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SECOND PROTOCOL TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1954 FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT

**Eighth meeting
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris
18 and 19 December 2013**

Item 4 of the provisional agenda: Report of the Secretariat on its activities

As this report is to be presented to three statutory bodies (tenth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention, fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol to said Convention, and eighth Meeting of the Committee), a first part presents the activities carried out between December 2011 and December 2012, while a second part presents those carried out between the seventh Meeting of the Committee in December 2012 and 30 September 2013.

An oral update will be made on the occasion of the tenth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties.

1. This report of the Secretariat is divided into two parts, each one corresponding, respectively, to activities carried out by the Secretariat during the period from December 2011 to December 2012, and since December 2012.
2. This division has been applied in the interest of simplicity and efficiency. Indeed, all three statutory bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols will convene in the month of December 2013 – Meeting of the High Contracting Parties, Meeting of the Parties and Meeting of the Committee. This subdivision makes it possible to submit a single report on the activities of the Secretariat for the attention of these three statutory bodies, while avoiding the redundancy that would have resulted from drafting three separate reports, each covering the same activities.
3. That being the case, although the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereinafter the “Committee”) meets annually and has already reviewed, at its seventh Meeting (on 20-21 December 2012 in Paris), the activities carried out by the Secretariat between December 2011 and December 2012, that is not the case for the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties or the Meeting of the Parties. Indeed, the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties only meets at the request of the High Contracting Parties, while the Meeting of the Parties is convened every two years.
4. Consequently, as the last meeting of these two statutory bodies took place in December 2011, the report of the Secretariat must mention the activities that it has carried out since that date. The first part of the report, which is specifically addressed to the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties and the Meeting of the Parties, responds to this need and, therefore, covers activities implemented between the ninth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Hague Convention and the fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol (which were both held in December 2011), and the seventh Meeting of the Committee (held in December 2012) (I). The second part of the report, meanwhile, is addressed to the three statutory bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols, and covers activities of the Secretariat that have taken place since the seventh Meeting of the Committee (held in December 2012) (II).
5. In addition to these considerations, it is important to underline that this report of the Secretariat on its activities is not intended to be exhaustive. Indeed, numerous activities of the Secretariat are described in specific documents addressed, as appropriate, to the Meeting of the High Contracting Parties, the Meeting of the Parties or the Meeting of the Committee. A table reproduced in the annex to this report summarizes the follow-up to the resolutions, recommendations and decisions adopted by the three aforementioned statutory bodies.

I. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BETWEEN THE NINTH MEETING OF THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION AND THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE SECOND PROTOCOL, HELD IN DECEMBER 2011, AND THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, HELD IN DECEMBER 2012

A. UNESCO’s action for Mali

6. The activities undertaken for Mali have been carried out within the framework of each heritage convention, not only that of 1954. Thus, the actions presented in this report concern all of those conventions. Moreover, the activities carried out by the secretariats of the cultural conventions have taken place throughout the period covered by this report; they are also described in the second part of this report, concerning 2013.

(i) Public communications by UNESCO's Director-General

7. Since the start of the crisis in Mali, the Director-General has repeatedly expressed her concern and condemned the successive acts of deliberate destruction of cultural property, particularly the mausoleums and manuscripts of Timbuktu. Ten appeals were made between April 2012 and January 2013, urging all parties to respect the preservation of cultural sites and property and calling for the mobilization of the international community to support the efforts of the Malian authorities to protect the country's cultural heritage.

(ii) Decisions of the World Heritage Committee

8. At its 36th session held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation (24 June – 6 July 2012), the World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe Timbuktu and the Tomb of Askia on the List of World Heritage in Danger. It also condemned the acts of destruction, supported the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and requested the Director-General to create a Special Fund to assist Mali in its efforts to support the safeguarding of its cultural heritage (Decision 36 COM 7B.107).

(iii) Funding

9. The Director-General approved the creation of such Fund to finance conservation efforts of the cultural properties of Timbuktu and the Tombs of Askia and to contribute to the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions 2056 and 2071, which were adopted in 2012, with regard to the protection of the Malian cultural heritage.
10. The Director-General also granted US\$ 140,000 from the Emergency Fund for safeguarding measures of the cultural property (World Heritage sites, intangible heritage, and the fight against the illicit traffic in cultural property).
11. US\$ 70,000 have been provided from the World Heritage Fund to specifically strengthen the protection of Timbuktu, the Tomb of Askia and the Old Towns of Djenné by conducting educational and awareness-raising activities.
12. Following the Secretariat's collaboration with Malian authorities, including high-level negotiations and missions to Mali in 2012, Mali acceded to the Second Protocol on 15 November 2012.

