

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CULTURAL PROPERTY UNDER ENHANCED PROTECTION



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Protection of
Cultural Property in
the Event of Armed Conflict



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Secretariat of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols
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Division 1

Cultural property under enhanced protection



Armenia			
Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley, contain a number of churches and tombs, most of them cut into the rock, which illustrate the very peak of Armenian medieval architecture.</p>	<p>The monastic complex consists of the Cathedral, two rock-cut churches, abutted chapel, narthex, family tomb, rocky chapel-sepulcher, residential cells and economic structures, hall and rock-cut small cells. The mountains naturally surround all these buildings from the North, while the other directions are guarded by a rampart made of hewn stones.</p> <p>The monuments included in the property date back to 4th-13th centuries. The current architectural group complex was created in the 13th century.</p>	<p>Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley is located in the province of Kotayk Marz of the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>UTM coordinates indicating the course of the property boundary are provided below.</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley on 7 December 2018 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its 13th meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (6-7 December 2018) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley, Armenia, complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity;</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, (ii) the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, (iii) the Code on Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia, (iv) the Land Code of the Republic of Armenia, (v) the Law on Fundamentals of Cultural Legislation of the Republic of Armenia, (vi) the Law on Export and Import of Cultural Property of the Republic of Armenia. Furthermore, the Combat Manual of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia and the International Humanitarian Law Manual provides due consideration of the protection of the cultural property in military planning and military training programs. Consequently, the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection;</p>



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			<p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Minister of Defence on 28 February 2018 stating that the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. Consequently, the Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military site.</p>
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UTM coordinates indicating the course of the property boundary			UTM coordinates indicating the course of the immediate surroundings		
Name	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Name	X coordinate	Y coordinate
A	8484502.9788	4445092.6417	1	8484347.6884	4444910.1847
B	8484440.8597	4445124.6661	2	8484242.5826	4444895.1005
C	8484428.7288	4445161.9826	3	8484200.6418	4444936.8804
D	8484429.6889	4445206.0423	4	8484162.6425	4445015.2253
E	8484449.7037	4445255.9161	5	8484153.7406	4445133.2299
F	8484497.9619	4445289.4195	6	8484160.4920	4445224.0899
G	8484555.4085	4445298.7595	7	8484143.3900	4445307.6726
H	8484616.1417	4445297.5892	8	8484221.7243	4445346.5111
I	8484582.9529	4445249.2640	9	8484302.9122	4445427.7359
J	8484579.1544	4445205.6662	10	8484445.2082	4445507.8972
K	8484577.6371	4445177.0269	11	8484588.3097	4445565.1865
L	8484543.3789	4445138.0400	12	8484665.1671	4445620.6007
			13	8484721.8241	4445635.7263
			14	8484785.7732	4445599.2432
			15	8484822.0669	4445554.7623
			16	8484867.1217	4445520.4342
			17	8484864.0422	4445473.3312
			18	8484894.8607	4445434.1530
			19	8484857.9666	4445304.2755
			20	8484749.4512	4445103.0053
			21	8484752.2206	4445005.9602
			22	8484695.9841	4444968.3801
			23	8484528.4650	4444939.8005
			24	8484442.3645	4444920.3964



Azerbaijan			
Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshah's Palace and Maiden Tower			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower is an historic urban ensemble which includes 513 monuments.</p>	<p>The Walled City of Baku, also known as Icherisheher, or Old City, is a remarkably well-preserved medieval city. Having been built on a site inhabited since the Paleolithic era, it contains traces of heritage from ancient times. Defensive walls dating from the twelfth century give the site its title. The Walled City showcases many unique architectural features across its twenty-two hectares. One particularly striking element is the Maiden Tower (Giz Galasy), which dates from between the seventh and sixth centuries B.C.E. The Shirvanshahs' Palace, built between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, features a residential building (Divankhane), the Shirvanshahs' tomb, a palace mosque with a minaret, and a bathhouse. A later addition is the mausoleum of court scientist Seyid Yahya Bakuvi. The Walled City is one of the most popular destinations for tourists visiting Azerbaijan.</p> <p>The site was placed on the World Heritage List in 2000 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2003 due to significant damages sustained during the earthquake of November 2000 and pressures from encroaching urban development and a lack of conservation policies and capacity. However, in recent years, Azerbaijani authorities have redoubled their efforts to preserve this important site. In 2009, the property was removed from the List of World Heritage in</p>	<p>The Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower is located in the state of Shirvan in Azerbaijan.</p> <p>The boundaries of the cultural property can be located through UTM coordinates as follows:</p> <p>x = 401262,03 y = 4469434,18</p> <p>x = 401350,45 y = 4468980,49</p> <p>x = 401053,31 y = 4468635,51</p> <p>x = 40067,76 y = 4468806,55</p> <p>x = 400747,47 y = 4469032,67</p> <p>x = 400819,94 y = 4469237,05</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower on 18 December 2013 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its eighth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (18-19 December 2013) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>Statement of inclusion</p> <p>The cultural property of the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower, Azerbaijan complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria iv, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) Order No. 629 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Establishment of Administration of State Historical-Architectural Reserve 'Icherisheher' under the Cabinet of Ministers, dated 10 February 2005; (ii) Decision No. 85 of the Cabinet of Ministers 'on the establishment of a protection buffer zone of the State Architectural Reserve "Icherisheher"', dated 25 May 2009; (iii) the 'Regulations on the Legal Regime of the</p>

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	Danger.	<p>Protection (Buffer) Zone of Icherisheher (Old City) State Historic-Architectural Reserve', dated 22 September 2011; (iv) a model Protection Agreement for Use and Preservation of Monument approved by Decree No. 1 of the Administration of State Historical-Architectural Reserve 'Icherisheher' under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dated 12 May 2009; (v) 'Rules on routing engineering communications, coordination of construction-reinforcement, renovation, capital repair, restoration, conservation, reconstruction and regeneration works, organization of monitoring over the performance of the enumerated works and taking over the completed facilities for exploitation' adopted by Order No. 1 of the Administration of 'Icherisheher' State Historical-Architectural Reserve under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, dated 10 January 2012; (vi) the creation of an Emergency Situations Commission; (vii) the preparation of inventories; (viii) the planning of emergency measures under the coordination of the Ministry of Emergency Situations; (ix) a 'Law on Fire Safety', dated 10 June 1997; (x) 'Instructions for Actions of Employees of the Administration of State Historical-Architectural Reserve 'Icherisheher' in Case of Natural and Human-made Emergencies and Threats', adopted on 26 July 2013; (xi) Fire Safety Rules on the State Historical-Architectural Reserve 'Icherisheher' adopted in 2013; (xii) an 'Order about fire safety in the territory of the Reserves attached to the Unit, constructions, buildings and facilities in the use of the unit and entities', approved on 11 June 2013; (xiii) a 'Schedule of Basic Measures in Cases of Emergence [sic] of the Danger and Occurrence of Natural Disasters, Industrial Accidents and Destructions' dated 12 January 2012; (xiv) a 'Civil Defense Plan of the Housing Communal [sic] and Maintenance Department of the Administration of State Historical-Architectural reserve 'Icherisheher' under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan', dated 9 January 2012; and (xv) a 'Civil Defense Action Plan of the Housing Communal [sic] and Maintenance Service', dated 12 January 2012. Further, the Instruction</p>
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		<p>on the Application of the Law of Armed Conflicts in the Armed Forces approved on 29 December 2009 ensures that the protection of the cultural property proposed for enhanced protection in military planning and military training programmes is taken into due consideration. Finally, by the adoption of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as amended on 11 December 2012, Azerbaijan has appropriate criminal legislation providing for the repression of, and jurisdiction over, offences committed against cultural property under enhanced protection in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol. Consequently, the Walled City of Baku, including the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Deputy Minister of Defence on 13 November 2010 stating that the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower is not used for military purposes or to shield military sites, the Walled City of Baku with the Shirvanshahs' Palace and Maiden Tower complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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Azerbaijan			
Gobustan Archaeological site			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Gobustan Archaeological Site is a concentration of rock art and archeological traces which covers three areas of a plateau of rocky boulders rising out of the semi-desert of central Azerbaijan.</p>	<p>Some sixty kilometres south of Baku lies Gobustan, “the land of the dry riverbed” which boasts the best concentration of rock art and archaeological traces in the region. This unique landscape, situated between the Caspian Sea and the south-eastern outcrops of the Greater Caucasus, is notable for its three flat-topped hills (Boyukdash, Kichikdash and Jinghirdagh) covered by large calcareous blocks of Absheron limestone. Mud volcanoes, known as ‘Pil-pile among the local population, also dot the landscape; these volcanoes erupted sporadically in ancient times and resulted in the emission of millions of tons of earth and billions of cubic metres of combustible gases. Over the course of the succeeding centuries, natural forces caused the beds of limestone to split into fragments.</p> <p>Tens of thousands of years ago, humans began to inhabit the region, finding natural shelters in the caves and canopies formed by the fallen limestone. These labyrinthine mountain-top landscapes also proved useful as natural traps when hunting. Most remarkably, Gobustan is home to thousands of prehistoric rock engravings. These traces attest to the world’s longest continuous tradition of rock art, from the end of the Upper Paleolithic Era through the Middle Ages. Other archaeological vestiges of Gobustan’s early residents also remain intact, including inhabited caves, settlements and burials.</p> <p>Today, Gobustan is home to more than 60,000</p>	<p>The Gobustan Archaeological Site is located in the Garadagh District and Absheron District, Baku City Administrative Territory, between the south-eastern outcrops of the Greater Caucasus Range and the Caspian Sea, some 60 km south from Baku.</p> <p>The boundaries of the cultural property can be located through UTM coordinates as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 39T360062m.E 4449820m.N 2. 39T361905m.E 4450405m.N 3. 39T364585m.E 4447804m.N 4. 39T363832m.E 4440918m.N 5. 39T363173m.E 4440107m.N 6. 39T362506m.E 	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Gobustan Archaeological Site on 18 December 2013 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its eighth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (18-19 December 2013) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>Statement of inclusion</p> <p>The cultural property of the Gobustan Archaeological Site, Azerbaijan complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List as the Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape on the basis of criteria iii, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Gobustan Archaeological Site complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) Order on the establishment of the Gobustan State Historical-Artistic Reserve, approved by Decision No. 503 of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan and adopted on 9 September 1966; (ii) the Statutes of Gobustan National Reserve approved on 14 April 2009; (iii) Order on protection of historical and cultural properties on the territory of Gobustan, adopted by Decree No. 2213 on 11 June 2007; (iv) Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan ‘about awarding the status of national reserve to the Gobustan State historical-artistic reserve’ on 6 November 2007; (v) the adoption</p>



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	<p>exhibits, all registered and housed in the newly-built and equipped museum building. In recent years, the Azerbaijani authorities have implemented sweeping changes, including legal and administrative measures, for the protection and preservation systems affecting the entire landscape. The Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape was placed on the World Heritage List in 2007.</p>	<p>4438754m.N 7. 39T362203m.E 4438640m.N 8. 39T364310m.E 4435429m.N 9. 39T363869m.E 4432948m.N 10. 39T362374m.E 4432661m.N 11. 39T361515m.E 4432979m.N 12. 39T362127m.E 4434800m.N Jinghindagh mountain – Yazylytepe hill, Baku 39T360501m.E 4449820m.N Boyukdash mountain, Baku 39T361521m.E 4441440m.N Kichikdash mountain, Baku 39T361521m.E 4441440m.N</p>	<p>of a management plan of action, approved on 27 March 2006; (vi) the inscription of the cultural property on an official list of monuments of global importance by Decision No. 132, dated 2 August 2001; (vii) the establishment of registers of the cultural property; (viii) the reinforcement of the security of the site in application of Order No. 2213 on the protection of cultural and historical property situated on the territory of Gobustan, dated 11 June 2007; (ix) a ‘Law on Fire Safety’, dated 10 June 1997; (x) the establishment of an automated fire system response and fire safety rules; and (xi) the organization of civil emergency training according to Order 15/02 on civil defence exercises for leading staff, dated 24 January 2013. Further, the Instruction on the Application of the Law of Armed Conflicts in the Armed Forces, approved on 29 December 2009, ensures that the protection of the cultural property proposed for enhanced protection in military planning and military training programs is taken into due consideration. Finally, by the adoption of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as amended on 11 December 2012, Azerbaijan has appropriate criminal legislation providing for the repression of, and jurisdiction over, offences committed against cultural property under enhanced protection in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol. Consequently, the Gobustan Archaeological Site complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Deputy Minister of Defence on 13 November 2010 stating that the Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape is not used for military purposes or to shield military sites, the Gobustan Archaeological Site complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declare that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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Belgium			
House and Workshop of Victor Horta			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Victor Horta's House and Workshop is an Art Nouveau architectural work.</p>	<p>The house and studio of the Belgian architect Victor Horta were erected between 1898 and 1901. Located in the heart of the Brussels municipality of Saint-Gilles, the home and studio are characteristic of Art Nouveau at its peak and illustrate Victor Horta's ingenuity and expertise. Originally built to meet family and professional needs, the building now houses the Horta Museum. The interior of the building, which was designed by the architect, has been preserved and offers visitors a harmonious ensemble with a remarkable combination of various materials. The house and studio are the illustration of the architectural design advocated by Victor Horta, a concept in which light plays a central role, as evidenced by the vast glass ceiling of the main staircase of the building, and where the open plan is adopted to ensure unity in the architecture of the building.</p> <p>The design of the house is also original because, despite the narrowness of the plot it occupies, it breaks with the current arrangement of the three adjoining rooms on the ground floor in that it privileges a provision revolving around three staircases that separate the house from the studio. This design of the house, while allowing easy connection with the studio, provides a separation between the parts reserved for the representation and those used for residential purposes.</p> <p>The house and studio of Victor Horta is one of the four major town houses designed by the Belgian</p>	<p>Victor Horta's House and Workshop is located in Brussels, in Belgium.</p> <p>The boundaries of the cultural property can be located through UTM coordinates as follows: 4°21'22"-E, 50° 49' 30"- N</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to Victor Horta's House and Workshop on 18 December 2013 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its eighth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (18-19 December 2013) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection as follows:</p> <p>Statement of inclusion</p> <p>The cultural property, Victor Horta's House and Workshop, Belgium, meets the three criteria laid down in Article 10 of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the following reasons:</p> <p>By virtue of its inclusion in the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv) and pursuant to paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol, Victor Horta's House and Workshop meet the "greatest importance to humanity" criterion.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the provisions of the Royal Decree of 6 October 1963 in which it is listed; (ii) the Brussels Town and Country Planning Code (CoBAT) – conservation of the immovable heritage; (iii) inventory-taking (inventory of the architectural heritage of Saint-Gilles Commune and the furniture and works of art inventory); (iv) planning or emergency measures to guard against fire or structural collapse, pursuant to the law of 30 July 1979 on the prevention of fires and explosions and on compulsory civil-liability insurance, the law of 31 December 1963 on civil protection, the law of 15 May 2007 on civil security, the Royal Decree of 31 January 2003 establishing the emergency plan for crisis events and situations requiring nationwide coordination or management and the Royal Decree of 16 February 2006 on emergency and action plans; (v) measures implemented through the Crisis Centre Directorate and the</p>



