



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

Greece

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

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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. Recognizing the necessity to protect its cultural property in the event of armed conflict, Greece has established the special Department of Civil Planning for Emergency within the Ministry of Culture and Sports pertaining to this exclusive purpose. This Department is responsible for the planning, organization and implementation of projects to be conducted by the Ministry's Services in time of war or in the event of an emergency, as well as for the regulation of any relevant matters, in accordance with the international Law and the relevant national legislation. The Department of Civil Planning for Emergency, operating within the greater scheme of civil defense - headed by the Ministry of National Defense - has elaborated specific emergency plans. The said plans concern the protection (by the term 'protection' are meant all aspects of safeguarding, safekeeping and safe transfer) of cultural property and follow closely the provisions of the Hague Convention and its Protocols.

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?*

Yes. The Regulation of the Hellenic Armed Forces provides for the obligation of all military personnel to respect and not destroy heritage monuments and works of art and culture during military operations. The Hellenic Ministry of National Defense has also undertaken an ongoing procedure of informing its military personnel on issues pertaining to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict, under the responsibility of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff.

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

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

No. Although special Services within the Armed Forces with the purpose of securing respect for cultural property have not been established yet, however a high-ranking military officer of the Ministry of National Defense is on a permanent base in contact with the Ministry of Culture and Sports for all issues related to the protection of cultural heritage in times of armed conflict. In addition, this officer represents the Ministry of National Defense in the National Advisory Committee on the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two protocols.

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. This issue falls under the competence of the National Advisory Committee on the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two protocols and is still under consideration (for the composition and the objectives of the Committee, see below Part II. Resolution II of the Conference of 1954).

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?*

Yes. With the view to disseminating the text of the Convention and its two protocols, the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports proceeded to the translation of the relevant UNESCO Information Kit as well as of its updated version. The kit was distributed to individuals or bodies responsible for the protection of cultural property, to the competent central and regional Services of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and to the members of the National Advisory Committee on the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two protocols. This Kit was also utilized by the Ministry of National Defense for the information of the military personnel on the Convention and its protocols (see below Part IV.4)

*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 competent authorities of the Ministry of National Defense have organized lectures and seminars on the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the military personnel of the Armed Forces. The Ministry of National Defense has proceeded to the translation in Greek of the Military Manual published under the auspices of UNESCO with the aim to distribute it to the Armed Forces, as well as to any other relevant authorities in order for the specialized personnel to be informed and to co-operate with the civilian authorities for the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two protocols. The translated Manual is currently under final editing and it is going to be published in electronic and hard copy version.

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?

Yes.

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. In accordance with Law 3028/2002 on the “Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in general” (Official Gazette 153/A/28-06-2002), destruction, damage or alteration of a monument, as well as theft or embezzlement of monuments are punishable acts (articles 56, 53 and 54 respectively). The same law prohibits the exportation of cultural property from the country (article 34) and includes penal sanctions for the illegal export (article 63) and the illegal non-return of cultural property (article 65).

Furthermore, Law 3658/2008 on “Measures for the protection of cultural property and other provisions” (Official Gazette, 70/A/22-04-2008), which complements Law 3028/2002, stipulates in Article 13 par.4 that the offences provided for in Chapter 9 of Law 3028/2002 are prosecuted and punished according to Greek penal laws even if committed abroad.

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. Greece has established since 2002 a National Advisory Committee on the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with Resolution II to the Convention. Its current composition (Official Gazette 860/B/15-05-2015) consists of 9 members from the Ministry of Culture and Sports, 1 member from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1 member from the Ministry of National Defense and 1 member from the Ministry of Interior. The National Advisory Committee on the implementation of the Convention meets under the chairmanship of the Director General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture and Sports and its mission is to determine the measures to be taken by Greece in peacetime, according to article 5 of the Second Protocol to the Convention (create an inventory of monuments under enhanced protection, take emergency measures on the protection of cultural property in the event of fire or structural collapse, prepare the transport of cultural property or provide for its adequate in situ protection, determine the competent Services for the safeguarding of cultural property), to place the blue shield emblem on monuments of outstanding value which will be placed under enhanced protection etc. The National Advisory Committee is not part of the National Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law.

