

The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang

Periodical Monitoring Report on the World Heritage

Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum

August 2002

Archaeological Excavation:

Archaeological inspection and key exploration projects in the Mausoleum area has always been going on in an orderly manner. At the end of 1998, Shaanxi Province Archaeological Research Institute and Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum jointly set up an archaeological team, conducting well-selected exploration drilling within the confines of the inner and outer walls of the walled Mausoleum. To date, the team has basically made clear the resources of cultural relics buried under the ground within the inner and outer walls of the walled Mausoleum. The pit of stone armor and helmets, the pit of pottery civil officials, pit of pottery acrobats, and pit of bronze waterfowl has been put under proper protection.

Management and protection of cultural relics:

Cultural relics dug out in the Mausoleum area are managed and protected by the Mausoleum's cultural relics administrative institute. Currently, because the institute doesn't have a storehouse for cultural relics, the cultural relics are temporarily taken care of by the Lintong County Museum. The Qin Terracotta Army Museum has established a cultural relics keeping department to take charge of the management and protection of the cultural relics. Files have been established for all the cultural relics in the pits and an electronic version of the files will also be completed soon.

Based on the various situations of the pits, the protection of the cultural relics centered around studies on anti-earthquake and consolidation, anti-mold protection, recording and studying changes of temperatures and moisture, the influence of lighting on the remains and display arrangement.

Regarding the cultural relics, studies were carried out on the renovations and duplications of the bronze chariots with horses, and the protection of the colored drawings on the Terracotta figures. Anti-mold studies were jointly conducted with the Jansen Company of Belgium and molds have been basically controlled in the pits. Protection of the colored drawings on the Terracotta figures were jointed carried out with Cultural Relics Protection Bureau of the State of Bavaria of Germany, obtaining two sets of successful protection methods. The renovation project of the bronze chariots with horses won the highest prize in the area of cultural relics since the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949 – the Second Prize of National Scientific and Technological Development.

The preserving environment and security issues concerning the cultural relics:

The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Cultural Relics Administrative Institute has established and marked out a scope of protection for all cultural relics, and also built an encircling wall with the Fengtu as the nucleus. The Qin Terracotta Army Museum built protective halls for Pit 3 and Pit 2 in 1989 and 1994 respectively. In 1999, the museum built a cultural relics exhibition hall for the bronze chariots with horses with colored drawings and other cultural relics, which essentially assured the safety of the remains and related cultural relics. In the broad The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang protection area, the Cultural Relics Administrative Institute was established to conduct regular tours of inspection and basic protection. A security department was established in the Qin Terracotta Army Museum to take charge of the security issues from outside the Mausoleum.

Future plans: it is planned that by 2005, the preliminarily established Qin Terracotta Army Museum will apply unified, high standard and stringent management protection of the Mausoleum area.

II.1 Preface

a.	Country: the People's Republic of China	001
b.	Name of the World Heritage property: The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang (including the pits of Terracotta army)	002
c.	<p>See Picture 1: location of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang See Picture 2: scope of protection for the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Note: 1. scope of cultural relics protection: A. protection zones for key cultural relics: The outer walls of the Mausoleum is oblong, measuring 1,014 meters from East to West (the original 974 meters were further extended by 40 meters), 2,228 meters from south to north (an additional 40 meters were extended on the basis of the original 2,188 meters), with a total area of 2.26 square kilometers.</p> <p>The four corners: The Northeastern corner is located 70 meters north of Xiajiao Village; The Northwestern corner is located 70 meters southeast to the Zhengzhuang Village; The Southeastern corner sits 80 meters east of Shangchen Village; The southwestern corner is 140 meters south of the Qinling Village Primary School.</p> <p>B. protection zone for ordinary cultural relics The area densely concentrated with cultural relics measures 4.29 kilometers from east to west, 3.9 kilometers from south to north, having an area of 19.63 square kilometers.</p> <p>Its four borders: Its eastern border starts at Xidongyang Village in Daiwang Town; its western border ends at No. 33 Hospital; its southern limit borders Yangjia Village and its northern end reaches the Wuzhong Village.</p> <p>2. Construction control areas The area containing cultural relics starts from Xishui River in the east, Lintong urban areas in the west, Lishan Mountain to the south and Xinfeng Plateau to the north. It has a total area of 56.27 square kilometers. Geographical coordinates to the nearest second: Information on the coordinates of the center, northwestern and southeastern corners are confidential and can not be disclosed here.</p>	003
d.	Date of inscription on the World Heritage List: 11/12/1987	004
e.	<p>Organization or entity responsible for the preparation of the report Shaanxi Province Cultural Relics Bureau Contact person: Zhang Tinghao Address: No. 193, Yanta Road, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province City and postal code: Xi'an 710061 Tel: 029-5360136</p>	005

	Fax: 029-5360119 Email: zhangtinghao@msn.com	
f.	Date of report: August 2002	006
g.	Signatures on behalf of the State Party: Signature: _____ Name: Zhang Tinghao Title: Chief of the Shaanxi Province Cultural Relics Bureau	007

11.2 State of significance

	Criteria for inscription on the World Heritage List: Cultural criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> I - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VI	008 009
	Have you ever attempted to add new criterion by renomination or expansion of the site? No.	
	If Yes, please give reasons:	010
	Consulting agencies' appraisal on the nomination of the heritage: The comments on the property by the advisory body in evaluating the nomination: ICOMOS: That the promised culture property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria of I, III, IV, VI. Criteria I : Because of their exceptional technical and artistic qualities, thesees culpture prior to the reign of the Han Dynasty/ Criteria III: The army of statues bears unique testimony to the military organization in China at the time of the Warring Kingdom and that of the Qin Empire. Criteria IV: The mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is the largest preserved one in China. It is a unique architectural ensemble whose layout echoes the urban plan of the capital, Xianyang. Criteria VI: The mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is associated with an event of universal significance: the first unification of the Chinese territory by a centralized state by an absolute monarch in 221 B.C.	011
	The decision and observation/recommendation of the World Heritage Committee upon inscription and extension: The cultural values of The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang are in conformity with Criteria I , III IVVI of the World Heritage's cultural values.	012
	What follow-up actions have been take after these assessments and/or decisions: After being inscribed on the List, archaeological inspection and key exploration projects in the Mausoleum area have always been going on orderly. At the end of 1998, Shaanxi Province Archaeological Research Institute and Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum jointly set up a archaeological team, conducting well-selected exploration drilling inside and outside the Mausoleum area. To date, the team has basically made clear all the cultural relics buried under the ground. The pit of armor and helmets, pits of pottery civil officials, pits of acrobats, and pits of bronze waterfowls have been put under proper protection.	013

	<p>In the broad Qin Shi Huang mausoleum protection area, the Cultural Relics administrative Institute was established to conduct regular tours of inspection and basic protection.</p> <p>The Qin Terracotta Army Museum built remains and cultural relics protection halls in 1989 and 1994 respectively to protect the newly discovered Pit 2 and Pit 3 of Terracotta army and bronze chariots with horses. All preservation, protection, research, publicity and exhibition work concerning the cultural relics are going on orderly under a unified leadership. Plans have been made to control or divert the various destructive influences from the environment, natural disasters, human destruction, and pressure of tourism and development. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Museum, soon to be established, will implement unified, high standard management and protection over the Mausoleum area.</p>	
	<p>Statement of significance:</p> <p>The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is the tomb of China's first ruler of a multi-ethnic-group feudal dynasty. Its tomb and annexed structures, pits of sacrifices and subordinate tombs lay out Chinese emperors' tomb system. The Mausoleum and the Terracotta army pits present a grand and splendid view. The Mausoleum covers a total area of 56.25 square kilometers. The pits of Terracotta army east of the Mausoleum is praised as "the world's eighth wonder", with over 8,000 Terracotta horses and soldiers and more than 40,000 bronze weapons unearthed. The bronze chariots with horses excavated at the western side of the Mausoleum is lauded as "the best of bronze works", representing extremely high artistic achievement in the art of foundry and carvings.</p>	014
	<p>Will you consider renomination in respect of the property?</p> <p>Yes.</p>	015
	<p>If Yes, please give your reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The new archaeological excavations enriched China's ancient tomb system. The new discovery enlarged the general cultural relics protection zone for the tombs. The excavations are important for learning the military logistics, social customs and religious beliefs of the Qin Dynasty. 2. Years of research shows that the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and its excavated cultural relics are of prominent importance in understanding the whole picture of the society then. 3. The process of renovating the bronze chariots with horses and analytical studies of the excavated bronze weapons show that the metallurgical and foundry skills in the Qin Dynasty had far surpassed any past historic period of China in some aspects, also led any other regions in the world during the same period of time. 	016
	<p>Are the boundaries of the property and its buffer zones (still) protected and preserved with an aim to ensure the values of property?</p> <p>No.</p>	017
	<p>If no, please give the reasons and point out what changes should be made to the remains' borders and/or buffer zones (please also mark out the changes in corresponding annexed drawings)?</p>	018

	In 1992, the Shaanxi provincial government marked out key protection zones, general protection zones, and construction control zones. In accordance with new archaeological findings, this scope of protection is inadequate to meet the protection requirements and needs urgent adjustment .	
	Is the States Party actively considering the modification of the boundaries or the buffer zone of the world heritage property? Yes.	019
	If yes, what is being done to this end? Principles for establishing the scope of protection are formulated: 1. It is compulsory to include all cultural remains discovered; 2. It is compulsory to set up the protection areas for the cultural remains of the Mausoleum and the construction control zones; 3. It should conform to the exiting protection zones as much as possible.	020

