



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture



Convention for the Protection  
of Cultural Property in  
the Event of Armed Conflict

Convention  
pour la protection  
des biens culturels  
en cas de conflit armé

# 15 COM 4

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**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION**

**SECOND PROTOCOL TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1954 FOR  
THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN THE EVENT OF ARMED  
CONFLICT**

**COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN  
THE EVENT OF ARMED CONFLICT**

**FIFTEENTH MEETING**

**Paris, UNESCO Headquarters  
10 and 11 December 2020**

**Item 4 of the provisional agenda**

**Report of the Secretariat on its activities**

**INF.4: Synthesis Report on consultation with the governing bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol on the preparation of UNESCO's draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4) and draft Programme and Budget for 2022-2025 (41 C/5)**

This information document presents the synthesis report on the outcomes of the consultation with the governing bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol on the preparation of UNESCO's draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4) and the draft Programme and Budget for 2022-2025 (41 C/5). It includes also a graphical analysis of responses submitted by the States Parties.



## Context

1. In line with Recommendation 74 of the open-ended working group on governance, which was endorsed by the 39<sup>th</sup> session of the General Conference in its Resolution 39 C/87, an online consultation was launched by the Secretariat with the governing bodies<sup>1</sup> of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Second Protocol on the preparation of UNESCO's draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4) and the draft Programme and Budget for 2022-2025 (41 C/5). To this effect, a questionnaire was prepared by the Secretariat and sent to the 133 States Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention on 17 April 2020. The questionnaire was divided into two parts – draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 and the draft Programme and Budget for 2022-2025 – and consisted of eight multiple choice questions with an extra text box for complementary comments and one open-ended question for final observations.
2. Between 17 April 2020 and 10 June 2020, the following 45 States Parties responded to the questionnaire: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Palestine, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Uzbekistan.
3. This report synthesizes information provided by the States Parties in response to the questionnaire. All information provided by the States Parties in response to the questionnaire was considered for the preparation of the document 41 C/4, which will be approved by UNESCO's General Conference in November 2021. The document 41 C/4 will define a common strategic vision for UNESCO and will guide its action for the for the period 2022-2029. The strategic orientations laid out in the 41 C/4 document will then be translated into the document 41 C/5 that will cover a four-year programmatic cycle (2022-2025).
4. A graphical analysis of responses is provided in annex to this document.

### **Draft Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4)**

5. The first part of the questionnaire was dedicated to the future Medium-Term Strategy for the period of 2022-2029 (41 C/4).
6. The States Parties were asked to outline **key challenges for the effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols for the period of 2022-2029**. In response to this question, 73,33% of the respondents indicated *ensuring the adoption of peacetime safeguarding measures* and 51,11% of them *the compliance with the provisions of the Convention in the event of non-international armed conflict* as a 'high priority' challenge for the period of 2022-2029. *The advocacy for ethical, legal and strategic importance of the protection of cultural property for the military forces* was also noted as 'high priority' challenge by 40% of the States that participated in the online consultation. In addition, *the recognition/determination of State responsibility for damaging or destroying cultural*

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<sup>1</sup> The Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1954 Hague Convention, the Meeting of the Parties to the 1999 Second Protocol, as well as the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

*property in times of armed conflict and also exchange of information between States and international institutions the event of armed conflict and post-conflict* were suggested by some respondents as potential key challenges for the period of 2022-2029.

7. The questionnaire also required the States Parties to note **key indicators of success in the operationalization of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols**. In this regard, *the existence of sound and operative rapid response mechanisms to ensure the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict* was marked as a 'factor of high importance' by 73,33% of respondents. *The adoption and effective implementation of strategic decisions/resolutions of governing bodies, as well as the development of effective and sustainable safeguarding measures* were also highlighted as important factors, respectively by 71,11% and 68,89% of the participants in the consultation. Moreover, the States Parties also highlighted *the existence of effective impartial international treaty monitoring mechanism and the integration of the rules governing the protection of cultural property in the military regulations* as other potential indicators of operationalization.
8. On the question related to **the stakeholders UNESCO needs to engage with for the implementation of the programme on the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols**, the overwhelming majority of the States Parties (97,78%) stressed the importance of working with *national governments*. *Intergovernmental organizations and local communities* also received significant support from the responding States, receiving a favourable response by 64.44% and 48.89% respectively.
9. Finally, on the question of **the potential impact of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols on the Organization's two Global Priorities**, 64,44% of the States Parties assessed the contribution of the 1954 Hague Convention to 'Priority Africa' to have a 'high impact'. Only 26,67% of the respondents considered 'Priority Gender Equality' as a global priority that the 1954 Hague Convention may have a 'high impact'.

#### **Draft Programme and Budget for 2022-2025 (41 C/5)**

10. The second part of the questionnaire was dedicated to the future Programme and Budget of the Organization for the period of 2022-2025 (41 C/5).
11. The States Parties were consulted about the **main orientations of the programme related to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocol** for the next quadrennial period of programme and budget. On this question, 51,11% of the respondents suggested *the provision of emergency assistance to States affected by armed conflict* as a main focus of the programme. The States Parties also emphasized *the assistance in developing sustainable national capacity-building programmes* (46,67%), *support to recovery of cultural properties affected by armed conflict* (44,44%), and *technical assistance in enactment of national policies and legislative acts to deter and sanction crimes against cultural property* (42,22%) important priority areas of the programme. It is to be noted that the States Parties also proposed to *improve the work of the governing bodies and raise the quality of communication, including on the enhanced protection mechanism* as concrete actions.

12. The question of potential **synergies between the 1954 Hague Conventions and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocol and other UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture** has also been included in the questionnaire. On this matter, the respondents overwhelmingly emphasized links with *the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (93,33%)* and *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (91,11%)*. In this context, some of the States Parties suggested *integrated monitoring mechanism for the 1954, 1970 and 1995 UNIDROIT Conventions*. The need for *coordinated and joint capacity-building activities between the 1954 Hague Convention and the 1970 Convention* has been also underlined.
13. With regard to the question on the **contribution of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols to the attainment of the SDGs**, strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage was underscored by 86,67% of the responded States Parties as 'most valuable'. It must also be noted that, a number of States Parties commented on the need to include *SDG 16.4 (By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime)* among the related SDGs for the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols.
14. Finally, at the end of the questionnaire, the States Parties shared their general observations concerning the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols. On this line, suggestions were made to create an international network of databases of cultural properties, to streamline the activities under the programme concerning the 1954 Hague Convention with a view to create an added-value and to avoid duplication with other programmes.

