



The Next
50

14 September

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



WHITRAP SHANGHAI 2022 WORLD HERITAGE DIALOGUES

Session4:

World Heritage, Climate Change and Resilience

Conserving Heritage and Promoting Heritage as a solution

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 Climate Change and Resilience
Conserving Heritage and Promoting Heritage as a solution**



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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.

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

PRESENTATION

World Heritage, Climate Change and Resilience

Conserving Heritage and Promoting Heritage as a solution

After years of calling attention to sea level rise, ocean warming, glacier retreat and ocean acidification, and with earthquakes and mountain fires, heat waves occurring regularly in recent years, the impacts of Climate Change have become tangible in our daily lives. The term “climate change” is now a “hot topic” in international discussions and national strategy papers, and is acknowledged as one of the greatest threats to humanity and rapidly becoming one of the most important risks to World Heritage.

The **4th WHITRAP Shanghai World Heritage Dialogue**, will discuss **“World Heritage, Climate Change and Resilience -- Conserving Heritage and Promoting Heritage as a solution”** 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, exploring what tools can be used for safeguarding heritage threatened by Climate Change and discuss how heritage can be a solution to confronting Climate Change in conservation practices as well as a means to mitigate Climate Change beyond the conservation field itself.

The Goal 11 of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, is: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” and target 11.4 puts forward “Further efforts to protect and defend the world cultural and natural heritage”. However, saving heritage goes well beyond Goal 11, as heritage can be a lever contributing to the reaching of the other Sustainable Development Goals¹. This Dialogue wants to contribute to imagining a way forward for the next 50 years.

Climate Change refers to long-term changes in temperature and weather patterns, which can be caused by natural causes such as changes in the solar cycle, but human activities have been the main cause of change since the 19th century, particularly the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Scientists have also recently discovered that the huge amounts of water vapour produced by volcanic eruptions under the sea are also a factor in keeping the Earth’s temperature high. The last decade has been the warmest on record for the planet, and as greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, humanity faces the consequences of Climate Change: extreme droughts, water shortages, major fires, rising sea levels, floods, melting polar ice, catastrophic storms, and reduced biodiversity.

In 2014, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research² noted in its study that “if average temperatures rise by 3 degrees Celsius, about one fifth of the world’s

cultural heritage would be under long-term threat, with 136 of the nearly 700 sites on the List below sea level” as a baseline at that time. The report further stressed that “it is expected that by 2030, the world’s cultural heritage will be at risk of climate change” and at the same time “70% of the world’s corals are expected to suffer long-term degradation by 2030”. But in just under a decade, as highlighted by the World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, on the occasion of the 18 April International Day for Monuments and Sites themed “Heritage and Climate” in 2022, this year recorded “one third of natural sites and one sixth of cultural heritage worldwide are threatened by climate change... 60% of World Heritage forests are threatened by climate change related events... Two-thirds of the marine sites as vital carbon stores - home to 15% of global blue carbon assets - are currently experiencing high risks of degradation, and if no action is taken, coral may disappear by the end of the century.³

World Heritage properties of all types and categories are affected by the impact of Climate Change worldwide, which has become one of the most acute threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage properties. “Climate Change and severe weather events” is one of the standard 14 factors and sub factors adopted by the World Heritage Committee⁴ to monitor the State of Conservation of properties. To date, the World Heritage Committee has examined 346 reports on the State of Conservation of 93 World Heritage properties in 63 countries. These impacts range from flooding of archaeological sites with induced effects such as deterioration of bricks due to salt crystallization, to environmental pollution, to droughts impacting wetlands and food sustainability, and to change to oceanic waters, temperature change impact on marine ecosystems and coral reefs to name a few.

Not only sites are impacted, but populations, living in or outside the sites, are affected as well. As their livelihood can be threatened, their social structure and cultural diversity are disrupted, leading to increased poverty, migration, conflicts and starvation in the worse cases.

Conserving heritage values implies to manage risk as well as to address post climatic events interventions. Knowledge, research and monitoring are essential; developing adequate tools and assessing needs must be planned ahead. It implies looking at World Heritage properties at a larger scale by considering territorial planning and coordinated governance at all levels and in every sector. This is relevant for all types of heritage categories: archaeological sites, cities, rural sites, monuments, natural heritage, marine, forests, geology and biodiversity... The question for us, in this time of crisis, is to further define the tools and means to conserve and safeguard heritage not only at short term but at long term as well.

