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Organización
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Организация
Объединенных Наций по
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
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9 COM

CLT-14/9.COM/CONF.203/13

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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

Ninth meeting
UNESCO Headquarters, Paris
18 to 19 December 2014

Item 10 of the Agenda:

**Proposal to Strengthen Synergies between the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague
Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed
Conflict and the 1972 World Heritage Convention**

(prepared by Belgium)

1. Belgium particularly welcomed decisions **7.COM/3** and **7.COM/6** adopted by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) during its seventh meeting (Paris, December 2012). The said decisions, adopted in order to strengthen the synergies between the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (hereinafter referred to as the Second Protocol of 1999) and the World Heritage Convention, submitted a proposal to the World Heritage Committee to amend the format for the inclusion of property on the World Heritage List to allow the States Parties to these two instruments, that so desire, to request simultaneously the granting of enhanced protection.
2. Subsequent to these decisions, to the great satisfaction of Belgium, the World Heritage Committee proceeded, during its 37th session (Phnom Penh, June 2013), to adopt decision **37.COM 12.II** requesting:

"the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to develop, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Hague Convention (1954), a revision of Annex 5 of the Operational Guidelines (Format for the Nomination of Properties for Inscription on the World Heritage List) in order to allow Parties to the Second Protocol (1999) to request, if they wish so, the inscription of the nominated property on the List of Cultural Property under enhanced protection".¹
3. Belgium has taken note of decision **8.COM/3** adopted by the Committee during its eighth meeting (Paris, December 2013), requesting:

"the Secretariat to pursue its efforts to develop synergies and complementarity with the World Heritage Convention"².
4. In addition to this decision, Belgium also took note of decision **38.COM/5A** adopted by the World Heritage Committee during its 38th session (Doha, June 2014) which:

"takes note with appreciation of the activities undertaken by the World Heritage Centre over the past year in pursuit of the expected results and the five strategic objectives as presented in document WHC-14/38.COM/5A"³.
5. In this context, *document WHC-14/38.COM/5A* specifies in point 53 that:

"following Decision **37 COM 12.II**, the World Heritage Centre enhanced its partnership with the Second Protocol (1999) to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Follow-up meetings were held in September 2013 and February 2014 at the World Heritage Centre with the Secretariat of the 1954 Hague Convention and the Chairperson of the 1954 Convention concerning the possible revision of Annex 5 of the Operational Guidelines."⁴
6. In view of these factors, Belgium believes that a specific draft proposal to amend the Format for the inclusion of property on the World Heritage List would, and subsequently the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, help to make a contribution to the process for implementing decisions by the aforementioned Committees.
7. This is why Belgium has prepared an explanatory note on the reasons and thinking behind the amendments to the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (annex 1), a proposal for a review of these Guidelines (annex 2), and a proposal for a review of their annex 5 (Format for the inclusion of property on the World Heritage List) (annex 3) in order to enable the Parties to the Second Protocol (1999) to request, if they so

¹ Available at : http://whc.unesco.org/fr/decisions/?id_decision=5186& (consulted on 16 September 2014).

² Available at : http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/8COM-decisions-fr_20140320.pdf (consulted on 16 September 2014).

³ Available at : <http://whc.unesco.org/fr/decisions/5796/> (consulted on 16 September 2014).

⁴ Available at : <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2014/whc14-38com-5A-fr.pdf> (consulted on 16 September 2014).

wish, the inclusion of a property nominated for inclusion on the Cultural Property List under enhanced protection, as requested by the World Heritage Committee.

8. The Committee may wish to adopt the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION 9.COM 13

The Committee,

1. Recalling its decisions 7.COM 3 and 7.COM 6, and decisions 37.COM12.II and 38.COM/5A adopted by the World Heritage Committee,
2. Having examined the document CLT-14/9.COM/CONF.203/... and thanking Belgium for preparing it,
3. Subscribing to the proposals set out in the annex to this document;
4. Calls on the Director-General to forward the documents accompanying this decision to the World Heritage Centre for inclusion on the agenda for the proceedings of the Working Group on Guidelines for the next World Heritage Committee;
5. Requests its Chairperson and the Committee's Bureau to take the necessary steps to make the World Heritage Committee aware of the importance of lending support to these proposed amendments;
6. Encourages all the State Parties to the Hague Convention and its Second Protocol to lend support in the appropriate circles to the Committee's proposed amendments.

**Proposal seeking to enhance the protection of immovable cultural property
featured on the World Heritage List**

I. Reasons for the proposal

In view of the abuses committed against cultural property of outstanding universal value in situations of armed conflict (such as the destruction the mausoleums of Timbuktu in Mali or the bombing of Dubrovnik), there is a need for protection to be effectively enhanced.

In order to enhance protection, States are to be encouraged

1. where they are parties to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict to apply for the granting of enhanced protection as provided for by the aforementioned Second Protocol
 - a. for those cultural properties for which they request inscription on the World Heritage List, or
 - b. for cultural properties already included on the World Heritage List.
2. where they are not parties to the 1999 Second Protocol, or indeed even the 1954 Hague Convention, to become parties.

