



PERIODIC REPORTING EXERCISE
ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE

CONVENTION

SECTION II

State of Conservation of specific World Heritage property

State Party: The People's Republic of China Property Name: The Great Wall
(Badaling Section)

Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

Section II: State of Conservation of Specific World Heritage Property I.

Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

11.1. Introduction

State party

Name of the world heritage property

Geographical coordinates of the Great Wall (Badaling section)

Date of inscription on the World Heritage List

Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report Date of report

Signature on behalf of the state party

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Attachment 4. Details about the main aspects of the heritage property (landscape, species of animals and plants, memorials)

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Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

11.1. Introduction

- a. State party: the People's Republic of China
- b. Name of the world heritage property: the Great Wall (Badaling)
- c. Geographical coordinates of the Badaling Great Wall: 116° 05' east longitude, 40° 25' north latitude
- d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: December 11, 1987
- e. Organization(s) or entity (ies) responsible for the preparation of the report: Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office
- f. Date of report: August 2002
- g. Signature on behalf of the state party:

11.2. Statement of significance

The Great Wall, a massive project constructed in a long span of time, is not only an ancient defensive project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects worldwide. Several hundred years ago, it had been named as one of the seven wonders in the world. The Great Wall is known in the world for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand and firm structure. The Great Wall is of historical, cultural and scientific values. In the past 2,000 years, although repair and renovation never stopped, it still maintains its profound historical, cultural and scientific values to this day. Therefore, the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Cultural Heritage List has its legal basis.

After the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee made a comprehensive assessment about it:

It is virtually impossible to guarantee the intact and perfect protection of the 5,000-kilometer-long ancient Great Wall now existing in China (this figure includes inland fortresses), so it is also an impossible mission to protect the 6,000-kilometer-long Great Wall in north China (only half existing now) in good condition. However, the World Heritage Committee must find out whether or not the Chinese government intends to establish a global Great Wall classification system to define its representative regions, (as has been noticed) according to time of construction, areas it goes through (desert, highland, mountains and valleys), and types of fortress (fortress, pass, fortress gate, platform and watchtower). When details are insufficient, it is recommended to adopt multi-methods to summarize it. In the short term, it inevitably causes contradictions as to the definition of the heritage property, and in the medium term, it also gives rise to contradictions in terms of research and protection of the Great Wall in the cooperation of international community with the Chinese side.

The Great Wall is a symbol of the Chinese nation. The Badaling Great Wall is a section of the Wall opened to tourists and is a world-known tourist attraction. The Badaling Great Wall, built with stone slabs and bricks on the mountain, is more than 7 meters high and about 5 meters wide at the top of the wall. At the perilous sections, city platforms, wall platforms and enemy towers were constructed, which are now conserved in relatively good state.

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r After the founding of New China, repairs and maintenance of the Badaling Great Wall have been conducted so as to maintain its grand, splendid features. On March 4, 1961, the Badaling Great Wall was listed by the State Council as one of the first batch of the national key units protected as cultural relics. On November 8, 1982, the State Council named the "Badaling - the Ming Tombs Scenic Zone With Historical Interests" as one of the first batch of key national scenic zones and places of historical interests in. On December 11, 1987, the UNESCO inscribed it on the World Heritage List.

Since the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Heritage List in December 1987, the Badaling Special Zone Office has been paying extreme attention to the protection of the Great Wall. One of its deputy directors is in charge of the management of cultural relics. The office has a division of cultural relics, which is exclusively responsible for daily maintenance and management of the Great Wall and the law enforcement in the protection of cultural relics. At the same time, the office also has a capital construction division and an engineering and maintenance division, responsible for routine maintenance and repair of the Great Wall. The publicity division is responsible for the publicity and dissemination of laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics. The general office, public security office, industrial and commercial office and the supervision office of the special zone are responsible for the comprehensive rectification and improvement of the environment. These offices and divisions combined form a sound system for the protection and management of cultural relics, and have taken various measures to protect the cultural relics of the Great Wall:

I. Protection, maintenance and repair of the Great Wall

1. For the 3,741 meters (from South Tower 7 to North Tower 12) of the Great Wall open to visitors, fulltime personnels are assigned to be responsible for patrolling inspection, maintenance and repair, and any problem will be solved immediately upon discovery.
2. In 1988 and 1989, North Towers 1, 2, 3 and 4 and South Tower 4 were repaired, and the 130-meter wall from the north gate Suoyue platform to South Tower 1 was restored to its original state.
3. In 1998, South Towers 1 and 2 and North Tower 3 were repaired.
4. From 1998 to 2000, the environment inside the Guancheng was rectified and improved.

II.Environmental construction within the scenic area of the Great Wall

1. In 1990, the Great Wall Cinema was constructed. In 1994, the China Great Wall Museum was constructed.
2. In the scenic zone, 20,180 square meters of flowers, trees and lawns were planted, 23 small landscapes were erected, and four lavatories with flush water were constructed.
3. In 1997, the special zone invested 3.8 million yuan in constructing a parking lot capable of accommodating more than 700 vehicles at Guantiangou Valley, 200 meters away from the Great Wall. In 1998, it invested more than 6 million yuan in constructing a large parking lot capable of accommodating 2,000 vehicles about 2.6 kilometers away from the Great Wall. This effectively prevents the impact of tour bus emissions and noises on the Great Wall.

11.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

I. Geographical location

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The Badaling Great Wall is located at the Badaling Pass 60 kilometers northwest of Beijing, which is a passing place of the road from Beijing to Zhangjiakou. It is located on the Jundu Mountain in the territory of Yanqing County, and its geographical coordinates are 116° 05' east longitude, 40° 25' north latitude. North of it is the Yanqing Basin, and south of it is Guangou. Jundu Mountain is part of the Yanshan mountain range. In terms of geological formation and structure, it is on the western end of the Yanshan subduction zone and belongs to the uprising zone. The landforms are granite forests. Granites are the main feature with dolomitized limestone and gneiss at some places. Thin brown earth, a product of decayed rocks, constitutes the soil. The terrain descends from the northwest to the southeast. The highest peak, 1,015 meters above sea level, is located near Badaling.

The vegetation rate in the area of the Badaling Great Wall is higher than 70%.

Main plants in the area of the Badaling Great Wall include 32 kinds of natural and man-planted arbor and shrub such as Chinese pine, mountain peach, mountain apricot, walnut, wych-elm, mountain poplar and sumac. After the liberation, about 670 hectares of trees were planted at Guangou, including about 460 hectares of evergreen Chinese pine and 200 hectares of broadleaf trees. The age of these trees averages at more than 30 years, and the precious species include about 600 trees such as dragon spruce, lacebark pine and ginkgo. On the mountain slopes at Guangou, there are wild jujube, lespedeza and twigs of the chaste tree. Wormwood, hubam and sedge mainly grow on the mountain.

The region belongs to the continental monsoon climatic zone. It is dry and windy in the spring, hot and rainy in the summer and cold and dry in the winter. The Guangou area at Badaling is a mountainous region with high elevation and is the passage of cold front, therefore colder and more humid than the plain area. The temperature there is lower than that in the urban areas, but slightly higher than that in Yanqing County. The yearly average temperature is 9.1 degrees centigrade and the extreme-high temperatures are 36.8 degrees centigrade while the extreme low temperature is 20.5 degrees centigrade below zero. The annual rainfall is 600 millimeters (in recent years, it tended to be dry and the rainfall dropped significantly).

II. Historical evolution

The Badaling Great Wall, zigzagging in the Jundu Mountains is the most beautiful and valuable section of the Great Wall. The name of Badaling first appeared in the long poems by a poet in the Jin Dynasty named Liu Ying, "Arriving at Badaling in the Evening and Climbing to the Top in the Morning" and "Out of Badaling." The "Changan Travelers' Words" of the Ming Dynasty says: from here, one can go southwards to Beijing, northwards to Yanqing, and westwards to Xuanhua and Zhangjiakou. "The roads radiate, to all directions, thus it was named Badaling, the highest peak of the Guanshan Mountain." In the Yuan Dynasty, this place was called Beikou, in comparison with Nankou. According to the "Records of Mountains and Rivers in Changping" by Gu Yanwu, "Badaling has a city with north and south gates, and is called Beikou by the Mongolians, in which there is only one person on garrison duty." It also says: "The city between Nankou and Beikou began in the Yuan Dynasty, about one thousand households in Beikou belong to the Longqing county subject to Dadu." From Nankou to Beikou, there is a 20-kilometer-long valley, and the famous Juyong Pass of the Great Wall is located in this valley, so comes the name "Guangou." Badaling is located on the highest section north of Guangou between two peaks. "Viewing Juyong Pass from Badaling, the Juyong Pass looks like ajar and it seems looking into a well." The ancients say that "the Juyong Pass is far less dangerous than Badaling." Due to the special terrains of Badaling, it was a strategic place fought for by all strategists and commanders in

history. As early as in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods, it was a militarily strategic place. According to the "Records of a Historian" and recent surveys, there are ruined walls and fortresses in the Badaling area. In the Northern Wei Dynasty 1,500 years ago, people began to construct the Great Wall at the Badaling area, namely, the "enclosing fortress on the mountain" recorded in the "Chronicles of the Wei State - True Records of Shizu," and its direction was virtually the same as the Great Wall today.

The Badaling Great Wall today is the wall rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty. Zhu Yuanzhang, Emperor Taizu, adopted the "building high wall" proposal, and sent generals Xu Da and Feng Sheng to build lead the army to build the Great Wall north of Beijing. In the following 270 years and after 18 massive construction campaigns, 7,300 kilometers of the Great Wall were constructed. It was not merely a high wall, but a complicated defensive system. The Badaling Great Wall is one of the walls of the Great Wall built in the Ming Dynasty, also called the inner wall. In areas of Chadao city north of Badaling, some earthen piles and earthen walls could still be found. Four wall cities (fortresses) were also constructed south of Badaling, namely, Nankou, Juyong Pass, Shangguan and Badaling. The pass city of Badaling was constructed in the 18th year of the reign of Emperor Hongzhi (1505). In order to strengthen defense, the east gate of the pass city of Badaling was reconstructed (the town outside the Juyong Pass) in the 30th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing (1551), and army barracks were constructed northwest of Badaling, called Chadao city, to serve as the frontline of Badaling. In 1568, General Qi Jiguang, known for his fight against Japanese, reconstructed the Great Wall and Badaling was the main section of reconstruction. In the 10th year of the reign of Emperor Wanli (1582), the west gate of pass city (Beimen Suoyue) was reconstructed. After 80 years of construction and reconstruction, the Badaling Great Wall became a complicated defensive project with connected fortresses, signal systems and heavy guards. After the Qin Dynasty, the Great Wall lost its defensive role, thus the Badaling Great Wall became unattended and fell into disuse. After the founding of New China, the people's governments paid high attention to the protection of the Great Wall. From 1953 to 1957, the east and west gates and eight north and south watchtowers of the Badaling Great Wall were repaired or reconstructed, basically restoring the original state of the pass city and the Badaling Great Wall. In 1984, with the sponsorship of the "loving the Chinese nation and repairing the Great Wall" campaign, the repair and reconstruction of the Badaling Great Wall sped up. From 1987 to present, repair and maintenance were carried out on the southern and northern sections, up to north tower 12 in the northern section and south tower 7 of the southern section. At present, 3,720 kilometers of the Great Wall are open to visitors. In 1988 and 1989, the top sections of north watchtowers 1, 2, 3 and 4 and south watchtower 4 were repaired, and 130 meters of the wall from Beimen Suoyue platform to south watchtower 1 were repaired and maintained. In 1998, the south watchtowers 1 and 2 and north watchtower 3 were repaired in emergency. From 1998 to 2000, the environment of the pass city was rectified and improved.

III. Existing walls

The 7,090-meter-long Badaling Great Wall is a key national unit protected as cultural relics, and 3,741 meters of the wall with 21 fortresses and platforms is now open to visitors.

The pass city of Badaling has two gates. The east gate is called "Juyong Waizhen" and the west gate is called "Beimen Suoyue." The distance between the two gates is 63.9 meters; the gates were constructed with bricks, in the shape of a ladder, narrow in the east and wide in the west. The area of the pass city is about 5,000 square meters. Both gates were built on stone-slab foundations with bricks and stone, with brick-laid hollow passages. Above the hollow passages is the platform, and there are openings in the south and north walls for

horses to enter the city. Enclosing walls were constructed on the south and north sides of the Beimen Suoyue to connect with the Great Wall.

Wall and wall foundation: The Great Wall, from the right and left sides of the platform of Beimen Suoyue, was constructed southwards and northwards according to the rise and fall of the mountains, therefore the height is different and the width also varies (about 6.87 meters high and 3.87 meters wide on average). It was built with bricks and stone. Beneath the wall, there are more than 10 layers of stone-slab foundation (with stone petals as the foundation in sections of poor quality), on which horse tracks were laid. There are inner wall and buttress openings, and buttress wall is higher than the inner wall. The outer buttress wall has two lookout openings (namely, the shooting openings). There are two openings at different locations to prevent from being attacked. The walls were filled with broken stone and yellow earth to reinforce the walls. There are drainage holes and stone streams to discharge rainwater. Water loops made of stone were installed to prevent rainwater from washing the wall and eroding the foundation. Where the walls saddle on the valley, water passages were dug to discharge flood. For the purpose of defense, fortress-like platforms were built distributing not far from each other (at intervals ranging from 30 to 50 meters to 100 to 200 meters) at the bending places or dangerous places. The wall fortresses vary in size and height, and the high and big ones are called hollow watchtowers (also enemy watchtower), normally constructed at dangerous places to guard against enemies. The fortress normally has two stories. The upper story is a platform with pier openings in the four sides for watching out and shooting, and the lower story, where soldiers lived and weapons were stored, has a hollow passage leading to the upper layer. The lower ones are called wall-affiliated fortresses, which are of the same height as wall, and there is no tower on the top but there are openings around it. Such fortresses were normally constructed at flat and plain sections, either on the walls or extruding from the wall to guard against enemies. Both the hollow watchtowers and wall-affiliated fortresses were connected with horse tracks, and there were also passages for people to climb onto the wall to communicate and transport supplies. The distribution of watchtowers and wall-affiliated fortresses varies according to the terrain. At the flat and plain sections, many watchtowers were constructed, but at the dangerous sections, the number of such watchtowers was small, because defense was much easier than offense. The number of soldiers assigned to the sections also varied. In a word, the frontier military defensive projects and facilities in ancient China were practical and *reasonable*.

Here is a brief introduction to all the watchtowers and fortresses with Beimen Suoyue as the base point:

North watchtower 1: a two-story hollow enemy watchtower with a square foundation extruding from the wall. The lower story is hollow, with passage and lookout holes. It has doors on the east, west and south sides. The south gate connects with the north wall of the pass city, and the upper story is a platform with pier openings.

North watchtower 2: a hollow enemy watchtower: a two-story fortress with two gates; the form and style are similar to those of the North watchtower 1, and there is a stele foundation inside the watchtower.

North watchtower 3: a wall-affiliated fortress with rectangular foundation built on the wall, with two doors, and pier openings on four sides.

North watchtower 4: a hollow enemy watchtower, built on the wall on top of the mountain with rectangular foundation; it is a two-story tower with four symmetrical holes on the east and west sides, and two doors on the south and north sides. There is a hole on each door. (the above platforms were reconstructed after the

liberation and are open to tourists.)

North watchtower 5: a wall-affiliated fortress.

North watchtower 6: a hollow enemy watchtower.

North watchtower 7: a wall-affiliated fortress built atop of a hill with dangerous cliff on the east end and is connected with the wall; the form and style are similar to those of North watchtower 3.

North watchtower 8: a hollow enemy watchtower built atop of a mountain with rectangular foundation. It, is a big two-story tower. The upper platform had been destroyed (about 11 meters long and 7.5 meters wide). The long sides have 6 windows each, while one of the short sides has doors two windows, and the other has three windows. The wall has a bend here, and goes in the direction of Qinglongqiao mountain pass. Outside the watchtower and between two peaks, there is a cross wall built with stone petals, which is about 200 meters long, and a ruined mound for war-alarm smoke.

North watchtower 9: a wall-affiliated fortress, the form and style are similar to those of the North watchtower 7. Not far from the north of this watchtower, where the wall saddles in a valley, a 2-meter-side floodwater passage was built to discharge floods.

North watchtower 10: a hollow watchtower built atop of the mountain at the bend of the wall.

North watchtower 11: a wall-affiliated fortress, its form and style are similar to those of the North watchtower 9.

North watchtower 12: a hollow enemy watchtower on the horse tracks south of the wall, with a gate in the middle and stone stairways on both sides for climbing and descending. North watchtower 13: a wall-affiliated fortress.

North watchtower 14: a hollow enemy watchtower (destroyed).

North watchtower 15: a wall-affiliated fortress (destroyed). Located between two watchtowers (14 and 15), that is, between Qinglongqiao Dongkou and the railway station.

North watchtower 16: a wall-affiliated fortress.

North watchtower 17: a large hollow enemy watchtower; its form and style are similar to those of north watchtower 8.

North watchtower 18: a medium-sized hollow enemy watchtower. North

watchtower 19: a two-story, hollow enemy watchtower.

The Great Wall zigzags its way towards the mountain pass of the Shifo Temple, and becomes another section, therefore, no more description is needed here.

From the Beimen Suoyue southwards to the Donggou village of Badaling district, there are 21 enemy watchtowers and fortresses.

South watchtower 1: It looks like a hollow enemy watchtower (because of reconstruction, no upper platform was left) built on rectangular base, with three windows opened on each of the four sides, extruding from the wall to have a command over the city gate Beimen Suoyue.

South watchtower 2: It looks like a hollow enemy watchtower saddling on the wall; its form and style are similar to those of the south watchtower 1.

South watchtower 3: a wall-affiliated fortress with half of the fortress base extruding out of the wall and the other half built into the city. One door was opened facing each side of the horse track. In the middle of the fortress, a rectangular platform was built, with one column base on each corner. The original form and

style were unknown.

South watchtower 4: a hollow enemy watchtower built atop of the mountain; the Great Wall goes eastwards from here, so it is a turning point. As a two-story watchtower with rectangular base, its form and style are similar to those of north watchtower 4.

South watchtower 5: a wall-affiliated fortress, with a rectangular base (10.2 meters long and 6.42 meters wide) extruding out of the wall and pier openings on the four sides of the platform walls.

South watchtower 6: a hollow enemy watchtower saddling on the wall. It is a two-story watchtower 11.85 meters long from the east to the west and 8.45 meters wide from the south to the north. The lower story has windows and two doors, and houses were built on the upper story.

South watchtower 7: a wall-affiliated fortress on the commanding point; the Great Wall turns south westwards from here; its form and style are similar to those of other watchtowers. South

watchtower 8: a hollow enemy watchtower, already destroyed. South watchtower 9:
a wall-affiliated fortress.

South watchtower 10: a hollow enemy watchtower, already destroyed. South
watchtower 11: a wall-affiliated fortress.

South watchtower 12: a hollow enemy watchtower on another commanding point. Southwestwards from here, there are steep slopes and cliffs, called Donggou.

South watchtower 13: already destroyed, no longer recognizable. South

watchtower 14: already destroyed, no longer recognizable. South

watchtower 15: already destroyed, no longer recognizable. South

watchtower 16: already destroyed, no longer recognizable. The Badaling
Great Wall ends here.

11.4. Management

In accordance with Decree No.49 of the People's Government of Beijing Municipality in 1981, the Badaling Special Zone Office was established. As an agency of the Yanqing county people's government, the office is responsible for the protection of cultural relics, ancient sites and sceneries within the area, and the management of tourist affairs in the zone, so as to better serve the tourists and to promote the development of tourism.

I. Management organization, tourist statistics and financial condition:

(I). Divisions under the Badaling special zone office and their functions:

Cultural Relics Management Division: daily inspection, protection and management of cultural relics, publicity about laws and regulations on cultural relics, examination and approval of the shooting of films and television programs.

General Office: meeting arrangements, coordination, secretarial work, archives and records, seal management, statistics, information network, foreign affairs, documentation, handling letters and visits. Division of

Political and Labor Affairs: Party affairs, personnel management, wages and welfare, training, social security, registration and annual verification of legal person, united front work, affairs of the disabled. Finance

Division: compiling annual budget and final account, financial analysis, financial auditing and supervision.

Division of Administrative Affairs: logistic service and management

Comprehensive Management Office: researching on and drafting plans and working out measures for comprehensive rectification and improvement of orders in the special zone.

Division of Security: security checks and precautions, setting up security management system, publicity of related laws and regulations.

Environmental and Cleaning Unit: environmental protection and sanitation work, waste water treatment, greening and beautification.

Division of Ticketing Affairs: ticket office, liaison, tourist statistics, ticketing management.

Business Division: business planning and management, information and research, business promotion and introduction of capital, development of tourism souvenirs.

The Great Wall Museum: collection, sorting out, research and keeping of cultural relics, display of exhibits, social education, interpretation and security work.

(II). Staff information

Contract workers: 730

Including: 92 management personnels at or above the medium level O 198 professional and technical personnels

30106 with an education above the university level, 305 with technical school education and 262 with education background lower than technical school

Seasonal workers: 372

(III). Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001

Total number of visitors: 63.7404 million

Including 53.8938 million Chinese visitors and 9.8468 million foreign visitors. (IV).

Financial incomes and expenditures from 1987 to 2001

10 Income: 1.1745839 billion yuan (investment returns, business revenues and non-business revenues) Oz

Expenditure: 1.0587278 billion yuan

Cost: 408.0785 million yuan

Tax: 13.9314 million yuan

Management expenses: 326.5797 million yuan

Business cost: 118.5504 million yuan

Financial cost: 21.3174 million yuan

Income tax: 72,600 yuan

Non-business expenditure: 170.1978 million yuan

30 Fund allocated for the repair and maintenance of the Great Wall: 12.10821 million yuan.

Since the Great Wall was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987, there has been no obvious change in the number of visitors, but academic researches and seminars on heritage protection and environmental construction have been strengthened. This plays a good guiding and supporting role in the management and protection of this heritage property. At the same time, through the publicity about relevant information, knowledge and laws and regulations on the World Heritage in various fields, the awareness of the protection of the heritage property has been improved among the management personnel, thus playing an important role in strengthening the protection of the heritage property.

II. Facility construction in the scenic zone

The special zone office, since its founding, has been exercising effective protection of this heritage property in accordance with the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Law on the Protection of Environment, Forestry Law, Beijing Regulations on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics and the Measures of Beijing on the Management of Repair and Maintenance Projects of Cultural Relics and Architectures.

(I). After the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Heritage List in 1987, some auxiliary facilities have been constructed in the Badaling special zone:

1. Badaling cable ways: the south line (at south watchtower 4) and north line (at north watchtower 8) were finished in 1990, which are 578 meters and 794 meters long respectively;

2. Cinema: located east of the Guntiangou parking lot, it was constructed in 1990 with an investment of 4 million yuan, and the construction space is 1,600 square meters;

3. Bear paradise: within the Tianxiangou below the north watchtower 12, it was completed in 1993, occupying an area of 20,000 square meters;

4. The Great Wall Museum: located east of the Guntiangou parking lot, it was constructed in 1994 with an investment of more than 25 million yuan, and the construction space is 3,122 square meters;

5. Unicorn transmission tower: located outside the Great Wall from south watchtower 3 to south watchtower 4, the 45-meter-high tower was constructed in 1996.