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?*

Yes. Greece is a contracting party to the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (ratified by Law 1103/1980, Official Gazette 297/A/29-12-1980), article 11 of which prohibits the illicit trafficking of cultural property from occupied territory. As to the return of illegally exported cultural property, Greece is contracting party to the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (ratified by Law 3348/2005, Official Gazette 144/A/23-06-2005). In addition, while the existing Law 3028/2002 on the "Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in general" (Official Gazette 153/A/28-06-2002) does not specifically provide for the protection of cultural property in occupied territory, however as to the issue of returning illegally exported cultural property the legislation provides for the prohibition of exporting cultural property from the country (article 34) and includes penal sanctions for illegal export (article 63) and non return of cultural property (article 65).

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

No.

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?

The main Greek legislation governing the protection of antiquities is Law 3028/2002, "On the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in General" (Government Gazette 153/A/28.6.2002), which develops a comprehensive and detailed system of protection regarding movable and immovable monuments and artefacts.

The content of “protection” includes identification, investigation, recording, documentation/study, preservation, conservation and restoration, as well as prevention of illicit excavations, theft and illicit exporting, facilitation of access and communication of the public with cultural heritage, enhancement and integration of heritage in contemporary social life and education, aesthetic enjoyment and public awareness of the cultural heritage are also included in the law’s provisions. Furthermore, the law explicitly forbids any action to movable or immovable monument “which could result, directly or indirectly, in the destruction, harm, pollution, or alteration of its form”. The main State Agency for the protection of cultural heritage is the Ministry of Culture and Sports. Its Services responsible for the management and protection of monuments are divided into:

I. The Central Services, which supervise and monitor the work of the Regional Services and ensure the coordination of activities and a common approach when dealing with cultural heritage issues. The Central Services directly related to the protection of cultural heritage are: • The Directorate General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, which is responsible for the overall protection and management of cultural heritage. • The Directorate General of Restoration, Museums and Technical Works, which, in cooperation with the competent Services of the Directorate General of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, is responsible for the study and implementation of protection, stabilisation, restoration and enhancement work on immovable monuments and monumental complexes.

II. The Regional Services (Ephorates of Antiquities and state museums), responsible for the protection of cultural heritage dating up to 1830, and the Modern Monuments Services, responsible for the modern architectural heritage. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Energy is responsible to list and protect cultural properties, such as traditional settlements, individual listed buildings, etc. In the frame of the overall protection of cultural heritage and according to the archaeological legislation (Law 3028/02) the Ministry of Culture and Sports undertakes all necessary actions for the prevention and mitigation of risks, including the case of emergency and armed conflict. Among the measures applied are: a) Recording and documenting all monuments, movable and immovable, in a National Archive of Monuments. The Ministry of Culture and Sports carries out the documentation of cultural property at both central and regional level. The competent central Service is the Directorate of the Management of the National Archive of Monuments, Documentation and Protection of Cultural Goods, which is responsible for keeping a standing inventory of archaeological sites, historical places and monuments, for its publication, keeping, coordinating and managing the electronic registration and digitalization of the archive. Furthermore, it has undertaken large-scale projects concerning the digitalization of the cultural heritage of Greece. - In this context, the Directorate of the Management of the National Archive of Monuments, Documentation and Protection of Cultural Goods has drafted the Ongoing Catalogue of Listed Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece. Part of this project is the concentration of all the official acts by which archaeological sites and monuments have been designated and listed as such in the Government Gazette since 1921. The database holds more than 10.000 entries related to over 18.000 sites and monuments designated by the Ministry of Culture and Sports. - The Hellenic Archaeological Cadastre is another ongoing project for the digital registration of the cultural heritage of Greece. The registry aims to become a valuable source of reliable information regarding the country’s cultural heritage, as it will include detailed data on ownership and acquisition status, the historical identity of each site and monument, precise geospatial data etc. The Archaeological Cadastre is the first systematic digital registry for archaeological and historical sites and constitutes a valuable inventory of the cultural properties managed by the Ministry of Culture and Sports. This kind of listing is definitely useful for the strategic planning and implementation of measures aiming at the safeguarding of immovable cultural goods in times of peace as well as in times of armed conflicts. - The protection of individual movable cultural objects or categories of cultural objects is by law (Law 3028/2002) within the competence of the Services of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. All movable cultural goods, either they are displayed in public museums or they are kept in archaeological warehouse, they are all registered in inventories established by the Service to whose territorial and/or administrative jurisdiction they belong. At a regional level, the Ephorates keep inventories (digital and/or in print) of archaeological finds discovered at systematic and rescue excavations, of archaeological research and of documentation material in general. In addition, the General Directorate of Contemporary Culture is responsible for, inter alia, registering the tangible evidence of contemporary culture with historical, artistic or scientific value, as well as all evidence of pre-industrial and industrial periods. b) Planning of Emergency

