

Baku X

version 1.4

MANUAL



A scenery for FSX-based platforms
including Microsoft Flight Simulator X and Lockheed Martin Prepar3D
by Drzewiecki Design

Baku X

Baku X is a highly detailed scenery of UBBB Heydar Aliyev airport in Baku, Azerbaijan. This product is compatible with FSX-based platforms including Microsoft Flight Simulator X and Lockheed Martin Prepar3D.

Azerbaijan

The Republic of Azerbaijan is a country in the Transcaucasian region, situated at the crossroads of Southwest Asia and Southeastern Europe. It is bounded by the Caspian Sea to the east, Russia to the north, Georgia to the northwest, Armenia to the west and Iran to the south. The exclave of Nakhchivan is bounded by Armenia to the north and east, Iran to the south and west, while having a short border with Turkey in the north west. The Azerbaijan Democratic Republic proclaimed its independence in 1918 and became the first Muslim-majority democratic and secular republic. It was also the first Muslim-majority country to have operas, theaters and modern universities. The country was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1920 as the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Azerbaijan proclaimed its independence on 30 August 1991, before the official dissolution of the USSR. In September 1991, the disputed Armenian-majority Nagorno-Karabakh region re-affirmed its willingness to create a separate state as the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. The region and seven adjacent districts outside it became de facto independent since the ending of the Nagorno-Karabakh War in 1994, are internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan.

The Constitution of Azerbaijan does not declare an official religion, and all major political forces in the country are secularist, but the majority of people and some opposition movements adhere to Shia Islam. Azerbaijan has a high level of human development which ranks on par with most Eastern European countries. It has a high rate of economic development and literacy, as well as a low rate of unemployment. However, corruption in Azerbaijan is widespread, especially in the public service. The ruling party, New Azerbaijan Party, has been accused of authoritarianism and human rights abuses.

The earliest evidence of human settlement in the territory of Azerbaijan dates back to the late Stone Age and is related to the Guruchay culture of the Azykh Cave. The Upper Paleolithic and late Bronze Age cultures are attested in the caves of Tağılar, Dəmcili, Zar, Yataq-yeri and in the necropolises of Leylatepe and Saraytepe. Early settlements included the Scythians in the 9th century BC.

Azerbaijan's geographical location has greatly influenced its history. Because it is located between the Caspian and Black seas, Azerbaijan is a vital crossroad between Asia and Europe. Some history most famous warriors have fought for the land and many empires have clashed there.

Along most of its history, Persia, Russia and other powerful empires dominated Azerbaijan. During the 6th century missionaries from Armenia brought Christianity and many people converted. During the following 300 or 400 years dozens of Christian churches were built. In 642 Muslim Arab troops entered into the kingdom of Aghbania or Caucasian Albania, adding the land to the Islamic empire that spread to Asia through the Middle East and North Africa.



In the 11th century another Islamic power gained control. There were Turkish tribes that were part of the Seljuk dynasty. The population who were originally of Persian descent began to mix with the Turks and the Persian language was replaced by the Turkish dialect. With time it became the modern Azeri language.

In 1236, Mongolian warriors of the powerful Genghis Khan Empire conquered the land where Azerbaijan is today and remained in power until 1498. Around 1500 a new Persian kingdom formed under the Safavid dynasty. Its capital was in Tariz. During the Safavids reign, Azerbaijan was often a battle ground in the fight for power between Persia and Russia. The Safavid kingdom ended in 1722 and the north of Azerbaijan divided into many states. These divisions made it easier for Russia to gain control and power. In 1917 a revolution ended the Russian empire. One year later the provisional democratic government was overthrown by the Bolshevik wing of the Communist party. Russia became the Soviet Union. In Azerbaijan, a small group called the intelligentsia joined Baku workers and formed a democratic government. In April of 1920, the Soviet Union red army invaded Azerbaijan, and quickly ended its small period as an independent state.

During Second World War, in 1941 the German army invaded the Soviet Union and reached the Great Caucasian Mountains a year later. The red Soviet army stopped it from entering Azerbaijan. At the end of the 80s the Soviet Union began to fall. One after another the communist states of Central and Eastern Europe claimed their independence. Azerbaijan declared its independence on August 30th of 1991.

In 1993 Armenia had control of almost 20 percent of Azerbaijan's territory. After Aliyev became president in October of 1993, he signed a ceasefire with Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Heydar Aliyev died in December of 2003, and his son Ilham became president.

