



The Next **50**↑

2nd November

14:00-16:30 Beijing time (6:00-8:30 UTC)



WHITRAP SHANGHAI 2022 WORLD HERITAGE DIALOGUES

Session 6

**World Heritage: Filling the Gap between Culture and Nature
Rethinking the Contribution of “Connecting Culture and Nature”
to the World Heritage Convention**

English



Chinese





Adoption of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in Room 1, UNESCO, Paris France

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WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogues for the 50th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

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

**World Heritage: Filling the Gap
between Culture and Nature**
Rethinking the Contribution of “Connecting Culture
and Nature” to the World Heritage Convention

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INTRODUCTION

WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogues for the 50th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

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

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

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

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

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

The Dialogues are knowledge sharing roundtable discussions aiming to showcase and discuss the conservation and management of World Heritage sites, the strength and relevance of the *Convention* and the ways to achieve a better linkage between conservation and

development as well as promoting Asia and Pacific experiences. Each Dialogue will address a specific theme and invite members of the World Heritage Community from the Asia Pacific Region as well as other Regions of the World to compare approaches and lessons learned.

Themes

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

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

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

PRESENTATION

Calendar

1. Saturday 11 June

Theme: World Heritage and Quality of Life

Time: 15:00-17:30 Beijing time (7:00-9:30 UTC)

2. Wednesday 27 July

Theme: Rural Heritage

Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)

3. Wednesday 17 August

Theme: Digital Tools for Heritage

Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)

4. Wednesday 14 September

Theme: Climate Change and Resilience

Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)

5. Wednesday 12 October

Theme: Large Scale World Heritage Properties

Time: 14.00-16:00 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)

6. Wednesday 2 November

Theme: Culture Nature

Time: 14.00-16:30 Beijing time (6:00-8:00 UTC)

World Heritage: Filling the Gap between Culture and Nature Rethinking the Contribution of “Connecting Culture and Nature” to the World Heritage Convention

The 6th WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogue will discuss World Heritage: Filling the Gap between Culture and Nature -- Rethinking the Contribution of “Connecting Culture and Nature” to the World Heritage Convention through examples and case studies provided by experts from the Asia-Pacific region and around the world. Participants are invited to share perspectives based on their professional experience in their respective fields to discuss if bridging the divides and differences between nature and culture and addressing the nature-culture linkage improves the conservation and management of heritage and allows to mitigate key environmental challenges beyond World Heritage, such as impacts of climate change, improving quality of life, and social and environmental sustainability.

A key feature of the World Heritage Convention¹ is to link the conservation of cultural and natural heritage in one single statutory document. Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention propose to consider monuments, groups of buildings and sites as cultural heritage and natural features, geological and physiographical formations, and natural sites as natural heritage. It doesn't refer explicitly to an interlinkage between the two, but systemically always refers to cultural and natural heritage. In Article 5, the Convention advocates defining the role and function of heritage and its interaction with people as well as advising on adopting planning, management, capacity building and cooperation tools to cite a few.

Further linkages between cultural and natural properties are defined in the “Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention²” which refers to the World Heritage List and defines OUV and three categories of properties, Cultural, Natural and Mix. The first link is explicitly made with the Mixed property category.

A more refined link between culture and nature is defined in the OUV of the properties inscribed on the List itself. Listed in 1979, under criterion (i)(iii)(iv)(ix)(x), that is three cultural criteria and two natural criteria, Tikal National Park in Guatemala³, was the first Mixed property inscribed. However, the evaluation of mixed heritage had been unclear and its concept had been misunderstood in many different cultural contexts, especially in China.