measures for protection against danger (fires, collapse etc). - Risk preparedness plans against danger are generally established by the Ministry of Interior and they provide emergency measures for the protection of all categories of goods (environment, forests, buildings etc). Some of these provisions may well be applied in archaeological sites and cultural properties, especially in cases of fires or earthquakes. - There is an ongoing process of developing pilot management plans which integrate a cultural heritage-at-risk perspective. Such plans have already been compiled for some WH sites or other cultural properties of major importance. This initiative will be further expanded to other archaeological sites and monuments - Furthermore, special measures against fire (fire extinguishing systems, fire safety roads) exist in the majority of organized archaeological sites and museums. Seminars and instructions are given regularly by the Fire Department to the personnel of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. - Special care is also given for the stabilization of monuments in order to ensure their preservation and protection against all possible threats, natural or man-made.

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**?*

No answer.

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. Greece intends to submit a request for granting enhanced protection within the next four years. The selection of the properties is the task of the national Advisory Committee

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**?*

With a view to establishing by law as criminal offences any behavior contrary to the obligations set out by Article 15 of the Second Protocol, a law-drafting Committee has been established. Its work has been concluded and the relevant draft Law is currently at the stage of adaptation. Notwithstanding the above new law preparation and in accordance with Law 3028/2002 on the “Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in general”, destruction, damage or alteration of a monument, as well as theft or embezzlement of monuments are punishable acts (articles 56, 53 and 54 respectively). The same law prohibits the exportation of cultural property from the country (article 34) and includes penal sanctions for the illegal export (article 63) and the non-return of cultural property (article 65). Furthermore, Law 3658/2008 on “Measures for the protection of cultural property and other provisions” (Official Gazette, 70/A/22-04-2008), which complements Law 3028/2002, stipulates in Article 13 par.4 that the offences provided for in Chapter 9 of Law 3028/2002 are prosecuted and punished according to Greek penal laws even if committed abroad.

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?*

The Law which ratified the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention as well as the relevant provisions of Law 3028/2002 on the “Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in general” establish jurisdiction of the Greek courts over serious violations of the Second Protocol.

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. The draft Law mentioned above (IV.3), which is about to be adopted, also provides for the penalization of any breach of Article 21 of the Second Protocol. It is worth noting that according to Law 3028/02, destruction, damage or alteration of a monument, as well as theft or embezzlement of monuments are punishable acts (articles 56, 53 and 54 respectively). The same law prohibits the exportation of cultural property from the country (article 34) and includes penal sanctions for the illegal export (article 63) and the non- return of cultural property (article 65). Law 3658/2008 on “Measures for the protection of cultural property and other provisions” (Official Gazette, 70/A/22-04-2008), which complements Law 3028/2002, also stipulates in Article 13 par.4 that the offences provided for in Chapter 9 of Law 3028/2002 are prosecuted and punished according to Greek penal laws even if committed abroad.

