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**PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

**INFORMATION
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION
OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

THE HAGUE 1954

1989 REPORTS



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INTRODUCTION

Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague in 1954, stipulates that, at least every four years, the High Contracting Parties 'shall forward to the Director-General a report giving whatever information they think suitable concerning any measures being taken, prepared or contemplated by their respective administrations in fulfilment of the Convention and of the Regulations for its execution'.

Reports were received by the Director-General in 1962, 1965-1966, 1969-1970, 1977-1978 and 1984, and published in documents UNESCO/CA/RBC/1/3 and Add. 1-6, SHC/MD/1 dated 19 May 1967, SHC/MD/6 dated 30 April 1970, CC/MD/41 of July 1979 and CLT/MD/3 of December 1984.

In June 1987 the Director-General again invited the High Contracting Parties to forward to him the reports referred to in Article 26 of the Convention. The Director-General received reports from 25 High Contracting Parties.

These latest reports of High Contracting Parties are published in the present document, which also broadly recalls the historical background of the Convention and describes the measures taken in connection with its implementation.

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Adoption of the Convention

1. The Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict were adopted by an inter-governmental conference, convened by the Executive Board of Unesco in pursuance of a resolution of the General Conference. At the invitation of the Netherlands Government, this Conference met at The Hague from 21 April to 14 May 1954.

2. All the Member States of Unesco, together with a number of non-Member States, as decided by the Executive Board (33 EX/Decision

8.3.1), were invited to send delegations furnished with the necessary powers to enable them, if required, to sign international agreements. Of the 86 States thus invited, 56 were represented at the Conference.

Signature

3. The Convention and Protocol remained open for signature by all States invited to the Conference, from 14 May to 31 December 1954. By this latter date, the Convention had been signed by 50 States and the Protocol by 40 States.

Entry into force

4. In accordance with the provisions of Article 33, the Convention entered into force on 7 August 1956, that is, three months after five instruments of ratification had been deposited. It enters into force, for each State which has ratified or acceded to it, three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession. This is subject, however, to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph 3, which stipulates that ratifications and accessions shall take effect immediately when the States ratifying or acceding are Parties to a conflict as defined in the Convention.

States invited to accede

5. The Convention contains a clause stipulating that from the date of its entry into force it shall be open for accession by all States invited to the Hague Conference which have not signed it, as well as by any other State invited to accede by the Executive Board. Availing itself of this clause, the Board adopted at its 53rd session a resolution inviting all States becoming members of Unesco which had not been invited to the Hague Conference in 1954 to accede to the Convention.

Ratification and accessions

6. As at 30 November 1989, 77 instruments of ratification of accession to the Convention

and 64 to the Protocol had been deposited with the Director-General. A list of those States, together with the dates of deposit of the instruments, is annexed to this introduction.

II. MEASURES TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (1984-1989)

International list of persons

7. Article 1 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention stipulates that on the entry into force of the Convention, the Director-General 'shall compile an international list consisting of all persons nominated by the High Contracting Parties as qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property'. In accordance with the terms of the same article which provides for the periodic revision of this list, a revised list compiled as at 31 March 1983 was transmitted to the High Contracting Parties on 5 November 1983. Updated versions of this list, taking account of amendments proposed by the High Contracting Parties were issued on 24 May 1984, 9 October 1984, 14 October 1985 and 12 September 1986.

International register of cultural property under special protection

8. Article 8 of the Convention provides that, subject to certain conditions 'There may be placed under special protection a limited number of refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict, of centres containing monuments and other immovable cultural property of very great importance' and that such special protection is granted by their entry in the 'International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection'. Article 12 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention further stipulates that the Director-General shall maintain this Register and that he shall furnish copies to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the High Contracting Parties. Under Article 9 of the Convention, the High Contracting Parties undertake to ensure the immunity of cultural property entered in the Register by refraining 'from any act of hostility directed against such property and, except for the cases provided for in paragraph 5 of Article 8, from any use of such property or its surroundings for military purposes'. Article 13 of the above-mentioned Regulations provides that any High Contracting Party may submit an application for entry in the Register.

9. The following entries have been made in the above-mentioned Register, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention:

- the whole of the Vatican City State, the registration of which came into effect on 11 March 1960;

- the Alt-Aussee Refuge in Upper Austria, the registration of which came into effect on 7 January 1968;

- six refuges for cultural property in the Netherlands, the registration of which came into effect on 2 July 1969;

- the Oberried Mine Drift Central Refuge in the Federal Republic of Germany, the registration of which came into effect on 26 July 1978.

Since this last registration, in 1978, no further request for registration has been received.

Middle East

10. The mandates of the two Commissioners-General for Cultural Property accredited in 1967, one to Israel and the other to the Arab Governments concerned (Egypt, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic), were terminated, at the Commissioners'-General request, on 1 February 1977 and on 30 June 1977 respectively. For the appointment of their successors, Switzerland was chosen in January 1977 by all the Parties to the conflict as a neutral State to discharge the functions of a Protecting Power as provided for in Article 9 of the Regulations. The Permanent Delegate of Switzerland to Unesco conducted the negotiations for the appointment of new Commissioners-General. During these negotiations, all the Parties to the conflict by joint agreement chose Professor H.R. Sennhauser (of Swiss nationality) as the future Commissioner-General for Cultural Property who will be accredited to the Government of Israel. However, it has not been possible to obtain the final agreement of all the Parties to the conflict on the choice of the future Commissioner-General for Cultural Property to be accredited to the Arab governments concerned.

Iran-Iraq

11. After the opening of hostilities, the Director-General called the attention of the Governments of Iraq and Iran, on 29 October 1980, to their obligations as States Parties to the Convention.

12. Both States having declared that cultural property situated in bombed towns had been damaged, the Director-General continued his negotiations, from March 1985 to July 1988, with the authorities of both countries with a view to applying the control procedure set out in the

Convention and the Regulations for its execution, particularly as regards the appointment of Commissioners-General for Cultural Property.

13. Between 1982 and 1988 the General Conference, at its twenty-third (1985) and twenty-fourth (1987) sessions, and the Executive Board, at its 114th (May 1982), 121st (June 1985) and 129th (June 1988) sessions, adopted resolutions and decisions on this matter in which they called on Iran and Iraq, to observe the principles set forth in the Convention and supported the Director-General's efforts to ensure its

implementation.

14. Two personal representatives of the Director-General went to Iran in October 1985, Iraq in January 1986 and again to Iran in March 1987.

15. The cease-fire came into effect in August 1988 and an intersectoral mission visited Iraq in September 1989 to assist in the country's reconstruction, including the repair of monuments damaged in the war. A similar mission is being prepared for Iran.

CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY
IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT
(The Hague, 14 May 1954)

List of States having deposited an instrument of ratification or accession
as of 30 November 1989

<u>States</u>	<u>Convention</u> Date of deposit of ratification (R) or accession (A)	<u>Protocol</u> Date of deposit of ratification (R) or accession (A)
Albania	20.12.1960 (A)	20.12.1960 (A)
Argentina	22.03.1989 (A)	-
Australia	19.09.1984 (R)	-
Austria	25.03.1964 (R)	25.03.1964 (R)
Belgium	16.09.1960 (R)	16.09.1960 (R)
Brazil	12.09.1958 (R)	12.09.1958 (R)
Bulgaria	07.08.1956 (A)	09.10.1958 (A)
Burkina Faso	18.12.1969 (A)	-
Byelorussian SSR	07.05.1957 (R)	07.05.1957 (R)
Cameroon	12.10.1961 (A)	12.10.1961 (A)
Côte d'Ivoire	24.01.1980 (A)	-
Cuba	26.11.1957 (R)	26.11.1957 (R)
Cyprus	09.09.1964 (A)	09.09.1964 (A)
Czechoslovakia	06.12.1957 (R)	06.12.1957 (R)
Democratic Kampuchea	04.04.1962 (R)	04.04.1962 (R)
Democratic Yemen	06.02.1970 (A)	06.02.1970 (A)
Dominican Republic	05.01.1960 (A)	-
Ecuador	02.10.1956 (R)	08.02.1961 (R)
Egypt	17.08.1955 (R)	17.08.1955 (R)
France	07.06.1957 (R)	07.06.1957 (R)
Gabon	04.12.1961 (A)	04.12.1961 (A)
German Democratic Republic	16.01.1974 (A)	16.01.1974 (A)
Germany, Federal Republic of	11.08.1967 (R)	11.08.1967 (R)
Ghana	25.07.1960 (A)	25.07.1960 (A)
Greece	09.02.1981 (R)	09.02.1981 (R)
Guatemala	02.10.1985 (A)	-
Guinea	20.09.1960 (A)	11.12.1961 (A)
Holy See	24.02.1958 (A)	24.02.1958 (A)
Hungary	17.05.1956 (R)	16.08.1956 (A)
India	16.06.1958 (R)	16.06.1958 (R)
Indonesia	10.01.1967 (R)	26.07.1967 (R)
Iran, Islamic Republic of	22.06.1959 (R)	22.06.1959 (R)
Iraq	21.12.1967 (R)	21.12.1967 (R)
Israel	03.10.1957 (R)	01.04.1958 (A)
Italy	09.05.1958 (R)	09.05.1958 (R)
Jordan	02.10.1957 (R)	02.10.1957 (R)
Kuwait	06.06.1969 (A)	11.02.1970 (A)
Lebanon	01.06.1960 (R)	01.06.1960 (R)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	19.11.1957 (R)	19.11.1957 (R)
Liechtenstein	28.04.1960 (A)	28.04.1960 (A)
Luxembourg	29.09.1961 (R)	29.09.1961 (R)
Madagascar	03.11.1961 (A)	03.11.1961 (A)
Malaysia	12.12.1960 (A)	12.12.1960 (A)

<u>States</u>	<u>Convention</u> Date of deposit of ratification (R) or accession (A)	<u>Protocol</u> Date of deposit of ratification (R) or accession (A)
Mali	18.05.1961 (A)	18.05.1961 (A)
Mexico	07.05.1956 (R)	07.05.1956 (R)
Monaco	10.12.1957 (R)	10.12.1957 (R)
Mongolia	04.11.1964 (A)	-
Morocco	30.08.1968 (A)	30.08.1968 (A)
Myanmar, Union of	10.02.1956 (R)	10.02.1956 (R)
Netherlands	14.10.1958 (R)	14.10.1958 (R)
Nicaragua	25.11.1959 (R)	25.11.1959 (R)
Niger	06.12.1976 (A)	06.12.1976 (A)
Nigeria	05.06.1961 (A)	05.06.1961 (A)
Norway	19.09.1961 (R)	19.09.1961 (R)
Oman	26.10.1977 (A)	-
Pakistan	27.03.1959 (A)	27.03.1959 (A)
Panama	17.07.1962 (A)	-
Peru	21.07.1989 (A)	21.07.1989 (A)
Poland	06.08.1956 (R)	06.08.1956 (R)
Qatar	31.07.1973 (A)	-
Romania	21.03.1958 (R)	21.03.1958 (A)
San Marino	09.02.1956 (R)	09.02.1956 (R)
Saudi Arabia	20.01.1971 (A)	-
Senegal	17.06.1987 (A)	17.06.1987 (A)
Spain	07.07.1960 (R)	-
Sudan	23.07.1970 (A)	-
Sweden	22.01.1985 (A)	22.01.1985 (A)
Switzerland	15.05.1962 (A)	15.05.1962 (A)
Syrian Arab Republic	06.03.1958 (R)	06.03.1958 (R)
Thailand	02.05.1958 (A)	02.05.1958 (A)
Tunisia	28.01.1981 (A)	28.01.1981 (A)
Turkey	15.12.1965 (A)	15.12.1965 (A)
Ukrainian SSR	06.02.1957 (R)	06.02.1957 (R)
USSR	04.01.1957 (R)	04.01.1957 (R)
United Republic of Tanzania	23.09.1971 (A)	-
Yugoslavia	13.02.1956 (R)	13.02.1956 (R)
Zaire	18.04.1961 (A)	18.04.1961 (A)

REPORTS FROM HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

CUBA

Since the November 1959 restructuring of the National Advisory Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, set up to implement the resolutions of the Intergovernmental Conference which met in The Hague in 1954, the Cuban authorities have been at pains to impress upon the public the importance and necessity of maintaining the Cuban heritage and in particular of protecting it in the event of armed conflict. It has for some years been organizing a series of various activities the key to which is making clear, as in Article 1 of the Convention, what is meant by cultural property, irrespective of origin or ownership. One example was the publication in November 1983 in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Cuba of the Rules for the Application of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, one chapter of which deals with the protection of cultural property. The museums of each municipality have played an important role in increasing citizens' awareness.

As a general rule, the Cuban Government and the armed forces take due account, when preparing their centralized plans, of the need to arrange for appropriate protection of cultural property.

