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Protection of
Cultural Property in
the Event of Armed Conflict

**Four-year cycle
2017-2020**

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Region:

State Party:

Greece

2. Submission of previous national reports

Yes

No

2.1. 2013-2016 cycle

3. Actors involved in the preparation of the national report

3.1. Government institutions responsible for the protection of cultural property

3.2. National Commission for UNESCO

3.3. Military expert

3.4. Independent experts

If other actors have been involved, please indicate them

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence

4. National Focal Point

According to paragraph 120 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 consider the Permanent Delegation as a focal point, you are invited to provide the Secretariat with the name and address of a national focal point who will receive all official documents and correspondence related to the national periodic reporting.

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I. The Hague Convention of 1954

1. Article 3 - Safeguarding of cultural property

This Article provides for the obligation of the High Contracting Parties to adopt relevant peacetime safeguarding measures against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict.

- *Has your State undertaken such measures?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

The Ministry of Culture and Sports carries out the documentation of cultural property at both central and regional level. Detailed information on existing safeguarding measures undertaken during peacetime is provided in the previous Periodic Report (cycle 2013-2016). The Hellenic Archaeological Cadastre is a new registry system, accessible by all through its digital platform (<https://www.arxaiologikoktimatologio.gov.gr/en>) which provides access to data on ownership and acquisition status, the historical identity of each cultural site and monument, precise geospatial data etc. There is a special Department of Civil Planning for Emergency within the Ministry of Culture and Sports, which is responsible for the planning, organization and implementation of projects to be conducted by the Ministry's Services in cooperation with all other competent bodies in time of war or in emergency situations such as in cases of natural disasters.

2. Article 6 - Use of the distinctive emblem for the marking of cultural property

The 1954 Hague Convention creates a distinctive emblem for the exclusive marking of cultural property, with a view to ensure its recognition, particularly in the event of armed conflict. The marking of cultural property is one of the preparatory measures that can be undertaken in time of peace.

- *Has your State **marked cultural property** by using the distinctive emblem of the Convention?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

3. Article 7 - Military measures

This Article provides for the obligations of the High Contracting Parties with regard to the introduction in their regulations or instructions for the use of their armed forces of provisions to ensure compliance with the Convention, as well as to plan or establish within their armed forces,

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 such property. These are obligations to be implemented in time of peace.

- *Has your State introduced provisions in the **regulations and instructions for your armed forces** to ensure compliance with the Convention?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

The armed forces have incorporated provisions concerning the protection of cultural heritage into both military regulations and manuals as well as into operational plans during a period of armed conflict.

- *Has your State established **services** or designated specialist personnel *within your armed forces* to ensure respect for cultural property?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

There is a unit within the Armed Forces with specialized personnel which, in addition to various other missions, has also the competence of co-operating with the civil authorities which are in charge for the safeguarding of cultural heritage. In addition, the Director of the Hellenic National Defence General Staff/Civil Emergency Planning Division participates as a representative of the Ministry of National Defence in the National Advisory Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property during peace or conflict situations under the Hague Convention.

4. Article 25 - Dissemination of the Convention

Regulations relating to the protection of cultural property in time of armed conflict must be included into the programmes of military and, if possible, civilian training. The objective is to ensure that the principles of the Convention are known by the whole population, especially the armed forces and personnel engaged in the protection of cultural property.

- *Has your State **disseminated the provisions of the Convention** within the armed forces as well as among target groups and the general public?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

1. 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. 2. Provisions for the protection of cultural heritage in a period of armed conflict are included in training courses regularly conducted in the Training Schools of the Ministry of Defence, which are attended by, among others, officials of other Ministries and public bodies, in order to achieve coordination and interaction between competent actors. The UNESCO military manual has been translated in Greek and has been incorporated in a publication entitled "The Protection of Cultural Properties in Times of War. The Military Manual". The publication also comprises a photographic annex with pictures and texts on the measures taken by Greece for the protection of antiquities during the World War II. This publication is the result of cooperation among the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Culture and Sports. It is meant to be distributed to the Armed Forces, as well as to any other relevant authorities or interested parties in order for the competent personnel to be informed and to co-operate with the civilian authorities for the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two protocols.

