

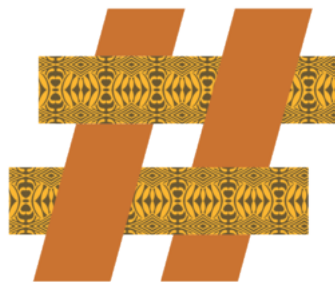


United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Convention for the fight  
against the illicit trafficking  
of cultural property

## INFORMATION KIT



**#UNITE4HERITAGE**





## Information kit on the 1970 Convention

### CONTENTS

1. **The 1970 Convention** on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property
2. **Statutory Bodies** of the 1970 Convention
3. **The 1995 UNIDROIT Convention** on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects and other international legal instruments on illicit trade
4. **UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee** for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property
5. **International Fund** for the Return and the Restitution of Cultural Property
6. **Practical Actions and awareness-raising activities** on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods: **what does UNESCO do?**
7. Recent examples of **successful return** of cultural property
8. **Donors and Partners** in the fight against illicit trafficking
9. Participation in illicit trafficking instruments – **States Parties**

➤ **Website:** <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property>



## 1- THE 1970 UNESCO CONVENTION ON THE MEANS OF PROHIBITING AND PREVENTING THE ILLICIT IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

- Adopted by the **16th General Conference of UNESCO** on 14 November 1970<sup>1</sup>.
- It is the **first international legal framework** for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property in times of peace.
- It has been ratified by **127 countries** (36 States in the last 10 years).
- **Non-retroactivity**: the Convention is only applicable to cultural objects stolen or illicitly exported from one State Party to another State Party after the date of entry into force of the Convention for both States concerned.
- **Definition of cultural property** (art. 1 and 4): the adopted definition is very wide, but property has to be explicitly designated by the States as important for its archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science.
- State parties must:
  - **Adopt protection measures** in their territories (art. 5):
    - elaborate draft appropriate national legislation
    - establish national services for the protection of cultural heritage
    - promote museums, libraries, archives
    - establish national inventories
    - encourage adoption of codes of conduct for dealers in cultural property
    - implement educational programmes to develop respect for cultural heritage
  - **Control movement** of cultural property (art. 6 to 9):
    - introduce a system of export certificates
    - prohibit the export of cultural property unless it is accompanied by an export certificate
    - prevent museums from buying objects exported from another State Party without an export certificate
    - prohibit the import of objects stolen from museums, religious institutions or public monuments
    - penal sanctions to be imposed on any person contravening these prohibitions
    - emergency import bans may be adopted when the cultural heritage of a State party is seriously endangered by intense looting of archaeological and ethnological artefacts (Afghanistan, Iraq, etc.)
    - require art dealers to maintain a register of the exact origin of each object they purchase
  - **Return** stolen cultural property (art. 7):
    - at the request of the State Party of origin, another State Party will seize and return cultural property on its territory stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument
    - the request has to be made through diplomatic channels
    - the object has to be documented as being part of the inventory of the institution
    - the requesting State has to pay just compensation to an owner who has purchased the object in good faith or holds a title which is valid according to national law
    - the requesting State has to provide all the evidence to support its claim

<sup>1</sup> The text of the Convention can be consulted on the website <http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/illicittrafficking>



## 2- STATUTORY BODIES OF THE 1970 CONVENTION<sup>2</sup>

### MEETING OF STATES PARTIES TO THE 1970 CONVENTION

The Meeting of the States Parties to the 1970 Convention is the **sovereign body of the Convention**, composed of the **127 States** parties to the 1970 Convention.

The Meeting of States Parties **provides strategic orientations for the implementation of the Convention and takes all measures it deems necessary for the promotion of the objectives of the Convention.**

Initially, the 1970 Convention did not make any provisions for a periodic monitoring body. Only one meeting was held in 2003 on the basis of a specific decision by the UNESCO Executive Board taken in 2002.

- **During the second meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention held in June 2012, and in order to monitor the implementation of the 1970 Convention, the States Parties decided to convene a meeting every two years.**
- "Extraordinary meetings" may continue to be convened at any time, at the request of the States Parties and by the UNESCO Director-General.
- The third Meeting of the States Parties is scheduled to be held in 2015.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SUBSIDIARY COMMITTEE TO THE MEETING OF THE STATES PARTIES

The Subsidiary Committee is composed of the representatives of 18 States Parties (3 by regional group). The election of the Committee shall obey the principles of **equitable geographical representation and rotation.**

The members of the Committee are elected for a **4 year-term**. Every 2 years, the Meeting of States Parties renews half of the members of the Committee. A member of the Committee may not be elected for two consecutive terms.

