



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Convention for the Protection of  
Cultural Property in the Event  
of Armed Conflict

Four-year cycle 2013-2016

Armenia

---

National report on the implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954  
and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999)

## Contents

<b>I. Hague Convention of 1954</b> .....	3
1. Article 3 - Safeguarding of cultural property .....	3
2. Article 7 - Military measures.....	3
3. Use of the distinctive emblem to indicate cultural property (Chapter V).....	4
4. Article 25 – Dissemination of the Convention .....	5
5. Article 26 (1) – Official translations.....	6
6. Article 28 – Sanctions .....	6
<b>II. Resolution II of the Conference of 1954</b> .....	7
<b>III. 1954 First Protocol</b> .....	7
<b>IV. 1999 Second Protocol</b> .....	8
1. General provisions (Chapter 2) .....	8
Article 5 - Safeguarding of cultural property .....	8
Article 9 - Protection of cultural property in occupied territory .....	8
2. Enhanced protection (Chapter 3) .....	8
MONITORING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY UNDER ENHANCED PROTECTION .....	9
3. Criminal responsibility and jurisdiction (Chapter 4).....	9
Article 15 – Serious violations of the Second Protocol.....	9
Article 16 – Jurisdiction.....	10
Article 21 – Measures regarding other violations.....	10
4. Dissemination of information and international assistance .....	10
Article 30 – Dissemination .....	10
Articles 32 – International assistance.....	11
5. Official translation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of .....	11
1954 .....	11
<b>V. Miscellaneous questions regarding the Hague Convention of</b> .....	11
<b>1954 and its two Protocols</b> .....	11
1. National focal point .....	11
2. National practice regarding the implementation of the Hague Convention and its Two Protocols .....	12
3. The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed .....	13
Conflict (Article 29 of the Second Protocol).....	13
<b>VI. Self-assessment forms</b> .....	14
<b>VII. Granting of enhanced protection – Opinion Survey</b> .....	15

# I. Hague Convention of 1954

## 1. Article 3 - Safeguarding of cultural property

This article sets out the obligation for High Contracting Parties to adopt in time of peace the appropriate safeguarding measures against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict.

*Have you adopted such measures?*

Yes. Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 1180-N of August 18, 2011 defines the main issues, the arrangement and implementation of the evacuation measures in the event of emergency situations and in time of war. The evacuation measures are regulated by previously developed evacuation plans, which also cover the procedure for the evacuation of tangible and cultural property. Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 1178-N of October 30, 2014 "On establishing the procedure for the evacuation and protection of the national library collection in the event of emergency situations" regulates the relations pertaining to the arrangement and implementation of the measures for the evacuation and protection of the national library collection in the event of emergency situations within the territory of the Republic of Armenia. To improve the national legislation, a draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On the approval of the procedure for the immediate evacuation, safeguarding and return of museum and national library collections of the Republic of Armenia and the temperature and humidity conditions required for the conservation of cultural property" has been submitted to the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia. With a view to strengthening the connection between the army, education and culture, inculcating , via culture and art, high qualities among the military servants and the youth, fostering a respectful attitude towards historical and cultural property and traditions, as well as raising the efficiency of joint activities aimed at safeguarding thereof, a Joint Order of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia (No 26 of 19 January 2012), the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia (No 32-A/Q of 20 January 2012) and the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia (No 14-A of 20 January 2012) was signed in January 2012. Pursuant to the Annex to this Order, numerous historical and cultural monuments of the Republic of Armenia have been put under the care of the military units and the educational establishments of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia with the aim of fostering a respectful attitude towards the historical and cultural property and traditions of the Armenian people, as well as the proper safeguarding of the historical and cultural monuments. Within the scope of the requirements of the Joint Order, verification is periodically done with the marz services responsible for the safeguarding of the historical environment, as well as activities are undertaken towards the facilitation of the process of registration of historical and cultural property and the replenishment of the state inventories of historical and cultural monuments. Pursuant to the list of monuments approved by the Joint Order of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia (No 796 of 8 July 2011) and the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia (No 772A/Q of 1 July 2011), the military units and the educational establishments periodically undertake activities for the care and maintenance of the historical and cultural monuments. Historical and cultural monuments are regarded as centres for the patriotic upbringing of the young generation and are destinations for group trips and excursions, as well as places, where the oath ceremonies of newly-drafted military servants are held.

## 2. Article 7 - Military measures

This article sets out the obligations of High Contracting Parties to introduce into their military regulations or instructions such provisions as may ensure observance of the Convention. As well as the preparation or establishment, within their armed forces, of services or specialist personnel whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property and to co-operate with the civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding it. These obligations must be implemented in time of peace.

*Have you introduced into your **military regulations or instructions** such provisions as may ensure observance of the Convention?*

*If this information is available in a previously submitted report, you may refer to it.*

The current legislative framework of the Republic of Armenia in the field of defence includes norms allowing for the implementation of the main provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954. Particularly, the Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia includes provisions proscribing the use of cultural property for military purposes, as well as prohibiting any hostile act against cultural property under special protection and the use of its surroundings for military purposes (Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, part 2, Section "Requirements for adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law", Articles 39 and 40). The destruction of cultural property, historical monuments, places of worship, other objects of cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples, as well as their use for achieving success in military activity are among prohibited means of military activity (Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, part 2, Section "Requirements for adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law", Article 41). Parts 1 and 3 of the Combat Manual are still subject to further elaboration so as to also include provisions aimed at ensuring adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law. The adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law, the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions and their Protocols are ensured and exercised by all levels of commanders and chiefs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. The "International Humanitarian Law" training manual was put into effect in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia by the Order of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia of July 19, 2002. This manual also reflects the main provisions of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict relating to the protection of cultural property; particularly, it covers the definition of cultural property, the impermissibility of its use for military purposes, the necessity to refrain from any kind of hostile acts against cultural property, the distinctive emblem of cultural property, etc. Pursuant to sub-point (o) of Point 1 of Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the legal regime of martial law", the evacuation of the population, the state and local selfgovernment bodies, the defence and other facilities of special significance for the vital functioning of the state and the economy and tangible and cultural property to more secure areas are among the measures and temporary restrictions enacted.

