and sand, rainfall, floods, drought, desertification, and temperature changes on the property; measures such as cliff reinforcement and wind and sand prevention have greatly reduced the impact of the above factors. In addition, studies on the impact of humidity changes on murals have been carried out, and relevant prevention and control measures have been formulated.

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

With reference to this document, the Dunhuang Academy carried out disaster risk identification and assessment work on Mogao Caves, using sensors to monitor key disasters (such as earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.) to effectively prevent the occurrence of disaster risks. In addition, technical means are used to improve the stability of the rock mass stability of Mogao Caves, reduce the impact of various disaster risks on the cultural relics, and formulate relevant emergency plans.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

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

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

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities			×		
5.3.15.2	Local authorities			×		
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone			×		
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.15.5	Women				×	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups		×			
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.16.4	Landowners				×	
5.3.16.5	Women					×
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				×	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				×	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry				×	
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	
5.3.16.12	NGOs				×	

5.3.16.13	Other specific groups	✖				
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality	✖				
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)	✖				
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				✖	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach	✖				
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				✖	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				✖	

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

The opening of Mogao Caves to tourism has significantly promoted the employment of local residents, improved people's livelihood, and promoted local economic development.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

No comment

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	33 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	8 %	9 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	6 %	3 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	53 %	88 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

No comment

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

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

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

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

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

No comment

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage

properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	73 %	57 %
6.1.6.2	Women	27 %	43 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

1. For newly recruited employees, experts in the field of heritage protection and management give orientation training; 2. Continuously improve the research capabilities of employees through cooperation with domestic and foreign scientific research institutions; 3. Strongly support employees' continuing education and enhance their personal capabilities; 4. Strengthen the ability of decision makers and policy makers to continuously improve the heritage management system and work processes.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred** to those managing the property locally

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

After several years' work, a diversified and professional talent team has been formed for the protection, research, promotion and management of Mogao Caves.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

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

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

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared** widely **with active outreach** to local communities and national and international audiences

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

Research on disease mechanism, tourist accommodation capacity, and preventive protection have been carried out, and a complete protection method system for cave temples/murals has been initially formed, and research results are presented in papers, standards, patents. Achievements in cave archaeology, Tibetan scripture cave literature research are reported in monographs, papers, archaeological reports. The above achievements have been widely disseminated in the industry.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is **a planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Fair
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

Visitors get to know about Mogao Caves through a dome film and professional guides, allowing visitors to have a complete and clear understanding of its value. Youth education is carried out through activities such as heritage site research and public welfare exhibitions. Digital Dunhuang resource library is built to provide a wealth of digital resources through the Internet. A series of books and guidebooks are compiled to enbale the public to further understand the art of Mogao Caves.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

2168951 / 1934659 / 1680446 / 1343275 / 1131201 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

Visitor surveys

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Based on the Mogao Caves tourism opening management model, the stay time of tourists at the area of property includes the time to watch digital movies and dome movies at the Digital Exhibition Center, the time to go to the Mogao Caves for a tour led by a guide, and visit the property museum and other facilities. The time has been effectively managed, and the total length stay is about 3 hours.

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

50 / 25 / 35 / 30 / 40 / 15 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Average daily visitor expenditure is the addition of average expenditure in lodging, food and beverage, transportation, admission, recreation and souvenirs.

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

Dunhuang Academy has formulated a tourism opening management strategy based on preventive protection. Tourist capacity is studied to determine cave opening conditions, visitor limit and environmental thresholds. Tourists are effectively distributed through tourist reservation and scheduling strategies, reducing the impact of tourists on the cave environment, optimizing visiting experience, and realizing the effective protection and of the cave and the sustainable development of tourism.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, through the UNESCO Tourism Management Assessment Tool

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is adequately presented and interpreted**

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

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

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

While maintaining a relatively independent management model, Dunhuang Academy actively incorporates the tourism opening of Mogao Caves into the provincial, municipal, and local tourism development plans.

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Tourism has brought economic, social and protection benefits to the community.

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

In terms of heritage tourism, Dunhuang Academy takes the protection of cultural relics as its core, accounting and publishing the maximum number of tourists. Based on this, it explores the construction of a new model of tourism opening based on preventive protection. While realizing the effective protection of cultural relics, it takes the initiative to support the sustainable development of local tourism.