## Annex

### SECTION B

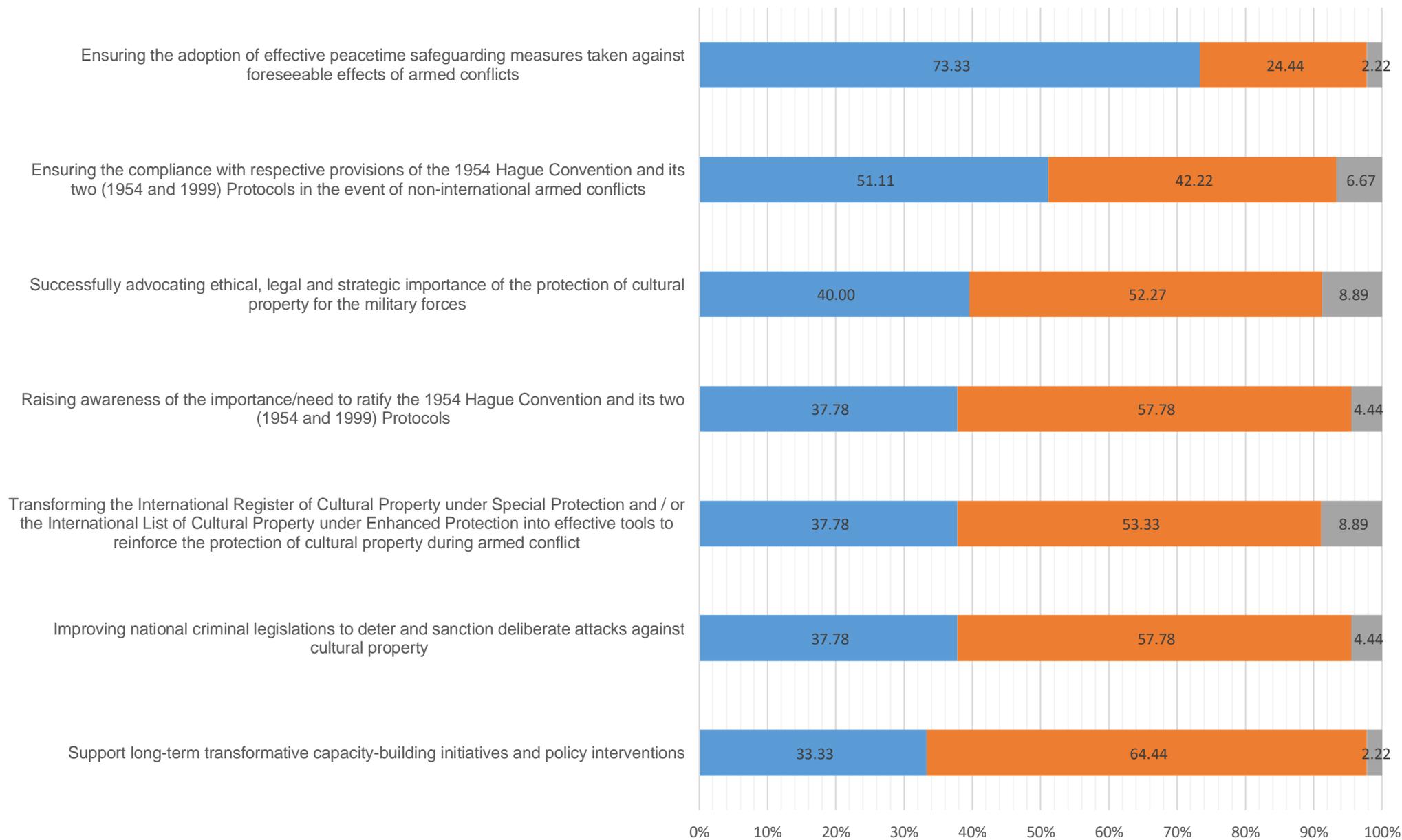
#### UNESCO's future Medium-Term Strategy for 2022-2029 (41 C/4)

B1) In your view, which of the following key challenges will be the most relevant for the effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols during the 2022-2029 period?

	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Ensuring the adoption of effective peacetime safeguarding measures, such as the planning of emergency measures for protection against fire or structural collapse, the preparation for the removal of movable cultural property or the provision for adequate <i>in situ</i> protection of such property etc., taken against foreseeable effects of armed conflicts	33	11	1
Ensuring the compliance with respective provisions of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols in the event of non-international armed conflicts	23	19	3
Successfully advocating ethical, legal and strategic importance of the protection of cultural property for the military forces	18	23	4
Transforming the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection and / or the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection into effective tools to reinforce the protection of cultural property in times of armed conflict	17	24	4
Raising awareness of the importance/need to ratify the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols	17	26	2
Improving national criminal legislations to deter and sanction deliberate attacks against cultural property	17	26	2
Support long-term transformative capacity-building initiatives and policy interventions	15	29	1

## Key challenges relevant for the effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols during the 2022-2029 period

■ High Priority ■ Medium Priority ■ Low Priority



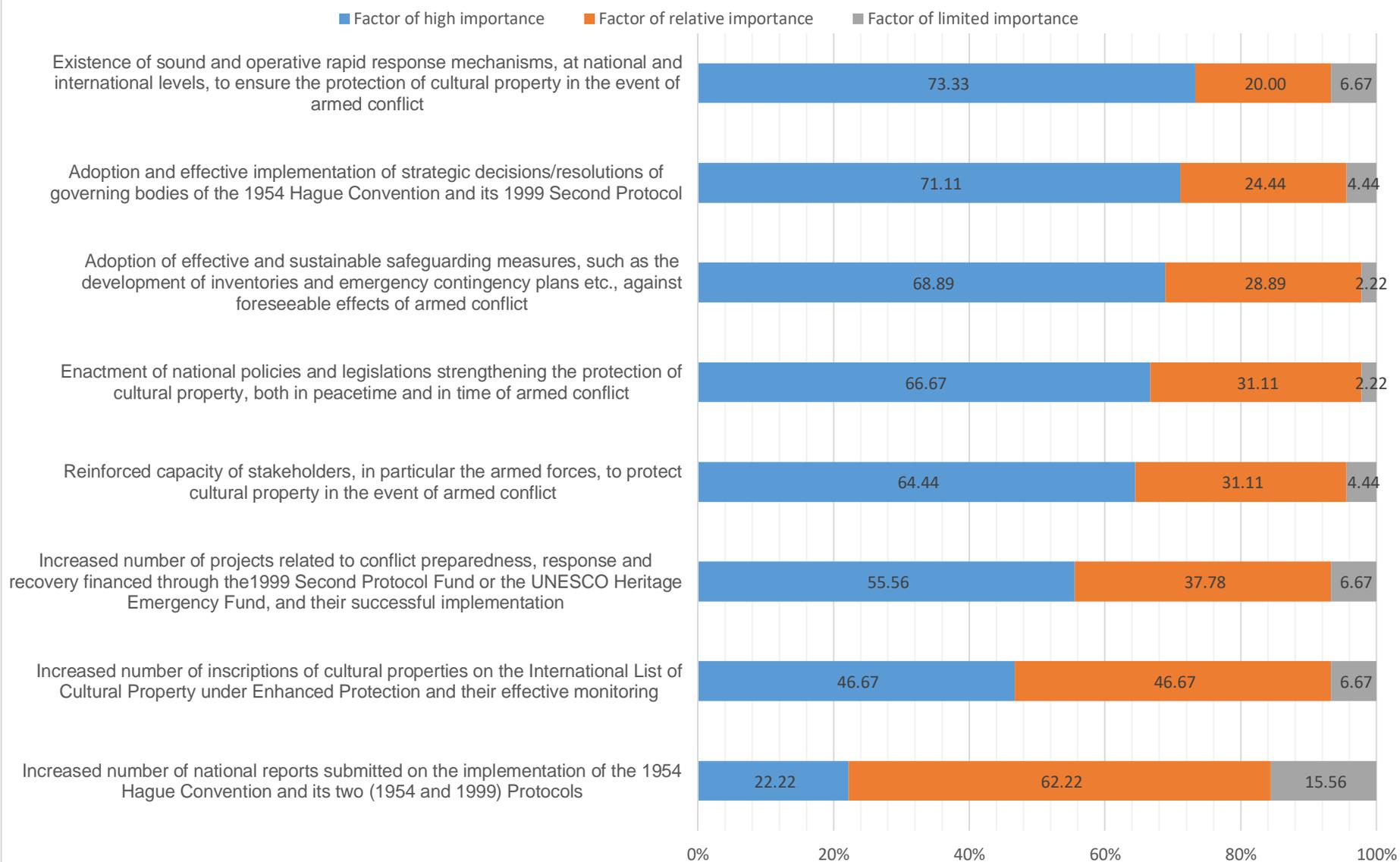
<b>ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b>	
Austria	Not sure what is meant by “Support long-term transformative capacity-building initiatives and policy interventions”.
Azerbaijan	The Government of Azerbaijan wishes to emphasize that apart from individual criminal responsibility for committing crimes against cultural property, a recognition/determination of State responsibility for damaging or destroying cultural property in times of armed conflict, including in times of belligerent occupation, will be one of the challenges (high priority) for the period of 2022-2029.
Belgium	The implementation of the Action Plan to Promote the Ratification and Strengthen the Implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) adopted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in December 2019. The dissemination of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols among the population, in particular the armed forces and personnel assigned to the protection of cultural property (Hague Convention, Article 25; Second Protocol, Article 30).
Côte d'Ivoire	Sensitize populations, governments, and political decision-makers on the importance of and respect for the protection of cultural heritage in times of peace as well as in times of armed conflict.
Ecuador	Preservation and protection of cultural heritage property against anthropic risks.
El Salvador	The synergic work with other conventions, particularly with the 1970 convention and 1972 convention to fill holes and reinforce the actions with the countries to guarantee better protection creating a global strategy to be adopted in line with the local and regional legislations in a way to be effective, operational.
France	Strengthen the links and ensure better coordination between the services of the armies and the services in charge of heritage in the States Parties.
Georgia	For the purposes of the 1954 Convention, the protection of cultural property shall comprise of the safeguarding and respect of those property. The 1999 Second Protocol complements The Hague Convention of 1954 in many aspects, it reinforces the provisions related to the safeguarding and respect of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. Among them the benefit of enhanced protection implies continued compliance with the conditions set out in Article 10 of the Second Protocol. In addition, according of the article 12 of this protocol the Parties to a conflict shall ensure the immunity of cultural property under enhanced protection by refraining from making such property the object of attack or from any use of the property or its immediate surroundings in support of military action. Thus, the wide ratification of the 1954 Convention as well as its protocols is one of the most relevant key challenge for its effective implementation through complex measures, in order to ensu... <b>[SECRETARIAT: The sentence was incomplete]</b>
Honduras	Supporting capacity building strategies that take into consideration joint training programs for military and civilian cultural heritage specialists.
Ireland	In selecting high priorities, the focus was on challenges which are both important and in respect of which responses can be readily measured on a medium-term basis.