An analysis of the List shows that in time, cultural criteria were added to natural properties to further reflect the richness of a place. A major change, which reflected ongoing discussions on the culture-nature links, was the recognition of Cultural Landscapes⁴, which further acknowledges the complexity of the combined works of nature and humankind. In 1992 the World Heritage Committee adopted guidelines to include them on the World Heritage List, not as a category per se but as a type. The idea behind Cultural Landscapes is to better express the relationship between humans and nature, their environment. It reflects a different approach, a more interdisciplinary one, as it considers a relationship rather than objects. Cultural Landscapes fall under the Culture category, however, there are Mixed properties with cultural values, which define the Cultural Landscape component. Today there are 121 properties inscribed as Cultural Landscapes, amongst which 6 are transboundary and one is delisted. However, a detailed analysis of the OUVs of the properties on the List reveals there are many other properties, which could be considered as Cultural Landscapes, in particular rural or agricultural landscapes.

An exemplary re-nomination of a Natural property into a mixed site with a Cultural Landscape component is Uluru-Kata Tjuta National Park⁵ (Australia), which was first inscribed in 1987 as Uluru National Park -- formerly called Ayers Rock-Mount Olga -- as a Natural property and then re-nominated as a Mixed property in 1994. The amended OUVs refer to the traditional belief system of one of the oldest human societies in the world, the Uluru-Kata Tjuta, Anangu Aboriginal people, the traditional owners of the place. It reflects intangible values and moreover the traditional knowledge and custodianship of the

indigenous people. This is a major key point as it paved the way to a better understanding of the importance of traditional knowledge and indigenous people's beliefs and ways of life, of managing land and sea, resources, and for whom culture and nature are closely linked together.

Such an example shows the new focus on custodianship and management and how the gap that needed and still needs to be further bridged today lies not only in the acknowledgement of values but moreover in a different approach to management and governance. As mentioned previously, though the Convention links Culture and Nature since its inception, the operational approach to the implementation of the Convention reflected a divide which was conceptual and institutional with distinct bodies in charge of cultural heritage conservation and natural heritage conservation, each bearing different professional skills and know how referring to different legal frameworks.

In this regard, the World Heritage Convention has played a key role in triggering a different approach and advocating a varied understanding of values and conservation models. These go beyond the strict conservation and management of World Heritage as they also highlight the important role of heritage as a possible solution to address today's challenges. The paradigm shift allows further exploring the key role of heritage to improve people's well-being, reaching sustainability or mitigating the impacts of Climate Change.

This 6th WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogue will explore the challenges posed by the nature-culture division in the World Heritage system and the opportunities to bridge the gaps. In doing so this Dialogue wants to contribute to imagining a way forward for the next 50 years.

PROGRAMME

1 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

2 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/64/>

3 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

4 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/>

5 <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/447/>

World Heritage: Filling the Gap between Culture and Nature
Rethinking the Contribution of “Connecting Culture and Nature” to the World Heritage Convention

Wednesday 12 November 2022

Online 14:00-16:30 Beijing time (06:00-08:30 UTC)

14:00-14:15 Introduction

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

Introduction

Presentation of the participants

Group Photo

14:15-14:35 World Heritage: Filling the Gap between Culture and Nature

Rethinking the Contribution of Connecting Culture and Nature to the World Heritage Convention

Prof. HAN Feng, Department of Landscape Architecture, College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University, China Vice President of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee of Cultural Landscapes (ISCCLs)

14:35-15:20 Pecha Kucha session (7 min per presentation)

- Steve BROWN (Australia), Senior Research Fellow at the University of Canberra, Australia
- ONO Wataru, Heritage conservation consultant, Japan
- Yeshi SAMDRUP (Bhutan), Conservation architect in the Department of Culture, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, Bhutan
- Maya ISHIZAWA (Peru), Architect and Independent heritage specialist, Peru
- LIU Jian, Deputy Director and researcher of the Institute of Architectural History, China Architectural Design and Research Group, China
- CHEN Yaohua, Professor at the College of Urban and Environmental Sciences. Director of the World Heritage Research Center of Peking University, China

15:20-16:10 Round Table Discussion

Moderator: Prof. HAN Feng, Department of Landscape Architecture, College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University, China Vice President of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee of Cultural Landscapes (ISCCLs)