10. Monitoring

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

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

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

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

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				✖
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				✖
10.3.3	Character of governance				✖
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations				✖
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				✖
10.3.6	Capacity development				✖

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Based on the state of conservation, regular cave risk assessments are conducted and a maximum daily visitor capacity of 6,000 has been established; an early warning relative humidity value of 62% has been set for the property based on a study of its disease mechanism; and an early warning carbon dioxide value of 1500 ppm has been set for the property. In addition, a detailed heritage management assessment index has been developed based on the Quality Management Handbook of Dunhuang Academy.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Researchers	Fair

Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

Implementation is underway

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

The property has seriously fulfilled its commitments under the World Heritage Committee's resolutions, and preserve, study and promote its heritage well.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

A monitoring and early warning system for the property has been set up, covering site environment, cave microenvironment, cultural relics, cliff body, visitor management, and safety precautions, to provide real-time information on changes in cave risk factors and take timely precautionary measures, further strengthening the preventive conservation of the property and achieving sustainable development of the property.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	**Management System/Management Plan**	
5.3.7	**Some use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✖
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✖
5.3.11	There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**	✖
6.1	**Funding**	
6.1.3	The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.10	**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✖
10	**Monitoring**	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage **property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**	✖

Please select 0 more issues.

Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.7	**Local conditions affecting physical fabric**						
4.7.1	Vent	The property is located in the Gobi Desert, where sand, wind erosion and dust pose a serious risk to its OUV criteria i, iii, iv, v and heritage value attributes 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10.	Sand in the caves is removed; nylon nets, gravel pavement, plant and chemical methods are used to prevent the sand hazard on top of the caves; aluminum alloy doors and windows are installed for the caves; tours are cancelled in sandy weather.	The property has set up a wind and sand monitoring system to monitor wind speed, wind direction, sand accumulation, particle concentration and other elements.	Since 1989	Dunhuang Academy, The Getty Conservation Institute (USA)	This impact is mainly due to the property's natural environment. Currently, studies are underway to establish wind and sand weather forecasting measures and to develop an emergency response plan for risk factors.

4.7.2	Humidité relative	High humidity can lead to the development of disease on artifacts such as murals and painted sculptures, and therefore can seriously jeopardize the property's OUV criteria i, iii, iv, vi and heritage value attributes 1, 2, 5, 8, 10.	Through the study of disease mechanisms, the relative humidity threshold of caves is determined, and restricted tourism operation management is used to reduce the influence of outdoor weather conditions on the relative humidity of caves.	Real-time monitoring of cave temperature and relative humidity and meteorological monitoring outside the cave	Since 1960s	Dunhuang Academy	Currently, studies are underway to establish weather forecasting measures and to develop an emergency response plan for risk factors.
4.7.3	Température						
4.7.4	Radiation/lumière						
4.7.5	Poussière	Dust can cause deterioration of cultural artifacts, as well as affect their aesthetic value, and seriously jeopardize the property's OUV criteria i, iii, iv, vi and heritage value attributes 1, 2, 5, 8, 10.	Dust sources are reduced through wind and sand management, installation of cave doors, and regular cleaning of ground dust.	Particulate matter monitoring and dustfall monitoring inside and outside the caves.	Since 2007	Dunhuang Academy	This impact is mainly due to the property's natural environment and tourist visits.
4.7.6	Eau (pluie/nappe phréatique)	Rainfall can cause cliff erosion, accelerated deterioration of murals and painted sculptures, and serious harm to the property's OUV criteria i, iii, iv, v, vi and heritage value attributes 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10.	Through flood control, cliff reinforcement, limited tourism operations and other measures to reduce the impact of rainfall on the property.	Monitoring of rainfall, flood, and groundwater	Since 1989	Dunhuang Academy	Currently, studies are underway to establish rainfall forecasting measures and to develop an emergency response plan for risk factors.
4.7.7	Nuisibles						