The 1999 Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention guarantees that:

1. comprehensive preservation and safeguarding measures are taken, as provided for by the criterion for inclusion on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection referred to in Article 10, paragraph b., of the aforementioned Second Protocol, providing the utmost protection for the property not only in the event of armed conflict but also in time of peace, particularly in the event of a natural disaster. This may be of great benefit for cultural property featured on the World Heritage List.
2. the State Party has adapted its legislation in order to classify as an offence under its national law the serious violations listed in Article 15, first paragraph, while making such violations subject to appropriate penalties, i.e. the following acts:
 - a. *making cultural property under enhanced protection the object of attack;*
 - b. *using cultural property under enhanced protection or its immediate surroundings in support of military action;*
 - c. *extensive destruction or appropriation of cultural property protected under the Convention and this Protocol;*
 - d. *making cultural property protected under the Convention and this Protocol the object of attack;*
 - e. *theft, pillage or misappropriation of, or acts of vandalism directed against cultural property protected under the Convention.*

3. the State Party, pursuant to Article 21, has adopted relevant legislative, administrative or disciplinary measures that may be required to put a stop to:

a) any use of cultural property, in violation of the Hague Convention of 1954 and its Second Protocol of 1999;

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

II. Scope of the proposal

1. Scope concerning the subject of the request: an immovable cultural property

Given that the definitions of cultural property provided for in the 1954 Convention and the 1972 Convention are not identical and, as a result, the scope of each Convention is different.

Only immovable cultural property covered by the two Conventions are the subject of the proposal.

2. Temporal scope : future requests

Once it has been adopted, an amendment would only cover new requests for inclusion on the World Heritage List⁵.

III. Administrative and decision-making process

In the case of new requests for the inscription on the World Heritage list, if there is after all just one form, the requests are twofold and governed by separate legislative instruments.

Each application is therefore subject to its own specific administrative process.

Accordingly, if the State wishes to apply for inclusion on the World Heritage List and on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection, the procedure would run its course and be processed differently within the two secretariats (1972 and 1999). Inclusion on the World Heritage List and inclusion on the List for enhanced protection would not therefore be linked as decisions would be made independently from each other.

⁵ Requests concerning immovable cultural property already featured on the World Heritage List for which the States would like to obtain enhanced protection provided by the aforementioned Second Protocol should therefore follow the standard available procedure. In this case the State Party should use the *ad hoc* form drawn up by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and submit it to the secretariat of the Hague Convention of 1954 and its two Protocols prior to 1 March. The Committee's decisions about the requests it receives are normally taken during the session generally held in December. The form is attached in Annex I to the Guidelines for the Implementation for the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954.

However, it could be agreed that the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict makes a decision after the World Heritage Committee. In view of the links the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict has already made to the 1972 Convention, property included on the World Heritage List, which are consequently acknowledged as having outstanding universal value, are automatically deemed, pursuant to this inclusion, to meet the criterion referred to in Article 10, paragraph a of the Second Protocol, specifically that it be cultural property of "the greatest importance for humanity".

IV. Advantages of the proposal

Currently there are 191 States Parties to the 1972 Convention compared with only 67 for the Second Protocol (1999) to the Hague Convention.

The amendment of the Format for the inclusion of property on the World Heritage List would offer:

- **Better protection for cultural property nominated to appear on UNESCO's World Heritage List**, within the meaning of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (recent examples of Tunisia, Libya...). Enhanced protection would be allowed for property that currently enjoys only simple protection for States Party to the 1954 Hague Convention but no specific legal protection – other than the customary protection – concerning cultural property on the World Heritage List for States that have not ratified the 1954 Convention.
- **Increased visibility for property under enhanced protection or for which enhanced protection is requested**, within the meaning of the 1999 Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 referred to above. During armed conflicts, this would help to make a positive difference for the protection of cultural property of the greatest importance for humanity,
- **Better protection for property of the greatest importance for humanity even in time of peace**, as the safeguarding and preservations measures provided for by the Second Protocol shall be understood as a broad and exhaustive obligation, consistent over time.
- **A reduced workload for the States** as a result of a single form in the case, for example, of UTM coordinates, descriptions, laws,... This would streamline and consolidate work that is currently duplicative.

To summarize, this synergy between the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 and the Convention of 1972 would result in:

- benefits for Member States,
- mutual enhancement of the standard-setting instruments developed to provide for their legal protection,
- and effective protection of their cultural property

III. PROCESS FOR THE INSCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

III.A Preparation of Nominations

120. The nomination document is the primary basis on which the Committee considers the inscription of the properties on the World Heritage List. All relevant information should be included in the nomination document and it should be cross-referenced to the source of information.
121. Annex 3 provides guidance to States Parties in preparing nominations of specific types of properties.
122. Before States Parties begin to prepare a nomination of a property for inscription on the World Heritage List, they should become familiar with the nomination cycle, described in Paragraph 168. It is desirable to carry out initial preparatory work to establish that a property has the potential to justify Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, before the development of a full nomination dossier which could be expensive and time-consuming. Such preparatory work might include collection of available information on the property, thematic studies, scoping studies of the potential for demonstrating Outstanding Universal Value, including integrity or authenticity, or an initial comparative study of the property in its wider global or regional context, including an analysis in the context of the Gap Studies produced by the Advisory Bodies. Such work will help to establish the feasibility of a possible nomination at an early stage and avoid use of resources on nominations that may be unlikely to succeed. States Parties are invited to contact the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre at the earliest opportunity in considering nominations to seek information and guidance. States Parties that have ratified the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 may wish simultaneously nominate property for inclusion on the World Heritage list and request the granting of enhanced protection. In this case, the information about emergency measures should be more detailed, while further information must be provided in order to meet the Guidelines for the Implementation of the 1999 Second Protocol. A single application covering the two requests may be submitted, however, the two Committees will make their decisions in an independent and autonomous manner. As paragraph 36 of the Guidelines provides: “the Committee, subject to other relevant considerations, will consider that immovable cultural property inscribed on the World Heritage List

satisfies the condition of greatest importance for humanity,” the World Heritage Committee shall decide first and shall notify the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of its decision.

