

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1970
CONVENTION ON THE MEANS OF
PROHIBITING AND PREVENTING THE
ILLICIT IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSFER
OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL
PROPERTY**

2011 - 2015

I. Information on the implementation of the UNESCO Convention of 1970 (with reference to its provisions)

1. Ratification of the Convention

(a) Has this Convention already been ratified?

The State Council of the People's Republic of China ratified this Convention on September 25, 1989.

2. Implementation in the national legal system and in the organization of services

(a) Given the references of the principal national regulations adopted in order to implement the 1970 Convention?

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, revised in 2002, includes comprehensive provisions regarding cultural relics prohibited from exiting China as well as examination bodies, permission procedures and legal liabilities. The Regulations for the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, enacted by the State Council in 2003, provides detailed articles on the system of cultural property entry and exit, including qualification of exit examination bodies and their staff, exit examination procedures, items to be examined, issuance of exit permit, use of exit logo, and legal consequences of exit permission. In order to improve the administration of cultural relics entry and exit, the Standards on Cultural Relics Exit Examination and the Administrative Rules on Cultural Relics Exit Examination (departmental rules) were respectively promulgated in 2007.

(b) A definition of "cultural property" agreeing with the definition proposed by the 1970s Convention is important in order to increase the effectiveness of international cooperation. State what definition is used by the national laws of the country concerned.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics is the country's principal national law on the protection of cultural property. Its Article 2 defines types of cultural relics under legal protection within the boundaries of China:

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

(1) Sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, ancient architectural structures, cave temples, stone carvings and mural paintings that are of historical, artistic or scientific value;

(2) Important historical sites, material objects and typical buildings of modern and contemporary times related to major historical events, revolutionary movements or famous people that are highly memorable or are of great significance for education or for the preservation of historical data;

(3) Valuable works of art and handicraft articles dating from various historical periods;

(4) Important documents as well as manuscripts, books and materials, etc., that are of historical, artistic or scientific value dating from various historical periods; and

(5) Typical material objects reflecting the social system, social production or the life of various nationalities in different historical periods.

The criteria and measures for the determination of cultural relics shall be formulated by the department of cultural relics administration under the State Council, which shall report such measures to the State Council for approval.

Fossils of paleo vertebrates and paleo anthropoids of scientific value shall be protected by the state in the same way as cultural relics.”

The definition of “cultural relics” stated in the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics has a broader connotation than the definition of “cultural property” proposed by the 1970 Convention. “Cultural relics” defined in all Chinese laws include both movable and immovable property, while “cultural property” proposed by the 1970 Convention refers to movable property only.

(c) Have specialized units been established in order to prevent and combat

trafficking and ensure international cooperation for the protection of cultural heritage? Within the Heritage Department? In other government departments (police, customs)?

The Chinese Government has always attached importance to the protection of cultural relics and international cooperation for the protection of cultural heritage. In China, cultural heritage, public security and customs departments collaborate with each other to fulfill their common responsibility for preventing and combating trafficking and to cooperate with the international community through various channels, such as concluding bilateral governmental agreements and acceding to relevant international conventions and organizations regarding the return of cultural relics.

(d) Describe briefly the administrative coordination of the activities of these specialized units, especially with the police and customs authorities.

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China (SACH) has so far established 19 entry and exit examination services in major provinces and cities around the country, which are responsible for identifying and examining cultural relics entering or exiting China and issuing relevant certificates. Customs authorities handle entry and exit formalities in accordance with certificates issued. Entry and exit examination services will immediately report to public security and customs authorities when discovering illegal cultural relics in their examination process. Similarly, public security and customs authorities will inform cultural heritage departments of the latest development of theft, looting, illegal trade or trafficking cases they are investigating in a timely manner, and the latter will arrange experts to identify cultural relics involved.

(e) Are working meetings held to enable police officers, customs officials and ministerial representatives to meet and coordinate their activities?