Its functions are to:

- **promote** the objectives of the Convention;
- **review the national reports** submitted to the General Conference by the States Parties to the Convention;
- **share good practices**, prepare and submit to the Meeting of States Parties recommendations **and operational guidelines** that can help in implementing the Convention;
- **identify difficult situations** resulting from the implementation of the Convention, including topics regarding the protection and return of cultural property;
- **establish and maintain coordination** with the "Return and Restitution Committee" in connection with capacity-building measures to combat the illicit trafficking of cultural property; **inform the Meeting of States Parties** of the activities that have been implemented.

<sup>2</sup> For more information: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/meetings/>



### 3- THE 1995 UNIDROIT CONVENTION ON STOLEN OR ILLEGALLY EXPORTED CULTURAL OBJECTS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ON ILLICIT TRADE



- Adopted by the Diplomatic Conference in Rome on 24 June 1995<sup>3</sup>.
- As of November 2013, it has **35 States Parties**, 22 other States have signed but not yet ratified.
- Drafted at **UNESCO's request to develop a uniform minimum body of private law rules** for the international art trade **to complement the public law provisions of the 1970 UNESCO Convention**.
- **Restitution** of stolen cultural objects (art. 3 and 4) and return of illegally exported cultural objects (art.5 to 7):
  - Key principles : “the possessor of a cultural object which has been stolen shall return it”
  - Possibility of compensation paid to the possessor of the stolen object where care was taken to avoid acquiring stolen cultural property; criteria for the establishment of diligence include circumstances of acquisition, character of parties involved, price paid, consultation of a register of stolen cultural objects
  - An illegally exported cultural object is to be returned if the object is of significant cultural importance for the requesting State
  - Possibility of compensation paid to the possessor of the illegally exported object where care was taken to avoid acquiring illegally exported cultural property: criteria for establishing diligence include circumstances of acquisition and absence of an export certificate required by the law of the requesting State
- **Clandestinely excavated** objects (art. 3 to 5):
  - illicitly excavated objects are considered to be stolen
- **Procedure** for claims:
  - brought by the private owner or a State before a court in the country where the object is located
  - time limits: generally 50 years and within 3 years of knowledge of the location of the object and identify of its possessor

#### OTHER INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS APPLY TO ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN CULTURAL PROPERTY

- **Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**: currently 103 States Parties ; provides for the return of cultural property illegally exported from occupied territories
- **European Union Directive 93/7**: applicable among the 27 Member States of the EU, it provides for a specific procedure for the return of illegally removed cultural property
- **Commonwealth Scheme**: establishes a procedure for the return of stolen or illicitly exported objects within the Commonwealth; model legislation has been drafted which the 54 Commonwealth Member States may use as a basis for a national legislation.

<sup>3</sup> The text of the UNIDROIT Convention can be consulted on the website <http://www.unidroit.org>



#### 4- INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PROMOTING THE RETURN OF CULTURAL PROPERTY<sup>4</sup>

UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation was created **by the General Conference of UNESCO as a permanent intergovernmental body in 1978.**

- The **22 members of the Committee are elected** from the UNESCO Member States **and renewed by half** at elections that take place every two years during the General Conference.
- It acts as **a mediator between States** in conflict regarding the return or restitution of cultural property when the provisions of the 1970 Convention do not apply.
- Acting as **an advisory body and as a forum facilitating bilateral negotiations**, this Committee has no legal power to decide cases.
- It **initiates the creation of tools focused** on the protection of heritage:
  - Awareness-raising campaigns: films, video-clips and publications
  - Mediation and conciliation rules on conflicts related to cultural property
  - Model Export Certificate for cultural objects
  - Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws
  - Actions concerning Cultural Objects being offered for Sale over the Internet
  - Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property
- **Procedure:**
  - Before bringing a case before the Intergovernmental Committee, the requesting State must **initiate bilateral negotiations** with the State in which the requested object is located; **only when such negotiations have failed or are suspended** can the case be brought before the Committee
  - In 1981, a "Standard Form Concerning Requests for Return or Restitution" was devised by the Intergovernmental Committee, to be filled out by both parties concerned
  - In order to be examined, a request for return or restitution has to be **submitted at least six months before the session** of the Intergovernmental Committee

**UNESCO's General Conference adopted at its 33<sup>rd</sup> session a resolution that explicitly articulates the mediatory and conciliatory functions of the Committee.**

- **Rules of procedure for Mediation and Conciliation:**
  - At its 16<sup>th</sup> session in September 2010, the Committee reviewed and adopted the resultant Rules of Procedure for Mediation and Conciliation.
  - Only **UNESCO Member States and Associate Members may defer to the elaborated procedures for mediation and conciliation, but States may represent the interests of public or private institutions located in their territories, as well as those of their nationals.**
  - Every two years, each State is invited to nominate and submit to the Secretariat **the names of two individuals who may serve as mediators and conciliators.**<sup>5</sup> Their qualification is contingent on their competency and mastery in matters of restitution, resolution dispute and other specific characteristics of the protection of cultural property.