6. Wildlife World: located outside the Great Wall from south watchtower 4 to south watchtower 7, it occupies an area of 400 hectares and was completed and opened for business in 1999.

7. The reconstruction project of the Badaling pass city: upon approval by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, from 1998 to 2001 the special zone invested about 20 million yuan in rectifying and improving the environment inside and outside the pass city, demolishing 4,600 square meters of houses and structures, and reconstructing the pass city. The construction area after the reconstruction project is only onethird of that of the houses and structures demolished.

8. Slides: located below the north watchtower 4 of the Great Wall, it was completed in May 2002, which is 1,288 meters long with a construction area of 226 square meters.

9. Waste water treatment center: located south of Chadao village, it was constructed in 1990 with an investment of 600,000 yuan; it is capable of treating 480 tons of waste water per day.

(II). Other service facilities for visitors:

Cultural square, hotel, restaurants, visitor center, chairs, lavatories, guiding placards, explanatory placards and service facilities for the disabled (typhlosole and lavatory stands for the disabled). III. Drafting public plans

In order to implement the master plan of Beijing and relevant rules on the protection of cultural relics, to meet the needs of tourism development of the Badaling Great Wall, effectively protect cultural relics, improve the environmental quality, improve the tourism values and sharpen the competitiveness, the plan is enacted for the purpose of providing a basis for the construction and management of the scenic zone.

The plan is made under the principle of strict protection of cultural relics, scientific construction of the environment, proper development of resources in the scenic zone, reasonable organization of traffic and conveniences for visitors.

The plan adheres to the principle of "scientific protection, reasonable utilization, unified planning, implementation by stage and strict management." It takes the protection of cultural as the top priority, highlights the cultural features, weakens the commercial atmosphere, and stresses landscape construction.

VI. Publicity about the values of the World Heritage property:

Since the founding of the special zone, the publicity division of Badaling has been making use of various media tools such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines in publicizing the cultural relics protection of the Badaling Great Wall. It also produced broadcasting programs on cultural relics protection and broadcasts the programs every day via the special zone broadcasting system. At the same time, a lot of brochures, albums and handouts were made and distributed to all visitors. Each year, the special zone office sends delegates to various tourism fairs to promote and publicize the Great Wall.

In 2000, the Badaling Great Wall website was opened to introduce the Badaling Great Wall and achievements in cultural relics protection.

In August 2000, the "Seminar on World Cultural Heritage" was held in Badaling hot spring resort, with the participation of delegates from seven World Cultural Heritage units. The organizing committee sent the "proposal for the protection of cultural heritage" to UN secretary-general Kofi Annan, and the collections of theses on World Cultural Heritage was published.

V. Organizing educational activities for students

In order to carry on the Great Wall culture, supplement school education and make the Great Wall Museum the second classroom for students, various activities for students are organized with "loving the Chinese nation and knowing the Great Wall" as the theme, such as Children's Day celebrations, adulthood ceremonies, young pioneer ceremonies, summer camps and knowledge contests. These activities are intended to help the students know more about the Great Wall and inspire their patriotic enthusiasm.

11.5. Factors affecting the property

I. Ambiguous definition of land ownership has been hampering the healthy development of the scenic zone.

The Badaling Great Wall is a World Cultural Heritage property and a key national scenic zone and place of historical interests. The Badaling special office pays high attention to the protection and management of the Great Wall. But the land within the 200-meter boundary of the Great Wall belongs to different units, such as the Badaling special zone office, Badaling town and Chadao village, so the area boundary and land ownership of the Badaling Great Wall scenic area could not be clearly defined. The division of land ownership has been affecting the general plan and development plan of the Badaling scenic zone, and the implementation of these plans could not be guaranteed either. This is detrimental to the prevention of resources damages in the scenic zone, prohibition of the disorderly construction in the scenic zone and the protection of the Badaling Great Wall.

II. Guarantee the safety of cultural relics and work out contingency plan.

The Great Wall is a symbol of human civilization, an outstanding representative of the brilliant human history and culture. It was not only inscribed on the World Heritage List and named as one of the world wonders, but also a symbol of the Chinese nation. It is our responsibility to protect the Great Wall. In accordance with the actual conditions of Badaling, the Badaling special zone office gives top priority to fire prevention,

flood prevention and precautions against explosion, and has worked out various management plans for its protection. The fire-prevention and flood prevention leading groups have been established, and the leaders of the special zone office take charge of these groups. Various contingency units have been established to cope with emergencies. In case of any emergency, they would be responsible for dealing with it in an organized, orderly manner to avoid chaos, and be responsible for the safety and stability of the scenic zone.

III. Taking active, effective measures to effectively protect the environment of the scenic zone

(I). Establishing the ISO14001 environmental management system

The Badaling Great Wall is a World Cultural Heritage property, and is the precious property of mankind. The Badaling special zone always adheres to and implements the guiding principles of "taking planning as the precondition, protection as the core and management as the key." It implements the principles of "strict protection, unified management, reasonable development and sustainable utilization." In order to protect the Great Wall and its environment in a scientific and effective way, we have introduced the internationally recognized ISO 14001 environmental management system. With the introduction of ISO 14001 environmental management system, the zone now implements a systematic, standardized and scientific management system, and this system serves as a scientific and effective mode in solving problems related to the protection of the Great Wall and its environment, thus effectively protecting the Great Wall and its environment.

(II). Weaken the commercial atmosphere and restore the historical state of the Great Wall

In order to create a sound environment, the Badaling special zone has proposed the working principle of "weakening the commercial atmosphere in the scenic zone and restoring the historical visage of the Great Wall." In recent years, commercial stands affecting the landscapes of the scenic zone have been removed. So far, more than 60 of such commercial stands have been scrapped, and commercial stands were established far away from the Great Wall in order to implement standardized management.

Upon approval by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, from 1998 to 2001, the special zone invested about 20 million yuan in rectifying and improving the environment inside and outside the pass city, demolishing 4,600 square meters of houses and structures and reconstructing the pass city. The construction area after the reconstruction project is only one-third of that of the houses and structures demolished. This project helps restore the ancient grand view of the Great Wall.

11.6. Monitoring

I. Daily monitoring of cultural relics

The daily protection of cultural relics of the Badaling Great Wall is the responsibility of the Division of Cultural Relics Management under the Badaling special zone office. This division has three staff members, including one division chief and one librarian. The division is responsible for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall now open to visitors in accordance with the Patrolling and Inspection Rules on Cultural Relics in the Scenic Zone. Each year, they use the tourism off-season to carry out massive repair and maintenance projects. This division helps to effectively protect the cultural relics. Through broadcasting of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Fire-prevention Rules and Tourist Advices by the cable broadcasting system, the awareness for cultural relic protection among visitors and the staff has been improved. In accordance with relevant rules of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the division strictly examines applications for filming of cultural relics by movie and television program producers and individuals, and

carries out on-spot supervision to ensure the safety of cultural relics.

II. Monitoring items and methods

1. Monitoring of the quality of natural environment: carrying out regular and timed monitoring of the pollution sources to gather data.

2. Tourism monitoring: compiling visitor statistics each year, analyzing sources of visitors and tourism market trends; analyzing tourism effects, inspecting the existing tourist facilities, monitoring the impact of tourism activities on cultural relics and landscapes.

3. Monitoring of ancient architectures and ancient ruins: carrying out regular inspections of ancient architectures and ancient sites to keep abreast of their changes, and monitoring the impact of surrounding environment (natural and human) on the ancient architectures and ancient sites.

III. Participating departments '

1. Current partners: repair and maintenance personnel of ancient architectures, as organized by the capital construction division and the division of administrative affairs, carry out repair and maintenance projects of cultural relics strictly according to the principles for cultural relics repair and maintenance.

2. Future partners: for projects calling for high technological content and big workload such as the monitoring of ancient architectures and ancient ruins, cooperation agreements will be signed with relevant research institutions and high-learning institutes to jointly accomplish the monitoring and research work.

11.7. Conclusions and recommended action

The Badaling special zone office, in accordance with the requirements of laws and regulations on cultural relics protection, carries out effective protection and maintenance and repair of the major cultural relics. In line with the Badaling Special Zone Plan adopted in 1998, the office rectified the architectures affecting the scenic landscapes, and achieved good results. In order to better protect the cultural relics and the Great Wall, the Badaling special zone office, based on the plan, will further strengthen its rectification and improvement of the environment in the scenic zone, and has worked out the following rectification measures:

I. Comprehensive rectification actions for the scenic zone:

1. The demolition and relocation of structures along the road from the pass city to the restaurant for foreigners;

2. Demolition of existing structures south of the square outside the east gate;

3. Demolition and planning of structures north of the gate of Juyongwaizhen Town;

4. Greening of important sections along the Great Wall and in the scenic zone, and constructing a state level eco-tour experimental zone.

11.8. Assessment of the periodic reporting exercise

During this monitoring exercise of the World Heritage property, we got support and assistance from the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the Ministry of Construction, the China UNESCO Committee and the Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage. They helped us obtain quantitative and valuable references and materials and helped ensure the smooth progress and completion of this exercise and report. Through the monitoring work of the World Heritage property in 2002, we conclude that this monitoring

exercise will play a driving role in the protection of the heritage property and the construction of the scenic zone, and will also contribute to the specific implementation of the plan.

The Badaling Great Wall, as one of the first batch of World Heritage_ properties, has been adhering to the principle of "effective protection, reasonable utilization and better management'." We hope the World Heritage Committee, in the following actions, will give due attention to the scientific and technical assistance to the Badaling Great Wall so as to ensure the effective protection of this grand ancient architecture.

11.9. Documentation:

See Page 27

Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

Section II: State of Conservation of Specific World Heritage Property _____

1.1 Introduction

a.	Country The People's Republic of China	001
	Name of the world heritage property: The Great Wall -Badaling	002
c.	Location of the heritage property: See: 11.9 attachment 1 On this questionnaire indicate the geographical coordinates to the nearest second (in the case of large sites, towns and areas, give at least 3 sets of geographical coordinates): Central point: 116°.,05' east longitude and 40°.,25' north latitude. Northwest corner: Southeast corner:	003
	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: December 11, 1987	004
e	Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report: Organization(s)/entity(ies): Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office Person(s) responsible: Li Man Address: Badaling Special Zone Office, Yanqing County, Beijing City and post code: 102112 Telephone: (010) 69121225 Fax: (010) 69121268 E-mail: badalingtequ@sina.com	005
	Date of preparation of the report: August 2002	006
	Signature on behalf of the state party: Signature: Name: Title:	007

11.2. State of significance

	C itena for which the property deserved to be included on the World Heritage List: Cultural criteria: i-ii-iii-iv-v-vi	008 009
	Were new criteria added by renominating and/or extending the property after the original inscription? No	010 YES/NO
	Please quote observation concerning the property made by the Advisory Body(ies) during the evaluation of! the nomination: The Great Wall, a massive project constructed in a long span of time, is not only an ancient defensive	010

project, but also one of the greatest ancient construction projects in the world. Several hundred years ago, it had been named as one of these seven wonders in the world. The Great Wall is known worldwide for its complicated and laborious construction, decisive strategic position and grand and firm structure. The Great Wall is of historical, cultural and scientific values to this day. In the past 2,000 years, although repair and renovation never stopped, it still maintains its profound historical, cultural and scientific values. Therefore, the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Cultural Heritage List has its legal basis.

Quote the decisions and observations/recommendations made by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription and extension:

It is virtually impossible to guarantee the intact and perfect protection of the 5,000-kilometer-long ancient Great Wall now existing in China (this figure includes inland fortresses), so it is also an impossible mission to protect the 6,000-kilometer-long Great Wall in north China (only half existing now) in good condition. However, the World Heritage Committee must find out whether or not the Chinese government intends to establish a global Great Wall classification system to define its representative regions, (as has been noticed) according to time of construction, areas it goes through (desert, highland, mountains and valleys), and types of fortress (fortress, pass, fortress gate, platform and watchtower). When details are insufficient, it is recommended to adopt multi-methods to summarize it. In the short term, it inevitably causes contradictions as to the definition of the heritage property, and in the medium term, it also gives rise to contradictions in terms of research and protection of the Great Wall in the cooperation of international community with the Chinese side.

Identify the actions taken as follow-up to these observations and/or decisions:

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After the Great Wall of China was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1987, various measures to protect the Great Wall cultural relics have been taken:

III. Protection and maintenance of the Great Wall

1. For the 3,741 meters (from South Tower 7 to North Tower 12) of the Great Wall open to visitors, full-time personnel are assigned to be responsible for patrolling inspection, maintenance and repair, and any problem will be solved immediately upon discovery.
2. In 1988 and 1989, north watchtowers 1, 2, 3 and 4 and south watchtower 4 were repaired, and the 130-meter wall from the north gate Beimen Suoyue platform to south watchtower 1 was restored to its original state.
3. In 1998, South Towers 1 and 2 and North Tower 3 were repaired.
4. From 1998 to 2000, the environment inside the pass city was rectified and improved.

IV. Environmental construction within the scenic area of the Great Wall

1. In 1990, the Great Wall Cinema was constructed. In 1994, the China Great Wall Museum was constructed.
2. In the scenic zone, 20,180 square meters of flowers, trees and lawns were planted, 23 small landscapes were erected, and four lavatories with flush water were constructed.
3. In 1997, the special zone invested 3.8 million yuan in constructing a parking lot capable of accommodating more than 700 vehicles at Guantiangou Valley, 200 meters away from the Great Wall. In 1998, it invested more than 6 million yuan in constructing a large parking lot capable of accommodating 2,000 vehicles about 2.6 kilometers away from the Great Wall. This effectively prevents the impact of tour bus emissions and noises on the Great Wall.

V. Improving the management system and strengthening the system construction

Since the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Heritage List in December 1987, the Badaling Special Zone Office has been paying extreme attention to the protection of the Great Wall. One of its deputy directors is in charge of the management of cultural relics. The office has a division of cultural relics, which is exclusively responsible for daily maintenance and management of the Great Wall and the law enforcement in the protection of cultural relics. At the same time, the office also has a capital construction division and an engineering and maintenance division, responsible for routine maintenance and repair of the Great Wall.

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	The publicity division is responsible for the publicity and dissemination of laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics. The general office, public security office, industrial and commercial office and the supervision office of the special zone are responsible for the comprehensive rectification and improvement of the environment. These offices and divisions combined form a sound system for the protection and management of cultural relics.	
	Statement of significance The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of the constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture. From the moon, the Great Wall is the only human-built architecture recognizable with naked eyes. In terms of the continent, the Great Wall is the best example of harmony with the land terrain.	014
	For the extension of a property or the inclusion of additional criteria, a re-submission of the property may be considered. This might be regarded as necessary in order to recognize cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa, become desirable following the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property. Should a re-nomination of the property be considered? No	015 016
	Are the borders of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (still) adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the property's World Heritage values: Yes	017 018
	Is the state party actively considering a revision of the property boundaries or the buffer zone? No	019 020

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11.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

	Have the World Heritage values identified above been maintained since the property's inscription? Yes	021 022
	What is the evaluation of the authenticity/integrity of the property at the time of inscription? (Please quote from the ICOMOS/IUCN evaluation): 1. The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolute masterpiece. This is not only because of the strong characteristics and personality of the constructors, but also because it is the best possible architecture. From the moon, the Great Wall is the only human-built architecture recognizable with naked eyes. In terms of the continent, the Great Wall is the best example of harmony with the land terrain. 2. In the Spring and Autumn Period, the Chinese people added the impact of space organizational mode to the north frontier defensive project, and the Great Wall reflects the Chinese customs stressed by these people. 3. Recalling the fortresses filled with clay of the Western Han Dynasty now existing in Gansu Province and the gracious masonry of the Ming Dynasty, they all prove the Chinese civilization and the evolution of the Chinese people in ancient times. 4. This complicated cultural heritage is a masterpiece integrating military and architecture techniques. In the 2,000 years, this project played its military role. In terms of defensive techniques and adaptation to the change of political environment, the history of architecture could not ignore its successive progress. 5. In the Chinese history, the Great Wall has an unprecedented symbolic significance. Its significance means that it protected China against outside invasion, and that it protected its culture from the invasion of foreign cultures and customs. Because its construction indicated hardships, it was an important document in the Chinese literary history, for example, the "Soldiers' Melodies" by Lin Qingen (200) and poem collections of Du Fu (712-770), and some popular literary works of the Ming Dynasty all mentioned the Great Wall.	023

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	Have there been changes in the authenticity/integrity of the heritage property since inscription?	024
No	YES/NO	025
	Are there (further) changes foreseeable to the authenticity/integrity of the property in the near future?	026
	YES/NO	027

11.4. Management

	How could the arrangements for the protection and the management of the property best be defined more than one indication possible)? Legal (./) Contractual (V) Traditional (./)	028
	Please describe and assess the implementation and effectiveness of these arrangements for the preservation of the values described under item 11.2 at the national, provincial and/or municipal level: The existing relevant state laws and regulations could guarantee the effective protection of the property. It is desired to enact special law or regulations on the protection of World Heritage properties.	029
	In general terms, can this legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be considered sufficient? YES/NO Yes Please explain: Because our country's laws and regulations, including the Constitution, Criminal Law, Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Law on Environmental Protection, Forestry Law, Beijing Regulations on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics and the Beijing Measures on the Management of Repair and Maintenance Projects of Cultural Relics and Architectures, all contain detailed rules on the protection of cultural relics, they could guarantee the sufficient protection of this property.	030 031
	A list and summaries of laws and regulations concerning the protection and management of cultural and natural heritage properties See: 11.9 attachment 6	032
	Administrative and management arrangements that are in place for the heritage property concerned: The Badaling special zone office directly under the Yanqing county people's government is an agency of the government, and it has 24 function and. management departments. Main functions of the company: protect the cultural relics and ancient ruins in the territory; manage tourism related activities in the zone, better serve visitors and promote the development of tourism. Main affiliated divisions and departments Division of Political Affairs, Division of Administrative Affairs, Comprehensive Operation Office, Division of Ticketing Affairs, the China Great Wall Museum, Division of Cultural Relics Management, Sanitation Unit, Security Division, Finance Division, General Office, Publicity Division, Business Department, Business Management Department, Department of Investment and Development, Department of Armed Forces.	033
	Please indicate under which level of authority the heritage property is managed: Property () Regional () National (./) Others (please describe): Please provide the full name, address and phone/fax/e-mail of the entity(ies) directly responsible for the management (conservation, preservation, visitor management) of the property: Name: Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office Address: Badaling Special Zone Office, Yanoing County, Beijing	034 035

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	<p>Telephone: (010) 69121225 Fax: (010) 69121268 E-mail: badalingtequ@sina.com</p>	
	<p>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the property? YES/NO No</p>	<p>036 037</p>
	<p>Is there a management plan for the property? YES/NO Yes Plan of the Badaling Scenic Zone (1998) In order to implement the master plan of Beijing and relevant rules on the protection of cultural relics, to meet the needs of tourism development of the Badaling Great Wall, effectively protect cultural relics, improve the environmental quality, improve the tourism values and sharpen the competitiveness, the plan is enacted for the purpose of providing a basis for the construction and management of the scenic zone. The plan is made under the principle of strict protection of cultural relics, scientific construction of the environment, proper development of resources in the scenic zone, reasonable organization of traffic and conveniences for visitors. The plan adheres to the principle of "scientific protection, reasonable utilization, unified planning, implementation by stage and strict management." It takes the protection of cultural as the top priority, highlights the cultural features, weakens the commercial atmosphere, and stresses landscape construction. 1. Zoning of the plan In accordance with the features of the zone, the requirements for cultural relics protection and the present construction features and centering on the reconstruction of the pass city, the scenic zone is divided into the pass city reconstruction zone, cultural square zone and facilities construction zone. 2. Transport system The transport system includes: Badaling expressway, road in the scenic zone, pedestrian street in the zone, the north and south cable ways, railway, the planned magnetic suspension train and the parking lot. 3. Landscape planning Chadao town, traffic island, Guntiangu, cultural square, pass city (Guancheng), with the Great Wall as the main landscape and the pass city as the center. 4. Green area plan Plant trees to beautify the landscape, create public green areas, make arrangements for the square and improve the environment of the scenic zone. 5. Urban facilities Specific plans for water supply, sewage and drainage, electricity supply, heating supply and telecommunications. This plan entered into force in 1998.</p>	<p>038 039</p>
	<p>Please report on legal and administrative actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described under item 11.2: Measures Concerning the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics in the Badaling Scenic Zone, and the Measures on Strengthening the Management of Construction Projects, enacted by the Badaling Special Zone Office.</p>	<p>040</p>
	<p>Please provide detailed information, particularly in cases where changes have occurred since the inscription of the property, on the following matters: ? Conservation Make reference to all major interventions at the property and describe its present state of conservation: I. After the inscription of the Great Wall on the World Heritage List in 1987, the Badaling special zone office has been implementing effective protection of this property according to relevant state laws and regulations.</p>	<p>041</p>

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<p>V</p>	<p>II. Some auxiliary facilities have been constructed in the Badaling scenic zone after 1987:</p> <p>1. Badaling cable ways: the south line (at south watchtower 4) and north line (at north watchtower 8) were finished in 1990, which are 578 meters and 794 meters long respectively; 2. Cinema: located east of the Guntiangou parking lot, it was constructed in 1990 with an investment of 4 million yuan, and the construction space is 1,600 square meters;</p> <p>3. Bear paradise: within the Tianxiangou below the north watchtower 12, it was completed in 1993, occupying an area of 20,000 square meters;</p> <p>4. The Great Wall Museum: located east of the Guntiangou parking lot, it was constructed in 1994 with an investment of more than 25 million yuan, and the construction space is 3,122 square meters;</p> <p>5. Unicorn transmission tower: located outside the Great Wall from south watchtower 3 to south watchtower 4, the 45-meter-high tower was constructed in 1996.</p> <p>6. Wildlife World: located outside the Great Wall from south watchtower 4 to south watchtower 7, it occupies an area of 400 hectares of land and was completed and opened for business in 1999. 7. The reconstruction project of the Badaling pass city: upon approval by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, from 1998 to 2001, the special zone invested about 20 million yuan in rectifying and improving the environment inside and outside the pass city, demolishing 4,600 square meters of houses and structures, and reconstructing the pass city. The construction area after the reconstruction project is only one-third of that of the houses and structures demolished.</p> <p>8. Slides: located below the north watchtower 4 of the Great Wall, it was completed in May 2002, which is</p> <p>1,288 meters long with a construction area of 226 square meters.</p> <p>9. Waste water treatment center: located south of Chadao village, it was constructed in 1990 with an investment of 600,000 yuan; it is capable of treating 480 tons of waste water per day.</p> <p>? Ownership</p> <p>Make reference to all major changes in ownership of the property and describe the present state of ownership:</p> <p>No change. The ownership belongs to the state.</p>	<p>042</p>
<p>v</p>	<p>Please give a detailed description of the staffing of the heritage property:</p> <p>Contract workers: 730</p> <p>Including: (92 management personnels at or above the medium level; (198 professional and technical personnels; (106 with an education above the university level, 305 with technical school education and 262 with education background lower than technical school;</p> <p>Seasonal workers: 372</p> <p>Is the staffing level sufficient for adequate management of the property?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Does the staff need additional training?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, what are the training needs for your staff?</p> <p>Tourism English and Japanese, cultural relics, tourism laws and regulations.</p>	<p>043</p> <p>044</p> <p>045</p> <p>046</p> <p>047</p>
	<p>Funding and financial situation:</p> <p>From 1987 to 2001</p> <p>1. Income: 1.1745839 billion yuan (investment returns, business revenues and non-business revenues)</p> <p>2. Expenditure: 1.0587278 billion yuan</p> <p>Cost: 408.0785 million yuan</p> <p>Tax: 13.9314 million yuan Management expenses: 326.5797 million yuan</p> <p>Business cost: 118.5504 million yuan</p>	<p>048</p>

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	Financial cost: 21.3174 million yuan Income tax: 72,600 yuan Non-business expenditure: 170.1978 million yuan 3. Fund allocated for the repair and maintenance of the Great Wall: 12.10821 million yuan Is the available funding sufficient for adequate management of the property?		049
		YES/NO	050
	Yes		
	Indicate international assistance from which the property has benefited:		
	World Heritage Fund	No	051
	UNESCO International Campaign	No	052
	National and/or regional projects of UNDP, the World Bank and other agencies	No	053
	Bilateral cooperation	No	054
	Other assistance	No	055
	Describe the IT (computer) equipment of the property and/or management office, and assess its effectiveness:		056
	Computer is used for compiling statistics and communicating with the superior units, keeping records and archives, printing documents and for network publicity and routine work.		
	Are you using (multiple indications are possible):		057
	PC (/)		
	Apple satellite computer ()		
	Mainframe (/)		
	Please give the number of available computers:		058
	10 sets		
	Does an operational access to the Internet exist?	YES/NO	059
	Yes		060
	Is e-mail used for daily correspondence?	YES/NO	
	Yes		
	Is there a Geographical Information System (GIS) for the site?		061
		YES/NO	062
	N		
	Please list scientific studies and research programs that have been conducted concerning the site:		063
	No		
	Describe financial and human resources inputs for the research programs and/or facilities:		064
			065
	Are there any visitor statistics for the site?	YES/NO	066
	Yes		
	Visitor statistics from 1987 to 2001:		
	Total number of visitors: 63.7404 million		067
	Including: 53.8938 million Chinese visitors 9.8468 million foreign visitors.		
	What visitor facilities do you have at the heritage property?		068
	Cable way, slides, museum, cinema, cultural square, hotel, restaurants, visitor center, chairs in open air, lavatories, tour guiding placards, interpretation placards, obstacle-free facilities for the disabled (typhlosole and lavatory stands for the disabled).		
	What visitor facilities are you in need of?		069
	Hotels, special lines of bus to Badaling, recreational facilities.		