The Chinese Government has established a system called the “National Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting on the Safety of Cultural Relics”. The Ministry of Public Security (MPS) and SACH have also jointly established the Intelligence Center for Combating Crimes against Cultural Relics as a functional service under the Secretariat of the Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting, which is aimed at providing technical support to joint efforts of public

security and cultural heritage departments in combating and preventing crimes against cultural relics.

3. Inventories and identification

- (a) State briefly the extent to which inventories provide for the risks of misappropriation and theft.

According to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, museums, libraries and other cultural relics collection units must classify the cultural relics in their collection by different grades and compile files for the relics kept thereby. Since 2001, the cultural heritage departments have conducted surveys of museum collection and gathered data about treasured objects in the collection of state-owned museums.

In order to obtain the general information about the country's unmovable cultural property, China's cultural heritage departments carried out the third Nationwide Survey of Cultural Heritage from 2007 to 2011. Furthermore, the Chinese Government launched the first Nationwide Survey of Movable Cultural Property to inventory all cultural relics kept and collected by state-owned institutions.

China's cultural heritage departments have yet to conduct comprehensive surveys of private collection of cultural relics and have only obtained data about cultural relics auctioned within China and entering and exiting China.

- (b) Specify the degree of precision, at the national level, of the definition of "cultural property" covered by international conventions (see above 1.2 (b)). State whether "national treasures" are identified in an official, tentative or exhaustive list.

The Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics covers all the content defined in Article 1 of the Convention. Other national laws of China also reflect the spirit as stated in the first paragraph of Article 1 of the Convention.

All grade-A cultural relics from museum collection and key sites under state-level protection in China have been identified and proclaimed.

- (c) To what extent is the Object ID standard used? Is the standard adapted to the State's needs?

China has yet to use this standard.

- (d) Are there systems to combat theft and to train museum staff and have specific measures been adopted for libraries, archival and manuscript repositories, and any specialized units established to monitor them.

Based on years of working practices, China's cultural heritage departments have gradually established and improved a training and assessment system on museum staff and entry and exit examination officials. China's administrative departments of cultural heritage are responsible for the supervision of routine performance of the above-mentioned institutions.

4. Archaeological excavations

- (a) Summarize the basic principles of the regulations on archaeological excavations and on the monitoring of excavations in force in the country.

The Chinese Government has always attached importance to the protection of underground cultural relics resources as an integral part of its cultural heritage undertaking, and continued to reinforce legislation, law enforcement and administration by law and improve supervision on archaeological excavations. As a result, a whole set of administrative systems on archeological excavations with Chinese characteristics has been established, including the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Rules on the Administration of Foreign-related Archaeological Activities, the Regulations on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Relics, the Rules on the Administration of Archaeological Excavations, the Rules on the Management of Budget Quota for Archaeological Surveys, Explorations and Excavations, the Regulations on Field Archaeological Activities, the Rules on the Examination and Acceptance of Archaeological Excavation Projects, the Guidelines for Archaeological Activities in Connection with Capital Construction Projects, as well as relevant local rules and regulations.

According to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Relics, all cultural

relics remaining underground or in the inland waters or territorial seas within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China shall belong to the state. No entity or individual may conduct excavations of cultural relics buried underground without permission. SACH is responsible for the administration of the country's archaeological activities. Except Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, the administrative departments of cultural heritage set up in the country's 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government oversee archaeological activities and cultural heritage protection within their respective jurisdiction.