(iv) Follow-up of UN Security Council resolutions

13. The Secretariat worked with other United Nations agencies in carrying out Security Council Resolutions 2056 (5 July 2012) and 2071 (12 October 2012), which referred to the protection of cultural property during armed conflict. Resolution 2056 particularly appealed to all parties in Mali to comply with international humanitarian law.

(v) Letter to Mr Romano Prodi, UN Special Envoy for the Sahel

14. On 5 December 2012, the Director-General sent a letter to Mr Romano Prodi, UN Special Envoy for the Sahel, expressing her concern about the situation of cultural heritage in the northern regions of Mali, emphasizing the need to apply Article 19(1) of the 1954 Hague Convention, and seeking his advice and support in raising the awareness of rebel groups on their responsibilities to protect cultural heritage.

B. UNESCO's action for Syria

15. Since the activities concerning Syria were held throughout the period covered by this report, they are also developed in the second half of this report on the year 2013.

C. Joint actions for Mali and Syria

16. On 3 December 2012, the Director-General published an article in the *International Herald Tribune* deploring the destruction of cultural heritage during armed conflicts, in particular in

Mali and Syria, as a result of deliberate and targeted attacks. She also outlined three types of action undertaken by UNESCO for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict – i.e. implementation of existing standard-setting instruments, building of stronger “coalitions for future”, and the prevention of armed conflict.

II. ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, HELD IN DECEMBER 2012

A. UNESCO’s action for Mali

(i) Communications with States and regional organizations

17. With regard to actions taken since the seventh Meeting of the Committee, letters were sent in January 2013 to the countries involved in the military intervention in Mali (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, France, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo) and to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union, and Ireland, which held the presidency of the European Union at that time. Those letters were intended as a reminder of the obligations set out in the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols of 1954 and 1999, and included a map precisely locating all major cultural sites with geographical coordinates, and a handbook (“passport”) for the protection of cultural heritage in Mali, both of which were distributed to government agencies, military authorities and humanitarian organizations, in order to ensure protection during military operations.

(ii) Cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC)

18. On 28 January 2013, a letter was sent to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (hereinafter “the ICC”) to express UNESCO’s availability to assist with investigations into the intentional destruction of cultural property in Mali and the damage caused. UNESCO received an ICC mission on 25 and 26 February 2013 and contributed to the investigation opened on 16 January 2013 into the situation in Mali, in accordance with Article 8(2) e) iv) of the ICC Statute, which classes as a war crime “intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives”.

(iii) International meeting of experts on the safeguarding of Mali's cultural heritage

19. An international meeting of experts on the safeguarding of Mali's cultural heritage took place on 18 February 2013 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris with the cooperation of the Malian authorities and France. The aim of this meeting was to examine a draft plan of action with the participation of Malian and international experts. A phased timetable of actions was established.
20. The action plan for Mali defines three priorities: (i) rehabilitate the cultural heritage damaged during the conflict with the active support of the local communities; (ii) implement measures to safeguard manuscripts in the long term; (iii) build capacities with a view to restoring appropriate conditions for the preservation, management and safeguarding of Mali's cultural heritage and manuscripts. The cost of these measures is estimated at more than US\$ 11 million.
21. The plan of action includes measures concerning world heritage sites and cultural property afforded national protection. Specific actions are planned for Timbuktu, the Tomb of Askia in Gao, the Old Towns of Djenné and the Cliff of Bandiagara (Land of the Dogons), the museums and sites protected under national legislation, and intangible cultural heritage. General measures to safeguard and digitize manuscripts are also planned, as is a training programme to build conservation capacity in Mali.

22. The measures to be implemented by or in collaboration with the Secretariat of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols essentially include: (i) the development of training modules on the protection of cultural property for the Malian army, particularly for the country's military training schools; (ii) the development of peacetime preparatory measures for cultural property and the creation of services for the protection and organization of refuges for movable cultural property; (iii) technical support for the submission of emergency requests; (iv) additional financial and technical assistance to help preserve and conserve damaged cultural property; (v) the organization of an awareness-raising seminar on heritage conservation, for the armed forces, media and local authorities; (vi) the organization of a sub-regional meeting on the prevention of risks of destruction of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict in Africa.