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	<p>Is a public use plan tourism/visitor management plan) in existence for the property? YES/NO Yes See item 039</p>	<p>070 071</p>
	<p>Indicate how the property's World Heritage values are communicated to residents, visitors and the public: Since the founding of the special zone, the publicity division of Badaling has been making use of various media tools such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines in publicizing the cultural relics protection of the Badaling Great Wall. It also produced broadcasting programs on cultural relics protection and broad casts the programs every day via the special zone broadcasting system. At the same time, a lot of brochures, albums and handouts were made and distributed to all visitors. Each year, the special zone office sends delegates to various tourism fairs to promote and publicize the Great Wall.</p> <p>In 2000, the Badaling Great Wall website was opened to introduce the Badaling Great Wall and achieve ments in cultural relics protection.</p> <p>In August 2000, the "Seminar on World Cultural Heritage" was held in Badaling hot spring resort, with the participation of delegates from seven 'World Cultural Heritage units. The organizing committee sent the "proposal for the protection of cultural heritage" to UN secretary-general Kofi Annan, and the collections of theses on World Cultural Heritage was published. Web-page address: http://badaling.org.cn</p>	<p>072</p>
	<p>Are there educational programs concerning the property aimed at schools? YES/NO Yes Relevant activity plans are as follows: Goal: In order to carry on the Great Wall culture, supplement school education and make the Great Wall Museum the second classroom for students, various activities for students are organized with "loving the Chinese nation and knowing the Great Wall" as the theme, such as Children's Day celebrations, adulthood ceremonies, young pioneer ceremonies, summer camps and knowledge contests. These activities are in tended to help the students know more about the Great Wall and inspire the patriotic enthusiasm. Time: Around the Pure Brightness Festival each year, on the Day of Patriotic Education and Children's Day, and during the winter and summer breaks Forms: With "Loving the Chinese nation and knowing better about the Great Wall" as the theme, carry out the Children's Day celebrations, adulthood ceremonies, young pioneer ceremonies, summer camps, knowl edge contests, etc. Participants: primary, middle school and university students from across the country.</p>	<p>073 074</p>
	<p>What role does the World Heritage inscription play for the site concerning the visitor number, research programs and/or awareness building activities? Since the Great Wall was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987, there has been no obvious change in the number of visitors, but academic researches and seminars on heritage protection and environmental construction have been strengthened. This plays a good guiding and supporting role in the management and protection of this heritage property. At the same time, through the publicity about relevant information, knowledge and laws and regulations on the World Heritage in various fields, the awareness of the protection of the heritage property has been improved among the management personnel, thus playing an important role in strengthening the protection of the heritage property.</p>	<p>075</p>

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11.5. Factors affecting the property

	<p>Please comment on the degree to which the property is threatened by particular problems and risks: The Badaling Great Wall is a World Cultural Heritage property and a key national scenic zone and place of historical interests. The Badaling special office pays high attention to the protection and management of the Great Wall. But the land within the 200-meter boundary of the Great Wall belongs to different units, such as the Badaling special zone office, Badaling town and Chadao village, so the the area boundary and land ownership of Badaling Great Wall scenic area could not be clearly defined. The division of land ownership has been affecting the general plan and development plan of the Dadaling scenic zone, and the implementation of these plans could not be guaranteed either. This is detrimental to the prevention of resources damages in the scenic zone, prohibition of the disorderly construction in the scenic zone and the protection of the Badaling Great Wall.</p>	076
	<p>Is there an emergency plan and/or risk preparedness plan for the property in existence? YES/NO Yes If yes, please summarize the plan and provide a copy: The Great Wall is a symbol of human civilization, an outstanding representative of the brilliant human history and culture. It was not only inscribed on the World Heritage List and named as one of the world wonders, but also a symbol of the Chinese nation. It is our responsibility to protect the Great Wall. In accordance with the actual conditions of Badaling, the Badaling special zone office gives top priority to fire prevention, flood prevention and precautions against explosion, and has worked out various management plans for its protection. The fire-prevention and flood prevention leading groups have been established, and the leaders of the special zone office take charge of these groups. Various contingency units have been established to cope with emergencies. In case of any emergency, they would be responsible for dealing with it in an organized, orderly manner to avoid chaos, and be responsible for the safety and stability of the scenic zone.</p>	077 078
	<p>Indicate areas where improvement would be desirable and/or towards which the state party is working: Speeding up the legislation of laws concerning the protection of World Heritage properties; and intensifying professional trainings for the personnel in the major of cultural relics protection.</p>	080
	<p>Give an indication if the impact of the factors affecting the property is increasing or decreasing: Visitors to the Great Wall scribble on the wall, causing a certain degree of damages to the Great Wall cultural relics. It is necessary to build the awareness of the protection of cultural relics among the visitors.</p>	081
	<p>What actions have been effectively taken, or are planned for the future, to address the factors affecting the property? The Badaling Great Wall is a World Cultural Heritage property, and is the precious property of mankind. The Badaling special zone always adheres to and implements the guiding principles of "taking planning as the precondition, protection as the core and management as the key." It implements the principles of "strict protection, unified management, reasonable development and sustainable utilization." In order to protect the Great Wall and its environment in a scientific and effective way, we have introduced the internationally recognized ISO 14001 environmental management system. With the introduction of ISO 14001 environmental management system, the zone now implements a systematic, standardized and scientific management system, and this system serves as a scientific and effective mode in solving problems related to the protection of the Great Wall and its environment, thus effectively protecting the Great Wall and its environment. In order to create a sound environment, the Badaling special zone has proposed the working principle of "weakening the commercial atmosphere in the scenic zone and restoring the historical visage of the Great Wall"</p>	

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11.6. Monitoring

	<p>If applicable, please give details (e.g. dates, results, indicators chosen) of any previous or reactive monitoring exercise of the property:</p> <p>We conduct overall patrolling inspections of the Great Wall now open to visitors at least twice a week, and conduct irregular inspections of the sections of the Great Wall not yet open to visitors. Any damaged parts are repaired timely. We also request the law enforcement departments such as the public security, city supervision and comprehensive rectification units to order for a halt of any activities damaging the cultural relics, and to impose certain penalties.</p>	083
	<p>If there a formal monitoring system established for the site? YES/NO</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, please give details of its organization:</p> <p>The daily protection of cultural relics of the Badaling Great Wall is the responsibility of the Division of Cultural Relics Management under the Badaling special zone office. This division has three staff members, including one division chief and one librarian. The division is responsible for the protection and maintenance of the Great Wall now open to visitors in accordance with the Patrolling and Inspection Rules on Cultural Relics in the Scenic Zone. Each year, they use the tourism off-season to carry out massive repair and maintenance projects. This division helps to effectively protect the cultural relics. Through broadcasting of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Fire-prevention Rules and Tourist Advices by the cable broadcasting system, the awareness for cultural relic protection among visitors and the staff has been improved. In accordance with relevant rules of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the division strictly examines applications for filming of cultural relics by movie and television program producers and individuals, and carries out on-spot supervision to ensure the safety of cultural relics.</p>	084 085
	<p>Are there any indicators established for monitoring the state of conservation of the property? YES/NO</p> <p>YES</p> <p>1. Monitoring of the quality of natural environment: carrying out regular and timed monitoring of the pollution sources to gather data</p> <p>2. Tourism monitoring: compiling visitor statistics each year, analyzing sources of visitors and tourism market trends; analyzing tourism effects, inspecting the existing tourist facilities, monitoring the impact of tourism activities on cultural relics and landscapes.</p> <p>3. Monitoring of ancient architectures and ancient ruins: carrying out regular inspections of ancient architectures and ancient sites to keep abreast of their changes, and monitoring the impact of surrounding environment (natural and human) on the ancient architectures and ancient sites.</p>	088 089
	<p>Indicate which partners are involved or will be involved in the regular monitoring exercise (if any):</p> <p>1. Current partners: repair and maintenance personnel of ancient architectures, as organized by the capital construction division and the division of administrative affairs, carry out repair and maintenance projects of cultural relics strictly according to the, rinciples for cultural relics repair and maintenance.</p> <p>2. Future partners: for projects calling for high technological content and big workload such as the monitoring of ancient architectures and ancient ruins, cooperation agreements will be signed with relevant research institutions and high-learning institutess to jointly accomplish the monitoring and research work.</p> <p>Identify the administrative provisions for organizing the regular monitoring of the property:</p> <p>Carry out regular patrolling inspections of the Great Wall and any problems discovered during the inspections shall be solved timely.</p>	091 092
	<p>Describe what improvement the state party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system:</p>	093

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Section II: The current state of the conservation of the World Heritage property

<p>Our office has only three full-time professional personnels in terms of the management of cultural relics. When the human resources are lacking, we plan to install monitoring systems on the sections of the Great Wall now open to visitors so as to better and comprehensively monitor the Great Wall.</p> <p>In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the state party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases, the state party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or decisions made by the Bureau or Committee. Give details, if applicable. NO</p>	094
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11.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

<p>Please summarize the main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property: The Badaling Great Wall is a key national scenic zone and place of historical interests, a world-famous tourist attraction and a World Cultural Heritage property. The Badaling special zone office has always adhered to the working principles of "effective protection, reasonable utilization and strict management." The protection of cultural relics has always taken as a top priority. The office stresses the importance of highlighting its unique features and weakening the commercial atmosphere. It tries to construct better landscapes and assumes the historic mission in doing so. Its efforts contribute a great deal to maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the property.</p>	095
<p>Please summarize the main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property: The Badaling special zone office exercises effective protection, repair and maintenance of cultural relics according to the requirements of laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics. It also, in accordance with the Plan for the Badaling Special Zone adopted in 1998, works to rectify and eliminate factors affecting the landscapes of the property and has achieved some progresses.</p>	096
<p>Give an overview over proposed future action/actions: II. Comprehensive rectification actions for the scenic zone: 1. The demolition and relocation of structures along the road from the pass city to the restaurant for foreigners; 2. Demolition of existing structures south of square outside the east gate; 3. Demolition and planning of structures north of the gate of Juyongwaizhen Town; 4. Greening of important sections along the Great Wall and in the scenic zone, and constructing a state-level eco-tour experimental zone.</p>	097
<p>Name of the agency responsible for implementation of these actions (if different from item 005): Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of this report: Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office Person(s) responsible: Li Man Address: Badaling Special Zone Office, Yanqing County, Beijing City and post code: 102112 Telephone: (010) 69121225 Fax: (010) 69121268</p>	098
<p>Give a timeframe for the implementation of the actions described above: The above-mentioned actions and work will be carried in three to five years after the year 2003.</p>	099
<p>Indicate for which of the planned activities international assistance from the World Heritage Fund may be needed (if any): For projects described in item 097, fund assistance from the World Heritage Fund is needed.</p>	100
<p>Are there any contacts with management units of other properties within or outside your country? YES</p>	101 YES/NO

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Section II: The current state of the conservation of the World Heritage property

	<p>If YES, please explain: August 14-16, 2000 The First Badaling Great Wall International Seminar on World Cultural Heritages Representatives from the management units of World Cultural Heritages, including the Taj Mahal of India, the Pyramid of Egypt, the Terra-Cotta Warriors and Horses and the Chengde Summer Resort, experts and scholars participated in this seminar. The participants had in-depth discussions and exchanges about the protection and utilization of World Cultural Heritage properties across the world, and drafted the "Recommendation Letter to the World Cultural Heritage Committee and UN Secretary-General Annan" and submitted it to the United Nations</p>	102
	<p>Please indicate which experiences made during the periodic reporting exercise and/or during the ongoing conservation/protection efforts of the property could be shared with other state parties in dealing with similar problems or issues: Make use of high-tech methods, train high-caliber personnel in terms of the management of cultural relics, effectively protect the cultural relics according to state laws and regulations and make the "World Heritage" the valuable treasure of the entire mankind.</p>	103

11.8. Assessment of the periodic reporting exercise for Section II

	<p>Provide the name(s) and address(es) of organization(s) or specialist(s) who could be contacted for this purpose: Agency/organization: Yanqing County Badaling Special Zone Office Person responsible: Li Man Address: Badaling Special Zone Office, Yanqing County, Beijing City and post code: 102112 Telephone: (010) 69121225 Fax: (010) 69121268 E-mail: badalingtequ@sina.com</p>	104
	<p>Was sufficient and adequate information made available to the responsible authorities and individuals during the preparation phase of the periodic reporting exercise (information given, meetings, etc)? YES</p>	105
	<p>Was the questionnaire clear and did it help to comply with the reporting requirements of the state party? YES</p>	106
	<p>What are the perceived benefits and lessons from the periodic reporting exercise? It is beneficial for the better protection of the World Heritage properties. We should make better plans, so as to benefit the future implementation.</p>	1 107
	<p>Please describe the expected outcome of the periodic reporting exercise and the desired follow-up actions by the World Heritage Committee: It is desired that technical and financial assistance from the World Heritage Committee could be obtained.</p>	108

11.9. Documentation attached

The State Party is invited to supply the materials listed below. Please check those items that were attached. 1. (./) Maps and plans showing the general location of the property, its boundary and buffer zone as well as necessary detailed of the property itself (see question 003 for details) 2. (./) Photo of general view (bird's-eye view) of the property 3. (./) Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs, slides, and, if available, film/movie)

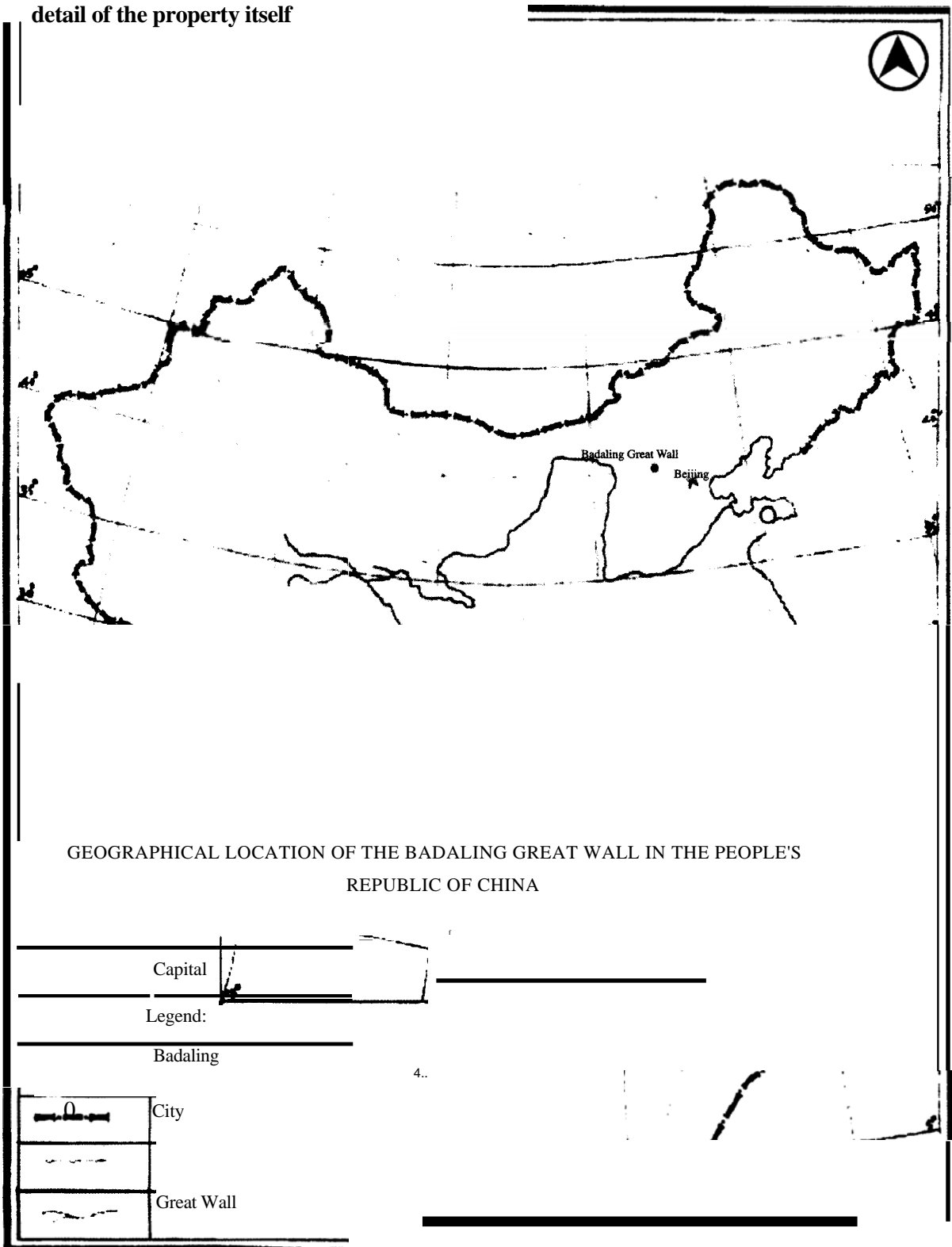
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. (✓) Details of the important aspects of the property (landscapes, animal and plant species, monuments, etc.)5. (✓) Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings6. (✓) Extracts of relevant laws and regulations concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritage at the national, provincial and municipal levels.7. (✓) Copies of the management plan of the site as well as extracts and/or copies of other plans relating to the site (e.g. emergency plan, use plan, etc.)8. (✓) Indicative bibliography |
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**Attachment 1: Maps and plans showing the general location of the property,
its boundary and buffer zone as well as necessary
detail of the property itself**

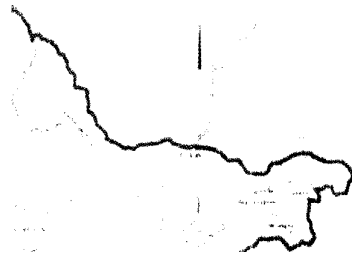


National boundary

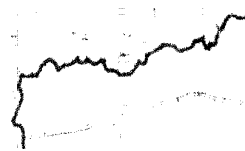
River

Coastline

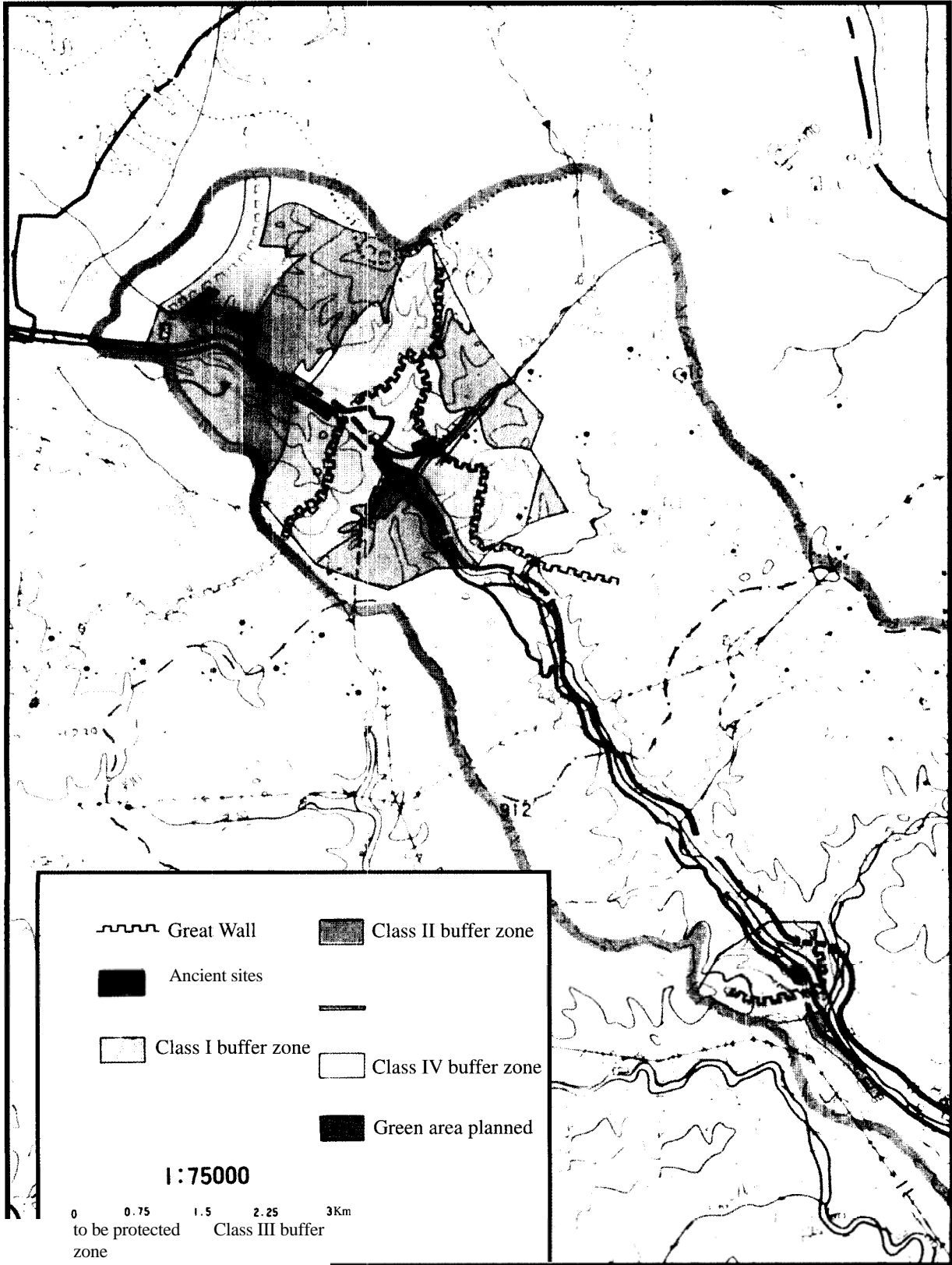
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE BADALING GREAT WALL IN BEIJING

