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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:

Iraq

State Party:

Iraq

2. Submission of previous national reports

2.1. 2013-2016 cycle

Yes

No

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

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.

1. The Steps that have been carried out in regards to the cultural property inventory: Most of the Iraqi historical sites have been surveyed, documented and declared as Iraqi heritage sites, according to the rules and contexts of fundamental work. The number of buildings that declared as historical and cultural protected estimated at (3071) buildings.

2. The steps that have been taken to ensure its preservation so far are to declare them as local heritage sites, to be protected under the Antiquities and Heritage LAW, No. 55 of 2002, with measures taken to follow up on it, in addition to monitoring management to address the building infringements .

3. Emergency measures to ensure that the preservation of cultural property are in line with the fundamentalist procedures in coordination with the relevant authorities, and that the first measure to protect these historical buildings is by accurate documentation, appropriate preservation methods to be applied on their architectural details to keep their as authenticity .

4. In regards to the difficulties encountered, the main one is the building owners' affection to their properties and the failure to report their damage degree therein, as there is a financial problem and the difficulties in securing the sums required for the restoration, conservation and preservation of these buildings.

5. The most important measure to preserve these buildings is to declare them as historical and cultural protected properties under the guidance of the related laws and regulations in Iraq, and monitor their conditions.

As for the difficulties facing the work, first is lack of financial allocations and resources to cover the work requirements of these buildings preservation. Second is the attempt of the historical building owners in all ways to demolish the buildings seeking of commercial and material benefit.

Directorate General of Heritage
State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

Directorate General of Museums answer

Since 2009 up to date, the Iraq Museum and the Museums of all Iraqi provinces have been conducted inventories of their collections, according to a database prepared for this purpose.

In regards to the steps undertaken to ensure that they kept in good condition:

Museum collections have been preserved through the use of the best storage methods and the well-designed show cases in accordance with modern technical specifications, as well as periodic conservation and restoration of many artifacts that may inevitably be exposed to environmental factors, whether those displayed in the museum showcases, stores or brought to the museum from various sources.

Through conflict time, many museum exhibitions were dismantled and their collections were moved to be stored in safe places.

The Iraq Museum also adopted precautionary measures pre 2003 events, like moving the artifacts to secret stores. As for large pieces that are difficult to move, protection measures have been taken, such as the use of sandbags or concrete blocks, fortified walls to block the doors in order to prevent the looters from accessing the facility.

With regard to emergency measures that have been implemented were ensuring the safeguarding of the cultural heritage as well as the action plans drawn up for this purpose:

Plans have been prepared to manage risks and be ready for them such as setting occupational safety programs and capacity-building by training the staff and offering them courses in this field, in cooperation with local and international supportive bodies in this field.

Directorate General of Museums

State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

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.

we would like to point out that most of the historical buildings here in Iraq are of private ownership that are exploited and inhabited by the owner of the building, which makes it difficult to place such signs, unlike buildings that are of public ownership.

Directorate General of Heritage

State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

The answer of the Directorate General of Museums

We would like to clarify that Iraq signed the Hague Convention on 5/14/1954 and ratified it together with its First Protocol attached to it in 1967. All states have been obligated to take some necessary arrangements, including placing the blue shield emblem through the formation of the Blue Shield formerly (ICBS) for the reason to protect that cultural heritage that represent a common human heritage from threats such as armed conflict.

And the Blue Shield emblem that had been approved in the agreement was painted a top of the important cultural heritage buildings in order to be distinguished, taking into consideration its size which should be large enough to be seen from high altitude in order not to take its small size as an excuse to justify aggression. Unfortunately, the adoption of the Blue Shield emblem didn't prevent the aggressor countries in the 1991 and 2003 Gulf wars from attacking and affecting many cultural heritage and archaeological sites.

Directorate General of Museums

State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

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.

After 2003, work was done to include a training curriculum in the Ministry of Defense based on respect for the principles and the conventions of the United Nations, including Hague and all its articles, and the provisions for the protection of antiquities and cultural property, rules of engagement and respect for international law. Coordination has been made on the aforementioned subject through the Civil and Military departments by giving lectures to the officers and the affiliates regarding the respect of cultural rights. Furthermore, the Ministry of Defense has a Human Rights directorate affiliated to the Legal Department that works to respect the provisions of international conventions, including Hague.

During the military campaign to liberate the areas occupied by the terrorist ISIS, efforts were made to protect the cultural property and respect the traditions of all components of society. The liberation operations were carried out with high transparency before the eyes of the international, regional and local media.

The armed forces are in need to train more commanders and officers to respect the basic principles of Hague Convention and issue restraining orders in regards to cultural property during military operations.

The Ministry of Defense is responsible for the aforementioned activities and works within a plan drawn up by the Chief of General Staff in coordination with the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities.

Ministry of Defense
General Secretariat

- *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.

Work was carried out by the Training Department (Ministry of Defense) to ensure that lectures on the Hague Convention were given by professors from inside and outside Iraq and specialists in this field for the purpose of designated specialist personnel within the Iraqi armed forces to ensure respect for cultural property.

