

# CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1985

#### Organisation submitting the report

- Natural Section I:  
Ministry of Construction  
No. 9 Sanlihe St.,  
Beijing
- Cultural Section I:  
The State Administration of Cultural Heritage  
10 Chaoyangmenwai Beidajie,  
Beijing

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- NH: The Office of National Parks, in the Ministry of Construction, has now announced 151 national parks (in 1982, 1988, 1994, 1998) & 188 national nature reserves.
- CH: Since 1961, 1,269 properties have been declared as 'national cultural relics'. There are more than 7,000 provincial-level cultural relics, and around 50,000 county-level cultural relics.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 85 sites revised in October 2001.
- CH, NH: Local authorities are increasingly active in the early stages of the Tentative List preparation. Local communities are also consulted.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1986 \* 2 nominations (deferred/referred)  
(a) Jixian  
(b) The Giant Panda Reserves
- 1987 5 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) The Great Wall  
(b) Mount Taishan  
(c) Imperial Palace of Ming & Qing dynasties  
(d) Mogao Caves  
(e) Mausoleum of the first Qin Emperor
- 1989 \* 2 nominations (deferred/referred)  
(a) Habitats of the Giant Panda  
(b) Tonglushan
- 1990 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) Mount Huangshan
- 1991 \* 2 nominations (referred)  
(a) Stone Forest, Yunnan  
(b) Huangguoshu Waterfalls, Guizhou
- 1992 3 nominations (inscribed)

- (a) Jiuzhaigou Valley  
(b) Huanglong  
(c) Wulingyuan
- 1993 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) Ruins of Jiaohe Ancient City
- 1994 4 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Mountain resort, Chengde  
(b) Temple of Confucius, Qufu  
(c) Building complex in the Wudang mountains (d) Potala Palace, Lhasa
- 1996 2 nominations  
(a) Lushan National Park (deferred)  
(b) Mount Emei incl. Leshan Giant Buddha (inscribed)
- 1997 3 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Old Town of Lijiang  
(b) Ancient City of Ping Yao  
(c) Classical Gardens of Suzhou
- 1998 2 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Temple of Heaven, Beijing  
(b) Summer Palace, Beijing
- 1999 2 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Dazu Rock Carvings  
(b) Mount Wuyi
- 2000 4 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Mount Qincheng & Dujiangyan irrigation system (natural heritage deferred)  
(b) Ancient villages in southern Anhui, Xidi & Hongcun  
(c) Longmen Grottoes  
(d) Imperial tombs of Ming & Qing dynasties
- 2001 1 nomination (inscribed)  
(a) Yungang Grottoes
- 2002 7 nominations (to be examined, 2003)  
(a) Ancient Architecture of Macao  
(b) Honghe terraced fields in Yunnan  
(c) The ruins of Yin Xu  
(d) Imperial Tombs of Ming & Qing dynasties (extension)  
(e) Kaiping watchtower in Guangdong  
(f) Three Parallel Rivers National Park, Yunnan  
(g) Earthen buildings in Fujian
- CH: When a site is to be nominated, the Government provides financial support for environmental improvements, mobilises the local population to rehabilitate inappropriate buildings, encourages & educates communities about heritage protection.
- CH: It is observed that after inscription on the WH List, some regions have over-exploited WH properties.
- NH: The main motivation for natural WH nomination is to strengthen the state of conservation of properties.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- NH: General management plans for WH sites are being revised and are expected to be completed by the end of 2003.
- NH: Numerous government agencies “increase the complexity of management” of WH properties. There are also “a lot of stakeholders whose responsibility and obligation are not defined by laws.”
- NH: Every year, site managers of national parks meet to discuss training, protection technology & management policies.
- CH: Principles of WH protection are integrated into urban development plans. WH protection and tourism plans are integrated into the urban & rural plans relevant to each site.
- CH: A recognised need to enhance inter-ministerial co-ordination for sustainable development exists.