5. Article 26(1) - Official translations

This Article requires that the High Contracting Parties communicate to one another, through the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the official translations of the present Convention and of the Regulations for its execution:

Please submit a copy / copies of such translation(s), in electronic format, if possible, to the Secretariat"

Please annex an *electronic copy of your translation(s) to this report*:

Attach the document

6. Article 28 - Sanctions

This Article provides for the obligations of the 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, regardless of their nationality, who commit or order a breach of the Convention.

- ***Has your State introduced in your domestic legislation all necessary steps to prosecute and impose penal or disciplinary sanctions against a conduct contrary to the obligations set out in the Convention?***

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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. In addition, a new draft law establishing as criminal offences under our national legal order all offences set forth in Article 15 of the Second Protocol is already prepared and is in the process of its adoption by the Parliament.

II. Resolution II of the 1954 Conference

- *Has your State established a **National Advisory Committee** in accordance with the wish expressed by the Intergovernmental Conference (1954) in [Resolution II](#)?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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 Defence and 1 member from the Ministry of Citizen Protection. 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.

- *In the event that you have established a National Advisory Committee, has it been incorporated into a national commission for the implementation of international humanitarian law?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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 only by the High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Protocol]

The main purpose of the 1954 Protocol is the protection of cultural property in **or stemming from** occupied territory.

- *Has your State undertaken **measures to implement** these international obligations, including the adoption of relevant legislation?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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).

IV. The 1999 Second Protocol

[To be filled in only by the Parties to the 1999 Second Protocol]

The 1999 Second Protocol supplements the 1954 Hague Convention in many respects. In case the information has already been presented in the context of questions relating to the 1954 Hague Convention, you can directly refer to it.

1. Article 5 - Safeguarding of cultural property

Article 5 of the Second Protocol supplements Article 3 of the Hague Convention by providing concrete examples of preparatory measures to be undertaken in time of peace, such as the preparation of inventories of cultural property or the designation of competent authorities responsible for the safeguarding of cultural property.

- *Has your State undertaken such measures?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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. b) Planning of Emergency measures for protection against danger (fires, collapse etc). - Risk preparedness plans against danger are generally established by the General Secretariat of Civil Protection and they provide emergency measures for the protection of people and 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. The national Emergency Plan for the Event of Armed Conflict, drafted by the Civil Emergency Planning Division of the Ministry of Culture and Sports envisages the measures to be taken

during peacetime for the preparation of all necessary actions aiming at the protection of cultural property, by defining the responsibilities of the competent bodies and authorities for the protection, the collection, the safe transport and storage of cultural goods. This plan is tested for its effectiveness during the National Exercises. c) A project entitled "Disaster Risk Management Plans" is underway. It involves the compilation of pilot risk preparedness management plans for three UNESCO archaeological sites (Acropolis of Athens, the Mycenaean citadels of Tiryns and Mycenae and the Daphne Monastery). In addition, the parameter of risk preparedness in times of emergency situations is taken into account when drafting management plans for all the important archaeological sites and monuments of the country. The risk preparedness measures introduced in these plans could be also applied in emergency situations due to armed conflict. 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.

2. Article 9 - Protection of cultural property in occupied territory

Article 9 of the Second Protocol complements Article 5 of the 1954 Hague Convention by imposing specific obligations on the occupying power. Paragraph 119 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol requires Parties that are occupying powers to provide information in their national reports on how the provisions relating to the protection of cultural property in occupied territory are being respected.

- *Do you ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the **protection of cultural property in the context of military occupation**?*

YES: NO: Not applicable:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

3. Article 10 - Enhanced protection

The 1999 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).

- *Do you **intend to request the granting** of enhanced protection for cultural property within the next four years or, if appropriate, to submit a **national tentative list** under Article 11 (1) of the 1999 Second Protocol?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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 some cultural property in your State benefits from enhanced protection, please also fill in this part of the questionnaire].