Italy	Enhance cooperation between state parties and communities; Strengthen synergies among UNESCO's Culture Conventions; Develop activities to increase the understanding and effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols among Member States.
Japan	From a viewpoint of recognized experts in that field, to share national experiences to implement the 1954 Hague Convention in different aspects; enactment of national policies and legislation, establishment of relevant bodies (a committee for cooperation among different ministries and agencies, a service in the military, etc.), education and training, practical safeguarding measures, etc.
Myanmar	As the national cultural heritage in Mrauk U, Rakhine state, which is now in the process of the World Heritage nomination process, is in the armed conflict area, the protection of the existing cultural heritage is urgently needed. It would be of a great help, if the projects related to respond and recovery to conflicts, could be carried out in Myanmar. It will be benefited to those who have been involved directly or indirectly in the conflicts in the heritage site to be able to comply the protocols.
Panama	Raising awareness of the potential increase of looting and illegal trafficking of cultural items of particular value due to potential conflicts over resources at national or international level, under the effects of the pandemic brought about by the novel coronavirus COVID-19.
Qatar	Raising awareness of the collection, classification and safeguarding of the cultural heritage under the situations of the armed conflicts.
Serbia	Transforming the International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection into effective tool can significantly contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Convention.
Switzerland	Planning of preventive measures against the dangers of natural disasters. Heritage protection also includes post-conflict measures or measures following natural disasters. Elaboration of bases and planning of measures for the long-term safeguarding and protection of cultural assets in the digital field (important public and private archives, libraries, universities, archaeology, heritage services).
Turkey	Ensuring impartiality and reliability of the information exchanged between the State Parties and the international institutions in times of armed conflict, post-conflict and peace.

**B2) What could be, in your view, key indicators of success in the operationalization of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols during the 2022-2029 period?**

	<b>Factor of high importance</b>	<b>Factor of relative importance</b>	<b>Factor of limited importance</b>
Adoption and effective implementation of strategic decisions/resolutions of governing bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its 1999 Second Protocol	32	11	2
Increased number of inscriptions of cultural properties on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection and their effective monitoring	21	21	3
Enactment of national policies and legislations strengthening the protection of cultural property, both in peacetime and in time of armed conflict	30	14	1
Increased number of projects related to conflict preparedness, response and recovery financed through the 1999 Second Protocol Fund or the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, and their successful implementation	25	17	3
Increased number of national reports submitted on the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols	10	28	7
Reinforced capacity of stakeholders, in particular the armed forces, to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict	29	14	2
Adoption of effective and sustainable safeguarding measures, such as the development of inventories and emergency contingency plans etc., against foreseeable effects of armed conflict	31	13	1
Existence of sound and operative rapid response mechanisms, at national and international levels, to ensure the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict	33	9	3

## Key indicators of success in the operationalization of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols during the 2022-2029 period