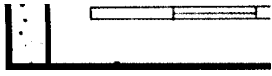


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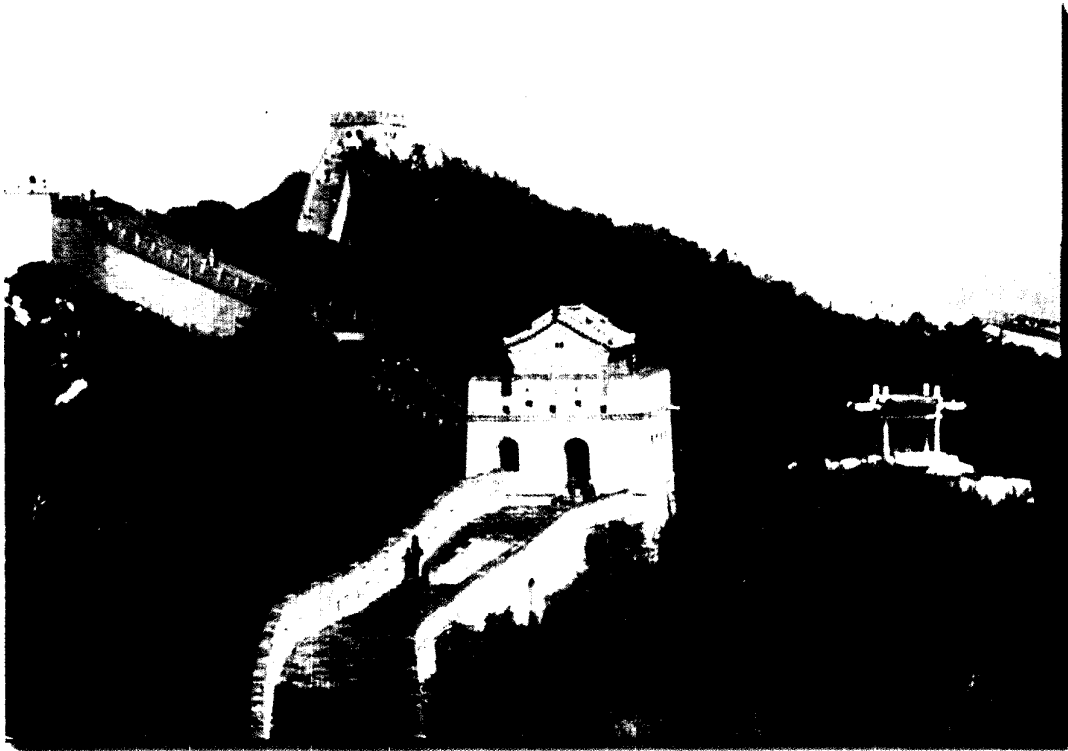


AREAS OF PROTECTIVE ZONE AND BUFFER ZONE OF THE BADALING GREAT WALL



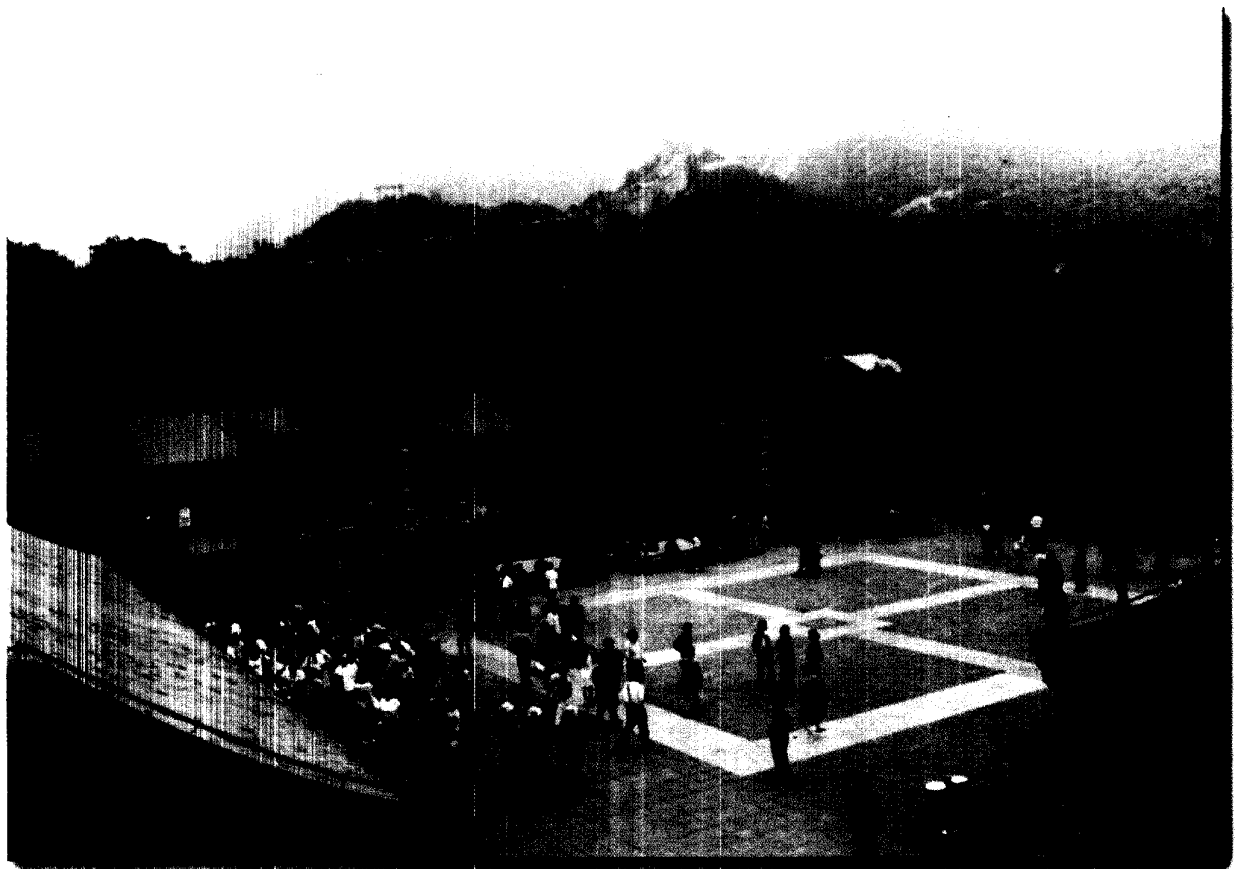


Attachment 3: Illustrations of the state of conservation of the site (photographs)



1. Photograph of the Badaling Great Wall today
2. Beimen Suoyue (north gate) of the Badaling Great Wall





3. Photo of Guancheng (pass city) of the Badaling Great Wall today after comprehensive rectification, improvement of the environment by the Badaling special zone office from 1998 to 2000

Attachment 4

I. Landscapes and auxiliary landscapes of the Badaling Great Wall

(I). Landscapes of the Badaling scenic zone

The Badaling Great Wall is located at the Badaling Pass 60 kilometers northwest of Beijing, which is a passing place of the road from Beijing to Zhangjiakou. It is located on the Jundu Mountain in the territory of Yanqing County, and its geographical coordinates are 116° 05' east longitude, 40° 25' north latitude. North of it is the Yanqing Basin, and south of it is Guangou. Jundu Mountain is part of the Yanshan mountain range. In terms of geological formation and structure, it is on the western end of the Yanshan subduction zone and belongs to the upraising zone. The landforms are granite forests. Granites are the main feature with dolomitized limestone and gneiss at some places. Thin brown earth, a product of decayed rocks, constitutes the soil. The terrain descends from the northwest to the southeast. The highest peak, 1,015 meters above sea level, is located near Badaling. The section from Badaling to the valley at Nankou is called "Guangou," with granite as the main feature.

The region belongs to the continental monsoon climatic zone. It is dry and windy in the spring, hot and rainy in the summer and cold and dry in the winter. The Guangou area at Badaling is a mountainous region with high elevation and is the passage of cold front, therefore colder and more humid than the plain area. The temperature there is lower than that in the urban areas, but slightly higher than that in Yanqing County. The yearly average temperature is 9.1 degrees centigrade and the extreme high temperatures are 36.8 degrees centigrade while the extreme low temperature is 20.5 degrees centigrade below zero. The annual rainfall is 600 millimeters (in recent years, it tended to be dry and the rainfall dropped significantly).

The Badaling Great Wall is the essence of the Ming Dynasty Great Wall, is the north gate of the important pass Juyong Pass of the Great Wall, is the outpost for defending Beijing, is the inner line of the Ming Dynasty Great Wall, and used to be heavily guarded by soldiers.

Guancheng (pass city) of Badaling was constructed in the 18th year of the reign of Emperor Hongzhi (1505). In order to strengthen defense, the east gate of the pass city of Badaling was reconstructed (the town outside the Juyong Pass) in the 18th year (1539) of the reign of Emperor Jiajing. In the 30th year of the reign of Emperor Jiajing (1551), and army barracks were constructed northwest of Badaling, called Chadao city, to serve as the frontline of Badaling.

The pass city of Badaling has two gates. The east gate is called "Juyong Waizhen" and the west gate is called "Beimen Suoyue." The distance between the two gates is 63.9 meters; the gates were constructed with bricks, in the shape of a ladder, narrow in the east and wide in the west. The area of the pass city is about 5,000 square meters. Both gates were built on stone-slab foundations with bricks and stone, with brick-laid hollow passages. Above the hollow passages is the platform, and there are openings in the south and north walls for horses to enter the city. Enclosing walls were constructed on the south and north sides of the Beimen Suoyue to connect with the Great Wall.

Wall and wall foundation: The Great Wall, from the right and left sides of the platform of Beimen Suoyue, was constructed southwards and northwards according to the rise and fall of the mountains, therefore

the height is different and the width also varies (about 6.87 meters high and 3.87 meters wide on average). It was built with bricks and stone. Beneath the wall, there are more than 10 layers of stone-slab foundation (with stone petals as the foundation in sections of poor quality), on which horse tracks were laid. There are inner wall and buttress openings, and buttress wall is higher than the inner wall. The outer buttress wall has two lookout openings (namely, the shooting openings). There are two openings at different locations to prevent from being attacked. The walls were filled with broken stone and yellow earth to reinforce the walls. There are drainage holes and stone streams to discharge rainwater. Water loops made of stone were installed to prevent rainwater from washing the wall and eroding the foundation. Where the walls saddle on the valley, water passages were dug to discharge flood. For the purpose of defense, fortress-like platforms were built distributing not far from each other (at intervals ranging from 30 to 50 meters to 100 to 200 meters) at the bending places or dangerous places. The wall fortresses vary in size and height, and the high and big ones are called hollow watchtowers (also enemy watchtower), normally constructed at dangerous places to guard against enemies. The fortress normally has two stories. The upper story is a platform with pier openings in the four sides for watching out and shooting, and the lower story, where soldiers lived and weapons were stored has a hollow passage leading to the upper layer. The lower ones are called wall-affiliated fortresses, which are of the same height as wall, and there is no tower on the top but there are openings around it. Such fortresses were normally constructed at flat and plain sections, either on the walls or extruding from the wall to guard against enemies. Both the hollow watchtowers and wall-affiliated fortresses were connected with horse tracks, and there were also passages for people to climb onto the wall to communicate and transport supplies. The distribution of watchtowers and wall-affiliated fortresses varies according to the terrain. At the flat and plain sections, many watchtowers were constructed, but at the dangerous sections, the number of such watchtowers was small, because defense was much easier than offense. The number of soldiers assigned to the sections also varied. In a word, the frontier military defensive projects and facilities in ancient China were practical and reasonable.

(II). Auxiliary landscapes

1. Wangjing (looking towards Beijing) Rock
2. Natural Defence
3. Zhan Tianyou Bronze Statue
4. Zhan Tianyou Monument
5. Jinniu (gold ox) Cave

II. Vegetation

The vegetation rate in the area of the Badaling Great Wall is higher than 70%.

Main plants in the area of the Badaling Great Wall include 32 kinds of natural and man-planted arbor and shrub such as Chinese pine, mountain peach, mountain apricot, walnut, wych-elm, mountain poplar and sumac. After the liberation, about 670 hectares of trees were planted at Guangou, including about 460 hectares of evergreen Chinese pine and 200 hectares of broadleaf trees. The age of these trees averages at more than 30 years, and the precious species include about 600 trees such as dragon spruce, lacebark pine and ginkgo. On the mountain slopes at Guangou, there are wild jujube, lespedeza and twigs of the chaste tree. Wormwood, hubam and sedge mainly grow on the mountain.

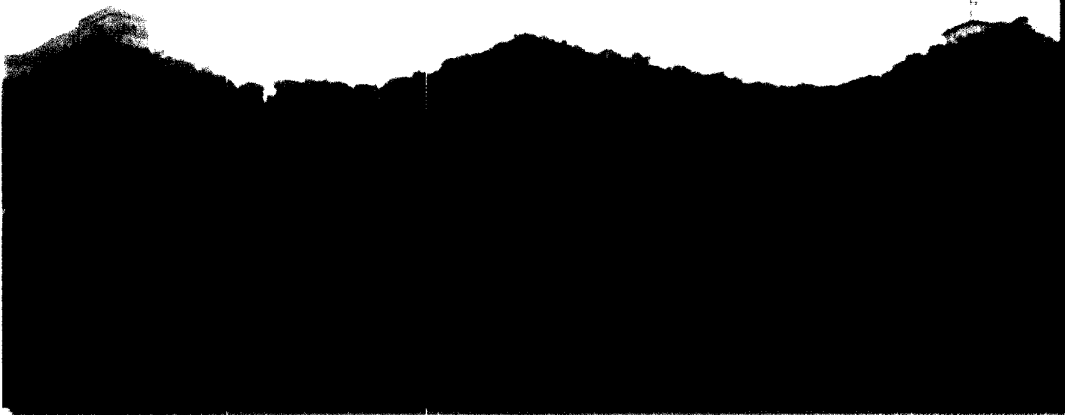
Attachment 5: Photos illustrating the main threats to the site and its surroundings

1. The Bear Paradise located in Tianxian (Natural defence) Valley of Badaling

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2. Slideway located at the south side of the north watchtower 4 of the Badaling Great Wall



3. Unicom transmission tower located 200 meters away from the south watchtower 4 of the Badaling Great Wall, which is to be demolished in 2003



4. The railway high-voltage cables above the mountain south of the Badaling Great Wall have serious impact on the landscape, and the special zone office is coordinating with relevant departments for rectification.



5.Cable way north of the Badaling Great Wall

Attachment 6

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China (excerpts) .

Article 22 The state develops literature and arts, news broadcasting and television, publication and distribution, library, museum and cultural palaces and other cultural causes to serve the people and socialism, and carries out cultural activities for participation by the masses.

The state shall place under its protection places of historical interests and scenic beauty, rare cultural relics and other important historical and cultural heritages.

The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (excerpts)

Article 173 Any one who, in violation of laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics, steals and transports precious cultural relics out of the territory should be sentenced to a termed imprisonment of more than 3 years but less than 10 years, and may be imposed a penal fine concurrently; and may be sentenced to a termed imprisonment of more than 10 years or life imprisonment and be confiscated of his/her property if the case is serious.

Article 174 Any one who intentionally damages precious cultural relics under state protection, ancient sites or scenic zones should be sentenced to an imprisonment of less than 7 years or criminal detention.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of

Cultural Relics (excerpts)

Article 1 In order to strengthen the protection of cultural relics, carry on the outstanding historical and cultural heritages of the Chinese nation, promote scientific research, carry out patriotic education and revolutionary tradition education, and construct the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, this Law is enacted in accordance with the Constitution.

Article 2 The state shall place under its protection, within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China, the following cultural relics:

- (1). Sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectures, cave temples, stone carvings and frescoes that are of historical, artistic and scientific values;
- (2). Buildings related to important historical events, revolutionary movements or famous people as well as of important memorial significance;
- (3). Valuable works of art and handicraft articles dating from various historical periods;
- (4). Important documents and materials dating from various historical periods as well as manuscripts and books and materials that are of historical, artistic and scientific values;
- (5). Typical material objects reflecting the social system, social production and social life of various historical periods and various nationalities.

The verification standards of cultural relics and measures will be formulated by the administrative department of cultural heritage under the State Council, and be reported to the State Council for approval.

Ancient vertebrate fossils and human fossils of scientific values are protected in the same way as cultural relics.

Article 17 Within the protective zones of units protected as cultural relics, no other construction projects or operations such as explosion, drilling and excavation may be carried out. However, if other construction projects or operations such as explosion, drilling or excavation are necessary due to special needs within the protective zones of the units protected as cultural heritage, they must be conducted under the preconditions that the safety of the cultural relics are guaranteed, and such projects or operations have been approved by the people's government which originally designated and announced the said units to be protected as cultural relics, and have obtained consent from the department of cultural heritage of the people's government at the next higher level. If other construction projects or operations as explosion, drilling or excavation are necessary due to special needs within the protective zone of a key unit protected as national-level cultural relics, it must be approved by the people's government of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government, and be subject to consent by the administration of cultural heritage of the State Council prior to the approval.

Article 18 In accordance with the needs for the protection of cultural relics and upon approval by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, certain construction control zones surrounding the units protected as cultural relics may be designated and made public.

When carrying out construction projects within the construction control zone of a unit protected as cultural relics, it is not allowed to damage the historical landscape of the unit protected as cultural relics. The project design plan should, according to the level of the unit protected as cultural relics, be endorsed by the corresponding administrative department of cultural relics and be reported to the rural and urban construction and planning department for approval.

Article 19 Within the protective zone and construction control zone of a unit protected as cultural relics, it is not allowed to construct any facilities that pollute the unit protected as cultural relics and its environment, and it is not allowed to carry out activities that affect the safety of the unit protected as cultural relics and its environment. Existing facilities that pollute the unit protected as cultural relics and its environment should be put in order within a given time limit.

Article 24 State-owned immovable cultural relics may not be transferred or mortgaged. State-owned units protected as cultural relics, when converted into museums, custodian house and places open to visitors, may not be operated as enterprise assets.

Article 26 Whoever making use of immovable cultural relics must abide by the principle of not altering the original state of cultural relics, be liable for the protection and safety of architectures and their affiliated cultural relics, and may not damage, reconstruct, add or dismantle the immovable cultural relics.

For architectures and structures that endanger the safety of units protected as cultural relics or damage the historical landscapes of the units protected as cultural relics, the local people's government should timely investigate into such cases, and may dismantle and relocate the architectures and structures when necessary.

Article 66 Anyone that commits any of the following acts which don't constitute crimes should be ordered by the administrative department of cultural heritage at or above the county level for correction, be imposed a penal fine of more than 50,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan if serious consequences were

caused; and may be revoked of their qualification certificates by the organ that originally issued such certificates if the case is serious:

- (1). Carrying out, without approval, construction project or explosion, drilling or digging operations with the protective zone of a unit protected as cultural relics;
- (2). Carrying out a construction project in the buffer zone of a unit protected as cultural relics when its project design plan has not been consented by the administrative department of cultural relics, has not been reported to the rural and urban construction planning department for approval, and its activities damage the historical state of the unit protected as cultural relics;
- (3). Relocating or removing, without approval, immovable cultural relics;
- (4). Repairing, without approval, immovable cultural relics, and consequently altering the original state of the cultural relics;
- (5). Reconstructing, without approval, immovable cultural relics already destroyed in the same locations of the relics, causing damages to the cultural relics;
- (6). Engineering units, without obtaining qualification certificates for projects of cultural relics protection, engage in the repair, maintenance or relocation and reconstruction of cultural relics.

Anyone who scribbles on, stains or damages cultural relics but the circumstance is not serious, or damages markers erected by units protected as cultural relics according to Paragraph 1 of Article 15 of this Law, should be given a warning by the public security organ or units protected as cultural relics, and may be imposed a penal fine.

Article 67 Anyone that constructs facilities within the protective zone or buffer zone of units protected as cultural relics, which pollute the cultural relics and their surroundings, or fails to rectify the existing facilities that pollute the cultural relics and their surroundings within the given time limit, should be punished by the administrative department of environmental protection according to relevant laws and regulations.

Regulations of Beijing on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics (excerpts)

Article 19 Units protected as cultural relics at all levels should demarcate the necessary protective zones according to law, and demarcate the buffer zones according to the actual needs.

The protective zones and buffer zones of key units protected as national cultural relics and as municipal cultural relics should be demarcated by the municipal bureau of cultural heritage together with municipal city planning administration (hereinafter referred to as city planning administration), and be verified and promulgated by the municipal people's government.

Article 20 The administrative departments of cultural relics at the municipal, district and county levels should erect protection markers and explanations for units protected as cultural relics at different levels, and set up records of the units.

No organization or individual may move, dismantle, stain or damage the protection markers of cultural relics without approval.

Article 22 Any new architectures and structures constructed within the buffer zone of units protected as cultural relics must be in conformity with the requirements of construction control, and be in consistence with the environment and landscapes of the units protected as cultural relics in terms of height, volume, color and style. Any architecture not in conformity with the construction control requirements should be ordered, by the

city planning management organs and administrative departments of cultural relics, to be rectified, reconstructed or demolished.

Article 23 Within the protective zones of units protected as cultural relics at the city, district and county levels, if it is necessary to carry out construction projects in the buffer zones, they must, after consent by the administrative departments of cultural relics at the corresponding level, be reported to the city planning management departments for approval. Important projects should be reported by the administrative departments of cultural relics and city planning management departments to the people's government at the same level and administrative departments of cultural relics at the next higher level for approval.

Any construction project within the protective zone of a key unit protected as national cultural relics should be approved by the municipal people's government and the administrative department of cultural heritage under the State Council.

Constructors of such projects approved should, according to the requirements on cultural relics protection proposed by the administrative departments of cultural relics, take corresponding protective measures, and the measures should be included in the project description.

Article 24 If, due to special needs of a construction project, a unit protected as cultural relics has to be moved or dismantled, the examination and approval procedures should be gone through according to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Any unit protected as cultural relics, approved to be moved or dismantled, should be photographed and surveyed first, and drawings and materials should be made before the project begin. The Ownership of all parts and materials so dismantled belong to the state, and they should be used, in a unified manner, by the administrative departments of cultural relics.

Article 25 Architectures of units certified for protection as cultural relics, under the ownership of the state, may be used reasonably according to the classification under the principles of not altering the original state and not endangering the safety of cultural relics, in addition to being used as museums and custodian places.