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	<p>architect, which represent the most remarkable innovative architectural works of the late nineteenth century. As such, they were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000: Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels).</p>	<p>Governor's Office of the Brussels-Capital administrative district in charge of civil security and emergency plans, fire services and disaster-related matters; (vi) anti-theft and anti-fire mechanisms and facilities; and (vii) the schedule for the removal of movable cultural properties in the event of evacuation (inventory of items to be evacuated and of storage provided for such items). In addition, through education on the protection of cultural properties in courses on the law of armed conflict at all levels and ranks of the military hierarchy (basic and further training) and in the training of law-of-armed-conflict advisers tasked with advising military commanders, all necessary consideration is given in military training curricula and schemes to the protection of cultural properties proposed for enhanced protection. Lastly, in adopting the law of 5 August 2003 on prosecution for serious violations of humanitarian international law, as amended by the laws of 1 April 2004 and 7 July 2006, including relevant criminal-law provisions incorporated directly into the Penal Code, Belgium has appropriate criminal laws on the prosecution and exercise of jurisdiction over offences committed against cultural properties that are under enhanced protection within the meaning of and in consonance with Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol. Victor Horta's House and Workshop therefore meet the criterion requiring the cultural property to be protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>As a declaration of non-use for military purposes was signed on 19 February 2013 by the Minister of Defence stating that, in accordance with Article 10 of the Second Protocol, Victor Horta's House and Workshop will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites, Victor Horta's House and Workshop meet the criterion requiring the Party which has control over the cultural property to confirm in a declaration that the property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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Belgium			
Neolithic flint mines at Spiennes, Mons			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) are a vast complex of ancient mining centres of extraction.</p>	<p>The Neolithic flint mines of Spiennes are located near the town of Mons in Belgium and cover about one hundred hectares. The mines occupy two chalky plateaus separated by the Valley of the Trouille, a tributary of the Haine river. The Uplands, said "Little Spienne" or Spiennes "Pa d'la l'iau" (beyond the waters) located on the left bank culminate at an altitude of 77 meters. The plateau on the opposite bank, called the "Camp-à-Cayaux" (pebble field) presents the same topography and reaches an altitude of 92 meters. On the site of "Camp-à-Cayaux", a building was erected in the early twentieth century (renovated in 2003) to host the museum site.</p> <p>The flint extraction was performed at the mine site of Spiennes mainly during the Middle Neolithic and early final Neolithic, and intensively in open quarries, pits or, more remarkably, in operation galleries located between 8 and 16 meters below ground. As a result of this exploitation, the site contains underground a vast network of tunnels connected to the surface by narrow wells dug by man during the Neolithic period. We can count on the site more than 20,000 wells and galleries that reflect the exploitation of flint and millions of elements obtained from flint cutting.</p> <p>Even today, the effect of this subterranean exploitation is perceptible; the site surface is a vast expanse of meadows and fields littered with millions</p>	<p>The Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) are located in the Hainaut in Wallonia, in Belgium.</p> <p>The boundaries of the cultural property can be located through UTM coordinates as follows:</p> <p>50°25'40"N -3°59'42"E</p> <p>50°24'28"N -4°0'04"E</p> <p>50°25'40"N -3°58'00"E</p> <p>50°25'16"N -4°0'19"E</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) on 18 December 2013 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its eighth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (18-19 December 2013) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection as follows:</p> <p>Statement of inclusion</p> <p>The cultural property, the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) meets the three criteria laid down in Article 10 of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the following reasons:</p> <p>By virtue of its inclusion in the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv), and pursuant to paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) meet the "greatest importance for humanity" criterion.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the Decree of 1 April 1999 on the conservation and protection of the heritage; (ii) a classification order of 7 November 1991; (iii) its inclusion in the list of outstanding immovable heritage of Wallonia since 1993 (orders of the Walloon Government of 29 January 2009 and 27 May 2009); (iv) the Walloon Planning, Housing, Heritage and Energy Code; (v) the municipal planning regulations of the City of Mons approved on 21 April 2006; and (vi) the planning of emergency measures to ensure protection against fire or structural collapse pursuant to the law of 30 July 1979 on the prevention of fires and explosions and on compulsory civil-liability insurance, the law of 31 December 1963 on civil protection,</p>



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	<p>of flints. The Neolithic flint mines of Spiennes, because of the sheer nature of the techniques used for extraction, and insofar as those are the largest and oldest mining centers of extraction in Europe, have also been included on the World Heritage List in 2000.</p>		<p>the law of 15 May 2007 on Civil Security, the Royal Decree of 31 January 2003 establishing the emergency plan for crisis events and situations requiring nationwide coordination or management and the Royal Decree of 16 February 2006 on emergency and action plans. In addition, through education on the protection of cultural properties in courses on the law of armed conflict at all levels and ranks of the military hierarchy (basic and further training) and in the training of law-of-armed-conflict advisers tasked with advising military commanders, all necessary consideration is given in military training curricula and schemes to the protection of cultural properties proposed for enhanced protection. Lastly, in adopting the law of 5 August 2003 on prosecution for serious violations of humanitarian international law, as amended by the laws of 1 April 2004 and 7 July 2006, including relevant criminal-law provisions incorporated directly into the Penal Code, Belgium has appropriate criminal laws on the prosecution and exercise of jurisdiction over offences committed against cultural properties that are under enhanced protection within the meaning of and in consonance with Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol. The Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) therefore meet the criterion requiring the cultural property to be protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>As a declaration of non-use for military purposes was signed on 19 February 2013 by the Minister of Defence stating that, in accordance with Article 10 of the Second Protocol, the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites, the Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) meet the criterion requiring the Party which has control over the cultural property to confirm in a declaration that the property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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Belgium			
The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana are composed of printing and publishing house dating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods and of an important collection of archives.</p>	<p>The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex is a printing and publishing house dating from the Renaissance and Baroque periods, which since 1877 also houses a museum. Located in Antwerp, Belgium, the complex is closely linked to the history of the invention and spread of typography. Besides its architectural value, the building houses a large collection of artifacts reflecting the life and work in the most prolific printing plant and publishing house in Europe in the late fifteenth century. The complex, which remained in operation until 1867, contains a large collection of old printing equipment, an extensive library, invaluable archives and works of art - tapestries and paintings - 21 of which are signed by the hand of the famous Flemish Baroque painter Peter Paul Rubens.</p> <p>The Plantin-Moretus monument stands out among Antwerp complex buildings of the time thanks to its organic and functional development ensuring a harmonious continuity between the place of production, the presentation and sale of products and the premises intended for personnel use. Each period of construction, since the first stone laid in 1576 to the restorations conducted after the Second World War, is still readable, reflecting the architectural richness of the monument. A witness of the beginning of printing in Europe, the Plantin-Moretus Complex, because of its unique architecture and its priceless archives, was inscribed</p>	<p>The Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana are located in Anvers in Belgium.</p> <p>The boundaries of the cultural property can be located through UTM coordinates as follows: N 51° 13' 06", E 4° 23' 51"</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana on 18 December 2013 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its eighth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (18-19 December 2013) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection as follows:</p> <p>Statement of inclusion</p> <p>The cultural property, Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana, meets the three criteria laid down in Article 10 of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the following reasons:</p> <p>By virtue of its inclusion in the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv) and pursuant to paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, the Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex meets the “greatest importance for humanity” criterion.</p> <p>By virtue of its inclusion on the Memory of the World Register and pursuant to paragraph 37 of the Guidelines, the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana meet the “greatest importance for humanity” criterion.</p>



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	<p>on the World Heritage List in 2005.</p>		<p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the Decree of 3 March 1976 governing the protection of monuments and urban and rural sites; (ii) the Order of the Flemish Government of 17 November 1993 establishing the general requirements concerning the conservation and maintenance of monuments and urban and rural sites; (iii) the Order of the Flemish Government of 14 December 2001 establishing a system of subsidies for restoration works on protected monuments; (iv) the Order of the Flemish Government of 14 July 2004 establishing a maintenance subsidy for monuments and urban and rural sites; (v) its status as a monument for historical and artistic reasons; the Decree on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Special Interest of 24 January 2003 (Decree on Key Items); (vi) its accreditation as a museum since 15 February 1999; (vii) the inclusion of its archives in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register since 2001; (viii) the preparation of inventories (inventory of the basic collection of movable property and decorative items; inventories of the art collection and the collection of sketches and prints); (ix) the planning of emergency measures to guard against fire or structural collapse, pursuant to the law of 30 July 1979 on the prevention of fires and explosions and on compulsory civil-liability insurance, the law of 31 December 1963 on civil protection, the law of 15 May 2007 on civil security, the Royal Decree of 31 January 2003 establishing the emergency plan for crisis events and situations requiring nationwide coordination or management and the Royal Decree of 16 February 2006 on emergency and action plans; (x) measures implemented through the Crisis Centre Directorate and the Governor of the Province of Anvers in charge of civil security and emergency plans, fire services and disaster-related matter; and (xi) a specific disaster plan drawn up in 2008 for the Museum designed to guarantee safety and including measures to be taken in the event of the need for evacuation. In addition, through education on the protection of cultural properties in courses on the law of armed conflict at all levels and ranks of the military hierarchy (basic and further training) and in the training of law-of-armed-conflict advisers tasked with advising</p>
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			<p>military commanders, all necessary consideration is given in military training curricula and schemes to the protection of cultural properties proposed for enhanced protection. Lastly, in adopting the law of 5 August 2003 on prosecution for serious violations of humanitarian international law, as amended by the laws of 1 April 2004 and 7 July 2006, including relevant criminal-law provisions incorporated directly into the Penal Code, Belgium has appropriate criminal laws on the prosecution and exercise of jurisdiction over offences committed against cultural properties that are under enhanced protection within the meaning of and in consonance with Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol. The site therefore meet the criterion requiring the cultural property to be protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>As a declaration of non-use for military purposes was signed on 19 February 2013 by the Minister of Defence stating that, in accordance with Article 10 of the Second Protocol, the Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites, the Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex and the Business Archives of the Officina Plantiniana meet the criterion requiring the Party which has control over the cultural property to confirm in a declaration that the property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites</p>
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Cambodia			
Angkor			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Angkor, an archeological site, is located in Cambodia's northern province of Siem Reap.</p>	<p>Angkor, located in Cambodia's northern province of Siem Reap, is one of the most important archaeological sites of Southeast Asia. It extends over approximately 400 square kilometers and consists of scores of temples, hydraulic structures (basins, dikes, reservoirs, canals) as well as communication routes. For several centuries Angkor, was the center of the Khmer Kingdom. With impressive monuments, several different ancient urban plans and large water reservoirs, the site is a unique concentration of features testifying to an exceptional civilization.</p> <p>Temples such as Angkor Wat, the Bayon, Preah Khan and Ta Prohm, exemplars of Khmer architecture, are closely linked to their geographical context as well as being imbued with symbolic significance. The architecture and layout of the successive capitals bear witness to a high level of social order and ranking within the Khmer Empire. Angkor is therefore a major site exemplifying cultural, religious and symbolic values, as well as containing high architectural, archaeological and artistic significance.</p> <p>The park is inhabited, and many villages, some of whose ancestors date back to the Angkor period are scattered throughout the park. The population practices agriculture and more specifically rice cultivation.</p>	<p>The UTM coordinates of Angkor's boundaries and the approximate central point of each ensemble monument are provided below.</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to Angkor on 29 November 2017 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its twelfth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (29-30 November 2017) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of Angkor, Cambodia, complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, Angkor complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by national legislation, including the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Royal Decree on Establishing Protected Cultural Zones in the Siem Reap/Angkor Region and Guidelines for their Management, the Royal Decree on the Establishment of a National Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap, named APSARA, and the Law on Fire Prevention and Firefighting. Furthermore, the protection of cultural property is also incorporated into military training programmes. Finally, the criminal legislation of Cambodia incorporates provisions providing for the repression of, and jurisdiction over, offences committed against cultural property under enhanced protection in accordance with</p>



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			<p>Chapter 4 of the 1999 Second Protocol. Consequently, Angkor complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the Council of Ministers and President of APSARA on 24 February 2016 stating that Angkor will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites, Angkor complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military site.</p>
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UTM coordinates							
No.	Borne ID	UTM X	UTM Y	Longitude	Latitude	Zone	Monument
1	1	386 180	1 500 073	103,947	13,572	2	Banteay Srei
2	2	386 180	1 504 473	103,947	13,609	2	Banteay Srei
3	3	391 181	1 504 473	103,994	13,609	2	Banteay Srei
4	4	391 181	1 500 073	103,994	13,573	2	Banteay Srei
5	5	386 266	1 500 082	103,948	13,573	1	Banteay Srei
6	6	386 266	1 504 465	103,948	13,608	1	Banteay Srei
7	7	391 094	1 504 465	103,993	13,608	1	Banteay Srei
8	8	391 094	1 500 082	103,993	13,573	1	Banteay Srei
9	1	365 437	1 483 335	103,757	13,414	1	Angkor
10	2	365 437	1 486 691	103,756	13,447	1	Angkor
11	3	366 168	1 486 691	103,763	13,447	1	Angkor
12	4	366 168	1 489 917	103,763	13,467	1	Angkor
13	5	369 322	1 489 917	103,792	13,467	1	Angkor
14	6	369 322	1 486 691	103,792	13,447	1	Angkor
15	7	372 661	1 486 691	103,823	13,447	1	Angkor
16	8	372 661	1 490 026	103,823	13,477	1	Angkor