The Directorate for Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture is the central organ responsible for protecting movable and immovable property. It has set up a system of control whereby the main items of property are classified, specifying their location and the types of container required for their transfer.

As regards immovable property, a case-by-case study of the necessary measures has been made and specialized personnel are available to apply them.

Exercises are organized periodically by the Directorate for the Cultural Heritage to check that the system is working properly.

The National Register of Cultural Property of the Republic of Cuba enables the Ministry of Culture's Directorate for the Cultural Heritage to control the import and export of cultural

property. The Directorate examines requests from Cuban nationals and from foreigners who wish to import or export, whether on a permanent or a temporary basis, cultural property which forms part of the heritage or is of museological interest. It has power to grant or refuse these requests.

As the body responsible for the Register of Cultural Property, the Directorate for the Cultural Heritage holds an updated list of the location of cultural property protected by law, the owners or holders of which are private persons (whether Cubans or foreigners), and provides for the protection of such property in the event of armed conflict.

CYPRUS

The Department of Antiquities which is responsible for the preservation of cultural property has disseminated the text of the Convention to the civilian population. The Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation has given full support to this effort. On the other hand contacts were made with the military commander of the island and a list of monuments and sites were handed over to him, and the Convention was discussed and explained to the officers of the army.

Unfortunately in the area of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish army museums and monuments are continuously pillaged or destroyed. The government has repeatedly applied to Unesco and asked the mission of observers to report on the condition of the monuments. So far this mission has met the refusal of the Turkish 'authorities'.

The area of Paphos which suffered from the Turkish bombardment of 1974 has been included in the World Heritage List of Unesco since 1980.

For the execution of the Convention the Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr Vasses Karageoghis has been nominated for the Office of General Commissioner for Cultural Property.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The agreement has been published in the Code of Laws of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, No. 96/1958, in the form of a notice by the foreign minister.

The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) issued, as from 1 January 1980, Guidelines for the Protection of Selected Movable Monuments under Conditions of Armed Readiness of State (No. MK 087/79), aimed at regulating and organizing protection of selected cultural monuments in cases of armed conflict. The guidelines regulate the protection of selected movable cultural monuments, items of museum and/or gallery value, and book funds in central organizations of the Ministry of Culture of the SSR, in cultural organizations ruled by the National Committees, and in church buildings, in cases of armed readiness of State. Responsible for the materialization of the provisions of the guidelines are district authorities and institutions entrusted by the State with monument care. Based on the above guidelines, lists of selected movable cultural monuments were compiled. Items on the lists are subject to special protection measures in case of armed readiness; appropriate shelters have been chosen, and special document files including photographs of the items on the lists are being set up.

Also, museums and galleries in the SSR act in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Culture for the Protection of Selected Movable Monuments under Conditions of Armed Readiness of State. Lists of selected items of historical and artistic value from collections of museums and galleries in the SSR have been compiled, appropriate shelters have been determined, protocols of transportation and storage of the items under professional supervision have been established, and special staff has been trained for these purposes.

Full text of the Agreement has been published in professional periodicals to inform the public about the document and the principles contained therein. Professionals have been made familiar with the Agreement in special courses. Identification labels of cultural monuments in cases of armed conflict are being made popular. The identification labels are employed on letters and official documents of professional institutions dealing with the protection of cultural monuments, in exhibitions propagating State care for monuments, during celebrations of the International Day of Monuments (18 April); promotion materials carry the identification label of the Agreement similarly as a number of posters issued so far. Technical and technological information and recommendations for the protection and sheltering of movable and immovable cultural monuments have been published

in professional periodicals, with special emphasis on prevention of possible damage by inappropriate storage of works of art. A special training of professionals from all districts and regions of Slovakia was devoted to these topics.

No information on the implementation of the Czechoslovak commitment arising to the military from the Agreement has been available to the Ministry of Culture of the SSR. An important step in this direction has been the recent Appeal of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to establish a zone of confidence, co-operation and good-neighbour relations at the line separating the CMEA and the NATO member countries; the Appeal was submitted, in Spring 1988, by Czechoslovakia to be discussed and possibly ratified. Practical implementation of the Appeal would mean also preventive protection of cultural monuments in the countries involved. We recommend therefore to contact the signatories of the Hague Convention and ask them to support the Appeal.

EGYPT

I. Practical measures

1. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization establishes inventories of antiquities - movable and immovable - held in museums or in depots; drawings, photographs and photogrammetry are used; any texts of historical interest that such property may bear or contain are transcribed and listed and their inscriptions authenticated.

2. The inventory serves as a basis for publications designed to help specialists in their work and to encourage archaeological research; it serves as a reference for the restoration of archaeological monuments; it also constitutes an additional safeguard, providing as it does an extremely detailed description of each antiquity, its condition and the place in which it is conserved.

3. Antiquities are protected by a special police force whose members are posted at all archaeological sites. This force is equipped with swift telecommunication and transport facilities adapted to the topology of the sites so that it can be rapidly alerted in the event of attack involving the archaeological areas and take immediate action to protect and safeguard them.

4. Convinced of the need to address the host of chronic problems caused by overpopulation and unauthorized building around certain archaeological areas and sites, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization considers that the only solution, despite its inherent difficulties, consists in building accommodation in which to rehouse the people concerned, and so put an end to such violations and to the occupation of archaeological sites.

5. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization has introduced a system for recording all the archaeological archives on microfilm, so as to ensure their safety; it has also produced video cassettes which, because of their cultural and educational nature, contribute to the safeguarding of archaeological areas and serve as reference documents when necessary.

6. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization has established an archaeological branch at Cairo Airport to assist the frontier police and the customs administration in preventing the illicit export of cultural and artistic property and archaeological objects.

7. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization draws up an inventory of the heritage, through the Egyptian Antiquities Records Centre, and ensures that it is widely circulated.

II. Statutory provisions

1. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization was responsible for the adoption in 1983 of Law No. 117 on the protection of antiquities, under which anyone who steals, unlawfully exports or participates in the exporting of an antiquity shall be liable to a prison term of hard labour and a fine.

2. Egypt has subscribed to resolution 4/7.6/4 whereby the General Conference of Unesco, at its twentieth session, adopted the Statutes of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation.

3. Egypt has acceded to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954 Hague Convention).

4. Egypt has also acceded to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

III. Measures to be taken in the event of armed conflict

1. The antiquities are stored in a safe place.

2. Those which cannot be moved or are difficult to move are protected by sandbags.

3. Protection measures are strengthened and generally applied.

4. The Egyptian Antiquities Organization does all that is materially and humanly possible to make the entrance to archaeological sites and museums secure.

5. All persons involved with antiquities receive training in civil defence and emergency assistance.

The Director-General of the Department
of External Archaeological Relations

The wording of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Regulations for its execution and the Protocol as well as the information on the accession of the German Democratic Republic dated 18 September 1974 have been published in the Law Gazette (special issue No. 782) for the information of the German Democratic Republic population.

In the following period a number of further basic legal regulations have been adopted by the Government of the German Democratic Republic which fix the protection of cultural property and pay heed to basic regulations of the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

The People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic enacted the 'Law on the Preservation of Monuments in the German Democratic Republic' on 19 June 1975. Monuments were classified and are being marked in a uniform manner with the single distinctive emblem of the Convention being used too.

A 'Decree on the National Museum Fund of the German Democratic Republic' and the regulations for its execution primarily laid down uniform state regulations regarding the recording and classification of movable cultural property in accordance with the above-mentioned Convention.

The People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic adopted the 'Law on the Protection of Cultural Property of the German Democratic Republic' on 3 July 1980. This law settles the responsibility of State bodies, owners, proprietors and all other people authorized to dispose of cultural property, their duties regarding the prevention and removal of dangers to cultural property.

The German Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, on the basis of the experience gathered and results achieved so far in implementing the Convention, issued regulations which concentrate on uniform rules and principles for an all-round preparation of protective measures for cultural property in accordance with the Hague Convention, applicable to all State and social sectors.

The laws and the other legal regulations for the protection of cultural property have been published or are currently recommended by certain means and methods to the population, particularly managers and staff of State bodies and all those authorized to dispose of cultural property.

Newspapers and magazines, specialist literature and other information materials, courses and lectures at educational institutions of the State bodies and at technical schools and colleges systematically comment on problems of the

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its implementation in the German Democratic Republic.

The following measures are being taken to safeguard cultural property:

- planning, organization and carrying out of measures for the protection of cultural property by the State bodies in the countries, districts and towns and by those authorized to dispose of cultural property, with due regard being paid to the immediate importance which attaches to internationally and nationally valuable cultural property;

- enlarging or establishing depositories for a safe storing of movable cultural property;

- preparing measures for the structural protection of selected monuments which are of importance to the international and national cultural heritage;

- producing microfilms of selected documents and scientific evidence of cultural property;

- training staff for the protection of cultural property; and

- preparing the marking of cultural property in accordance with the Convention.

In the interest of a uniform and effective preparation of the protective measures, instructional, methodological guidelines have been laid down for the state bodies and those authorized to dispose of cultural property, which have proved efficient and feasible and are now obligatory State rules and principles for the protection of cultural property in the German Democratic Republic.

These guidelines comprise primarily the following spheres:

- planning of protective measures by the State bodies and institutions disposing of cultural property, including measures for topographical registration and recording;

- measures for the protection of monuments, mainly by means of safeguarding documents on the most important monuments and preparation of their structural protection;

- providing safety for buildings housing movable cultural property.

There are nationwide regulations for marking cultural property in accordance with Articles 6 and 17 of the Convention.

The great importance being attached to cultural property and its protection finds expression in the German Democratic Republic's Law on National Defence, too. Within the framework of civil defence measures are carried out. On the basis of teaching programmes and materials 'special staff for the protection of cultural property' in museums and institutions are given systematic training which is aimed at completing their theoretical knowledge of the protection of cultural property and strengthening their abilities with a view to the practical planning, organization and carrying out of protective

measures for movable and immovable cultural property.

Newspapers and other publications deal with problems of the protection of cultural property and explain the contents of the Convention.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. Ratification and entry into force

The Federal Republic of Germany ratified the Convention of 14 May 1954 for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict and the Protocol to the Convention by means of the law of 11 April 1967 concerning the Convention, published in the Federal Law Gazette 1967, Part II, page 1233. The Convention and the Protocol entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany on 11 November 1967, the instrument of ratification having been deposited with the Director-General of Unesco on 11 August 1967.

Pursuant to the first sentence of Article 2(1) of the law, the Federal Laender implement the Convention on behalf of the Federal Government, unless the law provides otherwise.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany is currently implementing the following measures for the protection of cultural property in accordance with Article 3:

2.1 Dissemination of the Convention

In conformity with Article 25 of the Convention, the Federal Civil Defence Office published in 1966 a German translation of the text of the Convention, of the Regulations for its execution, and of the Protocol, of which a third revised edition (175,000 copies) appeared in 1979. The brochure is distributed to federal, land and local authorities, to schools, universities, museums, art galleries, churches, press organs and, on request, to others.

The obligation to disseminate the text of the Convention among the armed forces was met by printing in full the Convention, the Regulations for its execution, and the Protocol in the central service regulations of the Federal Ministry of Defence, dated 16 July 1959, under the title 'International Law of War - Collection of Agreements and Conventions', which has been kept up to date by means of replacements and supplements.

2.2 Microfilming of valuable archives for safeguarding

Since 1961, government departments as well as selected churches, industrial institutions and local authorities have been microfilming

valuable historical archives for safeguarding.

Until now, approximately 390 million micro-copies have been made, the rolls of film being placed in steel containers and stored under suitable climatic conditions in the central refuge, the Oberried Mine Drift near Freiburg. The refuge was entered in the international register of cultural property under special protection on 22 April 1978.

The material microfilmed includes deeds issued by medieval German emperors and kings, decrees, regulations and other administrative documents issued during the reigns of the spiritual and secular rulers of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation in the period between the fourteenth and twentieth centuries, for instance under the Prussian kings and Bavarian electors, the members of the 'German Confederation' (1815-1867), the German Empire, the Weimar Republic and the Nazi era, the 'zonal period', down to the Federal Republic of Germany today.

It is intended to extend microfilming for the purpose of safeguarding valuable literary and musical works, as well as records and documents pertaining to the architectural heritage of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2.3 Identification of immovable cultural property in the Federal Republic of Germany

At present, 8,000 architectural monuments and places of historical interest, as well as 2,000 museums, archives, libraries and archaeological sites are being identified with the distinctive emblem provided for in Article 16 of the Convention. The items have been selected and listed by the Laender.

The Federal Republic of Germany proposes in this connection that ordinary lists of immovable cultural property be deposited with Unesco so that they will be accessible to the High Contracting Parties of the Convention.