*Have you established within your armed forces, services whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property?*

Yes. The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia together with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia undertakes activities aimed at strengthening the connection between the army, education and culture, fostering respectful attitude among military servants towards historical and cultural property, monuments and traditions and raising the efficiency of joint activities for safeguarding the latter. The implementation of the above-mentioned activities is regulated by the Joint Order of the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Culture and the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia. The above-mentioned activities in the Ministry of Defence are coordinated through the Department of Information and Public Affairs and the Moral and Welfare Department of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia.

### 3. Use of the distinctive emblem to indicate cultural property (Chapter V)

The Hague Convention of 1954 created a distinctive emblem for the exclusive marking of cultural property with the aim of ensuring its recognition, particularly in the event of armed conflict. The marking of cultural property constitutes one of the preparatory measures that may

be taken in time of peace.

Have you **indicated cultural property** through the use of the distinctive emblem of the Convention?

No. The Republic of Armenia has not so far applied the distinctive emblem specified in the Convention, since no cases stipulated by Article 17 have been recorded.

#### 4. Article 25 – Dissemination of the Convention

The regulations relating to the protection of cultural property in time of war must be incorporated into programmes for military, and where possible, civil training. The aim is to ensure that the principles of the Convention are made known to the whole population, and especially the armed forces and personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property.

Have you **disseminated the provisions of the Convention** within the armed forces as well as among target groups and the general public?

For the purpose of ensuring adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law and respect for and protection of cultural property in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, the training of the personnel of the Armed Forces is held using the “Law of Armed Conflict” and “International Humanitarian Law” training manuals approved and put into effect by the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia.

Given the fact that the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict is covered by the norms of international humanitarian law, hours for studying the norms of international humanitarian law are provided under the commander training programme in the military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. They are used for the training of military servants both in time of peace and war. The studies in military units are arranged and directly supervised by their commanders and officers assisting the commanders in legal aspects.

Within the scope of the programme, military servants become familiar with the Code of Conduct of a participant of combat actions of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, the international distinctive emblems, signs and signals and the basic norms of humanitarian law within their official duties so as to be able to be guided thereby and to ensure supervision over the adherence to the norms of international law within the whole period of armed conflicts. In addition to the mentioned above, 5-day trainings of trainers of international humanitarian law are organized and held, with the direct participation of the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for the command staff of battalions twice a year at the Department of Military Preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, during which the command staff training the personnel also undergo training and advance their knowledge on adherence to the norms of international humanitarian law in time of armed conflict. The UNESCO Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 and its 1954 Protocol have been translated into Armenian and published in Issue No 4 12 of December 20, 2004 of the official collection of the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia. Official journals are published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia and are delivered to all central and marz bodies and structures of public administration of the Republic of Armenia, as well as are provided to all central and community libraries and higher education institutions.

Within this framework, what **awareness-raising activities** have you organized, and what awareness-raising activities do you plan to organize in the future? Please indicate the target groups for each activity.

The information was presented in the periodic report on the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 and its two Protocols submitted in 2014.

## 5. Article 26 (1) – Official translations

The Secretariat has received a certain number of official translations of the Convention and of the Regulations for its execution. For reference, please consult:

[Language versions of the Hague Convention and its 1954 Protocol](#)

*Does your country have its national translation(s) there?*

No.

## 6. Article 28 – Sanctions

This article sets out the obligations of High Contracting Parties to take, within the framework of their ordinary criminal jurisdiction, all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions upon those persons, of whatever nationality, who commit or order to be committed a breach of the Convention.

*Have you established as criminal offences under your domestic law conduct contrary to the obligations set out by the Convention?*

Yes. Article 390 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter referred to as “the Code”) prescribes criminal liability for grave breaches of the norms of the international humanitarian law in time of armed conflict, particularly for making the clearly-recognised historical monuments, works of art, places of worship which constitute the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples and which are under special protection, an object for attack, and causing extensive damage thereto as a result of the attack, where they are not located in the immediate proximity to military objects, and where there is no evidence of using such historical monuments, works of art, places of worship by the adversary in support of the military operations. Penalty and criminal punishment for illegal use — in time of military operations — of protective emblems intended for cultural property are prescribed by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (Article 397). Article 14 of the Code prescribes the provisions with regard to the effect of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia in respect of persons having committed a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia, and Article 15 prescribes the conditions of applying the Code in respect of persons having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Particularly, pursuant to Article 14 of the Code, a person having committed a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia is subject to liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, and a criminal offence is considered to be committed within the territory of the Republic of Armenia where it has been: (1) commenced, continued or finished within the territory of the Republic of Armenia; (2) committed in complicity with persons engaged in criminal activity within the territory of another State. A person having committed a criminal offence on board the vessel under the flag of the Republic of Armenia or carrying distinctive emblem of the Republic of Armenia or on board the flying airplane or other air device — irrespective of its location — shall also be subject to criminal liability under the Code unless otherwise provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia. The Code also envisages liability for a person having committed a criminal offence on board the military ship or air plane of the Republic of Armenia, irrespective of its location. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia as well as stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, having

committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, shall also be held liable under the Code, where the act committed by them is recognised as a crime under the legislation of the State where the act was committed and where they were not sentenced in another State, and for committing criminal offences provided for in Articles 190, 200, 201, 311-313, 384, 386-391, 393-397 of this Code they shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, regardless of whether that act is provided for or not provided for in the Criminal Code of the State where it was committed. Foreign nationals and stateless persons not permanently residing in the Republic of Armenia, having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia, shall be subject to criminal liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia where they committed crimes which are provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia and/or they have committed grave or particularly grave crimes against the interests of the Republic of Armenia or rights and freedoms of citizens of the Republic of Armenia. Pursuant to the Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, all the commanders are obliged to know the norms of international humanitarian law (including the norms relating to the safeguarding of cultural property), to require knowledge and implementation thereof from the subordinate personnel, as well as to hold liable the persons having committed breaches (Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, part 2, Section "Requirements for adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law", Article 52).

## II. Resolution II of the Conference of 1954

*Have you established a **National Advisory Committee** in accordance with the hope expressed by the Conference in its Resolution II?*

Yes. The information was presented in the periodic report on the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 and its two Protocols submitted in 2014.

## III. 1954 First Protocol

*[To be completed by the High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Protocol only]*

The main objective of the 1954 Protocol is the protection of cultural property in occupied territory. As such, it organizes, among others, a system of:

- taking into custody;
- return of illegally exported cultural property; and
- finally indemnity to the holders in good faith.

*Have you adopted **measures to implement** the 1954 First Protocol? In particular, have you adopted national legislation providing for the custody of cultural property imported either directly or indirectly from any occupied territory?*

No. The requirement concerned is not applicable or does not refer to the Republic of Armenia.

*Have you **taken into custody** cultural property imported into your territory from an occupied territory?*

No. The requirement concerned is not applicable or does not refer to the Republic of Armenia.

## IV. 1999 Second Protocol

*[To be completed by the High Contracting Parties to the 1999 Protocol only]*

The 1999 Second Protocol complements the Hague Convention of 1954 in many aspects. If this information has already been presented within the framework of the questions regarding the Hague Convention of 1954, you may refer to it directly.

### 1. General provisions (Chapter 2)

#### Article 5 - Safeguarding of cultural property

Article 5 of the Second Protocol complements Article 3 of the Hague Convention by providing concrete examples of peacetime preparatory measures, such as the preparations of inventories of cultural property or the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

*Have you adopted such measures?*

Yes. Please see the response regarding Article 3 of the Hague Convention of 1954.

#### Article 9 - Protection of cultural property in occupied territory

Article 9 of the Second Protocol complements the provisions in Article 5 of the Hague Convention by imposing a number of prohibitive measures on the Occupying Power. Paragraph 102 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol requests Parties that are an Occupying Power to provide information in their national reports on the way in which the provisions regarding the protection of cultural property in occupied territory are observed.

*Do you ensure compliance with the provisions regarding the **protection of cultural heritage under military occupation**?*

The requirement concerned is not applicable or does not refer to the Republic of Armenia.

### 2. Enhanced protection (Chapter 3)

The Second Protocol establishes an enhanced protection regime. Enhanced protection is granted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (composed of 12 Parties). Paragraph 102 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol requests that Parties express their intention to request the inscription of cultural property on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection.

*Do you **intend to request** the granting of enhanced protection for cultural property in the next four years or, where applicable, do you have a **national tentative list** within the framework of Article 11 (1) of the Second Protocol?*

Yes. The information was presented in the periodic report on the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 and its two Protocols submitted in 2014.



## MONITORING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY UNDER ENHANCED PROTECTION

*[If certain cultural property(ies) in your State benefit from enhanced protection, please also complete this section of the questionnaire].*

The benefit of enhanced protection implies continued compliance with the conditions set out in Article 10 of the Second Protocol.

*Is there a **specific mechanism in place to monitor cultural property under enhanced protection**? As an example, are the measures adopted to ensure the highest level of protection periodically reviewed so as to ensure they are fully effective in all circumstances?*

No answer.

Pursuant to paragraph 102 of the Guidelines, the Parties must inform on the use of the distinctive emblem for cultural property under enhanced protection.

*Have you used the new **distinctive emblem adopted by the 2015 Meeting of Parties to mark** cultural property under enhanced protection?*

No answer.

Pursuant to paragraph 65 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol, the Parties must notify the Committee of any change affecting the cultural property concerned to meet the criteria set out in Article 10 of the Second Protocol.

*Does the Committee need to be **notified of a change** regarding cultural property in your territory benefiting from enhanced protection?*

No answer.

### 3. Criminal responsibility and jurisdiction (Chapter 4)

#### Article 15 – Serious violations of the Second Protocol

Article 15 requires the Parties to establish as criminal offences under its domestic law a series of behaviours constituting serious violations of the Second Protocol, by punishing them by appropriate penalties.