(iv) Implementation of resolution 2100 of the United Nations Security Council

23. On 25 April 2013, Resolution 2100 was adopted by the United Nations Security Council, creating the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). This resolution gives MINUSMA the mandate of assisting “the transitional authorities of Mali, as necessary and feasible, in protecting from attack the cultural and historical sites in Mali, in collaboration with UNESCO”.
24. Since the adoption of this resolution, cooperation between UNESCO and MINUSMA has been handled by UNESCO's Office in Bamako. A cooperation strategy between UNESCO and MINUSMA to safeguard Mali's cultural heritage is in the process of being prepared.
25. Within this framework, the Secretariat of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols has developed specific tools (a brochure for trained personnel, handbook and questionnaire for trainers, and a PowerPoint presentation) to train MINUSMA military, police and civilian personnel before they are deployed to Mali. These tools have been prepared in collaboration with the secretariats of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the 1972 Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, in order to offer as integrated an approach as possible.
26. The training courses developed by the Secretariat aim to help identify cultural heritage (cultural sites and objects, as well as living - intangible - heritage) and to explain the behaviour to adopt in relation to these three elements of cultural heritage and the rules of national and international law that should be complied with.
27. Training on the protection of and respect for cultural heritage began in mid-October 2013 and will continue throughout the arrival of various contingencies.

(v) UNESCO's mission to Mali

28. The aim of this mission, which began in April 2013, was to ensure that due consideration was given to culture in the Plan for the Sustainable Recovery of Mali 2013-2014. The effective consideration of culture in this plan was a significant advance in raising the awareness of Mali's partners about the need to mobilize funding to implement the Action Plan for the Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage and the Safeguarding of Ancient Manuscripts in Mali, adopted at UNESCO in February 2013.

(vi) International Donors' Conference

29. UNESCO participated in the International Donors' Conference for the Development of Mali, which took place in Brussels on 15 May 2013. Open to bilateral and multilateral donors, States and international institutions and attended by 13 heads of State and 107 delegations,

it aimed to identify priority actions for Mali and the international community, and coordinate support to the development of Mali implemented by national and international governmental and non-governmental actors working in Mali during the 2013-2014 period. Funding pledges and loans totalling €3.2 billion were made at this Conference.

(vii) UNESCO's mission to Mali – June 2013

30. A mission led by UNESCO with the support of MINUSMA took place from 3 to 9 June 2013 in Bamako and Timbuktu to assess the condition of Mali's cultural heritage and ancient manuscripts. It was made up of experts from ICOMOS, ICCROM, the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), the International Centre on Earthen Architecture (CRAterre), ICOM, IFLA, the École du patrimoine africain (EPA), the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the European Union and a team of Malian specialists. The Chairperson of the Committee also took part in this mission, notably the national workshop on the protection of cultural heritage and the ancient manuscripts of Timbuktu, which was held in Bamako. This mission was preceded by that of a Malian team from 28 May to 3 June 2013. A team of experts from UNESCO that went to Timbuktu observed that the damage caused to cultural heritage was more severe than had been anticipated.
31. Fourteen of the mausoleums of Timbuktu, notably those located at World Heritage sites, have been completely destroyed, as have two others at Djinguereber Mosque. The iconic El Farouk monument at the entrance to the town has been razed. It is estimated that 4,203 manuscripts from the Ahmed Baba Institute are lost and a further 300,000, which have been moved to different locations – mainly in Bamako – require urgent conservation measures. The findings of the two teams were brought together at a meeting on 7 June in Bamako. The conclusions of these missions made it possible to finalize the aforementioned action plan for Mali.

B. UNESCO's action for Syrian Arab Republic

32. Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in Syria in March 2011, UNESCO has made numerous appeals for the safeguarding of the country's cultural heritage and has alerted the international community, INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization to the risk of the illegal export of cultural objects. This problem was also highlighted before the United Nations Security Council by the United Nations-Arab League Joint Special Envoy for Syria on 24 September 2012. Since the seventh Meeting of the Committee in December 2012, the Director-General has condemned, in a press release on 16 January 2013, the attacks against the University of Aleppo in Syria. The Director-General has, on a number of occasions, including 1 March 2013 and 3 June 2013, reminded all the belligerents to respect the international conventions concerning the protection of cultural heritage. In a press release dated 25 April 2013, she deplored the continued destruction of the Ancient City of Aleppo, a world heritage site. A mosque located on the world heritage site has been severely damaged in the fighting and its minaret has been destroyed. In a press release dated 16 July 2013, the Director-General expressed her deep regret about the announcement of further destruction of cultural heritage in Syria, in particular the damage caused to the Crac des Chevaliers. She appealed to the perpetrators of those acts of destruction to cease them immediately and urged all the parties involved in the conflict to take the necessary measures to safeguard this world heritage site and the country's other cultural property.