II. 3. Statement of authenticity/integrity

	Since the property was inscribed on the List, have the values defined above been maintained? Yes.	021 022
	What is the assessment of the authenticity and integrity of the property at the time of inscription? The advisory body/bodies comments on the property: ICOMOS: That the promised culture property be included on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria of I III IV VI. Criteria I : Because of their exceptional technical and artistic qualities, theses culpture prior to the reign of the Han Dynasty/ Criteria III: The army of statues bears unique testimony to the military organization in China at the time of the Warring Kingdom and that of the Qin Empire. Criteria IV: The mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is the largest preserved one in China. It is a unique architectural ensemble whose layout echoes the urban plan of the capital, Xianyang. Criteria VI: The mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is associated with an event of universal significance: the first unification of the Chinese territory by a centralized state by an absolute monarch in 221 B.C.	023
	Since inscription on the List, are there any changes in the authenticity/integrity of the property? No	024 025
	Are there any predictable (further) changes in the authenticity/integrity of the property in the near future?	026

	<p>Yes.</p> <p>How will the changes affect the World Heritage values of the property? New archaeological discoveries at the Mausoleum site in the recent few years, such as the pit of armor and helmets, pits of pottery acrobats, pits of pottery civil officials and pits of bronze waterfowl cave, further enriched the content of the articles buried with the dead, and added to the integrity of the heritage.</p> <p>Also, the provincial government is taking measures to correct the practices of implementing construction projects and greening projects, as well as the construction of tourist facilities that are incompatible with heritage protection principles within the Mausoleum area, so as to improve the authenticity and integrity of the heritage.</p>	027
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II. 4. Management

	<p>How to make the most appropriate arrangement for the protection and management of the property (multiple choices allowed)? Legislative (✓) Contractual () Traditional ()</p>	028
	<p>Illustrate and evaluate the implementation of the arrangement and the effectiveness of the preserving the values described under Item II.2 at the national, provincial and/or municipal level.</p> <p>“The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics is the fundamental law governing cultural relics. All of our management measures and protection activities should be carried out in line with its principles and specific provisions stipulated by the law. The laws, regulations and bylaws issued by the State Council, local governments and cultural relics administrative departments have made up for the inefficiencies of the fundamental law, ensuring that there are rules to abide by in all aspects of work and that everything is carried out according to law, which ensures the proper protection of the values of the heritage.</p>	029
	<p>In general, can the legislative, contractual and/or traditional protection be deemed as sufficient? No.</p>	030
	<p>Reasons:</p> <p>Existing laws and regulations all carry features of protecting the heritage, yet there lacks a national, regional and special law and set of regulations specifically governing heritage protection. The implementation of existing laws and regulations needs to be strengthened; it is still necessary to raise the public’s awareness of heritage protection because this is the fundamental condition for the protection work to be smoothly carried out.</p>	031
	<p>A list and summary of laws and regulations governing the protection and management</p>	032

	<p>of cultural and natural heritage (including excerpts of the constitution, the criminal law, laws and regulations on land use, environmental law and forestry law). Please attach related literature: See annex 1.</p>	
	<p>What administrative and management arrangement has been made for the property concerned, particularly those government departments and organizations that have administrative power over the heritage as well as the arrangement to coordinate their actions:</p> <p>The Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Relics Bureau is responsible for the all cultural relics within the province. Its subordinate ---the management of Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum Museum is specifically responsible for the protection, study, excavation and publicity of the property. The Mausoleum’s cultural relics administrative institute is charged with administrative and law-enforcement work.</p>	033
	<p>At which level of is the agency responsible for the management of the property? Property () District (✓) State ()</p>	034
	<p>Others (please specify): The full name, address, and Tel/Fax numbers/Email of the entity directly responsible for the management (preservation, maintenance and tourist control) of the property: Name: Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum Address and postal code: Lintong District, Xi’an City, Shaanxi Province 710600 Tel/Fax: 029-3911961 (Fax) 029-3912597 Email: webmaster@bmy.com.cn</p>	035
	<p>Is it necessary to revise the administrative and management arrangement for the property? Yes</p>	036
	<p>If yes, please give reasons: We need to sort out the administrative system to avoid overlapping of responsibilities. In accordance with the project proposal approved by the State Development Planning Commission and the State Cultural Relics Protection Bureau, we will establish the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Museum, laying down the mode of unified management in the legal framework and within the limit of overall planning.</p>	037
	<p>Is there a management plan? Yes.</p>	038
	<p>Is the plan being implemented and since when?</p> <p>1. “The Overall Planning for the Lishan Mountain Resort” issued in 1984 involved</p>	039

	<p>the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang.</p> <p>2. In 2002, the Lintong District Government issued a ban on construction projects within the Mausoleum's protection zone, banning all construction projects that bear no relation with cultural relics protection within an area of 2.13 square kilometers outside the outer wall of the Mausoleum.</p> <p>3. The Shaanxi people's congress has listed a set of regulations specifically on the protection of the Qin Mausoleum in its plan of legislation work and started research work this year.</p> <p>4. "An overall plan for protection of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang" is being drafted.</p>	
	<p>What legal and administrative measures will be adopted in the future to protect the values mentioned in described under Item II.2?</p> <p>A specific set of local regulations on the protection of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang world heritage will be made;</p> <p>An overall plan and a detailed action plan will be made in this regard;</p> <p>A letter to the State Council by the State Development Planning Commission on approving the project proposal on the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Remains Park, and a related circular issued by the State Development Planning Commission. See annex 2;</p> <p>A letter of opinions by the State Development Planning Commission on the project proposal of the Qin Shi Huang Park, see annex 3.</p>	040
	<p>Provide detailed information about the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Conservation</u> <p>On the basis of the original Terracotta army museum, a museum and a site park will be built for the Mausoleum, to conduct unified protection, research and tourist reception.</p>	041
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ownership ● The ownership of the heritage belongs to the People's Republic of China 	042
	<p>Detailed explanation of the staffing:</p> <p>The Terracotta army museum has 352 staff workers, among which 81 have college degrees in administrative, management and various professional lines. The cultural relics administrative institute has 16 staff members.</p>	043
	<p>Staff structure in terms of professional titles in the Qin Terracotta Army Museum. See annex 4.</p>	044
	<p>Is the staff in place sufficient for the proper management of the property?</p> <p>No.</p>	045
	<p>What measures should be adopted to improve the situation?</p> <p>The number of the staff of the Mausoleum's cultural relics management section should be increased and the quality of the staff should also be improved.</p>	46

Do the workers need extra trainings? Yes		47
What extra trainings does the staff need? The staff should receive intensified training in computer theory and practice, foreign language training, techniques in cultural relics protection and some educational sessions on world heritage issues.		
Funding and financial situation: The Mausoleum's cultural relics administrative institute relies on the Mausoleum museum for funding, while the museum's revenues mainly come from ticket sales, which are enough to support its development, namely, protection and construction expenses. Since 1987, the museum has received nearly 700 million yuan in entrance ticket sales while the expenses during the same period totaled about 500 million yuan.		048
The financial situation of the museum. See annex 5.		049
Is the existing amount of funds sufficient for the proper management of the heritage: No. What financial resources does the heritage management need: The museum's major projects and overall planning and protection work still depend on loans.		050
From what international assistance has the property benefited? The World Heritage Fund: None.		051
The UNESCO International Promotion Programme: None.		052
Country/Regional projects of the UNDP, the World Bank and other institutions: None.		053
Bilateral cooperation: Sino-German protection project for colored drawings on the Terracotta army Sino-Belgian research project on anti-mold work for the pits of Terracotta army.		054
Other assistance: None.		055
Information technology (computers) facilities of the site and management office, and their performance levels: All administrative and management tasks in the museum, including accounting, human resources and logistics, are managed with computers. The functional departments of the museum, such as cultural relics protection, archaeological excavation, and publicity, have been linked to the intranet, achieving share of resources, which not only improves their work efficiency, but also makes interaction with visitors possible.		056
Currently in use (multiple choices allowed): Personal computer (✓) Apple Macintosh (✓) Host computer (✓)		057

	The number of computers: 116	058
	Are they linked to the Internet? Yes.	059
	Is email used in daily correspondence? Yes.	060
	Is there a geographical information system (GIS) in place for the property? No.	061
	<p>Research and study plans on the property that are already underway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. publications on the property and its background: having published 18 books on the Qin Terracotta army, 9 books on the cultures of the Qin Dynasty, 6 books on museum studies, and reports on archaeological excavations of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, Pit 1 of the Terracotta army of the Mausoleum, and on the bronze chariots with horses. 2. protection of cultural relics and the site. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1). renovation of the bronze chariots with horses 2) research on the protection of the site of the terracotta army pit 3) protection of the colored patterns of the Qin Terracotta army 4) studies on the micro-climate of the Qin Terracotta army pit. 5) studies on restoring the colored patterns on the pottery figures 3. sponsoring international seminars. 	063
	<p>Financial and human resources input for the research plan and/or facilities: The museum recruits college graduates in history, archaeology, cultural relics protection and chemistry from various universities every year. People engaging in professional researches and protection work, publishing books and papers, can receive funding on travel expenses and research materials cost from the museum. Those who participate in archaeological excavations, protection of the site, exhibitions and displays, and academic exchanges, are entitled to obtain support from a special fund. Since 1987, the museum has allocated over 30 million yuan for such projects.</p>	064
	<p>How to disseminate information/research results?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. publishing formal publications, such as series of books on the Terracotta army, the Qin culture, and museum studies. 2. periodically publishing informal publications, such as tends of studies tends of the Mausoleum and the Terracotta army, and publicity materials. 3. Establishing a home page for the Terracotta army on the Internet, thus enabling more people to learn about the museum's exhibitions, research programs and protection work. 4. Utilizing traditional media, such as newspapers, magazines, televisions, composition contests, article soliciting, producing documentary films for publicity and educational purposes. 5. Setting up a department of publicity and education, offering explanations for incoming students and military personnel or organize such activities in army units 	065

