**Country:** China
**Committee:** UNESCO
**Topic:** Protection of UNESCO World Heritage Sites

UNESCO World Heritage Sites represent the collective memory, culture, and natural beauty of humanity. However, these irreplaceable assets face threats from urbanization, climate change, tourism, and armed conflict. As the international community works to preserve these sites, the role of member states becomes crucial in implementing the World Heritage Convention and ensuring the long-term protection of these treasures.

**II. China’s Position**

The People’s Republic of China views the protection of UNESCO World Heritage Sites as a national priority and a moral obligation. As of today, China is home to 57 World Heritage Sites—the second-highest number globally—including cultural, natural, and mixed properties. China strongly believes in balancing economic development with cultural and environmental preservation.

China emphasizes a proactive, science-based approach to heritage conservation. The government has passed several national laws, such as the **Cultural Relics Protection Law**, and has adopted **digitization, satellite monitoring**, and **community-based management** strategies to ensure site integrity. Furthermore, China supports UNESCO’s Global Strategy for a representative, balanced, and credible World Heritage List.

**III. Past and Present Actions**

China has made substantial contributions to the protection of heritage sites both domestically and internationally. Notable efforts include:

* **The Great Wall Conservation Project**, combining traditional techniques with modern engineering.
* **The Dunhuang Academy**, a leading institute in digital conservation of mural art.
* **International partnerships**, including bilateral agreements with countries like Italy and France for joint conservation training.

China also actively hosts World Heritage Youth Forums and contributes financially to the World Heritage Fund, demonstrating its commitment to global cooperation.

**IV. Proposed Solutions**

China encourages a collective, multilateral approach to protect World Heritage Sites, and proposes the following:

1. **Enhanced Technology Transfer** – Promoting knowledge exchange on digital preservation, climate adaptation, and disaster risk management.
2. **Capacity Building** – Supporting training programs in heritage conservation for developing countries through UNESCO.
3. **Community Involvement** – Encouraging local stewardship and sustainable tourism practices to align economic incentives with conservation goals.
4. **Strengthening International Legal Instruments** – Advocating for stronger implementation mechanisms under the World Heritage Convention to address emerging threats.