2.4 Provision of refuges for sheltering movable cultural property

At the beginning of 1987, the Federal Government laid down 'technical criteria for the provision of refuges for sheltering'. Refuges are to be built in particular for new museums, archives and libraries, such as the National Library for the Federal Republic of Germany in Frankfurt (30,000 sq.m), the museums of the Foundation for Prussian Cultural Property and the German Historical Museum in Berlin, as well as the House of History and the Federal Art Gallery in Bonn.

3. Commissioner-General for Cultural Property

Professor Karl Josef Partsch, who was nominated as Commissioner-General for Cultural Property in conformity with Article 1 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention, has represented the Federal Government in various fora, e.g. the Unesco Meeting of Experts held in Vienna from 17 to 19 October 1983 on the progress achieved and the measures undertaken in conformity with the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, and the Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property held in Florence on 30-31 October 1986.

The Florence Conference decided that a Unesco committee of experts should monitor the mandatory reporting of all High Contracting Parties on their implementation of the Hague Convention. The Federal Government welcomes this decision and regrets that many High Contracting Parties seem to have forgotten this obligation.

HOLY SEE

The State Chancery has declared that the Holy See had no additional information to add to that already provided 'concerning any measures taken, prepared or contemplated' in fulfilment of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Article 26, para. 2) and the Regulations for its execution. That information was published in the 1984 collection of reports.

HUNGARY

Hungary promulgated the Convention in Decree-Law No. 14/1957, to implement which the Minister of Culture and Education adopted Decree No. 2/1958 (III.9) MM.

This Decree provides for the implementation of the Convention and, in accordance with Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention, a National Advisory Committee has been established. Its Chairman is the Vice-Minister responsible for public collections (libraries, archives and museums); the Vice-Chairman is the Vice-Minister for Construction and Urban Development, who is responsible for historical monuments; and the Secretary is the Director-General of the Museum of Decorative Art.

The members of the Committee are as follows:

- the Director-General of the Hungarian National Museum (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum)
- the Director-General of the Museum of Natural Sciences (Természettudományi Múzeum)
- the Director-General of the Hungarian National Gallery (Magyar Nemzeti Galéria)

- the Director-General of the Hungarian National Archives (Magyar Országos Levéltár)
- the Director-General of the New Hungarian Central Archives (Uj Magyar Központi Levéltár)
- the Director-General of the Central Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA Központi Könyvtár)
- the Director-General of the 'Széchényi' National Library (Országos Széchényi Könyvtár)
- the Director-General of the Library of the Eötvös Lóránd Science University (ELTE Könyvtára),

as well as:

- a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- a representative of the Ministry of National Defence
- a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs
- a representative of the National Civil Defence Command
- a representative of the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
- a representative of the National Inspectorate of Historic Monuments
- the Professor of International Law of the Eötvös Lóránd Science University
- representatives of the Ministry of Culture and Education
- a representative of the Department of Urban Development of the Executive Committee of the Budapest Municipal Council
- a representative of the Budapest Inspectorate of Historic Monuments.

Also represented on the Committee are the professional bodies concerned with cultural property, the directors of public collections, bodies involved in the protection of historic monuments, the national defence and home affairs cabinets. This enables the Committee to carry out the tasks set out in the Convention.

However, the changes that have taken place in Hungary's executive apparatus call for the renewal of the National Advisory Committee and its adaptation to changed circumstances. For example, we are considering appointing the Director-General of the Fine Arts Museum to the Committee, and making staff changes in keeping with those that have taken place within the Ministry of Culture and Education.

As a result of the above-mentioned changes, we shall terminate the term of office of the persons hitherto responsible for monitoring the Convention - Mr Tibor Hetés, Mr Zoltán Havasi and Mr Gábor Veró - and appoint the persons listed below to monitor the implementation of the Convention:

- Mr Ferenc Rátkai, Vice-Minister of Culture and Education

- Mr István Villangó, Head of Department within the Ministry
- Dr István Fodor, Director-General of the National Museum.

The new Committee's most important task will be to prepare the list of cultural property that Hungary wishes to be protected. The preparation of that list, duly amended, is planned for the end of 1988.

Before submitting the list to Unesco, the National Advisory Committee will give an expert opinion and double-check.

A list is also being drawn up of the places where cultural property may be evacuated or stored in the event of armed conflict. After the preparation and finalization of this list, the distinctive emblem adopted by the Convention will be placed on all buildings where cultural property is to be stored.

INDIA

The Government of India is a signatory to the Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict and the Regulations for the execution of the Convention. After the ratification of the Convention and Regulations aforementioned an Advisory Committee was set up in 1959 for their implementation.

In view of the rich cultural heritage of India the said Convention is of great significance. India as a part of its policy for global peace and coexistence believes in respecting the cultural heritage of other countries and expects that its cultural heritage is also given due respect as enjoined in the aforesaid Convention and Regulations.

In pursuance of Article 34 of the Convention, an Advisory Committee was set up by the Government of India in 1959, for the implementation of various provisions of the Convention and Regulations. The Advisory Committee has at its various meetings considered the provisions of the Convention and Regulations requiring action. By and large action has been completed for their implementation. In particular it may be mentioned that the immovable cultural property and the refuges for providing shelter to movable cultural properties have already been identified and these will be registered in the International Register of Cultural Properties under special protection kept by the Director-General of Unesco in pursuance of Article 8 of the Convention.

To ensure observance of the various articles of the Convention and to foster in the members of armed forces a spirit of respect for the culture and cultural properties of all people, appropriate steps have been taken by India.

In pursuance of Article 1 of the

Regulation, India nominated three persons for carrying out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Properties, who have been included in the list published by Unesco. Since one of the persons has died another name will be

recommended to Unesco shortly.

A statement showing action taken and to be taken on the Convention and Regulations for its inclusion is enclosed.

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN AND TO BE TAKEN ON THE
CONVENTION AND THE REGULATION FOR ITS EXECUTION

Article No.	Gist of article	Action taken	Action to be taken
1	2	3	4
<u>CONVENTION</u>			
3	Appropriate measures to be taken in time of peace by the High Contracting Parties for the safeguarding of cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict	Data in respect of movable cultural property, viz. the museum objects and archival material, have been collected	Construction of shelters, measures to prevent collapse and fire, etc., selection of caves, tunnels, etc., where cultural property may be moved
6	Marking of cultural property by distinctive emblem so as to facilitate its recognition	List of immovable cultural property where emblem has to be affixed has been finalized and the Advisory Committee also agreed to the affixing of the emblem. Size of the emblem to be affixed has also been determined	Instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities for affixing the emblem at the appropriate time
7	Introduction, in time of peace, into the military regulations or instructions of such provisions as may ensure observance of the present Convention and to foster in the members of the armed forces a spirit of respect for the culture and cultural property of all people	The Advisory Committee has already finalized the draft instructions and sent a copy thereof to the Ministry of Defence	The Ministry of Defence has to take further action in the matter
8	Grant of special protection to a limited number of refuges intended to shelter movable cultural property in the event of armed conflict, of centres containing monuments and other immovable cultural property of very great importance and registration of such centres and property in the 'International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection' kept by the Director-General of Unesco		Refuges intended to shelter the movable cultural property have to be selected

Article No.	Gist of article	Action taken	Action to be taken
1	2	3	4
16 and 17	Design and use of the emblem	The Advisory Committee has approved of the size of the emblem	Action is now being taken to prepare the emblem by the Archaeological Survey of India and other Departments concerned
25	Dissemination of the text of the present Convention and the Regulation as widely as possible in the country in time of peace as well as during armed conflict		The Advisory Committee was of the opinion that action under Articles 16 and 17 would suffice
28	Prosecution and imposition of panel or disciplinary sanctions within the framework of the ordinary criminal jurisdiction by the High Contracting Parties upon those persons, of whatever nationality, who commit or order to be committed a breach of the present Convention	The Ministry of Law has been consulted in the matter and expressed that theft, pilferage and similar offences relating to cultural property are already punishable under the existing laws like the Indian Penal Code, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, etc.	
35	Territorial extension of the Convention by notification addressed to the Director-General of Unesco to all or any of the territories for whose international relations any High Contracting Party is responsible	The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to whom the matter was referred in regard to the territorial extension of the Convention to Sikkim and Bhutan has decided not to issue the said notification of extension	

REGULATION

1	Compilation and revision of an international list consisting of all persons nominated by the High Contracting Parties as qualified to carry out the functions of Commissioner-General for Cultural Property		A panel of three names submitted to Unesco have since been included in the list published by Unesco
12	Preparation and maintenance of an International Register of Cultural Property under special protection by the Director-General of Unesco		A blank register is being obtained

Article No.	Gist of article	Action taken	Action to be taken
1	2	3	4
13	Requests for registration of refuges, centres containing monuments or other immovable cultural property situated within a territory into the Register		The list of refuges, centres containing monuments, etc., has been finalized
20	Decision to be taken regarding manner of display of distinctive emblem on transportation, monuments and other movable cultural property under special protection and its degree of visibility		The Advisory Committee decided to affix the emblem without illuminating it
21	Wearing of an armlet and carrying a special identity card bearing the distinctive emblem by the persons responsible for the control and protection of the cultural property and preparation of identity cards by each High Contracting Party		Action has to be taken by the Ministry of Defence in consultation with the Ministry of Education

IRAQ

The present report includes the answers to the points raised by Unesco:

1. What are the measures taken to disseminate the text of the Convention, and to inform the civilian population about the Convention?

- In accordance with antiques and archaeological laws in Iraq and the Arabic and International Antiques Conventions, the Directorate-General of Antiquities and Heritage disseminates all information about antiquities, the protection of cultural property and the implementation of the Hague Convention by the following means:

(a) giving direct lectures to individuals and groups of people;

(b) giving lectures in the administrative institute belonging to the Ministry of Local Rule, as well as the Departments of Antiquities in the Iraqi universities;

(c) publishing and disseminating the Convention and its Regulations among those concerned: journalists, institutes, universities and the administrative officials, especially those at the border areas;

(d) continuously encouraging journalists to publish information and essays in this regard.

2. What are the measures taken regarding military personnel with the above objective?

- The four Geneva Conventions concerning the Protection of War Victims (1949) and the Hague Convention (1954) concerning the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict are taught in Iraqi military academies and institutes. The Iraqi military offices also co-operate with the Iraqi Red Crescent Association to implement the spirit of Geneva and the Hague Conventions in such a way as to ensure complete implementation as they are all considered essential instruments with a deep human theme, the aim of which is man together with his cultural heritage.

3. Is the Convention analysed or reproduced in the 'Soldier's Handbook' or its equivalent?

- Iraqi military forces have carried out that assignment and are continuously publishing and disseminating the Convention.

4. Is any instruction or information on the Convention given to commissioned officers and other ranks, notably in connection with the Red Cross Conventions?

- Yes, this has been fulfilled with co-operation among Iraqi civilian and military

offices and with co-ordination among technically concerned departments. This information has been included in the legal and military textbooks.

5. What are the measures taken for the identification of cultural property as defined in Article 1 of the Convention and the marking of this property with distinctive emblem?

- In accordance with the Law of Antiquities, 1939, and its amendments, the Directorate-General of Antiquities and Heritage has undertaken a complete and comprehensive survey of all archaeological sites in Iraq and it seeks to protect them by direct excavations in co-operation with the administrative sections and the military units nearby.

- This Directorate also seeks to protect cultural property through a series of progressive laws, instructions and formal and administrative orders.

6. What are the measures taken to safeguard cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict?

- The measures are:

(a) evacuating the museums in Basrah, Kirkuk and Baghdad and transporting the antiques out of the towns;

(b) evacuating the excavations and antique camps at Hemreen district;

(c) the Directorate-General of Antiquities and Heritage establishes local museums with certain specifications to all natural and human catastrophes including war and its effects.

- The above Directorate officials regularly inspect the archaeological sites, the historical buildings and other cultural property.

- They work in border areas and the areas of the war front with Iran.

7. What are the measures taken in respect of cultural property enjoying the special protection provided for in Chapter II of the Convention and, in particular, its specific marking by the use of the distinctive emblem of the Convention repeated three times?

- Iraq has not taken any procedure in this regard at the present time because the district of Iraq, which is the homeland of international civilization and its first cradle, is covered with more than 10,000 archaeological sites formally registered and published in the Iraqi official gazette.

- Also, maps and atlases have been made marking these sites. In addition, all the Iraqi town centres are considered ancient cultural centres which are 1400 B.C.-200 A.C. years old and are all threatened by the Iranian aggression. They cannot be marked by a distinctive emblem because this emblem may be seen by aeroplanes not only by the missiles and artillery which attack the Iraqi towns with no exception.

8. Why have some countries not submitted requests for the inclusion of immovable cultural property of very great importance, of centres

containing monuments or of refuges in the 'International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection'?

- The reason, as we mentioned before, is that the 10,000 archaeological sites in Iraq are all important and no preference can be given to any particular one by registering it in the special register of protection, so we suggest to register all these sites and historical buildings.