*What measures have been taken to ensure the **implementation of this obligation**?*

Article 264 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia envisages criminal liability for destruction of or damage to historical and cultural monuments. Pursuant to point 4 of part 4 of Article 390 of the Code, a grave breach of international humanitarian law in the event of armed conflict is considered making the clearly-recognised historical monuments, works of art, places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples and are under special protection, the object of attack, and causing extensive damage thereto as a result of the attack, where they are not located in the immediate proximity of military objects, and where there is no evidence of using such historical monuments, works of art, places of worship by the adversary in support of military operations. Criminal liability is prescribed for the above-mentioned act in the form of imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years. See also the response regarding

Article 28 of the Hague Convention of 1954. The legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not provide for any administrative and criminal sanctions for accidental or intentional damage to or destruction of cultural property under enhanced protection in time of peace and in time of war but the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia to be adopted will provide for criminal sanctions for the relevant offences. The same refers to the measures mentioned in Article 21.

The information was presented in the periodic report on the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 and its two Protocols submitted in 2014.

#### Article 16 – Jurisdiction

Article 16 requires the Parties to establish the jurisdiction of their courts over serious violations of the 1999 Second Protocol.

*What measures have been taken to **confer jurisdiction on your courts** over serious violations of the Second Protocol?*

No answer.

#### Article 21 – Measures regarding other violations

The Second Protocol also requires the Parties to adopt legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures to prevent the occurrence of behaviours that adversely affect the integrity of cultural heritage.

*Have you adopted such measures?*

Yes. Please see the response regarding Article 15 of the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention.

### 4. Dissemination of information and international assistance

#### Article 30 – Dissemination

Article 30 complements Articles 7 and 25 of the Hague Convention of 1954. In this regard, it requests the Parties to, among other things, strengthen appreciation and respect for cultural property by their entire population, ensure the dissemination of the Protocol, and incorporate guidelines and instructions on the protection of cultural property in their military regulations.

*Have you **disseminated the provisions of the 1999 Second Protocol** within the armed forces as well as among target groups and the general public?*

Yes. The information was presented in the periodic report on the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 and its two Protocols submitted in 2014.

Within this framework, what **awareness-raising activities** have you organized, and what awareness-raising activities do you plan to organize in the future? Please indicate the target groups for each activity.

The Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of March 26, 1999 has been translated into Armenian and published in the 8 16th issue of the Official Journal of International Treaties of the Republic of Armenia of December 28, 2006. Official journals are published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia and delivered to all central and marz public administration bodies and institutions of the Republic of Armenia, as well as are provided to all central and community libraries and higher education institutions. See also the response regarding Article 25 of the Hague Convention of 1954.

## Articles 32 – International assistance

Pursuant to paragraph 102 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol, the Parties are invited to present their activities at bi- or multilateral level, within the framework of technical assistance in order to share their experiences or best practices.

*Have you shared, particularly via the Secretariat of UNESCO, your **experiences in the implementation and best practices**?*

No.

## 5. Official translation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954

Pursuant to Article 37 of the Second Protocol, the Parties shall translate this standard-setting instrument into their official languages and shall communicate these official translations to the Director-General. To date, the Secretariat has received a certain number of official translations of the Second Protocol. For reference, please consult:

Language versions of the 1999 Second Protocol

*Does your country have its national translation(s) there?*

Yes

## V. Miscellaneous questions regarding the Hague Convention of

### 1954 and its two Protocols

#### 1. National focal point

According to paragraph 103 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol: *"Unless a Party requests otherwise, the presumed focal point would be its Permanent Delegation to UNESCO"*. If you do not wish to consider the Permanent Delegation as the focal point, please provide the Secretariat with the name and address of a national focal point that will receive all official documents and correspondence relating to the implementation of the Second Protocol.

Institution: Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia Name: Arev Samuelyan Address: Government House 2, 3 Vazgen Sargsyan, 0010, Yerevan	Email: Tel.: +374 11 52 12 25 Fax: +374 11 52 39 22
--	---

## 2. National practice regarding the implementation of the Hague Convention and its Two Protocols

The Secretariat would be grateful if you would provide it with a copy of the following documents in French and/or English:

- the relevant **administrative civil and military regulations**:

PDF Document  Website 

- the **national laws** on the protection of cultural property, as well as the criminal provisions made within the framework of the implementation of Article 28 of the Hague Convention and Articles 15, 16 and 21 of the Second Protocol, and any case-law on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict.

PDF Document  Website 

- Documents regarding **awareness-raising activities** (seminar schedule, brochures, etc.), as well as **any other relevant documents** (legislative, legal, or administrative) within the framework of the implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954 and its 1999 Second Protocol.

PDF Document  Website 

### 3. The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Article 29 of the Second Protocol)

Have you **contributed to the Fund**?

No.

If no, do you plan to contribute to the Fund in the Future?

Yes.

## VI. Self-assessment forms

In order to reflect the status of implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954 and its 1999 Second Protocol in key areas within the summary document of national reports, please complete the two tables below.

### 1. Assessment of the level of implementation

*[Please use the following assessment scale]*

- 1: not implemented;
- 2: partially implemented, the process has come to a standstill;
- 3: partially implemented, the process is ongoing; and,
- 4: fully implemented.

Implementation of the safeguarding obligation through the adoption of preparatory measures	3
Training of military personnel on the regulations relating to the protection of cultural heritage	4
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property	1
Implementation of the dissemination obligation, through the establishment of awareness-raising activities for target audiences	2
Adoption of relevant criminal legislation	3
<i>For Parties with cultural property under enhanced protection only.</i> Establishment of a system to monitor cultural property under enhanced protection at national level	3

### 2. Assessment of difficulties encountered

*[Please use the following assessment scale]*

- 1: difficulties have been encountered, but there are no plans to request technical assistance from the Secretariat of UNESCO;
- 2: difficulties have been encountered, however there are plans to request technical assistance from the Secretariat of UNESCO;
- 3: difficulties had been encountered, but thanks to the technical assistance of the Secretariat they have been resolved;
- 4: difficulties had initially been encountered, but they turned into challenges that we have overcome; and,
- 5: No difficulties have been encountered.