123. Participation of local people in the nomination process is essential to enable them to have a shared responsibility with the State Party in the maintenance of the property. States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of stakeholders, including site managers, local and regional governments, local communities, NGOs and other interested parties.
124. Preparatory Assistance, as described in Chapter VII.E, may be requested by States Parties for the preparation of nominations.
125. States Parties are encouraged to contact the Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention and/or the Secretariat of the Hague Convention, which can provide assistance throughout the nomination process
126. The Secretariat of the World Heritage Convention can also provide:
 - a) assistance in identifying appropriate maps and photographs and the national agencies from which these may be obtained;
 - b) examples of successful nominations, of management and legislative provisions;
 - c) guidance for nominating different types of properties, such as Cultural Landscapes, Towns, Canals, and Heritage Routes (see Annex 3)
 - d) guidance for nominating serial and transboundary properties (see paragraphs 134 -139).

126bis : The Secretariat of the Hague Convention may provide assistance in preparing emergency response plans and specific penal provisions.

127. States Parties may submit draft nominations to the Secretariat for comment and review at any time during the year. However, States Parties are strongly encouraged to transmit to the Secretariat by **30 September** of the preceding year (see paragraph 168) the draft nominations that they wish to submit by the 1 February deadline. This submission of a draft nomination should include maps showing the boundaries for the proposed site. Draft nominations could be

submitted either in electronic format or in printed version (only in 1 copy without annexes except for maps). In both cases they should be accompanied by a cover letter.

128. Nominations may be submitted at any time during the year, but only those nominations that are "complete" (see paragraph 132) and received by the Secretariat on or before 1 February will be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee during the following year. Only nominations of properties included in the State Party's Tentative List will be examined by the Committee (see paragraphs 63 and 65). This provision also concerns information about a joint request for the granting of enhanced protection.

III.B Format and content of nominations

129. Nominations of properties for inscription on the World Heritage List should be prepared in accordance with the format set out in Annex 5.
130. The format includes the following sections:
1. Identification of the Property
 2. Description of the Property
 3. Justification for Inscription
 4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property
 5. Protection and Management
 6. Monitoring
 7. Documentation
 8. Contact Information of responsible authorities
 9. In the case of a request for the granting of enhanced protection: legislation on the implementation of the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 (emergency response plan, military training and penal provisions)
 10. In the case of a request for the granting of enhanced protection: non-military use declaration
 11. Signature on behalf of the State Party(ies)
131. Nominations to the World Heritage List are evaluated on content rather than on appearance.
132. For a nomination to be considered as "**complete**", the following requirements (see format in Annex 5) are to be met:

1. Identification of the Property

The boundaries of the property being proposed shall be clearly

defined, unambiguously distinguishing between the nominated property and any buffer zone (when present) (see paragraphs 103). Maps shall be sufficiently detailed (see Explanatory Note of section 1.e in Annex 5) to determine precisely which area of land and/or water is nominated. Officially up-to-date published topographic maps of the State Party annotated to show the property boundaries and any buffer zone (when present) shall be provided if available in printed version. A nomination shall be considered "incomplete" if it does not include clearly defined boundaries.

2. Description of the Property

The Description of the property shall include the identification of the property, and an overview of its history and development. All component parts that are mapped shall be identified and described. In particular, where serial nominations are proposed, each of the component parts shall be clearly described.

The History and Development of the property shall describe how the property has reached its present form and the significant changes that it has undergone. This information shall provide the important facts needed to support and give substance to the argument that the property meets the criteria of Outstanding Universal Value and conditions of integrity and/or authenticity.

3. Justification for Inscription

This section shall indicate the World Heritage criteria (see Paragraph 77) under which the property is proposed, together with a clearly stated argument for the use of each criterion. Based on the criteria, a proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (see paragraphs 49-53 and 155) of the property prepared by the State Party shall make clear why the property is considered to merit inscription on the World Heritage List. A comparative analysis of the property in relation to similar properties, whether or not on the World Heritage List, both at the national and international levels, shall also be provided. The comparative analysis shall explain the importance of the nominated property in its national and international context. Statements of integrity and/or authenticity shall be included and shall demonstrate how the property satisfies the conditions outlined in paragraphs 78-95.

The comparative analyses prepared by States Parties when nominating properties for inscription in the World Heritage List should not be confused with the thematic studies prepared by the Advisory Bodies at the request of the Committee (paragraph 148 below)

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4. State of conservation and factors affecting the property

This section shall include accurate information on the present state of conservation of the property (including information on

its physical condition of the property and conservation measures in place). It shall also include a description of the factors affecting the property (including threats). Information provided in this section constitutes the baseline data which are necessary to monitor the state of conservation of the nominated property in the future.

5. Protection and management

Protection: Section 5 shall include the list of the legislative, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional measures most relevant to the protection of the property and provide a detailed analysis of the way in which this protection actually operates. Legislative, regulatory, contractual planning and/or institutional texts, or an abstract of the texts, shall also be attached in English or French.

Management: An appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected. Sustainable development principles should be integrated into the management system.

In the case of a joint request for the granting of enhanced protection it has to be demonstrated that, pursuant to the provisions in article 5 of the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954, the State has taken appropriate measures in peacetime for protecting the cultural property against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict. These measures shall assure the planning of emergency measures to protect against the risks of fire or structural collapse and, depending on the type of property, in situ protection and making an inventory and preparing movable cultural property to be relocated.

A copy of the management plan or documentation of the management system shall be annexed to the nomination. If the management plan exists only in a language other than English or French, an English or French detailed description of its provisions shall be annexed.

A detailed analysis or explanation of the management plan or a documented management system shall be provided.

A nomination which does not include the above-mentioned documents is considered incomplete unless other documents guiding the management of the property until the finalization of the management plan are provided as outlined in paragraph 115.

6. Monitoring

States Parties shall include the key indicators in place and/or proposed to measure and assess the state of conservation of the property, the factors affecting it, conservation measures at the property, the periodicity of their examination, and the identity of the responsible authorities.