Discussants: Steve Brown, ONO Wataru, Yeshi SAMDRUP, Maya Ishizawa, LIU Jian, CHEN Yaohua

16:15-16:25 Wrap up

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

16:25 -16:30 Closing

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai and Prof. HAN Feng, Department of Landscape Architecture, College of Architecture and Urban Planning (CAUP), Tongji University, China Vice President of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee of Cultural Landscapes (ISCCLs)

PARTICIPANTS



Prof. HAN Feng

Department of Landscape Architecture
College of Architecture and Urban Planning
(CAUP), Tongji University
China Vice President of ICOMOS-IFLA
International Scientific Committee of Cultural
Landscapes (ISCCLs)



Dr. HAN Feng is professor at the Department of Landscape Architecture, College of Architecture and urban planning Tongji University, China. She is the Vice President of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and the convener of “Connecting Culture and Nature Working Group” of the Committee, an expert member of the IUCN World Commission of Protect Area. She is also a member of the World Heritage Expert Committee, Forestry and Grassland Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources of China, and the founder and Chair of the Cultural Landscape Committee of the Chinese Landscape Architecture Society.

Prof. Han has long been committed to conservation and sustainable development of cultural landscapes, leading the cultural landscape research and conservation, especially in the Asia context. She was commissioned by ICOMOS and IUCN to evaluate World Heritage nominations and has extensive experience in the nomination, evaluation and management of World heritage cultural landscapes. She participated in the drafting of project documents such as the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme” as well as normative instrument such as the UNESCO “Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape” and “World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme”, of which she led the implementation and advocacy in Asia. She has also presided over the master plan for China’s World Heritage Scenic Areas such as Wudang Mountains, Lushan, Wulingyuan and Hailongtun, as well as the UNESCO China pilot research and demonstration projects.

Marie-Noëli TOURNOUX

Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai



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

At WHITRAP she is involved in the promotion of UNESCO's "Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape" (HUL), advocacy and awareness of cultural heritage and in a partnership with Xiamen University and the Italian National Centre for Research on the documentation and analysis of Fujian Tulou World Heritage site and the historic area of Xiamen city (old Amoy). She works closely with the UNESCO World Heritage Cities Program as expert.

She is a member of ICOMOS ISCCL-IFLA and ICOMOS CIVIHI

Prof. Steve BROWN

Senior Research Fellow at the University of Canberra,
Australia



Dr Steve BROWN is an archaeologist, critical heritage scholar, and heritage practitioner. He is a Senior Research Fellow at the University of Canberra, Australia, and a past president of the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes, and was the convener of "Connecting Culture and Nature Working Group" of the Committee. Steve is the lead editor of the forthcoming Routledge Handbook on Cultural Landscape Practice. He is the Australian Co-chair of the 2023 ICOMOS Scientific Symposium which will take place in Sydney, Australia, in September 2023. He lives on a 60-hectare property which he manages for conservation and love.

Maya ISHIZAWA (Peru)

Architect and Independent heritage specialist



Maya ISHIZAWA is an independent heritage specialist focused on the management of cultural landscapes and the study of nature-culture interactions in heritage places. Trained as an architect in Lima, Peru, she received a Master of Media and Governance from Keio University, Japan, and a Ph.D. in Heritage Studies at BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg, Germany. Currently, she works as a consultant for the ICCROM-IUCN World Heritage Leadership, an advisor for ICOMOS International and serves as scientific coordinator of the ICOMOS/IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes. Involved in capacity-building initiatives, she is a curator of the PANORAMA Nature-Culture Thematic Community.

Wataru ONO

Voting member of the ICOMOS-IFLA Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes from Japan. Vice-President of the ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (Asia Oceania Region). Heritage conservation consultant, working with PREC Institute Inc., Tokyo, Japan.