Whilst doing our best to protect heritage, the unprecedented acceleration of Climate

Change brings us to face situations where threats are too strong and mitigation impossible, then must we let go of heritage? If the destruction of the tangible relics of the past can't be avoided, can we at least save its legacy? How do we achieve this?

However, even though the effects of climate change physically impact the tangible attributes of heritage as well as intangible values and people's environment, heritage itself can be a solution to mitigate Climate Change. What can we learn from heritage, the natural, cultural and mixed ones? How can we flip the coin when there are conflicting interests related to development?

We can learn from traditional systems or by conserving natural ecosystems, which de facto protect the human environment. Conserving wetlands or forests has a positive impact, way beyond the boundaries of a protected area. Traditional water management systems, ingenious forms of agriculture, historic urban layouts or building construction techniques adapted to the climate and their settings can be sources of inspiration to mitigate the negative impacts of humans. Tangible and intangible heritage also provide examples of sustainable historical practices. In water management, the Persian Qanat system in Iran or India or the Council of Wise Men of the irrigators' tribunal in Spain are relevant examples.

50 years ago, when the **Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage** was adopted, Climate Change was not at the forefront of the discussion on the conservation of the heritage of the world, though nature and the environment were given increased attention in the international debate⁵. Whilst the **Convention** text doesn't explicitly refer to Climate Change, however it does refer to planning and governance to defining the role and function of heritage⁶. This is still relevant today: virtuous governance is key to managing the impacts of Climate Change and to preventing risk by adopting long-term policies. Given all this, reflecting on the role and function of heritage as a solution, considering it as a role model, and enhancing its educational value can contribute to reaching two objectives, one is conserving our heritage, the other is changing approaches to development, heading towards a more resilient and sustainable future for all.

The **World Heritage Convention** does seem more than ever relevant for us today and for the next 50.

PROGRAMME

¹ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/sustainabledevelopment/>
² <https://www.pik-potsdam.de/en/news/latest-news/archive/2014>

³ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/2408>

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

⁵ 1972 also celebrates the anniversary of the first world conference on the environment, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 5-16 June 1972, Stockholm. <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/stockholm1972>

⁶ In particular in the Article 5 of the World Heritage Convention. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>

World Heritage Climate Change and Resilience Conserving Heritage and Promoting Heritage as a solution

Wednesday 14 September 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

14:15-14:30 World Heritage Climate Change and Resilience

Dr. MU Xingyu, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

14:30-15:20 Pecha Kucha

Patricia O'DONNELL, President ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscape

Prof. LIU Gengnian, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University

Erin ROSE, Executive Office at Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation

Mr. LI Jinsheng, Senior expert in urban planning in China

Associate Prof. LI Ang, College of Political Science and Law, Hainan Normal University

Diane MENZIE, ICOMOS Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscape

Associate Prof. SONG Feng, Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing

15:20-16:20 Round Table Discussion

Moderator: MU Xingyu, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

16:20-16:30 Wrap up

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX, Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai

PARTICIPANTS

Marie-Noël TOURNOUX
Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai



Marie-Noël TOURNOUX joined WHITRAP Shanghai in April 2018, as Project Director. She focuses on 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, Africa and Asia, focusing mainly on urban heritage and cultural landscapes as well as 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".

Dr. MU Xingyu
Project Director, WHITRAP Shanghai



Dr. MU Xingyu joined WHITRAP Shanghai in July 2020, as Project Director. She has studied and researched in the field of cultural heritage restoration and historic urban conservation in Rome, Italy for 12 years, specializing in the practice of conservation of historic built heritage and in comparison of Eastern and Western restoration theories; since 2013, she has been involved in practical restoration projects as a restoration architect; in 2016, she received her PhD in architectural history and building restoration from the Sapienza University of Rome; in 2018, she became an ICCROM fellow, starting research in the field of World Heritage and focusing on and elaborating on the specificities of Chinese culture in the context of East-West academic exchanges. In 2020, she returned to China and at WHITRAP (Shanghai) is responsible for the Centre's academic research and the work relative to capacity building relative to World Heritage, with a particular focus on Climate Change and China's Mixed heritage.