Any change in the use purpose and use right of the units protected as cultural relics must be consented by the administrative department of cultural relics.

Any change, without approval, in the use purpose and use right of units protected as cultural relics should be rectified by the administrative department of cultural relics, and if damages have been caused to the cultural relics, compensation should be made.

Article 26 Users of units protected as cultural relics are responsible for the protection, repair and maintenance of the architectures and cultural relics.

If any users fails to perform its obligation for the protection, repair and maintenance of architectures and cultural relics, the administrative department of cultural relics should order it to perform its obligations, and if damages are caused to the cultural relics and architecture due to non-action in repair and maintenance, it should be ordered to compensate for the losses, stop the use and move out.

Article 27 Users of architectures protected as cultural relics should, strictly in accordance with the rules on fire prevention of ancient architectures, strengthen the management and control of all fires and electricity supply, equip necessary fire extinguishing facilities, and install automatic alarm and fire-extinguishing devices at the vulnerable and critical sections according to the actual needs.

Article 28 Users of architectures protected as cultural relics should strictly observe relevant rules on the protection and management of cultural relics, and place themselves under the supervision and inspection by the administrative departments of cultural relics. Any user that causes damages to the safety of architectures protected as cultural or open to the public, the administrative department of cultural relics should order it to rectify or move out. The user and its competent department at the higher level should pay all costs for the rectification or relocation.

Beijing Rules on the Management of Protective Zones and Buffer Zones of Units Protected as Cultural Relics (excerpts)

Article 1 In order to implement the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Beijing Regulations on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics, these rules are enacted to strengthen the management of units protected as cultural relics, their protective zones and buffer zones.

Article 2 The protective zones and buffer zones of units protected as cultural relics at the national level, units protects as cultural relics at the city level and units protected as cultural relics at the district/county level within the administrative areas of this city (hereinafter referred to units of cultural relics) should be managed according to these rules.

Article 3 All units of cultural relics verified should demarcate the protective zones and buffer zones according to the layout, safety, environmental and landscape requirements for the protection of cultural relics and ancient sites.

The protective zones and buffer zones for unit protected as cultural relics at the national level and at the city level should be demarcated by the municipal administration of cultural heritage (hereinafter referred to as city administration of cultural heritage) together with the municipal urban planning management administration (hereinafter referred to as the urban planning administration), and be promulgated by the municipal people's government. The protective zones and buffer zones for units protected as cultural relics at the district/ county level should be demarcated by the district/county administration of cultural relics together with the district/county urban planning bureau, be consented by the city administration of cultural heritage and the urban planning administration, and then be promulgated by the district/county people's government.

Article 4 The protective zones of units of cultural relics should be managed according to the Regulations of Beijing on the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics.

Article 5 The buffer zones surrounding the units of cultural relics are classified into five types:

Type 1 zone: the construction-free zone, only greening and fire-fighting passages are allowed in the zone, and no architecture or structure may be constructed on the land. Existing architectures within the zone should be demolished, and if demolition is impossible at present, demolition plan and time limit should be worked out.

Type 2 zone: the zone where one-story houses may exist. The houses in such zones should be well maintained, and no new construction is allowed. Architectures not in conformity with the requirements or unsafe architectures should be renovated according to the form of the traditional courtyard housing. For new architectures approved to be constructed, the height may not exceed 3.3 meters and the building density may not be more than 40%.

Type 3 zone: the zone where buildings lower than 9 meters are allowed. The form, volume and color of buildings in the zone must be harmonious with the units of cultural relics. When buildings are constructed, the density in the zone may not be more than 35%.

Type 4 zone: the zone where buildings not higher than 18 meters are allowed. For buildings near the units of cultural relics, roads leading to the units of cultural relics and buildings along the passage roads, their forms, volumes and colors should be in harmony with the units of cultural relics.

Type 5 zone: the special construction control zone. In the zone, management should be conducted according to the actual conditions of units of cultural relics with special values and special requirements.

Article 6 The height of buildings within the buffer zone refers to the highest point of buildings and structures (including elevator room, stairway, roof water tanks and chimney). For houses with large traditional Chinese roof, the height could be calculated according to the height of the eaves. For massive construction (renovation) areas, the height of a particular building among a building complex may be raised upon consent by the city administration of cultural heritage and approval by the urban planning administration.

Article 7 For units of cultural relics for which no Type 1 buffer zone is demarcated or the type 1 zone is narrower than the fire-fighting distance described in the fire-fighting rules, buildings surrounding the units of cultural relics should be handled according to the fire-prevention norms for architectural design.

Article 8 If, due to special reasons, it is a must to change the protective zone or buffer zone of a unit of cultural relics, it should be handled according to the procedures specified in Article 3 of these rules.

Article 9 In the protective and buffer zones, any construction without approval or in violation of these rules should be ordered to stop by the administrative departments of cultural relics or urban planning management department, and the urban planning department should deal with it according to rules for illegal constructions.

Article 10 Any specific problems arising in the course of implementation of these rules should be interpreted jointly by the city administration of cultural heritage and the urban planning administration.

Article 11 These rules, upon approval by the municipal people's government, should enter into force as of December 1, 1987. The Explanations of the Protective and Buffer Zones of Units Protected as Cultural Relics, transmitted by the municipal people's government in Jing Zheng Fa Decree [1984] No. 128 on November 20, 1984, should be invalidated simultaneously.

Explanations about the Protective Zone and Buffer Zone of the Badaling Great Wall

(I). Protective zone: within the boundaries of the Beimen Suoyue pass city (Guancheng) of the Badaling Great Wall

(II). Buffer zone:

Type 1:

1. The area north of Badaling Road: in the east, to the line from the 636.0-meter peak and 645.1-meter peak on the north mountain of Shifo Temple; extending to the south mountain ridge from the 645.1-meter peak and down the mountain to Beibadaling Road. In the south, to Badaling Road. In the west, the southern section to the Great Wall Museum baseline, the middle section to the 650-meter contour line of Guntiangou, the northern section to the central line of Guntiangou, extending northwards to the 1,053.3-meter contour line. In the north, from the 1,053.3-meter peak eastwards to 1,078.2-meter peak, eastwards again to 801.0-meter

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peak and connecting to the 800-meter contour line, then southwards along the 800-meter contour line to the south mountain ridge, down the mountain to the north edge of Qinglongqiao railway station, crossing the railway and up to the line between 727.0-meter peak and 821.4-meter peak, from 821.4-meter peak southeastwards along the mountain ridge, to the 636.0-meter peak.

2. Area south of Badaling Road: in the east, the northern section to the old Badaling road, the middle section to the west edge of the 111-meter-zone of the new Qinglongqiao railway station, then along the 600-meter contour line southwards to the end of the railway line, then going southwestwards to the mountain ridge and along the 771.2-meter contour line to the high-voltage pole. In the south, from the 771.2-meter peak high-voltage pole westwards along the power cable to the 714.5-meter peak outside the Great Wall, then down the mountain to the valley, then northwards along the valley centerline to the 781.6-meter peak. In the west, from the 781.6-meter peak to the 765.5-meter peak, then going northwards along the valley centerline to Badaling Road. In the north, to Badaling Road.

In the area, it is the Type 1 zone excluding the protective zone, Type 2 zone and Type 3 zone.

In the Type I zone, landform and terrain should be protected, and no digging and quarry is allowed. Greening efforts should be sped up, and no construction projects are allowed. For the parking lot in Tianxian valley, it may continue to exist, but is not allowed to expand.

Type 2:

1. Area south of the road outside the Badaling pass city (Guancheng): in the southeast, to the south wall of the existing two-story restaurant. In the southwest, to 50 meters from Badaling road. In the northwest, to the hostel of the existing Badaling special zone management office. In the northeast, to 10 meters from Badaling road.

2. Area south of the Great Wall at Xinankou of the old Qinglongqiao railway station: area east of the railway: to Shangou in the southeast, to 200 meters from the Great Wall in the south, to the greening partition belt of the railway in the west, to 50 meters away from the Great Wall in the north. Area west of the railway: to the greening partition belt of the railway in the southeast, to the 600-meter contour line in the west, to 50 meters away from the Great Wall in the north. In the Type 2 area, only traditional one-story gray houses may be constructed.

Type 3:

1. North of the road outside the Badaling pass city (Guancheng): within the scope of the Badaling railway station.

2. South of the road outside the Badaling pass city (Guancheng): in the east, to the hostel of the existing Badaling special zone office. In the south: the eastern section, to the 50-meter line from Badaling road; the western section, to the baseline of the windmill. In the west, to the 150-meter culvert of the windmill. In the north, to the 10-meter line away from Badaling road.

3. West of the railway of the old Qinglongqiao railway station: see Jing Zheng Fa [1987] Decree No 156.

4. East of the new Qinglongqiao railway station: in the east, to the existing road. In the southwest, to the greening partition belt of the railway. In the northwest, to the 575-meter contour line. (No more digging is allowed where digging was carried out before). In the northeast, to the 7-meter line from the old Badaling road.

5. Area west of the new Qinglongqiao railway station. In the east, to the railway platform. In the south, to the southern edge of the platform. In the northwest, to the 600-meter contour line.

6. Area between the old and new Badaling roads at Qinglongqiao: To the 7-meter line away from the existing roads in the east, south and west. To the greening partition belt of the railway in the north.

All buildings in the Type 3 zone must be constructed with gray bricks and tiles in the traditional local form, with their size, volume, style and color in harmony with the Great Wall. Type 4:

Within the Guntiangou Valley: to the 650-meter contour line in the southeast. To the base line of the Zhan Tianyou Memorial and the parking lot in the southwest and northwest. In this area, no construction is allowed, and it could serve as parking lot only. In the southwestern part along the mountain, commercial housing for tourism development and management may be developed, however, the construction area should be minimized, the volume should be controlled, and the housing may not affect the mountain views and Great Wall landscapes. They should be planned in a unified manner, be examined and approved strictly according to laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics, and then be constructed upon approval by the departments at the higher levels.

(III). Green area planned:

1. Area north of the old Qinglongqiao railway station: to the contour line connecting 826.5-meter peak with 821.4-meter peak in the east. To the north boundary of Type 1 zone in the area north of Badaling road in the south and west. In the north, to the connected contour line of 1,078.2-meter peak and the 801.0-meter peak and the connected contour line from 801.0-meter peak to 826.5-meter peak.

2. North mountain of Shifo Temple: in the southeast, to the connected contour line from 743.0-meter peak to 636.0-meter peak. In the west, to the east boundary of the Type 1 zone in areas north of Badaling road. In the northeast, from 821.4-meter peak eastwards along the ridge, passing 743.4-meter and 743.0-meter peaks, to 743.0-meter peak in the east.

3. Area south of the new Qinglongqiao railway station: In the southeast, to the mountain ridge opposite to the Type 1 zone in the area north of Badaling road, from 680.0-meter peak upwards to 737.0-meter peak, then turning south and southwest to connect 730.2-meter and 731.4-meter peaks, then to the high-voltage cable line at 771.2-meter peak. In the west, to the east boundary of Type I zone in the area south of Badaling road and the east boundary of Type 3 zone in the new Qinglongqiao railway area. In the north, to Badaling road.

4. South of the road outside Badaling pass city (Guancheng): in the east, to the west boundary of Type 1 zone in areas south of Badaling road. In the south, to the high-voltage cable line, at joint with the extended contour line of the 716.9-meter peak and 740.1-meter peak at Donggou, to the 740.1-meter peak, then northwards to the connected line of the 684.0-meter, 664.9-meter and 670.2-meter peaks. In the northwest, to the line connecting the 670.2-meter peak and the place 150 meters away from the western most point of the martyr tombs. In the north, the western section to the Type 2 and Type 1 zones south and west of Chadao town. In the east, to the Type 3 zone in areas outside the Badaling pass city (Guancheng).

5. Area northwest of Guntiangou valley: in the east, to the Type 4 and Type 1 zones of Guntiangou valley. In the south, to Badaling road and the Type 2 zone east of Chadao town. In the west, to the Type 1 zone of Chadao town. In the north, southwards from 1,053.3-meter peak to the south mountain ridge, passing

through 1,052.2-meter and 938.0-meter peaks, to the east boundary of Type 1 zone in the Tubiancheng area.

In the greening areas planned, the landform and terrain should be maintained, greening efforts should be sped up, and no digging or quarry is allowed. A very limited number of garden-like buildings may be constructed.

All construction projects in the above-mentioned zones should be subject to application according to the laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics, and the construction may begin only after being approved.

Interim Rules of Beijing on Patrolling, Inspection and Reporting System for Units Protected as Cultural Relics (excerpts)

Article 4 The patrolling and inspection responsibilities of the management and utilization units:

1. Checking the keeping and utilization conditions of architectures, cultural relics and affiliated cultural relics (including cultural relics under their custody and display); checking the state of conservation of the original state, environmental views and landscapes of architectures and cultural relics within the protective zones and buffer zone (hereinafter referred to the protective zone and buffer zone) of the units protected as cultural relics.

2. Halting any acts that damage architectures and cultural relics and affiliated cultural relics; halting any acts that damage the original state, environmental view and landscapes of architectures and cultural relics within the protective zones and buffer zones; prohibiting any illegal activities that move, dismantle, stain or damage protective markers of cultural relics and other illegal acts.

3. Taking timely and proper protective measures upon discovery of natural damages or risks of natural damages to architectures and affiliated cultural relics.

The management and utilization units should regularly report to the local administrative departments of cultural relics on the patrolling and inspection information; and must immediately report to the administrative departments of cultural relics whenever discovering illegal acts or damages to cultural relics.

Article 5 The municipal administration of cultural heritage should organize, in a planned way, targeted inspections of units protected as cultural relics at various levels, and supervise the keeping and utilization conditions of the management and utilization units.

The municipal administration of cultural heritage should organize, every half year, an inspection of units protected as cultural relics at the national level.

For units protected as cultural relics at the city level, the district/county administration of cultural relics should organize inspections every half-year, and the municipal administration of cultural heritage should make random inspections.

For units protected as cultural relics at the district/county level, the district/county administration of cultural relics should organize inspections every year.

The inspection findings by the administrative departments of cultural relics should be reported to the people's government at the same level and the administrative department of cultural relics at the higher levels for records.

Article 6 Functionaries of the administrative departments of cultural relics should, at the time of patrolling and inspection, present their credentials and special certificates of inspection to the management and

utilization units, and the units subject to supervision and inspection should cooperate and may not obstruct such inspections.

**Measures of Beijing on the Management of Repair and Maintenance Projects of Architectures
and Cultural Relics (excerpts)**

Article 3 Repair and maintenance of architectures and cultural relics should be in line with the principles of "not altering the original state and users being responsible for the repair and maintenance."

Article 6 All engineering units in the city undertaking repair and maintenance projects of architectures and cultural relics (hereinafter referred to engineering unit) should, on strength of their qualification certificates and business licenses, submit applications to the municipal administration of cultural heritage. The municipal administration of cultural heritage should, after examination and approval, issue qualification certificates for repair and maintenance thereto. The engineering units must undertake repair and maintenance projects according to the business scope approved. Any unit without such qualification certificate may not undertake repair and maintenance projects.

The qualifications and business scope for engineering units undertaking repair and maintenance of cultural relics and architectures should be decided by the municipal Administration of cultural heritage according to the set rules and regulations.

Article 8 Repair and maintenance of architectural cultural relics should be reported for examination and approval according to the following rules:

1. For important repair and maintenance project (referring to massive repair and maintenance of cultural relics and architectures in a planned manner), restoration project and rescue project, the management and utilization unit of the architecture should propose a repair plan, which should be supplemented with project design (including engineering drawings and materials) and relevant information about the engineering unit, and submit the plan to the corresponding administrative department of cultural relics for examination and approval according to level of the units protected as cultural relics, and then be reported to the administrative department of cultural relics at the next higher level for consent. The repair and maintenance project concerning key units protected as cultural relics at the national level should be examined by the municipal administration of cultural heritage and be reported to the State Administration of Cultural Heritage for approval.

For rescue projects where emergency allows no prior application, it should be reported at the time when the emergent repair and maintenance is under way.

2. For routine repair and maintenance, the management and utilization units should first submit repair and maintenance plans attached with information about the engineering units to the district/county administrative department of cultural relics for the record.

3. Protective architecture or structure projects should be handled according to the Rules of Beijing on the Management of the Protective Zones and Buffer Zone of Cultural Relics.

4. Repair and maintenance projects, excluding routine repair and maintenance, should be approved by the administrative departments of cultural relics first, then the management and utilization units should apply for commencement of the projects in accordance with rules on the management of engineering projects in the city, and at the same time, should go through quality supervision procedures with the project quality supervision and inspection departments.

Article 10 Important repair projects and restoration projects should be inspected for acceptance step by step. When each step of the project is completed, the management and utilization unit should conduct a preliminary acceptance inspection, fill out the step-by-step inspection report, and organize the engineering unit, design unit and project quality supervision department for verification and confirmation. For acceptance inspection involving important step of work, the administrative department of cultural relics should be invited to take part. When the quality is approved, all parties should sign the inspection report that will be put on record. When a project is completed, the engineering unit should provide a complete set of drawings and acceptance inspection report, and the management and utilization unit should then organize the engineering unit, design unit and quality supervision and inspection unit to sign and write the opinions on the report before the administrative department of cultural relics will then make the final decision of acceptance inspection.

Attachment 7: (see item 5 and 6 of Attachment 6, see item 039 on page 20) Attachment

8

Indicative bibliography

Records of Xiguan	Ming	Wang Shiqiao
Annals of Longqing County	Ming	Su Qian, etc.
Records of Mountains and Rivers of Changping County	Ming	Gu Yanwu
Old Records of Rixia	Qing	Yu Minzhong, etc.
History of the Ming Dynasty	Qing	Zhang Tingyu, etc.

World Heritage

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION

Part II

The current state of the conservation of the World Heritage property

State party: The People's Republic of China

Name of property: the Great Wall – Jiayuguan Pass

The No. 1 Impregnable Pass under the Heaven – Jiayuguan Pass

The Jiayuguan Pass is the starting point of the western section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty. Constructed in the Fifth Year of Hongwu of Ming Dynasty (1372), the pass has stood towering in the vast Gobi desert for over 600 years. As a military stronghold, it has already lost the value of military defence, but as a historical site, it is very famous both at home and abroad. It was enlisted in the first group of the State-level key cultural relic protection units, which was made public by the State Council in 1961; it was inscribed in the World Heritage List of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1997 and then was designated by the Department of Publicity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China as one of the 100 example bases for patriotic education across the country; while in early 2001, it got the honour of the State “AAAA” tourism zone that was issued by the State Administration of Cultural Relics.

The Jiayuguan Pass is located in the combination areas of the middle and western parts of the Hexi Corridor in Gansu Province and was the inevitable course for “Silk Road” in ancient times. It was called “key to the west” in ancient times. The pass city, built on the Jiayuyuan plateau, lies to the north of Qilian Mountain and south of Heishan Mountain and the distance between the north and south is 15 kilometres. The 7.5-kilometre Great Wall were constructed on the both sides of the pass city and there is a “nine-hole spring” at the foot of the pass city, which is clean and clear in four seasons of the year. The whole pass city has been constructed into a heavily-guarded city with small cities built within the big city, walls built outside the city, trench built outside wall as well as with many lines of defence. While on the pass, there are many exquisite pavilions and terraces and towers, which formed the military defence system with the neighbouring Great Wall, terraces, trenches and beacon towers, it is also called the “No. 1 Impregnable Pass under the Heaven”. When you get to the top tower, all beautiful scenes – Gobi desert, snow-covered Qilian Mountain and mirage – could be viewed comfortably. All tourists visiting here without exception are convinced by wisdom of ancient Chinese people, struck with feeling for the excellent architectural art of ancients and shocked by the mighty and sturdy spirit of the Chinese people.

Since it became the national, provincial and municipal patriotic education base, the Jiayuguan Pass has strengthened the publicity-increasing work according to the policy of “preserving first with focus on protection” the working principle known as “effective preservation, reasonable utilization and strengthened management”. The cultural relics management organization attracted investment from various sources to improve facilities in the scenic area and has trained a group of high-quality lecturers. In order to highlight the patriotism, the method known as “going out and inviting in” has been adopted: going out to hold various cultural relics exhibitions and using cultural relics to do patriotic education for people, especially teenagers and youth, so as to inspire their patriotic and devoting spirit. In order to implement the Party Central Committee’s strategy of developing the west and speed up the local tourism development, the Jiayuguan Party Committee and government in 1999 made investment to build a 4-kilometre cultural relics scenic area, which was built according to natural appearance and conditions of the Jiayuguan Pass City and posses such functions as culture, tourism, visits, leisure, holiday relaxation and shopping. The construction of the area has provided a good place for holding patriotic education for Chinese people as well as teenagers and youth.

Jiayuguan, this impregnable ancient pass, is attracting thousands of visitors from home and abroad with its long history, splendid culture and new appearance.