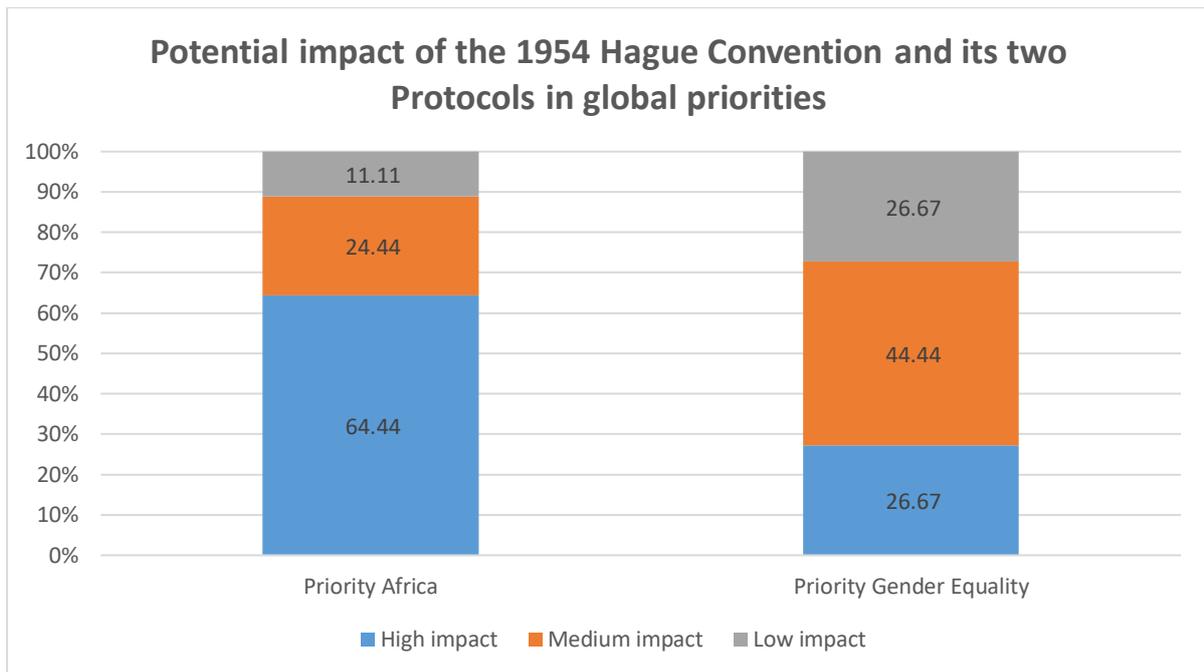


<b>ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b>	
Austria	Adoption of effective safeguarding measures, development of inventories is worth supporting in particular as it is an important foundation for the return of any cultural object.
Azerbaijan	The Government of Azerbaijan wishes to add the following as an indicator: "Existence of effective impartial international monitoring mechanism to identify and report on breaches of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols".
Belgium	The effective implementation of the activities of the Action Plan to promote the ratification and strengthen the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999) adopted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in December 2019. The adoption of measures integrating the rules for the protection of cultural property in military training programs and military regulations, as well as in information and education programs for the population (Hague Convention, Article 25; Second Protocol, Article 30).
Côte d'Ivoire	Increased awareness and popularization of the 1954 Convention and its two protocols (1954 and 1999) among the population, political decision-makers, armed forces and heritage managers in times of peace.
Estonia	In the event of armed conflicts and all sorts of other crises (power outages, fires, attacks on servers and digital systems), it is important that information can be retrieved from registers. If, at the moment, there is no provision for so-called backup in the case of UNESCO or national heritage registers, then this should definitely be done. Agreements should be made and financial opportunities found for data backup and storage of information in data embassies. Countries should have their own strategy for maintaining basic information on how register information is made available in different crisis situations. However, if the UNESCOs List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection does not have a strategy for the long-term preservation of basic information, it is definitely worth thinking about. The storage and constant updating of information definitely requires a separate budget and transnational agreements. In addition, there are many more questions about what information to classify, how to protect it, who has access etc.
France	Increase in projects in partnership with other international mechanisms specialized in the protection of heritage in the event of armed conflict Strengthening of training activities for military and civilian personnel specialized in the protection of heritage.
Georgia	Increased number of projects related to conflict preparedness, response and recovery by the 1999 Second Protocol Fund or the UNESCO Heritage Emergency Fund, and their International Aids, should be key indicators of successful implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols. Preparatory action has been carrying out in Georgia. In particular: the inventory of cultural heritage, listing of properties, applying protection zones, elaboration of conservation and management plans, and collection of data in the national cultural heritage database and etc. Inventory of cultural heritage is carrying out on the basis of an innovative Geo Information System for Cultural Heritage Management and GIS Portal, elaborated and established in recent years. However, the Georgian Government is deprived of the possibility to carry out inventory in the

	<p>occupied territories, which makes impossible to take GPS coordinates of the respective monuments located therein. Nevertheless, the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation developed an electronic map, in which the cultural heritage is identified on the level of areas/settlements and villages (visit <a href="http://myherita.ge/">http://myherita.ge/</a>). It should be noted, that according to one of the provisions of the Second Protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention, implying identification and recognition of monuments with enhanced protection status, the area designated for Enhanced Protection –Mtskheta Historical Monuments - was equipped with special distinctive information signs. In accordance with UNESCO recommendation, the event took place within the aforementioned workshop. To ensure the proper protection of cultural heritage in the country, it is crucial to reinforce capacity of stakeholders and to activate the following preparatory actions: complete the process of inventory and documenting of Cultural Heritage; incorporate guidelines and instructions on the protection of cultural property in the military regulations; elaborate guidelines for emergency measures (including risk preparedness plans); in close cooperation with UNESCO and its advisory bodies, also with the relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, develop and implement peacetime training courses and educational programs for the wider audience involved in the heritage sector.</p>
Ireland	The focus in selecting factors was on those which are most likely to be achievable over the time-scale and which can be measured.
Japan	From a view point of recognized expert in that field,successful practices for protection of cultural properties through collaboration between other cultural conventions, and between ICC, ICRC and other relevant organizations could be another key indicator.
Myanmar	UNESCO should support to hold the regional workshop to exchange the experience and expertise for further implementation as well as to establish the data base networking system.
Panama	The effective implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954 must ensure that accepted inventories comply with Object ID and the register formats used by the World Customs Organization, as well as the formats used by INTERPOL, in order to improve the effectiveness and readability of international alerts to all parties and stakeholders.
Qatar	We agree with all the key indicators which are mentioned above, special the reinforced capacity of stakeholders, in particular the armed forces, to protect cultural property in the event of armed conflict.
Serbia	Of all the above proposals, I consider the most important Increased number of inscriptions of cultural properties on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection. As the List itself is a matter of prestige, its promotion and increasing its popularity may further interest the state parties to pay significantly more attention to this convention and its protocols.
Switzerland	Focus on the implementation of Article 5 Second Protocol (preparation and prevention). Support the implementation of legal bases, elaboration and updating of inventories and documentation of cultural property. Integration of the protection of cultural property into national intervention structures and focus on the cooperation of police, fire department, civil defence, military and cultural institutions.

**(B3) UNESCO has defined in its current Strategy (37 C/4) two global priorities, Africa and Gender Equality. In your view, how do you assess the potential impact of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols in these areas?**

	High impact	Medium impact	Low impact
Priority Africa	29	11	5
Priority Gender Equality	12	20	12



**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**

Belgium	Africa has been identified as a priority objective in the ratification strategy of the Action Plan adopted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in December 2019.
El Salvador	Creating a youth priority - it would be important since the world now is faced with large youth population a strategy to include the youth in the protection, safeguarding of the management process of cultural goods, giving them specific capacity building, their involvement would help to effectively protect and take action.
Ireland	The Convention and Protocols have high potential to contribute directly to the protection of Africa's globally important cultural heritage. Programmes and projects under the auspices of the Convention and Protocols can and should contribute, even if indirectly, to gender equality.
Palestine	Conflict zones including occupation should be one of UNESCO global priorities.
Panama	The potential impact of the Hague Convention and its two Protocols may have a high impact on the global priority "Africa" due to the prevalence of armed conflicts in the African continent; however the Convention's potential impact on global priority "Gender Equality" would be low, since the Convention focuses on the protection of cultural property; but if the Hague Convention of 1954 was to be implemented in relation to the UNESCO Conventions of 1970, 1972, 2003 and 2005, it may have an impact on Gender Equality, albeit low.
Qatar	The two global priorities are important because the first one due to the armed events in Africa and because the gender non-discrimination has a high impact.