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17	9	388 112	1 490 026	103,966	13,478	1	Angkor
18	10	388 103	1 482 292	103,966	13,411	1	Angkor
19	11	379 419	1 482 292	103,886	13,411	1	Angkor
20	12	379 419	1 481 124	103,866	13,396	1	Angkor
21	13	370 746	1 481 124	103,806	13,395	1	Angkor
22	14	370 746	1 483 335	103,806	13,415	1	Angkor
23	1	364 575	1 492 273	103,748	13,499	2	Angkor
24	2	391 581	1 492 273	103,998	13,500	2	Angkor
25	3	391 581	1 479 973	103,998	13,383	2	Angkor
26	4	364 575	1 479 973	103,749	13,382	2	Angkor
27	1	386 580	1 471 113	103,952	13,305	2	Roulos
28	2	386 580	1 477 713	103,952	13,359	2	Roulos
29	3	391 581	1 477 713	103,998	13,359	2	Roulos
30	4	391 581	1 471 113	103,999	13,305	2	Roulos
31	5	386 658	1 471 120	103,953	13,305	1	Roulos
32	6	386 658	1 477 705	103,953	13,358	1	Roulos
33	7	391 503	1 477 705	103,998	13,358	1	Roulos
34	8	391 503	1 471 120	103,998	13,306	1	Roulos

Area and central UTM coordinates of Angkor ensemble monuments

Serial ID	Name of the component	Area (ha)	Surface area Zone 1 (Km ² / Ha)	Surface area Zone 2 (Km ² / Ha)	Central Coordinates Longitude/Latitude		Central Coordinates UTM-Easting/Northing		Zone
668-001	Angkor	35100	162 (12,200 Ha)	189 (18,900 Ha)	103,868	13,439	377456.6	1485965.3	48
668-002	Banteay Srei	3000	28 (2,800 ha)	2 (200 Ha)	103,971	13,591	388678.4	1502728.6	48
668-003	Roluos	2000	18 (1,800 ha)	2 (200 Ha)	103,976	13,332	389100.2	1474079.4	
Total 402 KM² = 40,100 Ha	208 (20,800 Ha)	193 (19,300 Ha)							



Cyprus			
Choirokoitia			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Choirokoitia, an archeological site, is located in Choirokoitia Village, District of Larnaka, Republic of Cyprus.</p>	<p>The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia, occupied from the 7th to the IV millennium B.C., is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the eastern Mediterranean. Since only part of the site has been excavated, it forms an exceptional archaeological reserve for future study.</p> <p>The settlement is located on the slopes of a hill in a meander of the Maroni River overlooking the fertile Vasilikos valley, about 6 km from the sea. It covers an area of about 1.5 ha. The earliest occupation, consisting of circular houses built from mud-brick and stone with flat roofs, was on the eastern side of the hill. It was protected by a massive wall barring access from the west (the other sides were protected naturally by the curve of the river and by very steep slopes). A second defensive wall was erected to protect a later extension of the village to the west. Both of the enceintes were pierced by gateways, an impressive example of which came to light during excavation. A staircase with three flights of steps was built within the thickness of an external stone bastion in the form of a parallelepiped, and still standing to a height of 2.50 m.</p> <p>Some 20 houses have been excavated; they were constructed directly on the ground, without foundations, of undressed limestone blocks, mud-brick and rammed clay. The outer surfaces are frequently of stone and the inner of clay or unfired brick. Impressions in the debris have made it possible to deduce that their roofs were flat, made from branches and reeds topped with clay. In some places there is evidence of the internal surfaces of the walls having</p>	<p>The boundary of Choirokoitia can be located by the table of UTM coordinates included below.</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to Choirokoitia on 22 November 2010 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its fifth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (22-24 November 2010) by its adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of Choirokoitia complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv), and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, Choirokoitia is deemed to comply with the condition of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>By being protected by the relevant provisions of the 1935 Cypriot Antiquities Law, and particularly in virtue of the provisions on the so-called “Controlled Areas” related to the close governmental supervision of all development projects either in or within close proximity to those areas; the exemption of the site of Choirokoitia from the operational planning of the National Guard; having a detailed inventory and adequate fire protection plans; and being included in military planning and training programmes, Choirokoitia complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring its highest level of protection; and as the Republic of Cyprus implemented the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol into the law ratifying this Protocol.</p> <p>By declaration of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Cyprus that it is not and will not be used for military purposes or to shield</p>



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been painted.			military sites.		
UTM coordinates					
UTM Zone	Easting Coordinates	Northing Coordinates	UTM Zone	Easting Coordinates	Northing Coordinates
13	531345,8185	3850611,549	13	531515,5262	3850533,825
13	531344,227	3850631,285	13	531511,3538	3850517,308
13	531392,4982	3850655,17	13	531527,5157	3850516,149
13	531399,334	3850644,862	13	531520,0532	3850503,361
13	531408,7508	3850645,312	13	531510,4632	3850503,001
13	531430,9568	3850664,408	13	531478,3952	3850463,649
13	531460,6748	3850678,526	13	531469,4072	3850498,502
13	531457,2528	3850642,643	13	531483,5983	3850509,4
13	531439,8458	3850641,223	13	531483,5983	3850511,37
13	531432,2019	3850630,475	13	531467,6508	3850504,691
13	531427,4606	3850616,768	13	531462,8517	3850517,128
13	531421,3669	3850614,309	13	531458,5721	3850517,218
13	531420,7485	3850607,2	13	531447,7536	3850552,571
13	531443,1277	3850595,562	13	531426,7844	3850550,172
13	531452,899	3850599,212	13	531419,9486	3850568,918
13	531465,4244	3850589,264	13	531410,5319	3850568,558
13	531466,7685	3850584,825	13	531410,9771	3850565,719
13	531474,6351	3850573,497	13	531384,8625	3850560,66
13	531473,192	3850560,67	13	531374,9675	3850613,389
13	531483,5076	3850553,301	13	531374,951	3850619,838
13	531529,4699	3850547,062	13	531345,8185	3850611,549
13	531519,1709	3850540,674			



Cyprus			
Painted Churches in the Troodos Region			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Painted Churches in the Troodos Region, a group of churches and monestaries in the Nicosia Limassol Districts, Troodos Region, Republic of Cyprus.</p>	<p>This region is characterized by one of the largest groups of churches and monasteries of the former Byzantine Empire. The complex of ten monuments included on the World Heritage List, all richly decorated with murals, provides an overview of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting in Cyprus. They range from small churches whose rural architectural style is in stark contrast to their highly refined decoration, to monasteries such as that of St John Lampadistis.</p> <p>The churches of the region of Troodos are a well conserved example of rural religious architecture dating from the Byzantine period. The refinement of their decoration provides a contrast with their simplicity of structure. The latest post-Byzantine painters alone, with their 'rustic' style, are at times in harmony with this vernacular architecture.</p> <p>Although the existence of any direct influence cannot be confirmed, there was during the XII century a very close relationship between painting in Cyprus and Western Christian art (stylistic relationships in the case of the Nikitari paintings; iconographical relationships in the case of the paintings of Lagoudera). Thus, there do exist some answers to the very complex question of ties between the two Christianities. These answers take the form of Cypriot monuments which precedes the constitution of the Frankish Lusignan Kingdom which was a fundamental link in the chain of East-West</p>	<p>The boundaries of the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region can be located by the table of UTM coordinates included below.</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region on 23 November 2010 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its fifth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (22-24 November 2010) by its adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (ii), (iii) and (iv), and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region are deemed to comply with the condition of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>By being protected by the relevant provisions of the 1935 Cypriot Antiquities Law, and particularly in virtue of the provisions on the so-called "Controlled Areas" related to the close governmental supervision of all development projects either in or within close proximity to those areas; the exemption of the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region from the operational planning of the National Guard; having a detailed inventory and adequate fire protection plans; and being included in military planning and training programmes, the Painted Churches in the Troodos Region complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring its highest level of protection; and as the Republic of Cyprus implemented the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol by the law ratifying this Protocol.</p>



	<p>artistic exchanges.</p> <p>Among the most significant cycles is that of Panagia Phorbiotissa of Nikitari, which was traced back to 1105-06 thanks to a written dedication, and that of Panagia tou Arakou in Lagoudera, which was executed during the last six months of 1192. These paintings are the perfect expression of rudimental art during the period of the Comnenes. The XIII and XIV century painting is also represented by works of great quality in Nikitari, at the church of the Virgin in Moutoullas, and at St Heracleidius's, which is one of the twin churches of the Kalopanayotis monastery. Moreover, it is linked to St John Lampadistis. Finally, there is post-Byzantine painting which, after the fall of the Empire, spread the artistic formulas of Constantinople. It is well represented by the narthex of the Kalopanayotis monastery, by the church of the Archangel Michael in Pedhoulas (1474), that of the Holy Cross, in Platanistasa (1494), etc.</p> <p>Apart from the church of St Nicholas in Kakopetria, which contains 11th-century paintings (Transfiguration, Resurrection of Lazarus, Entry to Jerusalem), XII century paintings (Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, The Last Judgement, St Nicholas), paintings from the XIV (The Nativity, St Theodore and St George) and the XVI centuries (donors and inscriptions of dedication from 1520, Birth of the Virgin), there are very few churches whose decoration testifies to such a succession of periods.</p> <p>The Church of the Transfiguration of the Saviour (Ayia Sotira) in Palaichori belongs to the architectural type of the steep-pitched wooden roof with flat hooked tiles. This type of roofing over a Byzantine church is not found elsewhere, making the wooden-roofed churches of Cyprus a unique group example of religious architecture. The church is a type of construction characteristic of the mountainous region of Troodos. It</p>		<p>By declaration of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Cyprus that it is not and will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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	is particularly notable for its very rich wall-paintings, dating back to the XVI century.		
Cyprus - Painted Churches in the Troodos Region – UTM coordinates			
UNESCO_NAME	UTM Zone	Easting Coordinates	Northing Coordinates
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496913,1105	3861171,77
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496911,8901	3861181,758
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496916,7716	3861202,433
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496926,411	3861202,603
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496933,3458	3861188,586
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496932,3975	3861181,018
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496929,9485	3861175,069
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496926,0152	3861170,33
Timiou Stavrou, Pelendri	2	496913,1105	3861171,77
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508647,8045	3864368,579
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508645,1163	3864372,948
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508643,5166	3864379,407
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508641,7273	3864384,546
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508638,6598	3864387,085
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508645,1905	3864391,654
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508652,785	3864395,474
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508650,8307	3864388,945
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508654,5743	3864377,077
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508666,8029	3864376,297
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508666,8689	3864368,219
Agias Sotiras (Metamorfoseos tou Sotiros), Palaichori	8	508647,8045	3864368,579
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500620,0875	3869234,679
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500624,8206	3869237,598
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500627,1707	3869236,418
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500631,071	3869242,657
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500644,7838	3869243,957



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Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500647,9997	3869244,507
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500653,5821	3869246,956
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500656,5918	3869249,056
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500664,5243	3869249,675
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500671,7889	3869248,996
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500681,8406	3869247,126
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500686,7551	3869246,746
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500690,1937	3869247,506
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500694,6876	3869247,356
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500706,9245	3869252,225
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500708,4335	3869253,935
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500715,9372	3869254,564
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500723,3997	3869251,675
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500729,6005	3869250,155
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500728,7018	3869244,696
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500720,761	3869242,767
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500719,2685	3869242,817
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500715,5909	3869238,768
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500713,6696	3869238,828
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500708,0707	3869234,848
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500697,549	3869230,799
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500686,8211	3869228,08
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500683,597	3869226,43
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500681,4613	3869226,5
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500680,8016	3869224,111
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500676,6292	3869211,083
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500671,1952	3869200,945
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500667,0888	3869195,586
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500664,2605	3869190,637
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500653,1533	3869193,417
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500645,9382	3869174,561



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Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500642,7058	3869171,591
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500636,9008	3869168,492
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500631,7224	3869163,393
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500626,3461	3869159,844
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500623,3116	3869155,555
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500621,7779	3869150,996
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500619,0073	3869152,395
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500621,9181	3869168,332
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500622,4293	3869179,29
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500621,4233	3869186,778
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500622,3798	3869199,046
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500624,2764	3869222,251
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500622,4211	3869231,309
Panagia tou Araka, Lagoudera	1	500620,0875	3869234,679
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484606,9547	3869465,751
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484607,2021	3869467,131
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484605,5777	3869470,61
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484606,0559	3869478,059
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484609,7253	3869480,528
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484615,6706	3869484,368
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484618,9112	3869485,577
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484621,7395	3869484,858
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484621,5581	3869480,588
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484619,6368	3869467,431
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484618,6721	3869460,882
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484616,6353	3869462,142
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484607,9772	3869463,042
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484608,0432	3869464,422
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484609,0574	3869464,422
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484608,942	3869465,572
Archangelou Michail, Pedoulas	9	484606,9547	3869465,751



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Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489768,8615	3870626,675
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489907,6308	3870626,335
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489923,5453	3870597,921
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489949,899	3870516,888
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489954,7558	3870496,802
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489950,6411	3870480,895
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489943,0797	3870454,62
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489934,133	3870438,723
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489928,6412	3870416,598
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489936,9613	3870392,353
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489941,8098	3870381,955
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489941,8676	3870338,364
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489932,9208	3870320,388
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489905,3385	3870299,692
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489874,969	3870291,463
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489847,3619	3870288,764
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489830,0951	3870292,963
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489811,4348	3870304,771
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489801,0698	3870311,029
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489793,4753	3870311,739
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489807,9798	3870311,699
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489823,8613	3870305,431
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489837,6731	3870301,941
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489853,5463	3870309,51
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489872,8416	3870330,915
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489881,0957	3870352,351
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489880,3948	3870360,659
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489873,4683	3870374,517
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489874,8288	3870393,193
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489879,6114	3870422,947
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489880,9555	3870449,241