7. Documentation

All documentation necessary to substantiate the nomination shall be provided. In addition to what is indicated above, this shall include a) images of a quality suitable for printing (digital photographs at 300 dpi minimum, and, if possible, 35 mm slides, and if essential, supplementary film, video or other audio visual material; and b) image/audiovisual inventory and authorization form (see Annex 5, point 7.a). The text of the nomination shall be transmitted in printed form as well as in electronic format (Word and/or PDF format preferred). In the case of a joint application for enhanced protection, certain documents may be confidential and intended to show the relevance of the prevention and emergency systems. The confidential nature of these documents must be clearly stated both in the inventory of documents and on the documents themselves.

8. Contact Information of responsible authorities

Detailed contact information of responsible authorities shall be provided. Where relevant, the application must make a distinction between the authorities responsible for the nomination for inclusion on the World Heritage list and the request for enhanced protection.

9. In the case of a request for the granting of enhanced protection: Legislation on the implementation of the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954 (emergency response plan, military training, penal provisions)

In this section, mention should be made of the general regulatory provisions for ensuring the development of an emergency response plan and explaining what bearing they have on the nominated cultural property. Relevant information should also be provided to allow the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict to ensure that the State Party meets the provisions in paragraph 39 subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the Guiding Principles (military training and penal provisions punishing offences against property under enhanced protection).

10. In the case of a request for enhanced protection: Non-military use declaration.

The States Parties are requested to incorporate the standard declaration accompanying the enhanced protection request form

(<http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/enhanced-protection-request-form-en.pdf>)

11. Signature on behalf of the State Party

The nomination shall conclude with the original signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.

12. Number of printed copies required (including maps annexed)

- Nominations of cultural properties (excluding cultural landscapes): 2 identical copies, 3 in the case of a joint request for the granting of enhanced protection, with one copy directed to the Secretariat of the Hague Convention of 1954.
- Nominations of natural properties and cultural landscapes: 3 identical copies
- Nominations of mixed properties: 4 identical copies

13. Paper and electronic format

Nominations shall be presented on A4-size paper (or "letter"); and in electronic format (Word and/or PDF format).

14. Sending

States Parties shall submit the nomination in English or French duly signed, to:

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

7, place de Fontenoy

75352 Paris 07 SP

France

Tel: +33 (0) 1 4568 1136

Fax: +33 (0) 1 4568 5570

E-mail: wh-nominations@unesco.org

133. The Secretariat will retain all supporting documentation (maps, plans, photographic material, etc.) submitted with the nomination.

III.C Requirements for the nomination of different types of properties

Transboundary properties

134. A nominated property may occur:

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- a) on the territory of a single State Party, or
- b) on the territory of all concerned States Parties having adjacent borders (transboundary property).

135. Wherever possible, transboundary nominations should be prepared and submitted by States Parties jointly in conformity with Article 11.3 of the *Convention*. It is highly recommended that the States Parties concerned establish a joint management committee or similar body to oversee the management of the whole of a transboundary property.

136. Extensions to an existing World Heritage property located in one State Party may be proposed to become transboundary properties.

Serial properties

137. Serial properties will include two or more component parts related by clearly defined links:

- a) Component parts should reflect cultural, social or functional links over time that provide, where relevant, landscape, ecological, evolutionary or habitat connectivity.
- b) Each component part should contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as a whole in a substantial, scientific, readily defined and discernible way, and may include, inter alia, intangible attributes. The resulting Outstanding Universal Value should be easily understood and communicated.
- c) Consistently, and in order to avoid an excessive fragmentation of component parts, the process of nomination of the property, including the selection of the component parts, should take fully into account the overall manageability and coherence of the property (see paragraph 114).

and provided it is the series as a whole – and not necessarily the individual parts of it – which are of Outstanding Universal Value.

138. A serial nominated property may occur :

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- a) on the territory of a single State Party (serial national property); or
- b) within the territory of different States Parties, which need not be contiguous and is nominated with the consent of all States Parties concerned (serial transnational property)

139. Serial nominations, whether from one State Party or multiple States, may be submitted for evaluation over several nomination cycles, provided that the first property nominated is of Outstanding Universal Value in its own right. States Parties planning serial nominations phased over several nomination cycles are encouraged to inform the Committee of their intention in order to ensure better planning.

III.D Registration of nominations

140. On receipt of nominations from States Parties, the Secretariats shall acknowledge receipt, check for completeness and register nominations. The World Heritage Committee Secretariat shall forward complete nominations to the relevant Advisory Bodies for evaluation. The Secretariat shall request any additional information from the State Party and when required by Advisory Bodies. The timetable for registration and processing of nominations is detailed in paragraph 168.

141. The Secretariat establishes and submits at each Committee session a list of all nominations received, including the date of reception, an indication of their status "complete" or "incomplete", as well as the date at which they are considered as "complete" in conformity with paragraph 132.

Decisions 26 COM 14 and
28 COM 14B.57

142. A nomination passes through a cycle between the time of its submission and the decision by the World Heritage Committee. This cycle normally lasts one and a half years between submission in February of Year 1 and the decision of the Committee in June of Year 2.