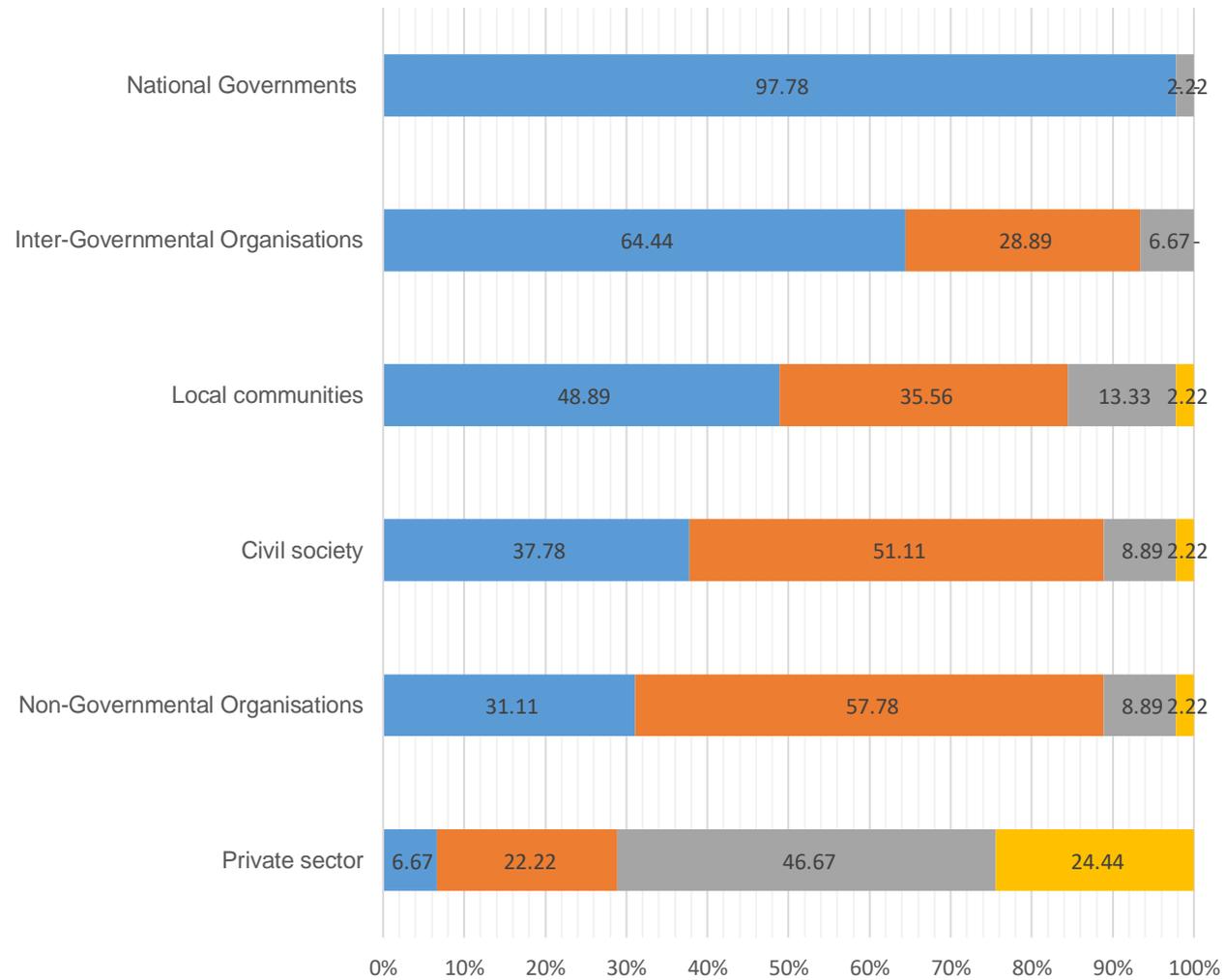
**(B4) UNESCO relies on a variety of stakeholders to achieve wider ratification and effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954**

**and 1999) Protocols. In your opinion, which one(s) should be the most engaged/involved during the 2022-2029 period?**

	<b>High involvement</b>	<b>Medium involvement</b>	<b>Low involvement</b>	<b>Not relevant</b>
Civil society	17	23	4	1
Inter-Governmental Organisations	29	13	3	0
National Governments	44	0	1	0
Non-Governmental Organisations	14	26	4	1
Private sector	3	10	21	11
Local communities	22	16	6	1

### Stakeholders to be engaged/involved during the 2022-2029 period

■ High involvement ■ Medium involvement ■ Low involvement ■ Not relevant



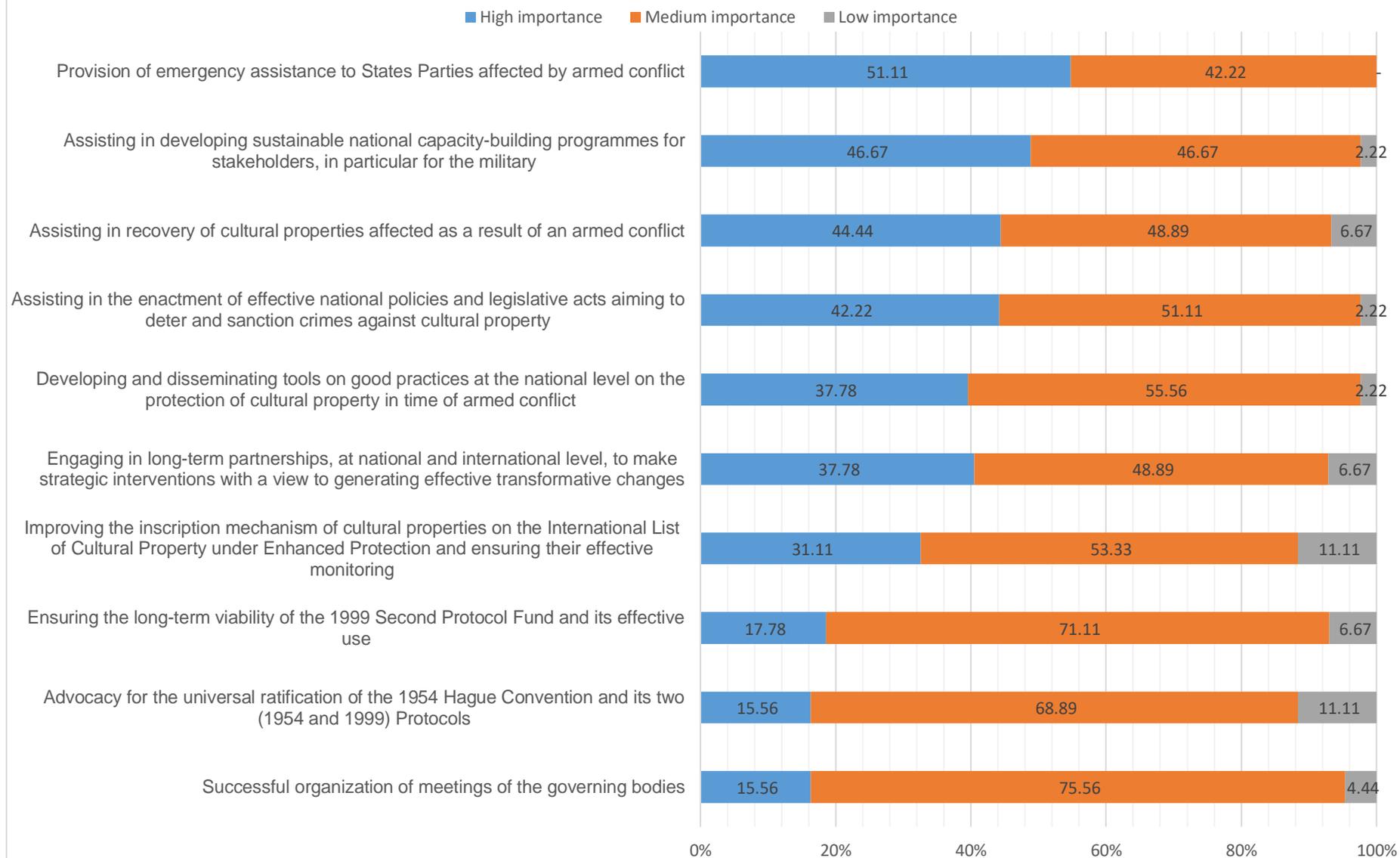
<b>ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b>	
Azerbaijan	Taking into account financial constraints of the programme, a focus on narrow and concrete group of stakeholders may be beneficial for the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols. In this regard, an attention may be paid to the work with the military, which is a comparative advantage of this treaty.
Belgium	Partnerships and synergies with the actors concerned (for the 1954 Convention and its Protocols we can mention at the international level the States, the International Blue Shield and its components ICOMOS, ICOM, IFLA and ICA, the ICRC or ICCROM, the UN and NATO as well as private Foundations working in the field of heritage protection, and at the national level the national authorities, National Commissions for the implementation of Humanitarian Law - within which a Working Group on the Protection of Cultural Property could be established as jointly recommended on 1 September 2014 by the ICRC and the Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, UNESCO National Commissions, National Blue Shield Committees and their national components, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as the above-mentioned Foundations) are essential in order to optimize the effectiveness of the actions to be taken and the division of tasks to be carried out according to specific areas of expertise and competence.
Georgia	Protection of cultural heritage in the occupied territories through intensification of international cooperation and strengthening of the international instruments are the most crucial priorities of the Government of Georgia. The issue is reflected in the Cultural Strategy of Georgia- 2025 - a long-term document on the development of culture adopted by the Government of Georgia in 2016. World Heritage Monuments located in the vicinity of the occupied line, as well as the rest cultural goods in the country, especially in the occupied regions of Georgia can be protected through appropriate complex actions with the active involvement of the relevant stakeholders/ responsible bodies in order to achieve effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols. In addition, it is essential also to avoid illegal impacts/ irreversible damages on cultural property and to halt deliberate destruction of Georgia's culturally and historically valuable objects in the occupied regions. In these efforts the worth mentioning is to underline that the role of the International organizations is most significant to support the Government of Georgia in safeguarding measures to ensure the maintenance of the heritage assets rested on the occupied territories.
Ireland	Selection was based on those stakeholders with whom engagement is most immediately necessary and achievable. Commitment from national governments is essential. Synergies need to be built with other intergovernmental bodies. Support needs to be sought from and provided to relevant NGOs.
Japan	As for the third item of B4 [National Governments], although Japan is not under armed conflict, Japan will be engaged in the effective implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols through moral international contribution.