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Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489871,2584	3870470,017
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489836,6753	3870516,478
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489836,6423	3870537,923
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489838,6708	3870568,367
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489835,1993	3870584,994
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489823,4407	3870598,171
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489813,7601	3870607,189
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489795,8089	3870610,688
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489781,9971	3870616,257
Agios Nikolaos tis Stegis, Kakopetria	4	489768,8615	3870626,675
Stavrou tou Agiasmati, Platanistasa	6	504282,3885	3870716,227
Stavrou tou Agiasmati, Platanistasa	6	504283,4522	3870727,665
Stavrou tou Agiasmati, Platanistasa	6	504300,1583	3870723,056
Stavrou tou Agiasmati, Platanistasa	6	504297,6351	3870712,458
Stavrou tou Agiasmati, Platanistasa	6	504282,3885	3870716,227
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483942,719	3871108,517
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483942,719	3871124,634
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483947,617	3871127,003
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483947,7737	3871141,16
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483952,1275	3871143,13
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483955,4423	3871143,53
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483957,7347	3871143,37
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483964,455	3871141,71
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483968,0914	3871133,802
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483968,2481	3871131,832
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483957,1822	3871127,953
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483955,7639	3871126,693
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483954,024	3871120,605
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483952,68	3871127,563
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483950,4618	3871127,163
Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483947,0645	3871116,895



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Panagia, Moutoullas	7	483942,719	3871108,517
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484542,4805	3872146,016
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484538,6132	3872139,567
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484530,8786	3872133,129
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484528,0667	3872136,398
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484523,8449	3872141,067
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484511,4761	3872157,354
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484507,1058	3872165,042
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484499,7175	3872170,771
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484494,5968	3872184,338
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484490,8202	3872191,427
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484491,8757	3872192,177
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484491,7273	3872194,136
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484489,3195	3872193,686
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484489,6164	3872203,184
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484489,7648	3872213,592
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484491,4304	3872215,402
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484495,3472	3872220,521
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484496,7078	3872223,24
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484502,282	3872223,09
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484505,9019	3872223,99
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484512,3831	3872221,581
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484515,5495	3872221,281
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484519,4746	3872219,921
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484520,2249	3872199,265
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484521,5855	3872197,755
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484522,9378	3872190,677
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484527,7616	3872184,638
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484529,8726	3872177,859
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484520,9753	3872171,671
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484516,7534	3872171,071



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Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484517,6605	3872167,302
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484515,096	3872166,852
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484522,0308	3872153,884
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484533,3441	3872144,986
Agios Ioannis Lampadistis, Kalopanagiotis	10	484542,4805	3872146,016
Panagia tis Podythou, Galata	5	490512,6779	3873447,341
Panagia tis Podythou, Galata	5	490514,8713	3873459,019
Panagia tis Podythou, Galata	5	490532,4514	3873455,949
Panagia tis Podythou, Galata	5	490529,6066	3873444,052
Panagia tis Podythou, Galata	5	490512,6779	3873447,341
Panagia Forviotissa, Asinou, Nikitari	3	497558,5787	3878169,06
Panagia Forviotissa, Asinou, Nikitari	3	497561,7286	3878188,576
Panagia Forviotissa, Asinou, Nikitari	3	497591,059	3878194,555
Panagia Forviotissa, Asinou, Nikitari	3	497593,0545	3878158,512
Panagia Forviotissa, Asinou, Nikitari	3	497562,2481	3878152,533



Cyprus			
Paphos			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village), an archaeological site in the District of Paphos, Republic of Cyprus.</p>	<p>Paphos has been inhabited since the Neolithic period. It was a centre of the cult of Aphrodite and of pre-Hellenic fertility deities. Aphrodite's legendary birthplace was on this island, where her temple was erected by the Myceneans in the XII century B.C. The remains of villas, palaces, theatres, fortresses and tombs demonstrate that the site is of exceptional architectural and historic value. The mosaics of Nea Paphos are among the most beautiful in the world.</p> <p>The Temple of Aphrodite represents one of the earliest settlements, while the mosaics of Nea Paphos are extremely rare and rank among the best examples in the world. The architectural remains of villas, palaces, theatres, fortresses and rock-hewn peristyle tombs are of outstanding historical value as they provide valuable keys to understanding ancient architecture.</p> <p>Petra tou Romiou, or Aphrodite's Rock, is a rock that marks the site of Aphrodite's birthplace, which was a place of pilgrimage for the entire Hellenic world. Excavations have unearthed the spectacular III to V century mosaics of the Houses of Dionysus, Orpheus and Aion, and the Villa of Theseus, buried for sixteen centuries and yet remarkably intact. The mosaic floors of these noblemen's villas are considered among the finest in the Eastern Mediterranean. They mainly depict scenes from Greek</p>	<p>The boundary of Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village) can be located by the table of UTM coordinates included below.</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village) on 23 November 2010 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its fifth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (22-24 November 2010) by its adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village) complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (vi), and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village) is deemed to comply with the condition of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>By being protected by the relevant provisions of the 1935 Cypriot Antiquities Law, and particularly in virtue of the provisions on the so-called "Controlled Areas" related to the close governmental supervision of all development projects either in or within close proximity to those areas; the exemption of Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village) from the operational planning of the National Guard; having a detailed inventory and adequate fire protection plans; and being included in military planning and training programmes, Paphos (Site I: Kato Paphos town; Site II: Kouklia village) complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring its highest level of protection; and as the Republic of Cyprus implemented the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol by the law ratifying this Protocol.</p> <p>By declaration of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Cyprus that it</p>



	<p>mythology.</p> <p>The Tombs of the Kings, in Kato Paphos, is a monumental structure carved out of solid rock with some tombs decorated with Doric pillars. Spread over a vast area, these impressive underground tombs date back to the IV century BC. High officials rather than kings were buried here, but the magnificence of the tombs gave the locality its name.</p> <p>Palaipaphos (Old Paphos) was one of the most celebrated pilgrimage centres of the ancient Greek world, and once the city-kingdom of Cyprus. Here stood the famous elaborate sanctuary of Aphrodite, the most ancient remains of which date back to the XII century BC. It is the most significant of a dozen such consecrated sites in Cyprus. The glorious days of the sanctuary lasted until the III-IV centuries AD. Amphoras and ceremonial bowls from here, many of which are on display in the Cyprus Museum in Lefkosia, depict exquisitely costumed priestesses as well as erotic scenes from the sacred gardens that once surrounded the temple.</p> <p>Originally a Byzantine fort built to protect the harbour; it was rebuilt by the Lusignans in the XIII century, dismantled by the Venetians in 1570, and rebuilt by the Ottomans after they captured the island in the XVI century.</p>		<p>is not and will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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Cyprus: Paphos – UTM coordinates			
UNESCO_NAME	UTM Zone	Easting Coordinates	Northing Coordinates
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460996,0103	3840908,204
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461014,6294	3840897,956



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Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461026,4622	3840889,758
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461034,4195	3840877,401
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461048,3055	3840854,235
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461065,9351	3840842,058
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461066,6112	3840838,558
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461063,6015	3840831,84
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461060,6165	3840833,36
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461057,1368	3840817,683
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461054,2919	3840812,384
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461051,3647	3840812,724
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461049,7485	3840807,005
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461052,717	3840805,965
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461052,5356	3840804,775
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461055,7679	3840803,266
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461056,1555	3840800,696
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461060,8969	3840793,848
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461066,3391	3840791,728
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461069,2746	3840791,148
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461076,3413	3840794,747
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461090,2191	3840793,228
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461106,4387	3840784,519
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461109,2175	3840782,53
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461109,9844	3840781,85
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461114,3052	3840769,573
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461116,5233	3840764,494
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461120,638	3840760,194
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461123,087	3840755,365
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461128,1252	3840747,577
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461136,9895	3840744,908
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461141,8381	3840744,648
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461147,1237	3840741,108
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461148,6904	3840739,059
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461166,691	3840720,313



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Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461181,5171	3840714,834
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461191,3379	3840699,497
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461193,589	3840698,177
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461201,4803	3840686,999
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461203,0387	3840680,711
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461208,1429	3840684,69
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461212,5379	3840683,94
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461215,5312	3840682,43
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461219,0934	3840679,291
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461223,7605	3840673,842
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461228,4194	3840668,393
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461230,8767	3840667,793
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461233,5483	3840658,975
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461234,0596	3840649,817
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461233,3175	3840641,549
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461236,7147	3840641,459
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461232,6248	3840632,34
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461233,2845	3840620,613
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461234,711	3840599,497
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461231,2807	3840595,128
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461232,8474	3840583,46
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461231,2725	3840575,282
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461226,1683	3840565,544
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461215,9682	3840556,166
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461203,7973	3840544,448
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461192,8056	3840536,24
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461181,0306	3840524,522
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461159,4512	3840518,994
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461140,6094	3840512,695
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461119,4176	3840503,667
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461108,0383	3840493,509
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461094,6966	3840482,571
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461071,534	3840463,805
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461057,7964	3840458,696



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Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461042,4921	3840454,757
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461020,517	3840455,057
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461002,0792	3840457,326
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461008,3214	3840435,74
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461007,1422	3840416,314
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	461001,0403	3840385,581
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460992,745	3840361,975
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460961,7983	3840367,704
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460929,7302	3840378,532
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460901,9912	3840404,747
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460913,3045	3840443,159
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460896,92	3840441,799
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460870,6982	3840439,11
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460839,2403	3840433,791
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460825,4698	3840432,441
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460761,2429	3840440
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460746,2272	3840439,25
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460648,918	3840490,249
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460599,6408	3840521,443
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460566,2204	3840549,117
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460530,8045	3840574,202
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460577,3028	3840616,184
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460580,4527	3840612,644
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460591,0651	3840622,492
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460610,6738	3840672,812
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460637,5305	3840693,588
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460657,1638	3840715,304
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460687,4591	3840744,298
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460703,2499	3840752,166
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460733,3637	3840784,3
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460765,5555	3840827,991
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460777,7181	3840838,538
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460795,7765	3840850,276
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460809,514	3840865,893



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Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460845,235	3840907,264
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460863,2852	3840920,952
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460872,7102	3840928,76
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460875,0603	3840926,051
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460884,0895	3840934,639
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460899,7896	3840943,647
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460916,273	3840948,376
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460931,5773	3840951,545
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460946,8733	3840949,276
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460946,2137	3840945,947
Palaia Pafos (Kouklia)	11	460996,0103	3840908,204
Kato Pafos	12	446077,4969	3846144,159
Kato Pafos	12	446055,9505	3846137,92
Kato Pafos	12	446018,638	3846136,89
Kato Pafos	12	445987,6419	3846136,91
Kato Pafos	12	445962,9456	3846134,83
Kato Pafos	12	445921,9473	3846126,522
Kato Pafos	12	445906,1812	3846122,883
Kato Pafos	12	445843,62	3846097,918
Kato Pafos	12	445852,575	3846084,531
Kato Pafos	12	445842,9768	3846078,832
Kato Pafos	12	445835,5803	3846079,102
Kato Pafos	12	445821,5871	3846069,604
Kato Pafos	12	445812,8053	3846059,016
Kato Pafos	12	445783,178	3846031,062
Kato Pafos	12	445760,3947	3846000,658
Kato Pafos	12	445750,2193	3845971,884
Kato Pafos	12	445746,6571	3845971,614
Kato Pafos	12	445741,9982	3845970,534
Kato Pafos	12	445730,7426	3845953,337
Kato Pafos	12	445642,7265	3845953,777
Kato Pafos	12	445642,273	3845943,689
Kato Pafos	12	445622,1696	3845931,292
Kato Pafos	12	445558,5364	3845931,632



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Kato Pafos	12	445461,7385	3845925,603
Kato Pafos	12	445441,9732	3845935,311
Kato Pafos	12	445414,1764	3845931,632
Kato Pafos	12	445409,4845	3845922,254
Kato Pafos	12	445392,4074	3845908,856
Kato Pafos	12	445361,5927	3845903,827
Kato Pafos	12	445297,6132	3845918,564
Kato Pafos	12	445266,4686	3845914,885
Kato Pafos	12	445233,98	3845926,943
Kato Pafos	12	445231,3001	3845942,68
Kato Pafos	12	445217,9006	3845950,388
Kato Pafos	12	445202,1593	3845949,718
Kato Pafos	12	445199,1413	3845956,747
Kato Pafos	12	445184,406	3845961,436
Kato Pafos	12	445176,0364	3845956,417
Kato Pafos	12	445152,9233	3845962,106
Kato Pafos	12	445137,5119	3845975,513
Kato Pafos	12	445104,0172	3845990,92
Kato Pafos	12	445087,608	3846009,676
Kato Pafos	12	445081,5803	3846010,346
Kato Pafos	12	445066,845	3846027,092
Kato Pafos	12	445063,1591	3846058,236
Kato Pafos	12	445076,5586	3846069,964
Kato Pafos	12	445095,3096	3846069,294
Kato Pafos	12	445166,9907	3846114,175
Kato Pafos	12	445187,0859	3846112,165
Kato Pafos	12	445188,0919	3846125,562
Kato Pafos	12	445215,8886	3846150,007
Kato Pafos	12	445229,6262	3846153,357
Kato Pafos	12	445247,3712	3846185,18
Kato Pafos	12	445261,7767	3846219,013
Kato Pafos	12	445258,4289	3846251,497
Kato Pafos	12	445269,1485	3846271,263
Kato Pafos	12	445271,4903	3846301,736