The basic principles for archaeological excavations and their supervision as stated in the country's existing laws and regulations are as follows:

- (1) The basic guideline featuring "emphasis on protection, rescue first, reasonable utilization and reinforced management" shall be abided by. Archaeological excavations shall be subject to strict administration and excavations of large-scale imperial tombs shall not be allowed;
- (2) All archaeological excavations shall be subject to examination and approval procedures;
- (3) Institutions engaged in archaeological excavations and individuals leading archaeological excavation projects shall hold qualifications recognized by the state;
- (4) Archaeological excavations carried out in China fall into three categories according to their purposes: active excavations for the purpose of scientific research, salvage-based excavations in connection with capital construction projects, and salvage-based excavations launched due to risks of natural or man-made destruction;
- (5) Foreign individuals or groups conducting archaeological excavations within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China shall cooperate with the Chinese side and shall be subject to the special permission of the State Council;
- (6) Cultural relics excavated shall be registered and appropriately kept, and be transferred to state-owned museums, libraries or other state-owned cultural relics collection entities designated by the departments of

cultural heritage administration at various levels of government. No entity or individual may take any of the cultural relics excavated into its or his own possession;

- (7) Examination and acceptance of archaeological excavations projects shall be conducted by provincial-level administrative departments of cultural heritage as commissioned by SACH. SACH may launch random spot-checking over archaeological excavation projects at any time;
 - (8) The state attaches importance to and provides support for the sorting out and publication of archaeological materials and reports so as to enable the general public to learn about archaeological activities and share the achievements scored.
- (b) Is there a recurrent problem of illegal excavations? If so, what are the reasons and when did it begin? What steps have been taken to combat this scourge?

In recent years, driven by huge profits, illegal excavations of ancient culture sites and ancient tombs have occurred time and again and become increasingly professional, violence-oriented and intelligent, causing serious damage to not only sites and monuments themselves but also their historical settings and posing severe challenges on the safety of cultural relics.

Recurrent illegal excavations happened primarily due to following reasons: 1) a great wealth of underground cultural relics resources widely distributed around the country have posed huge difficulty on protection work; 2) higher profits but lower risks brought by illegal trade of cultural relics have pushed criminals to run ahead into danger; 3) infrastructure to guarantee the safety of cultural relics is still inadequate and safety prevention conditions of cultural relics entities have yet to be fundamentally improved.

China attaches vital importance to cultural relics safety and has made continued efforts to strengthen legal system building, improve supervision bodies, reinforce supervision, enhance the level of technical precaution, increase the ability to prevent and combat crimes against cultural relics, and establish a long-term mechanism for safeguarding cultural heritage.

- (1) Establishing a supervision body on the safety of cultural relics. In March 2009, approved by the State Council, the Department of Supervision was set up within SACH, responsible for supervising the safety of cultural relics and combating crimes against cultural relics in collaboration with other relevant departments.
- (2) Launching special actions on combating crimes against cultural relics. Since December 2009, MPS and SACH have jointly launched special actions to combat crimes against cultural relics in key areas around the country, supervised major criminal cases involving cultural relics, and gradually established a long-term mechanism on combating and preventing crimes against cultural relics. As a result, the high wave of crimes against cultural relics in some areas has been arrested and the order of good management restored. In 2015, a more strict legal system punishing crimes against cultural relics will be in place in order to enhance the intensity of fight and punishment against crimes involving cultural relics.
- (3) Enhancing performance of technical precaution. More central fiscal funding will be earmarked to reinforce building of technical precaution facilities to guarantee the safety of cultural relics. Safety prevention technology will be widely applied to ancient sites, ancient tombs and other field cultural relics.
- (4) In order to enhance the safety of cultural relics, combat crimes against cultural relics, establish a long-term supervision mechanism and strengthen coordination and cooperation among various government agencies, the National Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting on the Safety of Cultural Relics was established in 2010 with the approval of the State Council. The meeting is held on a regular basis, establishing itself as an organizational mechanism to guarantee the safety of cultural relics. Currently, this joint meeting system includes 16 ministerial departments as its members.
- (5) Engaging in extensive international cooperation. China has concluded bilateral agreements or MOUs on preventing theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property with 18 countries.

5. Monitoring of the export and import of cultural property

- (a) Give an estimate of the scale of the illicit export or import of cultural property. Are up-to-date statistics compiled on the theft of cultural property?