9. As for the Protocol we state that Iraq imports no antiques from any foreign country, not even commercially. Also Iraq prohibits exporting these antiques for any reason except for temporary antiques fairs. Unesco has been informed of this by many reports and by the speeches of our representatives in the governmental and non-governmental committees, as well as the specialized experts committees in this respect.

JORDAN

This report suggests:

(a) that Unesco assume full responsibility for monitoring the application of this Convention in accordance with Article 18;

(b) that a highly qualified person be recruited and made responsible for the cultural property in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Jerusalem, in accordance with Articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

This Convention, all States Parties to which - including Jordan - have accepted its provisions and committed themselves to applying them, effectively organizes the protection of cultural property against attack, theft, confiscation or destruction. Israel is one of the States that has ratified this Convention and the related protocols, which it is therefore required to apply as an occupying State.

Protection of cultural property and the Islamic heritage was further reinforced when the General Conference of Unesco agreed to place the Arab city of Jerusalem on the World Heritage List; Jerusalem, with its Arabo-Islamic heritage, accordingly enjoys international protection and will continue to do so as long as it is occupied by Israel.

Since the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, are administered by the Israeli military authorities and since Israel is still at war with the Arab States, Israel is under an obligation to apply this Convention.

The resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the United Nations and the General Conference of Unesco, condemning the Israeli occupation and declaring it illegal, have all stressed Israel's responsibility for safeguarding Arabo-Islamic cultural property in the city of Jerusalem and in the occupied Arab territories.

Having studied the provisions of the Convention and its annexes, we should like to make the following observations:

1. It is worth stressing, as required by Article 26, the fact that all the provisions and annexes of the Convention are still in force, and, in particular, the need to guarantee their application.

2. We emphasize the need for Unesco to monitor the application of the provisions of this Convention, in accordance with Article 18 concerning the scope of application of the Convention, and we request technical assistance to enable us to organize the protection of our Arabo-Islamic property and to cope with problems that might arise in the implementation of this Convention, in accordance with Article 33.

This is all the more urgent since the Jewish occupying authorities are still excavating beneath the historic buildings of the city of Jerusalem, the Israeli army has attempted to set fire to the al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock by throwing incendiary grenades and phosphorous grenades at worshippers, and two historic mosques have collapsed in the occupied Arab territory - the Maqam Sayedna Ali Mosque near the colony of Hertzelia and the Hassan Beg Mosque in Jaffa - because of lack of maintenance or restoration work.

3. We request the appointment of a Commissioner for the cultural property of the occupied Arab territories and for Jerusalem, to carry out his duties in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Regulations for the execution of the Convention.

It should be pointed out that the Jordanian Government has succeeded in obtaining the addition of the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls, as well as the cities of Petra and Qusair Amra, to the World Heritage List and that the World Heritage Committee is studying the requests for the addition of other historical sites in Jordan.

The Jerusalem Centre for the Restoration and Safeguarding of Monuments has submitted an overall report on the maintenance of Islamic antiquities (copy attached) under the above-mentioned Convention.

Directorate of Waqfs and
the Islamic Holy Places
Jerusalem

Department of Islamic Antiquities
Centre for the Restoration and Safeguarding of
the Monuments of Jerusalem

Overall report on the maintenance of the Islamic antiquities Centre for the Safeguarding and Restoration of the Monuments of Jerusalem for the Year 1987 (1406 H.)

Summary of the report

I. Introduction

II. State and calendar of payments of the funds allocated by the Ministry (Amman) to the Jerusalem Centre

III. State of expenditure relating to projects and progress of the work

IV. Summary of the activities of each project and the related financial and administrative reports

V. Proposed plan for 1988

I. Introduction

The Centre experienced unprecedented difficulties in carrying out its restoration activities in 1987: the funds allocated were inadequate (only 16,000 dinars for the first ten months of the year, plus the balance of 10,000 dinars carried over from the 1986 financial period); the price of certain materials rose, as did the cost of transport, which became increasingly difficult and complicated, and the cost of the labour provided by craftsmen, workmen and technicians; the Centre also had new problems to face. Despite all this, however, the Department of Antiquities and the Centre for the Restoration and Safeguarding of the Monuments of Jerusalem were able to carry out substantial restoration work on the Arabo-Islamic sites and monuments of Jerusalem. The first phase of the project for the restoration of Khân al-Sultân was finalized and the second phase was launched. Likewise, the first phase of the Madrasa al-Achrafiyya project was concluded and the second phase begun. The same is true of the Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya project. In addition, the interesting Madrasa al-Sa'diyya project was concluded. Work on the Zâwiyya al-Maghâriba site has been temporarily halted pending the release of funds.

Indeed, the Department and the Centre would not have been able to accomplish this task without the full support and understanding of their counterparts at the Amman Centre, who gave freely of their time and energy to help them

bring their mission to a successful conclusion, despite the obstacles, lack of understanding and shortage of resources.

The Ministry for Waqfs, represented by the Minister and the Secretary-General, and by the Directorate of the Haram ash-Sharif of Jerusalem, played an active role in the restoration work through the support, assistance and financial resources it provided to the Antiquities Department and the efforts it made to speed up and facilitate exchanges of correspondence. We should like to applaud here the assistance given to the projects by the employees of the Jerusalem Centre. Without their devotion and commitment and pride they take in these monuments, it would have been impossible to keep the costs of the restoration work so low while maintaining its high quality. This quality was, incidentally, praised by visitors, experts and

all those concerned and made it possible to avoid any interference or opposition by the authorities, who had no excuse for obstructing the work.

II. Funds allocated and payments

The total amount of funds allocated to the Restoration Centre of Jerusalem for 1987 was 32,281.505 dinars - of which 20,281.505 were paid in at the end of October. To this sum should be added the provisional balance from 1986, i.e. 11,622.570 dinars. The Centre therefore had a total of 49,904.075 dinars at its disposal for 1987.

The following table shows the amount and date of payments made and the name of the project concerned.

<u>Name of project and state of progress</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount: in dinars and fils</u>
1. Payment without special allocation	19/03/87	9,000.000
2. Payment to the Khân al-Sultân project (5,000 dinars) and to the Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya project - Phase II (2,000 dinars)	11/07/87	7,000.000
3. Payment for the Madrasa al-Achrafiyya project - Phase II	18/10/87	10,000.000
4. Payment for the Madrasa al-Jâliqiyya project through the Ministry of Education	25/10/87	10,281.505
Total		36,281.505
Balance in cash in Jerusalem as at 01/01/87		981.570
Balance in bank in Amman as at 01/01/87		10,641.000
		<u>47,904.075</u>

III. Total of project expenditure and balance as at 01/01/87

<u>Name of project and state of progress</u>	<u>Date of launching and completion of project</u>	<u>Amount: in dinars and fils</u>
1. Khân al-Sultân - Phase I	01/01 - 31/05/87	5,000.185
2. Khân al-Sultân - Phase II	01/07 - 13/12/87	5,295.869

<u>Name of project and state of progress</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount: in dinars and fils</u>
3. Al-Sa'diyya	01/01 - 31/06/87	2,601.452
4. Zāwiyya al-Maghārība	01/01 - 30/04/87	293.421
5. Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya - Phase I	01/01 - 31/06/87	1,522.865
6. Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya - Phase II	01/07 - 31/12/87	6,954.077
7. Al-Achrafiyya - Phase I	01/01 - 30/05/87	6,023.268
8. Al-Achrafiyya - Phase II	01/10 - 31/12/87	1,463.567
General total of project expenditure		29,159.704
Balance in cash in Jerusalem as at 31/12/87		1,377.866
Balance in bank in Amman as at 31/12/87		17,366.505
Total		47,904.075

IV. Summary of activities of each project and related technical and administrative reports

1. Khān al-Sultān

Phase I of the restoration of Khān al-Sultān, which began on 1 February 1986, has been completed, according to the final report submitted on 24 June 1987.

Four other reports describing the progress of the restoration of Khān al-Sultān have also been submitted. They cover the following periods:

01/03/1986 to 31/05/1986
(55 2 6/4292 dated 19/07/1986)

01/06/1986 to 31/07/1986
(55 2 6/4849 dated 26/08/1986)

01/08/1986 to 30/09/1986
(55 2 6/6013 dated 16/10/1986)

01/10/1986 to 31/12/1986
(55 2 6/0744 dated 26/01/1987)

The final report on Phase I of the restoration of Khān al-Sultān was submitted in letter No. 4 9 17/3659 dated 24 June 1987. Immediately upon completion of Phase I of the restoration, we prepared a preliminary outline of Phase II, dated 4 March 1987, pending release of the

necessary funds. Phase II of the restoration began on 20 July 1987, as indicated in our letter No. 4 9 17/5026 of 31 August 1987.

However, Phase II of the restoration has had to be interrupted because of lack of funds. We are awaiting the second part of these funds in order to continue the work.

The restoration already effected under Phase II involved the following two architectural elements:

(a) The room situated on the south-west of the Khān Esplanade, where the following work has been done:

(i) replacement of damaged or missing stones in the façade on the ground and first floors;

(ii) cleaning, pointing and cementing of the stones of three other walls;

(iii) removal of stones - old and damaged - from the dome and the ceiling of the room, recladding of the wall and replacement of the pointing.

(b) South section of the west façade overlooking the Khān Esplanade on the ground floor and the first floor. The main work done is as follows:

(i) clearance of masonry around the stone arch on the south side of the façade which is believed to have served as an extra entrance to the Khān on the Jewel Market (al-Khawājāt) side and conservation and restoration of the arch by replacing damaged stones, pointing and cementing;

(ii) replacement of damaged stones in the façade;

(iii) removal of the cement lintels recently installed above the warehouse entrances on the ground floor, preparation and installation of stone lintels similar to the original ones, restoring the building's original harmony;

(iv) removal of weeds that had grown between the stones of the façade;

(v) cleaning, pointing and cementing of the façade.

We are in the process of preparing a detailed report, accompanied by photographs and plans, on the work already carried out. This report will be communicated to you as soon as it is ready.

2. Turba (Mausoleum) and Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya

The first phase of the restoration of the Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya began on 1 April 1986 and ended on 15 April 1987, as indicated in the final report submitted under cover of letter No. 4 9 17/3499 dated 17 June 1987. The final report was preceded by three detailed reports, together with photographs, which covered the following periods:

01/05/1986 to 19/07/1986

20/07/1986 to 31/08/1986
(55 2 6/2209 dated 11/09/1986)

01/09/1986 to 31/12/1986
(55 2 6/0743 dated 26/01/1987)

A preliminary report on Phase II was submitted on 5 March 1987, while a payment was made to the Waqf Fund so that work might continue. Thus, the restoration was successfully concluded, as indicated in the final report on Phase II dated 26 September 1987. It is worth mentioning here that the funds allocated were not sufficient to finance all the work specified in the restoration plan (Phase II) and for that reason we are awaiting the release of the balance of 4,000 dinars to be able to complete the work.

3. Turba (Mausoleum) and Madrasa al-Sa'diyya

Restoration of the Madrasa al-Sa'diyya began on 1 May 1986 and ended on 30 September 1987, as indicated in the final report submitted under cover of letter No. 4 9 17/5025 dated 31 August 1987. The progress of work has been the subject of three detailed reports, accompanied by documentation, covering the following periods:

01/05/1986 to 19/07/1986

20/07/1986 to 15/09/1986
(55 2 6/2876 dated 07/10/1986)

16/09/1986 to 31/12/1986
(55 2 6/0742 dated 26/01/1987)

4. Madrasa al-Achrafiyya

The first phase of the restoration of the Madrasa al-Achrafiyya, which began on 10 August 1986, ended on 18 June 1987.

Reports on the progress of work, accompanied by photographs and plans, have been submitted for the following periods:

10/08/1986 to 09/09/1986
(55 2 6/5198 dated 11/09/1986)

10/09/1986 to 31/10/1986
(55 2 6/6346 dated 05/11/1986)

01/11/1986 to 31/12/1986
(55 2 6/0741 dated 26/01/1987)

The final report was submitted under cover of letter No. 14 1 28/3538 dated 18 June 1987.

A report designed to make reading of the plans easier was submitted under cover of letter No. 55 2 6/250 dated 15 April 1987.

However, work on the restoration of Madrasa al-Achrafiyya had to be suspended pending release of 10,000 Jordanian dinars under Phase II, which was paid by cheque No. 1394148 by the Amman Centre (letter No. CH/4/162 dated 14 October 1987). We were informed of this payment by letter No. 4/9/28/10644 from the Minister, dated 18 October 1987.