Azerbaijan is in the South Caucasus region of Eurasia, straddling Western Asia and Eastern Europe. The total length of Azerbaijan's land borders is 2,648 km (1,645 mi). The territory of Azerbaijan extends 400 km (249 mi) from north to south, and 500 km (311 mi) from west to east. Three physical features dominate Azerbaijan: the Caspian Sea, whose shoreline forms a natural boundary to the east; the Greater Caucasus mountain range to the north;

and the extensive flatlands at the country's center. There are also three mountain ranges, together covering approximately 40 percent of the country. The highest peak of Azerbaijan is mount Bazardüzü (4,466 m), while the lowest point lies in the Caspian Sea (-28 m). Nearly half of all the mud volcanoes on Earth are concentrated in Azerbaijan, these volcanoes were also among nominees for the New7Wonders of Nature.

The formation of climate in Azerbaijan is influenced particularly by cold arctic air masses of Scandinavian anticyclone, temperate of Siberian anticyclone, and Central Asian anticyclone. Azerbaijan's diverse landscape affects the ways air masses enter the country. The Greater Caucasus protects the country from direct influences of cold air masses coming from the north. That leads to the formation of subtropical climate on most foothills and plains of the country. Meanwhile, plains and foothills are characterized by high solar radiation rates. Nine out of 11 existing climate zones are present in Azerbaijan. Both the absolute minimum temperature (-33 °C or -27.4 °F) and the absolute maximum temperature (46 °C or 114.8 °F) were observed in Julfa and Ordubad. The maximum annual precipitation falls in Lankaran and the minimum in Absheron.

As of 2002, Azerbaijan had 95,000 active personnel in its armed forces. There are also 17,000 paramilitary troops. The armed forces have three branches: the Land Forces, the Air Forces and the Navy. The defense budget of Azerbaijan for 2011 was set at US\$3.1 billion. Azerbaijani defense industry manufactures small arms, artillery systems, tanks, armors and noctovision devices, aviation bombs, pilotless vehicles, various military vehicles and military planes and helicopters.

Tourism is an important part of the economy of Azerbaijan. The country was a well-known tourist spot in the 1980s. However, the fall of the Soviet Union, and the Nagorno-Karabakh War during the 1990s, damaged the tourist industry and the image of Azerbaijan as a tourist destination. It was not until the 2000s that the tourism industry began to recover, and the country has since experienced a high rate of growth in the number of tourist visits and overnight stays. In the recent years, Azerbaijan has also becoming a popular destination for religious, spa, and health care tourism. During winter, the Shahdag Mountain Resort offers skiing with state of the art facilities. The government of Azerbaijan has set the development of Azerbaijan as an elite tourist destination as a top priority. It is a national strategy to make tourism a major, if not the single largest, contributor to the Azerbaijani economy.

The convenient location of Azerbaijan on the crossroad of major international traffic arteries, such as the Silk Road and the south-north corridor, highlights the strategic importance of transportation sector for the country's economy.

In the 21st century, a new oil and gas boom helped to improve the situation in Azerbaijan's science and technology sectors, and the government launched a campaign aimed at modernization and innovation. The government estimates that profits from the information technology and communication industry will grow and become comparable with those from oil production. The Azerbaijan National Aerospace Agency launched its first satellite AzerSat 1 into orbit on 7 February 2013. The satellite will cover Europe and significant part of Asian countries and Africa and will have transmission for TV, radio broadcasting and the internet. The launch of its own

satellite on orbit is Azerbaijan's first action in realizing prospective projects to turn itself into a country with a space industry.

From the total population of 9,165,000 people as of July 2011, nearly 52% was urban population, the remaining 48% was the rural population. The ethnic composition of the population according to the 2009 population census: 91.60% Azerbaijanis, 2.02% Lezgians, 1.35% Armenians (almost all Armenians live in the break-away region of Nagorno-Karabakh), 1.34% Russians. In total, Azerbaijan has 77 cities, 64 smaller rayon-class cities, and one special legal status city. These are followed by 257 urban-type settlements and 4,620 villages. The official language is Azerbaijani, which is spoken by approximately 92% of the population as a mother tongue. It belongs to the Turkic language family. Russian and English play significant roles as second or third languages of education and communication.