There are no accurate statistics so far.

- (b) Is the illicit export of cultural property a recurrent problem? If so, for which reasons (lack of financial and human resources, shortcomings in the legal supervision framework, etc.)?

Illicit export of cultural relics truly exists in China, which occurs due to various reasons. For example, the country's inadequate customs supervision in the face of its ever-increasing foreign trade volume has led to the excessively low rate of sampling check over goods for import and export, and penalty imposed on cultural relics trafficking is relatively light as compared to huge profits gained.

- (c) What are the main rules (administrative and legal) for monitoring the export and import of cultural property (existence of an export certificate, public information about the rules in force)? What categories of cultural property are covered by the rules?

China's main laws and rules monitoring the export of cultural relics include the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics (primarily stated in chapters on the export and import of cultural relics in these two laws), the Administrative Rules on the Examination of the Entry and Exit of Cultural Relics, and the Standards on the Examination of the Exit of Cultural Relics. The above-mentioned laws and regulations are applicable to all movable cultural property and elements attached to immovable cultural property (architectural components, for example).

- (d) Do the rules provide for the restitution of illicitly imported cultural property?

No, they do not.

(e) What are the main obstacles encountered in ensuring the restitution of illicitly exported cultural property? What type of obstacles are they (administrative, legal or political) and why do they arise (legal loopholes, unwillingness by importing countries, lack of international cooperation, etc.)?

The Chinese Government has always attached vital importance to the restitution of illicitly exported cultural relics, but it has encountered various types of obstacles in restituting them, due to the time difference between illicit export of cultural relics and the enactment of the 1970 Convention. When restituting cultural relics illicitly exported before the 1970 Convention entered into force, the main obstacle is the lack of applicable laws, because all the conventions involving the restitution of cultural relics do not explicitly define retrospective effect. As for cultural relics illicitly exported after the enactment of the 1970 Convention, there is theoretic possibility to restitute them in accordance with relevant international conventions. But when the exporting country submits the case to law, the importing country would often refuse to respond to the lawsuit or execute the verdict. In addition, criteria on the verification of evidence of unearthed objects by importing countries are generally too strict, which pose difficulty on exporting countries claiming their rights. Moreover, the debate over “internationalism” and “nationalism” regarding cultural relics has long existed in the international community, which has slowed down the process of the return of cultural relics to some extent.

(f) If the country has succeeded in securing the restitution of a stolen cultural object, describe the circumstances and state whether that involved legal proceedings, arbitration or alternative dispute resolution.

In December 2014, the Swiss Government returned to China a Han Dynasty male figure pottery seized by its customs in 2005.

In March 2015, the Australian Government returned to China a Qing Dynasty Guanyin statue it seized.

In 2014, the American court made a ruling that the 22 Chinese cultural objects illicitly exported to the US be confiscated, which had been seized by Miami’s local bureau of homeland security and customs. According to the identification result by the American side, these seized objects date back to

209 BC or before. Both American and Chinese sides have completed the legal proceedings required for the return of these objects which will be returned to China at an appropriate time.

The above-mentioned three cases were all handled within the framework of the 1970 Convention and respectively in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Swiss Federal Council on the Illicit Import and Export of Cultural Property and their Return, the Memorandum of Understanding between the People's Republic of China and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts of Australia on the Protection of Cultural Property, and the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archeological Materials from the Paleolithic Period through the Tang Dynasty and Monumental Sculpture and Wall Art at Least 250 Years Old. With the evidence and cooperation provided by the Chinese side, the customs and judicial authorities of the countries importing the stolen objects completed relevant domestic legal proceedings and eventually returned them to the Chinese Government.

6. System for trade-in, acquisition, ownership and transfer of cultural property

- (a) Give a brief description of the cultural goods market in the country (financial volume of the market, number and turnover of auction houses including via the Internet).