(i) UNESCO regional training in Amman

33. UNESCO organized a regional training course in Amman (Jordan) from 10 to 13 February in order to assess the extent of trafficking and the risk of looting of Syrian cultural objects, and promote cooperation in this area. The initiative brought representatives of the police, customs and heritage departments from Syria and neighbouring countries together with international organizations involved in cultural heritage management and protection, as well

as international experts in Syrian archaeology and experts from countries such as Switzerland, Italy, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States. The recommendations of the meeting included encouraging Syria to become party to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention.

(ii) Report on the situation of world heritage sites

34. Syria has six properties inscribed on the World Heritage List: the Ancient City of Damascus, the Ancient City of Bosra, the Site of Palmyra, the Ancient City of Aleppo, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din, and the Ancient Villages of Northern Syria. Aleppo, in particular, has been considerably damaged. On 28 March 2013, Syria provided a report on the state of conservation of these properties. The report compiled information provided by the branch offices of the Directorate-General for Antiquities and Museums (DGAM). It notes that, as access by land is very limited in Syria, the exact extent of the damage cannot be assessed. For more information about the situation of each site, see document WHC-13/37.COM/7B.Add, which is available at:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/37COM/documents/> .

(iii) Inscription of the six world heritage sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger

35. At its 37th session (16-27 June 2013, Phnom Penh, Cambodia), the World Heritage Committee decided to inscribe the six sites of the Syrian Arab Republic on the List of World Heritage in Danger in order to draw attention to the risks to which they are exposed and to mobilize the international community.

(iv) High-level technical meeting at UNESCO Headquarters

36. A high-level technical meeting took place on 29 August 2013 at UNESCO Headquarters in order to evaluate the situation of Syria's cultural heritage and plan protection measures. At this meeting, an action plan proposed by the Secretariat, for which funding is being sought, was approved.

C. Encouraging UNESCO Member States to become party to the Second Protocol

37. In its letter dated 2 May 2013, which aimed to encourage States to contribute to the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Director-General also urged States that are not yet party to the Hague Convention and its two Protocols to take the necessary steps to ratify these important legal instruments and incorporate them into their national legislation.
38. In addition, the Chairperson of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict met with a number of permanent delegations to encourage their respective governments to become party to the Second Protocol. These meetings were also an opportunity to present the advantages of becoming party to this instrument (protection of cultural property, safeguarding measures, international assistance, etc.) and the various aspects of its implementation.

D. Training of military personnel

(i) Training workshop at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, 29 May 2013, Sanremo (Italy)

39. On 29 May 2013, the Secretariat took part in a training workshop on non-international armed conflicts organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in Sanremo. This workshop was offered to military personnel and government specialists from various

countries. During the workshop, the Secretariat led the module on the protection of cultural property in non-international armed conflicts.

40. Possible avenues for future cooperation between UNESCO and the International Institute of Humanitarian Law with regard to the training of military personnel were also discussed.

(ii) Seminar for the Lebanese army on implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols

41. From 17 to 19 June 2013, the Secretariat participated in a seminar for the Lebanese army on implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols, with a view to raising awareness of the different aspects of these three instruments and encouraging the Lebanese authorities to become party to the Second Protocol. Some 30 officers from the Lebanese army, INTERPOL and UNIFIL took part in this seminar. The Secretariat presented a general introduction to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (legal framework, protection measures, etc.) and outlined its main activities linked to implementation of these instruments.

E. Cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

42. The Secretariat participated in the Continental Conference of National Commissions for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) of the Americas (North and South), which was organized by the ICRC and took place from 10 to 12 September 2013 in San José (Costa Rica). The Secretariat's presentation explained UNESCO's support role to the National Commissions for IHL in implementing the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols. The Secretariat presented the different types of financial and technical assistance that UNESCO can provide and outlined the obligations of the States Parties in relation to setting up protection measures for cultural property, training military personnel and bringing in line their national criminal legislation.
43. This cooperation follows UNESCO's participation in the Regional Seminar of National Commissions for IHL on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict which was organized by the ICRC and took place in San Salvador in December 2011. At the San Salvador Seminar, recommendations and conclusions were adopted, aiming particularly at the preparation of multi-year action plans by the National Commissions for IHL and calling for the organization of another regional seminar to analyse the progress made.
44. This cooperation will continue with UNESCO's participation in national seminars (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala), planned from 8 to 14 November 2013, which aim to support these States in achieving their national action plans.