Myanmar	As Myanmar has ratified the first protocol only, the national government institutions will need to accelerate working on the ratification process of the second protocol. In this process, the civil societies and non- government organizations should collaborate with the government institutions to make use of the heritage for the peace supporting element, with the vision of the sustainability of heritage as well as peace in the country.
Panama	The primary responsibility lies on national governments, and intergovernmental organisations such as UNESCO are key allies to achieve successful operationalisation of the Hague Convention of 1954. Local communities are key stakeholders and must be involved, prepared and enabled to act to safeguard their own heritage of cultural properties. Civil societies and non-governmental organisations must also be involved at a second tier, since their organisational structures may have different missions and interests, and may not be prepared to focus on protection of cultural properties in the event of conflict, unless they are directly related or created in order to care for a historical heritage site.
Qatar	The civil society, national governments and local communities are the most involved because the strong links between them.
Serbia	Those for whom the cultural and natural heritage has the greatest significance and importance should have the greatest engagement and those are National Governments and local communities.
Switzerland	The protection of cultural property is a duty of the State. Measures must be taken at the national and regional levels. The UN Security Council called in its resolution 2347 in 2017 for states to take all necessary measures to protect the heritage on their territory. Civil-military collaboration is central. Integration of cultural property in a system of protection of critical systems of the state.

**(C1) What should be the main orientations of the programme related to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols during the 2022-2025 period?**

	<b>High importance</b>	<b>Medium importance</b>	<b>Low importance</b>
Successful organization of meetings of the governing bodies	7	34	2
Engaging in long-term partnerships, at national and international level, to make strategic interventions with a view to generating effective transformative changes	17	22	3
Ensuring the long-term viability of the 1999 Second Protocol Fund and its effective use	8	32	3
Improving the inscription mechanism of cultural properties on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection and ensuring their effective monitoring	14	24	5
Assisting in developing sustainable national capacity-building programmes for stakeholders, in particular for the military	21	21	1
Assisting in the enactment of effective national policies and legislative acts aiming to deter and sanction crimes against cultural property	19	23	1
Provision of emergency assistance to States Parties affected by armed conflict	23	19	0
Assisting in recovery of cultural properties affected as a result of an armed conflict	20	22	1
Developing and disseminating tools on good practices at the national level on the protection of cultural property in time of armed conflict	17	25	1
Advocacy for the universal ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols	7	31	5

## Main orientations of the programme related to the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols during the 2022-2025 period



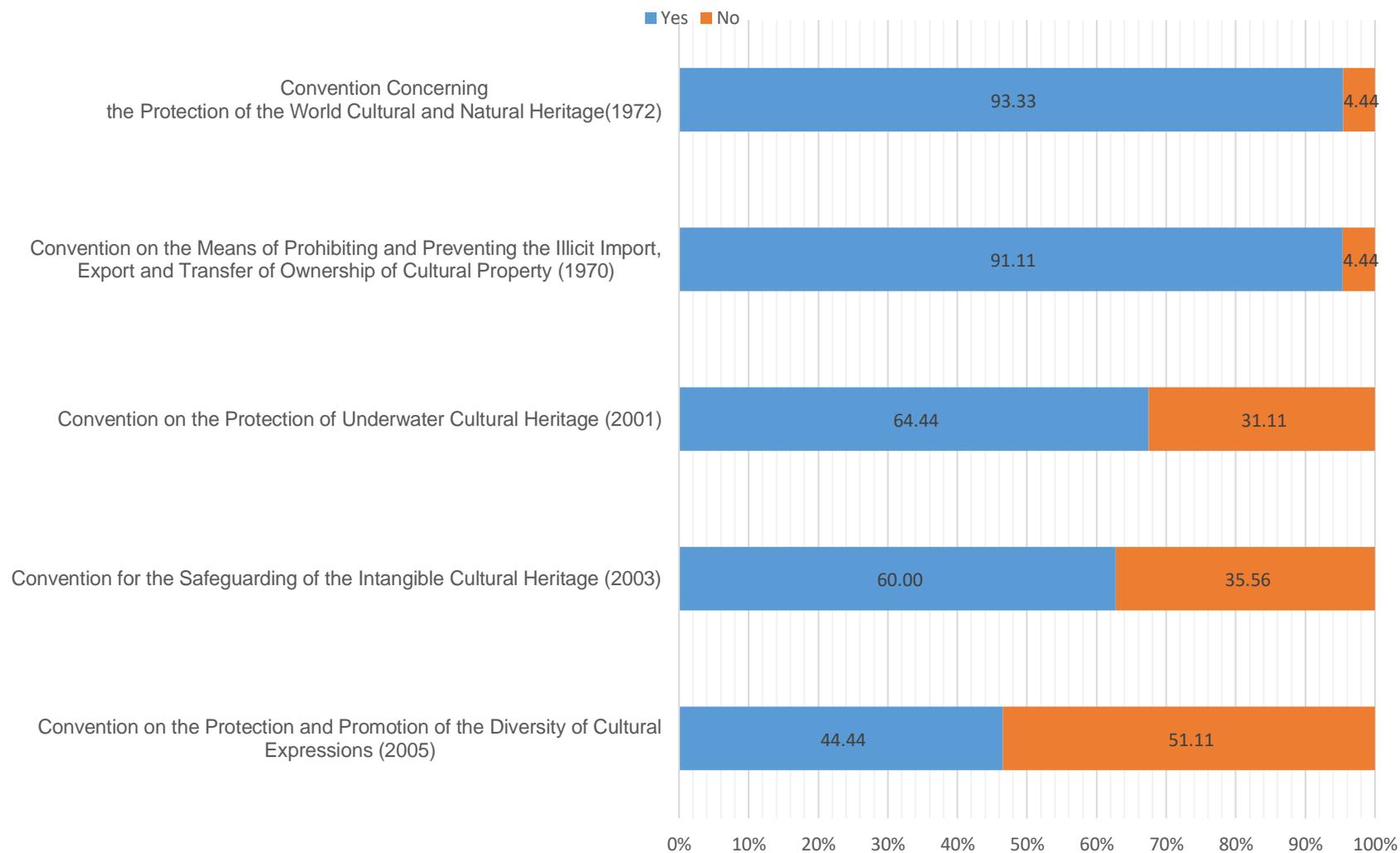
<b>ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b>	
Azerbaijan	In addition to the successful organization of statutory meetings, it is also important to reinforce the governing bodies of the 1954 Hague Convention and its Second Protocol. Their role must be reassessed and improved.
Belgium	Capacity building is a priority objective in that it includes the implementation of peacetime safeguard measures.
Cameroon	The priorities should all be high, given that in most African countries, a huge amount of work remains to be done. For the specific case of Cameroon, it is important to note that it requires support on the implementation of the Convention in general first and to put in place formal mechanisms for the protection of heritage in times of crisis at the national level.
Côte d'Ivoire	In this section all actions have a high importance. But as we are limited to only three priorities, we wish that "helping the recovery of cultural goods " after armed conflict is of great importance as well as advocating for the universal ratification of the 1954 convention and its two protocols.
El Salvador	On the first question it is not clear what is successful. If it means successful by how effective implementation of the adopted strategic decisions and regulations then it is high priority, but not sure how do you measure success in the stated perspective. The second question is too vague also, how you measure that result, its seems to general because it is not clear what is the concrete change in question.
Finland	As to the Enhanced Protection, the purpose of the mechanism is not quite clear to all countries. Finland has also some reservations. There have been indications that the list is becoming a kind of shadow World Heritage List. The number of States that have ratified the Second Protocol is unfortunately rather low. However, the Second Protocol is an important addition to the agreement.
Honduras	It is important to stress the need of developing national capacity-building programs, especially for the military, during peace times, and focusing on preparedness and also effective response during conflicts.
Ireland	The three identified as of high importance reflect immediate steps the implementation of which can be measured and which can be implemented through clearly identifiable steps.
Panama	Due to the nature of the Hague Convention of 1954, three keystones must be laid as solid foundations in order to build upon them the effective implementation and operationalisation of said Convention: Universal ratification, recovery of cultural properties affected as a result of an armed conflict, and enactment of effective national policies and legislative acts aiming to deter and sanction crimes against cultural property. These three keystones would provide trust and confidence in the international community about the importance of usefulness of the Hague Convention of 1954. The other main orientations posed by the