Legal dealers of cultural goods in China include cultural relics shops and cultural relics auction houses. As of December 31, 2013, there had been 71 antique shops in China, with a total annual turnover of 874 million RMB yuan. The number of antique auction houses had added up to 382, registering an annual transaction volume of 27.354 billion RMB yuan.

- (b) What are the main rules governing trade in cultural goods? Are control measures in place for such trade (maintenance of a police register), in particular through the Internet (for example, reference to the basic measures proposed by UNESCO, INTERPOL and ICOM)?

The main rules governing trade in cultural goods include the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Auction Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, the Regulations on the Work of Cultural Relics Shops, and the Interim Administrative Regulations on Cultural Relics Auction. Cultural goods to be sold by cultural relics shops and auctioned by cultural relics auction houses in China shall be subject to pre-sale/pre-auction examination and after-sale/after-auction recordation. Currently, only several cultural relics auction houses in China are authorized to trade cultural relics through the Internet, which are also required to undergo pre-auction examination and after-auction recordation.

(c) Do measures exist to control the acquisition of cultural property (for example, mechanisms to prevent museums and similar institutions from acquiring cultural property exported illegally from another State)?

Yes. The Regulations on Museums explicitly state that museums shall not acquire collection items of unidentified or illegal sources. In the Notice on Issues Concerning Stolen or Illicitly Exported Cultural Relics, SACH notes that cultural relics collection entities established by the state and all types of museums registered shall not purchase stolen or illicitly exported cultural relics.

(d) Specify the existing legal system concerning ownership of cultural property?

- Is the principle of inalienability applied to cultural items in national collections objects originating in heritage sites?

In China, the principle of inalienability is applicable to all cultural relics belonging to the state, including all cultural relics remaining underground or in the inland waters or territorial seas within the boundaries of the People's Republic of China; sites of ancient culture, ancient tombs, cave temples; memorial buildings, ancient architectural structures, stone carvings, mural paintings, and important historical sites and typical buildings of modern and contemporary times, designated for protection by the state; cultural relics unearthed within the boundaries of China; cultural relics in the collection and

preservation by collection entities of state-owned cultural relics, as well as other state organs, armed forces, state-owned enterprises and public institutions; cultural relics collected and purchased by the state; cultural relics donated to the state by citizens, legal persons and other organizations; other cultural relics owned by the state as provided for by the law.

- What is the status of yet unfound cultural objects, of cultural items found by chance and archaeological artefacts found during legal or illegal excavations?

According to the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics, all cultural relics unearthed within the boundaries of China belong to the state, unless otherwise prescribed by law; no entity or individual may conduct excavations of cultural relics buried underground without permission. Therefore, unfound cultural objects, cultural items found by chance and archaeological artefacts found during legal or illegal excavations within China all belong to the state.

- (e) Are there special rules on the transfer of title deeds in respect of cultural property? If so, please summarize their content.

No such special rules.

7. Bilateral agreements

- (a) List the bilateral agreements concluded with other countries on the import, export and return of cultural property and comment briefly on their results.

As of June 2015, China had concluded with 18 countries bilateral agreements or MOUs on the prevention of theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property.

China is the State Party to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The Chinese Government has always attached importance to preventing theft, clandestine excavation and trafficking of cultural property. Theft, clandestine excavation and trafficking of cultural property in

China have been initially arrested through such efforts as developing and improving legal systems, enhancing inter-departmental coordination and cooperation, increasing fiscal funding, acceding to relevant international conventions, and engaging in bilateral or multilateral international cooperation.

The Chinese Government is willing to, through increased international cooperation, demonstrate to the rest of the world its determination to protect cultural heritage of human kind and coordinate concerted efforts by various countries in this field so as to play a more active role in facilitating the international community in their endeavors to prevent and combat crimes against cultural relics and to protect common cultural heritage of mankind.

(b) What conditions are set by the importing country with regard to the admissibility of requests for restitution from a country of origin?