Wataru ONO, in the 25-plus years of his career as a consultant, he engaged in the preparation of more than 10 UNESCO World Heritage nomination dossiers that have been submitted from Japan, the development of management plans for World Heritage properties in Japan, consultation and assistance to Japanese delegations at meetings of international agreements, and environmental impact assessments in Japan. He is qualified by the national government of Japan as a registered civil engineering technician for Environmental Impact Assessment. He wrote “Introductory Overview of the History of Global Tea Production” in *Tea Landscapes of Asia: A Thematic Study* (Durighello, Reina, Rebecca Currie, and Monica Luengo eds. ICOMOS, 2021) and an article in *Attributes—a way of understanding OUV* (Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, 2020).

Yeshi SAMDRUP

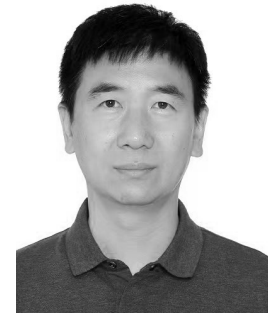
Conservation architect in the
Department of Culture,
Ministry of Home and Cultural
Affairs, Bhutan



Yeshi SAMDRUP, appointed as a conservation architect in the Department of Culture, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs in 2012, Mr. Yeshi SAMDRUP has been involved in important activities within the heritage field in Bhutan. He has contributed to the formulation of the first-ever legislative framework for the Cultural Heritage of Bhutan and instituting a cultural landscape approach in conserving heritage sites of Bhutan. He has also worked as a conservation architect for several national important conservation projects in Bhutan and has coordinated the national inventory of heritage sites in Bhutan. He is also a working member of the national-scale research of vernacular houses in Bhutan and is a keen promoter of community participation. Apart from the works related to heritage sites, he has also coordinated advocacy and awareness of cultural heritage in education and engagement of youth in the preservation and promotion of culture. He has experience in international collaboration work of cultural heritage and has presented various papers regarding the heritage sites of Bhutan international platform. He has a Bachelor of Architecture from Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, India and a Master in Urban Engineering from the University of Tokyo, Japan and is interested in the advancement of the role of cultural heritage in the field of sustainable development.

LIU Jian

Deputy Director and researcher of the Institute
of Architectural History
China Architectural Design and Research Group



LIU Jian, Deputy Director and researcher of the Institute of Architectural History, China Architectural Design and Research Group. Qualified Designer for Cultural Heritage Conservation. He is also a member of the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes ICOMOS-IFLA, a member of ICOMOS China, Deputy Secretary General of the Traditional Architecture Branch of China Engineering and Consulting Association, a member of the Cultural Landscape Committee of the Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture, and expert of the Chinese National Cultural Heritage Administration. At present, he is mainly engaged in research and consulting on Chinese cultural heritage conservation. He has participated in 5 nomination projects for China in recent years, such as Goguryeo Tombes, Hangzhou West Lake, Hani Rice Terraces, Silk Road and Tusi Sites. He presided over more than 50 cultural heritage conservation planning or engineering design projects, such as Jiayuguan Pass, Xixia Mausoleum, the Ancient City Site of Beiting, the Ancient City Site of Linzi, Karamay Industrial Heritage, Chishui Long March Cultural Park, etc. He has presided over the research on the Classification and Protection Strategy of Rural Landscape in China. He has rich practical experience in world heritage nomination, heritage conservation planning, archaeological site park planning, interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage, etc.