	survey need the aforementioned three keystones in order to be successfully enacted.
Qatar	Assisting in developing sustainable national capacity-building programmes for the military helps in enriching the International List of Cultural Property.
Serbia	Improving the inscription mechanism of cultural properties on the International List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection can be an important tool in achieving the objectives of this Convention if it would increase its visibility and impact.
Sweden	Communication and advocacy for increased ratification of the Convention and its two protocols would lead to lifting these questions higher on the global agenda, increasing the efficiency of the Convention. When UNESCO is organizing international meetings and workshops, panels need to be gender equal.
Switzerland	Emphasize the dissemination of good practices for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the Protocols. Technical assistance to Member States during implementation in the field of training of military and civilian personnel (video tutorials, manuals, practical guides, etc.) Best practice and examples should be simple and useful. Focus on digital heritage (archives, libraries, etc.); Exchange of information at the international level (Art. 33)

**(C2) What would be the opportunities for synergies with other UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture for the period 2022-2025?**

<b>Inter-disciplinary cooperation with</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)	41	2
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	42	1
Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)	29	14
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)	27	16
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)	20	23

### Synergies with other UNESCO Conventions in the field of culture for the period 2022-2025



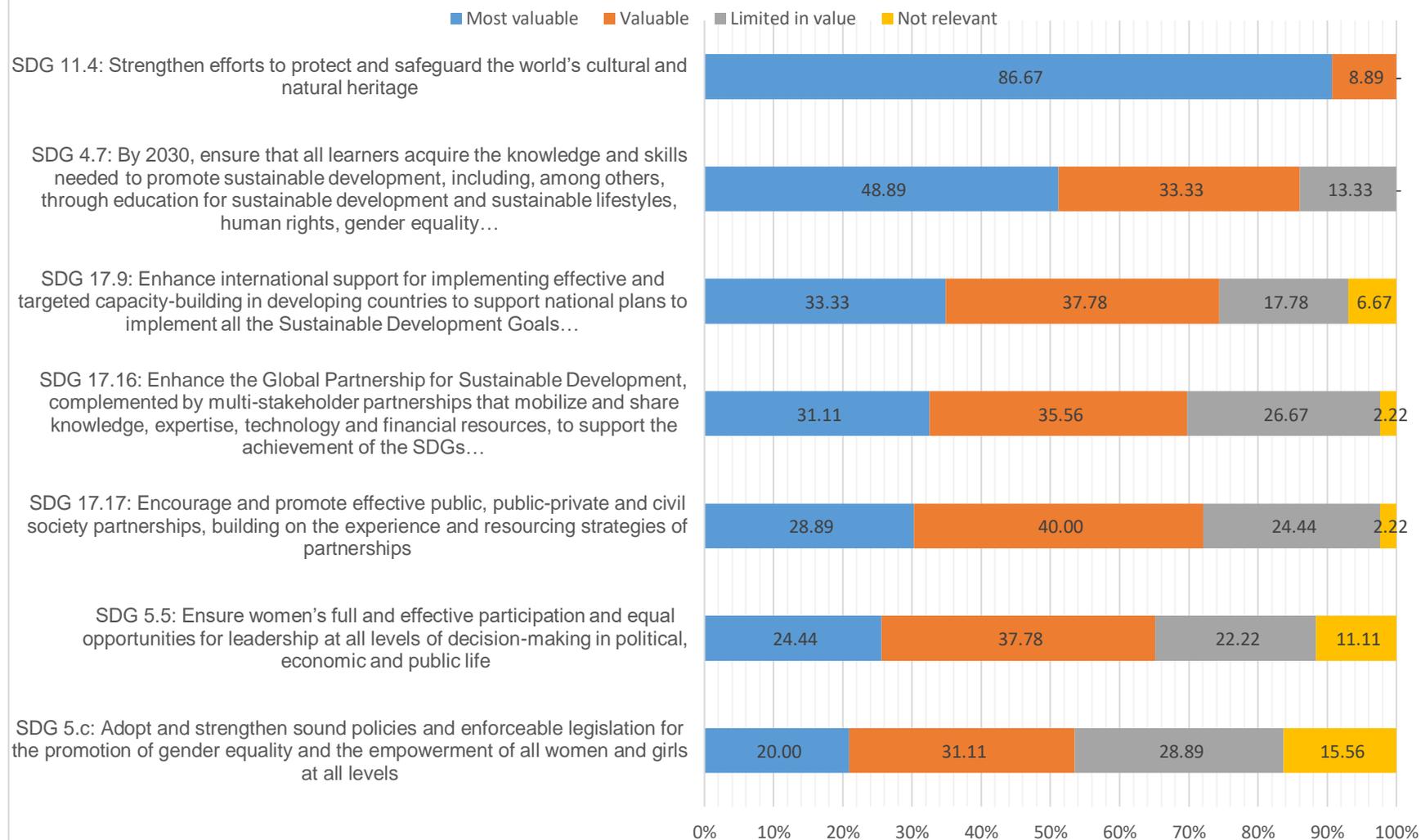
<b>ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b>	
Belgium	<p>1970 : La Convention de 1954 couvre les biens meubles. Elle contribue de manière complémentaire aux objectifs de la Convention de 1970 en protégeant les biens culturels contre les actes de vol, de pillage ou de détournement de ces biens lors des conflits armés (article 4, §3) et son Premier Protocole prévoit des règles de protection et de restitution de biens culturels exportés d'un territoire occupé par une Puissance occupante (I). Les actes de vol, de pillage et de détournement étant érigés en crimes de guerre par le Deuxième Protocole à la Convention de La Haye, ce dernier oblige les Etats à prendre des mesures nationales législatives pour les incriminer, établir leur compétence et engager des poursuites (articles 15-16). Des synergies pourraient ainsi être analysées au regard de ces aspects. Par ailleurs, le travail d'inventaire prévu dans le cadre de la Convention de 1954 est clairement utile à la protection des biens meubles, par exemple en cas de vol. 1972 : La Convention de 1954 couvre les biens immeubles. Le Comité a largement travaillé sur les synergies avec la Convention de 1972. Il est en effet impensable que les biens considérés comme faisant partie du Patrimoine mondial culturel ne bénéficient pas de mesures de sauvegardes telles que prévues par la Convention de 1954 et d'une protection la plus haute au regard du droit international à travers celle de la protection renforcée. 2001 : Comme pour les biens meubles, des actions de sauvegarde prévues par la Convention de 1954 permettent de prévenir les dommages et d'agir plus efficacement par exemple en cas de pillage. 2003 : La protection des objets et des sites utilisés pour la perpétuation des pratiques relevant du patrimoine immatériel est indispensable pour la protection de ces pratiques elles-mêmes. Les Comités intergouvernementaux de 1999 et de 2003 ont souligné cette synergie entre les deux Conventions. 2005 : En protégeant les biens culturels meubles et immeubles, on protège par la même occasion la diversité des expressions culturelles qui se reflète dans ces biens. A noter qu'il y également des synergies avec le programme Mémoires du Monde, dont des biens ont été placés sous la protection renforcée.</p>
Canada	<p>Il est également possible de développer une synergie avec le Comité intergouvernemental pour la promotion du retour de biens culturels à leur pays d'origine ou de leur restitution en cas d'appropriation illégale.</p>
Columbia	<p>In assisting countries in the recovery and restitution of cultural property affected as a result of an armed conflict.</p>
Finland	<p>The -54, -70, -72 and 2001 conventions are closely related or overlapping each other. We are already harmonizing the rules of procedures of these conventions. Cooperation between these conventions would be especially crucial in territories affected by conflicts. The underwater cultural heritage is especially vulnerable to looting and trafficking, which makes the -70 convention a natural partner for cooperation.</p>