The Constitution of Azerbaijan guarantees freedom of speech, but this is denied in practice. After several years of decline in press and media freedom, in 2014 the media environment in Azerbaijan deteriorated fast under a governmental campaign to silence any opposition and criticism, even while the country led the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Spurious legal charges and impunity in violence against journalists have remained the norm. All foreign broadcasts are banned in the country. According to their 2013 Freedom of the Press report, Azerbaijan's press freedom status is "not free" and Azerbaijan ranks 156th out of 179 countries world-wide. The three broadcasting stations BBC, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and Voice of America, which were the only ones that ensured political pluralism for its citizens, are banned in Azerbaijan since 2009. During the last few years, three journalists were killed and several prosecuted in trials described as unfair by international human rights organizations. Azerbaijan has the biggest number of journalists imprisoned in Europe and Central Asia in 2015, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, and is the 5th most censored country in the world, ahead of Iran and China.

Azerbaijani architecture typically combines elements of East and West. Many ancient architectural treasures such as the Maiden Tower and Palace of the Shirvanshahs in the Walled City of Baku survive in modern Azerbaijan. The task for modern Azerbaijani architecture is diverse application of modern aesthetics, the search for an architect's own artistic style and inclusion of the existing historico-cultural environment. Major projects such as Heydar Aliyev Cultural Center, Flame Towers, Baku Crystal Hall, Baku White City and SOCAR Tower have transformed the country's skyline and promotes its contemporary identity.

Most famous Azerbaijanis include Heydar Aliyev (Late leader of the New Azerbaijan party who held office as the third President of Azerbaijan from 1993 to 2003, when his son Ilham Aliyev took over for him. He was also the First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union from 1982 to 1987. He reached the rank of Major General in the Soviet Union's KGB from 1941 to 1969. He successfully squashed an armed insurrection against him in 1995.) and Garry Kasparov (Soviet chess champion who became the first world champion to lose a match to a computer, when he lost to IBM's Deep Blue in 1997. He became the youngest World Champion of Chess at 22 in 1985 and he was the highest ranked chess player in the world for 255 months.).

Baku

Baku is the capital and largest city of Azerbaijan, as well as the largest city on the Caspian Sea and of the Caucasus region. Baku is located 28 metres (92 ft) below sea level, which makes it the lowest lying national capital in the world and also the largest city in the world located below sea level. It is located on the southern shore of the Absheron Peninsula, alongside the Bay of Baku. At the beginning of 2009, Baku's urban population was estimated at just over two million people. Officially, about 25 percent of all inhabitants of the country live in Baku's metropolitan area.

The city is the scientific, cultural and industrial center of Azerbaijan. Many sizeable Azerbaijani institutions have their headquarters there, including SOCAR, one of the world's top 100 companies. The Baku International Sea Trade Port is capable of handling two million tons of general and dry bulk cargoes per year.

In recent years, Baku has become an important venue for international events. It hosted the 57th Eurovision Song Contest in 2012, the 2015 European Games and the 2016 European Grand Prix and will host the UEFA Euro 2020.

The city is renowned for its harsh winds. This is reflected in the city's nickname, the "City of Winds." Baku is derived from the Persian name of the city بادکوبه Bād-kube, meaning "Wind-pounded city".

Around 100,000 years ago, the territory of modern Baku and Absheron was savanna with rich flora and fauna. Traces of human settlement go back to the Stone age. From the Bronze age there have been rock carvings discovered near Bayil, and a bronze figure of a small fish discovered in the territory of the Old City. This have led some to suggest the existence of a Bronze Age settlement within the city's territory. In the 1st century, the Romans organized two Caucasian campaigns and reached Baku. Near the city, in Gobustan, Roman inscriptions dating from 84–96 AD were discovered. This is one of the earliest written evidences for Baku.

During the 8th century Baku was the realm of the Shirvanshahs. The city frequently came under assault of the Khazars and (starting from the 10th century) the Rus. Shirvanshah Akhsitan I built a navy in Baku and successfully repelled another Rus assault in 1170. The Shirvan era greatly influenced Baku and the remainder of Azerbaijan. Between the 12th and 14th centuries, massive fortifications were undertaken in Baku and the surrounding towns. The Maiden Tower, the Ramana Tower, the Nardaran Fortress, the Shagan Castle, the Mardakan Castle, the Round Castle and also the famous Sabayil Castle on the island of the Bay of Baku was built during this period. The city walls of Baku were also rebuilt and strengthened. The fall of the Iranian Safavids gave rise to the various Caucasian khanates, most of whom were already established in the late Safavid era while the rest were established during the rule of Iranian ruler Nader Shah. On 26 June 1723, after a long siege, Baku surrendered to the Russians and the Safavids were forced to cede the city alongside many other of their Caucasian territories as confirmed in the 1723 Saint Petersburg Treaty. By 1730, the situation had deteriorated for the Russians as Nadir Shah's successes in Shirvan forced the Russians to make an agreement near Ganja on 10 March 1735, ceding the city and all other conquered territories in the Caucasus back to Iran.

