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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:
SAUDI ARABIA

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.

The State Party to the Convention has taken all necessary measures to safeguard its National Cultural Heritage through proper documentation and by creating a register for movable, immovable, and intangible heritage.

Additionally, the state party donated 20 million USD to the International Fund for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Danger in Times of Armed Conflict (ALIPH), during a meeting held in France on March 20, 2017. This contribution coincides with several challenges that face many countries in the Middle East in preserving their cultural heritage, which is exposed to destruction and illicit trade, which represents a great loss to its cultural heritage.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is fully confident that the establishment of this fund will contribute to preserving the global cultural and cultural heritage. The fund, which 40 countries have agreed to establish, contributes to financing preventive and emergency operations, combating illicit trade in cultural goods, and contributing to the restoration of cultural property that has been damaged.

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 Heritage Commission has taken the opportunity to train some of the employees of the Security Forces on matters related to the protection of cultural heritage in addition to customs personnel.

- *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.

The Heritage Commission has established a recurrent training program for the armed forces personnel in addition to establishing a hotline for reporting illicit trafficked goods.

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.

The State Party has done numerous campaigns and capacity building courses to educate Armed Forces and Customs personnel on the matters related to the protection of cultural property.

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 State Party has issued a new law for Antiquities, Museums, and Urban Heritage (Royal Decree No# M/3 in 2015) that detail sanctions against those who contribute to the destruction of cultural properties or participate in illicit trade of cultural goods.

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.

A Higher Committee for Antiquities was formed in 1975 with the participation of several governmental entities concerned with the matter of protecting national cultural heritage, this committee continues to play a major role in regulating and reviewing materials related to the preservation and protection of Saudi cultural heritage. The state party is also a major participant in regional and pan Arab committees related to the protection of cultural heritage.

- *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 state party has issued a law establishing the Human Rights Committee by the resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 207 Dated 8th of Sha'ban 1426 A.H. Under this regulation, an entity entitled "Human Rights Commission" that directly reports to the Prime Minister, and aims to protect and promote human rights in accordance with international human rights standards in all areas, spread awareness, and contribute to ensuring that this is applied in light of the provisions of Islamic law. That ensures the following:

- Ensure that the relevant government agencies (including the Ministries of Defense, the Interior, and National Guard) implement the applicable laws and regulations with regard to human rights, uncover violations that violate the regulations in force in the Kingdom that constitute a violation of human rights, and take the necessary legal measures in this regard.
- Expressing opinion on draft regulations related to human rights, reviewing existing regulations and proposing to amend them in accordance with statutory procedures.
- Follow-up to government agencies to implement international human rights instruments to which the Kingdom has joined, and to ensure that those authorities take the necessary measures to implement them.
- Receive complaints related to human rights and verify their validity, and take legal action in this regard.
- Laying down the general policy for developing awareness of human rights and proposing ways to work to spread human rights awareness, through institutions and agencies specialized in education, training, media and others.
- Cooperate with national, regional and international associations, organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights in order to achieve the Commission's objectives and develop its relations.

- Agreeing to institute and respond to cases on human rights issues.

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.

- **Prevent exportation of cultural property from an occupied territory in the event of armed conflict.** The Heritage Commission is working with the Saudi Customs Authority to train the Authority's personnel in detecting, confiscating, and reporting trafficked cultural goods. Additionally the Commission has issued a red list of stolen artifacts and communicate with the Interpol in this regard.
- **Take into custody cultural property imported into its territory directly or indirectly from any occupied territory.** The State Party has established an inventory of confiscated cultural items and works with the Foreign Affairs Ministry to return all stolen goods back to their countries of origin.
- **Return to the competent authorities of the previously occupied territory, cultural property which is in its territory, if such property has been exported in contravention of the principles of the 1954 Hague Convention.** This is done through joint diplomatic and peaceful efforts.

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 Heritage Commission established several inventories, namely:

1. The Archeological Sites Record.
2. The Urban Heritage Record.
3. Industrial Sites Record.
4. Intangible Cultural Heritage Record.
5. Archeological Objects inventory.

All of which are dedicated for safeguarding cultural heritage of national importance.

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.

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.

In the new Antiquities, Museums and Urban Heritage Law

Article (71) Anyone who unlawfully seizes or forceably own a state property, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period no less than three (3) months and not exceeding twenty-four (24) months, and fined of no less than (25.000) riyals and not exceeding (200.000) riyals, or one of those two punishments.

Article (72) He shall be punished by imprisonment for a period no less than one (1) month and not exceeding twelve (12) months, and fined no less than (10.000) Saudi Riyals and not exceeding (100.000) Saudi Riyals, or one of these two punishments; Whoever:

a. defaces a monument, archaeological site, or urban heritage site; By destroying it, altering it, removing it, exhuming it, causing damage to it, changing its features, or obliterating it.

b. Surveying or excavating for antiquities without a license.

Article (73) He shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months and a fine not exceeding (50.000) Saudi Riyals, or either of these two punishments; Whoever:

a. Counterfeit or falsify an antiquity, claiming to be original.

b. Carries out any of the complete or partial demolition works within the boundaries of archeological and urban heritage sites, or builds on them; without obtaining approval from the Commission.

c. Violating the terms and rights of easements imposed on lands adjacent to antiquities sites.

d. Deliberately pulled out a submerged artifact, or moved it from its location.