	<p>and schools. A touch sensitive screen is installed in the exhibition hall for tourists to browse information.</p> <p>6. participating in international and domestic seminars and meetings to disseminate the latest and best technologies, views and methodologies.</p> <p>7. establishing Shaanxi Province Qin Terracotta Figures Research Society, which is made up of more than 180 members.</p>	
	<p>Are there any statistics about tourists to the site?</p> <p>Yes.</p>	066
	<p>The Museum has established a statistical system on the number of tourists based on date, month, year and country. We've conducted studies on visitors' degrees of satisfaction with the museum's work and services for various purposes. We've established strict procedures to handle tourists' complaints and set up related files.</p> <p>1. Statistics of the number of visitors. See annex 6</p> <p>2. Questionnaires and a resulting report on visitors. See annex 7.</p> <p>Qin Mausoleum Tourism Development Company: in 1998 the number of visitors total 180,000 people/times. In 1999, the figure was 320,000 people/times, while the figures for 2000 and 2001 were 380,000 and 460,000 people/times respectively.</p>	067
	<p>What facilities are available to tourists?</p> <p>The Qin Terracotta Army Exhibition Hall has two Friendship Stores, a restaurant, a tourist service center which includes a lounge, a medical aid area and an information consulting area for tourists. The lounge area has four rows of chairs, each with six chairs linked together, a television set, a hot water machine, a set of stainless steel cupboards, the medical aid area has four wheel chairs; a stretcher, an emergency treatment bed, and a cabinet for medical supplies.</p> <p>There are 7 toilets scattered throughout the exhibition hall. There are 28 six-seat benches, 37 chairs in imitation of ancient Chinese styles, a set of drawers for safekeeping offered free of charge, 8 IC card telephones, 19 touch-sensitive screens, 3 telerecording apparatuses, one large projector, one broadcasting system and one cinema.</p> <p>There are also 42 signs of direction, more than 100 placards offering guiding information for tourists, one guiding map for tourists around, non-barrier aisles for disabled people, and toilet space allocated for disabled people.</p> <p>The Qin Mausoleum Tourism Development Company: a tourist service center, a clinic, a toilet, storage battery cars, a photography area with horses and carts, a safekeeping spot free of charge, wheelchairs, carts for children and infants, stone tables and stools, a kiosk, a public telephone booth, touch-sensitive screens, and umbrellas.</p>	068
	<p>What facilities are needed for tourists' convenience?</p> <p>A recorded guiding system in the museum.</p>	069

	As to the Qin Mausoleum Tourism Development Company, it needs to build another toilet.	
	Is there a public plan for the heritage (tourism/tourists management plan)? Yes, we have a tourist management plan for the Qin Terracotta Army Museum. See annex 8.	070
	Is such a plan needed? Yes.	071
	How to communicate the world Heritage values of the property to residents, tourists and the general public? We distribute pamphlets of the museum, show videos and films throughout the day, set up multimedia touch-sensitive screens, and arrange staffs to give on-site explanations. We also built a website for our museum: http://www.bmy.com.cn	072
	Are there any educational programs for schools? Yes	073
	The Museum persists in offering reduced or free tickets to students and provide free tour guide explanations for group tours. We also set up small teams to go out of our museum to schools to give lectures on the heritage in Xi'an and Lintong.	074
	What role does the World Heritage designation play in promoting tourist arrivals at the site, its research plans and/or awareness-build activities? By 2001, the property had received over 30 million tourists, including 1,962 Chinese and international dignitaries and VIPs. With the publicity work for the World Heritage gaining momentum in the recent few years, the Terracotta figures and related cultures have gained in popularity in the media, cultural and art circles as well as the tourism industry. The Terracotta figures have been sent abroad for more than 80 exhibitions as cultural ambassadors. Research programs and management resources are also more and more focused on protecting the original look of the heritage, ensuring integrity of the heritage, and monitoring and analyzing all factors possibly exerting influences on the heritage. Such work also received fund and human resources support and guarantees.	075

II. 5 Factors affecting the property

	To what degree is the property threatened by particular problems and risks? The pressure of development is too heavy. The local governments wish to develop tourism into their pillar industry, so as to drag along other sectors of the economy. They've set specific growth targets for tourism in their regions' overall development plans. Under such targets, local governments have neglected the nature and principles of heritage protection. The rapid development of the tourism industry not accompanied with due construction of related facilities, has resulted in traffic jams, partial chaos in tourist management and tourism order.	076
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	The natural growth of the local population at the heritage site and the pressure of urbanization are also a potential threatening factor to the heritage.	
	Is there any emergency plan for the property? Yes.	077
	Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum security plans for emergencies. See annex 9. Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum security plans for fire prevention. See annex 10.	078
	Areas for anticipated improvement and/or the orientation that the State Party strives for: We hope to conduct extensive and active technical and academic exchanges with organizations both at home and abroad to raise the level of protection of cultural relics. We also need to increase the general public's awareness of the heritage and implant such awareness in more local citizens' minds, and expand the influence of the heritage overseas. Besides, we also need to establish a unified management system to uproot all inconveniences resulting in poor coordination of various administrative agencies.	080
	Has the impact of the factors affecting the property decreased or increased? They are increasing. The major influence comes from the pressure of tourism. Because tourism has become the pillar industry of the local economy, more unprofessional organizations are making inroads into the field of the protection and management of the property and some companies virtually own partial administrative right over the site of the property. They neglected the principles of the protection of the site of the property and single-mindedly seek profits. Their services have partially changed the original outlook of the protection zone, and sales from entrance tickets, which are an important source of funds for the protection of the site of the property, have been collected as profits for themselves, thus hindering the normal management work of the site of the property. Tourism's enormous development increased all sorts of service facilities, infrastructures, the population of local residents in the protection zone, and the number of migrant people, which all impose negative impacts on the environment of the property.	081
	In order to address these factors affecting the property, what effective measures have been taken or planned for the future? We plan to establish the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Museum to implement unified management of all administrative units on the site of the property and end the overlapping of functions in the administrative system. At the same time, the relationship between cultural relics protection and tourism development and economic development should be sorted out to achieve coordinated development of the three. We will also establish an overall plan for the Mausoleum area and a set of regulations specifically governing administration of the Mausoleum area, so as to end the current situation of lack of no specific laws for the protection of the Mausoleum area.	082

II. 6 Monitoring

<p>Detailed information about the previous monitoring of the property on a regular or responsive basis:</p> <p>The monitoring work is divided into four categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. cultural relics: this includes a. monitoring of the preservation environment for the cultural relics (moisture and temperature); b. security and fire prevention work for the cultural relics. <p>a. preservation environment of the cultural relics: see annex 11: Monitoring report on the environment of the Qin Terracotta Army site in 2001, a table of moisture and temperature inside the exhibition hall of the bronze chariots with horses.</p> <p>b. security and fire prevention for cultural relics: In accordance with the requirements of the “regulations on risk grades and security standards for museums in the cultural relics administrative system”, we have reached the requirements for National Grade 1 Risk Prevention and Protection Work Unit. We have established a control room in the security, prevention and alarm center, and installed an alarm system against thefts and fires. In the aspect of cultural relics, advanced automatic anti-theft alarm system has been installed to put warehouses and exhibition halls and other key places under 24-hour visual and audio monitoring. The system can also sound off alarms, and automatically make records and print.</p> <p>In the aspect of fire prevention, we have installed alarms, fire hydrants, and automatic fire extinguishing devices. The whole museum’s network of fire prevention has realized automatic control. The central control room conducts 24-hour monitoring on key places. Since 1987, there has never been any accidents of the kind involving cultural relics.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Constructions: We mainly conduct monitoring for any signs of distortion on the structures of the exhibition halls of Pit 1, Pit 2 and Pit 3. Since December 1986, we have conducted monitoring for any signs of sedimentation and horizontal displacement. Since October 1996, we have conducted sedimentation monitoring on Pit 1. Since May 1999, we have conducted sedimentation monitoring on Pit 3. All monitoring results have reached their due standards.3. The environment: This includes atmosphere (the outer environment) monitoring and micro climate and air quality monitoring (the environment of the exhibition halls). Since 1991, we have conducted three rounds of atmospheric monitoring each year. Since 1993, we have conducted one round of monitoring each year on the micro climate and air quality. The monitoring results suit the required standards.4. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang: The cultural relics administrative institute in the Mausoleum has a touring inspection system. The staff is divided into two groups, conducting roaming inspections every day. One team conducts inspections on the	083
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	<p>Mausoleum area while the other team conducts inspections by car on the site of the horse stable pit, Wuling site, the fish pond site, the Zhengzhuang Quarry, the site of the Zhao Bei Hou execution ground, the site of the tombs of the Mausoleum builders at the No. 5 Sand Factory. The two teams make records of their results of inspections every day.</p>	
	<p>Has a formal monitoring system been established for the property? Yes.</p>	084
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural relics: monitoring of the preservation environment of the cultural relics is in the charge of the Storage Department of the Qin Terracotta Army Museum while security and fire prevention issues are the responsibility of the Public Security Section of the Museum. 2. Architecture: The Capital Construction section of the Museum is in charge of monitoring the changes of the ancient architectural structures while the actual work is carried out by the Shaanxi Province Machinery Industry Prospecting Design Institute. This institute is accredited with Grade A prospecting qualification, Grade A mapping qualifications and also is a certified institution under the ISO9001 Quality Accreditation System. 3. The environment: Monitoring the atmosphere and air quality of the micro climate is assigned to be the responsibility of the “Excellence-creating Office” of the Museum and implemented jointly by the Environment Monitoring Station of the Lintong District Environmental Protection Bureau and the Xi’an Municipal Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station. The Terracotta Army Air Quality Monitoring Station attached to the Environment Monitoring Station of the Lintong District Environmental Protection Bureau carries out three monitoring sessions a year at the Qin Terracotta Army Museum. The Xi’an Municipal Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station monitors the air quality of the microclimate within our museum once a year, with a focus on the sanitation level of the air in relation to tourists. 4. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang: The cultural relics administration institute of the Mausoleum is responsible for carrying out tour inspections on the cultural relics of the Mausoleum. 	085
	<p>Has any indicator been identified for measuring the state of conservation? Yes.</p>	088
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural Relics: We use Germany-made Testo-171 portable instruments to monitor the temperature and moisture of the cultural relics’ preserving condition regularly. As an example of such data, see annex 11: A briefing on the environment monitoring of the Qin Terracotta Army remains, a table of temperature and moisture of the environment at the Qin Terracotta Army Site and a table of temperature and moisture in the exhibition hall of the bronze chariots with horses in 2001. 2. The environment: The Environment Monitoring Station of the Lintong District Environmental Protection Bureau is responsible for monitoring the atmosphere at the museum three times a year (once every quarter), using GB3095-1996 indicators 	089