Patricia O'DONNELL
Conservation Landscape Architect and Planner
President ICOMOS SCCL



Patricia M. O'Donnell, PLA, FASLA, AICP, F.US/ICOMOS, preservation landscape architect and urban planner, founded Heritage Landscapes LLC in 1987. Her involvement in over 600 heritage-based landscape planning and implementation projects has successfully addressed preservation and renewal opportunities with innovative directions. Holding Masters degrees in landscape architecture and urban planning, Patricia has led efforts for ASLA, ICOMOS, IFLA, OurWorldHeritage and UNESCO World Heritage to advance the valued landscape cultural and natural heritage of diverse places and peoples in the USA and around the globe. She was awarded the National Trust for Historic Preservation highest honour, the Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award in 2021. Her contributions demonstrate deep commitment and bring thought leadership and professional skills to sustaining and revitalizing our shared commons.

Prof. LIU Gengnian
Professor
College of Urban and Environmental Sciences,
Peking University



Dr. LIU Gengnian, Professor of the College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, is engaged in the teaching and scientific research of physical geography. He presided over more than 20 scientific research projects, published more than 150 academic papers, and participated in publication of 14 books. The main scientific research and academic fields include glacial landform, periglacial landform, Quaternary environmental change, etc. The field investigation areas include China's Tianshan Mountains, Kunlun Mountains, Himalayas and Hengduan Mountains. From 1987 to 1988, he Conduct scientific research at the Great Wall Station of China in Antarctica for four months. Professor Liu was the tutor of 18 master's students and 14 doctoral students. He served as deputy chairman of the Geomorphology and Quaternary Professional Committee of the Chinese Geological Society, deputy chairman of the Geomorphology and Environment Changes Professional Committee of the Chinese Quaternary Science Research Association, director of the Chinese Cryosphere Science Society, director of the Chinese Scientific Exploration Association, and member of the world heritage expert Committee of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration (Ministry of Natural Resources, People's Republic of China). Personal Homepage: www.ues.pku.edu.cn/szdw/qbjs/l/311912.htm

Erin ROSE
Executive Office at Gunditj Mirring Traditional
Owners Aboriginal Corporation



Erin Rose is Gunditjmara from South West Victoria and is a delegate of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape World Heritage Area, one of the world's oldest Aquaculture systems. Erin is the Budj Bim World Heritage Executive Officer at Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Cooperation overseeing the management and protection of the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape and its values. Prior to this Erin worked in the justice sector for several years providing cultural and reintegration support to Aboriginal people in the justice system, before this she worked across a number of Aboriginal Community Organisations providing advocacy and support.

LI Jinsheng
Senior expert in urban planning in China



Mr. LI Jinsheng has long been engaged in urbanization research, urban planning and urban construction science and technology management. He has presided over more than 200 urbanization development strategy research projects of Shanxi Province, urbanization development policy drafting, Shanxi urban agglomeration planning, as well as various regional planning, urban planning, historical and cultural heritage protection planning, natural scenic spot planning, etc. He has won more than 30 excellence awards in planning provincially, presided over the completion of the "Pingyao Historical and Cultural City Protection Plan" (1987-1989), won the second prize of the Ministry of Construction's National Excellent Planning in 1991 and the first prize of Shanxi Province. What's more, Mr. Jinsheng LI has long been committed to the protection and application for the Ancient City of Pingyao, and has made outstanding contributions. He is the chief editor of the "Volumes of Books on the Theory and Typical Cases of Urban Planning Implementation in China" (10 volumes have been published in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chengdu and Nanjing). He has won the Chinese Youth Science and Technology Award (1998), Special government allowances of the State Council. He is also a member of Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and one of the top ten outstanding figures in science and technology contributions in Shanxi Province.

LI Ang
Associate Professor
College of Political Science and Law, Hainan Normal
University



Dr. LI Ang is an Associate Professor at the College of Political Science and Law of Hainan Normal University. He received his PhD in Roman Law, Legal Theory and Civil and Commercial Law from Università di Roma la Sapienza, under the supervision of Professor Schipani Sandro, an internationally renowned Roman jurist. Dr. Li is an executive member of the Society of Comparative Law of Critical Legal Studies and member of the Chinese Society of Foreign Legal History. His research focus on Roman law, legal history and jurisprudence. He has worked on comparative research on the Sino-Italian Law and Culture in the research group under the leadership of Professor Oliviero Diliberto at the Università di Roma la Sapienza. He was responsible for the translation of the 27th volume of Corpus Iuris Civilis Digesta initiated by the Italian Ministry of Culture in cooperation with China University of Political Science and Law.