Work has since been resumed and the expenditure as of 31 January 1988 totalled 3,482.880 dinars. Preparation of an overall technical report is under way, but the main items are as follows:

- Vestibule and stone staircase:

(i) cleaning of the archways above the vestibule and the stone staircase which were covered with thick dark stains, using special chemical products. We consulted Mr Lemaire (Unesco) as to the best way of removing these stains, and he indicated the appropriate chemical products and informed us of their composition. We prepared them ourselves and used them together with gentler detergents normally used for cleaning ordinary stonework;

(ii) cleaning of the bas-reliefs in the centre of the archways above the vestibule and the stone staircase, using the same chemicals. Attention should be drawn to the care taken during this cleaning operation which requires a great deal of effort and time;

(iii) pointing and cementing of the stone walls of the staircase leading to the first storey is currently under way.

- West façade facing the square (first floor):

(i) the north window of the west façade, which was closed, was reopened and its original form revealed. A protection grille (mucharabyé) has been placed over it since its function was similar to that of the west window of the central 'iwān' on the first floor;

(ii) replacement of the damaged red and white voussoirs above the same window;

(iii) conservation and restoration of the lintels decorated with geometric designs above the same window;

(iv) replacement of the small red stones (damaged or missing) forming a decorative frame around the voussoirs over the window;

(v) replacement of the old uprights of the window, which were worn;

(vi) dismantling of the courses of the window, which had been badly restored with small ill-assorted stones, and reassembly to follow the original design;

(vii) pointing and cementing of the stone course of the window;

(viii) cleaning, pointing and cementing of the stone course of the solid wall situated between the north window and the south windows of the west façade;

(ix) a study of the decorated lintel missing from the top of the central window on the south side. The geometrical designs decorating the other lintels were studied, reproduced and transferred to casts which were then placed on the stones so that the decorator could prepare them. This was a very labour-intensive, time-consuming operation. The finished lintel, comprising three parts, was finally installed above the central window.

Work on the restoration of al-Achrafiyya is currently progressing quite fast, bearing in mind the plan and timetable of work for its execution. However, workers and technicians have often been unable to report for work because of the present situation in the occupied Homeland and the recent breakdown in communications, and the progress of work has slowed down. We are currently preparing a detailed report on the restoration, illustrated with photographs and plans, which we hope to submit in the near future.

5. Madrasa al-Jāliqiyya

The Madrasa al-Jāliqiyya is located at Bāb al-Silsila (Gate of the Chain), a few metres north of the Haram ash-Sharif. The Department and the Centre had already made their archaeological study and taken measurements in March 1987. Those plans were sent to the Minister under cover of letter No. 55 2 6/1734 of

10 March 1987, so that the members of the Amman Centre could include that monument in the 1987 plan if possible. The lack of allocations at that time made it necessary for the work in question to be placed on the Centre's programme of work in accordance with the Ministry's letter No. 4 9 28/3916 of 30 March 1987.

The representations made by the Counsellor of the Restoration Centre to the authorities made it possible to devote to the restoration of a historic monument the allocations provided by the co-operation agreement between the Jordanian Government and Unesco for expert services. This change in allocation was officially approved by letter No. 49/66/29739 from the Minister of Education dated 21 July 1987 and brought to the attention of the Jerusalem Centre on 7 September 1987.

Once the Jerusalem Centre had been informed of this agreement, it sent a letter (No. 4/9/17/5559) dated 23 September 1987 proposing restoration of the Madrasa al-Jāliqiyya for the amount of the allocations provided, i.e. US \$30,000. This sum, once converted into dinars (10,281.505 dinars), was paid into the account of the Amman Restoration Centre, according to the information submitted on 23 October 1987.

On 26 December 1987 the Jerusalem Centre learnt of the Amman Centre's agreement to its proposal (sent on 23 September 1987), confirmed by letter No. 4/9/28/13187 from the Ministry dated 17 December 1987, to which was attached a letter from the Amman Centre - No. CH/4/168 - dated 27 November 1987.

In view of these circumstances and the fact that the Madrasa al-Jāliqiyya is situated in the Old City outside the Haram ash-Sharif, we were unable to begin restoration at once or in favourable conditions. However, we hope to be able to do so in the near future. Indeed, some minor work had already been done as this report was being prepared.

V. Restoration plan for 1988 (1408 H.)

There is no doubt that the scope of this year's plan, like those of previous years, will depend on the funds allocated. It is, however, closely linked to the unprecedented situation in Jerusalem and the West Bank. Should this situation continue, work would have to be discontinued, thereby making it difficult to transport and maintain staff, not to mention problems connected with the supply of materials. For this reason we consider it best to submit two plans. The first would be implemented, once approved by the members of the Centre, if the situation improved, while the second is based on the continuation of the present situation.

(a) <u>Elements of Plan No. 1 (inside and outside the Haram ash-Sharif)</u>		(iii) Restoration, repair and strengthening of the minaret of Bâb al-Silsila, adjoining the Madrasa al-Achrafiyya, at an estimated global cost of 11,000 dinars according to the attached assessment (not certified by the Centre)	11,000
(i) Completion of the work begun under Phase II of the restoration of Khân al-Sultân, at a cost of 10,000 dinars, in accordance with the previous reports	10,000		
(ii) Completion of the balcony adjoining the façade of the Madrasa al-Tuchtumriyya, and the rooms recently discovered during the restoration of the Madrasa, at an overall total cost of	4,000	(iv) Restoration of the building of the Madrasa al-Hanbaliyya, next to Bâb al-Hadîd (The Iron Gate) and of the Sûq al-Qattânî (cotton market) and near to the Islamic Antiquities Department, at an estimated global cost of	15,000
(iii) Resumption of work on the Zâwiyya al-Maghârîba, interrupted because of lack of resources, at a maximum cost of	7,000	(v) Restoration of the Madrasa al-Arghûniyya at Bâb al-Hadîd (Iron Gate) facing the Ribat al-Kurd (The Kurd Hospice) and adjoining the Madrasa al-Muzhariyya adjacent to the Gate of Haram ash-Sharif, at an estimated global cost of	11,000
(iv) If additional allocations were made, it would be possible to start restoration of the Madrasa al-Tâziyya at Bâb al-Silsila, the last monument on the waiting-list for work to be carried out by the Centre	12,000	This work is already included in the programme of work of the Restoration Centre in accordance with letter No. 55 2 6/4293 dated 19 July 1986	
Total	33,000		

To this sum should be added the cost of the work under Phase II of the Madrasa al-Achrafiyya - financed by the Organization of Islamic Towns and Capitals - and of the Madrasa al-Jâliqiyya - financed by the co-operation agreement

10,000

(b) Elements of Plan No. 2 (within the Haram ash-Sharif and on its boundaries)

(i) Completion of Phase II of the Madrasa al-Achrafiyya and launching of Phase III - funded by the Organization of Islamic Towns and Capitals

(ii) Postponement of work on the Madrasa al-Jâliqiyya or attempt to restore the main dome and reallocation of the remaining resources to another project such as the Madrasa al-Ghâdiriyya within the Haram ash-Sharif near Bâb Hitta (the Gate of Forgiveness)

Director of Restoration
Head of the Department of Islamic Antiquities

Youssef Saïd al-Natche 18 February 1988

LIECHTENSTEIN

The Department of Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the appropriate authorities to report that the routine preparatory work has been recently concluded and that, as a result, the appropriate legal and organizational measures for the application of the Convention could be drawn up in the near future.

MALAYSIA

Report received on 21 May 1985

Malaysia acceded to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict on 12 December 1960.

The Museums Department which is responsible for the preservation of cultural property has taken and is also in the process of taking some measures such as follows:

(i) Prohibition from exporting movable cultural property without written approval from the Director-General of the Museum as stipulated in Article 12 of the Convention, which has been enforced in accordance with our own legislative system under the Antiquities Act 1976.

(ii) We are now in the process of amending the Antiquities Act 1976, so as to widen the powers of the Director-General of the Museum and other provisions as found in the Convention.

(iii) The Museums Department is now in the process of disseminating the text of the Convention among the armed forces through campaigns so as to make them aware of the importance of protecting ancient monuments and historical places.

(iv) The Museums Department will also draw up detailed inventories of the historical places and monuments of national historical importance to be enlisted in the Register as stipulated under Article 8 of the Convention.

Report received on 12 April 1988

The implementation of this Convention is as follows:

1. This department will enlist ancient monuments and historical sites of national importance for the inclusion into the World Heritage List.

2. This department, with assistance from the Ministry of Defence will educate the armed forces personnel in regard to the safety of ancient monuments and historical sites in this country.

3. This department is in the process of amending the Antiquities Act of 1976 to include legislative powers pertaining to this Convention.

4. This department will establish an Advisory Council which consists of officials of the Museums Department, relevant Ministries including the armed forces and police.

Director-General
Museums Department

MEXICO

This office is still applying the measures contained in the document 'Information on the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict' (1984 Reports). The Ninth Division (Military Legislation) of this body is responsible for ensuring that this Convention is taken into consideration in the plans to remodel military manuals and regulations. In addition, the Mexican Army and Air Force Gazette also include articles relating to the text and regulations of this international instrument.

Introduction

In addition to a substantial number of movable monuments, some 43,000 fixed structures in the Netherlands are at present protected under the Monuments and Historic Buildings Act, and this number is expected to grow in the years ahead.

The cost of maintaining such a vast number of monuments can only be met if the majority of them are put to genuine use. They may need to be converted - some of them indeed quite radically - either to be used for purposes other than those for which they were initially intended, or to meet today's more stringent requirements.

Most immovable monuments were originally designed with a practical function in mind and have been used accordingly over the years, with conversion and reconstruction work carried out as and when necessary. Such work was generally done in a manner which is recognizably characteristic of the period, and the adaptations or extensions to the structure reflect the ideas prevailing at the time. Many were in fact altered for no reason other than to express new architectural or stylistic concepts.

Current views on the preservation of monuments and historic buildings

Nowadays, importance is attached to protecting the various historical accretions and preserving the original material. It therefore follows that reconstructions or conversions carried out in our times should likewise express contemporary concepts. Borrowing ideas from other eras leads to a falsification of history, which in fact obscures the original work. In the past, efforts were generally geared to reconstructing the previous or original form, at the expense of later additions. For the sake of harmony, many alterations were made in a historical style. This can be described as stylistic restoration.

The aims of current policy are to safeguard the architectural and historical value of listed monuments and their components, and to convert them for practical use in today's world without destroying their authentic character. Conservation is the principal objective, while at the same time every assignment is seen as an architectural one. The more radical the change in function, the greater the importance attached to the architectural aspects.

Measures taken under the Hague Convention

Although the 1954 Hague Convention is specifically concerned with the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, Dutch

policy on the protection of monuments and works of art covers a wider range of circumstances. Every effort is made to ensure that the protective measures laid down by the Convention would afford protection in the event of other types of disaster. Provision for the protection of cultural property is also made under Dutch civil defence policy.

Civil defence arrangements are intended for exceptional circumstances, which may be described as emergencies or disasters in peacetime, when the powers normally available are insufficient to cope with such situations and their effects. They also envisage circumstances in which the public is endangered as a result of international tension which threatens to escalate and could conceivably lead to armed conflict.

The protection of monuments and other works of art involves the following:

(a) the protection of movable and immovable property of outstanding importance to the cultural heritage;

(b) buildings whose principal and actual function is to house or exhibit cultural property (museums, archives and libraries) and storage depots designed to safeguard such cultural property in the event of armed conflict;

(c) marking the immovable monuments and the buildings listed under (a) and (b) with a distinctive emblem in the form of a single blue and white shield, as referred to in Article 17;

(d) the provision of protected shelters such as cellars or bunkers, in which movable art treasures can be safely stored under exceptional circumstances. If necessary, the marking of such shelters with the distinctive emblem repeated three times;

(e) the safeguarding of cultural property by measures introduced in peacetime, i.e. under normal circumstances, against the foreseeable effects of disasters, etc.;

(f) the promotion of co-operation between civil and military organizations in this field.

Immovable monuments and historic buildings

The measures referred to above also apply to immovable monuments and historic buildings. Partly for financial reasons, no new provisions have been introduced.

During the period covered by the present report, attention was devoted mainly to the application of preventive measures against fire for a number of monuments which qualify for special protection. As reported previously, the equipment consists of sprinkler installations, in many cases with a fixed extinguisher, an independent water supply and an alarm system linked directly to the local fire brigade. All municipal councils concerned have been requested

to step up inspections to ensure that the equipment is kept in working order.

As part of this operation, a comprehensive fire extinguishing system was installed in Saint Servatius' Cathedral in Maastricht when restoration work began in 1981. The equipment consists of a dry sprinkler installation with a direct alarm linked to the fire brigade, dry risers and fixed pumping equipment with an independent water supply. For this purpose three wells have been sunk in the immediate vicinity, each of them approximately 100 metres in depth. The pump with its independent water supply was specially provided in accordance with the Convention as an extra precaution in case the fire brigade is delayed or the normal water supply is inadequate.

The Pope visited Saint Servatius' during his tour of the Netherlands and it was on this occasion that the medieval church was granted the status of basilica. parts of the vaulted cruciform cathedral were constructed at various times and its architecture consequently dates from different periods. The earliest structure dates back to the sixth century, when Bishop Monulphus had a magnum templum erected at the site of Saint Servatius' tomb. The present cathedral dates in all essentials from an extensive reconstruction carried out between 1000 and 1039 A.D.