By the end of the 18th century, Tsarist Russia now began a more firm policy with the intent to conquer all of the Caucasus especially at the expense of Iran and to a lesser extent Turkey. In the spring of 1796, by Yekaterina II's order, General Valerian Zubov's troops started a large campaign in the North Caucasus and Transcaucasia against Qajar Persia following the sack of Tblisi and Iran's subsequent restoring of its suzerainty over Georgia and Dagestan. Zubov had sent 13,000 men to capture Baku, and it was overrun subsequently without any resistance. On 13 June 1796, a Russian flotilla entered Baku Bay, and a garrison of Russian troops was placed inside the city. Later, however, Pavel I ordered the cessation of the campaign and the withdrawal of Russian forces following his predecessor, Catherine the Great her death. In March 1797, the tsarist troops left Baku and the city became part of Iran again.

In 1813, following the Russo-Persian War (1804-1813), Qajar Iran was forced to sign the Treaty of Gulistan with Russia, which provided for the irrevocable cession of Baku and most of Iran's territories in the North Caucasus and South Caucasus to Russia. However it was not until the aftermath of the Russo-Persian War (1826-1828) and the Treaty of Turkmenchay that Baku came under nominal Russian rule and the city was irrevocably lost, as it was retaken by Iran during the war. When Baku was occupied by the Russian troops during the war of 1804–1813, nearly the entire population of some 8,000 people was ethnic Tat.

Baku is a city founded upon oil, for to its inexhaustible founts of naphtha it owes its very existence, its maintenance, its prosperity.... At present Baku produces one-fifth of the oil that is used in the world, and the immense output in crude petroleum from this single city far surpasses that in any other district where oil is found. The first oil well was mechanically drilled in the Bibi-Heybat suburb of Baku in 1846, though a number of hand-dug wells predate it. Large-scale oil exploration started in 1872, when Russian imperial authorities auctioned the parcels of oil-rich land around Baku to private investors. The pioneer of oil extracting from the bottom of the sea was Polish geologist Witold Zglenicki.

In 1917, after the October revolution and amidst the turmoil of World War I and the breakup of the Russian Empire, Baku came under the control of the Baku Commune. During World War II and the Nazi German invasion of the southwestern Soviet Union, Baku had become of vital strategic importance. In fact, capturing the oil fields of Baku was one of the ultimate goals of Operation Edelweiss, carried out between May and November 1942. However the German Army's closest approach to Baku was no closer than some 530 kilometres (329 miles) northwest of Baku in November 1942, falling far short of the city's capture before being driven back during the Soviet Operation Little Saturn in mid-December 1942.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Baku embarked on a process of restructuring on a scale unseen in its history. Thousands of buildings from the Soviet period were demolished to make way for a green belt on its shores; parks and gardens were built on the land reclaimed by filling up the beaches of the Baku Bay. Improvements were made in the general cleaning, maintenance, and garbage collection, and these services are now at Western European standards. The city is growing dynamically and developing at full speed on an east-west axis along the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Heydar Aliyev International Airport

Heydar Aliyev International Airport (IATA: GYD, ICAO: UBBB) (former Bina International Airport) is the main international airport in Azerbaijan located 20 km (12 mi) northeast of the capital Baku. The airport is the home of Azerbaijan Airlines, the national flag carrier. It is the busiest airport in Azerbaijan and of the Caucasus. In 2004 the airport was renamed to Heydar Aliyev, for the former President of Azerbaijan. As a result, its IATA code was changed from BAK to GYD. The airport has two passenger terminals and the Baku cargo terminal. The cargo airline Silk Way Airlines also has its head office on the airport property.



"One hundred years ago, on 20 October 1910, a plane flew over Baku for the first time. (...)

As early as in April 1923, a Junkers airplane performed a flight from Baku to Tbilisi and back, while two years later an aerodrome was built in Kishly and a Airport Terminal opened. In 1926, regular flights began on the Mineralniye Vody – Grozniy – Makhachkala – Baku – Yevlakh – Tbilisi route. Airports started operating in Baku, Yevlakh and Sheki where Dornier-Komet-3 and Dornier-Merkur planes were based. (...) A regular air-route Baku-Moscow was opened in 1937. It was operated by local aircraft KHAL-1 and Steel-3 which carried 15 passengers a day. It was quite an impressive figure at the time.