4.10	**Climate change and severe weather events**

4.10.1	Tempêtes	Sandstorms can cause damage to cliff bodies and open-air artifacts, thus posing a serious hazard to the property's OUV criteria i, iii, iv, v and heritage value attributes 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10.	Through the cliff body reinforcement, artefact protection, limited tourism operations and other measures to reduce the impact of sandstorms on the property.	Monitoring of wind and sand and inspection	Since 1989	Dunhuang Academy	Currently, studies are underway to establish wind and sand weather forecasting measures and to develop an emergency response plan for risk factors.
4.10.2	Inondations						
4.10.3	Sécheresses	Drought may lead to ecological degradation, affect the preservation of cultural artefacts, and jeopardize the property's OUV criteria i, iii, iv, v and heritage value attributes 1, 2, 5, 6, 9.	The dynamic balance of groundwater in the Dunhuang Basin is maintained and the ecology of the Dunhuang Oasis is restored by the development of efficient water-saving agriculture and living facilities and strict control of groundwater extraction.	Multiple weather stations have been set up in front of the Mogao Caves, on top of the caves and in the surrounding areas to monitor real-time rainfall and evaporation, as well as to monitor the groundwater level in front of the Mogao Caves.	Since 1989	Dunhuang Academy	This impact is mainly due to the property's natural environment.

Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Résumé - Besoins en matière de gestion

5.3	**Management System/Management Plan**

	Actions	**Calendrier**	**Organisation chef de file (et autres organismes engagés)**	**Informations / commentaires supplémentaires**

5.3.7	Le document d'orientation sur les impacts du changement climatique **a été partiellement utilisé** pour le bien	The property has developed climate change response measures to effectively manage the wind and sand hazards caused by drought and desertification. Meanwhile, the local government has actively carried out ecological protection and construction.	Since 2005	Dunhuang Academy, Gansu Provincial People's Government	No comment
5.3.9	La Stratégie pour réduire les risques liés aux catastrophes sur les biens du patrimoine mondial **a été partiellement utilisée** pour ce bien	Disaster risk identification and assessment has been carried out based on relevant standards, and key disaster-causing factors (such as earthquakes and floods) are monitored and alarmed and emergency plans are formulated.	Since 2016	Dunhuang Academy	No comment
5.3.11	Il y a une **coordination** entre les entités administratives impliquées dans la gestion du bien, **mais elle pourrait être améliorée**	The Dunhuang Academy maintains good communication with the relevant governing bodies, but there is room for further improvement in coordinating conflicts between local economic development and site preservation.	Since 1980s	Dunhuang Academy	No comment

6.1	**Funding**				
6.1.3	Le budget dont on dispose **est acceptable**, mais **pourrait être augmenté ultérieurement** afin de répondre entièrement aux besoins de la gestion pour ce bien du patrimoine mondial	We actively apply for government financial allocation, strive for special government funding through scientific research projects, and secure financial support through social channels such as public donations.	Since 1980s	Dunhuang Academy	No comment
6.1.7	Les ressources humaines sont **en partie adaptées** aux besoins de la gestion du bien du patrimoine mondial	Firstly, professional staff are actively introduced; secondly, capacity building of existing staff is strengthened; finally, extensive cooperation with universities, research institutes, enterprises and other related units is established.	Since 1980s	Dunhuang Academy	No comment
6.1.10	La Stratégie de renforcement des capacités du patrimoine mondial **a été utilisée** pour ce bien du patrimoine mondial	To strengthen the capacity building of those responsible for management, improve the knowledge, ability and skills of practitioners and regulate their behavior, while further improving the systems related to the property.	Since 1980s	Dunhuang Academy	No comment

10	**Monitoring**				
10.2	L'information sur les valeurs du bien du patrimoine mondial est **appropriée et des indicateurs clés ont été définis, mais le suivi de l'état des indicateurs pourrait être amélioré**	The property has built a relatively complete monitoring system, but the technical means of monitoring, the theory of risk assessment methods and the early warning and prevention mechanism need to be further improved.	Since 1989	Dunhuang Academy, The Getty Conservation Institute (USA)	No comment

Résumé - Besoins en matière de gestion completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Compte tenu de l'analyse faite à travers ce rapport, quel est l'état actuel d'authenticité du bien du patrimoine mondial?
L'authenticité du bien du patrimoine mondial **a été préservée.**

12.3.2 - Compte tenu de l'analyse faite à travers ce rapport, quel est l'état actuel d'intégrité du bien du patrimoine mondial?
L'intégrité du bien du patrimoine mondial a été **préservée.**

12.3.3 - Compte tenu de l'analyse faite à travers ce rapport, quel est l'état actuel de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien du patrimoine mondial?
La valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien a été **préservée.**

12.3.4 - Quel est l'état actuel des autres valeurs du bien ?
D'autres valeurs culturelles et/ou naturelles importantes et l'état de conservation du bien du patrimoine mondial sont **intacts.**