#### Participation of local communities

- NH: “Some financial support” exists to assist local communities in heritage protection.
- NH: The ‘China Landscape & Historic Spots Association’ has built site-level training centres in Taishan & Dujiangyan National Parks.
- CH: Community participation is encouraged through media campaigns & recognition of the volunteers’ efforts.
- CH: The private sector & NGOs are acknowledged as contributors on heritage projects.

#### Tourism Development

- NH: Refer to site-specific reports.
- CH: It is observed that since WH inscription some regions have over-exploited their WH properties for tourism development.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- NH: “Most financial support” for the “preservation and rehabilitation of natural & mixed heritage comes from the provincial and local governments where the heritage sites are located.” No figures supplied.
- NH: It is noted that “there is no annual budget clearly defined for WH properties”, but the funds can be obtained from existing budgets.
- CH: The State allocates special funds for protection, research & presentation of WH properties and other national cultural relics. No figures supplied.
- CH: There is a need for “special heritage funds”.

#### Professional

- NH: A MOU has been signed between the Park Service of the Dept. of the Interior, USA, and the National Park Agency of China since 2000.

Numerous natural & mixed site managers have visited the USA for “professional capacity building”.

- NH: Training programmes have been implemented since 1984. Partners include different universities (20 ‘modules’ on protection & planning at Tsinghua), and the ‘China Landscape & Historic Spots Association’.
- CH: The State Administration has a staff of 20 qualified in heritage disciplines, and runs its own ‘Science, Research & Education’ division.
- CH: Principal training needs are focused on increasing international experience in WH management & heritage legislation.
- CH: The universities of Tsinghua, Dongnan, Tongji, Beijing Science & Engineering College, and the Central Academy of Fine Arts, offer courses in protection, conservation & presentation of heritage.
- CH: ICCROM & ICOMOS have both organised specialised training courses in China.

#### New and improved services

- NH: In 2001, the ‘China Study Report on the protection & application for Natural Heritage’ was submitted to the WH Centre.
- NH: The Ministry of Construction has initiated a national park monitoring programme “through remote sensing and GIS technology.”
- CH: Laws & regulations concerning management and planning for heritage sites have been enhanced.
- CH: Publicity on the value of heritage properties, and provision of service facilities for visitors.
- CH: Principles for the conservation of heritage sites in China adopted in October 2000.

#### Issues to be addressed

- NH: Needs outlined include: (i) insufficient resources to finance comprehensive scientific research in natural properties; (ii) international exchanges among WH sites; (iii) “enact practical and applicable laws & regulations”; and (iv) “commend and reward the work achievements of outstanding WH sites.”
- CH: Needs outlined include: (i) co-ordination of protection and usage for sustainable development; (ii) implementation of specific legislation for WH protection; (iii) increasing the role of ICOMOS China through a National WH Expert Committee; (iv) additional training & the application of advanced technology in heritage protection; and (v) ‘special heritage funds’.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- Since 1999, China has donated US\$1.25 million for the preservation of Angkor, Cambodia.
- Chengde is twinned with Kandy, Sri Lanka.

## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

- \* Since 1994, China has voluntarily donated US\$100,000 to the WH Fund.
- Support from the governments of Italy and Australia, the State Government of Bavaria, Germany, and the J. Paul Getty Trust is acknowledged.
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:
 