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Kato Pafos	12	445267,4746	3846315,804
Kato Pafos	12	445281,2039	3846354,996
Kato Pafos	12	445290,5795	3846364,034
Kato Pafos	12	445287,2316	3846390,498
Kato Pafos	12	445302,6431	3846474,571
Kato Pafos	12	445309,6768	3846505,385
Kato Pafos	12	445303,979	3846525,481
Kato Pafos	12	445313,0246	3846548,256
Kato Pafos	12	445314,3605	3846557,634
Kato Pafos	12	445323,4062	3846568,012
Kato Pafos	12	445319,0524	3846603,525
Kato Pafos	12	445335,1318	3846611,223
Kato Pafos	12	445327,76	3846623,951
Kato Pafos	12	445331,1078	3846653,765
Kato Pafos	12	445341,4893	3846654,765
Kato Pafos	12	445338,1415	3846677,88
Kato Pafos	12	445342,1655	3846689,597
Kato Pafos	12	445364,2726	3846701,325
Kato Pafos	12	445368,2883	3846708,024
Kato Pafos	12	445389,3894	3846701,325
Kato Pafos	12	445391,7312	3846707,014
Kato Pafos	12	445413,8383	3846706,684
Kato Pafos	12	445421,54	3846711,373
Kato Pafos	12	445423,89	3846720,411
Kato Pafos	12	445423,2221	3846736,488
Kato Pafos	12	445415,5122	3846744,526
Kato Pafos	12	445389,0348	3846741,357
Kato Pafos	12	445385,0356	3846748,545
Kato Pafos	12	445382,3557	3846754,574
Kato Pafos	12	445406,4748	3846766,302
Kato Pafos	12	445414,5063	3846759,263
Kato Pafos	12	445420,872	3846763,952
Kato Pafos	12	445430,9237	3846758,593
Kato Pafos	12	445432,9357	3846763,622



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Kato Pafos	12	445425,2259	3846770,321
Kato Pafos	12	445427,5759	3846781,039
Kato Pafos	12	445436,9514	3846777,36
Kato Pafos	12	445459,644	3846782,659
Kato Pafos	12	445463,0743	3846795,106
Kato Pafos	12	445473,5795	3846791,667
Kato Pafos	12	445481,4955	3846796,786
Kato Pafos	12	445480,8276	3846809,513
Kato Pafos	12	445493,2211	3846815,202
Kato Pafos	12	445506,9504	3846825,59
Kato Pafos	12	445515,3282	3846833,958
Kato Pafos	12	445533,4113	3846828,269
Kato Pafos	12	445546,4727	3846844,006
Kato Pafos	12	445559,2043	3846856,733
Kato Pafos	12	445576,9576	3846874,82
Kato Pafos	12	445587,0011	3846904,634
Kato Pafos	12	445575,6136	3846918,701
Kato Pafos	12	445595,7499	3846945,195
Kato Pafos	12	445611,7881	3846963,242
Kato Pafos	12	445647,6245	3846995,405
Kato Pafos	12	445670,7376	3847067,081
Kato Pafos	12	445680,7893	3847112,631
Kato Pafos	12	445675,7593	3847125,689
Kato Pafos	12	445691,8387	3847202,063
Kato Pafos	12	445703,4654	3847211,411
Kato Pafos	12	445696,8687	3847247,614
Kato Pafos	12	445688,4909	3847259,002
Kato Pafos	12	445679,4452	3847278,088
Kato Pafos	12	445663,036	3847391,975
Kato Pafos	12	445789,6427	3847365,51
Kato Pafos	12	445794,2851	3847355,832
Kato Pafos	12	445851,6102	3847377,907
Kato Pafos	12	445876,389	3847400,683
Kato Pafos	12	445971,513	3847393,314



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Kato Pafos	12	445962,1375	3847380,107
Kato Pafos	12	445937,1609	3847317,28
Kato Pafos	12	445907,5665	3847292,295
Kato Pafos	12	445897,2675	3847277,588
Kato Pafos	12	445882,5321	3847246,834
Kato Pafos	12	445864,5809	3847233,897
Kato Pafos	12	445870,922	3847220,989
Kato Pafos	12	445890,4894	3847153,773
Kato Pafos	12	445976,139	3847094,225
Kato Pafos	12	446006,8465	3847058,642
Kato Pafos	12	446080,2757	3847022,24
Kato Pafos	12	446165,4141	3846983,618
Kato Pafos	12	446182,0542	3846983,198
Kato Pafos	12	446211,4589	3846962,602
Kato Pafos	12	446238,2743	3846989,127
Kato Pafos	12	446268,7757	3847013,062
Kato Pafos	12	446285,6055	3847025,549
Kato Pafos	12	446306,6324	3847031,268
Kato Pafos	12	446451,0089	3846930,718
Kato Pafos	12	446456,7562	3846927,949
Kato Pafos	12	446467,0965	3846875,24
Kato Pafos	12	446445,8882	3846787,818
Kato Pafos	12	446434,3358	3846756,324
Kato Pafos	12	446431,5899	3846747,906
Kato Pafos	12	446424,9932	3846731,349
Kato Pafos	12	446420,0457	3846722,391
Kato Pafos	12	446414,8261	3846710,983
Kato Pafos	12	446410,9836	3846706,374
Kato Pafos	12	446422,4865	3846698,496
Kato Pafos	12	446428,2421	3846697,676
Kato Pafos	12	446429,2893	3846661,293
Kato Pafos	12	446429,8171	3846646,086
Kato Pafos	12	446430,3613	3846638,478
Kato Pafos	12	446447,6198	3846634,129



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Kato Pafos	12	446456,5996	3846586,059
Kato Pafos	12	446457,9519	3846567,872
Kato Pafos	12	446468,622	3846558,634
Kato Pafos	12	446467,5171	3846550,756
Kato Pafos	12	446467,2285	3846540,978
Kato Pafos	12	446470,2217	3846523,061
Kato Pafos	12	446475,6722	3846493,727
Kato Pafos	12	446461,9676	3846491,838
Kato Pafos	12	446423,8718	3846490,498
Kato Pafos	12	446428,5554	3846510,584
Kato Pafos	12	446410,7527	3846513,853
Kato Pafos	12	446409,1035	3846512,494
Kato Pafos	12	446407,7347	3846514,943
Kato Pafos	12	446403,6283	3846517,383
Kato Pafos	12	446399,5136	3846511,954
Kato Pafos	12	446390,1793	3846498,926
Kato Pafos	12	446383,863	3846486,979
Kato Pafos	12	446376,7138	3846471,782
Kato Pafos	12	446372,327	3846469,062
Kato Pafos	12	446363,2813	3846467,173
Kato Pafos	12	446357,8061	3846467,443
Kato Pafos	12	446343,0048	3846468,812
Kato Pafos	12	446341,603	3846436,769
Kato Pafos	12	446375,848	3846432,14
Kato Pafos	12	446383,764	3846407,965
Kato Pafos	12	446398,8292	3846401,986
Kato Pafos	12	446412,2452	3846392,478
Kato Pafos	12	446427,8628	3846389,209
Kato Pafos	12	446429,2316	3846394,098
Kato Pafos	12	446434,979	3846386,759
Kato Pafos	12	446447,8342	3846364,494
Kato Pafos	12	446449,739	3846357,155
Kato Pafos	12	446460,9616	3846343,308
Kato Pafos	12	446473,8416	3846344,388



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Kato Pafos	12	446474,0808	3846318,323
Kato Pafos	12	446477,3708	3846315,334
Kato Pafos	12	446483,9428	3846310,715
Kato Pafos	12	446488,0327	3846299,847
Kato Pafos	12	446518,1878	3846310,155
Kato Pafos	12	446518,4599	3846303,636
Kato Pafos	12	446520,9172	3846296,038
Kato Pafos	12	446525,8399	3846287,339
Kato Pafos	12	446534,597	3846281,91
Kato Pafos	12	446542,8181	3846278,371
Kato Pafos	12	446543,6345	3846279,191
Kato Pafos	12	446550,7589	3846278,371
Kato Pafos	12	446554,8735	3846280,541
Kato Pafos	12	446559,5407	3846283,8
Kato Pafos	12	446564,1996	3846287,869
Kato Pafos	12	446568,0504	3846295,468
Kato Pafos	12	446573,5009	3846276,732
Kato Pafos	12	446574,3172	3846266,414
Kato Pafos	12	446567,7123	3846246,598
Kato Pafos	12	446560,2993	3846232,211
Kato Pafos	12	446553,1749	3846232,211
Kato Pafos	12	446540,8391	3846234,11
Kato Pafos	12	446529,8886	3846240,909
Kato Pafos	12	446493,7306	3846254,226
Kato Pafos	12	446496,493	3846265,904
Kato Pafos	12	446505,819	3846279,481
Kato Pafos	12	446449,3845	3846289,009
Kato Pafos	12	446443,9092	3846290,639
Kato Pafos	12	446435,9602	3846294,438
Kato Pafos	12	446414,5952	3846300,697
Kato Pafos	12	446410,7609	3846301,786
Kato Pafos	12	446403,6365	3846301,247
Kato Pafos	12	446388,2992	3846304,776
Kato Pafos	12	446373,5062	3846308,855



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Kato Pafos	12	446367,1816	3846292,838
Kato Pafos	12	446366,9013	3846290,669
Kato Pafos	12	446369,0864	3846284,42
Kato Pafos	12	446370,7273	3846283,07
Kato Pafos	12	446376,2026	3846278,171
Kato Pafos	12	446349,9066	3846283,35
Kato Pafos	12	446335,6578	3846286,61
Kato Pafos	12	446312,6436	3846288,789
Kato Pafos	12	446307,1601	3846288,249
Kato Pafos	12	446295,6489	3846281,201
Kato Pafos	12	446292,3588	3846282,28
Kato Pafos	12	446282,2165	3846280,931
Kato Pafos	12	446275,092	3846278,221
Kato Pafos	12	446264,9497	3846279,041
Kato Pafos	12	446263,5808	3846277,951
Kato Pafos	12	446251,5419	3846292,888
Kato Pafos	12	446250,4535	3846296,697
Kato Pafos	12	446253,1993	3846301,856
Kato Pafos	12	446255,6731	3846308,635
Kato Pafos	12	446258,9714	3846315,974
Kato Pafos	12	446263,6551	3846338,229
Kato Pafos	12	446266,4092	3846351,536
Kato Pafos	12	446267,7945	3846359,685
Kato Pafos	12	446266,9699	3846359,685
Kato Pafos	12	446268,0913	3846382,22
Kato Pafos	12	446287,2712	3846381,67
Kato Pafos	12	446299,6069	3846380,31
Kato Pafos	12	446307,5477	3846380,3
Kato Pafos	12	446309,1969	3846380,84
Kato Pafos	12	446311,9345	3846380,57
Kato Pafos	12	446312,5034	3846394,418
Kato Pafos	12	446316,0821	3846412,884
Kato Pafos	12	446318,0282	3846433,25
Kato Pafos	12	446318,861	3846442,748



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Kato Pafos	12	446319,9742	3846456,055
Kato Pafos	12	446319,9824	3846459,854
Kato Pafos	12	446316,9809	3846473,981
Kato Pafos	12	446318,0859	3846482,4
Kato Pafos	12	446318,9517	3846515,793
Kato Pafos	12	446320,6503	3846557,884
Kato Pafos	12	446323,1158	3846557,604
Kato Pafos	12	446323,3962	3846565,483
Kato Pafos	12	446323,4127	3846580,42
Kato Pafos	12	446323,1571	3846589,378
Kato Pafos	12	446321,7883	3846591,547
Kato Pafos	12	446318,2343	3846602,955
Kato Pafos	12	446319,9	3846620,062
Kato Pafos	12	446321,3182	3846658,074
Kato Pafos	12	446323,2395	3846659,434
Kato Pafos	12	446323,256	3846670,021
Kato Pafos	12	446319,4547	3846700,705
Kato Pafos	12	446301,6519	3846706,694
Kato Pafos	12	446300,011	3846711,303
Kato Pafos	12	446299,4668	3846715,652
Kato Pafos	12	446290,9735	3846717,282
Kato Pafos	12	446292,3836	3846747,966
Kato Pafos	12	446264,4384	3846750,155
Kato Pafos	12	446242,5127	3846751,245
Kato Pafos	12	446229,0885	3846750,435
Kato Pafos	12	446223,8771	3846751,255
Kato Pafos	12	446195,6598	3846752,355
Kato Pafos	12	446205,4724	3846714,602
Kato Pafos	12	446208,21	3846707,004
Kato Pafos	12	446206,2227	3846656,224
Kato Pafos	12	446197,7295	3846654,875
Kato Pafos	12	446192,246	3846655,694
Kato Pafos	12	446176,6284	3846653,795
Kato Pafos	12	446180,9905	3846636,148



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Kato Pafos	12	446180,438	3846632,339
Kato Pafos	12	446183,4477	3846628
Kato Pafos	12	446177,6921	3846628,81
Kato Pafos	12	446175,4987	3846627,46
Kato Pafos	12	446171,6314	3846603,295
Kato Pafos	12	446172,4313	3846581,839
Kato Pafos	12	446182,0212	3846581,839
Kato Pafos	12	446180,6194	3846559,024
Kato Pafos	12	446181,444	3846558,484
Kato Pafos	12	446181,4357	3846553,055
Kato Pafos	12	446179,7948	3846553,055
Kato Pafos	12	446179,7866	3846549,256
Kato Pafos	12	446183,0767	3846548,976
Kato Pafos	12	446183,3488	3846547,626
Kato Pafos	12	446187,9994	3846543,547
Kato Pafos	12	446190,1928	3846542,727
Kato Pafos	12	446186,0782	3846538,118
Kato Pafos	12	446181,6914	3846536,489
Kato Pafos	12	446179,7289	3846500,646
Kato Pafos	12	446183,2746	3846490,868
Kato Pafos	12	446184,0744	3846471,322
Kato Pafos	12	446178,5909	3846470,782
Kato Pafos	12	446176,6367	3846441,728
Kato Pafos	12	446175,5235	3846421,902
Kato Pafos	12	446182,3675	3846418,913
Kato Pafos	12	446182,351	3846406,425
Kato Pafos	12	446180,6854	3846390,948
Kato Pafos	12	446176,5542	3846371,672
Kato Pafos	12	446173,5197	3846354,296
Kato Pafos	12	446164,7462	3846353,486
Kato Pafos	12	446163,097	3846344,518
Kato Pafos	12	446173,2311	3846342,078
Kato Pafos	12	446173,5032	3846338,819
Kato Pafos	12	446181,444	3846336,099