	<p>(See annex 12: Issue 1 and Issue 2 of the weekly reports on the Air quality inside the Terracotta Army Museum.) The Xi'an Municipal Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station monitors the air quality of the microclimate within the museum once a year, with a focus on the sanitation level of the air in relation to tourists. They use GB9669-1996 sanitation standards for the libraries, exhibition halls and museums (See Annex 13: A report on the monitoring results of the micro climate and air quality in public places by the Xi'an Municipal Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station.)</p>	
	<p>Which partners have participated or will participate in regular monitoring?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architectural structures: the Shaanxi Province Machinery Industry Prospecting Design Institute. This institute is accredited with Grade A prospecting qualification, Grade A mapping qualifications and also an ISO9001 Quality Accreditation certificate. 2. Air quality: the Environment Monitoring Station of the Lintong District Environmental Protection Bureau and the Xi'an Municipal Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station. Define the administrative stipulations on organizing regular monitoring of the property: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural relics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. monitoring of the preserving environment of the cultural relics (temperatures and moisture): The Preservation Department of the Qin Terracotta Army Museum is required to monitor the storage house and exhibition halls every day and to monitor the environment of the exhibition area on a weekly basis. b. security and fire prevention for cultural relics: The provincial Cultural Relics Bureau and the Qin Terracotta Army Museum request that stringent security measures be taken to eradicate any chance of accidents. 2. Architectural structures: In accordance with regulations set by the Ministry of Construction on monitoring sedimentation of important architectural structures, Pit 1, Pit 2 and Pit 3 were monitored. 3. The environment: In accordance with the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Lintong District Environmental Protection Bureau's Environmental Monitoring Station conducts monitoring on the atmosphere of the Qin Terracotta Army Museum. In accordance with The State Council's Regulations on Sanitation Management in Public Places, the Xi'an Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station monitors the air quality of the micro climate of the Qin Terracotta Army Museum. 	<p>091</p> <p>092</p>
	<p>What improvement is foreseen or would be considered desirable in improving the monitoring system:</p> <p>The environment: an air quality automatic monitoring system needs to be established and this system should be linked with the Xi'an Station of the Global Environmental Monitoring Network.</p>	<p>093</p>
	<p>If applicable, please provide detailed information: In specific cases, the World Heritage Committee and/or its Bureau may have already examined the state of conservation of the property and made recommendation to the state Party, either at the time of inscription or afterwards. In such cases, the state Party is requested to report</p>	<p>094</p>

	<p>on the actions that have been taken in response to the observations or recommendations made by the Bureau or Committee.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We will establish an comprehensive plan for the protection of the property, namely, the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Protection Plan; 2. We will expand protection area of the buffer zone around the Mausoleum; 3. We will work to put the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang directly under the administration of the Shaanxi provincial government. 	
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II. 7. Conclusions and recommended actions

	<p>Please sum up the major conclusions on the situation of the value of the world heritage of the remains: The heritage's completeness and authenticity should be well preserved. More importance should be attached to the value of the remains.</p>	095
	<p>Main conclusions regarding the management and factors affecting the property: The environmental pressure, development pressure and tourism pressure are increasing. Quite a few companies are operating in the site of the property but their management objectives and principles conflict with those of the property. Their influence on the original outlook of the property will be direct if such conflicts are not managed.</p>	096
	<p>A summarization of proposed future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sorting out the administrative system and form the mode of unified management in a legal framework and an overall planning, and establishing the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang; 2. establishing a specific set of local regulations governing the Mausoleum; 3. establishing an effective law-enforcement agency; 4. based on the actual conditions of the heritage protection, improving the overall level of service facilities within the protection zone, realigning the routes and content of travel to avoid over concentration of tourists in some areas; 5. Strengthening cooperation and exchanges on both domestic and international levels, building a professional team that meets the requirements of heritage management and protection, exchanging technologies of heritage protection with our counterparts, seeking more aid and cooperation projects in the areas of fund, technology and personnel. 6. Paying more attention to the daily and responsive monitoring and the periodical monitoring of the United Nations, and incorporating all factors that can potentially affect the authenticity and integrity of the property into the scope of monitoring; 7. Increasing publicity activities to raise the awareness and quality of the society in the aspect of heritage protection; 8. Clearing away constructions and structures that affect the outlook of the Mausoleum. 	097
	<p>Names of the responsible Implementing agency/agencies for carrying out these: The Shaanxi provincial government, the Shaani provincial Cultural Relics Bureau, the Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum, the Cultural Relics Administrative Institute</p>	098

	of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang.	
	The time frame for implementing the above-mentioned actions: From the year 2003 to 2004.	099
	Among the planned activities, which may need international assistance from the World Heritage Fund? Personnel training; Fund support in building the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Conducting publicity activities.	100
	Are there any links with the management agencies of domestic/overseas WH properties? Yes.	101
	We met with other domestic heritage administrators to exchange our experiences. We also participate in international conferences on World Heritage to exchange management and protection experiences with other participants.	102
	What experience obtained from periodical reporting and/or the conservation protection of the property can be shared with other States Parties with similar problems or matters? -- Attach high importance to protection of the heritage; all administrative work should hinge upon heritage protection. The effects of all protective means should be measured by how much they contribute to the authenticity and integrity of the heritage. -- Make stringent protective measures, incorporate all elements that can potentially affect the outlook of the heritage into its scope of monitoring, and discover problems timely and solve them just as quickly. -- Make use of the media to supervise the protection of the heritage. Improve and facilitate all aspects of the management of the property through supervision by public opinion, and seek international resources to address issues faced by protection work.	103
	Names and addresses of agencies or experts available for contact to this end: Agencies/Organization: Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum Address: Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum, Lintong District, Xi'an City, Shaanxi Province Postal code: 710600 Tel: 029-3911961 Fax: 029-3912597 Email: webmaster@bmy.com.cn	104

II.8 Appraisals on the second part of the periodical reporting

	At the preparatory stage of the periodical reporting, have you provided enough and sufficient information to the responsible agencies and individuals? Yes.	105
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	Is the survey sheet clear and is it helpful for the States Party to meet the criteria? Yes.	106
	What are the explicit benefits and lessons drawn from the periodical reporting? One needs to attach high importance to preserving the authenticity and integrity of the heritage that has been inscribed on the World Heritage List. It's a long-term and enormous cause to protect the heritage. Monitoring work should be carried out and strengthened in accordance with international standards.	107
	What result do you expect from the periodical reporting activities and what follow-up actions do you expect from the World Heritage Committee? Through the periodical reporting work, we expect to conduct an overall inspection of the conditions of the heritage and reflect the true conditions of the heritage, reduce the pressures upon the heritage, gain more attention from both Chinese and international societies to the protection of the mankind's common property. We also wish to share heritage management and protection experiences with other heritage administrators or States Parties. We also hope that the World Heritage Committee will strengthen monitoring work on the heritage.	108

II.9 Annexes

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (✓)The map and plane sketch indicating the property's overall location, its boundaries and buffer zones, as well as necessary details about the heritage itself (For details refer to 003) see picture 1 and 2. 2. ()A panorama picture of the site (a bird's view picture) See annex 14. 3. (✓)Illustrations about the preservation of the property (photos, slides, films and videos) See annex 15 4. (✓)Detailed information about the main aspects of the property (landscape, fauna and flora species, and souvenirs) See annex 16. 5. (✓)Pictures illustrating the major threats endangering the property and its surrounding area. See annex 17 6. (✓)Excerpts of national provincial and municipal laws and regulations on the protection of cultural and natural heritage. See annex 1. 7. (✓)Copies of the property's management plan, and excerpts and/or copies of other plans related to the property (such as emergency plans, utilization plans) See annex 10 8. (✓) Illustrative bibliography See annex 18
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Picture 1 Location of The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang

1. Xianyang Airport
2. the site of Xianyang City of the Qin Dynasty,
3. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang,
4. Lintong County,
5. the Terracotta Army,
6. 35 kilometers,
7. Xi'an City,
8. Xianyang City,
9. the site of the Epang Palace

Picture 2. A sketch map of the protection zone of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang

1. Construction site,
2. construction site for the Rule of Rites,
3. Pit of pottery civil officials,
4. tomb of Mausoleum builders,
5. Lishan Mountain,
6. site of Wuling Anti-flood Project,
7. Outer wall,
8. Pit of acrobats,
9. Pit of armory and helmets,
10. site of the pit of horse stable,
11. the Qin Terracotta Army Museum,
12. Pit of bronze cranes,
13. site of fish ponds

Constitution of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and Promulgated for Implementation by the Proclamation of the National People's Congress on December 4, 1982, as amended at the First Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on April 12, 1988.)

Article 22 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 interests, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other significant items of China's historical and cultural heritages.

Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress on July 1, 1979, Revised at the Fifth Session of the Eighth National People's Congress on March 14, 1997.)

Section 4 Crimes Against Control of Cultural Relics

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 intentionally damages or destroys places of historical and cultural interest under State protection, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention and shall also, or shall only, 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 328 Whoever excavates and robs a site of ancient culture or ancient tomb of historical, artistic or scientific value shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than 10 years and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are relatively minor, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance and shall also be fined; if he falls under any of the following categories, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years, or life imprisonment or death and shall also be fined or be sentenced to confiscation of property:

- (1) excavating and robbing a site of ancient culture or ancient tomb which is designated as a major site to be protected at the national or provincial level for their historical and cultural value;
- (2) being a ringleader of a gang engaged in excavating and robbing sites of ancient culture or ancient tombs;
- (3) repeatedly excavating and robbing sites of ancient culture or ancient tombs; or
- (4) excavating a site of ancient culture or ancient tomb and robbing valuable cultural relics therein, or causing serious damage to such relics.