Implementation of the safeguarding obligation through the adoption of preparatory measures	4
Training of military personnel on the regulations relating to the protection of cultural heritage	5
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property	2
Implementation of the dissemination obligation, through the establishment of awareness-raising activities for target audiences	5
Adoption of relevant criminal legislation	4
<i>For Parties with cultural property under enhanced protection only.</i> Establishment of a system to monitor cultural property under enhanced protection at national level	

## VII. Granting of enhanced protection – Opinion Survey

Pursuant to Chapter 3 of the 1999 Second Protocol, enhanced protection is granted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict if three conditions are cumulatively met:

- The cultural property is of the greatest importance for humanity;
- The cultural property is protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection; and,
- The cultural property is not used for military purposes or to shield military sites, and the Party which has control over it has made a declaration that it will not be used for such purposes.

As these conditions are set out within the framework of an international treaty, their full understanding cannot be separated from state practice, which is of fundamental importance with regard to the International Law of treaties. As such, this national report is an opportunity for the national authorities of the Parties to express their views on the conditions under which enhanced protection is granted.

*For each of the conditions set out in Article 10 of the Second Protocol, please answer the following questions, taking into account the relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol.*

Article 10, paragraph (a) – "Greatest importance for humanity"

To justify the greatest importance for humanity, it is recommended to use the criteria laid down by the World Heritage Convention and the assessment mechanisms applied by Advisory Bodies.

Article 10, paragraph (b) – "Highest level of protection"

With a view to ensuring the highest level of protection, it is necessary to consult with the authorised bodies administering justice and dealing with the protection of cultural property.

Article 10, paragraph (c) – "Non-use for military purposes"

Please indicate the national authorities to be consulted with a view to taking the decision not to use the cultural property submitted for the granting of enhanced protection for military purposes or to shield military sites.

In order not to use the cultural property submitted for the granting of enhanced protection for military purposes, it is necessary to organise consultations with the authorised state bodies responsible for defence and implementation of combat operations in the event of armed conflict.

## **Annex**

to the Protocol Decision No 2  
of the sitting of the Government  
of the Republic of Armenia  
of 16 January 2014

### **PERIODIC REPORT**

"ON HAGUE CONVENTION OF 14 MAY 1954 FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT AND SECOND PROTOCOL OF 26 MARCH 1999 TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1954 FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT"

The geopolitical situation created around the Republic of Armenia after the independence, the concern about the protection of the Armenian historical and cultural heritage, architecture, art, literary, archaeological, cultural property situated in Armenia and abroad served as conditions for the improvement and further development of the national legislation and for acceding to respective international conventions. As of 2013, the Republic of Armenia has acceded to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereinafter referred to as the Convention (1993)), the First (1993) and the Second (2006) Protocols thereto.

By virtue of Article 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the Convention is binding and aims at the application of the provision of Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, which reads as follows: "Historical and cultural monuments and other cultural values shall be under the care and protection of the State".

Within the scope of the principles and rules of international law, the Republic of Armenia enhances the relations with the Armenian diaspora, promotes the protection of the Armenian historical and cultural property, the development of the Armenian educational and cultural life".

By the Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia No 414-A of 1 June 2013, an inter-agency commission, composed of the representatives of the Staff to the President of the Republic of Armenia, the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the National Security Council of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia and other stakeholders, was created for the preparation of the report.

The preparation of the Periodic report has been conditioned by the requirements of Article 26(2) of the Convention and Article 37(2) of the Second Protocol to the same Convention, pursuant to which once every four years a state shall forward a report on the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols.



This report gives information concerning the measures taken by the Republic of Armenia in accordance with the provisions provided for by the Convention and the two protocols thereto.

## **I. 1954 Hague Convention**

### **1. Article 3. Safeguarding of cultural property**

Action plans and procedures aimed at reducing and preventing all the possible risks relating to the safeguarding of cultural property and the persons involved in the sphere have been elaborated and approved with the involvement of and in consultation with the specialised subdivisions and state non-commercial organisations functioning within the structure of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia and the authorised bodies acting in the field of emergency situations. Every year trainings are carried out that enable to reveal the vulnerable aspects, to ensure the compliance of the available logistics to the modern requirements, as well as to improve the skills of the staff involved and to harmonise the activities among the collaborating subdivisions.

#### **1.1. Immovable cultural property**

The objectives of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On safeguarding and use of immovable monuments of history and culture and of cultural environment" of 11 November 1998 are the establishment of the legal grounds for safeguarding and use of monuments and the regulation of the relations arising in the course of such activities. The issues defined by this law imply definition of the basic provisions of the state policy in the field of safeguarding and use of monuments, the principles for regulation of issues related to the state registration, safeguarding, study, reinforcement, repair, restoration and use of monuments, the competences of public administration bodies, local self-government bodies, legal and natural persons acting in the field of the safeguarding and use of monuments, characteristics of ownership, disposal and use of monuments as a special type of immovable property.

The Law of the Republic of Armenia "On immovable monuments of history and culture considered state ownership of the Republic of Armenia and not subject to alienation" of 11 April 2003 defines immovable monuments of history and culture considered state ownership of the Republic of Armenia and not subject to alienation based on types and the forms of the intended use of such monuments and the surrounding areas.

The Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 438 of 20 April 2002 approves the "Procedure for state registration, study, safeguarding, reinforcement, repair, restoration and use of immovable monuments of history and culture" which defines the competences of the entities relating to the fields of state registration, safeguarding, archaeological study, reinforcement, repair, restoration and use of immovable monuments of history and culture, the procedure for preparation, approval of documents and implementation of functions in accordance with the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On safeguarding and use of immovable monuments of history and culture and historical environment" and the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

The Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 104-N of 5 February 2009 approves the "Procedure for maintaining the state cadastre of immovable monuments of history and culture", which defines the procedure for maintaining the state cadastre in the field of safeguarding and use of immovable monuments of history and culture, for implementation of functions of discovery, study, creation of registration documents of monuments.

The Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 363-N of 11 April 2013 approves the "Procedure for preparing and introducing state cadastre of immovable monuments of history and culture", which regulates the relations of preparing and introducing state cadastre of immovable monuments of history and culture, and defines the preconditions, indicators and components necessary for preparing and ensuring the functioning of the state cadastre of monuments.

The relevant decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia have approved the state lists of immovable monuments of Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, Gegharkunik, Lori, Kotayk, Shirak, Syunik, Vayots Dzor, Tavush marzes of the Republic of Armenia and of Yerevan city. Currently the state lists of Armenia include 24152 monuments, and the list is regularly replenished with new monuments.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia forwards the state and local self-government bodies of the Republic of Armenia information on legal acts in force in the field of safeguarding of monuments, the amendments made thereto and other documents regulating legal relations, with the aim of raising public awareness.

For the purpose of fostering respect for historical and cultural property and traditions and raising the effectiveness of joint actions aimed at protection thereof, the monuments of history and culture of the Republic of Armenia have been taken under the patronage of educational institutions and the military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia by the Joint Order of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia No 26 of 19 January 2012, the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia No 32-A/K of 20 January 2012, the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia No 14-A of 20 January 2012.

The process of creating and maintaining the informational database of monuments situated in the territory of the Republic of Armenia is regulated by the Order of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia No 704-A of 20 October 2010 which approved the Procedure for Creating and Maintaining the Informational Database of Monuments. Complete information is posted in the informational database of immovable monuments of history and culture ([www.armmonuments.am](http://www.armmonuments.am)) that enables instant provision of information. The informational database operates and is regularly completed with materials and photos provided by subdivisions.

Currently, the working group created by experienced specialists of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia prepares a new package of legislative amendments relating to the field of the protection of monuments that will improve the national legislation complying with modern requirements and criteria.

## **1.2. Movable cultural property**

For the purpose of fulfilling the main tasks of the policy of the field, relevant specialised subdivisions function under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia the functions whereof aim at promoting the safeguarding of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Armenia, at regulating the import, export of cultural property, at prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import of cultural property and illicit transfer of ownership of such property. The creation of such a subdivision was also conditioned by the requirements of the UNESCO Convention of 1970 On Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

The Law of the Republic of Armenia "On export and import of cultural property", which reflects the requirements of the Convention and the UNESCO Convention 1970 On Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, has been adopted for the purpose of ensuring legal grounds for the activity.

For the purpose of ensuring the requirement of Article 8(1)(4.2) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On export and import of cultural property" the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 1643-N of 13 October 2005 has defined the list of especially valuable cultural property of the cultural heritage of the Republic of Armenia the export and temporary export whereof from the territory of the Republic of Armenia are prohibited. These are the pieces of property that are characterised by the principles approved by the Order of the Minister of Culture and Youth Affairs No 428-A of 30 August 2005.

Cultural property databases have been created at structural and separated subdivisions of the staff of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, as well as in the organisations functioning under them for the purpose of more effective organisation of the processes of safeguarding, use, promotion and study of cultural heritage. They include information provided, on a voluntary basis, relating to museum and library funds, as well as library and archive collections complying with protection lists of cultural property, state-owned cultural property attached to various bodies and organisations as a property and similar non state-owned cultural property. Based on the database information, the Agency for the Protection of Cultural Property prepares the safeguarding list of cultural property of the Republic of Armenia. It is the register of the cultural property registered at public storages, as well as of those not considered as state property and safeguarded by the state at non-state storages. The state-owned cultural property is registered in the list by the procedure approved by the Order of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia No 140-A of 1 April 2010, by the organisations carrying out the permanent safeguarding thereof. The digitalised data of the characteristics of the specified property registered in the storages are transferred to the agency for inclusion in the above-mentioned list.

The process of delivering the property that is confiscated, declared as ownerless for the benefit of the State and transferred to the State under the right of inheritance, to state storages for permanent safeguarding is ensured by the procedure approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 146-N of 2 February 2010 and the Order of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia No 683-A of 14 October 2010.

More than 100 museums and almost 1 000 libraries (including community libraries) operate within the territory of the Republic of Armenia that focus on history, archaeology, ethnography, art, nature protection, research etc. The museums and libraries of Armenia represent not only the history of the Armenian people but that of the historical Armenia and various peoples and civilisations living beyond its boundaries. The uniqueness of museum and library collections

determines the implementation of relevant measures and actions aimed at reducing the effect level of risks and threats, raising the public awareness, improving the safeguarding regimes and logistics. Consistent policy is also implemented for the improvement of facility conditions as a result of which current and capital repair works have been carried out in 31 museums and 27 libraries since the independence for which allocations have been provided by the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia, the social investment fund of Armenia and individual benefactors.

