

急 件

国家文物局

文物办函〔2012〕722号

关于亚太地区保护水下文化遗产会议的复函

中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会：

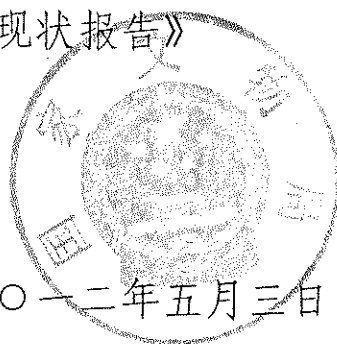
你委《关于亚太地区保护水下文化遗产会议的函》（教科秘〔2012〕10号）收悉。

经研究，我局拟派出文物保护与考古司司长关强、办公室国际组织与港澳台处朱稚怡、中国文化遗产研究院国家水下文化遗产保护中心副主任范伊然、宁波市文物考古研究所所长助理王力军等4人于今年5月12日至17日赴柬埔寨出席亚太地区保护水下文化遗产会议。

按照要求，现将中国水下文化遗产保护工作实施现状及立法现状的报告（中英文）一并提交你委（见附件）。

此复。

附件：《中国水下文化遗产保护现状报告》



公开形式：依申请公开

抄送：中国文化遗产研究院，本局文物保护与考古司。

国家文物局办公室秘书处

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中国水下文化遗产保护现状报告

中国是一个海洋大国，水下文化遗产十分丰富。中国政府高度重视水下文化遗产保护工作，取得了一系列阶段性成果。

第一，全面启动水下文物调查工作，逐步摸清中国水下文化遗产家底。在福建、广东、海南等沿海水下文物分布密集区域集中组织开展专项调查工作，明确水下文物的分布和保存状况，为今后开展相关保护工作提供科学依据。结合第三次全国文物普查，2009至2010年组织开展水下文物普查工作，已确认上百处水下文物点，并搜集了大量线索信息。在水下考古调查工作的基础上，将具有重要价值的2处水下考古遗址公布为全国重点文物保护单位，进一步加大保护力度。

第二，及时开展重点沉船抢救性保护工作，不断提升水下文化遗产的保护和研究水平。在做好水下文物调查的同时，组织开展了西沙群岛“华光礁I号”南宋沉船遗址、广东“南海I号”、“南澳I号”沉船遗址等抢救性考古发掘工作。结合“南海I号”、“南澳I号”等重要沉船遗址的考古和保护工作，开展了大量出水文物保护项目，积极研究适用于水下特殊环境的文物保护技术和方法。同时，积极开展海上丝绸之路、对外海上贸易史、造船史、航海史、陶瓷史等方面研究，积极推动海上丝绸之路申报世界文化遗产，促进相关学术研究工作开展。

第三，加强部门协作、机构建设和人才培养，初步构建起水下文化遗产保护整体布局。成立了由多个相关部门组成的“国家水下文化遗产保护工作协调小组”，以及水下文化遗产保护、研究的专门机构“国家水下文化遗产保护中心”。依托国家水下文化遗产保护中心，组织开展水下考古和出水文物保护方面的专业人才培养，至今已培训专业人员100余人，拥有了一支高素质、专业化的人才队伍。同时，在青岛、宁波、武汉、福州分别建立了国家水下文化遗产保护基地，初步构建起中国水下文化遗产保

护的整体布局。

第四，加大执法和巡查力度，确保水下文化遗产安全。2010年在福建半洋礁海域实施了中国首个水下文化遗产日常监测项目，探索了多部门合作监测的新模式。2011年多部门联合开展了“打击盗掘海域水下文化遗产专项调研”，2012年组织开展了渤海海域、福建海坛海峡和西沙海域重点海域的专项执法和巡查工作，有力确保水下文化遗产安全。同时，严厉打击针对水下文化遗产的违法犯罪行为，多次组织开展多部门合作的专项打击活动，取得了很好的成效。

第五，加强水下文化遗产保护法制化、规范化建设。《中华人民共和国水下文物保护管理条例》于1989年颁布，修订工作以及相关法律法规的研究工作已经启动。此外，中国正在推动《保护水下文化遗产公约》研究，为加入《公约》做好准备；研究制定水下考古、出水文物保护等工作规程，以及水下考古人员的安全作业、劳动保障等行业标准，健全完善水下文化遗产保护管理体系。