FORMAT FOR THE NOMINATION OF PROPERTIES FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE
WORLD HERITAGE LIST



**This Format must be used for all nominations
submitted after 2 February 2005**

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- The Nomination Format is available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/nominationform>
 - Further guidance on the preparation of nominations can be found in Section III of the *Operational Guidelines*
 - The original signed version of the completed Nomination Format should be sent in English or French to
UNESCO World Heritage Centre
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 SP
France
Telephone: +33 (0) 1 4568 1571
Fax: +33 (0) 1 4568 5570
E-mail: wh-nominations@unesco.org

Executive Summary

This information, to be provided by the State Party, will be updated by the Secretariat following the decision by the World Heritage Committee. It will then be returned to the State Party confirming the basis on which the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

State Party	
State, Province or Region	
Name of Property	
Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	
Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property	
A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zone (if present)	Attach A4 (or "letter") size map
Criteria under which property is nominated (itemize criteria) (see Paragraph 77 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>)	
Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (text should clarify what is considered to be the Outstanding Universal Value embodied by the nominated property, approximately 1-2 page format)	According to the paragraph 155, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be composed of: a) Brief synthesis b) Justification for Criteria c) Statement of Integrity (for all properties) d) Statement of authenticity for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) e) Requirements for protection and management See format in Annex 10
Name and contact information of official local institution/agency	Organization: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Web address:
Request by the State Party for the granting of enhanced protection	☐ Yes ☐ No

Properties for inscription on the World Heritage List

Note: In preparing the nomination, States Parties should use this format but delete the explanatory notes. Information specific to the request for the granting of enhanced protection sought in points 5.d, 5.e, 5.j, 7.a, 9 and 10) require a specific annex.

NOMINATION FORMAT		EXPLANATORY NOTES
1.	Identification of the Property	Together with Section 2, this is the most important section in the nomination. It must make clear to the Committee precisely where the property is located and how it is geographically defined. In the case of serial nominations, insert a table that shows the name of the component part, region (if different for different components), coordinates, area and buffer zone. Other fields could also be added (page reference or map number, etc.) that differentiate the several components.
1.a	Country (and State Party if different)	
1.b	State, Province or Region	
1.c	Name of Property	This is the official name of the property that will appear in published material about World Heritage. It should be concise. Do not exceed 200 characters, including spaces and punctuation. In the case of serial nominations (see Paragraphs 137-140 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>), give a name for the ensemble (e.g., <i>Baroque Churches of the Philippines</i>). Do not include the name of the components of a serial nomination, which should be included in a table as part of 1.d and 1.f.
1.d	Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	In this space provide the latitude and longitude coordinates (to the nearest second) or UTM coordinates (to the nearest 10 metres) of a point at the approximate centre of the nominated property. Do not use other coordinate systems. If in doubt, please consult the Secretariat. In the case of serial nominations, provide a table showing the name of each component part, its region (or nearest town as appropriate), and the coordinates of its centre point. Coordinate format examples: N 45° 06' 05" W 15° 37' 56" or UTM Zone 18 Easting: ⁵45670 Northing: ⁴⁵86750

Id n°	Name of the component part	Region(s) / District(s)	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area of Nominated component of the Property (ha)	Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)	Map N°
001						
002						
003						
004						
Etc.						
Total area (in hectares)				ha	ha	

NOMINATION FORMAT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone	Annex to the nomination, and list below with scales and dates: (i) Original copies of topographic maps showing the property nominated, at the largest scale available which shows the entire property. The boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone should be clearly marked. The boundaries of zones of special legal protection from which the property benefits should be recorded on maps to be included under the protection and management section of the nomination text. Multiple maps may be necessary for serial nominations (see table in 1.d). The maps provided should be at the largest available and practical scale to allow the identification of topographic elements such as neighbouring settlements, buildings and routes in order to allow the clear assessment of the impact of any proposed development within, adjacent to, or on the boundary line. The choice of the adequate scale is essential to clearly show the boundaries of the proposed site and shall be in relation to the category of site that is proposed for inscription: cultural sites would require cadastral maps, while natural sites or cultural landscapes would require topographic maps (normally 1:25 000 to 1:50 000 scale). Utmost care is needed with the width of boundary lines on maps, as thick boundary lines may make the actual boundary of the property ambiguous. Maps may be obtained from the addresses shown at the following Web address http://whc.unesco.org/en/mapagencies. All maps should be capable of being geo-referenced, with a minimum of three points on opposite sides of the maps with complete sets of coordinates. The maps, untrimmed, should show scale, orientation, projection, datum, property name and date. If possible, maps should be sent rolled and not folded. Geographic Information in digital form is encouraged if possible, suitable for incorporation into a GIS (Geographic Information System), however, this may not substitute the submission of printed maps. In this case the delineation of the boundaries (nominated property and buffer zone) should be presented in vector form, prepared at the largest scale possible. The State Party is invited to contact the Secretariat for further information concerning this option. (ii) A Location Map showing the location of the property within the State Party, (iii) Plans and specially prepared maps of the property showing individual features are helpful and may also be annexed. To facilitate copying and presentation to the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Committee A4 (or “letter”) size reduction and a digital image file of the principal maps should also be included in the nomination text if possible. Where no buffer zone is proposed, the nomination must include a statement as to why a buffer zone is not required for the proper protection of the nominated property.
1.f Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) Area of nominated property: _____ ha	In the case of serial nominations (see Paragraphs 137-140 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>), insert a table that shows the name of the component part, region (if different for different components), coordinates, area and buffer zone.