The Republic of Armenia attaches great importance to the issue of preparation and training of appropriate personnel for the purpose of ensuring the continuous process of safeguarding of cultural property. In particular, the Chair of Museology and Monuments Protection functions at the Faculty of Culture of the Armenian State Pedagogical University after Khachatur Abovyan; since 2011, trainings for reconstructor-architects have been carried out at the Faculty of Architecture of the Yerevan State University of Architecture and Construction together with the Government of Italy, based on the existing two-year master's course for reconstructor-architects.

The Technical agreement between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia and the General Directorate for Development Co-operation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Implementation of the cooperation project "Support to Armenian Institutions for the safeguard and Conservation of Local Cultural Heritage" also envisages establishment of a restoration laboratory of canvas particularly at the National Gallery of Armenia, of metal, wood and ceramics — at the History Museum of Armenia, of frescos and archaeological findings — at "Erebuni" Historical and Archaeological Museum-Reserve. A number of other projects relating to restoration and safeguarding of cultural heritage are also identified, among them, it is worth mentioning the Armenian-Japanese seminars, devoted to the study and safeguarding of archaeological bronze items, held by the History Museum of Armenia and the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Property; specialists from various museums of Armenia have participated in them carrying out cleaning and reinforcement works with items found from various archaeological sites.

For the purpose of ensuring the state recording of museum items of the Republic of Armenia and controlling the flow thereof, the Order of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia No 140-A of 1 April 2012 approved the Procedure for Recording and Safeguarding of Museum Items and Collections in the Museums Functioning under the Ministry that, in its turn, provides an opportunity for identifying the measures of evacuation of museum items at emergency situations and classifying them based on priorities, irrespective of their historical and cultural significance and location. The procedure for recording and safeguarding of museum items made of precious metals and stones available at state and community museums has also been approved.

Close collaboration is established with relevant law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Armenia for the purposes of preventing illicit export, import of cultural property and museum items, restoring the rights of owners of such property in similar cases and for other purposes.

## **2. Article 7. Military measures (in time of peace)**

The defence legislation of the Republic of Armenia in force includes such norms that enable ensuring the implementation of general provisions of the Convention. In particular, Article 8(o) of

the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On legal regime of martial law" establishes that in case of declaration of martial law, during the whole period of martial law, the population, public authorities and local self-government bodies, defence objects and objects of special significance for vital functions of state and economy as well as tangible and cultural property may be evacuated to more secure areas.

At the same time, the Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia includes provisions that proscribe the use of cultural property for military purposes as well as prohibit taking any hostile actions against cultural property under special protection and using the parts of the adjacent areas thereof for military purposes (Combat Manual, part 2, "Requirements for adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law" section, Article 39). Destruction of cultural property, historical monuments, places of worship, other objects of cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples, as well as their use for success in military actions are among prohibited means of military actions (Combat Manual, part 2, "Requirements for adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law" section, Article 41). Parts 1 and 3 of the Combat Manual are still in the process of supplementation that will also include provisions aimed at adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law. All the commanders and chiefs ensure and enforce adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law, the provisions of the Geneva and Hague Conventions and the Protocols thereto in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia.

The "International Humanitarian Law" training manual was put into effect in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia by the Order of the Minister of Defence of 19 July 2002. The mentioned manual also reflects the main provisions of the Convention relating to the protection of cultural property; in particular, it introduces the definition of the cultural property, the impermissibility of using them for military purposes, the necessity to restrain from any kind of hostile actions against cultural property, the distinctive emblem of cultural property and so on.

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia, together with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia, implements activities aimed at enhancing the relations between the army, education and culture, fostering respect among military servants for historical and cultural property, monuments and traditions and raising the effectiveness of joint actions carried out for safeguarding thereof. The implementation of the specified activities is regulated by the joint order of the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia, the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia.

### **3. Chapter V. The distinctive emblem**

Up to now the Republic of Armenia has not used the distinctive emblem specified by the Convention.

### **4. Article 25. Dissemination of the Convention**

For the purpose of ensuring adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law, and respect for and protection of cultural property in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, the personnel of the Armed Forces is trained by "Law of Armed Conflict" and "International

Humanitarian Law" training manuals approved and put into effect by the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Armenia.

Taking into account the fact that in the event of an armed conflict international humanitarian rules make part of the cultural property safeguarding activity, the command preparation programme allocates hours for studying the rules of international humanitarian law in military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. They are studied during the training of military servants both in the time of peace and in the time of war. The studying activities in military units are organised and directly guided by their commanders and human resources management assisting commissioned officers. Within the scope of the programme the military servants become acquainted with the code of conduct of a participant of combat actions of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, international distinctive emblems, signs and signals, basic rules of the humanitarian law within the framework of their official duties in order to be able to be guided thereby and to ensure supervision over the adherence to the rules of international law in the whole period of the armed conflicts.

In addition to the above-mentioned, 5-day trainings of trainers on international humanitarian law are organised and held twice a year in the Department of Military Preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia for the commanders of battalions with direct participation of the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which also train the commanders training the personnel and advance their knowledge on the adherence to the rules of international humanitarian law at the time of armed conflicts.

For the purpose of raising the public awareness the legal acts of the Republic of Armenia concerning the safeguarding of the monuments history and culture, including the Convention and the Protocols thereto, have been disseminated among the state and local self-government bodies, and conference meetings are periodically convened to make comments regarding the provisions of the Convention and to ensure appropriate educational process.

## **5. Article 26(1). Official translations**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia has forwarded the official translation of the Convention to the Secretary.