When we plan to send one of our military units in peacekeeping mission, we include them in training courses of no less than (2-3) months on how to deal with the culture and the cultural properties of the target region.

Ministry of Defense
General Secretariat

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.

Training courses on the effective implementation of Hague Convention 1954
(2017-2020)
Archaeological Training Department, Directorate of Studies and Researches,
State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

Serial Number	Training course type	Location	year	Number of participants-SBAH staff
1	Training course on the observation, restoration and conservation of cultural heritage sites	IICAH-Erbil (the Iraqi Institute for the Conservation of Antiquities and Heritage –Erbil)	2017	15
2	Cultural heritage protection in the Archaeological sites	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage- Baghdad	2018	28
3	Conservation and Restoration of Mesopotamian Architectural Patrimony(Babylon as a model)	Wasit Inspectorate of Antiquities	2019	22
4	International Heritage	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage- Baghdad	2020	47
5	The protection of Cultural Patrimony	State Board of Antiquities and Heritage- Baghdad	2020	50
6	Threats and vulnerabilities in archaeological sites	Basra Inspectorate of Antiquities	2020	16

1-Completion of a study entitled International Legal Protection of Antiquities (a

legal study of the Hague Convention texts- the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 1954 and its two Protocols in 1954 and 1999), in 2017.

2- Holding a research seminar on Iraqi antiquities and methods to preserve them, in partnership with the Center of Arab and International Studies at Al-Mustansiriyah University, in 2019.

3-Holding a scientific conference on the destruction of Iraqi antiquities by ISIS terrorist gangs, in 2018

Studies Department
 Directorate of Studies and Researches
 State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

The activities of the Directorate General of Museums in this regards inside and outside Iraq:

Serial number	Kind of activity	Number and kind of participants	Targeted group
1	Museum collections inventory	150 (distributed among various committees)	Iraqi museums personnel from various specializations / SBAH staff from different specializations.
2	Conservation , preservation and restoration of museum's collections	50 Civilians	Museums Directorate General personnel, especially the museums lab.personnel That specialist in conservation, preservation and restoration.
٣	Risk management and preparedness	80 Civilians	Directorate General of Museums personnel

Directorate General of Museums
 State Board of Antiquities and Heritage

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.

The Iraqi national legislation has detailed this paragraph through the provisions of the Antiquities and Heritage Law No. 55 of 2002 of Article 17, first of which are the following: It is prohibited to possess any movable antiquity by any person, whether de facto or de jure. As indicated in Paragraph 4 of the same article, the owner or possessor of the Antiquity prescribed in item 2 of this article" Any movable antiquity found in the possession of person, shall be delivered to the Antiquity Authority within 30 days after this LAW come into force", shall be committed to the following:

- A. Registration of the Antiquity, in the Antiquity Authority, within 180 days from the date of the execution of this LAW or from the date of possession.
- B. Preserving the antiquity and, in written, instructing the Antiquity Authority of all the possible circumstances, those may expose the antiquity to a loss or damage.
- C. Obtaining the Antiquity Authority's permission, to transfer the ownership or possession to the (Iraqi citizen) resident in Iraq, who shall commit to the Antiquity Authority, keeping the very commitments those were due to the former owner.
- D. For an official receipt, deliver any antiquity to the Antiquity Authority, in the aim of, study and photography and return to the owner, the Antiquity Authority in such case, shall pay the whole expenses.

As indicated in Article (19), first whoever discovers a movable or immovable antiquity or have been acknowledged about that shall be committed to inform the nearest official authority or any (public organization) within 24 hours from the date of discovery or acknowledgement. As for paragraph 4 Article 20, The authority, shall confiscate the movable or heritage artifact that entered Iraq, should proved, it has illegally taken over from the origin, it shall also be restored to the original country, taken reciprocity, into consideration.

And that one of the measures taken to implement this is for Iraq to hand over many cultural properties to the State of Kuwait, that were proven to have been illegally entered into Iraq after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Also, Iraq has generalized the agreement in question by publishing it according to the official gazette (Al-Waqi'a Al-Iraqiya), and this means that it directed all institutions and individuals to comply with its provisions.

Department of Legal Affairs- SBAH (State Board of Antiquities and Heritage)

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.

- *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.

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.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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.

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol. There are still arrangements to be completed.

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	12 February 1973.....
1972 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World, Cultural and Natural Heritage	05 March 1974.....
2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	09 October 2019.....
2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage	06 January 2010.....
2005 UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions	22 July 2013.....
Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977	01 April 2010.....
Additional Protocol (II) to the Geneva Conventions, 1977
Additional Protocol (III) to the Geneva Conventions, 2005

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	2
Military training on regulations for the protection of cultural property	3
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property	2

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	1

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	1
Military training on regulations for the protection of cultural property	1
Use of the distinctive emblem to mark cultural property	5
Implementation of the obligation to disseminate, through the implementation 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 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?

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol

- 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?

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol

- 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?

Iraq is not yet party to the Second Protocol