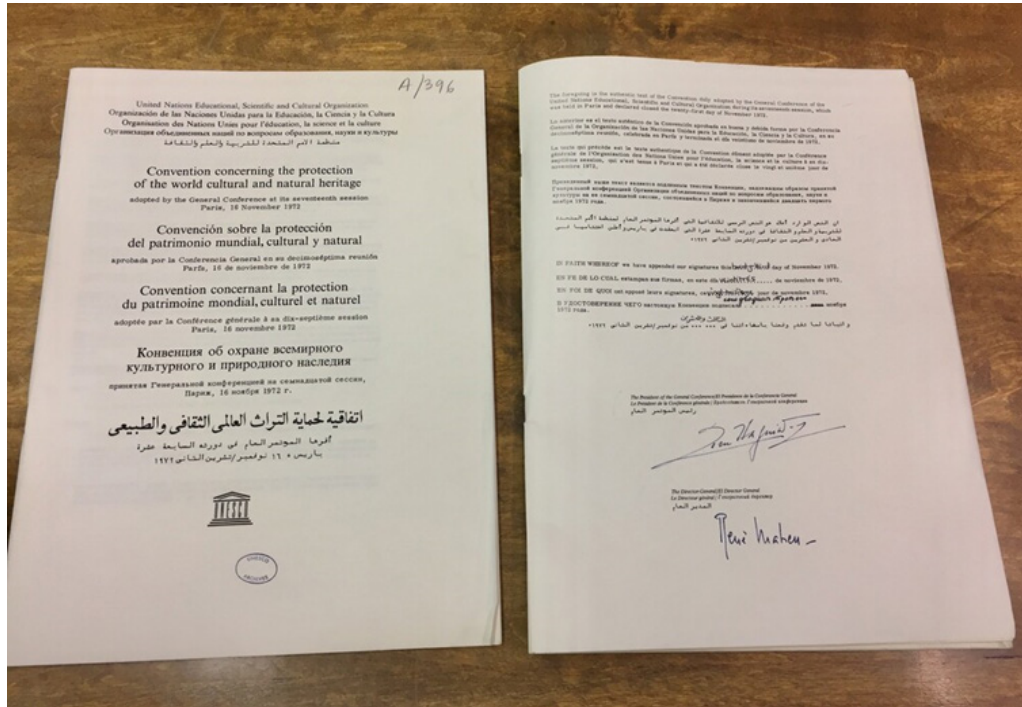
Prof CHEN Yaohua

Professor at the College of Urban and
Environmental Sciences
Director of the World Heritage Research Center
of Peking University



Prof. CHEN Yaohua is the Director of the World Heritage Research Center of Peking University. He had been a voting member of China of ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes. He is a member of the World Heritage Expert Committee of the National Forestry and Grass Administration of China and the Vice Chair of the Cultural Landscape Committee of the Chinese Landscape Architecture Society. Prof. Chen has been long engaged in the research and practice on the conservation and utilization of natural and cultural heritage and has rich experience in heritage conservation. He has presided over and participated in more than 60 major heritage management and research projects, which include the overall planning of 15 national Scenic Areas, such as Mount Taishan, Mount Hengshan in Shanxi, Dali in Yunnan, and Mount Putuoshan in Zhejiang; and the nominations, researches and conservation management plans of the World Heritage sites, such as Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er, the Habitat of Migratory Birds in the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea, Kaiping Watchtowers and Villages, and the Five Sacred Mountains of China.

THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Considering that, in view of the magnitude and gravity of the new dangers threatening them, it is incumbent on the international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural

and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, by the granting of collective assistance which, although not taking the place of action by the State concerned, will serve as an efficient complement thereto,

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

Having decided, at its sixteenth session, that this question should be made the subject of an international convention,

Adopts this sixteenth day of November 1972 this Convention.

I. Definition of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

Article 1

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

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

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

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

Article 2

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

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

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

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

Article 3

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

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

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

1. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the

protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

2. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

3. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

4. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

5. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

Article 6

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

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

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

Article 7

For the purpose of this Convention, international protection of the world cultural and natural heritage shall be understood to mean the establishment of a system of international co-operation and assistance

designed to support States Parties to the Convention in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage.

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

Article 8

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

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

3. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), a representative of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and a representative of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), to whom may be added, at the request of States Parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, representatives of other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, with similar objectives, may attend the meetings of the Committee in an advisory capacity.