(...) From 1941 to 1945, Azerbaijani aviation operated under the motto "Everything for the frontline!" The labor and military feats of Azerbaijani pilots will never be forgotten. Neither will those who have sacrificed their lives on the altar of victory in the war.

After World War Two was finally over, Azerbaijani pilots resumed carrying passengers and innocent goods. New aircraft emerged on air-routes originating from Baku, such as Li-2, Il-14, Il-18, An-24, special purpose planes An-2, helicopters Mi-1 and Mi-4.

A qualitatively new stage in the history of Azerbaijan's civil aviation fleet occurred in the 1970-80s. This was when airports fitted with soft-surface runways were built in Ganja, Yevlakh Naftalan, Nakhchivan, Zagatala, Lenkoran, Agdam, Agstafa and Sheki. They could accommodate Yak-40 jets. A total of 11 districts of the republic were linked to Baku by air-routes.

Thanks to the efforts of Azerbaijan's leader Heydar Aliyev, the republic's aviation fleet was among the first to receive Tu-134 and Tu-154 jet planes and Mi-2 and Mi-8 helicopters. In those years planes were becoming the most popular means of transport – fast, comfortable and accessible for all.

After the break-up of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijani aviation found itself in a dire situation. Cooperation links were

disrupted, the supplies of hardware were cut off, aircraft were aging and becoming obsolete, experienced specialists were leaving the sector and there was nowhere to train new ones. However, after President Heydar Aliyev took the issue under personal control, over \$200 million was invested in civil aviation. This provided the opportunity for replenishing the aviation fleet with modern aircraft Boeing-757, renewing the air traffic control equipment, creating a system for the training of professionals in around 20 specializations and, finally, opening in 1999 an of international airport terminal in Baku that currently accommodates aircraft of over 60 airlines.



The construction of the Baku Cargo Terminal (BCT), completed in March 2005, has made Baku one of the major transfer points for cargo proceeding from the west eastwards and from the north southwards. The same year, the BCT became a member of the IATA Ground Handling Council and a participant in the World Business Partners Program of the Airports Council International.

Commissioned shortly afterwards were the International Airport of Nakhchivan, a new terminal in the Zabrat airport and the International Airport of Ganja. A five-star hotel was built at the Heydar Aliyev International Airport of Baku. International airports of Lenkoran and Zagatala were opened in 2008. The civil aviation fleet welcomed such liners as Airbus-319 and Airbus-320, ATR-72 and ATR-42. Two thirds of the fleet were renewed by means of acquiring more modern aircraft. Regular flights from Baku are carried out by Boeing-787, while the Heydar Aliyev Airport will be receiving Airbus-380. (...)"



The north (former domestic) terminal was entirely demolished and replaced by the stylish new Terminal 1 structure which started operating in 2014, tripling the airport's passenger capacity to six million per year. What was, for many years, the main international terminal but is now the South (domestic) one was re-designed and rebuilt in 1998-99.

Photos from:
Wikipedia & <http://www.azal-cjsc.com/en/company-view/8/>

This text was based on the following articles:
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijan>
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<http://www.airportbaku.com>
<http://www.azal-cjsc.com/en/company-view/8/>
<http://www.studycountry.com/guide/AZ-history.htm>

INSTALLATION

Please uninstall all previous versions of the included airports you may have installed before.

The product will be automatically added to the Flight Simulator Scenery Library. Our installer provides you additional optional features during install. To select different options, simply run the installer again.

SimObject Display Engine (SODE) is required for this product to be installed. **DOWNLOAD** After install press **Shift+D** in the sim to activate SODE menu. **SODE Support** will help you in case of any problems with this software.

SCENERY FEATURES

- Extremely detailed model of UBBB Heydar Aliyev International Airport in Baku with 3D people, high quality static aircraft, custom animations, rain effects, SODE jetways
- Baku city with hundreds of custom-made landmarks, night textures, detailed autogen

CHARTS

Custom airport charts are saved in *Start menu/All Programs/Drzewiecki Design/Baku X*. For IFR/VFR charts check [Skyvector](#). For up-to-date airport approach plates visit [Rocketroute](#) or other websites.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with all ORBX products, all PILOT'S products and all Megascenery products. Our product should stay at the top of the Scenery Library list.

CREDITS

We thank all individuals who helped us completing this project. Many thanks to FS news sites for sharing news about our products and to all our customers for encouraging us to constantly raise the bar.

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