Honduras	From a strategic and holistic perspective, the Hague Convention could provide the framework for integrating cultural heritage into national (regional and international) plans, and policies, for risk management (assessment, preparedness, mitigation and response).
Ireland	Guidance regarding protection of moveable cultural property (e.g. museum collections) could be developed on a shared basis as between the 1954 Convention and 1970 Convention. The organs for the 1972 and 2001 Convention could consider integration into their programmes and guidance of issues relating to protecting such sites in armed conflict and how inventories relating to such sites could be relevant in that regard.
Mexico	The World Heritage Office, INAH, Mexico, has promoted the harmonization of conventions
Panama	Integrated monitoring of the implementation of the Hague Convention of 1954 and the UNESCO Convention of 1970, along with the UNIDROIT Convention of 1995.
Qatar	The four conventions can interlace in achieving the protection and safeguarding of culture under the threat of loss.
Switzerland	Coopération et instauration de structures au niveau de l'état pour permettre aux différents services publics impliqués. Echanges réguliers. Prise de décision commune.
Turkey	1970 Convention has a closely related framework for the 1954 Convention and its Protocols. Times of conflict and post-conflict inevitably pave the way for illicit transportation of cultural properties, in addition to the damage caused by the armed conflict. Therefore, organizing capacity building activities by both Conventions would be relevant and efficient.

**(C3) How would you assess the relevance of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals below during the 2022-2025 period? (NB. These goals are the ones identified in the current C/5 for the period 2017-2021)**

	Most valuable	Valuable	Limited in value	Not relevant
SDG 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	22	15	6	0
SDG 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	11	17	10	5
SDG 5.C: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	9	14	13	7
SDG 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	39	4	0	0
SDG 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	15	17	8	3
SDG 17.16: Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	14	16	12	1
SDG 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	13	18	11	1

## Relevance of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2022-2029 period



<b>Do you consider that the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols further contribute to the achievement of one or more SDGs which are not in the above list?</b>	
Belgium (Yes)	In the preamble of its constitution, UNESCO mentions that since wars began in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed. We therefore consider it relevant that all UNESCO conventions and programmes contribute to this objective, thus contributing to UNESCO's mandate and to the achievement of MDG 16 peace, justice and effective institutions. Even if SDG 16 is not currently included in this form, we believe that the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols have a role to play in promoting the development of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. This was also the thrust of the contributions made by the Ministers of Culture at the last Forum of Ministers of Culture on November 19, 2019. We therefore encourage the aforementioned Convention to include its contribution to SDG 16 among its contributions to the SDGs, and more particularly: SDG 16.a: Support, including in the framework of international cooperation, national institutions responsible for strengthening, at all levels, the means to prevent violence and to combat terrorism and crime, in particular in developing countries; SDG 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial flows and arms trafficking, strengthen activities for the recovery and restitution of stolen property and combat all forms of organized crime.
Honduras (Yes)	Disaster risk reduction (Goal 11: sustainable development, make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable).
Japan (Yes)	From a view point of recognized expert in that field, taking into account that the destruction of cultural heritages in an armed conflict is caused by religious and ethnic differences, it could be correlated with the Goal 10, in particular 10.2 and 10.3. cf. Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Latvia (Yes)	I would like to draw attention to SDG 16.4 as illicit financial flows are often related to conflict zones and cultural goods obtained in these zones illegally.
Mongolia (Yes)	SDG -16, The 1954 Hague Convention will give great contribution to the achievement of the SDG-16, Peace, justice and strong institutions.
Panama (Yes)	SDG 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
Turkey (Yes)	As 1954 and 1970 Conventions are interrelated, the SDG 16.4 can also be taken into consideration. Additionally, the SDG 16.6 would be also relevant to foster the effectiveness of the 1954 Convention through international and national institutions.
United Kingdom of	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institution 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access

Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Yes)	to justice for all 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
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**(C5) Please add any additional comment you may have (500 words max.):**

<b>ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b>	
Côte d'Ivoire	The major challenge related to the 1954 Convention and its two protocols is that of ratification, popularization and effective implementation. Côte d'Ivoire, for example, and several African countries after ratifying the 1954 Convention have stopped there. They have not yet ratified the additional protocols and therefore cannot benefit from the programs initiated by the convention, especially the 1999 Protocol fund. The advocacy for universal ratification of the convention and its two protocols is very important.
Azerbaijan	In general, it is important that the programme regarding the 1954 Hague Convention and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols, is designed and implemented in way to avoid duplication with other programmes and with a view to create additional value to the overall programme of the Organization. To this end, stakeholders must be clearly defined, capacity-building must be geared towards the military, at the same time support must be provided to national authorities to improve national criminal legislation. Moreover, the effectiveness of the work of the statutory bodies must be improved. Finally, the establishment of impartial monitoring mechanisms to detect and report on potential crimes against cultural property, within the context of armed conflict and belligerent occupation, is necessary.
Cameroon	SDG8, Target 9, the implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention plays a key role in the operationalization of Target 8.9 as it contributes to sustainable development through the preservation of cultural heritage as a driver and catalyst of cultural heritage, source and input and foreign exchange.
El Salvador	The SDG goals are goals for the countries and UNESCO could help the achievement through developing programs and capacity buildings, it is not UNESCO that adopted policies. The convention should strictly implement what is in the convention, it is not about giving new goals to it, it is not for UNESCO to define it.
France	Attention must be paid to ensure that the purpose of the Convention and its two Protocols (protection of heritage in the event of armed conflict) is implemented in this domain and that its application does not derive from the protection of heritage in the event of natural disasters.
Georgia	Within the framework of the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, appropriate guarantees can be created primarily by

	documenting the cultural values and forming an international network of database, by assessing the current condition of the monuments, and appropriate response measures to mitigate the negative impacts which can be achieved through coherent actions from the international community.
Qatar	The SDG 4.7 goal is most valuable because it has with the indigenous communities which are mainly a Sustainable Development target.
Panama	The Hague Convention of 1954 is suited to be applied and monitored in conjunction with the UNESCO Convention of 1970 and the UNIDROIT Convention of 1995. These three conventions working together would prove a stronger tool for the protection of cultural properties under threat of armed conflict, illicit trafficking derived from such conflicts and under the exceptional circumstances that the effects of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 such as increasing lack of resources, may bring about communities and their cultural heritage around the world.