NOMINATION FORMAT	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Buffer zone _____ ha Total _____ ha	The serial nomination table should also be used to show the size of the separate nominated areas and of the buffer zone(s).
2. Description	
2.a Description of Property	This section should begin with a description of the nominated property at the date of nomination. It should refer to all the significant features of the property. In the case of a cultural property this section will include a description of whatever elements make the property culturally significant. It could include a description of any building or buildings and their architectural style, date of construction, materials, etc. This section should also describe important aspects of the setting such as gardens, parks etc. For a rock art site, for example, the description should refer to the rock art as well as the surrounding landscapes. In the case of an historic town or district, it is not necessary to describe each individual building, but important public buildings should be described individually and an account should be given of the planning or layout of the area, its street pattern and so on. In the case of a natural property the account should deal with important physical attributes, geology, habitats, species and population size, and other significant ecological features and processes. Species lists should be provided where practicable, and the presence of threatened or endemic taxa should be highlighted. The extent and methods of exploitation of natural resources should be described. In the case of cultural landscapes, it will be necessary to produce a description under all the matters mentioned above. Special attention should be paid to the interaction of man and nature. The entire nominated property identified in section 1 (Identification of the Property) should be described. In the case of serial nominations (see Paragraphs 137-140 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>), each of the component parts should be separately described.
2.b History and Development	Describe how the property has reached its present form and condition and the significant changes that it has undergone, including recent conservation history. This should include some account of construction phases in the case of monuments, sites, buildings or groups of buildings. Where there have been major changes, demolitions or rebuilding since completion they should also be described. In the case of a natural property, the account should cover significant events in history or pre-history that have affected the evolution of the property and give an account of its interaction with humankind. This will include changes in the use of the property and its natural resources for hunting, fishing or agriculture, or changes brought about by climatic change, floods, earthquake or other natural causes. Such information will also be required in the case of cultural landscapes, where all aspects of the history of human activity in the area needs to be covered.

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3. Justification for Inscription⁶	The justification should be set out under the following sections. This section must make clear why the property is considered to be of “Outstanding Universal Value”. The whole of this section of the nomination should be written with careful reference to the requirements of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>. It should not include detailed descriptive material about the property or its management, which are addressed in other sections, but should convey the key aspects that are relevant to the definition of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.
3.1.a Brief synthesis	The brief synthesis should comprise (i) a summary of factual information and (ii) a summary of qualities. The summary of factual information sets out the geographical and historical context and the main features. The summary of qualities should present to decision-makers and the general public the potential Outstanding Universal Value that needs to be sustained, and should also include a summary of the attributes that convey its potential Outstanding Universal Value, and need to be protected, managed and monitored. The summary should relate to all stated criteria in order to justify the nomination. The brief synthesis thus encapsulates the whole rationale for the nomination and proposed inscription.
3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)	See Paragraph 77 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>. Provide a separate justification for each criterion cited. State briefly how the property meets those criteria under which it has been nominated (where necessary, make reference to the "description" and "comparative analysis" sections of the nomination, but do not duplicate the text of these sections) and describe for each criterion the relevant attributes.
3.1. c Statement of Integrity	The statement of integrity should demonstrate that the property fulfils the conditions of integrity set out in Section II.D of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, which describe these conditions in greater detail. The <i>Operational Guidelines</i> set out the need to assess the extent to which the property: • includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value; • is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance; • suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect (Paragraph 88). The <i>Operational Guidelines</i> provide specific guidance in relation to the various World Heritage criteria, which is important to understand (Paragraphs 89–95).
3.1.d Statement of Authenticity (for nominations made under criteria (i) to (vi))	The statement of authenticity should demonstrate that the property fulfils the conditions of authenticity set out in Section II.D of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, which describe these conditions in greater detail. This section should summarise information that may be included

⁶ See also paragraphs 132 and 133.

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	in more detail in section 4 of the nomination (and possibly in other sections), and should not reproduce the level of detail included in those sections. Authenticity only applies to cultural properties and to the cultural aspects of ‘mixed’ properties. The <i>Operational Guidelines</i> state that ‘properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes’ (Paragraph 82). The <i>Operational Guidelines</i> suggest that the following types of attributes might be considered as conveying or expressing Outstanding Universal Value: • form and design; • materials and substance; • use and function; • traditions, techniques and management systems; • location and setting; • language and other forms of intangible heritage; • spirit and feeling; and • other internal/external factors.
3.1.e Protection and management requirements	This section should set out how the requirements for protection and management will be met, in order to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained over time. It should include both details of an overall framework for protection and management, and the identification of specific long term expectations for the protection of the property. This section should summarise information that may be included in more detail in section 5 of the nomination document (and also potentially in sections 4 and 6), and should not reproduce the level of detail included in those sections. The text in this section should first outline the framework for protection and management. This should include the necessary protection mechanisms, management systems and/or management plans (whether currently in place or in need of establishment) that will protect and conserve the attributes that carry Outstanding Universal Value, and address the threats to and vulnerabilities of the property. These could include the presence of strong and effective legal protection, a clearly documented management system, including relationships with key stakeholders or user groups, adequate staff and financial resources, key requirements for presentation (where relevant), and effective and responsive monitoring. Secondly this section needs to acknowledge any long-term challenges for the protection and management of the property and state how addressing these will be a long-term strategy. It will be relevant to refer to the most significant threats to the property, and to vulnerabilities and negative changes in authenticity and/or integrity that have been highlighted, and to set out how protection and management will address these vulnerabilities and threats and mitigate any adverse changes. As an official statement, recognised by the World Heritage Committee, this section of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should convey the most important commitments that the State Party is making for the long-term protection and management of the property.