1986	\$15,000	Preparatory, Cultural sites nomination
1987	\$20,000	Training, Natural sites workshop
	\$7,000	Training, Architectural conservation
	\$8,000	Training, Int. seminar natural sites
1988,	\$17,000	Training, (Mt Taishan)
	\$24,800	Preparatory, Conservation plans for cultural sites
	\$30,000	Training, Natural sites
1990	\$146,000	Technical, (the Great Wall)
	\$13,000	Technical, Museology seminar
	\$20,000	Training, (Mt Taishan)
1991	\$13,412	Emergency, (Mt Huangshan)
	\$5,000	Technical, (Mt Taishan)
1993	\$15,000	Preparatory, Xi'an nomination
	\$10,000	Training, Regional conf. (natural sites)
	\$20,000	Training, (Mt Huangshan)
	\$20,000	Technical, (Mogao)
	\$26,000	Emergency, (Zhoukoudian)
1994	\$10,200	Training, Exchange with Smithsonian Institute
	\$9,000	Preparatory, Updating Tentative List
	\$20,000	Training, (Mogao)
	\$30,000	Training, Conservation of wood
1995	\$10,000	Technical, Film on cultural sites
1996	\$20,000	Training, (Chengde)
	\$25,000	Training, Historic towns management
	\$40,000	Emergency, Lijiang Earthquake
1998	\$25,000	Training, Urban planning Workshop
	\$5,000	Promotional, (Mt Huangshan)
	\$7,000	Promotional, Publication mixed sites
	\$60,000	Emergency, (Wulingyuan)
	\$35,000	Training, Cultural site managers
	\$20,000	Technical, National strategy (natural)
	\$5,000	Promotional, Mixed sites meeting
	\$34,150	Technical, (Chengde)
	\$20,000	Preparatory, Harmonization cultural nominations
1999	\$30,000	Training, GIS application (cultural)
2000	\$2,000	Training, Site managers training
2001	\$20,000	Training, Heritage management and tourism
	\$20,000	Training, Workshop for Periodic Reporting
2002	\$12,300	Training, Virtual Congress
	\$10,000	Promotional, Virtual Congress
- \* International Assistance from UNESCO CLT/CH through extra-budgetary funds as follows:
 

1996	US\$90,000	Rehabilitation, conservation: Peking Man site, Zhoukoudian (France EDF)
2001-04	US\$623,798	Conservation, preservation: Longmen Grottoes (Japan)

### 1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

#### Information and awareness measures

- NH: Exhibitions on the value of WH properties, and the “usual means” of news media, TV programmes, websites, academic seminars, and “exchange activities among the administrative organizations”.
- NH: It is proposed to “encourage students from universities, middle schools & primary schools to take part in backpack tours to publicize WH properties.”
- NH: It is proposed to “build a mechanism for volunteers participation” in WH properties.
- CH: Public awareness is raised through campaigns in the media, educational & academic programs.
- CH, NH: The UNESCO project ‘Young People’s Participation in World Heritage Preservation’ and Promotion has been adopted.

### 1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

#### Conclusions and proposed actions

- NH: It is noted that “there are no specific policies on giving natural and mixed heritage a life in the community in relation to World Heritage.” However, some local & provincial initiatives are consistent with this objective.
- NH: As part of a revised ‘China Natural Heritage Protection Plan’, priority will be placed on the establishment of a monitoring system and database for natural heritage research, training & the dissemination of protection technology.
- NH: It is noted that China does not yet share WH property boundaries with other state parties.
- CH, NH: Pass and implement specific legislation for WH protection, and increase publicity about heritage values through the mass media.
- CH: Additional training & the application of advanced technical means in heritage protection. Develop international exposure through exchange programmes and mutual assistance projects.
- CH, NH: WHF support may be sought for: (i) protecting sites from natural threats; (ii) “international academic exchange activities”; (iii) education & technical training, and (iv) developing protection plans.

# DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

## I.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1998

### Organization submitting the report

- National Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (NBCPC),  
Central District  
Pyongyang,  
DPRK
- Korean Cultural Preservation Center (KCPC)

## I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

### The status of national inventories

- National inventories are identified jointly by the KCPC and NBCPC.
- Properties are classified into 'National Treasure' sites or 'Conservation sites' according to historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific or aesthetic value.

### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 7 cultural sites submitted to WHC in 2000.

### Nominations and the nomination process

- Koguryo Mural Tombs nominated in 2002
- The nomination process, \* supported by the WH Centre, included data collection, aerial photographs (in 2001), and on-site identification in collaboration with the local government authorities and provincial people's committees.