Whoever excavates and robs fossils of paleoanthropoids or paleovertebrates of scientific value which is under State protection shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 329 Whoever forcibly seizes or steals archives owned by the State shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Whoever, in violation of the provisions of the Archives Law, sells or transfers without authorization State-owned archives, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Whoever commits any of the acts mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, which concurrently constitutes another crime provided in this Law, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions on heavier punishment for such crime.

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

Chapter I General Principles

Article 1 This law is formulated in accordance with the Constitution to reinforce the protection of cultural relics, inherit the splendid historical cultural heritage of the Chinese nation, promote the study in science and technology, carry out education in patriotism and revolutionary tradition and build a socialist culture and material civilization.

Article 2 Within the boundaries of the border of the People's Republic of China, the following cultural relics are under state protection:

- (1) Ancient monuments, ancient tombs, ancient buildings, grotto temples, stone inscriptions and murals of historical, artistic and scientific value;
- (2) Important contemporary and modern historical sites, material objects and representative buildings related to important historical events, revolutionary movements or renowned persons and of memorial importance, educational significance or historical material value.
- (3) Precious artwork, articles of art and crafts of historical times.

Article 14 In the preservation of cities with exceptionally rich cultural relics or of revolutionary memorial significance, the cities should be ratified and declared as famous historical cultural cities by the State Council.

...

Article 15 Necessary protection zones of cultural relics at various levels should be marked separately by city and county people's governments and governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. Signs and explanations should be

made, record files set up and special bodies or persons designated to manage the files according to the circumstances. The protection scopes and record files of the key national protection items should be submitted to the cultural relics administration of the State Council to put on file by cultural relics departments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government.

....

Article 16 The people's governments at various levels formulate plans of urban and rural construction. The urban and rural construction planning department, together with the cultural relics administration, should hold advance discussions on the measures to protect the cultural relics at various levels in their administrative area and include the protection in the plans.

Shaanxi Province Administrative Regulations on the Protection of Cultural Relics

(Adopted at the 1st Session of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress on June 3, 1988 in accordance with the Decision on Revising the Shaanxi Province Administrative Regulations on the Protection of Cultural Relics made at the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress on April 21, 1995.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. These regulations are formulated in the light of the province's actual conditions with a view to strengthening state protection of cultural relics, and contributing to the development of both socialism material civilization and spiritual civilization.

Article 2. All fossils of paleovertebrates and paleoanthropoids of scientific value, cultural relics and famous or ancient trees within the administrative spheres of all levels of cultural relics protection units within the administrative area of the province, are protected by the State in accordance with Article 2 of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics.

Article 3 All cultural relics remaining underground or in the water within the administrative areas of the province, cultural relics in the collections of state organs, armed forces, enterprises and institutions, sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, and cave temples belong to the State. All memorial structures, ancient structures, and stone carvings, except for those that are specifically governed by state regulations, belong to the State. All memorial structures, ancient structures which belong to collectives or individuals and valuable works of art and handicraft articles handed down from generation to generation shall be protected by state laws. Owners of cultural relics must observe the state regulations on the protection of cultural relics.

Article 4 Local people's governments of various levels shall place under their protection cultural relics in their respective administrative areas and incorporate cultural relics protection into their social economic development plan, urban and rural construction plan, and into the responsibilities of the heads of governments of all levels. All government organs, public organizations and individuals are obligated to protect the country's cultural relics.

Chapter III Protection Units for Cultural Relics

Article 8 Sites to be protected for their historical and cultural values at the level of county shall be approved and announced by the people's governments at the county and city level and reported to the provincial people's government to put on file. Sites to be protected at the provincial level shall be approved and announced by the provincial people's government and reported to the State Council to keep on record. Major cultural relics protection units protected at the national level shall be reported by the provincial people's government to the State Council for approval and announcement. Cultural relics administrative organs of people's governments of all levels shall delimit the protection zones and construction control zones, put up signs and notices, and establish records and files for the historical and cultural sites to be protected and shall in the light of different circumstances, establish special organs or assign full-time personnel to take charge of the management of these sites.

Article 9 No additional construction projects unrelated with cultural relics protection may be undertaken within the key protection area for a historical and cultural site. To undertake an additional construction projects in an ordinary protection area for a cultural relics protection unit, consent must be obtained from the people's government which made the original announcement on the designation of such a site and from the department of cultural relics administration at the next higher level. If an additional construction project is to be undertaken within the scope of protection for a major historical and cultural site to be protected at the national level, consent must be obtained from the provincial people's government and from the state department for cultural relics administration. In case of a construction project in construction control areas for key national cultural relics protection units, consent must be obtained from the cultural relics administration organ of the people's government and reported to the state cultural relics administration to keep on record. The design for construction must be agreed to by the department for cultural relics administration before it is submitted to the department for urban and rural planning for approval. Construction of new buildings or other structures in such an area shall by no means deform the environmental features of the historical and cultural site, cause pollution, or affect the safety of cultural relics.

Article 10 Cities of historic and cultural prominence shall preserve their traditional appearance. Departments of cultural relics administration of various levels shall cooperate with departments of urban and rural planning in making good protection plans.

Article 11 Plans to protect and utilize ancient cultural sites and ancient tombs that are part of the major historical and cultural site protected at the national level shall be drafted by the governments of the cities where they are located under the guidance of the provincial department for cultural relics administration. The plan shall be agreed to by the provincial people's government and approved by the state department for cultural relics administration before being implemented.

Article 12 Protection and renovation of stone architectural structures, ancient tombs, cave temples, carvings, memorial sites of revolution, memorial buildings and other cultural relics shall proceed in the principle of retaining its original appearance and structure without any change. Renovation plans and construction plans for county and provincial level cultural relics sites shall be inspected

and approved by provincial departments of cultural relics administration. Renovation and construction plans for major sites of protection at a national level shall be agreed to by the provincial department for cultural relics administration and reported to the state department for cultural relics administration for approval. Immovable cultural relics that have not yet been put under protection shall be filed up and announced for protection by departments of cultural relics administration at the county (city or district) level.

Article 13 Removal or dismantling involving a site protected for its historical and cultural values, shall be agreed to by the people's government of the same level as the site itself and by the department for cultural relics administration at the next higher level. Any removal or dismantling involving a major site protected at the national level shall be referred to the State Council by the provincial department for cultural relics administration for approval. Any removal or dismantling of structures protected for its historical and cultural values that have not yet been put under protection must be agreed to by departments of cultural relics administration of the locality. For architectural structures protected for its historical and cultural values that have been approved for dismantling or removal, data collection (such as mapping, recording, taking photographs) should be carried out. Items of artistic values and building materials dismantled from the structures shall be handed over to designated units by departments for cultural relics administration for safekeeping. Architectural structures protected for their historical and cultural values that are removed must be built in accordance with its original state.

Article 14 Without permission from the departments of cultural relics administration and the people's government who made the original designation of the site, sites protected for their historic and cultural values may not be used by any unit or person. Those who have moved in must evacuate within a given time. For sites protected for their historic and cultural values, the user must sign a contract with the department for cultural relics administration to be responsible for the protection and renovation of the site.

Article 15 Inflammable and explosive objects are forbidden to be stored in the architectural structures protected for their historic and cultural values. Inscribing, smearing, autographing on stone tablets, murals, carvings and ancient structures protected for their historic and cultural value are also forbidden.

Article 16 Tourism activities shall be carried out in line with the regulations of the state on cultural relics protection, and shall preserve the safety of cultural relics. For sites protected for their historic and cultural values that are used as religious and legal venues upon approval, the religious organizations shall strictly abide by the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and this set of regulations, accept the inspection and guidance of the departments for cultural relics administrative to ensure the safety of the cultural relics.

Article 17 Departments for cultural relics administration shall intensify studies on traditional cultural relics protection technology and related modern science and technology, as well as dissemination and utilization of research results.

Article 35 The following acts shall be punished by county and above-county level people's

governments or related administrative departments:

- (1) Without permission from departments for cultural relics administration, units that engage in construction projects in protection zones, construction control zones and areas where cultural relics are certified to be stored shall be ordered to halt their construction by departments for cultural relics administration and departments of construction planning. They shall be ordered to restore the site to its original state and be fined in accordance with related regulations. The leader of that unit and people who have direct responsibility for the illegal construction projects shall be disciplined by the competent departments at higher levels.
- (2) Whoever removes or dismantles a site protected for its cultural and historical values, or alters and changes the original look of the cultural relics without authorization, shall be ordered to restore the site to its original state; besides, if the places affected belong to a state or provincial-level site of cultural relics for protection, constructors shall be fined 100,000 – 300,000 yuan and 50,000 – 100,000 yuan respectively by the provincial departments for cultural relics administration; if the places affected belong to county-level sites of cultural relics and/or are immovable relics registered and announced, constructors shall be fined 10,000-50,000 yuan and 5,000-10,000 yuan respectively by city (county, district) level departments for cultural relics administration.
- (3) Whoever undertakes archaeological prospecting without having their qualification inspected and approved by provincial cultural relics administrative department shall be ordered to stop prospecting and have all incomes from prospecting confiscated, and fined at least twice as much as the incomes from prospecting. Archaeological prospecting institutions that fail to report or conceal such activities, which result in the destruction of underground cultural relics, shall be fined, and have their prospecting permit revoked or they shall be given administrative penalties. Those who commit criminal violations shall be given criminal sanctions.
- (4) Without permission from the state departments for cultural relics administration, or without archaeological excavation license, any institutions and individuals that engage in archaeological excavation shall be ordered to stop the excavation and have the leader of the unit and the direct responsible persons punished by the competent departments at higher levels.
- (5) In violation of Article 20 of this set of regulations, without permission of the provincial departments for cultural relics administration, without obtaining construction permits from construction planning departments, or without gaining approval for land requisition, any unit that engages in construction projects shall have responsible persons disciplined administratively by governments of the same-level as the unit.