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Kato Pafos	12	446188,8405	3846337,999
Kato Pafos	12	446183,5714	3846283,42
Kato Pafos	12	446180,7843	3846248,667
Kato Pafos	12	446178,8548	3846238,069
Kato Pafos	12	446175,2843	3846228,031
Kato Pafos	12	446169,5123	3846215,814
Kato Pafos	12	446162,9238	3846206,036
Kato Pafos	12	446148,6585	3846192,199
Kato Pafos	12	446094,0793	3846151,767
Kato Pafos	12	446077,4969	3846144,159
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445377,1031	3848692,9
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445522,1722	3848689,33
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445579,786	3848714,285
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445664,2646	3848734,061
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445695,1701	3848573,804
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445759,4134	3848464,006
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445854,587	3848313,737
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445895,4781	3848190,922
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445944,5326	3848065,577
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445820,1523	3848018,567
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445681,4655	3848064,428
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445652,7782	3848062,278
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445621,2873	3848053,18
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445604,8368	3848047,231
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445618,0467	3848009,039
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445613,8578	3848000,661
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445598,6607	3847985,114
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445564,8362	3848010,369
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445548,2703	3847994,782
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445548,0395	3847974,126
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445509,6386	3847960,369
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445505,1776	3847962,228
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445500,1558	3847968,187
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445484,53	3847971,097



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Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445478,5847	3847969,737
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445473,1919	3847970,287
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445462,5878	3847967,127
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445461,7797	3847965,948
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445457,0713	3847965,888
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445452,4206	3847971,217
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445450,1283	3847976,795
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445453,1628	3847982,004
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445451,9919	3847984,544
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445446,6568	3847986,534
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445446,6568	3847992,602
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445430,5444	3848004,01
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445425,333	3848011,758
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445417,0295	3848019,197
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445387,6413	3848037,553
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445388,1443	3848046,101
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445377,7298	3848046,101
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445374,5057	3848051,68
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445368,7336	3848057,009
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445366,4412	3848061,418
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445366,3835	3848066,437
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445362,2936	3848078,405
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445361,8565	3848083,914
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445363,5964	3848094,332
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445361,1144	3848095,511
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445361,1721	3848097,551
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445366,6309	3848105,059
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445372,7658	3848110,388
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445366,5072	3848110,948
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445362,7224	3848115,967
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445355,4083	3848122,346
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445352,5552	3848126,315
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445350,4525	3848135,183
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445350,4525	3848141,752



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Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445355,7794	3848144,481
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445359,1931	3848147,891
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445344,6887	3848152,11
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445339,4773	3848154,709
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445329,5576	3848169,396
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445318,2195	3848179,564
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445312,8845	3848181,174
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445302,1649	3848180,434
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445291,437	3848182,234
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445285,9783	3848185,393
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445270,5503	3848190,662
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445264,8442	3848194,881
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445259,3854	3848195,991
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445253,9927	3848199,71
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445235,6456	3848201,32
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445221,8833	3848207,399
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445220,3991	3848212,298
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445222,1307	3848217,007
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445216,7379	3848224,815
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445216,6142	3848227,984
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445212,1532	3848233,563
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445227,3998	3848236,043
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445254,24	3848250,85
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445266,3284	3848260,398
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445278,0458	3848271,865
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445292,9213	3848287,362
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445307,6154	3848302,549
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445317,5351	3848308,628
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445323,4886	3848315,697
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445329,0051	3848330,204
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445332,2869	3848346,69
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445333,4661	3848356,858
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445331,4211	3848367,576
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445333,095	3848372,915



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Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445339,1063	3848378,244
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445341,1512	3848383,453
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445338,6115	3848394,36
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445341,9593	3848399,629
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445341,5883	3848405,578
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445337,4323	3848415,616
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445340,6565	3848421,195
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445344,3176	3848431,863
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445342,7014	3848437,192
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445344,0043	3848442,281
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445342,6437	3848448,1
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445343,7569	3848458,767
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445334,7689	3848477,794
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445330,3657	3848485,172
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445324,4781	3848490,631
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445320,9407	3848496,02
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445319,5801	3848501,479
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445320,3882	3848506,688
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445323,9174	3848512,886
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445334,4556	3848526,524
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445333,9608	3848538,671
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445335,9481	3848544,12
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445341,5223	3848549,269
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445345,1834	3848551,009
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445350,6339	3848550,819
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445356,0927	3848552,798
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445358,385	3848554,908
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445364,6436	3848571,025
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445365,2044	3848582,062
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445363,9015	3848592,41
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445360,9248	3848595,27
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445355,5979	3848597,439
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445349,1497	3848608,657
Kato Pafos (Tafai ton Vasileon)	0	445350,5103	3848612,866



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Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445355,5979	3848613,796
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445360,8011	3848619,195
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445363,3408	3848624,584
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445364,7673	3848635,621
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445363,9015	3848648,389
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445360,9248	3848654,897
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445355,969	3848661,906
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445350,1392	3848664,815
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445349,2734	3848667,425
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445342,4541	3848672,624
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445349,0837	3848683,472
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445361,5432	3848685,461
Kato Pafos (Tafoi ton Vasileon)	0	445377,1031	3848692,9



Czech Republic			
Tugendhat Villa in Brno			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Tugendhat Villa in Brno, designed by the architect Mies van der Rohe, is an outstanding example of the international style in the modern movement in architecture as it developed in Europe in the 1920s</p>	<p>The Tugendhat Villa is situated in Brno, in the district of Černá Pole, in the south of South Moravia in the Czech Republic. The villa was designed by the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe and built on a commission from Grete and Fritz Tugendhat, members of rich industrial families of Brno, in 1929–1930. The prominent German architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe not only designed the villa but also its furniture and the adjacent garden. Moreover, Mies van der Rohe closely supervised the execution of the building project to achieve perfection.</p> <p>The house stands in the northern corner of the sloped garden, which is accessed from the main front overlooking the garden, and also from the winter garden and the side at the west corner of the house. The main path leads around the periphery of the large lawn and several trees, mostly spreading plane trees and willows. Part of the slope below the main living storey is terraced and planted with hardy flowering and evergreen plants and low conifers.</p> <p>The building is situated on a slope and faces the south-west. From Černopolní Street, just one seemingly modest floor can be seen. Three storeys that include the functions of the house overlook the garden on the west; the house was built for the comfort and convenience of a wealthy couple which commissioned the construction of this then unique architectural work, including its state-of-the-art technical facilities, on a plot adjacent to their parents’</p>	<p>The Tugendhat Villa in Brno located in the South Moravian region of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>The UTM coordinates for the Tugendhat Villa in Brno are:</p> <p>N 49 12 25.86 E 16 36 578</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Tugendhat Villa in Brno on 7 December 2018 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its 13th meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (6-7 December 2018) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The Tugendhat Villa in Brno, Czech Republic, complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Tugendhat Villa in Brno complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity;</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the National Heritage Act No. 20/1987, on the State Heritage Preservation; (ii) Constitutional Act No. 1/1993 Coll., (iii) Constitutional Act No. 2/1993 Coll., (iv) Constitutional Act No. 110/1998., (v) the Criminal Code of the Czech Republic. Furthermore, due consideration of the protection of the cultural property in military planning and military training programs is ensured by the Czech Republic. Consequently, the Tugendhat Villa in Brno complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection;</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Minister of</p>



	<p>property. The house is designed as a framework supported by slender steel pillars over a ground floor grid formed by modules sized 4.9 x 5.5 m; in residential premises, they feature a highly polished chromium-coated cover with a reflective surface that enhances the transparency of space. External walls delimiting the volume of the house, inside which a variable arrangement of space is possible in accordance with the functions needed by the family in the given time or period, close the space of the house from the street and, on the contrary, open it onto the garden by a glazed facade facing the city skyline.</p>		<p>Defence on 10 October 2013 stating that the Tugendhat Villa in Brno will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. Consequently, the Tugendhat Villa in Brno complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military site.</p>
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Georgia			
Historical Monuments of Mtskheta			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Historical Monuments of Mtskheta, in the former capital of Georgia, are outstanding examples of medieval religious architecture in the Caucasus. They show the high artistic and cultural level attained by the ancient kingdom.</p>	<p>The Historical Monuments of Mtskheta are located in the cultural landscape at the confluence of the Aragvi and Mtkvari Rivers, in Central-Eastern Georgia, some 20 km northwest of Tbilisi in Mtskheta. The property consists of the Jvari Monastery, the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral and the Samtavro Monastery.</p> <p>Mtskheta was the ancient capital of Kartli, the East Georgian Kingdom from the III century BC to the V century AD and was also the location where Christianity was proclaimed as the official religion of Georgia in 337. To date, it still remains the headquarters of the Georgian Orthodox and Apostolic Church.</p> <p>The favourable natural conditions, its strategic location at the intersection of trade routes, and its close relations with the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, Syria, Palestine, and Byzantium, generated and stimulated the development of Mtskheta and led to the integration of different cultural influences with local cultural traditions. After the VI century AD, when the capital was transferred to Tbilisi, Mtskheta continued to retain its leading role as one of the important cultural and spiritual centres of the country.</p> <p>The Holy Cross Monastery of Jvari, Svetitskhoveli Cathedral and Samtavro Monastery are key monuments of medieval Georgia. The present churches include the remains of earlier buildings on the same sites, as well as the remains of ancient wall paintings. The complex of the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral in the centre of the town includes the cathedral</p>	<p>The boundary of the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta can be located by the table of UTM coordinates included below.</p>	<p>Enhanced protection was granted to the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta on 8 December 2016 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its Eleventh Meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (8-9 December 2016) in accordance with its adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta, Georgia, complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the 1999 Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta comply with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the Constitution of Georgia, (ii) the Law of Georgia on Cultural Heritage, (iii) the Law of Georgia on Civil Safety and the standard normative acts subordinated to this Law, including the “Technical Regulations on Fire Safety Rules and Conditions” (N 370, July 23, 2015), Regulations of Firefighting and Emergency - Rescue Operations (Decree N 738 of May 21, 2007), (iv) Decree No. 1750 on the establishment of the Mtskheta Cultural Heritage Protection Zones. Furthermore, Decree No. 4 of the Minister of Defence issued on 20 January 2000 incorporated the rules of international humanitarian</p>



	<p>church, the palace and the gates of the Katolikos Melchizedek that date from the XI century, built on the site of earlier churches dating back to the Vth century. The cruciform cathedral is crowned with a high cupola over the crossing, and there are remains of important wall paintings in the interior. The rich sculpted decoration of the elevations dates from various periods over its long history. The small domed church of the Samtavro Monastery was originally built in the IV century and has since been subject to various restorations. The main church of the monastery was built in the early XI century. It contains the grave of Mirian III, the King of Iberia who established Christianity as official religion in Georgia.</p> <p>The site was placed on the World Heritage List in 1994 and on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 2009 due to the lack of a management mechanism and the loss of authenticity in works carried out in the property. The site was maintained on the List of World Heritage in Danger due to uncontrolled infrastructure development until 2016. In 2016, at its 40th session in Istanbul, from 10 to 20 July, the World Heritage Committee removed the cultural property from the List of World Heritage in Danger.</p>		<p>law in combat training programmes of the Georgian Armed Forces. Finally, the Criminal Code of Georgia incorporates provisions providing for the repression of, and jurisdiction over, offences committed against cultural property under enhanced protection in accordance with Chapter 4 of the 1999 Second Protocol. Consequently, the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta comply with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Minister of Defence on 15 February 2016 stating that the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta and also their immediate surrounding areas are not and will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites, the Historical Monuments of Mtskheta complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declare that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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Georgia: Historical Monuments of Mtskheta - UTM coordinates indicating the course of the property boundary

Jvari Monastery	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
A	477834	4631805
B	477834	4631879
C	477882	4631921
D	477944	4631885
E	477949	4631836
Svetitskhoveli Cathedral	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
A	476756	4632242
B	476767	4632392



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C	476910	4632378
D	476899	4632239
Samtavro Nunnery	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
A	476563	4632758
B	476567	4632794
C	476672	4632791
D	476658	4632746
E	476590	4632748

Georgia: Historical Monuments of Mtskheta - UTM coordinates indicating the course of the immediate surroundings		
Jvari Monastery	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
1	477874.53	4631969.19
2	477987.64	4631911.64
3	477995.58	4631834.25
4	477978.38	4631795.89
5	477820.29	4631758.18
6	477790.52	4631787.29
7	477788.24	4631898.25
Svetitskhoveli Cathedral	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
1	476753.00	4632479.77
2	476849.84	4632481.37
3	476943.30	4632461.55
4	476985.78	4632426.15
5	477005.60	4632360.30
6	476989.32	4632211.63
7	476934.80	4632162.07
8	476793.20	4632149.32
9	476713.91	4632176.23



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10	476678.08	4632239.37
11	476679.22	4632411.99
12	476706.12	4632450.93
Samtavro Nunnery	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
1	476553.71	4632860.68
2	476693.71	4632858.73
3	476731.89	4632828.38
4	476740.70	4632784.81
5	476715.73	4632707.96
6	476677.55	4632680.55
7	476578.19	4632679.57
8	476517.98	4632706.98
9	476495.03	4632745.67
10	476501.83	4632814.67
11	476520.43	4632845.51