Fortunately, we are generally spared the experience of having our precautionary measures put to the test. However, when fire broke out in the tower of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Zwolle, a building in the late Gothic style, the precautions that had been taken were indeed found to be quite adequate.

The present policy also aims at increasing the number of monuments granted special protection from the current 70 to a total of 100. However, no decision has yet been taken regarding the manner in which such protection is to be given.

The inspectors responsible for the protection of art objects are drawing up plans on ways of safeguarding fixtures which by their nature are immovable and which are either components of or housed within immovable monuments. These include objects such as pulpits, baptismal fonts, tombs, epitaphs, stained glass windows and organs.

As mentioned in a previous report, the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs is assisted in these matters by a voluntary organization of provincial inspectors, area inspectors and inspectors in general service. Many of them are architects who further the cause by offering their services on a voluntary basis. Each of the provinces appoints an inspector who is responsible for co-ordinating the protective measures applicable within the province. This is done in close consultation with the Queen's Commissioner for the province.

At one time area inspectors were appointed

on the basis of the areas into which the country was divided for purposes of the former Civil Defence and Protection Section (BB). However, since the Civil Defence and Protection Act has been repealed they, together with the fire brigade, will be deployed on a regional basis.

One of the inspectors' tasks is to submit plans for protecting cultural property. Those in general service will continue to be responsible for the care of objects in their particular field of specialization, such as carillons, stained glass, organs and technical installations. Much of their work is of an advisory nature.

Movable monuments

As might be expected, most art treasures are kept in museums, archives or libraries. Nevertheless, a number of irreplaceable objects are in private collections. These should be protected by the standard precautionary measures in the first instance. Museums and archives with depots of their own which offer some degree of protection will use these as on-site refuges in the event of a disaster.

The previous report mentioned that after 1980 the aim would be to provide on-site refuges for movable property, i.e. inside the museum, archives or library buildings themselves, or in their immediate vicinity. So far, however, the financial resources have not been available for this purpose nor, in many cases, are there suitable facilities. The plan has been thwarted by the inadequacy of the infrastructure, though stock will shortly be taken of what is in fact available.

The Minister for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs has requested the Government Buildings Department (Rijksgebouwendienst) to take account of the need for protected refuges when extending, reconstructing, converting or building new premises.

The Government Buildings Department is mainly responsible for properties occupied by the Royal Family, the High Assemblies of State, the ministries and government services. It has custody of various State-owned properties for this purpose, and may also commission the construction of new buildings or purchase existing ones. The property controlled by the Department includes approximately 300 listed buildings.

Provincial and municipal authorities as well as private organizations are aware of the plan to ensure that on-site storage facilities are available for use in the event of a disaster. A few such facilities were created during the period covered by the present report. Two of them should be singled out, not least because they may be deemed refuges which may be placed under special protection in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention. They are the refuges at Saint John's church in 's-Hertogenbosch, which

is the property of an ecclesiastic body, and the Royal Picture Gallery in The Hague, a national museum better known as the Mauritshuis. These monuments, which have only recently been restored, are important both because of the priceless treasures housed in them and because they themselves are irreplaceable objects of value to our cultural heritage.

The Mauritshuis

The Mauritshuis was built in 1633-1644 by Pieter Post to designs by Jacob van Campen for Johan Maurits of Nassau-Siegen, a relative of Prince Frederik Hendrik and governor of the Brazilian territories of the West Indies Company from 1636. The Mauritshuis is of major importance as an early example of Dutch Classicism inspired by the Italian revival of Greek and Roman architecture. Balanced dimensions and harmonious proportions, and features such as columns, pilasters, cornices and frontons are distinctive of the Classical style, which reached the Netherlands in the form of manuals on classical architecture produced by a number of Italian master builders. Though not the very earliest example of this style in the Netherlands, the Mauritshuis was the first to incorporate all its features, both in the principal design and in the structural layout and details.

Basement

The basement has been constructed to withstand the impact of fragments and blast from a 225 kg fragmentation bomb exploding at 15 metres' distance. The lower storey of the basement is linked directly to the upper storey. The lowest part of the new foundations is several metres under the original foundations. The area in which the Mauritshuis is located is extremely vulnerable due to a high level of horizontal pressure in the ground. This dates back to the period when dunes were forming in the area, producing considerable stresses. Today, islands of peat remain as vestiges of lakes in the dunes, and this peat can readily be compressed.

Excavation work for the construction of a car park under the square near the Mauritshuis caused severe damage to surrounding buildings, due to deformation of the soil. For this reason, a method of excavating the Mauritshuis site which would prevent deformation almost entirely and yet remain affordable was selected from among various options. The site was excavated until impermeable layers were reached 15 metres below the surface, which virtually eliminated the need for drainage. The retaining wall of the excavation under the front of the building was constructed by solidifying the soil to a depth of 8 metres and making the layers beneath impermeable to a depth of 16 metres by injecting

450 cubic metres of a hard-setting preparation. The other sides were lined with heavy steel sheet piles driven into pre-bored holes filled with bentonite. The application of bentonite made the pile-driving work lighter and increased the impermeability of the excavation site. The excavation was carried out in stages and two layers of struts were placed in position, after which pre-calculated forces were exerted through them with the aid of jacks. The purpose of this was to reduce deformation of the site to a minimum. Careful monitoring both before and during construction made it possible to ascertain whether the surrounding area was affected in any way. In this respect, the method proved entirely satisfactory. The Mauritshuis itself subsided to some extent, but no serious damage was caused.

Saint John's Cathedral, 's-Hertogenbosch

Saint John's Cathedral is in the heart of the old city of 's-Hertogenbosch, on which Henry, Duke of Brabant, conferred a charter in 1185.

Saint John's was originally in the French Gothic style. The oldest surviving part of the building dates from the second half of the fourteenth century, when the Choir was constructed. The ground plan shows a striking resemblance to that of Amiens Cathedral, which was built more than a hundred years earlier. The construction of Saint John's took from 1380 to 1560, and although it spanned almost two centuries, the alterations made during the various stages of construction only related to details, and a unity of architectural style was preserved. Restoration work on the Cathedral was started in 1858 and completed in 1985.

The following are some of Saint John's priceless treasures:

- choir stalls dating from the first half of the fifteenth century;
- the elaborate pulpit, which is an outstanding example of Renaissance work;
- the richly carved organ case dating from 1617-1620;
- the carved altar with painted panels (Saint Anthony's Chapel), circa 1500;
- the copper Font dating from 1492.

A basement has been built and equipped to shelter the most valuable treasures in the event of a disaster. This facility was built in conformity with the technical specifications laid down by the Swiss Bundesamt für Zivilschutz for private shelters.

State refuges

As mentioned previously, the aim is to encourage the provision of on-site shelter facilities for movable monuments such as paintings and archives. At the same time, it was pointed out that this cannot be achieved in all cases.

Should the need arise, the Netherlands will therefore make use of State refuges at various locations throughout the country to protect the cultural heritage. Two small storage locations (former bunkers) were recently added to the list, bringing the total number of State refuges to 12. Six have already been entered in the International Register of Cultural Property Under Special Protection referred to in Article 8, paragraph 6 of the Convention. The remainder will also be registered in due course.

Commissioner-General for Cultural Property

Mr G.P. Schutter, head of the Civil Defence and Peacetime Emergencies Department, was nominated by the Minister for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs as Unesco Commissioner-General for Cultural Property and has accordingly been placed on the international list referred to in Article 1 of the Regulations for the Execution of the Convention.

In this capacity Mr G.P. Schutter replaces Mr R. Hotke, the former Director-General for Cultural Affairs of the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs.

NORWAY

In 1983 the Central Office of Historic Monuments appointed a committee to consider the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. This committee dealt only with movable antiquities, on the presumption that standing monuments would be considered later. It presented its report in 1985.

In 1969 a previous committee had made a number of proposals which were never implemented. These included a proposed set of regulations dealing with the protection of cultural property, as well as a list of standing monuments deemed worthy of protection. It also proposed that these regulations were to be included on the curriculum of the military academies, that the monuments were to be indicated on military maps, that leading staffs should appoint monument protection officers, and that the soldier's handbook should include information about the protection of cultural property.

The proposals of the present committee include the following points:

- that the previous committee's proposals be implemented;
- that all standing monuments be marked with the Hague Convention sign;
- that listed buildings and monuments be indicated on military and non-military maps;
- that an inventory be made of monuments and buildings together with their map references;
- that the appointment of Monument

Protection Officer be established, attached to Supreme Military Command;

- that resources be made available to the new Directorate for the Cultural Heritage enabling it to undertake the necessary preparatory work.

Since the presentation of the report in 1985, little has happened. Occasional meetings have been held to inform officers in local administration. However, we are pleased to report that one administrative district has drawn up a security plan for the museums in its district according to the principles laid down by the committee, while another district is about to start a similar project.

Perhaps the most significant result is that the protection of cultural property is now included as a specific item in the Civil Defence contingency plans, although the technical and specialist guidelines have unfortunately not yet been worked out. As far as we have been able to ascertain, no further action has been taken by the armed services since the previous report was submitted in January 1984.

POLAND

All matters relating to the safeguarding of cultural property in Poland are governed by a special law passed by the Polish Parliament, the law of 15 February 1962 on the protection of cultural property and museums. However, the problems relating to the principles and measures governing the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, in the light of the 1954 Hague Convention, are covered by decrees of the Minister for Culture and the Arts, i.e. Decree No. 14 of 3 February 1973, Decree No. 66 of 9 September 1974 and Decree No. 27 of 10 May 1982.

In accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned decrees, in the event of armed conflict protection is provided for all cultural property mentioned in the Convention, regardless of who their owners or users might be.

Poland has adopted the principle of protecting its most important movable cultural property by placing it in as secure a place as possible or at least in one that is less exposed to danger than the place where it is usually housed and, in the case of other property, by organizing on-the-spot protection. However, protection of the most important items of immovable cultural property will be continued, in particular by affixing to them the distinctive emblem of the Convention, by recording and documenting them and by undertaking technical work in order to preserve them.

The preparation and implementation of defensive measures for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict is

the responsibility of the central and municipal bodies of the public administration, of the economic administration and of co-operatives, social organizations and various cultural associations. To this end, appropriate plans have been prepared for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

The principal co-ordinators of these preparatory measures are the Minister for Culture and the Arts and the curators of the provincial heritage.

Poland has not so far submitted a request for any of its property to be included in the International Register of Cultural Property Under Special Protection, mainly because of the difficult conditions that must be met for such inclusion. Poland's most important items of immovable cultural property are situated in places that do not meet the requirements of the Convention.

Poland disseminates this Convention through courses and lectures which also deal with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and are designed for different groups of young people and the civilian population. These problems are also dealt with at school in the compulsory subject 'defence instruction' taught to students in art schools at secondary and tertiary levels.

It is also drawn to the attention of the armed forces in the Polish People's Republic during military training courses for soldiers, non-commissioned officers and staff officers in the military academies and on advanced training courses.

Moreover, a group of suitably qualified officers has been established within the Ministry of National Defence with responsibility for ensuring respect for and the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

The Ministry of National Defence has published various works on these matters, including the Convention, for readers in both the army and the civilian population: 'International law of armed conflicts' by Teofil Lesko, 2nd edition, 1984; and 'International law of war: compilation of documents', by Marian Flemming, ed. 1985.

The problem of the illicit import and export of cultural property is covered by the law of 15 February 1962 on the protection of cultural property and museums. This law prohibits the export of cultural property. The Minister for Culture and the Arts may, after consultation with the Council for Culture and the Arts, authorize the definitive export of an object of cultural value from Poland if its absence would not diminish the national cultural heritage.

Establishments involved in the buying and selling of cultural property are required to display prominently notices informing their potential customers that it is forbidden to take certain objects out of Poland.

Observance of the regulations regarding the ban on the export of cultural property is also directly monitored by the customs service of the Polish People's Republic.

SAUDI ARABIA

The Ministry of Education's General Department of Antiquities and Museums has endeavoured to implement the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the provisions of which are in harmony with those of the legislation on antiquities currently in force in the Kingdom. This legislation is in the form of Royal Decree No. 26/C of 23 June 1392 H. Many of the articles and paragraphs in this decree define cultural property (both movable and immovable), proclaim the need to preserve historic sites, safeguard historic sites and monuments, restore them and present them in an appropriate way. It is also forbidden to damage these monuments in any way, alter them, deface them or modify their characteristics.

A number of instructions and circulars have also been published with a view to preserving these historic sites and monuments before they are defaced, and a large number of depots and modern buildings have been constructed in order to preserve and protect them.