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3.2 Comparative Analysis	The property should be compared to similar properties, whether on the World Heritage List or not. The comparison should outline the similarities the nominated property has with other properties and the reasons that make the nominated property stand out. The comparative analysis should aim to explain the importance of the nominated property both in its national and international context (see Paragraph 132). The purpose of the comparative analysis is to show that there is room on the List using existing thematic studies and, in the case of serial properties, the justification for the selection of the component parts.
3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	A Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is the official statement adopted by the World Heritage Committee at the time of inscription of a property on the World Heritage List. When the World Heritage Committee agrees to inscribe a property on the World Heritage List, it also agrees on a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that encapsulates why the property is considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value, how it satisfies the relevant criteria, the conditions of integrity and (for cultural properties) authenticity, and how it meets the requirements for protection and management in order to sustain Outstanding Universal Value in the long-term. Statements of Outstanding Universal Value should be concise and are set out in a standard format. They should help to raise awareness regarding the value of the property, guide the assessment of its state of conservation and inform protection and management. Once adopted by the Committee, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is displayed at the property and on the UNESCO World Heritage Centre's website. The main sections of a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value are the following: a) Brief synthesis b) Justification for Criteria c) Statement of Integrity (for all properties) d) Statement of authenticity for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) e) Requirements for protection and management
4. State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property	
4.a Present state of conservation	The information presented in this section constitutes the base-line data necessary to monitor the state of conservation of the nominated property in the future. Information should be provided in this section on the physical condition of the property, any threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and conservation measures at the property (see Paragraph 132). For example, in a historic town or area, buildings, monuments or other structures needing major or minor repair works, should be indicated as well as the scale and duration of any recent or forthcoming major repair projects. In the case of a natural property, data on species trends or the integrity of eco-systems should be provided. This is important because the nomination will be used in future years for purposes of comparison to trace changes in the condition of the property. For the indicators and statistical benchmarks used to monitor the

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	state of conservation of the property see section 6 below.
4.b Factors affecting the property	This section should provide information on all the factors which are likely to affect or threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of a property. It should also describe any difficulties that may be encountered in addressing such problems. Not all the factors suggested in this section are appropriate for all properties. They are indicative and are intended to assist the State Party to identify the factors that are relevant to each specific property.
(i) Development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, agriculture, mining) adaptation,	Itemize types of development pressures affecting the property, e.g., pressure for demolition, rebuilding or new construction; the adaptation of existing buildings for new uses which would harm their authenticity or integrity; habitat modification or destruction following encroaching agriculture, forestry or grazing, or through poorly managed tourism or other uses; inappropriate or unsustainable natural resource exploitation; damage caused by mining; the introduction of exotic species likely to disrupt natural ecological processes, creating new centres of population on or near properties so as to harm them or their settings.
(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)	List and summarize major sources of environmental deterioration affecting building fabric, flora and fauna.
(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)	Itemize those disasters which present a foreseeable threat to the property and what steps have been taken to draw up contingency plans for dealing with them, whether by physical protection measures or staff training.
(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites	Provide the status of visitation to the property (notably available baseline data; patterns of use, including concentrations of activity in parts of the property; and activities planned in the future). Describe projected levels of visitation due to inscription or other factors. Define the carrying-capacity of the property and how its management could be enhanced to meet the current or expected visitor numbers and related development pressure without adverse effects. Consider possible forms of deterioration of the property due to visitor pressure and behaviour including those affecting its intangible attributes.
(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone Estimated population located within: Area of nominated property _____ Buffer zone _____ Total _____ Year _____	Give the best available statistics or estimate of the number of inhabitants living within the nominated property and any buffer zone. Indicate the year this estimate or count was made.

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5. Protection and Management of the Property	This section of the nomination is intended to provide a clear picture of the legislative, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/ or traditional measures (see Paragraph 132 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>) and the management plan or other management system (Paragraphs 108 to 118 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>) that is in place to protect and manage the property as required by the <i>World Heritage Convention</i>. It should deal with policy aspects, legal status and protective measures and with the practicalities of day-to-day administration and management.
5.a Ownership	Indicate the major categories of land ownership (including State, Provincial, private, community, traditional, customary and non-governmental ownership, etc.).
5.b Protective designation	List the relevant legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/ or traditional status of the property: For example, national or provincial park; historic monument, protected area under national law or custom; or other designation. Provide the year of designation and the legislative act(s) under which the status is provided. If the document cannot be provided in English or French, an English or French executive summary should be provided highlighting the key provisions.
5.c Means of implementing protective measures.	Describe how the protection afforded by its legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/ or traditional status indicated in section 5.b. actually works.
5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)	List the agreed plans which have been adopted with the date and agency responsible for preparation. The relevant provisions should be summarized in this section. A copy of the plan should be included as an attached document as indicated in section 7.b. In the case of property related to a request for the granting of enhanced protection pursuant to the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954, information should be provided about emergency plans drawn up in the case of the municipality or region. If the plans exist only in a language other than English or French, an English or French executive summary should be provided highlighting the key provisions.
5.e Property management plan or other management system	As noted in Paragraphs 132 of the <i>Operational Guidelines</i>, an appropriate management plan or other management system is essential and shall be provided in the nomination. Assurances of the effective implementation of the management plan or other management system are also expected. Sustainable development principles should be integrated into the management system. A copy of the management plan or documentation of the management system shall be annexed to the nomination, in English or French as indicated in section 7.b. If the management plan exists only in a language other than English or French, an English or French detailed description of its provisions shall be annexed. Give the title, date and author of management plans annexed to this nomination. A detailed analysis or explanation of the management plan or a documented management system shall be provided. A timetable for the implementation of the management plan is recommended. In the case of property related to a request for the granting of