F. The Roerich Pact

45. Following the exhibition "The Roerich Pact: the past and the present", held in April 2012 at UNESCO Headquarters, on the initiative of the authorities of the Russian Federation, UNESCO participated in the series of exhibitions on the same theme that took place in various towns in South America.

G. Nordic Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict

46. The Secretariat participated in the Nordic Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict held in September 2013 and organized by the Danish Institute for International Studies. UNESCO's actions were presented at this Conference. The Conference provided an important opportunity to discuss the role of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols and analyse the contribution of the military towards better protection of cultural property, in both peacetime and wartime.

H. Cultural Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG)

47. The Cultural Conventions Liaison Group (CCLG) was created in 2012 to share experiences and processes and explore avenues for enhanced cooperation and synergy among the six principal conventions administered by the Culture Sector. The CCLG first met in January 2012, and it also established working groups on the following topics: Periodic Reporting, International Assistance, Capacity Building, Information Management, and Visibility and Partnership Development. A considerable number of actions have been taken by the secretariats of the different Conventions to ensure more effective implementation and streamline processes and procedures.
48. As further elaborated in document CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/13, UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service (IOS) carried out an audit of the working methods of the six culture conventions. This audit concluded that the CCLG “has high potential to foster coordination and efficiencies among the convention secretariats”, but that to realize this potential, the CCLG “would need clear roles and accountabilities”.

I. The website of the 1954 Convention and its two Protocols

49. The website of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/the-hague-convention/>) is updated regularly. All documents for the attention of the various statutory meetings are available online and fact sheets are posted online as well. These fact sheets address the following subjects: the Committee, emergency actions, criminal responsibility, protection of cultural property, training for the military, synergies and the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. A list of States Parties to the Hague Convention and its two Protocols is also available on the website. In addition, the website serves as a platform for sharing information and good practices relating to the protection of cultural property and links to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws.

ANNEX

	<p align="center">Ninth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties (December 2011)</p>	<p align="center">Fourth Meeting of the Parties (December 2011)</p>	<p align="center">Seventh Meeting of the Committee (December 2012)</p>
<p>Follow-up to the recommendations/resolutions adopted at the ninth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties, fourth Meeting of the Parties and Seventh Meeting of the Committee</p>	<p>The recommendations adopted by the ninth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties are addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>UNESCO's Standard Plan of Action to Protect Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/10.HCP/CONF.201/INF.3] 	<p>The resolution adopted by the fourth Meeting of the Parties is addressed in the Secretariat's documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Fundraising strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/5.SP/CONF.202/3] - <i>Report on the implementation of the strategy for encouraging ratifications of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/5.SP/CONF.202/INF.4] 	<p>The recommendations adopted at the Seventh Meeting of the Committee are addressed in the Secretariat's documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Report on the status of the implementation of the fundraising strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/10]

<p>Follow-up to decisions adopted by the statutory bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols</p>	<p>No decisions were adopted by the ninth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties.</p>	<p>Decision 4.SP 2 adopted by the fourth Meeting of the Parties relating to the amendments to the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention did not call for a document by the Secretariat.</p>	<p>Decision 7.COM 1 relating to the request of Mali for financial assistance for emergency measures from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <p><i>- Report on the use of financial assistance granted to Mali from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/5]</p> <p>Decision 7.COM 2 relating to improvement of the Enhanced Protection Request Form is addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <p><i>- Approval of the amendments to the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention: Improvement of the Enhanced Protection Request Form</i> [CLT-13/7.COM/CONF.202/2]</p> <p>Decisions 7.COM 3 and 7.COM 6 relating to Synergies between the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention and the 1972 World Heritage Convention are addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <p><i>- Synergies between the 1999 Second Protocol and the 1972 World Heritage Convention</i> [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/3]</p>
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			<p>Decision 7. COM 4 relating to the fundraising strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <p><i>- Report on the status of the implementation of the fundraising strategy for the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/10]</p> <p>Decision 7. COM 5 relating to the report of El Salvador on the use of the financial assistance granted from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <p><i>- Report on the use of the financial assistance granted to El Salvador from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</i> [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/4]</p> <p>Decision 7. COM 7 relating to the protection of cultural property in occupied territory is addressed in the Secretariat's document:</p> <p><i>- The protection of cultural property in occupied territory</i> [CLT-13/8.COM/CONF.203/7]</p>
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