## I.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

### Integration of heritage and planning

- Relevant laws include the: Land Law of the DPRK (1977); Protection of the Environment (1986); Protection of Cultural Property (1994); Protection of Scenic Spots (1995); and Cabinet Resolution No.24.
- These laws provide "the basis of clear understanding of the time-honoured history and homogeneity of the nation as well as its brilliant culture and beautiful nature."
- Laws are integrated into the urban, agricultural, and 'national land development master plan'.

### Participation of local communities

- Local community involvement is reported to have significantly helped the work of the WH experts.

### Tourism Development

- Camera shooting regulations are in place around the Koguryo Mural Tombs since 2002.
- A new NBCPC department in charge of visitors to scenic areas was created in April 2002.
- The 'National Cultural Heritage' quarterly magazine was launched by KCPC in 2002.

### Financial measures and budget allowance

- "Lots of funds" for the presentation of cultural and natural properties. No figures supplied.

### Professional

- KCPC has a current staff of about 100 archaeologists, conservation scientists & other experts.
- Course in restoration with regards to painting techniques started in August 2002.

### New and improved services

- The NBCPC was established in February 2002 under the Cabinet, independently from the Ministry of Culture, to improve conservation effectiveness.
- Since 1998, wood conservation and rainwater infiltration studies have been carried out.
- Archaeological work undertaken at the Honam-ri Tomb group in April-May 2001.

### Issues to be addressed

- Focus on recruiting specialist staff and training young multidisciplinary conservation experts.
- Provision of laboratory equipment.

## I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

### National and International Fund Raising

- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:  
1999 \$20,000 Training, Tentative Lists  
\$5,000 Promotional, Translation of the Convention & Operational Guidelines  
\$30,000 Preparatory, Tentative List (cultural)  
2001 \$4,700 Preparatory, Tentative List (cultural)
- \* International Assistance from UNESCO CLT/CH through extra-budgetary funds as follows:  
2001-02 US\$101,000 Technical equipment: Koguryo Tombs/mural paintings (Republic of Korea)  
2003-06 US\$500,000 Conservation equipment Koguryo Tombs/mural paintings (Republic of Korea)

### *1.5 Education, information and awareness-building*

#### **Information and awareness measures**

- Photo exhibition on Koguryo Mural Tombs held in the 'Korean Central History Museum' in August 2000.

### *1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions*

#### **Conclusions and proposed actions**

- "More attention should be paid to the enhancement of public awareness with a view to involving [a] broader strata of people in the process of WH nomination."
- "Links and co-operation should be strengthened not only with the relevant international organizations but also with the individual State Parties to the Convention."
- Timeframe of proposed actions 2003-2008: (i) creation of a national association responsible for the WH Convention; (ii) Kaesong Historic Area WH nomination; (iii) additional legal provisions; (iv) establishment of a KCPC training centre; (v) production of multimedia programmes; (vi) increase staff and equipment.



## JAPAN

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1992

#### Organization submitting the report

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Agency for Cultural Affairs,
- Forestry Agency,
- Ministry of the Environment,
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure & Transport,

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- CH: The Central Government lists properties under the 'Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties' (1950). Local public bodies (prefectural, and municipal governments) have their own respective lists.
- NH: The Central Government registers national parks and quasi-national parks based on the 'Natural Parks Law', and protected forests (forest biosphere reserves), based on the Regulation for National Forest Management. Prefectural national parks are also registered under local ordinances.
- Monuments: the list was initially compiled in 1919 and has been revised twice a year recently (last updated in 2002).
- Architecture and other structures: the list was initially compiled in 1897 and has been revised twice a year since (last updated in 2002).