Italy			
Castel del Monte			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Castel del Monte is a castle located in the Communes of Andria and Corato, Province of Bari, Puglia Region, Republic of Italy.</p>	<p>When the Emperor Frederick II built this castle near Bari in the 13th century, he imbued it with symbolic significance, as reflected in the location, the mathematical and astronomical precision of the layout and the perfectly regular shape. A unique piece of medieval military architecture, Castel del Monte is a successful blend of elements from classical antiquity, the Islamic Orient and north European Cistercian Gothic.</p> <p>The castle is sited 29 km south of Barletta in the Commune of Andria on a rocky peak that dominates the surrounding countryside. Its plan is in the form of a regular octagon surrounding a courtyard and with a tower, also octagonal, at each angle. The walls are built from huge dressed blocks of a brilliant quartz-bearing limestone. There is a cornice at mid-height which encircles the walls, separating the two internal storeys. Each of the storeys has eight chambers of equal size, corresponding with the eight sides of the structure. The trapezoidal rooms on the lower storey have prominently ribbed ogival vaulting, supported on embedded columns. Those on the upper storey correspond exactly with those below but are more elaborately ornamented, the vaulting being supported on caryatid capitals in the Burgundian or Champagne style which surmount triple columns in Greek marble; the apex of the vaulting is decorated with a unique capital, also in Burgundian style. Each of the rooms has a marble bench at the base of the columns and a decorative marble cornice. Of special interest is the unique hydraulic installation for bath and toilet facilities,</p>	<p>The UTM coordinates for Castel del Monte are: 33T 606755m E 4548950m N</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to Castel del Monte on 23 November 2010 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its fifth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (22-24 November 2010) by its adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of Castel del Monte complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (i), (ii) and (iii), and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, Castel del Monte is deemed to comply with the condition of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>By being protected by the relevant provisions of the decree n. 569/1992, the Regulation Containing Rules of Fire Safety for Historic and Artistic Buildings Designated as Museums, Galleries and Exhibitions, the law n. 42/2004, the Code of cultural properties and landscape and the law n. 45/2009, the Italian Law of Ratification and Execution of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague on 26 March 1999, as well as Rules of Adjustment of the Internal Legal Order; being excluded from the use by the Italian armed forces for any military planning activity, exercise and structure finalized to national defence and</p>



	<p>clearly oriental in origin.</p> <p>Each of the facades is pierced by two windows, those on the lower level being single-arched openings (except on those sides with the front and rear entrances) and those on the upper level being twin ogival openings. The octagonal towers have only narrow arrow slits, arranged so as to command the best field of view. Internally they contain service rooms and staircases. The main entrance, in coralline breccia, reproduces the form of a classical triumphal arch framing a pointed arch, described by one eminent scholar as being 'a sort of prelude to the Renaissance'. Elements such as these are blended with complete success throughout the building with features that owe their origins to the east, such as the use of marble and mosaic, much of which have disappeared over centuries of neglect and vandalism.</p> <p>Castel del Monte is of special interest because of the absence of features that are common to the overwhelming majority of military monuments of this period (outer bailey, moat, stables, kitchen, storerooms, chapel), the mathematical and astronomical rigour of its plan and form, and the eclecticism of its cultural elements, deriving from antiquity, the Cistercian tradition of northern Europe, and the Ummayyad 'desert castles' and fortified monasteries in the Near East and North Africa.</p>		<p>training programmes; Castel del Monte complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring its highest level of protection; and the Republic of Italy implemented the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol in its ratification law.</p> <p>By a letter of 22 April 2010, signed by the Chief of Defence General Staff, that Castel del Monte and its immediate surroundings is not used for military purposes or to shield military sites and will not so be used.</p>
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Italy			
National Central Library of Florence			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The National Central Library of Florence is located in Tuscany region of Italy in the city of Florence.</p>	<p>The seat of the National Central Library of Florence is the first example of architecture applied to library construction since the unification of Italy.</p> <p>Inaugurated on October 30, 1935, following a contest published in 1902, the building of the complex invested the citizens energies for the first thirty years of the Twentieth century, beginning from the laying of the foundation stone in 1911, with the interruption due to World War I.</p> <p>The project was assigned to Architect Cesare Bazzani, who availed himself of the guidance of Desiderio Chilovi, one of the most famous librarians of that time, the National Central Library of Florence Library Prefect.</p> <p>The area chosen for the building was a 10.000 square meters surface lying between the Santa Croce complex and Arno River. The first part to be completed (1929) included two exhibition Rooms, the Dante Tribune and the Galileo Tribune, whereas the reading Rooms were temporarily housed in the area of the former Santa Croce convent's library. Later on, in 1962, Architect Vincenzo Mazzei built a functional extension, which linked the west wing of the building to the Santa Croce cloister.</p> <p>The inner spaces of the Institute are organized according to two axes which cross the monumental distribution room: the first axis, parallel to the river, houses the offices, the rooms for the periodicals, as well as the reading, distribution, and catalogue rooms, and the second axis, which, from the front porch, leads to the back of the library where the book storages are</p>	<p>The UTM coordinates for the National Central Library of Florence are:</p> <p>East: 682082.9 – North: 4848474 – Zone: 32T</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the National Central Library of Florence on 7 December 2018 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its 13th meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (6-7 December 2018) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of the National Central Library of Florence complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>In light of paragraph 33 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the National Central Library of Florence (Italy) complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity;</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the Constitution of the Republic of Italy, (ii) the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape of the Republic of Italy, (iii) the Law on Ratification and Execution of the Second Protocol of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, (iv) the Military Criminal Law of War, (v) the Directive on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, issued by the Italian Defence General Staff. Furthermore, due consideration of the protection of the cultural property in military planning and military training programs is ensured by the Republic of Italy. Consequently, the Central National Library of Florence complies with the condition of</p>



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	<p>located. The plan, in a strongly classical style, includes various arches and columns as well as two monumental staircases.</p> <p>The reading room, with a rectangular plan, is featured by archades supported by columns with ionic capitals. Alongside the so-called representative spaces open to the public, accurately decorated statues and busts, are spaces such as storages and the catalogue room, with innovative solutions regarding both the plant and technological system, and with stylistic overtones reminiscent of the 1930s.</p>		<p>being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection;</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Chief of Defence General Staff of the Republic of Italy on 23 March 2017 stating that the National Central Library of Florence will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. Consequently, the National Central Library of Florence complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military site.</p>
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Italy			
Villa Adriana			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Villa Adriana is an exceptional architectural legacy of the great Roman Emperor Hadrian. Built as a retreat from Rome between 117 and 138 AD, the villa was designed as an ideal city and incorporates the architectural traditions of the Ancient Greece, Rome and Egypt.</p>	<p>The remains of the ancient Roman Villa extend over 120 hectares in the surroundings of Tivoli near Rome. The cultural property occupies about 80 hectares and is in the public ownership.</p> <p>The buildings within the site can be broadly divided into four groups.</p> <p>A first group includes the Teatro Greco (Greek Theatre) and the Tempio di Venere (Temple of Aphrodite).</p> <p>At the core of the Villa, there is a second group of structures including buildings specifically for the emperor and the court, as the Teatro Marittimo (Maritime Theatre), the Palazzo (the Palace), the Palazzo d'Inverno (Winter Palace), the Biblioteche Latina e Greca (Latin and Greek Libraries) and the Piazza d'Oro (Golden Square). The Piazza d'Oro is one of the most impressive buildings in the complex, comprising a vast peristyle surrounded by a two-aisled portico with alternate columns of Cipollino marble and Egyptian granite. The Palazzo consists of a complex of rooms around a courtyard. The circular structure of the Teatro Marittimo comprises an Ionic marble peristyle that surrounds a circular channel containing a central island with a miniature villa.</p> <p>A third group of buildings comprises the ancient baths, i.e. the Piccole Terme (Small Baths), the Grandi Terme (Large Baths) and the Terme con Eliocamino (Baths with Heliocaminus).</p> <p>The fourth group of structures includes the Canopo</p>	<p>The Villa Adriana is located in the province of Lazio in Italy.</p> <p>Central point UTM coordinates (point O: middle of the so called 'Teatro Marittimo'):</p> <p>N 41.942356 E 12.775789</p> <p>Other coordinates:</p> <p>A N 41.947183 E 12.773629</p> <p>B N 41.945882 E 12.776275</p> <p>C N 41.944178 E 12.777333</p> <p>D N 41.941971 E 12.780116</p> <p>E N 41.938301 E 12.780367</p> <p>F</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Villa Adriana on the 7 December 2018 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its 13th meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (6-7 December 2018) by the adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of the Villa Adriana complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Villa Adriana (Italy) complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity;</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the Constitution of the Republic of Italy, (ii) the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape of the Republic of Italy, (iii) the Law on Ratification and Execution of the Second Protocol of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, (iv) the Military Criminal Law of War, (v) the Directive on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, issued by the Italian Defence General Staff. Furthermore, due consideration of the protection of the cultural property in military planning and military training programs is ensured by the Republic of Italy. Consequently, the Villa Adriana complies with the condition of being protected by</p>



	<p>(Lily Pond) and the Torre di Roccabruna (Roccabruna Tower).</p> <p>In addition to these structures, there is a complex of underground elements, including cryptoportici and underground galleries, used for internal communications and storage.</p>	<p>N 41.936819 E 12.779411</p> <p>G N 41.936632 E 12.775898</p> <p>H N 41.937336 E 12.770690</p> <p>I N 41.937395 E 12.768188</p> <p>L N 41.939714 E 12.767229</p> <p>M N 41.942030 E 12.770934</p> <p>N N 41.944997 E 12.770765</p>	<p>adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection;</p> <p>By a non-military use declaration issued by the Chief of Defence General Staff of the Republic of Italy on 23 February 2018 stating that the Villa Adriana will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. Consequently, the Villa Adriana complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military site.</p>
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Lithuania			
Kernavé Archaeological Site			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>Kernavé Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé) is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing the town of Kernavé, forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archaeological, historical and cultural monuments from the late Palaeolithic Period to the Middle Ages.</p>	<p>The archaeological site of Kernavé offers exceptional testimony to the evolution of human settlements in the Baltic region in Europe over some ten millennia, with evidence of the contact of pagan and Christian funeral traditions. The settlement patterns and the impressive hill forts are outstanding examples of the development of such types of structures and the history of their use in the pre-Christian era.</p> <p>The earliest traces of inhabitants have been discovered at the River Neris in the Pajauta valley. The representatives of the Swiderian culture, late Palaeolithic hunters, came here in the IX-VIII millennia BC, followed by more settlements in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, due to the river rich in fish and the vast hunting terrain on the upper terrace of the Neris.</p> <p>The early centuries of the Christian era have been called the golden age in the culture of the Baltic people. The development of iron-making from bog ore and the intensification of agriculture and stockbreeding accounted for demographic growth. From the I to the IV centuries AD, large settlements were scattered over the banks of the Neris and in the Pajauta valley. Some hills were adapted to defence (Aukuro Kalnas, Mindaugo Sostas, Lizdeikos Kalnas hill forts). During the great migration of peoples at the end of the Roman period, the wooden fortifications of Aukuro Kalnas were burnt down by nomads, and the settlements in the Pajauta valley were deserted. The climate deteriorated; ground water rose and living in the valley was no longer possible. New settlements were</p>	<p>The boundary of Kernavé Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé) can be located by the table of UTM coordinates included below.</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to Kernavé Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé) on 14 December 2011 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its sixth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (14-15 December 2011) by its adoption of the following Statement of Inclusion of the Property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The cultural property of Kernavé Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé) complies with the three conditions of Article 10 of the Second Protocol in the following ways:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List on the basis of criteria (iii) and (iv), and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention, Kernavé Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavé) is deemed to comply with the condition of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>By being protected by the relevant provisions of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protected Areas, No. IX-628, 4 December 2001, and the Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, No. I-733, 22 December 1994; Fire Safety Rules of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavé, approved by Order No. IV-15, 23 June 2011; the Action Plan for Implementing the Programme for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed</p>



	<p>established on the upper terraces of the river in the vicinity of the hill forts. The ancient tribal centre became an important feudal castle at the turn of the XII and XIII centuries. The residence of a duke was set up on Aukuro Kalnas, the other hill forts serving for defence. Craftsmen and merchants settled down at the hill forts. By the mid-XIII century Kernavė was a feudal town. The craftsmen working for the ducal court inhabited the upper part of the town on the Pilies Kalnas hill fort. Specialized craftsmen lived in the lower town in Pajauta valley.</p> <p>The burial ground was situated outside the town in the Kriveikiškis hill fort. Funeral customs, as well as the discovered cerecloths, reflect not only the traditions of the last pagan state in Europe, but also attest to the influence of neighbouring Christian countries. The most flourishing period of medieval Kernavė was from the end of the XIII to the first half of the XIV centuries. It was one of the major towns of Lithuania, as well as a grand ducal residence. In 1365, it was attacked and devastated by the Teutonic Order. Another assault by the same order finally destroyed the ancient capital of Lithuania in 1390. The town and the castles were never rebuilt. The inhabitants settled on the uppermost terrace on the site of the present town. The remains of the ancient town were covered with thick alluvial deposit, conserving even organic remains.</p> <p>The landscape in this region consists of sandy hills formed during the retreat of the last glacier. Land use is characterized by hayfields and pinewoods. The lowest parts of the valley are partly marshland. Kernavė is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing five hill forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archeological monuments dating from the late Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages. In the centre of the cultural reserve, at the edge of the upper terrace, there are four hill forts standing beside each other.</p> <p>The settlements, a burial site and historical monuments dating back to the Iron Age occupy the remaining part of</p>		<p>Conflict and other Circumstances of Extreme Urgency, approved by Resolution No. 845 of the Government, 5 September 2006, and its implementing measures, particularly the Instructions on Participation of the Armed Forces during Immovable Cultural Heritage Objects' Preservation Works in the Event of Armed Conflict or other Extreme Situations, approved by Order No. V-540 of the Minister of National Defence, 24 May 2007; Kernavė Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection. Further, the Commission on the Implementation of the International Humanitarian Law and the appointed Chief Specialist of Cultural Heritage protection ensure that military training and planning are in line with the tenets of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Second Protocol. Finally, the Republic of Lithuania implemented the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Second Protocol in its Law No. XI/1299, 22 March 2011.</p> <p>By a description of the site and a non-military use declaration issued by the Minister of National Defence on 18 May 2010 stating that Kernavė Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) is not and will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites, Kernavė Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) is deemed to comply with the condition that the cultural property is not and will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p>
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	<p>the upper terrace. At the foot of the hill forts, in Pajauta Valley (c . 25 ha), there are the remains of the medieval town of Kernavė under the alluvial deposits of the River Neris. The unfortified settlements and burial sites of the Stone and Iron Ages were situated close to the river in the narrow stretch of the riverside. The largest burial site of the XIII-XIV centuries is located on the upper terrace of the river Neris, northwards from the Kriveikiškis hill fort. The later periods of history are represented by the sites of Kriveikiškis (XV-XIX centuries), Kernavė II (XV-XX centuries), the estate of Kriveikiškis (XV-XX centuries), the old church of Kernavė (XV-XIX centuries) and related sites.</p>		
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Lithuania: Kernavė Archaeological Site - UTM coordinates