12.3.5 - Commentaires, conclusions et/ou recommandations concernant l'état de conservation du bien
The property's OUV has been preserved intact, on the basis of which the conservation and utilization of cultural heritage and the recognition of cultural heritage values have been enhanced to promote the sustainable development of the property.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Veuillez évaluer l'impact du statut de patrimoine mondial sur chacun des points suivants

Conservation	Très positif
Recherche et suivi	Très positif
Efficacité de la gestion	Très positif
Qualité de vie des communautés locales et groupes autochtones	Positif
Reconnaissance	Positif
Éducation	Très positif
Aménagement d'infrastructures	Très positif
Financement du bien	Positif
Coopération internationale	Très positif
Soutien politique pour la conservation	Positif
Cadre juridique/de politique générale pour la conservation	Positif
Promotion	Positif
Coordination institutionnelle	Positif
Sécurité	Positif
Égalité des genres	Positif
Services/avantages pour les communautés locales au niveau de l'écosystème	Positif
Inclusion sociale et équité et renforcement des opportunités pour tous, indépendamment de l'âge, du sexe, du handicap, de l'origine ethnique ou géographique, de la religion ou de la situation économique ou autre	Positif
Promotion d'un développement économique local inclusif et amélioration des moyens de subsistance	Positif
Contribution à la prévention des conflits, en respectant la diversité culturelle sur le périmètre et à proximité des biens du patrimoine	Positif
Autre	Sans objet
Si vous avez choisi « Autre », précisez :	

13.2 - Commentaires, conclusions et/ou recommandations concernant le statut de patrimoine mondial et ses impacts
No comment

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

14.1 - Exemple de bonne pratique de protection, d'identification, de conservation ou de gestion du bien du patrimoine mondial
Subject to the Convention, the property has introduced risk management theory, applied the Internet of Things, sensors, big data and other related technologies, built a monitoring and early warning system, and created a work flow of "risk monitoring - comprehensive forecasting - early warning - timely response". The system is designed to minimize the damages caused by various risk factors and to achieve the preventive protection and management featuring monitoring changes, predicting risks, controlling risks, and protecting heritage in advance, so that the property's OUV can be effectively protected. The property's monitoring and early

warning system includes the Grottoe Monitoring Center (GMC) for heritage deterioration monitoring, the Security Emergency Command Center (SEC) for heritage security and the Tourism Management Center (TMC) for visitor management. GMC mainly targets at preventive protection of cultural relics, and it carries out monitoring of site environment, natural disasters, cultural relics, heritage carrier, cultural relics inspection and other related tasks. Based on the current state of conservation of cultural relics, monitoring data, and the deterioration of cultural relics, comprehensive assessment of heritage risks is conducted to achieve preventive protection of cultural relics. SEC mainly targets at heritage security and it includs security systems and fire systems. Security and fire systems manage to ensure the heritage security in real-time by combining human and technical defense measures. Based on the cave visitor carrying capacity, TMC smartly manage the distribution of visitors through visitor reservation and real-time flow control to reduce the impact of visitors on the cave environment and achieve the goal of preventive protection. The three centers share data resources and give full play to synergies to form a complete monitoring and early warning system for the property and achieve sustainable development.

14.2 - Définissez les sujets couverts par cet exemple de bonne pratique au niveau du bien

Développement durable
Synergies
État de conservation
Gestion
Gouvernance
Renforcement des compétences

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Le processus de soumission des Rapports périodiques a-t-il amélioré la compréhension des points suivants ?

La *Convention du patrimoine mondial.*
Le concept de valeur universelle exceptionnelle.
La valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien.
Le concept d'intégrité et/ou d'authenticité.
L'intégrité et/ou l'authenticité du bien.
L'efficacité de la gestion du bien pour en maintenir la valeur universelle exceptionnelle.
Le suivi et l'établissement de rapports.

15.1.2 - Veuillez noter le suivi apporté aux conclusions et recommandations du précédent exercice de soumission des Rapports périodiques par les entités suivantes

État partie	Bon suivi
Gestionnaires de sites	Bon suivi
Centre du patrimoine mondial	Bon suivi
Organisations consultatives (ICOMOS, UICN, ICCROM)	Bon suivi

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - Comment les autorités responsables du bien prévoient-elles d'utiliser les données enregistrées à l'occasion de ce cycle de Rapports périodiques ?