Article 9

1. The term of office of States members of the World Heritage Committee shall extend from the end of the ordinary session of the General Conference during which they are elected until the end of its

third subsequent ordinary session.

2. The term of office of one-third of the members designated at the time of the first election shall, however, cease at the end of the first ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected; and the term of office of a further third of the members designated at the same time shall cease at the end of the second ordinary session of the General Conference following that at which they were elected. The names of these members shall be chosen by lot by the President of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization after the first election.

3. States members of the Committee shall choose as their representatives persons qualified in the field of the cultural or natural heritage.

Article 10

1. The World Heritage Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure.

2. The Committee may at any time invite public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on particular problems.

3. The Committee may create such consultative bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 11

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

2. On the basis of the inventories submitted by States in accordance with paragraph 1, the Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, under the title of "World Heritage List," a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage, as defined

in Articles 1 and 2 of this Convention, which it considers as having outstanding universal value in terms of such criteria as it shall have established. An updated list shall be distributed at least every two years.

3. The inclusion of a property in the World Heritage List requires the consent of the State concerned. The inclusion of a property situated in a territory, sovereignty or jurisdiction over which is claimed by more than one State shall in no way prejudice the rights of the parties to the dispute.

4. The Committee shall establish, keep up to date and publish, whenever circumstances shall so require, under the title of "List of World Heritage in Danger", a list of the property appearing in the World Heritage List for the conservation of which major operations are necessary and for which assistance has been requested under this Convention. This list shall contain an estimate of the cost of such operations. The list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific dangers, such as the threat of disappearance caused by accelerated deterioration, large-scale public or private projects or rapid urban or tourist development projects; destruction caused by changes in the use or ownership of the land; major alterations due to unknown causes; abandonment for any reason whatsoever; the outbreak or the threat of an armed conflict; calamities and cataclysms; serious fires, earthquakes, landslides; volcanic eruptions; changes in water level, floods and tidal waves. The Committee may at any time, in case of urgent need, make a new entry in the List of World Heritage in Danger and publicize such entry immediately.

5. The Committee shall define the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

6. Before refusing a request for inclusion in one of the two lists mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article, the Committee shall consult the State Party in whose territory the cultural or natural property in question is situated.

7. The Committee shall, with the agreement of the States concerned,

co-ordinate and encourage the studies and research needed for the drawing up of the lists referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of this article.

Article 12

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

Article 13

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

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

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

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

to safeguard such property by their own means.

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

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

7. The Committee shall co-operate with international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations having objectives similar to those of this Convention. For the implementation of its programmes and projects, the Committee may call on such organizations, particularly the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of cultural Property (the Rome Centre), the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), as well as on public and private bodies and individuals.

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

Article 14

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

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

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

Article 15

1. A Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Outstanding Universal Value, called “the World Heritage Fund”, is hereby established.
2. The Fund shall constitute a trust fund, in conformity with the provisions of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
 - a. compulsory and voluntary contributions made by States Parties to this Convention,
 - b. Contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme or other intergovernmental organizations;
 - (iii) public or private bodies or individuals;
 - c. any interest due on the resources of the Fund;
 - d. funds raised by collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the fund; and
 - e. all other resources authorized by the Fund’s regulations, as drawn up by the World Heritage Committee.
4. Contributions to the Fund and other forms of assistance made available to the Committee may be used only for such purposes as the Committee shall define. The Committee may accept contributions to be used only for a certain programme or project, provided that the Committee shall have decided on the implementation of such programme or project. No political conditions may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.