The benefit of enhanced protection implies the continued fulfilment of the conditions provided for in Article 10 of the 1999 Second Protocol.

- *Is a **specific mechanism for monitoring cultural property under enhanced protection** in place? For example, are the measures undertaken to ensure the highest level of protection periodically reviewed to ensure their full adequacy in all circumstances?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

Pursuant to paragraph 94 of the Guidelines, a distinctive emblem is created for the exclusive marking of cultural property under enhanced protection.

- *Has your State **marked with the distinctive emblem** cultural property under enhanced protection?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

4. Article 15 - Serious violations of the 1999 Second Protocol

“Article 15 obliges Parties to **establish as criminal** offences in their domestic law offences constituting serious breaches of the Second Protocol, **and to make such offences punishable by** appropriate penalties”.

- *Has your State implemented this obligation?* If yes, what measures have been undertaken?

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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 and its work has been concluded. The adaptation of the relevant legislation is at this stage pending. Notwithstanding the above new provisions of 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.

5. Article 16 - Jurisdiction

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Second Protocol, the Parties shall take the necessary legislative measures to establish their jurisdiction over offences set forth in Article 15 of the 1999 Second Protocol in certain cases.

- *Has your State implemented this obligation?* If yes, what measures have been undertaken **to grant jurisdiction to your courts** over serious offences under the 1999 Second Protocol?

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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" establishes jurisdiction of the Greek courts over serious violations of the Second Protocol. As already stated above, the new draft law establishing as criminal offences under the Greek national legislation the offences set forth in Article 15 of the Second Protocol, establishes jurisdiction of the Greek Court over the serious offences under the 1999 Second Protocol.

6. Article 21 - Measures regarding other violations

The 1999 Second Protocol obliges Parties to adopt legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures as may be necessary to **suppress certain other violations of the Second Protocol**:

a. any use of cultural property in violation of the 1954 Hague Convention or the 1999 Second Protocol;

b. any illicit export, other removal or transfer of ownership of cultural property from occupied territory in violation of the 1954 Hague Convention or the 1999 Second Protocol.

- *Has your State implemented such measures?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

The new draft legislation mentioned above (IV.5), also provides for the penalization of any breach of Article 21 of the Second Protocol. It is worth noting that, apart from the new draft legislation, the existing Law 3028/02 provides that 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). In addition, 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.

7. Article 30 - Dissemination

Article 30 of the Second Protocol complements Articles 7 and 25 of the 1954 Hague Convention. In this regard, Article 30 it asks the Parties, to endeavour by appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect for cultural property by their entire population, to ensure the dissemination of the 1999 Second Protocol, and to incorporate in their military regulations' guidelines and instructions for the protection of cultural property.

- *Has your State disseminated the provisions of the Convention and the Second Protocol within the armed forces as well as to target groups and the general public?*

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

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 of the general public is an important component of our country's policy for the protection of monuments, and as such it is stipulated by Law 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 ticket prices 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.

8. Article 33 – Assistance of UNESCO

Pursuant to paragraph 151 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol, the Parties having activities at bilateral or multilateral level are invited to inform the Committee, in their periodic reports, of their activities in order to share their experiences or good practices.

- ***Has your State shared, in particular through the Secretariat of UNESCO, your experiences and good practices in implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and / or its Protocols?***

YES: NO:

You can complete your answer below, taking into account the guidelines in the model report.

9. Article 37 - Official translation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention

Pursuant to Article 37 of the Second Protocol, the Parties shall translate the 1999 Second Protocol into their official language(s) of their countries and shall communicate these official translations to the Director-General.

Please submit a copy / copies of such translation(s), in electronic format, if possible, to the Secretariat.

Please annex an *electronic copy of your translation(s) to this report* .

V. Other questions relating to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols

1. Ratification of / accession to other international treaties having provisions of the protection of cultural property

- Can you indicate the other international instruments to which your State is a party?