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- A Tentative List of 14 cultural heritage properties was submitted in 1992, subsequently revised in 1995 & 2001.
- The list is only produced for cultural heritage.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- The 'World Heritage Interdepartmental Conference' is a deliberation council of 5 government agencies (responsible for this report) held to discuss and coordinate matters relating to WH nominations.
- 1993 2 cultural nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Buddhist Monuments in the Horyuji Area
  - (b) Himeji-jo
- 2 natural nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Shirakami-Sanchi
  - (b) Yakushima
- 1994 Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto (Kyoto, Uji & Otsu Cities) (inscribed)
- 1995 Historic villages of Shirakawa-go & Gokayama

- 1996 2 nominations (inscribed)
  - (a) Hiroshima Peace Memorial, Genbaku Dome
  - (b) Itsukushima Shinto Shrine
- 1998 Historic Monuments of Ancient Nara (inscribed)
- 1999 Shrines and Temple of Nikko (inscribed)
- 2000 Gusuku Sites & related properties of the Kingdom of Ryukyu (inscribed)
- The nomination drafting process of the 'registration recommendation document' is described.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- Various heritage conservation laws date back to the 'Dajo-kan', the government agency between the Meiji Restoration (1873), and the present cabinet system post-1950 (i.e. 'Old Shrine & Temple Preservation Law', 1897).
- NH: the Natural Conservation Law (1973), Natural Parks Law (1957, amended 2002), and the Forest Law (1951) are the main legal instruments.
- CH: a 'Cultural Promotion Master Plan', and 'Basic Principles regarding the promotion of Culture & the Arts' are being formulated.

#### Participation of local communities

- A 'WH Area Liaison Committee' has been established for each property in accordance with the WH Area Management Plan.
- Local people are members of the UNESCO National Commission.
- Residents near natural heritage areas are employed under the 'Green Worker Project' for monitoring & patrolling.
- A "scenic preservation agreement system" is proposed for private landowners around natural scenic spots.

#### Tourism Development

- Article 4 of the Law for the protection of Cultural Properties ensures public access to heritage sites.
- "Certificate ceremonies", "forest instructors", planned tours, TV & magazines introduce people to World Heritage.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- "General budgets" are prepared for natural and cultural heritage. No figures supplied.
- Government subsidies are provided to the Japan Committee of IUCN (NH); and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan (CH).
- 'Japan Fund for the Global Environment' financial support to NGOs.

## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

### Professional

- CH: about 330 staff at the HQs.
- NH: about 1,280 staff at the HQs, 1,200 forest rangers, and 200 national park rangers.
- CH: "special archaeological courses for engineers and officials in charge of buried cultural properties".
- NH: research and training for park rangers and foresters. The 'National Environment Training Institute' has been established.

### New and improved services

- NH: the government adopted the 'New National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan' at the CBD Council of Ministers in March 2002.
- NH: the 'Basic Law on Forest & Forestry' (2001) seeks the "sustainable fulfilment of the multifunctional role of forests".
- CH: the Asia/Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO (ACCU) was established in Nara in 1999.

### Issues to be addressed

- The promotion of the "active opening to the public" and the rehabilitation of cultural properties.

### 1.4 International co-operation and fund raising

#### National and International Fund Raising

- Established in 1989, the 'Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage' has contributed a total sum of US\$40.6 million for the protection of CH (list of projects provided).
- Through bilateral 'Cultural Grant Aid' Japan supplies equipment and materials for the preservation/repair and "peripheral improvement" of cultural heritage in developing countries (e. g. Vat Phou in Lao).
- In 2001, Japan approved \$334,800 under the Japanese Funds-in-Trust for the capacity-building of human Resources and for the establishment of a monitoring system to enhance cultural WH sites conservation in Asia (proposed by the WH Centre). \* This projects benefits the 2003 Periodic Reporting Exercise for the Asia-Pacific region.
- Japan co-funded the Nara conference on authenticity (1994), a meeting for the conservation & development of historic cities in Nara (1999), and a thematic meeting on cultural landscapes & sacred mountains in Wakayama (2001).
- NH: regional workshop co-funded for Natural World Heritage in East & South-East Asia (2000); bilateral assistance for oil spill mitigation in Galapagos Islands.
- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:  
1994 \$30,000 Technical, Conference on authenticity  
1998 \$20,000 Training, Reg. meeting mixed sites  
1999 \$25,700 Technical, Reg. meeting natural sites  
2000 \$8,215 Training, Course on natural heritage  
\$11,785 Technical, Training course natural sites

2001 \$20,000 Training, UNITAR workshop mixed sites  
\$20,000 Training, Sacred mountains meeting

### 1.5 Education, information and awareness-building

#### Information and awareness measures

- 'World Heritage yearbook' published annually by the National Federation of UNESCO Associations, of Japan, videotapes, websites, and postage stamps.
- Educational supplementary materials explaining World Heritage conservation regulations produced and distributed regularly.