Article 37 Anyone who sabotages, steals or smuggles cultural relics shall be prosecuted by judicial departments for their criminal responsibilities in accordance with the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, and Supplementary Provisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Punishing Thefts with Regard to Ancient Remains and Tombs.

Urban Planning Law of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on December 26, 1989).

Article 14. In the formulation of urban planning, the protection and improvement of the Urban ecological environment, the prevention of pollution and other public hazards, the intensification of Urban afforestation and townscape construction, and the protection of historical and cultural relics, traditional styles and features, local characteristics and natural landscape should be taken into account.

In the formulation of urban planning for national autonomous areas, attention should be given to preserving national traditions and local features.

Regulations on Urban Afforestation

By Order 100 of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

Regulations on Urban Afforestation was adopted at the 104th executive meeting of the State Council on May 20, 1992, and became effective on August 1, 1992.

Article 10. Urban afforestation shall be carried out in the light of special features of localities, taking advantage of the original topography and physiognomy, water bodies, plantations, historic and cultural remains and other natural and humanitarian conditions. In the principle of allowing convenient access by the people, public green spaces, green spaces in residential areas, protection green areas, production green areas and landscape forestry areas should be allocated in a reasonable way.

Provisional Regulations on Scenic Resorts Administration

(Promulgated by the State Council on June 7, 1985)

Article 10 All important scenic spots, cultural relics and historic remains, famous and/or ancient trees shall be investigated and certified, for which protective measures shall be established and implemented.

Advertising Law of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the tenth meeting of the standing committee of the Eighth National People's Congress on October 27, 1994)

Article 32 With any of the following situations, no outdoor advertisement shall be placed on them:

...

4. State institutions, units of cultural relics protection, and construction control areas of scenic spots

and historic sites;

...

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on December 26, 1989)

Article 17. The people's governments at various levels shall take measures to protect regions representing various types of natural ecological systems, regions with a natural distribution of rare and endangered wild animals and plants, regions where major sources of water are conserved, geological structures of major scientific and cultural values, famous regions where karst caves and fossil deposits are distributed, traces of glaciers, volcanoes and hot springs, traces of human history, and ancient and precious trees. Damages to the above shall be strictly forbidden.

Article 18. Within the scenic spots or historic sites, nature reserves and other zones that need special protection, as designated by the State Council, the relevant competent department under the State Council, and the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, no industrial production facilities that cause environmental pollution shall be built; other facilities to be built in these areas must not exceed the prescribed standards for the discharge of pollutants. If the facilities that have been built discharge more pollutants than are specified by the prescribed discharge standards, such pollution shall be eliminated or disposed within a prescribed period of time.

Article 23. In urban and rural construction, vegetation, waters and the natural landscape should be protected and importance should be given to the construction of gardens, green land and historic sites and scenic spots in the cities in the light of the special features of the local natural environment.

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Military Installations

(Adopted at the 12th Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress on February 23, 1990, promulgated by Order No. 25 of the President of the People's Republic of China on February 23, 1990, and became effective as of August 1, 1990)

Article 26 The units in charge of the military restricted zones and the military administrative zones shall, in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws and regulations, protect the natural resources and cultural relics in the military restricted zones and the military administrative zones.

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution

(Revised and adopted at the 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on April 29, 2000 and came into effect on September 1, 2000.)

Article 16 Within the scenic spots or historic sites, natural reserves and other zones that need special protection, as designated by the State Council, the relevant competent department under the State Council, and the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, no industrial production facilities that cause environmental pollution shall be built; other facilities to be built in these areas must not exceed the prescribed standards for the discharge of pollutants. If the facilities that have been built discharge more pollutants than are specified by the prescribed discharge standards, such pollution shall be eliminated or disposed within a prescribed period of time.

Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China

(Adopted at the Seventh Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on September 20, 1984, and revised in accordance with the Decision on revising the Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China made at the second session of the Standing Committee of the Ninth National People's Congress on April 29, 1998.)

Chapter 5. Timber Felling

Article 31. Timber felling must be carried out strictly in accordance with the following regulations:

(3). Trees in famous scenic or historical sites and commemorative revolutionary bases and forests in natural reserves are strictly forbidden for felling.

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution

(Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress and promulgated by Order No. 12 of the President of the People's Republic of China on May 21, 1984.)

Article 19. No new sewage outfalls shall be set up in the protection zones for domestic and drinking water sources, water bodies at scenic or historical sites, important fishery water bodies and other water bodies of special economic or cultural values. When new sewage outfalls are set up in the vicinity of such protection zones, the water bodies within those zones must be protected against pollution.

Measures for the elimination or control of pollution shall be taken for any sewage outfall which was established before the promulgation of this Law and which discharges pollutants in excess of the limits set by national or local standards. Outfalls endangering drinking water sources shall be relocated.

Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Sales Tax

Article 6 The following items can be exempt from sales tax:

(6) Sales from entrance tickets for cultural activities at memorial halls, museums, cultural palaces,

art galleries, exhibition halls, libraries and cultural relics protection units, and entrance ticket sales for cultural and religious activities at religious venues, are exempted from sales tax.

In addition to the regulations mentioned in the previous clause, the items of sales tax exemption and reduction are determined by the State Council. No other regions and departments shall determine exemption or reduction in sales tax.

Document of the State Development Planning Commission

X. Sh. H. [2002] No. 906 Signed and issued by Guangzhou (Approved upon discussion in an office meeting held by the economic commission.)

The State Development Planning Commission's request for the approval of the project proposal on the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Park

The State Council,

Shaanxi Province Planning Commission has submitted to us a proposal on the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Park and requested us to approve the project. Through our discussion, now we report to you our opinions on this project.

1. Necessity of the construction of the project
2. The Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum was among the first batch of major national cultural heritage protection units approved by the State Council. The project's construction scale and content include: 1) requisition of 2902 mu of land within the outer wall of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi

Huang; 2) relocation of companies, institutions and residents within the outer wall of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang; 3) by returning the grain plots to forestry, build green spaces in the cultural relics sites and the surrounding areas, which total 3.2 square kilometers; 4) build a museum with a construction area of 19,500 square meters over the pit of stone armory and helmets (including the pits of acrobats); build a museum over the pit of pottery civil officials, with a construction area of 1,800 square meters.

3. Construction funds and the sources of the funds

RMB 553 million yuan is earmarked for the construction of the project. That includes 15 million yuan for afforestation projects and road construction for the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Park, 433 million yuan for requisition of land, 105 million yuan for building a museum of stone armory and helmets and a museum of pottery civil officials. The above-mentioned funds will mainly be raised by the Shaanxi Province and the Central government will provide the project with appropriate subsidies.

Because there is every requisite for the approval of the project, we suggest that the State Council approve the proposed project.

Please advise whether this is applicable.

State Planning and Development Commission of the PRC (Seal)

June 17, 2002

The State Cultural Relics Bureau

W.W.B.H. Document [2002] No. 89

Our opinions on the project proposal of The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Park and The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Museum

Shaanxi Cultural Relics Bureau,

Your report on submitting a proposal for the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Museum has been received, and we put forward the following suggestions through consideration:

1. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang is among the first batch of major cultural relics sites under national protection announced by the State Council. In 1987, it was again announced as a World Cultural Heritage by the UNESCO, and has extremely high cultural values. The project proposal includes land requisition, resettlement of residents and establishment of new towns for them, and afforestation projects to strengthen the rescue, protection and utilization of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang area. The logic is clear and the measures are a positive step in cultural relics protection. In principle we approve the project proposal.
2. In view of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang's important position in China and the world, and the consistent practices of other countries in protecting their own cultural heritage, we hope that hereafter we all refer the project as "The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang Park."
3. The pits of Terracotta army, pits of bronze birds, construction site, Wuling site and all other important remains outside the outer wall of the Mausoleum, should all be considered as important components of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang area and included into the scope of protection.
4. Construction of protection facilities, archaeological excavations and other protection means included in the project proposal shall be started only after the plans have gained our bureau's approval in accordance with the regulations of the State Cultural Relics Bureau.
5. On the basis of what you have done for the project, please draft a blueprint for the protection of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and submit it for approval, and promulgate it according to specified procedures.

March 4, 2002

Sent to: the State Planning and Development Commission

By the secretariat of the State Cultural Relics Bureau, printed and dispatched on March 6, 2002.

First proofreading: Luo Li

Final proofreading: Guan Qiang

Annex 6 Numbers of visitors

Year	Number of visitors
1987	2084874
1988	2076340
1989	1568128
1990	1541841
1991	1828356
1992	1737727
1993	1462334
1994	1195137
1995	1203366
1996	1179274
1997	1205704
1998	1057936
1999	1566350
2000	1886736
2001	1872092
Total	23469195

A questionnaire on visitors to the Tin Terracotta Army Museum and related report

1. your age:
 below 18 18-25 years old 25-35 35-50 above 50
2. Your profession:
 student worker intellectuals cadres farmers military personnel
 others
3. Your level of education:
 below junior high school senior high school, vocational school
 two or three year college degree bachelor's degree postgraduate and above
4. The region of China you come from:
 Eastern coastal areas middle part of China Western part of China
 Southern coastal regions Northern China regions,
 Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions others
5. You live in:
 Large cities medium-sized cities small cities towns villages
6. Have you ever been to the Qin Terracotta Army Museum?
 No once twice more than three times
7. Your purpose of going to the Qin Terracotta Army Museum is
 Attracted by its fame to understand history and expand my viewpoint scientific inspection and research recreation others
8. What do you think attracts you most in the Qin Terracotta Army Museum?
 The value of carvings plastic art the grand view its scientific values value of preservation others
9. In what way do you come to the Qin Terracotta Army Museum?
 I come by myself organized by the school organized by my work unit to spend time together with family members and friends as part of a tour group others
10. Through what channel do you learn about the Qin Terracotta Army Museum?
 Radio and TV broadcast newspaper ads cultural activities school education
 overheard from someone else others
11. What other ways do you think the Qin Terracotta Army Museum should use to attract more visitors?
 strengthen propaganda in the media hold more exhibitions replace old exhibits with new ones at irregular intervals organize potential visitors hold tour exhibitions
 others
12. What services do you receive in the Qin Terracotta Army Museum?
 listening to the interpretations view to the exhibition by myself video teaching programs consulting services written materials such as brochures others
13. How satisfied are you with the services of the Qin Terracotta Army Museum?
 Very satisfied satisfied basically satisfied not satisfied
14. Your comments and suggestions