Révision des priorités/stratégies/politiques de protection, gestion et conservation du patrimoine
Mise à jour des plans de gestion
Collecte de fonds
Sensibilisation
Promotion

15.2.2 - Commentaires sur l'utilisation des données de ce cycle de soumission des Rapports périodiques

Based on the data from the third round of periodic reports, the property will comprehensively review and upgrad with existing management concepts and measures so that its OUV is effectively preserved.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entités ayant participé au remplissage de ce questionnaire en ligne (cocher autant de cases que nécessaire)

Institutions gouvernementales chargées du patrimoine culturel et naturel.
Gestionnaire/coordinateurs/personnel du site.
Points focaux des autres conventions/programmes internationaux.
Responsables des sites désignés dans le cadre d'autres conventions/programmes internationaux.

Personnel d'autres biens du patrimoine mondial.
Communautés locales.
Organisations non gouvernementales
Experts extérieurs

15.3.2 - L'équilibre entre les genres a-t-il été respecté et appliqué dans le remplissage du présent questionnaire ?

L'équilibre entre les genres est explicitement **intégré et efficacement mis en œuvre** dans le processus.

15.3.3 - Avez-vous eu suffisamment de temps (environ dix mois) pour recueillir les informations nécessaires et remplir ce questionnaire ?

Oui

15.3.4 - Estimez le temps (heures de travail) nécessaire pour remplir ce questionnaire

320 / 160 / 120 /

15.3.5 - Avez-vous mobilisé des ressources supplémentaires pour remplir ce questionnaire ?

		Non	Oui
15.3.5.1	Ressources humaines		✖
15.3.5.2	Ressources financières pour l'organisation des réunions de consultation/formations	✖	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - Quel était le degré d'accessibilité des informations requises pour compléter ce questionnaire ?

La totalité des informations requises était accessible.

15.4.2 - Le questionnaire était-il facile à utiliser et clair à comprendre ?

		Très difficile	Difficile	Facile	Très facile
15.4.2.1	Facilité d'utilisation du questionnaire			✖	
15.4.2.2	Clarté des questions			✖	

15.4.3 - Suggestions pour améliorer le questionnaire du Rapport périodique

No comment

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Veuillez évaluer le soutien des entités suivantes en matière de formation et de conseils pour compléter le questionnaire

Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO	Soutien moyen
UNESCO (autres secteurs/bureaux hors-siège)	Soutien moyen
Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO	Soutien moyen
ICOMOS international	Peu de soutien
UICN international	Sans objet
ICCROM international/régional	Peu de soutien
ICOMOS national/régional	Soutien moyen
UICN national/régional	Sans objet

15.5.2 - Veuillez évaluer le niveau d'aide reçu des entités suivantes pour remplir le questionnaire du Rapport périodique

Centre du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO	Soutien moyen
Représentant de l'État partie (Point focal national)	Soutien moyen
Autres secteurs de l'UNESCO (par ex. bureaux hors siège)	Peu de soutien
Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO	Peu de soutien
ICOMOS international	Peu de soutien
ICCROM international/régional	Peu de soutien
ICOMOS national/régional	Soutien moyen
UICN national/régional	Sans objet
UICN international	Sans objet

15.5.3 - Les sources de formation en ligne sur la soumission de Rapports périodiques, préparées par le Centre du patrimoine mondial, vous ont-elles aidé à remplir ce questionnaire ?

Oui

15.5.4 - Veuillez fournir d'autres commentaires sur les ressources de formation en ligne et les changements que vous aimeriez voir mise en œuvre.

No comment

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Résumé des actions qui exigeront un examen formel du Comité du patrimoine mondial

- **Tableau des informations géographiques**

  Reason for update: The area of the buffer zone of Mogao Caves is 106,276 hectares.

- **Carte(s)**

  Reason for update: The boundary and area of the buffer zone in the map submitted in 2014 are incorrect. According to the response letter from the Gansu Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage to the World Heritage Division of the National Cultural Heritage Administration on October 23, 2020, the map needs to be revised according to the Master Plan for the Conservation of the Mogao Caves at Dunhuang (2006-2025) issued and implemented by the Gansu Provincial People's Government.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Veuillez fournir des commentaires, conclusions et/ou recommandations concernant l'évaluation de l'exercice de soumission des Rapports périodiques

No comment

15.7.2 - Merci d'avoir répondu à toutes les questions. Nous vous invitons à contacter votre Point focal pour qu'il/elle valide et envoie le questionnaire au Centre du patrimoine mondial.