It should be noted that no indication is given in Section III (Transport) of this Convention as to the best materials to be used for packing movable items in order to give them maximum protection during loading, unloading and temporary storage and protect them from atmospheric changes. Finally, there is no specific provision obliging States Parties to the Convention to give government guarantees in the event of damage to or destruction or theft of articles on loan.

As regards the export and import of cultural property, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, although not involved in this type of activity, has made a number of provisions for the application of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

SPAIN

The purpose of this report is to respond briefly to the injunction contained in paragraph 2, Article 26 of the Convention, Spain having recently promulgated new legislation on the protection of its historical heritage. The most important elements of this legislation are set out below.

1. The new regulations for the Spanish historical heritage. The concept of the historical heritage in Spain

The new regulations are contained in Law 16/85 of 25 June 1985 on the Spanish Historical Heritage (published in the Official State Gazette [BOE] of 29 June) which came into force on 19 July of that year. This law is partially interpreted by Royal Decree 11/86 of 10 January 1986 (published in the BOE on 28 January).

These two texts replace the Law of 13 May 1933 on the National Artistic Heritage, the 1936 Regulations and other statutory provisions.

The preamble to law 16/85 defines the Spanish Historical Heritage as the main testimony to the Spanish people's contribution in history to world civilization and of their creative powers today. Protection and enhancement of this heritage constitute a fundamental duty incumbent on all public authorities.

According to Article I of this law, the Spanish Historical Heritage is made up of immovable and movable property of artistic, historical, palaeontological, archaeological, ethnographical, scientific or technical interest. It also includes the documentary and bibliographical heritage, and archaeological remains and sites, together with natural areas, gardens and parks which have artistic, historical or anthropological value.

The purpose of this law is to guarantee the protection, growth and transmission to future generations of the Spanish Historical Heritage.

2. Bodies responsible for the execution of the Law on the Spanish Historical Heritage

The Autonomous Communities of the Spanish State are responsible for enforcing the law. However, protection of the historical heritage against illicit export or spoliation of the property that comprises it is the exclusive responsibility of the State.

The State Administration is also responsible for the historical property used by public departments, for the international dissemination of knowledge about the Spanish Historical Heritage for the recovery of cultural property when it has been illegally exported and for exchanges concerning it of cultural, technical and scientific information with other States and with international institutions.

In short the bodies responsible for the protection of the historical heritage are the State Administration and the Autonomous Communities. These bodies are supported in their protective role by the Town Councils and civil governments.

Royal Decree 111/86, which partially interprets Law 16/85, provides for the creation, within the police force, of a special investigation team responsible for the protection of the Spanish Historical Heritage, acting under the authority of the Commissioner-General of the criminal investigation department. This investigation team works in direct liaison with the Ministry of Culture and those bodies of the Autonomous Communities responsible for enforcing the law, in respect of investigations and proceedings concerning infringements of the law.

3. Property specifically protected by the law: property of cultural interest and property listed in the inventory

While the law protects all the property that makes up the Spanish Historical Heritage without exception, there is further legislation to cover two specially protected categories: property declared to be of cultural interest, and property listed in the general inventory of movable property.

The larger of the two is the category that covers property of cultural interest, which includes both movable and immovable property. The immovable property in this category is subdivided into monuments, historic gardens, groups of historic buildings and sites and archaeological sites.

The 'cultural interest' category also includes - by specific legal provision - castles, coats of arms and certain buildings in everyday use. Any item of cultural interest must be placed on the General Register of Property of Cultural Interest, created by the new legislation and for which the Administration is responsible. So far the Register contains 6,000 definitive entries and preliminary entries which place the property in question under extremely strict legal protection.

The second category of property that enjoys special protection contains only movable property: it covers all property that appears in the General Inventory which, like the Register, is held by the State Administration. This inventory, initiated following the promulgation of the new law, currently contains 11,000 items of movable property but will soon be extended to include many more historical objects.

The exportation of movable property of cultural interest is prohibited by law. Inventoried items can only be exported with the specific authorization of the Administration.

4. Import and export

Article 32 of the law stipulates that: 'Movable items that have been legally imported and are

duly documented so that the imported property may be fully identified may not be declared of cultural interest until a period of ten years has elapsed following the date of import. Such property may be exported under a licence from the State Administration which shall be granted provided that the application complies with requirements of current legislation, and no right of preferential acquisition in respect thereof may be exercised. After a period of ten years, such property shall remain subject to the general provisions of this law'.

The law stipulates that a special licence issued in advance by the Administration shall be required for the exportation of historical property that is over 100 years old or which is being considered for inclusion in the General Inventory of movable property. It is forbidden to export property declared to be of cultural interest or which has been expressly declared by the Administration to be unexportable as a precautionary measure until steps have been taken to include the property in one of the special protection categories specified in this law.

Any movable cultural property that forms part of the Spanish Historical Heritage and is exported without such authorization belongs to the State; it is inalienable and imprescriptible. It is incumbent on the Administration to employ any expedient for the full recovery of illegally exported items. Any previous owner who can prove the loss or spoliation of the item before it was illegally exported may demand its return by the State, while undertaking to cover any expenses incurred by its recovery and, if applicable, the price that the State may pay a bona fide purchaser. Loss or spoliation of the illegally exported item is presumed if the previous owner is a legal entity in public law.

Property recovered and not returned shall be allocated to a public centre. In specific terms, the authority responsible for issuing export authorizations is the General Directorate of Fine Arts and Archives of the Ministry of Culture, which is advised by a consultative body, the Board for Classification, Assessment and Export of Property belonging to the Spanish Historical Heritage. In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the Directorate issues an authenticated copy of the resolution granting the export licence.

5. Support measures and legal sanctions

The law provides for several support measures, including the obligation to provide for an amount equivalent to at least 1 per cent of the

State's contributions in estimates for public works. This amount, compulsory for work costing over 100 million pesetas, is to be used to finance operations for the conservation or enhancement of the Spanish Historical Heritage and to encourage artistic creation. Other support measures include various tax benefits offered in respect of the heaviest taxes.

The law also specifies penalties in respect of administrative infringements involving the historic heritage. Such infringements are subject to fines of up to 10, 25 or 100 million pesetas, depending on the seriousness of the offence. However, when damage to the Spanish Historical Heritage is assessable in financial terms, the offence is punishable by a fine of at least the amount of the damage or up to twice or four times as much.

In the specific case of export, any removal from Spanish territory of a movable item of historical interest without the authorization for which the law provides is an offence or, in some cases, an infringement of customs regulations. All those persons involved in the export of the property and those who, by their fraudulent or negligent actions or omissions have facilitated it or made it possible shall be held jointly responsible.

6. The law governing the Spanish Historical Heritage and international standards

The Sixth and Seventh Additional Provisions of Law 16/85 make the following stipulations:

- 'The government shall negotiate under the appropriate international agreements, conventions and treaties, clauses for the return to Spanish soil of cultural property that has been unlawfully exported.'

- 'Without prejudice to the provisions of this law, the government departments responsible for its implementation shall also be subject to international agreements duly signed by Spain. The activities of these government departments shall likewise be directed towards compliance with the resolutions and recommendations for the protection of the historical heritage adopted by international bodies of which Spain is a member'.

7. Inclusion of property belonging to the Spanish Historical Heritage in the World Heritage List

On 18 March 1982 Spain acceded to the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, 23 November 1972).

The text of the Convention was published in BOE on 1 July 1982.

In accordance with the provisions of the

Convention, the following items of property located on Spanish territory have been placed on the World Heritage List:

- 1984 The Mosque of Córdoba
The Cathedral of Burgos
The Alhambra and the Generalife
The Monastery of the Escorial
Gaudi's architectural work as illustrated by the Parque Güell, the Palacio Güell and the Casa Milá in Barcelona
- 1985 The Caves of Altamira
All the pre-Romanesque historic buildings in the Asturias: Santa María del Naranco, San Miguel de Lillo, Santa Cristina de Lena, San Salvador de Valdediós, the Holy Chamber of the Cathedral of Oviedo and San Julián de los Prados
The old town of Segovia, with its Roman aqueduct
The old town of Avila and its extramural churches (San Pedro, San Vincente, San Segundo and San Andrés)
The old town of Santiago de Compostela
- 1986 The whole of the town of Toledo
The Mudéjar architecture of Teruel, i.e. the Tower and Church of San Pedro, the tower and coffered ceiling of the Cathedral of Santa María de Mediavilla, the Tower of San Salvador and the Tower of San Martín
All the historic monuments of Cáceres
The Garajonay National Park (Island of Gomera, Canary Islands)

- 1987 All the historic monuments of Seville (General Archive of the Indies and Royal Castles)

These items are covered not only by specific provisions of Spanish law, but by additional provisions required by the Paris Convention.

8. The Ministry of Defence and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 1954

The Ministry of Defence has published 10,000 copies of a handbook on the Geneva and Hague Conventions, entitled 'Manual, Convenios de Ginebra y la Haya', so that military academies and colleges may use them to teach a subject with this title provided for in their curricula.

The officers attending these courses will then be required to convey the information contained in the Manual to all ranks.

As regards the establishment, within military units, of special groups to ensure respect for cultural property and to collaborate with the civil authorities responsible for safeguarding it, Royal Decree I/87, which establishes the basic structure of the Ministry of Defence, provides for the creation, within the Directorate of Public and Social Relations, of

the Sub-Directorate for Cultural Action and Dissemination, whose task this is.

9. The Ministry of the Interior and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague, 1954

With a view to analysing the measures necessary for full application of the Convention, the Ministry of the Interior has proposed that the text be studied jointly by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Defence and itself.

A working group will soon be set up to carry out the following tasks:

- To disseminate the Convention and inform the public of its provisions, taking specific actions aimed at all citizens as well as members of the armed forces.

- To prepare the request for inclusion of property considered to be particularly important in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection, determine the guidelines governing passive protection in peace time and in time of war, put up buildings and facilities designed to provide such protection and, lastly, prepare external emergency plans to protect property should the need arise.

- To draw up draft provisions, guidelines and instructions to be submitted for approval by the competent organs, and also measures to be taken under the Convention, particularly as regards the questionnaire annexed to communication DG/4.5/7.1/261 sent to the High Contracting Parties by the Director-General of Unesco.

- To determine the appropriate programmes, projects and action of each of the above-mentioned institutions, with due regard to the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations for its execution.

SWITZERLAND

Since the 1984 report, Switzerland has passed a new edict and several new regulations in order to implement all the provisions of the Hague Convention of 14 May 1954.

1. Inventories

On 23 March 1988, the Federal Council approved the Swiss inventory of cultural property of national and regional importance. This inventory of protected cultural property contains approximately 8,000 cultural items (1,500 cultural items of national importance and 6,500 of regional importance) for which protection measures must be adopted or planned as a matter of priority. These measures include the assembling or establishment, for all these objects, of security documentation containing all the

information that would be needed to restore or rebuild any of these objects should it be damaged or destroyed in a disaster or conflict.

In addition to this Federal inventory, the cantons compile registers of the very many cultural objects of local importance that would also deserve to be protected as a second priority.

As regards cultural property of international importance which may be located in Switzerland, it is worth noting that experts are currently preparing the list of property to be submitted to the Director-General of Unesco for inclusion in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection.

2. Distinctive emblem of the Convention

When it approved the inventory of cultural property to be protected, the Federal Council also agreed that the 1,500 or so cultural items of national importance should have the distinctive emblem of the Convention (general protection) affixed to them. Cloth badges measuring 80 cm x 80 cm would be affixed to such property in the event of armed conflict.

Identity cards and arm-bands bearing the distinctive emblem of the Convention are being prepared. In the event of armed conflict, they would be distributed to all personnel involved in the protection of cultural property.

3. Organization of the protection of cultural property

Staff responsible for the protection of cultural property are recruited, for the most part, from among persons obliged to do civil defence service. The first training courses in the protection of cultural property were organized in 1985. So far 500 people have been trained and it is they who organize the protection of cultural property in their cantons and communes. One of their tasks is to draw up an action plan for all cultural property assigned to them, containing all necessary information concerning the entire range of protection measures that must be taken for each item.

Since it is Switzerland's intention to implement most of its protection measures (documents and plans) in peace time, it does not plan to train many specialists for the protection of cultural property. The plan is therefore to train approximately 9,000 people throughout the country. In the event of conflict, this specialized personnel could be assisted by civil defence and volunteer forces in transporting the movable property to be evacuated, reinforcing and preparing temporary refuges and protecting particularly valuable parts of immovable cultural property on the spot.

4. Refuges for cultural property

Several refuges for cultural property are built each year in accordance with civil defence standards, as a rule close to movable property to be evacuated. Most of the 110 refuges for cultural property (covering a total of 100,000 m³ or 40,000 m²) are already being used at present as safe shelters for cultural property.

The Confederation also possesses a refuge of 2,100 m² where it places all copies of security microfilms made in the country. So far 500,000 m of film reproducing archive stocks, books, inventories and security documentation are kept there in ideal climatic conditions.