Questionnaires for visitors during the one-week-long holidays

Time: May 1-7, 2001

Total number of questionnaires received: 597

Professions									
Student	165	teachers	65	cadres	73	clerks	98	military personnel	13
civil servants	43	engineers	22	workers	51	farmers	6	Medical doctors	11
Age									
Above 50 years old	30	31-49 years old	204	18-30 years old	273	Below 18 years old	61		
Levels of education									
Below high school	107	College and vocational education	416	Postgraduates and above	39				
Scenic spots									
Huashan Mountain	279	The Mausoleum Museum	447	The Mausoleum	275	The huaqing Pond	331	The Hanuang Tomb	33
Guanshan Grassland	13	Qian Tomb	120	Famen Temple	184	Others	150		
Modes of traveling									
Organized by work units	113	Travel service companies	59	families	249	individuals	151	others	10
Tourism resources									
Cultural relics	515	Customs of ethnic minority groups	155	Food and drinks	173	landscape	157	Medical care	5
Cultural art	194	Traveling	76	Festival celebration	29	others	16		
Goods you are interested in									
Cultural relics	361	replicas	151	Pottery and porcelain wares	112	garments	65	Traditional Chinese medicine	15
food	47	beverages	17	Local souvenirs	270	others	29		
Purposes of traveling									
Leisure	140	sightseeing	395	Visiting relatives	66	Business	14	conferences	7
religion	7	culture	23	others	12				
Degrees of satisfaction									
Very satisfied	101	satisfied	435	Dissatisfied	27				

The 597 questionnaires offered us such a piece of information: cultural relics and historic sites remain the most interesting tourism resources in this modern society as 86% of the visitors, or 515 people, have expressed. Cultural art was the second most attractive element, with 194 people, or 33% of the visitors choosing this answer. The third most attractive factor of a tourist place was its cuisine, with 173 people, or 29% of the visitors selecting this answer. The fourth most attractive element was landscape and scenery, with 26% of the visitors, or 157 people, making this choice.

Customs of ethnic groups, shopping and festival activities are also welcomed by tourists, and have got 155, 76 and 29 votes respectively.

The goods that interested them most were in the order of cultural relics, local souvenirs, imitations of cultural relics, pottery and porcelain wares, garments and food. Tourism was the most important reason for them to come to Shaanxi. Other reasons include recreation, spending holidays, visiting friends and relatives, cultural exchanges and business activities.

Regarding their degree of satisfaction, 435 people said they were satisfied, accounting for 73% of all visitors interviewed. 101 people said they were very satisfied, accounting for 17% of the total.

There were 27 people who expressed dissatisfaction, and accounted for 0.05% of the total.

Visitors who received vocational school educations and college education numbered 416, accounting for 70% of all the visitors interviewed, becoming the dominant group of visitors.

Most of the visitors were students, clerks, cadres and teachers. The visitors interviewed came from all over the country. Three foreign tourists also accepted the interviews.

May 18, 2001 was the 25th International Museum Day. As a well-known museum historical site in the world, to know more about visitors' requirements, and offer them a better tourism environment, the Qin Terracotta Army Museum carried out a survey on the visitors. This was also the fourth survey on the visitors since May 18, 1998.

Questionnaire for visitors on International Museum Day

Country												
China	171	U.S.A.	7	U.K.	4	Spain	1					
Levels of education												
PhD	2	Masters' degree	5	Bachelor' degree	52	2 or 3 year college degree	52					
Senior High School	27	Vocational training school	12	Junior high school	12	Primary school	1					
Where are you from?												
Yunnan	18	Qingdao	Jiangsu	13	Inner Mongolia	5	Beijing	7				
Wuchang	1	Gansu	Luoyang	14	Shaanxi	29	Shenzhen	3				
Shijiazhuang	7	Hunan	Dalian	2	Haikou	4	Guangxi	7				
Profession												
Medical doctor	4	Driver	1	Cadre	49	workers	20	student	7	teachers	14	
Civil servant	11	Engineer	5	Military personnel	6	farmers	3	Tour guides	6			
Your favorite museum												
The Imperial Palace Museum	10		The Museum of Chinese History				3					
The Qin Terracotta Army Museum	56	Pit 1	17	Pit 2	7	Pit 3	4	Bronze chariots with horses	2			
Museum you dislike most						Artificial scenic spots						
Purpose of traveling												
Attracted by the place's fame	65		Personal travel			90		Scientific inspection		23		
To understand the history	81		Attending a conference			33		others		12		
Your appraisal on the museum												
	Very satisfied		satisfied			So so		dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied		
Effect of display	134		70			10		0		0		
Quality of explanations	119		60			14		2		0		
The environment and sanitation	149		61			5		1		0		
Security and order	152		46			14		2		0		
Level of service	134		62			16		1		0		
Overall impression	132		75			6		0		0		
What form of publicity programs are you willing to receive?												
Films	41			Broadcasting			11		TV programs			59
Interpretations offered by staff of the museum	100			Workshops/meetings			9					
Your suggestions or opinions												
1. I'm deeply moved after the visit. I have learned more about China's history. It also means that Shaanxi has abundant cultural relics resources, and has great potential to attract more Chinese and overseas tourists.												
2. I hope to see improvement in the quality of interpretations and the level of services. For instance, there should be one or two spots allowing tourists to take pictures.												
3. Please don't build artificial scenic spots beside the valuable cultural relics. Indicating signs are not conspicuous enough. The displays should adopt more hi-tech technologies.												
4. Please continue your good efforts in research work so that you can publish more papers and journals.												
5. I hope to see more service facilities, such as smoke rooms and drinking machines. Also I hope to see improvement in the level of facilities, more control of tourist flows and promotion of management levels.												

6. I hope to find new discoveries here when I come later.

7. There are too many souvenir shops and artificial scenic spots. The service of the tour guides needs improvement.

In our surveys in 2000 and 2001, most visitors said that they learned about the Qin Terracotta Army through the media and they had been expecting to see the site for a long time. But 85% of visitors said that they didn't know that day was International Museum Day. The visitors were impressed by different sorts of displays. Some 50% of the visitors said that they were impressed by the history of Qin Dynasty, and that period's science and technology and artistic development while 16% of them were shocked by the grandeur of the pits of the Terracotta army. In addition, 4% of the visitors, who are highly educated middle-aged and old people, made compliments to the carvings of the Terracotta figures, archaeological excavations and cultural relics protection work. As for the most popular way to learn about the site, the museum staff's interpretations were most welcome, with 70% of the visitors choosing this method. Fifteen percent of the visitors hoped to have books in popular and easy-to-understand language with many illustrations. About 6% and 5% of the visitors said they preferred computer touch-sensitive screens and TV programs while 4% of the visitors said they would like to come to the site alone and this group of visitors were highly educated and had a high sense of artistic appreciation.

Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum's emergency security arrangements

Qin Terracotta Army Museum is one of the world's largest museums of ancient ruined sites, also one of the country's major cultural relic protection sites, praised as "the world's eighth wonder". Along with China's tourism development, the museum receives tens of thousands of Chinese and foreign visitors every day. However, we cannot exclude some evil-minded people's attempted destruction, not to mention the current complicated situation of social security. To ensure the safety of cultural relics and visitors, to prevent theft, burglary, explosion and other types of accidents, we have formulated this plan for security-related emergencies.

1. Headquarters: located in the social security office of the Public Security Division at the front gate.

Chief director: Qiang Xinmin, deputy head of the museum

Deputy director: Feng Dequan, division chief of social security, commissar Gao Zhirong

Members: Bi Yuci, Dong Shuqin, Li Donghai, Ge Wenwu, Li Jun, Yang Qingxiong, Jiang Bo, Li Zhiqiang, Liu Jianhai, Lian Fang, Yang Jiancang, Zhao Zhencheng

The executive headquarters are located at the alarm office of Pit 2.

2. Contact information:

1) Call box: 39111961 ext 2007 or 2016

2) Chief director Qiang Xinmin's telephone number: 13909267060

3) Deputy director Feng Dequan: 13909228988

Deputy director Gao Zhirong: 13909228898

4) Code numbers of all policemen at the various exhibition halls and those of sentry guards:

01 (leaders of the around-the-clock office): 12 (Feng Dequan)

①Chief Headquarters: 13 (Gao Derong)

②Executive headquarters: 00 (Liu Jianhai)

③Pit 1: 16 (Lian Fang, Yang Jiancang)

④Pit 2: 17 (Jiang Bo)

⑤Pit 3: 18 (Zhao Zhencheng)

⑥The Exhibition Hall: 19 (Li Donghai)

⑦The front square: 09 (Ge Wenwu)

⑧The cloak room: -- (Yang Qingxiong)

⑨Front Gate: 22 (Li Jun)

⑩Western Gate: 20 (Li Zhiqiang)

3. Key targets for security work

Pit 1, Pit 2, Pit.3, the Exhibition Hall, the Storehouse of cultural relics and the front square.

4. Responsibilities of all policemen in the Social Security Division (omitted)

Qin Shi Huang Terracotta Army Museum's plans for fire emergencies

The Qin Terracotta Army Museum is one of the largest museums of ancient ruined sites in the world, also a key national cultural relics protection site, and a charming destination for Chinese and overseas tourists. It was praised as the world's eight wonder. Therefore, fire prevention work is extremely important in our museum. To do a good job of fire prevention, and guarantee the safety of cultural relics, data, books, archives, the electricity transformation room, the alarm office, the oil storehouse and some other key components, in accordance with our superior authority's instruction and our museum's reality, in the principle of "having prevention as the most important aspect while integrating prevention and extinguishing in fire security work", and following General Secretary Jiang Zemin's instruction of "a hidden trouble is more dangerous than obvious fires, prevention is more paramount to rescue work, and the related responsibility is heavier than the Mount Tai", we need to combine fire prevention and the safety of cultural relics into one and raise our self-rescue capability. Therefore we have made this emergency plan against fire accidents.