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. Provisions of article 30 of the Second Protocol are implemented in parallel and through the same actions taken for the implementation of article 25 of the Convention (see above the relevant question I.4 for the Hague Convention). Awareness-raising as an important component of our country’s policy for the protection of monuments, is stipulated by L. 3028/02, which provides (article 3) the following: a) facilitation of access of the public and contact of the public with cultural heritage, b) integration of heritage in modern social life and c) education and sensitization of the citizens concerning cultural heritage. This policy is carried out, among others, by the following actions: - Elaboration of various educational programs in archaeological sites and museums. - Provision of free passes or reduced tickets for special groups of citizens. - Opening of museums, archaeological collections, monuments and archaeological sites to the public, free of charge on special dates. - Organization of special cultural events in museums, monuments, archaeological sites etc.

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.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the 1954 Hague Convention and the 15th of the Second Protocol, the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports organized a conference entitled "Cultural Heritage: Protection and Risk Preparedness". The conference took place in May 29th, 2015 at the New Acropolis Museum in Athens. The main objective of this conference was to present the provisions of the Convention and its Protocols, the preventive policies in times of peace for the safeguarding of the cultural property and the role of the international organizations in situations of armed conflict for the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage. The contributors of the conference consisted of representatives from international organizations such as UNESCO and ICORP, lawyers and officials of the Hellenic Ministries of Culture, of Foreign Affairs and of National Defense as well as of members of Non Governmental Organizations related to the cultural heritage. The proceedings and the conclusions of the conference are expected to be published within 2017 and to be used for further dissemination of the scope and objectives of the Convention and its adjacent Protocols.

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:	Email:
Name:	Tel.:
Address:	Fax:

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**?

Yes.

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

No answer.

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	3
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	3
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	

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	4
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property	
Implementation of the dissemination obligation, through the establishment of awareness-raising activities for target audiences	4
Adoption of relevant criminal legislation	5
<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"

For assessing the greatest importance of a cultural property for humanity, further to the existing criteria mentioned in paragraph, the following criteria also could be taken into consideration: i. It has a special historical, artistic, educational or scientific, social or spiritual value ii. It is significant in terms of rarity and has a special value for a specific geographical area. iii. it is a rare surviving example of its type or time iv. It is strongly associated with an important event or historic personality v. It is the first of its kind, or represents an important innovation vi. It has multiple heritage values vii. it possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of a certain culture viii. it has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in world's history/it is directly or tangibly associated with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. We could also consider specific criteria according to the special categories mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention: Specific criteria for immovable monuments, groups of buildings, archaeological sites: - it is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; - it maintains its integrity in a remarkable extent in comparison with others of its type Specific criteria for books - documentary heritage - it must have had great influence - whether positive or negative - on the course of history; - it may contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture;. It may be descriptive of physical environments, cities or institutions since vanished; - the context of its creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development; - it captures the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression; - it may reflect the impact of key individuals or groups; - the subject matter represents particular historical or intellectual developments in natural, social and human sciences, politics, ideology, sports and the arts; -

the item has outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value, is a typical or key example of a type of presentation, custom or medium, or of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format. Specific criteria Museums- Libraries - the values of their collections; - the building itself which could be a monument. It is not unusual a museum, library or public archive to be hosted in historic buildings or in buildings of great architectural value; - the combination of both the above-mentioned criteria.

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

According to the National Legislation the main competent authority for the protection of cultural heritage is the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports through its central and regional Services (see above IV.1). The necessary measures for the protection of each monument/property are examined in a case by case basis depending on its type, age, characteristics and therefore its specific needs and their implementation is undertaken in collaboration with other competent Ministries (of National Defense, of Foreign Affairs, of Internal etc) and Services.

□ 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.

Ministry of National Defense.