5. Dissemination of the Convention

Over the last three years substantial efforts have been made to give the general public, and, more particularly, the civil and military authorities, more detailed information on the aims of the protection of cultural property. Lectures, prospectuses, brochures and a film are being used to publicize the Convention. Our training services are also closely involved in this work.

In order to provide better information on our cultural property and the measures taken to protect it, there are plans to distribute the inventory on the protection of cultural property to Swiss and foreign civil authorities, and to the Swiss military divisional headquarters, which will also receive a map showing all cultural property that would be equipped with the distinctive emblem of the Convention in the event of armed conflict.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Procedures established by the Ministry of Culture of Syria concerning Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 1954):

- A plan showing the various archaeological sites and historic buildings has been issued to the armed forces. The Ministry of Defence has issued several copies of this plan to all military units with instructions to keep well away from these sites and not to use them for military purposes.

- Articles on the content and objectives of the Hague Convention have been distributed to the appropriate army units.

- Starting in 1970, several articles have been published in the newspaper NIDAL so that peasants' associations can become familiar with this Convention.

- Information on the Convention and its aims is circulated among the general public from time to time through the media.

THAILAND

1. The Report of Thailand on the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is prepared by the Directorate of Joint Operations, Supreme Command Headquarters, Ministry of Defence. This report is prepared in reference to Article 26, paragraph 2, of the Convention under the terms of which the High Contracting Parties, including Thailand, have to forward periodically a report to the Director-General of Unesco.

2. In view of the implementation of the Convention, the Ministry of Defence of Thailand has given the information on the Convention to commissioned officers and to officials of other ranks as well as to some of the government officials in view of instructing and training.

3. In order to disseminate the text of the Convention and to inform the military personnel about the Convention, a special course concerning the Convention has been set up at Supreme Command Headquarters, the Royal Thai Army, the Royal Thai Navy and The Royal Thai Air Force.

4. As for the Supreme Command Headquarters, the details of the Convention are mentioned in History and Museums Course to the student officers of the Directorate of Education and Research. The above-mentioned training has also been given in the Armed Forces Staff College. The number of trainees per hour from 1983-1986 are as follows: Directorate of Education and Research (120 trainees: 12 hours); Armed Force Staff College (200 trainees: 8 hours).

5. From the Royal Thai Army, the names of the military agencies responsible for training and the number of trainees per hour are as follows:

- Engineer Department (27,495 trainees: 444 hours);

- Quartermaster Department (2,820 trainees: 16 hours);

- Signal Department (198 trainees: 120 hours);

- Finance Department (1,255 trainees: 78 hours);

- Adjutant General's Department (502 trainees: 28 hours);

- Cavalry Centre (386 trainees: 32 hours);

- Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy (1,094 trainees: 20 hours).

6. From the Royal Thai Navy:

- Naval Administration Department (288 trainees: 6 hours);

- Naval Education Department (13,407 trainees; 9 hours);
 - Royal Thai Marine Corps (1,569 trainees; 20 hours);
 - Naval Communications Department (126 trainees; 8 hours);
 - Naval Dockyard Department (111 trainees; 2 hours);
 - Naval Supply Department (165 trainees; 13 hours);
 - Naval Transportation Department (409 trainees; 23 hours);
 - Naval Medical Department (175 trainees; 5 hours);
 - Naval Command and General Staff College (48 trainees; 6 hours).
7. From the Royal Thai Air Force,
- Air Command and Staff College (120 trainees; 2 hours);
 - Squadron Officers School (46 trainees; 2 hours).

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Ukraine is richly endowed with an historical, archaeological, architectural and monumental heritage of outstanding interest. Cultural items are preserved in a great many museums and archives; they attest to the varied paths of development of the peoples that have trodden Ukrainian soil from the remotest times, and retrace the genesis and evolution of the Ukrainian nation. These items all constitute invaluable testimony to the history of our people, in centuries gone by, to the heroic destiny of past generations, to the talents of the people and the national character. The cultural heritage of the Ukraine is an integral part of world culture.

During its history the Ukrainian people has lived through periods of drama and of national tragedy during which the national heritage and cultural property suffered irreparable damage. Elements of the cultural heritage that were lost during the Second World War, for example, can never be recovered.

The Ukrainian Government attaches great importance to the conservation of cultural property. In 1978 the Ukrainian SSR's Law on the safeguarding and use of property of historical and cultural interest came into effect; it governs the relations and obligations of governmental organizations and citizens in respect of cultural property. Substantial amounts are allocated from the State budget and social funds, on an annual basis, for the repair, restoration and maintenance of historical and cultural property.

The most outstanding monuments have been declared State reserves and are governed by special regulations which protect all their cultural property. To date there are 23 such

reserves in the Republic, some of which, like the Pecherskaya Lavra in Kiev, the ancient cities of Khersons and Olvia and the complex of the Cathedral of St. Sophia are known throughout the world.

The Government of the Ukrainian SSR has also classified 39 small or medium-sized towns and other groups of ancient buildings as groups of historic monuments and has established a special scheme to protect all their cultural property.

However, all these measures can only be applied effectively during periods of peaceful coexistence among peoples.

The enormous destructive power of modern weapons makes it extremely doubtful whether cultural property could now be preserved in the event of armed conflict between States. This is why the conservation of cultural property at the present time cannot be separated from the joint effort to preserve peace among peoples and bring about disarmament. The prevention of armed conflict is the most reliable guarantee of the protection of the cultural heritage. The part played by our Republic in the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve peace and general disarmament actively contributes to the protection of the cultural heritage not only of our own Republic but of all the peoples of the world.

Another fundamental guarantee is provided by the fact that the concern to protect cultural property is rooted in the humanist ideals on which our ideology is based and which are enshrined in the Constitution. The close contacts that Soviet citizens enjoy with their fellow citizens belonging to other peoples in a multinational country and the patriotic and internationalist education they receive are instrumental in inculcating in them respect not only for their own traditions and cultural heritage, but for those of other peoples as well. It is precisely those principles that inspire military training and service in the Soviet army.

The Soviet State has adopted a series of special measures to preserve its cultural property from damage in the event of armed conflict.

The instructions for the Soviet army place particular emphasis on the need to respect and protect not only the cultural heritage of the Soviet people but that of peoples the world over. Instruction on the various aspects of culture, aimed at inculcating respect for the cultural heritage in soldiers, is systematically given to all ranks in the Soviet army.

It is only too clear from the history of wars that the destruction of part of the cultural heritage is inevitable in the event of armed conflict. Our Republic has accordingly taken steps to conserve all information concerning cultural property, which includes drawing up an inventory of all classified immovable cultural property and all cultural property

conserved in State depositories (museums, archives) as well as in private collections and religious communities. Files or lists of collections of all items representative of the material culture have been established, as well as individual files for all immovable monuments and for most collections. Some 100,000 immovable items have so far been listed in this way. Each file contains detailed information about the monument (origin, history, external distinguishing marks), as well as plans or drawings, photographs and information about alterations to and movements of the item in question. Files on immovable property are drawn up in several copies (three at least) and kept at the records centres (both at the level of the Union, of the Republic and of the region) which are staffed by specialized personnel. The evacuation plans for these documents ensure that detailed information on cultural items is conserved, even if the items themselves are destroyed.

Work is currently under way to create a computerized data bank on monuments of historical and cultural interest that will improve the protection of all this information and make it more easily accessible to the international scientific community.

All the Republic's museums and archives are housed in concrete and brick buildings with fireproof roofs. Evacuation plans have been prepared for the cultural items held in museums that would be at risk in the event of armed conflict.

As required by the law on the safeguarding and use of monuments of historical or cultural interest, special distinguishing symbols (emblems and protective panels) have been affixed to the immovable monuments informing the public of its responsibility to the State in the event of an attack on an item for whose safeguarding the State is responsible.

All construction plans must be agreed on in advance with the bodies responsible for the safeguarding of monuments. Accordingly, industrial and military installations likely to come under attack may not be built in the immediate surroundings of the monuments. The armed forces are not allowed to be quartered, to stock arms or to install military targets in the immediate surroundings of historic monuments or groups of historic monuments, as stated in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

The Republic's cultural heritage and the related legislation are widely publicized. Through the media, lectures and guided tours, the population is informed of its responsibility in case of any attack on monuments. The text of the Hague Convention has been published in a collection entitled 'Legislation concerning monuments of historical or cultural interest'

(Kiev, 1970), of which 60,000 copies have been printed.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The Government of the Soviet Union and the departments responsible for the protection of historic monuments and cultural property take systematic action to preserve the historical and cultural heritage, as required to by Article 26 of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and by USSR legislation on the protection and use of historic monuments and cultural property.

A decree aimed at promoting the fine arts was promulgated in 1986. It provides, in particular, for the necessary material, technical and financial resources to be made available, bringing allocations made for restoration work to 500 million roubles by the year 2000, i.e. 2.5 times the current amount.

The organizations specializing in restoration, which now number 141, constitute a network that is expanding throughout the country.

Much of their time is devoted to updating the inventories of historic monuments. So far 254,000 monuments or groups of historic monuments have been listed in the national inventory.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Culture and the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Bookselling are preparing to publish an inventory of the historic monuments and cultural property of the peoples of the USSR which will comprise approximately 200 volumes. This vast scientific reference work will be published in the languages of the Union Republics and in Russian. The first volumes have already been published in the Byelorussian SSR.

The Soviet Union helps restoration specialists from other countries to upgrade their professional qualifications. In the last few years training courses held in the USSR have been attended by specialists from Western Europe (Netherlands, France, Spain, etc.), European socialist countries and Cuba.

The country's social organizations also actively contribute to the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage. For example, the Russian Association for the Protection of Historic Monuments and Cultural Property devotes some 6 million roubles to this task annually. The various republics's associations for the protection of monuments organize voluntary restoration teams that work not only in the towns but in remote regions and rural areas.

As part of the current restructuring of the USSR's economic apparatus, restoration

co-operatives have been emerging in the Union Republics which are helping to preserve the architectural, historical and artistic heritage.

YUGOSLAVIA

In 1984-1988, the following measures were taken with a view to implementing the Convention:

(a) Measures to familiarize citizens with the Convention

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict relating to the dissemination of the Convention, the text of the Convention and the Rules of Procedure for its execution have appeared together with some preliminary explanations in a publication by Vladimir Brguljan 'Medjunarodni sistem zastite kulturnih i prirodnih dobara' ('International System of Protection of Cultural and National Property') (published by the Co-ordinating Committee of Republican and Provincial Administrations for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Administrations for the Protection of Nature of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Zagreb-Beograd, 1985) intended primarily for specialists and scholars in this field.

The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and Red Cross Conventions are discussed by Professor Dr Gavro Perazić in his work 'Medjunarodno ratno pravo' ('International War Law') (published by the Military Publishing Centre, Belgrade, 1986) intended primarily for senior military staff, while obligations proceeding from these international conventions have been elaborated in the textbook 'Fundamentals of Law' of the Federal Secretariat for National Defence, which is part of the curriculum in all military schools in Yugoslavia.

The application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is also the subject of a book by Colonel Dr Milan Krsmanović under the title 'Putokazi jugoslovenske kulture' ('Signposts of Yugoslav Culture') (Belgrade, 1987).

The contents of the Convention have been included in the syllabus of undergraduate and postgraduate studies in the field of protection, revitalization and research of architectural heritage at many university departments in our country.

(b) Measures to identify cultural property

Proceeding from the definition of cultural property given in the Convention (Article 1), we embarked upon the determination of criteria for the identification of cultural property with a

view to marking it. On the basis of this identification, the intention is to draw up in 1989 an inventory of cultural property in Yugoslavia to which the provisions in the Convention will be applied.

(c) Measures for inscription in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection

Within the framework of the Yugoslav programme of measures related to the application of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict the possibility is being considered of proposing the inclusion in the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection immovable cultural property and monuments which are on the List of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage, as well as immovable cultural property and monuments which are on the List of Potential Cultural Property for inclusion in the List of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage, providing they satisfy the conditions stipulated by Articles 8-11 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure for the Implementation of the Convention.

(d) Regulations of a military nature

Pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Yugoslavia has included appropriate provisions on the protection of cultural property in the Instructions to the Armed Forces on the Implementation of International War Law ('Military Official Gazette', No. 2/72, and a special publication under the same title issued in Belgrade, 1972). These Instructions prescribed by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia are still in force.

Issues related to the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict were reviewed by the Commission of the Federal Executive Council for the Implementation of International Conventions from 1977 to 1984. Since 1984, the implementation of the Convention has been the responsibility of the Co-ordinating Board of the Federal Executive Council for Education, Culture, Physical and Technical Culture. Technical questions relating to the Convention are prepared and processed for this Board by a special Co-ordinating Committee of Republican and Provincial Administrations for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and Administrations for the Protection of Nature of the SFR of Yugoslavia.