Diane MENZIES
ONZM (New Zealand Order of Merit)



Rongowhakaata, Aitanga-a-Mahaki; English and Scottish descent, **Diane MENZIES** is a Kahui Whetū member of Ngā Aho. She is a past president, secretary general and honorary member of the International Federation of Landscape Architects, a trustee of the Landscape Foundation, a past president and life member of Tuia Pito Ora-New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects, and a member of the ICOMOS-IFLA Cultural Landscape committee.

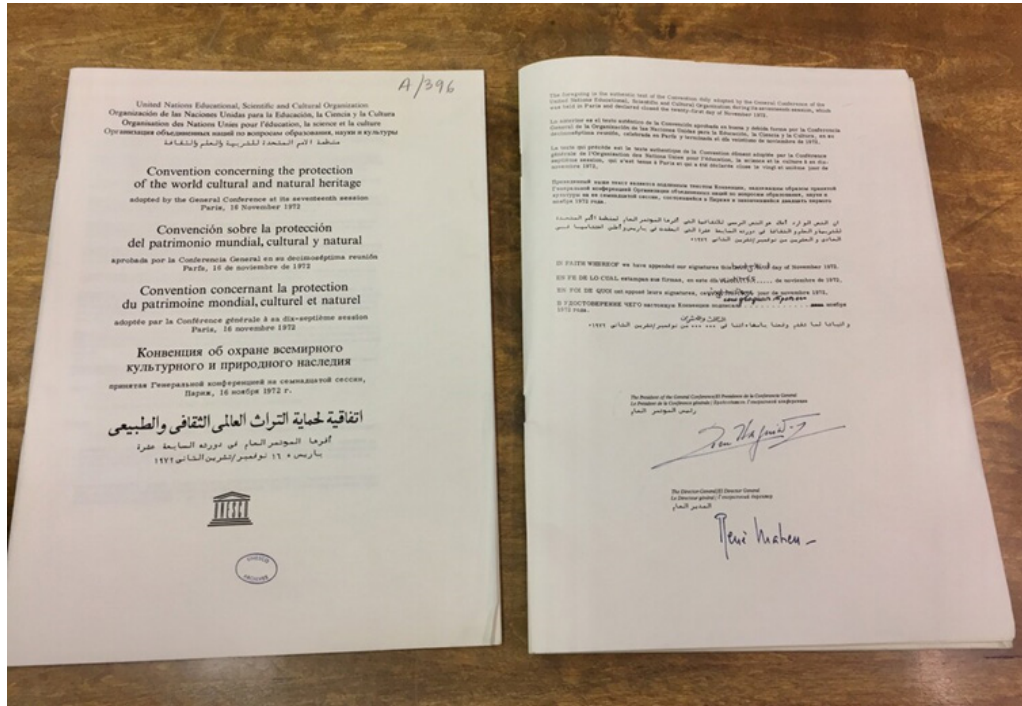
With qualifications in landscape architecture, horticulture, business management, mediation, and a PhD. in Resource Studies, Dr Menzies has worked for government, was a local government elected representative; an Environment Court Commissioner; and now director of Landcult Ltd. Her research focus is cultural landscape and social justice.

SONG Feng
Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing



SONG Feng is an Associate Professor at Peking University, Deputy Director of WHITRAP Beijing, Member of the World Heritage Expert Committee of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, and an Expert Committee Member of the Technical Committee for Standardization of National Parks and Nature Reserves.

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
The World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the auspices of UNESCO

联合国教育、科学及文化组织
世界遗产公约
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 (WHTRAP) 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. WHTRAP 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 sites, 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, 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 (WHTRAP) 是联合国教科文组织下属的第二类研究所。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。它隶属于亚太地区《世界遗产公约》缔约国及其他联合国教科文组织成员国。致力于亚太地区世界遗产的保护与发展。研究所拥有北京、上海和苏州三个中心。上海中心（同济大学承办）主要负责文化遗产保护与开发，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旅游等；北京中心（清华大学承办）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（苏州市政府承办）主要负责传统建筑技艺和修复、保护材料以及园林的修复与维护。