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	enhanced protection pursuant to the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954, the management plan shall provide details about the preventive and emergency measures created to protect the property against the risks of fire and structural collapse. If the property comprises movable property, the management plan shall include measures taken to identify the property, and to prepare for its removal or its <i>in situ</i> protection.
5.f Sources and levels of finance	Show the sources and level of funding which are available to the property on an annual basis. An estimate could also be given of the adequacy or otherwise of resources available, in particular identifying any gaps or deficiencies or any areas where assistance may be required.
5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques	Indicate the expertise and training which are available from national authorities or other organizations to the property.
5.h Visitor facilities and infrastructure	The section should describe the inclusive facilities available on site for visitors and demonstrate that they are appropriate in relation to the protection and management requirements of the property. It should set out how the facilities and services will provide effective and inclusive presentation of the property to meet the needs of visitors, including in relation to the provision of safe and appropriate access to the property. The section should consider visitor facilities that may include interpretation/explanation (signage, trails, notices or publications, guides); museum/exhibition devoted to the property, visitor or interpretation centre; and/or potential use of digital technologies and services (overnight accommodation; restaurant; car parking; lavatories; search and rescue; etc.).
5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property	This section refers to Articles 4 and 5 of the <i>Convention</i> regarding the presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage. States Parties are encouraged to provide information on the policies and programmes for the presentation and promotion of the nominated property.
5.j Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)	Indicate the skills and qualifications available-needed for the good management of the property, including in relation to visitation and future training needs. In the case of property related to a request for the granting of enhanced protection pursuant to the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954, describe measures concerning information and training for staff with regard to emergency situations.
6. Monitoring	This section of the nomination is intended to provide the evidence for the state of conservation of the property which can be reviewed and reported on regularly so as to give an indication of trends over time.
6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation	List in table form those key indicators that have been chosen as the measure of the state of conservation of the whole property (see section 4.a above). Indicate the periodicity of the review of these indicators and the location where the records are kept. They could be representative of an important aspect of the property and relate as closely as possible to the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (see section 2.b above). Where possible they could be expressed numerically and where this is not possible they could be of a kind which can be repeated, for example by taking a photograph from the same point. Examples of good indicators are the: (i) number of species, or population of a keystone species on a natural property;

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	(ii) percentage of buildings requiring major repair in a historic town or district; (iii) number of years estimated to elapse before a major conservation programme is likely to be completed; (iv) stability or degree of movement in a particular building or element of a building; (v) rate at which encroachment of any kind on a property has increased or diminished.

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of Records

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6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring property	Give the name and contact information of the agency(ies) responsible for the monitoring referenced in 6.a.
6.c Results of previous reporting exercises	List, with a brief summary, earlier reports on the state of conservation of the property and provide extracts and references to published sources (for example, reports submitted in compliance with international agreements and programmes, e.g., Ramsar, MAB).
7. Documentation	This section of the nomination is the check-list of the documentation which shall be provided to make up a complete nomination.

7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form	States Parties shall provide a sufficient number of recent images (prints, slides and, where possible, electronic formats, videos and aerial photographs) to give a good general picture of the property. Slides shall be in 35mm format and electronic images in jpg format at a minimum of 300 dpi (dots per inch) resolution. If film material is provided, Beta SP format is recommended for quality assurances. This material shall be accompanied by the image inventory and photograph and audiovisual authorization form as set out below. At least one photograph that may be used on the public web page illustrating the property shall be included. States Parties are encouraged to grant to UNESCO, in written form and free of charge, the non exclusive cession of rights to diffuse, to communicate to the public, to publish, to reproduce, to exploit, in any form and on any support, including digital, all or part of the images provided and license these rights to third parties. The non exclusive cession of rights does not impinge upon intellectual property rights (rights of the photographer / director of the video or copyright owner if different) and that when the images are distributed by UNESCO a credit to the photographer / director of the video is always given, if clearly provided in the form. All possible profits deriving from such cession of rights will go to the World Heritage Fund. In the case of property related to a request for the granting of enhanced protection pursuant to the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954, certain documents may be confidential and provided for the sole use of the Secretariat. The State must clearly identify such documents as confidential.
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PHOTOGRAPHS AND AUDIOVISUAL IMAGE INVENTORY AND AUTHORIZATION FORM

Id. No	Format (slide/ print/ video)	Caption	Date of Photo (mo/yr)	Photographer/Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel/fax, and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights

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7.b	Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property	Attach the texts as indicated in sections 5.b, 5.d and 5.e above.
7.c	Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property	Provide a straightforward statement giving the form and date of the most recent records or inventory of the property. Only records that are still available should be described.
7.d	Address where inventory, records and archives are held	Give the name and address of the agencies holding inventory records (buildings, monuments, flora or fauna species).
7.e	Bibliography	List the principal published references, using standard bibliographic format.
8.	Contact Information of responsible authorities	This section of the nomination will allow the Secretariat to provide the property with current information about World Heritage news and other issues.
8.a	Preparer Name: Title: Address: City, Province/State, Country: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	Provide the name, address and other contact information of the individual responsible for preparing the nomination. If an e-mail address cannot be provided, the information must include a fax number.
8.b	Official Local Institution/Agency	Provide the name of the agency, museum, institution, community or manager locally responsible for the management of the property. If the normal reporting institution is a national agency, please provide that contact information.
8.c	Other Local Institutions	List the full name, address, telephone, fax and e-mail addresses of all museums, visitor centres and official tourism offices who should receive the free <i>World Heritage Newsletter</i> about events and issues related to World Heritage.
8.d	Official Web address http:// Contact name: E-mail:	Please provide any existing official web addresses of the nominated property. Indicate if such web addresses are planned for the future with the contact name and e-mail address.
9.	In the case of the granting of enhanced protection: Legislation on the implementation of the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954,	Please provide relevant information about military training and penal measures to punish violations of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention. Please provide relevant legislative and regulatory texts. If such texts are not available in French or in English, please provide a summary in one of these languages.
10.	In the case of a request for the granting of enhanced protection: Non-military use declaration	Please complete the standard declaration accompanying the enhanced protection request form, which may be found at the following link: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/enhanced-protection-request-form-en.pdf .
11.	Signature on behalf of the State Party	The nomination should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party.

In the case of property that is the subject of a request for the granting of enhanced protection pursuant to the Second Protocol of 1999 to the Hague Convention of 1954

An annexed document should accompany the request for inclusion on the World Heritage List, providing information concerning:

- **military training**
- **enactment of the necessary and relevant penal measures**
- **general provisions concerning emergency planning (national legislation)**
- **a non-military use declaration**

The signature on behalf of the State Party should be placed at the end of the document.