I. We have set up the fire prevention headquarters and some voluntary fire extinguishing squads.

1. The fire prevention headquarters is located in the alarm office.

The chief director: Qiang Xinmin

Deputy director: Feng Dequan, Gao Zhirong, Wang Mingsheng.

Members: Bi Yukun, Dong Shuqin, Li Donghai, Ge Wenwu, Yang Qingxiong, Liu Jianhai

2. Members of the economic police squad are all fire extinguishers. The squad is made up of five groups. All work units should establish their own fire extinguishing groups, each unit having at least three groups.

3. The whole museum's voluntary fire extinguishing squad is divided into three groups: the group to extinguish fire, the group to evacuate materials and people, the group to rescue people trapped in disasters and injured fire extinguishers.

II. Major locations for fire prevention in the museum

The Northern Exhibition Hall, the exhibition hall of bronze chariots with horses, the exhibition of cultural relics of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang, the exhibition halls of Pit 1, Pit 2 and Pit 3, the storehouse of cultural relics, the library, the archives and data room, the oil storehouse, the carpenter's workshops, the electricity distribution room, the bungalow houses for the staff and their relatives, the materials storehouse, and the replica factory.

A Briefing on the environment monitoring of the Qin Terracotta Army Site in 2001

Since 1990, our museum has been conducting environment monitoring, with monitoring points set up mainly in the pits of the Terracotta army – the brick-paved floor, the partition girder and the corridor outside the exhibition halls. In addition, portable instruments monitoring moisture and temperatures (Testo-171) have been placed in the exhibition hall of cultural relics and the cabinet of bronze chariots with horses. Because Comparatively, Pit 3 was thoroughly excavated, quite dry, and close to the outdoor atmospheric environment, we mainly monitor the atmospheric conditions in Pit 1 and Pit 2 and the exhibition hall, so as to provide necessary environmental factors for archaeological excavation, protection and renovation of cultural relics, and adopt the best measures to protect the cultural relics. We have reached the following conclusions:

The temperature and moisture changes in Pit 1 and Pit 2 in 2001

Month	Pit 1		Pit 2		Outside the exhibition hall	
	Temperature	Moisture	Temperature	Moisture	Temperature	Moisture
1	1.1	56	3.6	63	-0.3	54
2	4.2	61	7.9	65	4.8	58
3	9.4	60	20.8	68	9.7	59
4	15.6	68	24.1	71	17.3	61
5	20.8	49	28.7	53	21.5	42
6	25.3	43	29.6	51	24.8	40
7	27.9	51	30.2	55	25.9	48
8	24.3	57	26.4	58	24.7	51
9	20.5	59	21.8	61	19.9	53
10	16.7	62	18.6	73	14.8	55
11	8.2	66	10.1	75	7.5	59
12	4.9	59	6.9	67	4.4	58

The atmospheric condition in the pits changes along with the changes of the atmosphere outside the exhibition hall. The moisture and temperature in the pits tend to correspond with those outside the exhibition hall, with the range of daily change inside the pits being only slightly smaller than outside the exhibition hall. The moisture and temperature inside the pits are affected by the radiation of sunlight. Visitors also affect to certain extent the moisture and temperature inside the pits. The period from May to October is the peak season of tourism. The number of tourists is high and tourists also tend to concentrate between 10 am- 4pm of the day, exerting some influence on monitoring of moisture and temperature. The moisture and temperature during this period is higher than other time.

In accordance with international monitoring standards for cultural relics with inorganic textures, such as pottery, stone and metal wares, the temperature should be maintained in the range of 5-25°C, and the relative moisture in the range of 40-60%. The Qin Terracotta Army site are basically maintained in this range, which represents the optimal conditions for preserving cultural relics.

Temperature and moisture changes of the environment at the Qin Terracotta

Army Site in 2001

Average temperature curve in 2001

Temperatures
month
Pit 1, Pit 2, the exhibition hall

The average relative moisture curve in 2001

Relative moisture
Month
Pit 1, Pit 2, the exhibition hall

Annex 11-3

**Relative moisture inside the exhibition cabinet for
the bronze chariots with horses**

Relative moisture
month

Relative moisture inside the exhibition cabinet for the bronze chariots with horses

Average temperature inside the exhibition cabinet for the bronze chariot

Average temperature
month

Average temperature inside the exhibition cabinet for the bronze chariot with horses

Lintong District of Xi'an City

Weekly report on the air quality inside the Terracotta Army Museum

Issue 1

(Sh.) Zi. (97) L. R. No. U0193

During March 18-23, 2002, the air pollution index in the Terracotta Army Museum didn't exceed 100. The air quality belongs to Grade II. The major pollutants were inhalational granule.

Name of place	Pollution index	Pollutants	Grades of air quality	Description of air quality
The Terracotta Army Museum	51	SO ₂	II	Good
	22	NO ₂	I	Excellent
	98	inhalational granule	II	Good

Lintong District of Xi'an City

Weekly report on the Air quality inside the Terracotta Army Museum

Issue 2

(Sh.) Zi. (97) L. R. No. U0193

During June 10--14, 2002, the air pollution index in the Terracotta Army Museum didn't exceed 50. The air quality belonged to Grade II. The Major pollutants were inhalational granule.

Name of place	Pollution index	Pollutants	Grades of air quality	Description of air quality
The Terracotta Army Museum	35	SO ₂	I	Excellent
	15	NO ₂	I	Excellent
	39	inhalational granule	I	Excellent

Annex 13:

A report on the monitoring results of the micro climate and air quality in public areas by the Xi'an Municipal Sanitation and Epidemic Prevention Station.

Appendix 15

Picture 1. An exterior view of Pit 1

Picture 2 An interior view of Pit 1

Picture 3 Pit 2 in the process of excavation.

Picture 4 An exterior view of Pit 3

Picture 5 The southern wing-room of Pit 3

Picture 6. The exhibition hall for newly displayed cultural relics

Picture 7 A front view of the Mausoleum (from north to south)

Picture 8 A top view of the front part of the Mausoleum

Picture 9 The western side of the Mausoleum (from west to east)

Geographical positions and landscapes

Lintong is located in the central part of the Guanzhong Plain in Shaanxi Province. It is a plain formed by the Wei River and its branches. The city is 30 km east of Xi'an. Topographically, Lintong is high in the south and low in the north, with rich soil, comfortable climate and appropriate amount of rain. Lishan Mountain, located at the southern part of the city, has an elevation of 600-1,200 meters, with the highest point being 1,302 meters. The plain is composed of metamorphic rock, granite and gneiss. In front of the mountain is proluvial fan and a belt-shaped yellow earth plateau. Weihe River is the biggest river in Lintong, flowing across the city from west to east. Lishan Mountain boasts beautiful cliffs, creeks, forests and fountains, as well as abundant humanitarian resources. Lishan scenic resort is a key state scenic resort and protection zone, and the Qin Shi Huang's Terracotta Army and Mausoleum, also known as "the world's eighth wonder", is located here. The Mausoleum is located five kilometers east of Lintong City, at the foot of Mount Li in the north, bordering Wei River in the south. With mountains and rivers surrounding the Mausoleum, the Mausoleum enjoys a grand view and beautiful landscape, with the Mausoleum resembling a high mountain.

Plantations

Within the scope of the Terracotta Army museum, there are plenty of herbs and woody plants, mainly including cedars, lacebark pines, Chinese junipers, oriental planes, privets, golden-rain trees, cypresses, cherry blossoms and other trees.

Within the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang's protection zone, the main crops are wheat and corn. The commercial crops are mainly granada and persimmon.

Annex 17

Picture 1 The bridle trail at southwestern side of the Mausoleum (a vertical view)

Picture 4 The fish pond at the northeastern corner of the Mausoleum

Picture 5 A sun shading tent erected at the top of the Mausoleum

Picture 6 An ichnograph of the Mausoleum set up at the top of the Mausoleum

Picture 7 Placards carrying messages to the tourists on the way to the top of the Mausoleum

Picture 10. Model of the sewage network at the northwestern corner of the Mausoleum

Picture 11. A complete view of the Fudou Platform of the Mausoleum

Picture 12 The brick factory near the northern outer wall surrounding the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang

Picture 13. The brick factory near the northern wall of the wall surrounding the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang

Annex 18: books and magazine articles for reference readings:

1. A briefing on inspection of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ---- Wang Zhiqing, Archaeology Magazine, August 1962
2. Newly-discovered cultural relics near the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ----- Lintong County Cultural Palace, Archaeology Magazine, May 1973
3. Construction remains in Pit 2, 3 and 4 north of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ---- Zhao Kangmin, Archaeology, May 1973
4. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang (a major unit of national cultural relics protection) ---- Zhao Kangmin, Archaeology, November 1975
5. Briefing No. 1 on the trial digging of the pits of Qin pottery figures in Lintong County. The Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang and Qin Terracotta Army Archaeological Digging Team -- Archaeology, November 1975
6. A report on the trial digging of Pit 2 of Terracotta Army east of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ----- Archaeology, November 1975
7. A briefing on the trial digging of Pit 2 of Terracotta Army east of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ----- Archaeology, November 1975
8. Construction remains in Pit 2, 3 and 4 east of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ---- Zhang Kangmin, Archaeology Magazine, November, 1975
9. A briefing on the Qin tombs in Shangjiao Village of Lintong County --- Qin Terracotta Army Archaeological Digging Team, Archaeology and Cultural Relics, February 1980
10. A briefing on the digging of the horse stable east of the Mausoleum of Qin Shi Huang ----- The archaeological digging team on pits of Qin Terracotta army, March 1980
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