Periodic Reporting on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

Section II: State of Conservation of Specific World Heritage Properties

II.1. Introduction

a	State Party: China	001
b	Name of World Heritage property: the Great Wall – Jiayuguan Pass	002
c	Geographical coordinates to the nearest second: East Longitude:98°03' North Latitude 39° 48'	003
d	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: Dec 11, 1987	004
e	Organization(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report: Organization/entity: Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station Responsible person: Du Siping Address: Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station of Gansu Province City and postal code: 735100 Tel: (0937)6396218 Fax: (0937)6396058 Email: bjyggch@public.lz.gs.cn	005
f	Date of report: Aug 2002	006
g	Signature on behalf of State Party: Signature: Name: Du Siping Title: Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station	007

II.2 Statement of Significance

	At the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee indicates its World Heritage values by deciding on the criteria for inscription. Please indicate the justification for inscription provided and the criteria under which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List Cultural criteria: I-II-III-IV-V-VI	008
	After inscription of the property on the World Heritage List, has new criteria been added through re-submission or increasing values? Yes/No No	009 010
	Please quote evaluation made by the advisory organization in appraising the nomination: The Great Wall is not only a defence work in the ancient time, which was constructed for the unprecedented long time and on a large scale, but also one of the grandest ancient architectures in the world. Even more than several hundreds years ago, it had been listed as one of the seven miracles in the world. The Great Wall is famous all over the world because of its complicated and difficult construction works, decisive strategic status and its high and solid structure. The Great Wall has historical, human and scientific values. Although the renovation works had been done incessantly in the past 2,000 years, it still possesses great historical, human and scientific values. It provides a legal basis for being listed in the World Heritage.	011
	Quote decision and evaluation/suggestion made by the World Heritage Committee when it was inscribed in the World Heritage List (if appropriate): It is impossible to preserve the 50,000-kilometre ancient Great Wall in a perfect state in China (this number includes the fortress in the inland areas). Nor is it possible to preserve	012

<p>the 6,000-kilometre Great Wall in northern China (now, only half of them has been preserved). However, the World Heritage Committee must check if the Chinese Government wants to officially set up a global Great Wall clarification method (just like what people see) or the definition for representative region is set according to the date of construction, crossed areas (desert, highland, mountain and valley etc.) and different types of fortress (stronghold, fortification, gate of stronghold, bastion, flat roof and observatory). When detailed information is not available, the current proposal could be adopted in many ways. For the short-term, it will unavoidably bring problems to definition of heritage and for the middle-term, it will also bring problem when the role of research and preservation of the Great Wall in China's co-operation with the international community is taken into consideration.</p>	
<p>Indicating following actions after these appraisals and/or decisions are made: Various protection measures have been taken since the Great Wall of China was included in the World Heritage List in Dec. 1987.</p> <p>I Protection and maintenance of the main body of the Great Wall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1989 Building the General's Mansion, with three rooms and two courtyards and the areas of 800 square metres and in brick-and-wood structure. 2. 1989 Completing the work of tamping interior wall of the Jiayuguan Pass, with a total area of 10,000 square metres. 3. 1989 Doing the work of tamping and renovating and constructing the north and south wings of the Jiayuguan Pass, with loess (yellow earth) or the mixture of loess and rock flakes, in the total length of 3 kilometres. 4. 1989 Making a colored drawing for 10 buildings in Jiayuguan Pass, including small gates, stele pavilion and Jiayuguan tower. <p>II Improving environment in the scenic area of Jiayuguan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building the Jiayuguan Great Wall Museum in the year 2000. 2. Planting trees, flowers and grasses with a total area of 211,950 square metres, building 7 small-scaled sights and 4 first-grade toilets. <p>III Constructing a large parking lot of 3,000 square metres and a small parking lot of 1,300 square metres out of the scenic area in the year 1999, constructing another parking lot with the area of 8,000 square metres in 2002. The construction of these parking lots has effectively avoided the damage caused to the Great Wall by the emission gas and noises of tour buses.</p> <p>IV Perfecting the management system and strengthening the work of drafting and implementing regulation</p> <p>The Jiayuguan Cultural Relics Management Station has been devoted to preserving the cultural relics of the Great Wall since it was set up and the head of the station is responsible for the cultural relic management work. The station set up the operational department and the department of security, which are responsible for daily management of the Great Wall as well as the security check of the cultural relics. It also established the department of engineering maintenance, which is responsible for daily maintenance work. Meanwhile, the government bodies such as police station, station of industry and commerce and the unit for supervising appearance of city are responsible for overall work of the scenic area.</p>	013
<p>Please propose a statement of significance. The statement of significance should reflect the criterion (criteria) on the basis of which the Committee inscribed the property on the World Heritage List. It should also address questions such as: What does the property represent, what makes the property outstanding, what are the specific values that distinguish the property, what is its relationship with the setting around, etc.?</p> <p>The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is an absolutely masterpiece. This is not only because of the sturdy characters of constructors, but also because of its architectural perfection. On the moon, it is the only man-made work that could be seen by eyes. With</p>	014

	regard to the continent, the Great Wall has formed the excellent example of integrating with land.	
	In the view of the State Party, does the statement of significance adequately reflect the World Heritage values of the property or is a re-submission necessary? This could be considered, for example, to recognise cultural values of a natural World Heritage property, or vice-versa. This may become necessary either due to the substantive revision of the criteria by the World Heritage Committee or due to better identification or knowledge of specific outstanding universal values of the property. Yes/No No If choosing yes, please give the reason:	015 016
	Whether the delimitation of the World Heritage property, and its buffer zone if appropriate, is adequate to ensure the protection and conservation of the World Heritage values embodied in it: Yes/No Yes	017 018
	Does State positively think about making revision to boundaries or buffer zone of the World Heritage property? Yes/No Yes If Yes, please indicate what kind of works are being done for achieving this goal: For the purpose of effectively protecting the pass and wall and preserving the integrity of the Jiayuguan Pass, the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station, with the approval of the municipal government, released notice and official documents, stipulating that no high building is allowed to be constructed in the area within 750 metres of the wall, any business activity harmful to environment is prohibited and high-voltage and telephone lines in the area must be moved to other areas within three to five years. In the areas 200 metres from the two sides of the Great Wall, such activities as getting earth and sand or setting tomb are prohibited. The sections of the Great Wall in the farming field are not allowed to be destroyed.	019 020

II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

	Under this item it is necessary to review whether the values on the basis of which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List, and reflected in the statement of significance under item above, are being maintained. Yes/No Yes	021 022
	What was the evaluation of the authenticity/integrity of the property at the time of inscription? (Please quote the evaluation of the International Council on Monuments and Sites /International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) When the Great Wall was inscribed in the World Heritage List (with Badaling section as the representative), evaluation was not made for Jiayuguan, so we quote the evaluation made by the World Heritage Committee on the Badaling as the evaluation for Jiayuguan, which is part of the Great Wall community. 1. The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is the absolute masterpiece – not jut because of the grand character of the constructors, but also because of the architectural perfection. On the moon, it is the only man-made work that could be seen by eyes. With regard to the continent, the Great Wall forms a perfect example of integrating to the land. 2. In the historical Spring and Autumn period, Chinese people added the influence of organizational structure of space in the defence work in the northern frontier, while the	023

<p>Great Wall expressed the Chinese tradition emphasized by these people.</p> <p>3. With retrospect to the clay fill-up skill of Western Han Dynasty that was preserved in Gansu Province as well as the stonemason's skills of Ming Dynasty which is admired and hailed by people, all these have unexceptionally proved the civilization and openness of ancient China.</p> <p>4. This complicated cultural heritage is a masterpiece in the combination of military and architecture, and also a unique example. In the past 2,000 years, this masterpiece played the exclusive military role. In terms of defence skill as well as in adapting to the ever-changing political environment, can any architectural history illuminate such continuous progress?</p> <p>5. In the Chinese history, the Great Wall possesses a kind of incomparable symbolizing significance. The purpose of the Great Wall is to protect China from outside invasion as well as protect Chinese culture from invasion of foreign culture and customs. The construction itself indicates sufferings. In the Chinese literature, it is also one of the important documents, for example, the "soldiers' ditty" in Lin Qing'en (200) works, poems of Du Fu (712-770) and other popular works in the Ming Dynasty.</p>	
<p>Any change to the authenticity/integrity of the property since it was inscribed in the World Heritage List?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p>No</p> <p>If Yes, please note the change and the major reason for such change.</p>	024
<p>In the near future, any foreseeable (or further) change to the authenticity/integrity of the property?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please note how these changes will influence the world heritage value of this property:</p>	026
	027

II.4 Management

<p>How to make the best possible arrangements for the protection and management of the property? (multiple choice is allowed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Legal (✓) Contractual () Traditional ()</p>	028
<p>Please report on the implementation and effectiveness of protective legislation at the national, provincial or municipal level and/or contractual or traditional protection as well as of management and/or planning control for the property concerned, as well as on actions that are foreseen for the future, to preserve the values described in the statement of significance under item II.2.</p> <p>The existing State laws, regulations and relevant rules can exert effective protection on this property. Specific rules on the protection of World Heritage should be drafted and promulgated.</p>	029
<p>Generally speaking, is this legal, contractual and/or traditional protection adequate?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Reason: Because these laws and regulations in China – the Constitution, Criminal Law, Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Environmental Protection Law, the Forestry Law, the Provincial Regulations on Management of Cultural Relics in Gansu and the Implementation of Gansu Province on Protective Measures for Cultural Relics – all have detailed stipulations on protecting cultural relics, which can give adequate preservation and protection on this property.</p>	030
	031
<p>Please provide the list and abstracts of laws and regulations on preserving and managing</p>	032

<p>cultural and natural heritage:</p> <p>See attached laws and regulation on preserving and managing this property.</p>	
<p>Please note what kinds of administrative and management arrangement have been made for this property? Especially the arrangements for organization or body enjoying management right on this property as well as the arrangement for co-ordinating their works:</p> <p>The Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station is subordinate to the Jiayuguan City's Culture, Radio and TV Bureau, which is subordinate to the management of the people's government.</p> <p>Major responsibilities of the cultural relics management station: protecting cultural relics under its jurisdiction; managing tourism affairs within its administrative area and better serving tourists to promote the development of tourism.</p> <p>See attached functions of major departments:</p> <p>Functions of the department of security, the operational department, the reception department, the department of general affairs, the financial department, the department of ticket affairs, operational department of the Jiayuguan Great Wall Museum, gardening group, the Pass City tourism development company, business and management department, investment development department and cleaning groups, etc.</p>	033
<p>Please note this property is managed under the level of which leadership?</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Property() Region () State (✓)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Others</p>	034
<p>Please give the full name, address, telephone/fax/email of the entity responsible for the management (preservation, maintenance and tourists management) of the property:</p> <p>Name: The Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station Address: Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station of Gansu Province Tel: (0937)6396218 Fax: (0937)6396058 Email: bjyggch@public.lz.gs.cn</p>	035
<p>It is necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangement?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes/No</p> <p>No</p>	036 037
<p>Please report on what kinds of legal and administrative measures will be taken to maintain values noted in the II.2 in the foreseeable future (such as draft a (new) management plan through legislation and changes of administrative and management arrangement, etc)</p> <p>The Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station will draft the Management Measures for Protecting Cultural Relics of Jiayuaguan, perfect the Great Wall protection and research institutes and guarantee the continuity of integrity, authenticity and historical nature of the cultural heritage of the Great Wall.</p>	040
<p>Please provide detailed information to following items, especially changes happened after the property was inscribed in the World Heritage List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preservation <p>Mention all important interventions at this property site and note the present state of preservation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since the Jiayuguan Great Wall was inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1987, the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station has conducted effective protection on this property according to relevant State laws and regulations. 2. The Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics and Tourism Scenic Area was built in 1998 in the east of the Pass according to the working principle of cultural relics protection that is known as "effective preservation, reasonable utilization and enhanced management". The 4-km² scenic area has become a buffer zone between the Pass and the living and 	041

● Bilateral co-operation	No	054
● Other assistance	No	055
Describe equipment of information technology (computer) used for the property and/or management office and evaluate functions: Using computers to do statistic work, communicate with units at the higher level, make file management, print files, do publicity work on Internet and daily routine work.		056 057
You are now using (multiple choice is allowed): Personal computer (✓) Apple satellite computer () Main computer (✓)		058
How many computers do you have: (six)		059
Do you have access to Internet?	Yes/No	
Yes		
Is email applied in communication?	Yes/No	060
Yes		
Does this property have geological information system (GIS)?	Yes/No	061 062
No		
List scientific research projects that has been done:		063
Note the financial and talent input on this scientific research project/or facility: Note how to spread communication/achievement Information on Jiayuguan Pass is mainly spread in writing through the meeting of China Great Wall Research Society, which is held every two years. Various research results are spread through Internet, pictorials, magazines of cultural relics and tourism, exhibition of museum as well as the radio and TV programmes at the central or local levels.		064 065
Does this property have any statistics on tourists?	Yes/No	066
Yes		
If Yes, please brief the number of tourists and attach it in the report: Statistics of tourists in the period of 1987-2001 Total number of tourists: 2,422,271 person/time Domestic tourists: 2,343,992 person/time Overseas tourists: 78,279 person/time See detailed information in the attached form		067
What kind of facilities do you have in this property site for tourists? Museum, hotel, restaurants, tourists centre, bench by roadside, free-of-charge toilets, tour guide plates, explanation plates, facilities for the handicapped (for example, toilet pit for the handicapped is available), environment friendly electricity-driven tour bus.		068
What kind of facilities do you need for tourists? Hotel, shuttle bus to Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station and entertainment facilities.		069
Do you have a public programme (tourism/tourists management plan) for this property site?	Yes/No	070
Yes		
If yes, please give a brief introduction, if no, please not if such plan is needed? The Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station has set up a tourists service centre for handling complains and providing information, established a tourism service supervision team and drafted such rules as the Rules on the Management of Tourism Safety,		071

<p>work of the Great Wall. However, because the wall and pass were influenced by natural factors for long time, although many maintenance works have been made before, the wall is still threatened by such problems as ground sinking of certain sections of wall, inclining of some buttress, cracks on the wall and loss of color of some colored drawings. Regular and irregular maintenance is required.</p>	
<p>Has an emergent plan or risk-prevention plan been drafted for this property? Yes. If yes, please give a brief introduction to the plan and provide a copy: The Great Wall is the symbol of human civilization and the excellent representative of the grand historical culture of the humanity. It has not only been included in the World Heritage List and the World Miracles, but has become the national pride of Chinese people, it is our responsibility to preserve it. According to practical conditions in the Jiayuguan area, the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station has treated seriously such matters as fire control, flood control and guarding against theft and has drawn up many working plans to make prevention of these risks. The top official of the station is responsible for leading the team for fire control, flood control and theft-prevention and the emergency team has been established and relevant training is provided. If case of emergency, special persons will take measures in orderly ways so as to avoid chaos and ensure safety and stability in the scenic area. Annex I: Post Functions of Security Staff Annex II: Security Patrolling and Examination System of the Security Department Annex III: System of Guarding Against Theft Annex IV: Fire Control System</p>	<p>077 078</p>
<p>Specify sectors that the State Party wants to or is making efforts to improve: Strengthening preservation and management work for the property and making multilateral technical co-operation.</p>	<p>080</p>
<p>Are factors affecting property increased or decreased? Decreased.</p>	<p>081</p>
<p>In order to solve problems concerning factors affecting property, what action has been taken effectively or will be taken in the future? The Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station has always adhered to the working principle known as “taking programming as the precondition, preservation as the core of work and management as the key issue” and implemented the policy known as “making strict preservation, unified management, reasonable development and sustainable utilization”. In order to keep the integrity of the pass of Jiayuguan, the station has drawn up the maintenance and preservation plan: within the 2-3 years, making co-ordination with the State Administration of Cultural Relics to get special fund from the State to complete such projects as making colored drawing for wood structures of the pass, consolidation for Luo Cheng and propping-up construction for Guanghua Tower.</p>	<p>082</p>

II.6 Monitoring

<p>If appropriate, please provide detailed information of monitoring on the property that was conducted either on regular basis or on reactive basis (for example, date, result and indicator of choice):</p>	<p>083</p>
<p>Is a formal monitoring system set up for this property site? If Yes, please provide detailed information of this organization. Yes The operational department and the department of security of the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station are responsible for the daily management and preservation work of the Jiayuguan Great Wall. They conduct security patrolling and</p>	<p>084 Yes/No 085</p>

<p>examination on the Great Wall according to the System of Patrolling and Examination in Scenic Area of Cultural Relics and find problems as well as solutions timely so as to make effective preservation on cultural relics. They also broadcast Rules on Cultural Relics, Fire Control Notice and Tourists Notice through wireless radio in the scenic area to improve the sense of protecting cultural relics of tourists as well as working staff. According to relevant regulations of the State Administration of Cultural Relics, they make strict examination on companies and individuals involved in shooting movies or TV in the cultural relics area and send working staff to supervise the shooting activities to ensure safety of cultural relics.</p>	
<p>Has any indicator been set for monitoring state of conservation of this property? Yes/No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If yes, up-to-date information should be provided in respect of each of the key indicators. Care should be taken to ensure that this information is as accurate and reliable as possible, for example by carrying out observations in the same way, using similar equipment and methods at the same time of the year and day. List and explain key indicators measuring the state of conservation of the property:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the natural environment: making examination on pollution sources regularly and at the same time getting scientific data. 2. Tourism monitoring: collecting the number of tourists each year, analyzing tourists resource and tourism market; analyzing tourism gains and examining facilities in the scenic area; monitoring the influence of tourism activities on cultural relics. 3. Monitoring ancient building and ancient sites: making regular check on ancient building and ancient sites to know their condition as well as the influence of neighbouring environment (natural and human) on ancient building and ancient sites. <p>If such indicator has not been used or set, please note the major indicators that will be used in monitoring in the future:</p>	<p>088</p> <p>089</p> <p>090</p>
<p>Specify how many co-operation partners participate or will participate in the regular monitoring work (if have):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current co-operation partners: Professional maintenance staff for ancient buildings who are from the Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station as well as research institutes of ancient buildings in Gansu, Xi'an and Henan conduct maintenance for damaged cultural relics according to the principle known as "repairing ancient buildings to their original appearance". 2. Future participating partners: for the monitoring work of ancient buildings and ancient site that has high scientific requirements and a large working load, the station will sign co-operation agreement with relevant scientific research institutes and universities to jointly complete monitoring and research work. <p>Administrative regulations on organizing the regular monitoring work for property: Constitution The Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China</p>	<p>091</p> <p>092</p>
<p>What improvement the State Party foresees or would consider desirable in improving the monitoring system?</p> <p>The State Administration of Cultural Relics and Gansu Provincial Administration of Cultural Relics conduct safety and maintenance examinations on Jiayuguan Great Wall each year. If any major maintenance work is conducted, it will be in accordance with the principle of "repair ancient buildings to their original appearance".</p>	<p>093</p>
<p>In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendations to the State Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases the State Party is requested to report on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee. If appropriate, please provide</p>	<p>094</p>

<p>If yes, please give explanation: By attending the annual meeting of the World Heritage Committee, we keep exchange with other world heritage preservation units and keep regular working contact.</p>	102
<p>Please indicate what experience you have obtained in periodic reporting and /or preserving /conserving the property which could be relevant to others dealing with similar problems or issues.</p>	103

II.8 Evaluation on the second part of periodic reporting

<p>Please provide names of organizations or specialists who could be contacted for this purpose: Agency/organization: Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station Responsible person: Du Siping Address: Jiayuguan Pass Cultural Relics Management Station of Gansu Province City and postal code: 735100 Tel: (0937) 6396218 Fax: (0937) 6396058 Email: bjyggch@public.lz.gs.cn</p>	104
<p>In the preparation period for the periodic report, has enough and adequate information been provided to responsible organization or individual? (providing information and convention of meeting) Yes</p>	105
<p>Is investigation form clear? Does it have any help to State Party to reach the requirement of report? Yes</p>	106
<p>What is the clear benefit and lesson you have got from the periodic report? It is conducive to better protecting World Heritage Making a good planning so as to implement it more effective</p>	107
<p>Please indicate what result do you expect to get from the periodic report and what following actions do you want the World Heritage Committee to do? We hope to get assistance from the World Heritage Committee in terms of science and technology.</p>	108

Introduction to the Jiayuguan Cultural Relic Scenic Area

The Jiayuguan Cultural Relic Scenic Area is a large-scale culture and tourism area developed on the basis of Jiayuguan Pass City and it possesses such functions as culture, tourism, visit, leisure, vacation and shopping. With the occupying area of 4 square kilometres and the investment of RMB 29.9 million, the construction of the Jiayuguan Cultural Relic Scenic Area is an important step taken by the Jiayuguan Party Committee and the local government to implement the Party Central Committee's strategy of developing western regions, develop local tourism, support the pillar industry and find a new area for economic growth. It is also an important part of the strategy launched by the provincial Party committee and government to "develop another Hexi with beautiful mountains and landscape".

When entering the Jiayuguan Cultural Relic Scenic Area, visitors will be impressed by slate roads, wood-like stone bridge, stone benches, ponds, pavilions and flowing rivers, which form the picture of oasis below the Great Wall. The whole scenic area is integrated with the natural environment and the impregnable pass. Visitors may go boating on the blue nine-hole lake, view birds and fish in the children's village surrounded by singings of deers and birds, recall the past in the light of present among the group of Heishan stone sculptures, go shopping in the bazar in ancient style and do farming work in fields. The Zuogong willow reminds visitors of the situation described by the ancients as "new willows were planted along the road of thousands of miles, which bring spring breeze to fly beyond the Great Wall". While the tribute to the portrait of Lin Zexu makes visitors feel the sorrowful feeling of ancient soldiers who went out to battle.

There are also facilities in the scenic area such as horse race course, arrow-shooting site, karts race course and tents of ethnic minorities. In the busy tourism season of July, August and September of each year, the grand ceremony of going out of the pass of the Great Wall is held in ancient style on some large festivals. The scenic area has beautiful scenes, possesses various functions and could meet requirements of visitors in food, accommodation, transportation, travel, shopping and entertainment. Major buildings in the scenic area could be divided into seven categories according to their functions, including tour zone, culture zone, leisure and vacation zone, boating zone, shopping zone, children's amusement zone and management zone.

Managers of the Jiayuguan Cultural Relics Scenic Area conduct strict management on the scenic area according to the State "AAAA" standards and make efforts to create a high-quality tourism environment for tourists.

Welcome to visit the Jiayuguan Cultural Relics Scenic Area.

Jiayuguan Cultural Relic Scenic Area
Address: Jiayuguan Pass City of Gansu
Postal code: 735100
Tel: 0937-6396218 (6396914)
Fax: 0937-6396914
Responsible person: Du Siping

Brief Introduction to the Jiayuguan Pass City Tourism Development Corp

The Jiayuguan Pass City Tourism Development Corp is located in the Jiayuguan Pass City Cultural Relic Scenic Area, which is nicknamed as “the pearl on Gobi desert”, and belongs to the scenic area. Established in 1984 and with a registered capital of RMB 540,000, the company is the only tourism development corporation in the Hexi corridor which possesses functions of tourism, entertainment, wholesale, retail, advertisement design and tour guide service. It enjoys good business reputation in the “Silk Road” and is a large-scale comprehensive tourism development company in the Northwest region.

Based on its unique historical, human, natural advantages, the company makes a big effort to propagate and carry forward cultures of the Great Wall and Silk Road. In order to speed up development, improve celebrity, keep a good image of the company and develop its own brands, the company has, under the care of leaders at all levels and with joint efforts of all the company staff, grasped the opportunity created by the Developing-the-West strategy and has been able to provide the package service including clothing, food, accommodation, transportation, entertainment, amusement and playing. In order to strengthen management, improve economic gains and build up a good image, the company has set up three departments: the commodity department, the marketing department and the comprehensive management department. The commodity department includes five stores and shops known as Neicheng Store, Dongzhamen shop, children’s village shop, shop in parking lot and Xuanbi Great Wall Store, with the total business area of 1,700 square metres. They are mainly involved in businesses of tourism commodities and souvenirs with strong and unique local characteristics. The goods are in various categories, in high quality and at cheap prices. These stores and shops provide the first-class service and could meet the shopping requirement of tourists at various levels. The comprehensive department is mainly involved in such business activities as photography, horse race, arrow shooting, tea, cold drinks, deposit of small articles and other business activities along the tour routes. It allows visitors to enjoy high-quality entertainment when experiencing elegant demeanour of the Gobi desert and help them record the sights of desert in their pictures. Besides being responsible for the children’s village in which children are able to get closer to nature and enjoy amusement, the marketing department is also responsible for five high-quality villas in ancient style in which visitors could have a rest and take food. The children’s village, with a total area of 13,000 square metres, is a good place for children to play and find fun. There are many birds, aquatic animals and rare animals in the children’s village and visitors could view them and even buy them. The environment of the villas in ancient style is very elegant and the interior decoration is luxurious. The villas, with a total area of 1,200 square metres, are surrounded by ancient trees reaching the sky and linked by meandering roads. They have restaurants, residence section, Karaoke and sauna facilities, which is a perfect place for visitors to enjoy food, accommodation and entertainment. As the three major departments of the company, they have a wholesome system, carry out strict management and are responsible for their own affairs, while giving support to each other. They have provided excellent and high-quality service for visitors from both home and abroad.