## **6. Article 28. Punishments**

Crimes against cultural property protected by the Convention are criminalised by Articles 264, 390 and 397 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia. In particular, Article 264 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia defines:

"1. Destruction of or damage to historical and cultural monuments under the protection of the State, as well as destruction of or damage to objects or documents of particular historical or cultural value -

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years.

2. The same acts committed against objects or monuments of particular value —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of three-hundred-fold to five-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of one to three months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum five years.

3. The acts referred to in part 1 of this Article committed negligently and which have caused large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of one-hundred-fold to two-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum one year.

4. The acts referred to in part 3 of this Article committed against objects or monuments of particular value or which have caused particularly large-scale damage —

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of two-hundred-fold to four-hundred-fold of the minimum salary or by detention for a term of maximum two months or by imprisonment for a term of maximum two years."

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia provides for a criminal punishment in the form of imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years for making the clearly-recognised historical monuments, works of art, places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples and which are under special protection, the object of attack, and causing extensive damage thereto as a result of the attack, where they are not located in the immediate proximity of military objectives, and where there is no evidence of using such historical monuments, works of art, places of worship by the adversary in support of the military operations.

Making use, in time of military operations, of protective emblems intended for cultural property is criminally punishable by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (Article 397).

Pursuant to the Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia all the commanders are obliged to know the rules of international humanitarian law (including the rules relating to safeguarding of cultural property), require that the subordinate personnel know and implement these rules, and to hold liable the persons having committed breaches (Combat Manual, part 2, "Requirements for adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law" section, Article 52).

## **II. 1954 Resolution/Decision II of the Commission**

Based on the requirements established by the second resolution, inter-agency working group has been created where representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia have been included. The activities of the group are coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia (National Commission for UNESCO). There is no National Commission for the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law, therefore the working group can not be a member of such a Commission.

### **III. 1954 (first) Protocol**

The requirement is not applicable to or relevant for Armenia.

### **IV. 1999 Second Protocol**

#### **1. General Provisions**

##### **1.1. Article 5. Safeguarding of cultural property**

See Answer to the Question "**I. 1954 Hague Convention Article 3. Safeguarding of cultural property**".

##### **1.2. Article 9. Protection of cultural property in occupied territory**

The requirement is not applicable to or relevant for Armenia.

#### **2. Chapter 3. Enhanced protection**

2.1. The Republic of Armenia intends to request the granting of enhanced protection of cultural property, and is currently taking actions to meet the conditions established by Article 10 of the Second Protocol to the Convention and to prepare the categories.

2.2. The issue of posting the distinctive emblem on the cultural property under enhanced protection will be considered whenever such an emblem is adopted.

#### **3. Articles 15 and 21. Serious violations of this Protocol and measures regarding other violations in the specified order**

At present, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia envisages punishments for violations of the Convention (See Answer to the Question "6. Article 28. Punishment"); however, no administrative and criminal punishments are provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia for negligent or intentional damage to or destruction of cultural property under enhanced protection at the time of peace, as well as at time of war. The same refers to the activities listed in Article 21.

#### **4. Article 16. Jurisdiction**

Pursuant to Article 91 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, in the Republic of Armenia, justice shall be administered only by courts in compliance with the Constitution and laws.

Final court acts shall be adopted on behalf of the Republic of Armenia.

Pursuant to Article 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, in the Republic of Armenia there shall be courts of first instance of general jurisdiction, courts of appeal and the Court of Cassation, as well as, in cases provided for by law, specialised courts.



The highest judicial instance of the Republic of Armenia — except for matters of constitutional justice — shall be the Court of Cassation which is called to ensure the uniform application of law. Powers of the Court of Cassation shall be defined by the Constitution and by law.

Establishment of Extraordinary courts in the Republic of Armenia shall be prohibited.

Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia defines that a person having committed a criminal offence within the territory of the Republic of Armenia shall be subject to liability under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia. At the same time, Article 15 of the same Code also defines the effect of criminal laws for persons having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

**5. Article 29 (The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict), Article 32 (International assistance) and Article 33 (Assistance of UNESCO)**

**5.1. Article 29**

In the event of armed conflicts the Republic of Armenia receives no international assistance from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property.

**5.2. Article 32**

Currently the Republic of Armenia has not submitted any request to the Committee of the Convention for the cultural property under enhanced property and has not requested assistance with respect to the preparation, development and implementation of the laws, administrative provisions and measures referred to in Article 10.

**5.3. Article 33**

The Republic of Armenia has not called upon UNESCO for technical assistance in organising the protection of its cultural property.

**6. Article 30. Dissemination**

See Answer to the Question "**4. Article 25. Dissemination of the Convention**".

**7. The Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**

Up to now, the Republic of Armenia has made no contributions to the Fund.

**8. Main contact person in the country**

Artur Poghosyan, Deputy Minister of Culture of the Republic of Armenia

Phone: +374 10 52-68-69

Fax: +374 10 52-39-22

E-mail: info@mincult.am

**V. Other questions with regard to the implementation of the Hague Convention and the two Protocols thereof**

The enclosures include official translations of Articles 91 and 92 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, Articles 14, 15, 264, 390, 397 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, and "Law of Armed Conflict" and "International Humanitarian Law" training manuals and the second part of the Combat Manual of the Armed Forces.

**VI. Official translation of the Second Protocol to Hague Convention of 1954**

The Republic of Armenia has submitted the official translation of the Second Protocol — which is posted on the website — to the Secretary of the Convention.