### 1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

#### Conclusions and proposed actions

- To broaden heritage protection for under-represented areas such as "the peripheries of cultural properties, cultural landscapes such as staged paddy fields and mountains closely related to the [lifestyle] of village people, and modern industrial products."
- NH: 1,000 national ecological monitoring sites will be identified in 2003. Started in 1999, the systematic monitoring of forests will continue.
- NH: it is hoped that "the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Heritage Convention may play mutually supplementary roles in the realm of domestic policies."
- Intention to "seek better methods for international co-operation" and WH protection overseas.

## MONGOLIA

### 1.1 Introduction

**Year of ratification** 1990

#### Organization submitting the report

- Ministry of Science, Technology, Education & Culture  
Ministry of Nature And Environment;  
Government Building III  
Ulaanbaatar-11,  
Mongolia

### 1.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

#### The status of national inventories

- A national inventory of cultural properties was compiled under the Law on Protection of Cultural Properties (1994, revised 2000).
- The Ministry of Environment & Nature registered 48 protected natural properties by the year 2002, under four categories, in accordance with the Law of the Special Protected Areas.
- This is an ongoing process both for CH and NH.

#### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 9 sites revised in 1996 (\* with UNESCO assistance), no subsequent revisions.
- Local authorities and populations were consulted.

#### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1999 Uvs Nuur Basin nomination in association with the Russian Federation (referred)
- 2001 Khovsgul Lake Tsaatan Shamanistic Landscape nomination (referred)
- 2002 2 nominations  
(a) Orkhon Valley (deferred)  
(b) Khovsgol Lake and nearby landscape (referred)
- In 2002, a 3-day meeting was held in the Orkhon Valley involving 460 stakeholders. The meeting resulted in a Management Plan and surveyed special protected areas. Recommendations were subsequently adopted by the Government as an official Resolution.
- Local people were involved with the relevant authorities to prepare the nomination dossiers. Special consultations are organized, starting with an increase in public awareness of the importance of CH & NH.
- The notion of 'heritage' was essentially non-existent in Mongolia until 1990. Several experts have been working on-site providing valuable information and suggestions.

### 1.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

#### Integration of heritage and planning

- There are executive agencies for cultural heritage protection and environmental protection under respective Ministries.
- The 1998 National Program on Preservation & Protection of Immoveable Monuments, and the 1999 Tourism Development Master Plan ensure the implementation of principles of protection, conservation and public access.

#### Participation of local communities

- The Law on Special Protected Area Buffer Zones, 1997 states that "The Council may establish a Buffer Zone Fund to support the lives of local citizens".
- Local government strengthens the involvement of the community to assist in the protection of sites.

#### Tourism Development

- A national 'Tourism Development Master Plan' was adopted in 1999.
- The management plans for Special Protected Areas, place special provisions on local tourism management. In certain cases, the number of tourists are limited to avoid negative impacts.
- Information concerning Tentative List sites are included in the modules of the tourist guides training programme.

#### Financial measures and budget allowance

- A Law on Special Protected Areas specifies four sources of finance: (i) state & local budgets; (ii) tourism income; (iii) donations; and (iv) compensation for violations of the Law.
- A state budget allowance is indicated for both CH and NH.

#### Professional

- Policy offices in the Ministries of Science, Education & Culture and Environment & Nature have direct authority over provincial management bodies ensuring close integration of policy and management.
- A specific need for training in Museum Ethics has been identified.
- Some international training has been received through ACCU in Japan.

#### New and improved services

- National WH Committee established in 1997.
- National Programme on Special Protected Areas, 1998.
- Background legislation completed 1994-98.
- Tourism Master Plan adopted in 1999.



## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

- There have been restoration projects and site improvements in the Orkhon Valley, Khoshoo Tsaidam, Kharakhorum, Erdene Zuu and Tuvkhun.

### Issues to be addressed

- A general lack of expertise and funding persists.
- Other key issues include: (i) reconciling economic development with natural and cultural heritage conservation; (ii) providing a function to CH/NH sites for local populations; (iii) human capacity building in several areas; (iv) information dissemination (in local language) and public awareness; (v) inter-sectoral cooperation.
- The nomination process highlights the need for better systems for the protection and management of heritage properties.

### *1.4 International co-operation and fund raising*

#### National and International Fund Raising

- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:  
1996 \$15,000 Preparatory, Tentative List  
2000 \$19,900 Technical, Lake Hovsgol nomination  
2001 \$15,000 Preparatory, Orkhon Valley nomination  
2002 \$7,000 Preparatory, Management plan for the Orkhon Valley
- \* International Assistance from UNESCO CLT/CH through extra-budgetary funds as follows:  
1995-98 US\$450,500 Preservation of Kharakorum City (Japan)

### *1.5 Education, information and awareness-building*

#### Information and awareness measures

- National stakeholder meetings for natural and cultural heritage have been organised.
- A National Programme on Environmental Education was developed in 1997.
- A plan exists to introduce the 'World Heritage in Young Hands' Programme.

### *1.6 Conclusions and recommended actions*

#### Conclusions and proposed actions

- The government is planning to add 2 more sites to the Tentative List in the near future.
- Other proposed actions cover: (i) enhancement of the implementation of the Convention at the national level; (ii) strengthening of public awareness with strong participation of NGOs; (iii) continuation of the nomination process; and (iv) proposal to develop a 'Master Plan on Protection and Conservation Activities'.

# REPUBLIC OF KOREA

## I.1 Introduction

Year of ratification 1988

### Organisation submitting the report

- Cultural Properties Administration  
920 Dunsan-dong  
Seo-gu  
Daejeon 302-701  
Republic of Korea

## I.2 Identification of cultural and natural heritage properties

### The status of national inventories

- National and provincial inventories are compiled under the Cultural Properties Protection Act (1962) and revised annually.

### The preparation of a Tentative List

- 15 sites, revised in 2002.
- ICOMOS Korea & IUCN Korea have been involved in Tentative List elaboration.
- “gathering the opinions of appropriate governing bodies, regional NGOs and the local population has taken priority in the submission of the Tentative List”.

### Nominations and the nomination process

- 1994 3 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Seokguram Grotto & Bulguksa Temple  
(b) Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon  
(c) Jongmyo Shrine
- 1995 1 nomination  
(a) Mt Soraksan (deferred)
- 1996 2 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Changdeokgung Palace Complex  
(b) Hwaseong Fortress
- 1999 2 nominations (inscribed)  
(a) Gyeongju Historic Areas  
(b) Dolmens in Goch'ang & Hwasun
- Difficulties were encountered in assigning roles to central and local governments and the participation of expert groups (ICOMOS and IUCN).
- “There is a need to consider the viewpoint of the population and prepare rational policy and plans, and to actively reflect public opinion” in the planning process.
- “In the case of Gochang Dolmen Sites, a mutual agreement was reached with the population in the area of the property about moving the village”.

## I.3 Protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage

### Integration of heritage and planning

- The Cultural Properties Protection Act, 1962, along with the Land Use and Management Act, the Urban Planning Act, the Natural Parks Act, the Environmental Influence Evaluation Act and the Forest Act provide the regulatory system.
- The Multipurpose Land Plan (2000-2020) provides for the creation of heritage conservation areas.
- Development plans appropriate to five cultural regions are being formed to address land development and conservation of cultural heritage.
- There is a need for local governments to enact cultural heritage conservation legislation.