In a bid to strengthen management, the company leaders attach great importance to training staff and have been doing the training work continuously. The company employs 32 staff and 10 technical staff. Managing staff of the company have pioneering spirit and professional staff are expertise in their works. In the market operation process, the company has set up a team of

professionals who love their working posts, make enterprising and pioneering work to advance forward and devote themselves to developing Jiayuguan tourism goods. With the fixed-assets of over RMB 1 million and a working capital of RMB 450,000, the company is a tourism development corporation with sound economic strength in the Silk Road and is also a company with many products with local characteristics as well as high-level service. In order to seek long-term development, the company adopts the business policy known as “depending on quality to seek survival and with reputation to seek development”, conducts various business activities with focus on the scenic area, and has gradually formed scale management, kept expanding its market share, opened up good channels of getting financial support, increased economic power and reputation and has established a good image. In accordance with the principle known as “taking guests service above all”, the company has established and perfected the management mechanism, adhered to the principle known as “offering service to customers and providing convenience to tourists”. This practice has not only improved the celebrity of the company, but also promoted the rapid development of its business.

In order to keep up with the requirement of tourism market and the development of the times, the company has made positive efforts to devote itself to developing tourism goods with local characteristics. For example, the “yeguang cup” (luminous cup) made by Qilian black jade is the product with strongest characteristics of the company. The cup has natural texture, bright colours and exquisite design and an ancient poet instructed the cup in his poem known as “with good wine in the yeguang cup, the musical instrument of pipa is played to urge us to go, please do not laugh at us when we are drunk in the battlefield, how many soldiers could go back home after a bitter battle?” The cup is one of the tourism goods bought by almost every tourist visiting here. The Pass Certificate is another product with local characteristic developed by the company. The Pass Certificate was the pass permit issued by general stationed in Jiayuguan Pass in ancient time. It is very significant for visitors to get a Pass Certificate when visiting Jiayuguan, which will help visitor experience the feeling of ancient travelers. There are many wind-and-rain stones in rural areas of Jiayuguan and they are usually in various forms. These stones, which have been eroded by wind and rain for thousands of years, are made for the wind-and-rain sculptures by craftsman, including beauties, who are in different gestures, pretty face and vivid manners, wonderful natural landscapes, rare flowers and grasses and old trees. The special features of desert on these sculptures are pleasing to eyes and minds of visitors, who always fondle them admiringly. The other products such as the camel’s hair painting, Jiayuguan inkstone and the replica of passes in old times have also made visitors acclaim them as peak of perfection.

Besides these, the company is making efforts to develop a new generation of tourism souvenirs by taking into consideration the characteristics of “western regions” and “impregnable pass”. In the designing and manufacturing of these products, the company emphasizes “novelty, peculiarity and quickness” and devotes to manufacturing products with less investment and quick returns. These souvenirs include mini-products with the Great Wall as background, such as key rings, lighters, relief sculpture in style of bronze, clothing and caps, office goods and models of the Great Wall as well as stamps, Pass Certificate, the ancient pass permits and commemorative coins etc. Elegant manufacturing techniques are applied and emphasis is put on novelty and practicality. The company also seeks co-operative partner in developing products and joins hands with counterparts in other provinces and cities to develop tourism products enjoying fame all over the country. To meet the special requirement of foreign visitors, the company has produced a group of imitated cultural relics, which improves the celebrity of Chinese cultural relics as well as increase gains. In order to expand

varieties, the company has developed a series of products such as rongxiu embroidery, xiangxiu embroidery and wax printings with the Great Wall as the background.

For the purpose of “providing smiling service and letting guests feel at home”, the Jiayuguan Pass City Tourism Development Corp makes efforts to let every tourist enjoy the trip and have satisfaction after visiting the Pass. In the new century and in the drive of developing the western region, the company is willing to join hands with people from all walks of life to develop tourism of Jiayuguan, improve celebrity of Jiayuguan in tourism sector and seek sincere co-operation from them for joint development and advancement.

Appendix I

Post and Functions of the Security Staff

1. Under the leadership of responsible persons of each security team, doing well the specific work concerning security and safety.
2. Obeying to leadership, submitting to commanding, standing fast at post, enforcing law strictly and be on duty in a civilized manner; putting an end to all activities of damaging and destroying cultural relics and guaranteeing the safety of cultural relics.
3. Co-ordinating with the responsible person of the department to deal with security-related cases in a stable and exact way and keeping visiting and touring activities in good order.
4. Doing well the work of fire control, anti-theft and anti-damage, strengthening safety-building sense, making regular examination and maintenance on fire-control equipment and dealing with hidden dangers of safety in time.
5. Keeping familiar with relevant laws and regulations such as the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics and the Security Administration Punishment Act, knowing culture and history of the scenic area and cultural relic sites and giving answers to visitors in warm and patient ways.
6. When checking tickets, keeping warm and patient, speaking in courtesy way, taking neat clothes, bringing working certificate when on duty, avoiding making wrong checking and setting up a good service image.
7. Having a high sense of keeping watch out, examining every protected area and on-duty site in time, giving special vigilance to the important site, not leaving post without authorization and reporting problems to higher authority in time and finding solutions.
8. Keeping strict working style, establishing good professional ethics and treating oneself strictly according to the six-no rules of the public security officers.
9. Making close co-ordination with the police station and other department staff, doing well the security work and the vehicles management work.
10. Under the special condition, doing well the work of dispersing tourists, keeping tourists away from trampling grassland, breaking off twigs, plucking flowers and putting an end in time to such illicit activities as surmounting wall, scrabbling on wall and digging earth on the wall ground.
11. Completing other working task assigned by leaders.

Appendix II

Security Patrolling and Examination System of Security Department

1. Working staff of the patrolling and examination team should stand fast to working post and adopt the around-the-clock working system, make incessant patrolling and examination in the protected area everyday and find problems and give timely disposal.
2. Patrolling and examination work should be conducted in an earnest way to guarantee safety of cultural relic sites. Scrabbling and relieving the bowels everywhere in the protected area of culture relics are prohibited. Without going through required procedures, videotaping is prohibited, any offender will be subject to punishment according to relevant provisions.

3. In the cultural relic area, tourists are not allowed to break off twigs, pluck flowers or damage other entertainment facilities. Any violation will be treated in time.
4. Patrolling and examination at night should be conducted in an earnest way to guarantee safety of cultural relics and cultural relic sites. Special emphasis of protection should be put on key parts (warehouse, exhibition hall, tickets office, financial office, surrounding areas of office building and tomb areas). Problems should be reported in time and corresponding measures should be taken.
5. When losses of public property and fights are found in the process of patrolling and examination, timely report should be made to the public security department (police station) and dial the telephone number “110”.
6. Making records of patrolling and examination as well as the changes of duties for the future checks.

Appendix III

Rules for Guarding Against Theft

The Jiayuguan Pass is the key cultural relic and historical site under the State-level protection. In order to better implement the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics and doing well the work of preserving cultural relics, all the staff should have the sense of guarding against theft and guarantee the safety of the Great Wall cultural relic and the scenic area. These rules for guarding against theft are therefore formulated.

1. Security staff must do the work of guarding against theft under the leadership of the Security Department, intensify safety sense and take precautious measures to guarantee the safety of each unit of cultural relics and scenic area.
2. Working staff of the Security Department must learn laws and regulations to improve the sense of law enforcement, adhere to the system of standing fast to posts at night and making patrolling and examination, give special attention to key places in the area such as tower, pavilion, warehouse, stores, ticket office and office buildings and keep duty at day and night. When finding any hidden danger, they shall timely report to the Cultural Relics Management Committee and organize people to find solutions.
3. Implementing the strict on-duty system, standing fast to posts and setting up special on-duty telephone. Dialing 110 police number after finding any unusual condition and taking corresponding measures to treat problems.
4. Strictly adhering to the financial system. All cultural relic protection units and scenic areas should check the amount of tickets income, deposit the income at the bank on the same day and should not deposit money by oneself.
5. Strengthening security work for children’s village and keeping guard over the deer farm and birds park.
6. Implementing the entrance guard system and inquiring strangers.
7. Strengthening guard management for cultural relics warehouse of museum and exhibition hall and keeping the around-the-clock patrolling and examination to guarantee the safety of cultural relics.
8. Security telephone: 110
Telephone number of local police station: 13909477116
Telephone number of director of the cultural relics management committee: 3692891

Appendix IV

Fire-control and Security Rules

The Jiayuguan Pass City is the cultural relic and historical site under the State-level protection. In order to better implement the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, do better the work of preserving cultural relics, make all staff establish a strong sense of fire control and guarantee the safety of ancient architecture in the Pass City, these fire-control and security rules are hereby formulated.

1. Special persons of the security department are responsible for the fire control work. There is one team director and several team staff.
2. Fireworks, inflammable and explosive and dangerous goods are not allowed to be taken to the Jiayuguan Pass City.
3. Lighting fire in the Jiayuguan Pass City is strictly prohibited. Fire control training and education is held regularly for all the staff to let them establish fire control sense.
4. Construction of a living zone in areas 50–100 metres away from the ancient architecture in the Pass City is prohibited. Illumination lines are not allowed to be set up in wood-structured buildings such as Wenchang Pavilion, Guandi Temple, Rouyuan Building, Guanghua Building, Jiayuguan City Gate, Watch Tower and Battlement.
5. Fire control training and the training for using fire control equipment is conducted regularly for all the staff, the strict professional training is held for people guarding key sections and important guarding practice is held for key sections.
6. Regular examination is held for fire control facilities and outdated facilities will duly be replaced. The sense of security should be enhanced to prevent the happening of fire accidents.
7. Fire-control equipment should be put in fixed place and can not be moved to other places without proper reason.
8. Fire-control telephone should be set up in the marked place in the scenic area with the telephone mark of “119”.
9. Smoking in the non-smoking area is strictly prohibited and leaving around cigarette butts is not allowed. Any offender will be subject to the fine of RMB 5–10.

The Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China

Article 324: Whoever intentionally damages or destroys valuable cultural relics under State protection or the major sites designated to be protected at the national or provincial level for their historical and cultural value shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also, or shall only, be fined; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than 10 years and shall also be fined.

Whoever negligently damages or destroys valuable cultural relics under State protection or the major sites designated to be protected at the national or provincial level for their historical and cultural value, if the consequences are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 174: Whoever intentionally destroys state-protected places of historical interest or scenic beauty shall be sentenced to not more than seven years of fixed-term imprisonment or criminal

detention.

Constitution of the People's Republic of China

Article 32 The state promotes the development of art and literature, the press, radio and television broadcasting, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centers and other cultural undertakings that serve the people and socialism, and it sponsors mass cultural activities.

The state protects sites of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Gansu Provincial Implementation Rules for the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics

Chapter III Cultural Relics Protection Unit and the Famous City of History and Culture

Article 11 In the scope of the cultural relics protection unit, inflammable goods, explosive goods, radioactive substance, toxic and erosive goods and any other goods causing damage to cultural relics are prohibited to be stored, while the shooting and other activities such as mining and demolition works that could cause damage to cultural relics are also strictly prohibited.

Article 12 In the scope of the cultural relics protection unit, without the approval of the people's government who published the cultural relics protection unit as well as the culture administration department at a higher level, or in the protection area of the State-level key cultural relics protection unit, without the approval of the provincial government and the State culture administration department, any construction project is not allowed to be launched, relevant department shall not approve the money allocation, requisition of land, designing and construction.

In the construction control area of the cultural relics protection unit, when building is constructed, the designing program shall, according to the level of the cultural relics protection unit, be reported to the culture administration department at the same level for approval, after that, the designing program shall then be reported to the local construction department for approval. The building to be constructed should be in harmonious with the surrounding area of the cultural relics protection unit in forms, height, dimensions and colours, and shall not destroy the style and features view of the cultural relics protection unit.

Article 13: Cultural relics protection unit shall keep its original integrity and not demolish, rebuild or add construction to the subsidiary building. The renovation, maintenance and removal of cultural relics can not be conducted until strict procedures have been gone through. The maintenance may not change the structure and original appearance of the cultural relics.

Article 16: Local governments of county, city and town shall protect the Great Wall and the fire beacon and cultural relics along the Great Wall that are located in their administrative region, any group or individual is not allowed to destroy or dig earth.

Statistics on Visitors from 1987 to 2001 Made by Pass City Cultural Relics Protection Station

Time	Domestic visitors	Overseas Visitors	Total
1987	167,200	4,200	171,400
1988	164,550	5,800	170,350
1989	156,750	4,200	160,950
1990	156,700	5,700	162,400
1991	163,200	9,040	172,240
1992	163,800	6,620	170,420
1993	128,100	8,200	136,300
1994	139,550	7,300	146,850
1995	159,400	4,600	164,000
1996	149,062	3,920	152,982
1997	148,494	5,028	153,576
1998	139,389	2,288	141,677
1999	134,349	2,049	136,398
2000	194,240	2,520	196,760
2001	183,808	2,160	185,968
Total	2,343,992	78,279	2,422,271

The Great Wall – Shanhaiguan Monitoring Report

Shanhaiguan Bureau of Cultural Relics

World Heritage Property

The Great Wall – Shanhaiguan

Monitoring Report

Shanhaiguan Bureau of Cultural Relics

August 30, 2002

Periodic Report on the Application of the World Heritage Convention

Part II: The Current State of the Conservation of the World Heritage Property

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

II.1. Introduction

- a. State Party
- b. Name of World Heritage Property
- c. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second
- d. Date of inscription on the World Heritage List
- e. Organization or entity responsible for the preparation of the report
- f. Date of report
- g. Signature on behalf of the state party

II.2. Statement of significance

II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

II.4. Management

II.5. Factors affecting the property

II.6. Monitoring

II.7. Conclusions and recommended actions

- a. Main conclusions regarding the state of the World Heritage values of the property (see items II.2 and II.3 above)
- b. Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property (see items II.4 and II.5 above)
- c. Proposed future actions
- d. Responsible implementing agencies
- e. Timeframe for implementation
- f. Needs for international assistance

II.8. Evaluation of Party Two Periodic Report

II.9. Enclosed reference documents and other literature

Periodic Report on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Part II: The Current State of the Conservation of the World Heritage Property

II.1. Introduction

a.	Country The People's Republic of China	001
b.	Name of World Heritage Property The Great Wall – Shanhaiguan	002
c.	Location of the World Heritage Property Shanhaiguan is located at the northeastern corner of Hebei Province, 40°37' north latitude and 119°51' east longitude. Laolongtou (Old Dragon Head), the rock where the Great Wall joins the sea, is located at 39°57'59" north latitude and 119°48'41.5" east longitude, the elevation is 6.2 meters. East Tower of Pass Town of Shanhaiguan is located at 40°00'32.5" north latitude and 119°45'11" east longitude, the elevation is 47.13 meters. The Jiaoshan Pass of the Great Wall at Jiaoshan Mountain is located at 40°02'47" north latitude and 119°43'37" east longitude, the elevation is 444.4 meters.	003
d.	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: May 20, 1987	004
e.	Organization or entity responsible for the preparation of the report: Organization/entity: Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Relics Person in charge: Gao Tingku Address: No 1 Dongliutiao, Shanhaiguan District City: Shanhaiguan District, Qinghuangdao City, Hebei Province Postal code: 066200 Telephone: 5052694 Fax: 5063187 E-mail: www.LYJ2.@heinfo.net	005
f.	Date of report: August 2002	006
g.	Signature on behalf of the State Party: Signature: Name: Gao Tingku Title: Director	

II.2. Statement of significance

	Criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List: Cultural criteria <u>i-ii-iii-iv-v-vi</u>	008
	Is there any re-nomination or is there any new criterion for expanded heritage? (yes/no) No	009
	Assessment of the heritage made by the consulting organization at the time of nomination evaluation: Criterion I: The Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty is not only splendid, arduous to build and rare among ancient architectures, but also the only man-made architecture on earth noticeable from the moon. The Great Wall is one of the most remarkable landmarks. Criterion II: As early as the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods, the warring states, for the purpose of defense, began to build beacon-fire towers and fortresses, and connected them gradually with walls, thus developing into the Great	011

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	<p>Wall, a perfect ancient military defense system. It was constructed along the northern borders. It is worth mentioning that this huge project was constructed with manpower only.</p> <p>Criterion III. The Great Wall is a symbol of hardworking, wisdom and resolve of the Chinese people. From the rammed earthen defensive project in the Western Han Dynasty to the Great Wall project of the Ming Dynasty, it adequately showcases the great achievements of ancient construction projects in China, and manifests the wisdom of the working people in ancient China.</p> <p>Criterion IV: The Great Wall, as a masterpiece of military defensive systems, is also a treasure of relics of the Chinese civilization. The construction of the Great Wall lasted for more than 2,000 years. The Great Wall is a product of confrontations and wars among feudal states and the ruling groups of different ethnic groups, is the defensive project constructed by the rulers of different ethnic groups to consolidate their ruling status.</p> <p>Criterion VI: The Great Wall is a monument of the ancient culture of the Chinese nation. It was construct to defend against external enemies, and at the same time, to defend the cultures and economic interests of the ethnic groups. The construction of the Great Wall is a manifesto of labor and bloody price paid by the working people of all ethnic groups. “The Ballads of Soldiers,” by poet Chen Lin of the Han and Wei period, and poems by Tang Dynasty poet Du Fu (712-770) all described the cruel facts in constructing the Great Wall, and many famous literal works of the Ming Dynasty also contained descriptions about the construction of the Great Wall.</p>	
	<p>Decision and observation/recommendation of the World Heritage Committee upon inscription and extension:</p> <p>Summing up, an excellent cultural heritage is decided by its inherent exceptional value, its functions, historical reasons and its scale. The World Heritage Committee, through discussion and study, evaluated and concluded that it is impossible to have the ancient 50,000-kilometer Great Wall (including the inner walls built in different dynasties) preserved intact. Of the 6,000-kilometer Great Wall located in North China, about half has been preserved. On May 20, 1987, the report of the government of the People’s Republic of China states that the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty has been preserved fairly well, and is fairly typical. The Great Wall, however, is considered as one in the evaluation, and the explanations and application have been endorsed by the entire committee, and the Great Wall is recommended to be inscribed into the list of world heritage.</p>	012
	<p>Follow-up actions taken after the assessment and/or decision was made:</p> <p>In February 1988, the people’s governments of Hebei Province and Qinhuangdao City made a written reply to the Opinions for the Protection of Ancient City of Shanhaiguan, thus strengthening the protection and maintenance of the heritage, setting up protection organizations and strengthening the publicity drive. The daily monitoring of the heritage is also strengthened.</p>	013
	<p>Statement of significance:</p> <p>The Great Wall, known among all the Chinese, is a splendid and huge military defense project, it was constructed to defend against barbarous invasions by other ethnic groups. Most people call it the Great Wall, Europeans call it the China Great Wall.</p>	014
	<p>Will the heritage be considered for re-nomination? (yes/no)</p> <p>No</p>	015
	<p>Is the demarcation line and its buffer zone of the heritage (still) sufficient for the protection and preservation of the value of the site as a world heritage: (yes/no)</p> <p>Yes</p>	017

Periodic Report on the Application of the World Heritage Convention
Part II: The Current State of the Conservation of the World Heritage Property

Is the signatory country actively considering amending the demarcation line or buffer zone of the heritage? (yes/no) No	019
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II.3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

Has the value as a world heritage of the above-mentioned heritage been preserved since it was inscribed into the List of World Heritages? (yes/no) Yes	021
What is the evaluation of the authenticity/integrity of the said heritage at the time of inscription into the list: The World Ancient Sites Committee, through discussion and study, evaluated and concluded that it is impossible to have the ancient 50,000-kilometer Great Wall (including the inner walls built in different dynasties) preserved intact. Of the 6,000-kilometer Great Wall located in North China, about half has been preserved.	023
Has the authenticity/integrity of the said heritage undergone any change since inscription into the list? (yes/no) No In the maintenance and repair projects of ancient architecture, as the principle of “not altering the original state of cultural relics” was strictly followed, the existing architecture still maintains its original shape, structure, color and workmanship, and its authenticity/integrity is therefore well preserved.	024
Could any foreseeable (further) change to the authenticity/integrity of the said heritage happen in the near future? (yes/no) No	026

II.4. Management

How to make the most appropriate arrangement for the protection and management of the heritage (can tick more than one)? Law (✓) Contract () Tradition (✓)	028
Explain and evaluate the functions of the execution of these arrangements in preserving the values stated in II.2 at the county, province and/or city level: The management of this heritage is executed strictly according to the Convention on the Protection of World Heritages and the Chinese laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics, therefore, the protection effects are remarkable.	029
Generally speaking, is the protection by law, contract and/or tradition sufficient? (yes/no) Yes Please explain: To strengthen publicity of laws and regulations on the protection of cultural relics and to improve the awareness of the public about the protection of cultural relics. For open-air brick-stone structures, scientific and effective measures are also needed for their protection. An important aspect of ancient sites is the routine maintenance and repair.	030 031
A list of laws and regulations on the protection and management of cultural and natural heritages as well as their digest Existing laws: Constitution of the People’s Republic of China, Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, Environmental Protection Law of the People’s Republic	032

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	<p>of China and Urban Planning Law of the People's Republic of China. Existing regulations and rules: the Rules for the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics of the People's Republic of China, Regulations on the Management of Scenic Spots and Places of Historical Interests, Regulations of Hebei Province on the Protection of Cultural Relics, Opinions of the People's Governments of Hebei Province and Qinhuangdao City on the Protection of Ancient City of Shanhaiguan, Detailed Control Plan of Ancient City District of Shanhaiguan, Plan for the Protection of Dongluocheng of Shanhaiguan, Plan on the Protection of Cultural Relics and Ancient Sites of Ancient City of Shanhaiguan.</p>	
	<p>Administrative and management arrangements made for the cultural heritage: In the years following the liberation of China, no administrative organization of cultural relics was founded, and the protection and management of cultural relics were assumed by the culture, education and science department of Shanhaiguan district. In August 1963, the Shanhaiguan Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics under Qinhuangdao City was established. In December 1997, Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Heritages was established upon approval by the Qinhuangdao municipal government, thus comprehensively strengthening the protection, repair, maintenance, research and law enforcement of cultural relics.</p>	033
	<p>Under which level of leadership is the cultural heritage managed: Heritage () Region () Country (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)</p> <p>Name, address and telephone/fax/e-mail of the organization directly responsible for the management (preservation, maintenance and visitor management) of the heritage: Name: Shanhaiguan District Administration of Cultural Heritage Address: No 1 Dongliutiao, Shanhaiguan Telephone: 5052694 Fax: 5063187 E-mail: www.LYJ2@heinfo.net</p>	034 035
	<p>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangements for the heritage? (yes/no) No</p>	036
	<p>Is there any management plan? (yes/no) Yes</p> <p>Is the plan being implemented and when did its implementation begin? In 1998, the Urban Planning and Design Academy of Shanghai Tongji University, as authorized, compiled the Detailed Control Plan for the Ancient City of Shanhaiguan, and the plan was approved by the Qinhuangdao municipal government for implementation. In 2000, Hebei Design and Research Institute of Ancient Architecture, under authorization, compiled the Protection Plan for Dongluocheng Tower of Shanhaiguan. In 2001, Hebei Design and Research Institute of Ancient Architecture, under authorization, compiled the Plan for the Protection of Cultural Relics and Ancient Sites of Ancient City of Shanhaiguan. Under assistance of relevant experts, the Near, Medium and Long Term Development Plan of Cultural Relics and Scenic Spots of Shanhaiguan was compiled in 1999, and in 2000, the Plan for Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan was compiled.</p>	038 039
	<p>What legal and administrative measures would be taken in the future to preserve the value stated in II.2: To manage by the law, make public all units under protection, demarcate the</p>	040