Article (74) A fine not exceeding (30.000) Saudi Riyals shall be imposed on anyone who:

a. Changes a building or an urban heritage site, or makes a modification in the surrounding environment that leads to damage to it without obtaining the approval of the Commission.

b. Transfer ruins, rocks or soil from archeology and urban heritage sites without the approval of the Commission.

c. discards rubble or rubbish at archeologic and urban heritage sites.

d. Deforms an antique or urban heritage by graffiti, painting, engraving, or posting advertisements on it, or by setting off fire.

Article (75) Whoever violates the conditions related to antiquities and urban heritage in the license granted to him for the restoration of historic and heritage buildings, and its provisions, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding (20.000) Saudi Riyals.

Article (76) A fine not exceeding (15.000) Saudi Riyals shall be imposed on anyone who:

a. Possesses or making models or copies of antiquities for commercial purposes without a license from the Commission.

b. Concealed antiquities that he discovered or found, or refused to hand them over to the Commission.

c. Exported, sold, or disposed of a movable antiquity in violation of the provisions of this Law and its Regulations.

d. Placed signs, billboards or other propaganda marks on the sites of antiquities and urban heritage without the approval of the Commission.

Article (77) A fine not exceeding (10.000) Saudi Riyals shall be imposed on everyone who:

a. Did not provide the Commission with a statement of the antiquities that he possesses.

b. Possesses an original unregistered artifact.

c. Has an antique that does not bear evidence of the legitimacy of his ownership.

d. Sell, rent or transfer ownership of a fixed antique or classified urban heritage site; Without taking the approval of the Commission.

e. Practice the activity of restoring movable antiquities for commercial purposes without obtaining a license from the Commission, or violating the terms of the license granted to him.

f. Carries out maintenance or division and subdivision works in classified urban heritage buildings, neighborhoods, and villages, without obtaining the approval of the Commission.

g. Retrieves from a museums an antiquity he owned and registered in the Antiquities Registry without obtaining the approval of the Commission.

h. Practiced the activity of operating museums without obtaining a license from the Commission, or violated the terms of the license granted to him.

i. Obstructing the work of the Commission teams at the sites of antiquities and urban heritage.

Article (78) The provisions related to smuggling shall be applied to the trafficking of antiquities stipulated in the Unified Customs System (Law) of the Arab Gulf States Cooperation Council, provided that the Customs Authority hand over the seized antiquities to the Commission.

Article (85):

a. The upper limit of the penalty may be doubled in the event of recurrence for committing any of the offenses stipulated in this Law, and every person who returns to committing the violation within three (3) years from the date of the issuance of a final and enforceable judgment against him shall be considered a return in implementing the provisions of this Law.

b. The ruling or decision - issued to impose any of the penalties stipulated in this system - may include the stipulation to publish an appology at the expense of the violator in a newspaper (or more), and if it is not possible, in the nearest region, or to publish it in any other means Appropriate, depending on the type of violation committed, its gravity and impact, provided that the publication of the judgment or decision is after it has been definitively acquired.

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.

Once Archeological sites are found, the Commission notifies the concerned governmental bodies to gain protective ownership of the site (in case the land is not owned by individuals) and issue a legal document identifying the site ownership to the government. In the case of private ownership, the owner is obliged to report his/her findings to the Heritage Commission and vows not to demolish or alter or hide what is in his position.

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.

In article (74) of the Antiquities, Museums and Urban Heritage Law states "A fine not exceeding (30.000) Saudi Riyals shall be imposed on anyone who:

- a. Changes a building or an urban heritage site, or makes a modification in the surrounding environment that leads to damage to it without obtaining the approval of the Commission.
- b. Transfer ruins, rocks or soil from archeology and urban heritage sites without the approval of the Commission.
- c. discards rubble or rubbish at archeologic and urban heritage sites.
- d. Deforms an antique or urban heritage by graffiti, painting, engraving, or posting advertisements on it, or by setting off fire.

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.

The Heritage Commission has taken the opportunity to train some of the employees of the Security Forces on matters related to the protection of cultural heritage in addition to customs personnel.

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.

The State party has shared, through the Secretariat of UNESCO, its experiences and best practices in implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and/or its Protocols through:

- Nominated for the UNESCO's Executive Board.
- Nominated as a member of the World Heritage Committee.
- Nominated as a member of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee

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	Ratification
2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Ratification
2005 UNESCO Convention for the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions
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

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.

Website <https://laws.boe.gov.sa/BoeLaws/Laws/LawDetails/a7d4493b-7c03-4c2d-b3c6-a9a700f275cd/1>

- 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 type="checkbox"/> |
| There is a perfectly functional cooperation between the different authorities | <input checked="" 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	4
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	4
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	

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?

The state party believes that culture is the invisible bond which ties people together. It refers to the pattern of human activity. Culture represent the art, literature, language, and religion of a community.

Human cultural values and beliefs manifest themselves through lifestyle. Moral values represent our shared culture. The importance of culture lies in its close association with the ways of thinking and living.

Differences in cultures have led to a diversity in the people from different parts of the world. Culture is related to the development of our attitude. Cultural values influence how people approach life.

Culture is the ultimate system of social control where people monitor their own standards and behavior. Cultural values serve as the founding principles of human life. These values shape our thinking, behavior, and personality.

- 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?

Measures that can ensure the highest level of protection requires the tha engagement of various stakeholders and partners from the public and private sectors, Among other institutions concerned with heritage in the Kingdom:

1. Ministry of Culture (Heritage Commission).
2. King Abdul Aziz Center for Archives (DARA).
3. King Faisal Charitable Foundation.
4. Saudi Society for Archaeological Studies.

5. Saudi Heritage Preservation Society.
6. National Urban Heritage Center.

- 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?

1. The Ministry of the Interior
2. The Ministry of Defense.
3. The Ministry of the National Guards.