UTM Zone	POINT_X: Easting Coordinates	POINT_Y: Northing Coordinates
35N	360899	6084349
35N	361010	6084295
35N	361066	6084281
35N	361090	6084287
35N	361120	6084298
35N	361159	6084302
35N	361193	6084294
35N	361310	6084260
35N	361357	6084251
35N	361448	6084250
35N	361506	6084241
35N	361557	6084235
35N	361623	6084222
35N	361587	6084117



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35N	361632	6084077
35N	361696	6084067
35N	361766	6084070
35N	361843	6084070
35N	361870	6084072
35N	361889	6084073
35N	361902	6084074
35N	361945	6084076
35N	361958	6084076
35N	361972	6084075
35N	362024	6084066
35N	362067	6084059
35N	362096	6084054
35N	362142	6084121
35N	362195	6084098
35N	362182	6084077
35N	362214	6084056
35N	362238	6084093
35N	362251	6084086
35N	362257	6084083
35N	362289	6084063
35N	362317	6084072
35N	362328	6084062
35N	362533	6083890
35N	362537	6083738
35N	362546	6083732
35N	362587	6083701
35N	362608	6083683
35N	362604	6083678



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35N	362658	6083638
35N	362716	6083633
35N	362785	6083701
35N	362799	6083719
35N	362828	6083724
35N	362873	6083829
35N	363100	6083889
35N	363097	6083930
35N	363099	6083940
35N	363124	6084103
35N	363261	6084080
35N	363337	6083905
35N	363287	6083878
35N	363223	6083842
35N	363216	6083812
35N	363126	6083774
35N	363138	6083754
35N	363170	6083678
35N	363212	6083579
35N	363060	6083515
35N	363037	6083457
35N	363012	6083445
35N	362889	6083384
35N	362927	6083295
35N	363032	6083311
35N	363047	6083250
35N	363117	6083232
35N	363040	6083188
35N	362953	6083139



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35N	362933	6083129
35N	362743	6083023
35N	362733	6083016
35N	362755	6082987
35N	362822	6082900
35N	362792	6082845
35N	362682	6082641
35N	362577	6082572
35N	362539	6082634
35N	362525	6082657
35N	362376	6082621
35N	362280	6082711
35N	362285	6082739
35N	362320	6082739
35N	362373	6082830
35N	362284	6082849
35N	362239	6082699
35N	362193	6082685
35N	362017	6082635
35N	361990	6082617
35N	361987	6082599
35N	361962	6082487
35N	361957	6082466
35N	361934	6082434
35N	361923	6082425
35N	361914	6082430
35N	361910	6082433
35N	361925	6082444
35N	361941	6082494



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35N	361943	6082539
35N	361947	6082593
35N	361949	6082665
35N	361951	6082706
35N	361964	6082741
35N	361981	6082768
35N	362004	6082837
35N	361996	6082873
35N	361957	6082988
35N	361946	6083029
35N	361942	6083061
35N	361941	6083126
35N	361940	6083185
35N	361928	6083243
35N	361922	6083265
35N	361903	6083314
35N	361864	6083394
35N	361841	6083428
35N	361775	6083487
35N	361728	6083522
35N	361707	6083532
35N	361666	6083541
35N	361607	6083546
35N	361552	6083555
35N	361488	6083556
35N	361434	6083549
35N	361337	6083552
35N	361316	6083557
35N	361255	6083587



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35N	361234	6083602
35N	361196	6083613
35N	361181	6083626
35N	361182	6083656
35N	361180	6083670
35N	361180	6083683
35N	361131	6083738
35N	361073	6083824
35N	361054	6083839
35N	360987	6083849
35N	360972	6083881
35N	360965	6083933
35N	360972	6083978
35N	360968	6084065
35N	360967	6084188
35N	360957	6084216
35N	360928	6084246
35N	360883	6084276
35N	360846	6084295
35N	360796	6084311
35N	360732	6084313
35N	360691	6084302
35N	360645	6084298
35N	360564	6084264
35N	360547	6084241
35N	360503	6084182
35N	360459	6084110
35N	360400	6084028
35N	360362	6083981



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35N	360344	6083959
35N	360301	6083918
35N	360288	6083910
35N	360258	6083898
35N	360212	6083890
35N	360189	6083891
35N	360158	6083905
35N	360122	6083940
35N	360094	6083979
35N	360082	6084009
35N	360086	6084012
35N	360113	6084032
35N	360196	6083951
35N	360271	6083948
35N	360314	6083973
35N	360329	6084044
35N	360451	6084235
35N	360566	6084344
35N	360672	6084404
35N	360690	6084417
35N	360712	6084435
35N	360747	6084416
35N	360899	6084349



Mali			
Tomb of Askia			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries, and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The Tomb of Askia is located in the town of Gao. The site comprises the following elements: the pyramidal tower, the two flat-roofed mosques, the necropolis and the white stone square.</p> <p>The spectacular pyramidal structure was built by Askia Mohamed, Emperor of the Songhai Empire in 1495.</p> <p>The Tomb of Askia was built when Gao became the capital of the Empire and Islam was adopted as the official religion.</p>	<p>The dramatic 17-m pyramidal structure of the Tomb of Askia was built by Askia Mohamed, the Emperor of Songhai, in 1495 in his capital Gao. It bears testimony to the power and riches of the empire that flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries through its control of the trans-Saharan trade, notably in salt and gold. It is also a fine example of the monumental mud-building traditions of the West African Sahel. The complex, including the pyramidal tomb, two flat-roofed mosque buildings, the mosque cemetery and the open-air assembly ground, was built when Gao became the capital of the Songhai Empire and after Askia Mohamed had returned from Mecca and made Islam the official religion of the empire.</p> <p>The Tomb of Askia is a magnificent example of how the local traditions have adapted to the exigences of Islam in creating an architectural structure unique across the West African Sahel. The Tomb is the most important and best conserved vestige of the powerful and rich Songhai Empire that extended through West Africa in the XV and XVI centuries. Its value is also invested in its architectural tomb/minaret shape, its prayer rooms, its cemetery and its assembly space that have survived and are still in use. From the architectural perspective, the Tomb of Askia is an eminent example of Sudano-Sahelian style, characterized by rounded forms resulting in the regular renewal of</p>	<p>The Tomb of Askia is located in Gao, Mali.</p> <p>The UTM coordinates for the Tomb of Askia are:</p> <p>Point 1: 16° 17' 32" 15 N 0° 2' 39" 74 W</p> <p>Point 2: 16° 17' 31" 14 N 0° 2' 35" 79 W</p> <p>Point 3: 16° 17' 29" 22 N 0° 2' 36" 34 W</p> <p>Point 4: 16° 17' 28" 37 N 0° 2' 33" 65 W</p> <p>Point 5: 16° 17' 24" 86 N 0° 2' 34" 43 W</p> <p>Point 6: 16° 17' 25" 65 N 0° 2' 37" 36 W</p> <p>Point 7</p>	<p>Enhanced Protection was granted to the Tomb of Askia on 8 December 2016 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict during its eleventh Meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (8-9 December 2016) following the adoption of the Statement of Inclusion of the said property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection:</p> <p>The Tomb of Askia complies with the two conditions set forth in Article 10, paragraphs (a) and (c), of the 1999 Second Protocol for the following reasons:</p> <p>By virtue of its inscription on the World Heritage List, and in light of paragraph 36 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Tomb of Askia complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>By virtue of a non-military use declaration issued by the National Director of Cultural Heritage on 16 February 2015 stating that the Tomb of Askia is not used for military purposes or to shield military sites, the Tomb of Askia complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites.</p> <p>As Mali submitted a request for international assistance in the amount of 40,000 USD (the amount of international assistance was reduced to 35, 000 USD at a later stage),</p>



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	<p>the layer of plaster eroded each winter by the rare but violent rains. The pyramidal form of the tomb, its function as central minaret as well as the length and shape of the pieces of wood comprising the permanent scaffolding, give the Tomb of Askia its distinctive and unique architectural characteristics.</p>	<p>16° 17' 26" 66 N 0° 2' 41" 32 W</p>	<p>from the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict on 18 May 2016, a request that, <i>inter alia</i>, aims to ensure the preparation, development and implementation of the laws, administrative measures and other necessary measures to ensure the highest level of protection for the Tomb of Askia, the Committee applies Article 11 (8) of the 1999 Second Protocol.</p> <p>The Committee shall re-examine the protection for the Tomb of Askia by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection at its thirteenth meeting, due to be held in December 2018.</p>
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Mexico			
National Museum of Anthropology			
Name and identification	Description	Location, boundaries, and immediate surroundings	Date of Entry in the List and Statement of Inclusion
<p>The National Museum of Anthropology is the most important museum in the country and houses priceless collections from pre-Columbian times to the present day. The building also houses the National Library of Anthropology and History, which holds almost 400,000 volumes, including pre-Columbian codices.</p>	<p>The National Museum of Anthropology (NMA) is the most important and internationally recognized Museum of Mexico, protecting the largest collection of cultural objects, including archaeological, ethnographic, and artistic items, with over than 200,000 objects. The Museum is also responsible for the safeguarding and protection of cultural objects from archaeological sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, such as Monte Alban, Palenque, Teotihuacán, Chichen-Itza, Tajin, Uxmal, Paquimé, Xochicalco, Calakmul, Mitla and Yagul, among other sites of national and international importance. The Museum also houses the National Library of Anthropology and History (BNAH) which preserves more than 400,000 volumes, including books and incunabula documents, which are invaluable for the history of humanity, such as pre-Hispanic and viceregal codices, the latter being registered in the UNESCO Memory of the World Program since 1997.</p> <p>The actual building was designed by Pedro Ramírez Vázquez, one of Mexico's most nationally and internationally renowned architects. It has a built area of 90,000 m² and is accessed through a large hall, marked by the impressive sculptural umbrella, that was designed to receive, guide and distribute visitors. The current National Museum of Anthropology is the heir of the National Museum of Mexico, which was founded in 1825 in the historic centre of Mexico City. Since</p>	<p>The National Museum of Anthropology is located in the heart of Mexico City at the following address: Av. Paseo de la Reforma y Calzada Gandhi s/n Col. Chapultepec, Polanco. Del. Miguel Hidalgo, C.P. 11560, Ciudad de México, México.</p> <p>The UTM coordinates of the central point have been defined as follows: Zone: 14Q 480468.69 m E 2148019.33 m N</p> <p>The boundaries of the property have been defined by the UTM coordinates in Appendix 1 of the application below: EAST NORTH ZONE CODE P1 14 Q 480699.00 m 2148184.00 m P2 14 Q 480633.00 m 2147844.00 m P3 14 Q 480214.00 m</p>	<p>Enhanced protection was granted to the National Museum of Anthropology (Mexico) on 16 December 2022 by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict at its seventeenth meeting at UNESCO Headquarters (15 - 16 December 2022) through its adoption of the Declaration of Inscription of the property on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection as follows:</p> <p>Statement of Inclusion</p> <p>In light of paragraph 32 of the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention, the National Museum of Anthropology (Mexico) complies with the condition of being of the greatest importance for humanity.</p> <p>Protection measures have been taken and the cultural property is protected by (i) the "Federal Law on Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Monuments and Zones", (ii) the Organic Law of The National Institute of Anthropology and History, (iii) the Law on Ratification and Execution of the Second Protocol of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, (iv) the General Law on Culture and Cultural Rights, (v) the National Security Law, (vi) the Decree by which the building known as the National Museum of Anthropology is declared an Artistic Monument, (vii) the Federal Criminal Code of Mexico, (viii)</p>



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	<p>the end of the 18th century, the collections were deposited at the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, making it the first founded museum on the American continent. Here were preserved extremely valuable documents from the Collection of Lorenzo Boturini Benaduci, historian, antiquarian and chronicler, who arrived in New Spain (now Mexico) in 1736 and assembled an important collection of documents of indigenous origin, including the Codex Ixtlilxóchitl, as well as the founding document of Mexico, known as the Tira de la Peregrinación (Pilgrimage Tape) or Codex Boturini. At that time, the Mexican sculptures of Coatlicue and the emblematic Piedra del Sol (Sun Stone), also known as the "Aztec calendar", were kept in the same place. On 13 December 1940, by decree of President Lázaro Cárdenas del Río, the historical collections were transferred to the Castle of Chapultepec, and in 1963 the construction of a building specially designed for a museum was ordered, to protect the archaeological collections of the first great National Museum of Mexico.</p>	<p>2147908.00 m</p> <p>P4 14 Q 480236.00 m 2148036.00 m</p> <p>P5 14 Q 480373.00 m 2148072.00 m</p> <p>P6 14 Q 480597.00 m 2148162.00 m</p>	<p>the Penal Code of the Federal District of Mexico City.</p> <p>Furthermore, thanks to the international assistance granted under the Fund for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the National Museum of Anthropology has designed a comprehensive Risk Management Plan, Internal Risk Management Programme and Measures for the evacuation of collections and on-site protection in emergencies. Consequently, the National Museum of Anthropology of Mexico complies with the condition of being protected by adequate domestic legal and administrative measures recognizing its exceptional cultural and historic value and ensuring the highest level of protection.</p> <p>The non-military use declarations issued by the Ministry of National Defense of the United Mexican States, signed by Brigadier General and Attorney Antonio Ramírez Luna (General Director of Human Rights) on 14 September 2021 and by the Ministry of the Navy of Mexico, signed by Contra Almirante Ramiro Lobato Camacho (Head of the Unit for the promotion and protection of Human Rights of the Navy Ministry) on 9 September 2021 state that the National Museum of Anthropology will not be used for military purposes or to shield military sites. As such, the National Museum of Anthropology complies with the condition according to which the Party having control over the cultural property declares that the cultural property will not be used for military purposes or to shield military site.</p>
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Division 2

Cultural property under provisional enhanced protection

[No cultural property has been inscribed on the List as per Article 11(9) of the 1999 Second Protocol]