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	<p>protective scope of cultural relics, and erect protection signs. At the same time, set up protection organizations, carry out extensive publicity about the protection of cultural relics, adopt strict systems of rewards and punishment, and do a better job in surveying and archiving the Great Wall and other cultural relics and ancient sites. Pay high attention to the protection of research of cultural relics, and make better preservation and maintenance of ancient buildings.</p>	
	<p>Provide details about the following matters, particularly changes undergone since the inscription of the heritage into the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation <p>Shanhaiguan Great Wall, centering at the Pass Tower, stretches 26 kilometers, with 10 large passes, 7 large forts, 43 enemy watchtowers, 51 fort towers and 14 beacon-fire towers. There are wing towers at the northern and southern sides of the pass tower, with the northern wing tower located north of the northern water pass and the southern wing tower located south of the southern water pass. Old Dragon Head is located south of the southern wing tower, and the Jiaoshan Pass is located north of the northern wing tower. There are the Dongluocheng tower and Xiluocheng tower respectively at the east and west sides of the Pass Tower. In 1900 when the eight-nation allies invaded Shanhaiguan, the Great Wall suffered serious damages. Human damages, weathering and neglect of repairs also contributed to the serious damages of the wall. It is now in urgent need for rescue and maintenance. In the years following the founding of New China, the state, despite of fiscal difficulties, still allocated huge fund for rescue, repair and maintenance of cultural relics. Since the “Loving the Chinese Nation and Repairing the Great Wall” campaign was launched in 1984, large-scale repairs of Shanhaiguan Pass Tower and the nearby Old Dragon Head, the No 1 Pass Tower and Jiaoshan Great Wall have been carried out. Since the inscription into the list of world cultural heritages, in particular, the Linlu Tower, Muying Tower and Jingbian Tower were rebuilt on their ruins of the Ming Dynasty, the Chenghai Tower was repaired, a total 3,300 meters of the Great Wall was repaired, and 899 meters of the Ninghai wall were repaired. See detailed description and explanations of the heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership <p>Owned by the People’s Republic of China</p>	<p>041</p> <p>042</p>
	<p>Detailed explanations about staff:</p> <p>Now employing 306 staff, including 87 with college education or higher accounting for 32%, 26 professionals and technical personnel accounting for 8.6%</p> <p>Are the staffs sufficient to apply appropriate management to the heritage? (yes/no)</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Do the staffs need extra training? (yes/no)</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>If the answer is yes, what training do the staffs need?</p> <p>Management knowledge and skills</p>	<p>043</p> <p>044</p> <p>046</p> <p>047</p>
	<p>Fund and fiscal status:</p> <p>Sources of fund: Separate management of revenues and expenditure, the source is fiscal appropriation</p> <p>Amount: 8.1 million yuan each year</p> <p>Routine: 1.5 million yuan as maintenance and repair fee, 300,000 yuan for greening, 300,000 yuan for publicity</p> <p>Is fund available now sufficient to apply appropriate management of the heritage? (yes/no)</p> <p>No</p> <p>If the answer is no, explain what financial resources are needed for the management</p>	<p>048</p> <p>049</p> <p>050</p>

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Part II: The Current State of the Conservation of the World Heritage Property

	of the heritage: Local fiscal appropriation is not sufficient, financial support from all circles is needed.																																																																																								
	Explain from which international assistance the said heritage has benefited: • World Heritage Fund: No • International publicity activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: No • United Nations Development Program, World Bank or national/or regional projects of other organizations: No • Bilateral cooperation: No • Other assistance: No	051 052 053 054 055																																																																																							
	Information technology (computer) equipment: In the process of gradually setting up computerized management system, and computerized management will become a reality in the near future. Now using: Apple personal computer (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Apple microcomputer (<input type="checkbox"/>) Apple server computer (<input type="checkbox"/>) Existing sets of computers: 3 sets Are the computers connected to the Internet? (yes/no) Yes Is the means of e-mail used for daily communication? (yes/no) Yes	056 057 058 059 060																																																																																							
	Is there a geographical information system (GIS) for the cultural heritage? (yes/no) No	061																																																																																							
	Scientific and research plan already made for the said cultural heritage: The Protection of Rammed Earthen Great Wall in the Coastal Region	063																																																																																							
	Financial and human resources input for the scientific research plan and/or its implementation: Still in the process	064																																																																																							
	Explain how information/achievements are spread: Not completed yet.	065																																																																																							
	Is there any statistical information about visitors to the cultural heritage? (yes/no) Yes Please provide a statistical summary	066 067																																																																																							
	<p>Statistics of the number of visitors and incomes</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th rowspan="2">Visitor (person)</th> <th colspan="2">Including</th> <th rowspan="2">Ticket income (in 10,000 yuan)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Chinese</th> <th>Foreigner</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1986</td><td>1039218</td><td>1028868</td><td>10350</td><td>49.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1987</td><td>1671070</td><td>1662490</td><td>8580</td><td>167</td></tr> <tr><td>1988</td><td>2654071</td><td>2650236</td><td>3835</td><td>264</td></tr> <tr><td>1989</td><td>2812837</td><td>2809538</td><td>3299</td><td>416</td></tr> <tr><td>1990</td><td>3083203</td><td></td><td></td><td>688</td></tr> <tr><td>1991</td><td>3547952</td><td></td><td></td><td>1050</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>3164643</td><td></td><td></td><td>1666</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>2887635</td><td></td><td></td><td>2055</td></tr> <tr><td>1994</td><td>2365219</td><td></td><td></td><td>2243</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>2262428</td><td></td><td></td><td>2430</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>1507138</td><td></td><td></td><td>3625</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>1435209</td><td></td><td></td><td>3451</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>1328026</td><td></td><td></td><td>3192</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>1122061</td><td></td><td></td><td>3368</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>1410993</td><td></td><td></td><td>3875</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>1465686</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Visitor (person)	Including		Ticket income (in 10,000 yuan)	Chinese	Foreigner	1986	1039218	1028868	10350	49.5	1987	1671070	1662490	8580	167	1988	2654071	2650236	3835	264	1989	2812837	2809538	3299	416	1990	3083203			688	1991	3547952			1050	1992	3164643			1666	1993	2887635			2055	1994	2365219			2243	1995	2262428			2430	1996	1507138			3625	1997	1435209			3451	1998	1328026			3192	1999	1122061			3368	2000	1410993			3875	2001	1465686				
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<p>What are the facilities for visitors? 4 scenic zones (Old Dragon Head, No 1 Pass, Jiaoshan and Great Wall Museums) 4 visitor service centers 4 interpretation service posts 4 tour guide service posts 3 parking lots 12 restrooms 90 pieces of guiding plates 160 explanatory plates of open scenic spots 5 star-rated hotels 20 restaurants</p>	068
<p>What facilities are needed for the use of visitors? Provide convenient public facilities for visitors</p>	069
<p>Is there a plan of public use on the said cultural heritage? (yes/no) Yes If the answer is yes, please explain: Plan on Tourism Development of Shanhaiguan District (see documentation for details)</p>	070 071
<p>How is the value as a world heritage of the said cultural heritage communicated to the residents, visitors and the public? Through various channels, such as television, broadcasting, briefings, brochures, printed matters (brochures), ceremonies, exhibitions and trade fairs (publicity) Web site: www.shg.com.cn</p>	072
<p>Is there an education plan about the site catering to schools? (yes/no) Yes If the answer is yes, please explain Already included in the textbook, and students are organized regularly to visit the site.</p>	073 074
<p>What role does the inscription into the List of World Heritages play in terms of the number of visitors, research plan and/or improvement in understanding about it? The number of visitors increases, research plan is constantly substantiated, academic research and exchanges are conducted, and its notability grows.</p>	075

II.5. Factors affecting the property

<p>Special problems and degree of risk threat encountered by the heritage: a. Environmental pressure: Shanhaiguan is located north of the Bohai Sea. The oceanic climate has a big impact on the brick-stone structure of the Great Wall, particularly the Old Dragon Head section, bricks and stone are vulnerable to erosion and weathering, and wooden structures are vulnerable to decaying. b. Natural disaster: During the catastrophic earthquake in Tangshan in 1976, Shanhaiguan was also affected greatly, some sections of the walls developed cracks. The Zhendong tower had big cracks, sections of its walls became slanting. c. Tourism pressure: Due to influx of visitors, stamping and walking damaged the surface bricks of the walls. In some sections, damages are very serious. To solve this problem, protective measures have been taken. For sections seriously damaged, regular replacement and repair are made. For some sections where visitors concentrate, restrictions on the number of visitors are applied. d. Population increases in the buffer zones: In the Guancheng tower of Shanhaiguan, the number of residents has reached 17,100, and the population of Dongluo tower now stands at 2,552. The daily life of the residents has a certain impact on the management and protection of the site. At present, the Shanhaiguan district government is working</p>	076
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	to relocate them gradually, and no serious threat is posed to the site yet.	
	Is there a contingency plan or risk prevention plan for the site? (yes/no) Yes	077
	Explain the plan: Surveying, measuring, recording in words the intactness and damages of towers, enemy watchtowers and walls, and photographing. Later, surveying and photographing and video-taping the status of the 13-kilometer Great Wall on mountains from Jiaoshan to Jiumenkou, compiling the survey report, and setting up archives of documents and photographs; The third survey of cultural relics began in 1986 and ended in 1989. According to the arrangements made by Hebei Province Bureau of Cultural Heritages, detailed survey and re-examination of Great Wall and other cultural relics and ancient sites in the district were made. The Great Wall and other cultural relics, ancient sites and ancient building sites were surveyed on the spot, photos about their current status was taken, plane figures were drawn, and all ancient building sites were surveyed on the spot. Detailed records about the current status of the Great Wall, architectural structure, the drop height of walls and mountain-based walls were made. In the survey, 26 kilometers of the Great Wall in the district were surveyed, and city towers and enemy watchtowers were categorized and given unified numbers. The survey found 6 beacon-fire towers, 4 enemy watch towers, 16 military camps of the Qing Dynasty, 1 sites of the New Stone Age and 2 Han Dynasty sites that were not recorded previously, as well as 4 outstanding architectures of the modern times. The fourth survey, conducted from March to October 2000, made detailed monitoring and measurement of the Great Wall from Old Dragon Head to Jiaoshan Pass, the Guancheng tower, Dongluo tower, northern wing tower and southern wing tower, the accurate size and the status of all sections were got. Architectural structure: based on quantity of materials and information, detailed descriptions and explanations about the ages of construction, historical backgrounds, ages of repairs, protection status and exact location on the map were made.	078
	Has an official monitoring system of the said site been established? (yes/no) Yes	084
	If the answer is yes, please identify the organizer (s): Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Heritages, Cultural Relics Protection and Management Office	085
	If the answer is yes, please give a summary about the operation of the system, give consideration to the major quotas you are required to determine below (see 089/090): In August 1963, the Shanhaiguan Office for the Protection and Management of Cultural Relics under Qinhuangdao City was established, it was exclusively responsible for the protection and management of the Great Wall and other cultural relics and ancient sites within the territory of Qinhuangdao City. In December 1997, Shanhaiguan District Bureau of Cultural Heritages was, upon approval by the Qinhuangdao municipal government, established, thus comprehensively strengthening the protection, repair, maintenance, research and law enforcement of cultural relics.	087
	Has any quota been set up for monitoring the preservation status of the said heritage? (yes/no) Yes	088
	If the answer is yes, please provide latest information about major quotas already set up and/or applied. Such information should be as accurate and reliable as possible, for example, monitoring with the same method on the same day by applying similar equipment or method. List and explain the main quotas for monitoring the	089

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	<p>preservation status of the heritage:</p> <p>a. Preservation status: The Shanhaiguan section of the Great Wall is 26 kilometers long. Due to historical reasons, most of the wall have been damaged and need repair and restoration.</p> <p>b. Main evidence of influence on the quality and safety of wooden structure buildings. Local leakage and seepage exist in the roofs of the buildings, the wooden components of the buildings have suffered different levels of damages, bends and decaying, the color floors have cracked or fallen off to a different level, the patterns have become faded and vague.</p> <p>c. Main evidence of influence on the quality and safety of brick walls and lime earthen structure. Most brick-stone walls and rammed earthen walls have developed different degrees of weathering.</p> <p>If such quotas have not been decided yes and/or applied to the present, please determine the main quotas to be applied in future monitoring: The problems listed in b and c above are in the process of studying and solving. The anti-decaying and reinforcement project of large wooden parts of Zhendong tower (No 1 Pass under Heaven) was completed in the period from 1998 to 1999.</p>	090
	<p>Which cooperation partners take part in or will take part in the regular monitoring of the site:</p> <p>Administrative rules for organizing regular monitoring work of the heritage: The administrative departments of cultural relics have always paid high attention to the protection of cultural heritages, and established a fairly complete system for monitoring cultural heritages. First, the office for protection and management of cultural relics and the division of cultural relics protection projects are responsible for monitoring the walls and building quality, have detailed information about damage conditions of various buildings, timely put forward suggestions for the maintenance, repair and protection to the departments at higher levels, work out repair and maintenance plans, and organize the engineering strictly according to plans approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritages, and apply comprehensive supervision over engineering quality. Second, the gardening project division is responsible for the construction of facilities in the scenic zones, greening and beautifying the environment, and improving the environmental quality. Third, the cultural relics supervision unit and the security division are responsible for the security protection of cultural heritages. Fourth, the publicity division is responsible for the publicity and promotion of cultural heritages.</p>	091 092
	<p>What are the foreseeable improvement on the monitoring system or what improvement could be made: Doing a better job in routine monitoring and regular monitoring.</p>	093
	<p>Under specific conditions, the World Heritage Committee and/presidium could have examined the preservation status of the heritage at the time of or after the inscription into the list of heritages and provided their suggestions to the signatory country. Under such situation, it requires the signatory country to make a reply to the comments or decision made by the committee or presidium. If this is applicable, please provide detailed information:</p> <p>a. The Detailed Control Plan for the Ancient City Area of Shanhaiguan: This plan was compiled by the City Planning and Design Academy of Shanghai Tongji University under authorization, and is implemented upon approval by the Qinhuangdao municipal government.</p> <p>b. The Protection Plan for Dongluo Tower of Shanhaiguan: This plan was compiled by</p>	094

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<p>the Hebei Design and Research Institute of Ancient Buildings under authorization, and has been reported to the State Administration of Cultural Heritages for approval and implementation.</p> <p>c. The Plan for the Protection of Ancient City, Cultural Relics and Ancient Sites of Shanhaiguan: This plan was compiled by Hebei Design and Research Institute of Ancient Buildings under commission, and is in the process of reporting to the State Administration of Cultural Heritages for approval and implementation.</p> <p>d. The Near, Medium and Long-term Development Plan of Cultural Relic Zones of Shanhaiguan: This plan was compiled with assistance from relevant experts.</p>	
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II.7. Conclusion and recommended actions

<p>Main conclusion about the status of the value as a world heritage of the said heritage: The Great Wall is one of the cultural heritages of mankind, the authenticity and integrity and the status of value of the Great Wall conform to the criteria i, ii, iii, iv and vi for nomination as world cultural heritage.</p>	095
<p>Main conclusion about the management of the heritage and factors affecting the heritage: The management of the heritage becomes scientific and standardized, and factors affecting the said heritage are being solved.</p>	096
<p>Summarize the actions suggested to be taken in the future: To well complete the Detailed Control Plan for the Ancient City Area of Shanhaiguan, the Protection Plan of Dongluocheng Tower of Shanhaiguan, the Plan for the Protection of Cultural Relics and Ancient Sites of the Pass Tower of Shanhaiguan, the Short, Medium and Long-term Development Plan of Cultural Relic Zones of Shanhaiguan, the Development Plan of Tourism of Qinhuangdao City, the Tourism Development Plan of Shanhaiguan District; to compile the Plan for the Protection of Shanhaiguan as a Famous City for its History and Culture and the Plan for the Protection of the Great Wall in the Territory of Shanhaiguan, and implement the plans as scheduled.</p>	097
<p>Name of organization responsible for implementing these actions (if different from that in 005) Shanhaiguan Bureau of Construction, Shanhaiguan Bureau of Cultural Heritage, and Bureau of Tourism</p>	098
<p>Timetable for implementation of the above plans: The Development Plan of Tourism of Qinhuangdao City (2000-2015) The Tourism Development Plan of Shanhaiguan District (2001-2005) Detailed Control Plan for the Ancient City Area of Shanhaiguan Protection Plan of Dongluocheng Tower of Shanhaiguan Short, Medium and Long-term Development Plan of Cultural Relic Zones of Shanhaiguan, (2001-2020) Plan for the Protection of Cultural Relics and Ancient Sites of the Pass Tower of Shanhaiguan</p>	099
<p>Which of the planned actions likely needs assistance from the World Heritage Fund No</p>	100

II.8. Evaluation of Party Two Periodic Report

<p>Do you have any contact or exchange with the management units of other domestic or foreign heritages? (yes/no) Yes</p>	101
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	If the answer is yes, please explain: Exchange and communicate with counterparts in and outside the province to explore ways to better protect the World Cultural Heritage.	102
	What experiences you got in the course of regular reporting activities and/or in the work of preservation/protection of the heritage could be shared with other signatory countries in handling similar problems or matters: Take various methods to publicize laws and knowledge about cultural relics, fully tap the functions of supervision units of cultural relics, strengthen law enforcement to bring the work of cultural relics protection on the track of “There are laws to go by, laws must be observed, and strictly enforced.” Follow the principle of “maintaining the original state” to better protect the heritage.	103
	The organization or name and address of experts that could be contacted for this purpose: Organization: Shanhaiguan Bureau of Cultural Heritage Person in charge: Gao Tingku Address: No: 1 Dongliutiao, Shanhaiguan Postal code: 066200 Telephone: 5052694 Fax: 5063187 E-mail: www.lyjz@heinfo.net	104
	During the preparatory stage of the regular reporting activities, is adequate and sufficient information provided to the organization and individuals in charge: Already reported to the Shanhaiguan District government	105
	Is the questionnaire comprehensible and is it helpful for the signatory country to meet the reporting requirements? Yes	106
	What are the obvious benefits from the regular reporting activities and lessons learned? The understanding and comprehension is further strengthened and improved.	107
	What are the results expected from the regular reporting activities, and what follow-up actions are expected from the World Heritage Committee: In order to better protect, repair and maintain the world cultural heritages, it is expected that the World Heritage Committee and all signatory countries strengthen cooperation, and effectively pool fund and resources to guarantee the world heritages pass down from generation to generation.	108

II.9. Enclosed reference documents and other literature

Signatory country is required to provide the following materials. Please check if the following materials are appended.

- (√) Maps indicating the general location, demarcation and buffer zone of the heritage, plane schematic figure and necessary details about the heritage (see 003 for details)
Drawing-1 The Great Wall – Location of Shanhaiguan in China
Drawing-2 The Great Wall – Location of Shanhaiguan in Hebei Province
Drawing-3 The Great Wall – Plane schematic figure of Shanhaiguan
Drawing-5 Plane figure of the Great Wall from the Old Dragon Head rock to the Nanhaikou pass
Drawing-6 Elevation drawing of the Great Wall from the Old Dragon Head rock to the Nanhaikou pass
Drawing-7 Front elevation drawing of Chenghai tower at the Old Dragon Head rock
Drawing-8 Plane figure of the ground floor of Chenghai tower at the Old Dragon Head rock

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- Drawing-9 Horizontal sectional drawing of Chenghai tower at the Old Dragon Head rock
Drawing-10 Vertical sectional drawing of Chenghai tower at the Old Dragon Head rock
Drawing-11 Elevation drawing of the north gate of Ninghai tower of the Old Dragon Head section of the Great Wall
Drawing-12 Elevation drawing of Jinglu platform of the Old Dragon Head section of the Great Wall
Drawing-13 Sectional drawing of Jinglu platform of the Old Dragon Head section of the Great Wall
Drawing-14 Plane figure of Jingbian tower of Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-15 North elevation drawing of Jingbian tower of Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-16 Plane drawing of the ground floor of Zhendong tower of Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-17 Front and back elevation drawing of Zhendong tower of the Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-18 Side elevation drawing of Zhendong tower of the Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-19 Horizontal sectional drawing of Zhendong tower of the Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-20 Vertical sectional drawing of Zhendong tower of the Guancheng section of the Great Wall
Drawing-21 Elevation drawing of No 10 Hanmen platform of the Jiaoshan section of the Great Wall
Drawing-22 South elevation drawing of No 02 platform of the Jiaoshan section of the Great Wall
Drawing-23 Drawing about the present status of Zhenlu platform of the Jiaoshan section of the Great Wall
Drawing-24 Relief map of the Great Wall near Shanhaiguan (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-25 Arrangement plan of defense positions of Shanhaiguan (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-26 Drawing of Linyu county (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-27 Distribution map of tourist sites of Shanhaiguan (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-28 General map of the territory of Yongping prefecture (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-29 Map of Kounai (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-30 Drawing of the Great Wall, Shanhaiguan (Annals of the Yongping Prefecture)
Drawing-31 Chronicles of historical events of Shanhaiguan
Drawing-32 Detailed control plan of ancient city area of Shanhaiguan – planning chart for environmental treatment
Drawing-33 Detailed control plan of ancient city area of Shanhaiguan – planning chart for city expansion
Drawing-34 Detailed control plan of ancient city area of Shanhaiguan – planning chart for cultural relics protection
Drawing-35 Detailed control plan of ancient city area of Shanhaiguan – planning chart for height control
2. () Photograph about the heritage (bird's-eye view)
Photo-4 Bird's-eye view of restored Great Wall at Shanhaiguan (drawing of ancient defense system)
3. () Explanations about the preservation status of the heritage (photographs, slides and, if any, film/video)
See photographs and video “World Cultural Heritage – the Great Wall at Shanhaiguan”
4. () Detailed information about main aspects of the heritage (scenery, species of animals and plants, museums)

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See photographs and video “World Cultural Heritage – the Great Wall at Shanhaiguan”

5. (✓) Photographs explaining main threats posed to the site and its surrounding environment

See photographs

6. (✓) Digest of relevant national and provincial laws and regulations concerning the protection of cultural and natural heritages

1. Excerpts of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China

2. Excerpts of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

3. Rules for the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics

4. Excerpts of the Circular of the Hebei Provincial People’s Government on Printing and Issuing the “Protective Scope and Buffer Zones of National and Provincial-level Units of Cultural Relics Protection of Hebei Province”

5. Excerpts of the Regulation of Hebei Province on the Protection of Cultural Relics

See document 7-b-1 for detailed excerpts mentioned above

Document 1. Tourism Development Plan of Qinhuangdao City

Document 2. Opinions of Hebei Province and Qinghuadao Municipal People’s Government on the Protection of Ancient City of Shanhaiguan

7. (✓) Copies of the management plans of the site and digest and/or copies of other plans relating to the sites (including contingency plan and application plan)

Document 3. Tourism Development Plan of Shanhaiguan

Document 4. Detailed Control Plan for Ancient City Area of Shanhaiguan

Document 5. Plan for the Protection of Dongluocheng Tower of Shanhaiguan

Document 6. Plan for the Protection of Cultural Relics and Ancient Sites of the Ancient City Area of Shanhaiguan

Document 7. Short, Medium and Long-term Development Plan of Cultural Relic Zones of Shanhaiguan

8. (✓) Illustrative bibliography

Annals of Yongping Prefecture

Records of Great Wall in Hebei Province

Annals of Linyu County