### Participation of local communities

- Activities have been held at provincial and municipal level to increase awareness and participation.
- “The Cultural Properties Administration implements yearly training for national honorary cultural properties administrators and cultivates personnel for the protection of cultural properties”. 5,167 people received this training in the period 1985-2000.

### Tourism Development

- Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa Dolmen sites have received extensive promotion, including literature at expressway rest stops and World Cup Stadiums.
- There are 8 locally-generated websites relating to World Heritage properties.

### Financial measures and budget allowance

- There is no specific regular budget for World Heritage. The National Treasury makes supplementary funds available for cultural heritage. Projects on nationally designated heritage properties receive 70% from Treasury funds.
- Part of the revenue from property admission fees is used for natural and cultural heritage.
- Special budgets for World Heritage Sites:
- The three Dolmen sites have negotiated a Government loan for a US\$21.2 million project.
- Silla cultural sites received US\$296,000 Treasury funds for project development in 2002.
- The UNESCO trust fund for conservation of North Korean cultural properties received US\$100,000 in 2002, and another US\$500,000 for 2003-2006.
- A target of \$120,000 in sponsorship and donations is being promoted for Gochang and Ganghwa Dolmen sites.
- \* International Assistance from WHF as follows:  
2002 US\$38,000 for World Heritage nomination activity

## Application of the World Heritage Convention by the States Parties

### Professional

- Training programmes have been developed at the national level in cultural property administration and conservation science.
- A National Research Institute of Cultural Properties has been established.
- Numerous site-specific training and capacity-building initiatives.
- There has been no integration of training with the university system.

### New and improved services

- Guiding principles for management of World Heritage in accordance with domestic law and international standards published in 2002.
- 20 monitors appointed to monitor World Heritage properties, and to develop a monitoring checklist.
- Improved site information and use of the World Heritage symbol.
- The Cultural Properties Administration employs 192 staff, and the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties employs 93.
- The Cultural Properties Protection Act is being revised to reflect World Heritage standards and obligations.

### Issues to be addressed

- The need to establish Divisions, with their own budgets, within the Cultural Properties Administration, specifically for World Heritage and international exchanges.
- Preparation of clear articles of domestic law concerning World Heritage.
- A need to break free from the conservation of cultural properties centred on national agencies, and to strengthen a network of regional & local co-operation for conservation.

## I.4 International co-operation and fund raising

### National and International Fund Raising

- \* International Assistance from the WHF as follows:  
1998 \$20,000 Training, Heritage monitoring course  
1999 \$15,000 Preparatory, Dolmens in Koch'ang & Hwasun nomination  
\$10,000 Technical, Sub-reg meeting natural sites  
\$20,000 Training, Cultural sites conference  
\$10,000 Promotional, Publication World Heritage Fortress Cities  
2001 \$20,000 Training, Regional workshop on Periodic Reporting for cultural sites

## I.5 Education, information and awareness-building

### Information and awareness measures

- The Cultural Properties Administration and Korean Institute of Curriculum & Evaluation produced a booklet for elementary schools "Cultural Properties Education – Theory, Method and Practice".
- In 1997, a "Cultural Heritage Charter" was established to promote public awareness and protect cultural heritage.
- In 2000 and 2002, International Youth Festivals were held in line with UNESCO's Project "Young People's participation in World Heritage Preservation and Promotion".

## I.6 Conclusions and recommended actions

### Conclusions and proposed actions

- Systematic conservation and management of heritage is being strengthened following World Heritage inscription.
- There is a need to strengthen international co-operation to prevent damage to cultural properties in other nations.
- The Administration will develop training activities related to World Heritage properties and monitoring.
- Seek to strengthen support of NGOs and co-operation between nations.
- Establish a fund for the conservation and management of cultural properties.
- Prepare legal regulations and conservation and management guidelines for World Heritage properties.
- Increase publicity and create information databases.
- Results of a comprehensive survey of stone and wooden cultural properties will be reflected in policy-making, and restoration projects will be carried out in 2002-2005.
- Assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed for attendance at international workshops and Periodic Reporting meetings.