Article 16

1. Without prejudice to any supplementary voluntary contribution, the States Parties to this Convention undertake to pay regularly, every two years, to the World Heritage Fund, contributions, the amount of which, in the form of a uniform percentage applicable to all States, shall be determined by the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention, meeting during the sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This decision of the General Assembly requires the majority of the States Parties present and voting, which have not made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. In no case shall the compulsory contribution of States Parties to the Convention exceed 1% of the contribution to the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
2. However, each State referred to in Article 31 or in Article 32 of this Convention may declare, at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, that it shall not be bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. A State Party to the Convention which has made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may at any time withdraw the said declaration by notifying the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. However, the withdrawal of the declaration shall not take effect in regard to the compulsory contribution due by the State until the date of the subsequent General Assembly of States parties to the Convention.
4. In order that the Committee may be able to plan its operations effectively, the contributions of States Parties to this Convention which have made the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, shall be paid on a regular basis, at least every two years, and should not be less than the contributions which they should have paid if they had been bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.
5. Any State Party to the Convention which is in arrears with the payment of its compulsory or voluntary contribution for the current year and the calendar year immediately preceding it shall not be eligible as a Member of the World Heritage Committee, although this provision

shall not apply to the first election.

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

Article 17

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

Article 18

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

V. Conditions and Arrangements for International Assistance

Article 19

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

Article 20

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

Article 21

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

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

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

Article 22

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

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

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

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

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

5. low-interest or interest-free loans which might be repayable on a long-term basis;

6. the granting, in exceptional cases and for special reasons, of non-repayable subsidies.

Article 23

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

Article 24

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

Article 25

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

Article 26

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

VI. Educational Programmes

Article 27

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavor by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.

2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.

Article 28

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

VII. Reports

Article 29

1. The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field.

2. These reports shall be brought to the attention of the World Heritage Committee.

3. The Committee shall submit a report on its activities at each of the ordinary sessions of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VIII. Final Clauses

Article 30

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

Article 31

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

2. The instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 32

1.,,This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which are invited by the General Conference of the Organization to accede to it.

2. Accession shall be affected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 33

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

Article 34

The following provisions shall apply to those States Parties to this

Convention which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

1. with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those States parties which are not federal States;

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

Article 35

1. Each State Party to this Convention may denounce the Convention.

2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing, deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation. It shall not affect the financial obligations of the denouncing State until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 36

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

Article 37

1. This Convention may be revised by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Any such revision shall, however, bind only the States which shall become Parties to the revising convention.

2. If the General Conference should adopt a new convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new convention otherwise provides, this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification, acceptance or accession, as from the date on which the new revising convention enters into force.

Article 38

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

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

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Heritage Convention
联合国教育、科学及文化组织
世界遗产公约

The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO
亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心

The World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and Pacific Region (WHITRAP) is a Category II Institute under the auspices of UNESCO. It was the first international organization in the field of world heritage to be established in a developing country. Mandated by the States Parties of the World Heritage Convention and other States Parties of UNESCO, the Institute was founded to promote the conservation and development of World Heritage in Asia and Pacific Region. WHITRAP has three locations in Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou. The Shanghai Centre at Tongji University focuses on the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the sustainable development of ancient towns and villages, intangible cultural heritage, and historical complexes, and cultural landscapes. The Beijing Centre at Tsinghua University is in charge of natural heritage conservation, archaeological excavation, and management of the state cultural heritage. The Suzhou Centre, led by Suzhou Municipal Government, is in charge of traditional architectural craftsmanship and restoration, conservation materials usage, and historic garden restoration and maintenance.

联合国教科文组织亚太世界遗产培训与研究中心 (WHITRAP) 是联合国教科文组织二类研究所。它是第一个在发展中国家建立的世界遗产保护领域的专门机构。它受联合国《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国委托，致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。该所包括三个中心。上海中心（同济大学）主要负责文化遗产保护与展示、包括古镇、村寨保护与可持续发展、建筑遗产/非物质文化遗产以及文化景观等；北京中心（清华大学）主要负责自然遗产保护、考古发掘与遗址管理以及文化遗产管理；苏州中心（苏州博物馆）主要负责传统建筑技艺和修复、保护材料以及园林建筑修复与保护。