Cultural relics to be restituted should be those stolen, illegally excavated or illicitly exported after relevant international conventions or bilateral agreements entered into force (the country of origin should provide necessary legal documents or evidence).

(c) Apart from these agreements, is there administrative aid or any other type of cooperation with neighboring countries, particularly in respect of police and customs services?

Yes, there is. At the request of the Japanese Embassy to China, the Chinese Government publicized the information about Japan's missing cultural objects, prohibited their trade in China, and required that informants should immediately report to the cultural heritage department (the Chinese and Japanese governments have not concluded any bilateral agreement on combating trafficking of cultural property).

II. Code of ethics, awareness raising and education

Ethical standards

(a) Are the UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property and that of ICOM for museums known to the professionals

concerned (in particular, curators, antique dealers, merchants and collectors)? How is their observance checked?

Yes.

Awareness raising and education

(b) Are the “One hundred missing objects” series and the ICOM Red Lists disseminated and read?

They have been disseminated among certain groups of cultural heritage and museum professionals in China.

(c) Briefly describe activities carried out to raise the awareness of the authorities and educate the public, children in particular, regarding the serious damage that can be caused by illegal excavations, theft of cultural property and illegal export. How far can UNESCO contribute to these activities?

In order to raise the public’s awareness of cultural heritage protection, cultural heritage departments launch publicity activities such as interview programs and knowledge contests on radio, TV and the Internet

III. Cooperation with other international and regional agencies

Police

(a) What is the state of national cooperation with INTERPOL? What specialized police services can heritage officials call on for enquires, legal proceedings and punitive measures?

China’s public security and cultural heritage departments have kept continued and increased cooperation with INTERPOL to jointly combat crimes against cultural property and restitute illicitly exported cultural property. The administrative department of cultural heritage can call on for criminal investigation agencies for enquires, legal proceedings and punitive measures.

(b) If a cultural object is stolen, is the INTERPOL database on stolen objects

checked? Is information on the persons implicated in the theft of cultural property transmitted to INTERPOL?

Necessary information can be obtained by consulting the INTERPOL database on stolen objects. Information on the persons implicated in the theft of cultural property is transmitted to INTERPOL.

(c) Do members of police services follow a specific training program?

The country's public security officers have participated in professional training programs organized by the administrative department of cultural heritage.

(d) Do criminal law provisions allow for the punishment of fraud and theft related to cultural property? Are judges specialized in this field?

Provisions on the punishment of theft of cultural relics, illegal excavation of sites of ancient culture and ancient tombs, and illegal trade and trafficking of cultural relics are specified in the Criminal Law of China. Chinese judges are specialized in this field.

(e) Does cooperation exist with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)?

China has as always kept cooperation with UNODC.

Police

(a) What is the status of cooperation with the World Customs Organization and which specialized customs services can assist heritage officials in preventing the illicit export of cultural property?

China's customs agencies have carried out cooperation with WCO in many fields. The customs' anti-smuggling and supervision services collaborate with the department of cultural heritage in combating illicit export of cultural relics.

(b) Do members of the customs administration follow a special training program?

Yes.

(c) Is the UNESCO-WCO Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects used?

Yes, China uses this model certificate but in a modified version.

European Union

Have particular measures been adopted to apply the Council of the European Communities Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State?

No.

IV. Other legislative, legal and administrative measures taken by the State

1. Accession to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects

(a) Has this Convention been ratified, in addition to that of 1970?

This Convention was ratified by the State Council of the People's Republic of China on March 3, 1997.

2. Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation

Describe the extent to which the State concerned is following the work of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee (observer, member, State concerned by a case under discussion, etc.)

China is an observer of the Committee and has always supported and participated in the Committee's activities.

3. UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws

Indicate action taken to organize the contribution to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws and to check whether it contains all

historical and existing laws and regulations, including successive amendments.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Cultural Relics and its Implementation Regulations have been contained in the Database.