第六，加强国际交流与合作，促进工作水平提高。中国已与联合国教科文组织及韩国、日本、澳大利亚、美国、意大利等国家和港台地区的水下考古和文化遗产保护专业机构建立了广泛联系，与俄罗斯、肯尼亚、韩国合作实施了水下考古和研究项目，并开展了大量合作培训、学术研究、交流互访活动，不断提升中国水下文化遗产保护的整体水平，也为共同促进各国水下文化遗产保护贡献力量。

A Report on the Current State of Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage in China

China is a great nation with vast sea areas and rich underwater cultural heritage resources. The Chinese Government attaches vital importance to protection of underwater cultural heritage and consequently, initial progress has been made in this regard.

1. Extensive surveys launched so as to have a clear picture of China's underwater cultural heritage resources.

Special surveys have been conducted in coastal areas where underwater objects are densely distributed, such as Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan, in an attempt to gather information about how underwater objects are distributed and preserved and to provide scientific basis for protection work in the future. Surveys on underwater cultural objects were conducted between 2009 and 2010, as part of the Third Nationwide Surveys on Cultural Heritage. Up to 100 locations of underwater cultural property have been identified and much information gathered. Based on the surveys, two underwater archaeological sites with significant values have been proclaimed as key heritage sites under state-level protection and greater efforts will be made to better protect them.

2. Key sunken ships salvaged in a timely manner as an effort to promote continuously the level for protection and study of underwater heritage.

Based on surveys on underwater cultural property, efforts have been made to salvage such ancient sunken ships as Huaguang Reef No. 1 in Xisha Islands, Nan Hai No. 1 and Nan Ao No. 1 in Guangdong Province. Combining the salvage and protection of Nan Hai No.1 and Nan Ao No. 1, many projects of underwater cultural heritage are launched, and technology and methodology for underwater cultural heritage conservation are actively explored. The study about maritime silk road, about the history of foreign maritime trade, of shipbuilding, of navigation and of ceramic, the application for maritime silk road as World Cultural Heritage, and the related academic research are all being actively carried out.

3. Great efforts made to increase inter-departmental cooperation, institutional building and talent training and a general network and system for protection of underwater cultural heritage developed initially.

The National Coordination Group for Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage has been

founded, which is composed of a number of relevant government agencies. The National Center for Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, a newly-founded institution dedicated to protection of and research on underwater cultural heritage, has organized training programs for up to 100 professionals in underwater archaeology and protection of salvaged objects. In addition, national bases for protection of underwater cultural heritage have been set up in Qingdao, Ningbo, Wuhan and Fuzhou. As a result, a general network and system for protection of underwater cultural heritage in China have been initially developed.

4. Law enforcement and inspection strengthened in order to guarantee the safety of underwater cultural heritage.

In 2010, China's first project for routine monitoring of underwater cultural heritage was launched in Banyangjiao sea area in Fujian Province, which has helped to develop a new approach for underwater heritage monitoring through multi-departmental cooperation. In 2011, the Special Survey and Research Project for Combating Clandestine Excavation of Underwater Cultural Heritage was carried out, a joint project with the participation of various government agencies. In 2012, special law enforcement and inspection activities were conducted in key sea areas. Meanwhile, joint hard fights by various government agencies have been launched to combat criminal activities against underwater cultural heritage, which have seen effective results.

5. Efforts made to improve legal system building and standard formulation with regard to underwater cultural heritage.

The Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Objects was enacted in 1989 and efforts to amend this legal document are well underway. In addition, China is working procedures on underwater archaeology and protection of salvaged objects and standards and rules to guarantee safe work and social welfare of professionals conducting underwater archaeology are being formulated, in an attempt to improve China's protection and management system for underwater cultural heritage.

6. International exchanges and cooperation increased.

China has established extensive contacts and partnership with UNESCO and professional

institutions in underwater archaeology and underwater heritage protection from South Korea, Japan, Australia, USA and Italy, and conducted joint underwater archaeology and research projects with Russia, Kenya and South Korea. Moreover, it has organized a large number of joint training programs, academic study projects and exchange visits in cooperation with many other countries. As a result, China has made constant progress in protection of its underwater cultural heritage and contributed significantly to the international community in this regard.