International instruments	Ratification/Accession
1970 UNESCO Convention on the means on Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	Ratification
1972 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World, Cultural and Natural Heritage	Ratification
2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Ratification
2005 UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions	Ratification
Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977	Ratification
Additional Protocol (II) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977	Ratification
Additional Protocol (III) to the Geneva Conventions, 2005	Ratification

2. National practice relating to the implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols

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

- Relevant **civil and military administrative regulations**:
 PDF Document Website
- **National laws** relating to the protection of cultural property, as well as criminal provisions adopted in the context of the implementation of Article 28 of the Hague

Convention and Articles 15, 16 and 21 of the Second Protocol, and case law relating to the protection of cultural property.

PDF Document

Website

- Documents relating to awareness-raising activities (seminar programme, brochures, etc.), as well as any other document (legislative, judicial or administrative) relevant to the dissemination of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol.

PDF Document

Website

3. Effectiveness of cooperation mechanisms at the national level

- The implementation of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols requires cooperation at the national level between the various authorities (civil, military, etc.). Can you assess the degree of cooperation, at the national level, in your State?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| There is no cooperation between the different authorities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There is limited cooperation between the different authorities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There is cooperation between the various authorities, but there are still improvements to be made | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| There is a perfectly functional cooperation between the different authorities | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (specify) | |

VI. Self-assessment forms

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

1. Assessment of the degree of implementation

[To do this, please use the following rating scale]

1. Not at all implemented;
2. Partially implemented and the process is at standstill;
3. Partially implemented, the process following its course; and
4. Fully implemented.

Implementation of the safeguarding obligation through the adoption of preparatory measures	4
Military training on regulations for the protection of cultural property	3
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property	1
Implementation of the obligation to disseminate, through the implementation 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 monitoring system for cultural property under enhanced protection at the national level	

2. Assessment of the difficulties encountered

[To do this, please use the following rating scale]

1. Difficulties are encountered, but there are no plans to seek technical assistance from the UNESCO Secretariat;
2. Difficulties are encountered, nevertheless, it is planned to make use of the technical assistance of the UNESCO Secretariat;
3. Difficulties were encountered, but thanks to the technical assistance of the Secretariat they could be resolved;
4. Difficulties were encountered at first, but they turned into challenges that were overcome; and
5. No difficulties were encountered.

Implementation of the safeguarding obligation through the adoption of preparatory measures	5
Military training on regulations for the protection of cultural property	5
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property
Implementation of the obligation to disseminate, through the implementation of awareness-raising activities for target audiences	5
Adoption of relevant criminal legislation	5
<i>For Parties with cultural property under enhanced protection only.</i>
Establishment of a monitoring system for cultural property under enhanced protection at the national level	

VII. Enhanced protection mechanism – 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 criteria are cumulatively met:

- ✓ Cultural property is of the greatest importance to humanity;
- ✓ Cultural property is protected by adequate domestic, legal and administrative measures recognising its exceptional cultural and historical value and ensuring the highest level of protection; and
- ✓ Cultural property must not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. And the Party which has control over the cultural property has to make a declaration confirming that it will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.

As these conditions are set out in an international treaty, their interpretation cannot be made independently of State practice, which is of fundamental importance under international treaty law. Therefore, 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 consideration the relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol.

- Article 10, paragraph (a) - "The greatest importance for humanity"

Please list the main factors to be undertaken into consideration in determining whether a cultural property is of the 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:

- It has a special historical, artistic, educational or scientific, social or spiritual value
- It is significant in terms of rarity and has a special value for a specific geographical area.
- It is a rare surviving example of its type or time
- It is strongly associated with an important event or historic personality
- It is the first of its kind, or represents an important innovation
- It has multiple heritage values
- It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of a certain culture
- 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) - "The highest level of protection"

Please mention the national authorities to be consulted in determining the choice of measures to be adopted to ensure the highest level of protection for a cultural property for which enhanced protection is requested. What measures can ensure the 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. For the implementation of such measures, the collaboration with other competent state authorities may be needed.

- Article 10, paragraph (c) - "Not-used for military purposes"

Please mention the national authorities to be consulted in order to take the decision not to use the proposed cultural property for granting enhanced protection for military purposes or to shield military sites?

Ministry of National Defence