<sup>4</sup><http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/restitution-of-cultural-property/>

<sup>5</sup>[http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/ListofMediators\\_and\\_Conciliators\\_enfr\\_20131028.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/ListofMediators_and_Conciliators_enfr_20131028.pdf)

- The Intergovernmental Committee has enabled **the following cases to be resolved:**

- **1983:** restitution by Italy to Ecuador of more than 12,000 pre-Columbian objects.
- **1987:** restitution by the German Democratic Republic to Turkey of 7,000 cuneiform tablets from Boğazköy
- **1988:** restitution by the United States of America to Thailand of the Phra Narai Lintel
- **2010:** restitution by the Barbier-Mueller Museum (Switzerland) to the United Republic of Tanzania of the Makonde Mask
- **2011:** Germany - Turkey At the beginning of May 2011, the Secretariat was informed that a bilateral agreement has been reached between Germany and Turkey on the Bogazkoy Sphinx. This case was presented to the Committee in 1987.

*The most famous and still pending case concerns the request by Greece for the return by the United Kingdom of the Parthenon Marbles presently in the British Museum.*

- For more information:

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/restitution-of-cultural-property>



Makonde Mask  
© ICOM



Sphinx of Boğazköy  
© Berlin Museum





## 5- INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR THE RETURN OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

**The lack of available resources remains an important obstacle** to the realization of an effective strategy against the dispersal of cultural objects by illicit traffic.

The General Conference of UNESCO established the « *International Fund for the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation* ».

The recovery of cultural property is important **for States with significant losses**, especially in the event of conflict or natural disaster, **but not all have the means to pursue their claims** in other countries.

This Fund **aims to support Member States in their efforts** to pursue the return or restitution of cultural property and effectively fight illicit traffic in cultural property, particularly with regard to: **the verification of cultural objects by experts, transportation, insurance costs, setting up of facilities to exhibit them in satisfactory conditions, and training of museum professionals in the originating countries of cultural objects.**

In March 2001, **the UNESCO Director-General launched an appeal** to participate in this unanimous effort and contribute generously to the Fund in order to facilitate the effective restitution of cultural property to its State of origin or its owner.

Requests for assistance will be evaluated **by the Intergovernmental Committee of 22 Member States. The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions.**

**More information:** <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/restitution-of-cultural-property/fund-of-the-committee/>

**The Fund is open to voluntary contributions**

### **Contact**

Culture Sector  
Cultural Heritage Protection Treaties Section  
7, place de Fontenoy 75352 Paris Cedex 07 SP  
Tel: +33 (0)1.45.68.12.88  
Fax: +33 (0)1.45.68.55.96  
[convention1970@unesco.org](mailto:convention1970@unesco.org)

## 6- PRATICAL ACTION AND AWARENESS RAISING: WHAT DOES UNESCO DO?

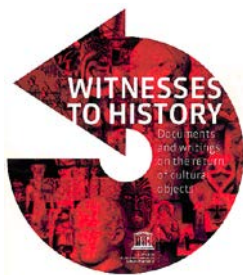
Apart from **its diplomatic and legal action** and its roles as **negotiator and mediator**, UNESCO's Secretariat implements **several information and awareness raising initiatives**.

- **Fighting trafficking on the Internet**

Faced with the growing trafficking of cultural goods on the Internet and the difficulties encountered by national authorities to control this phenomenon, UNESCO, in close cooperation with INTERPOL and the International Council of Museums (ICOM), **makes available to Member States some basic measures to be taken concerning the sale of cultural objects via the Internet**.<sup>6</sup>

- **Informing the public**

**A film to raise awareness about the illicit trafficking of cultural goods (17 min.)** presents UNESCO's action, programmes and standard-setting Instruments, as well as the role of those working to protect cultural heritage.



**Video clips** (2-3 min.) warn about the dangers of illicit trafficking in different parts of the world (Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe, etc.)

UNESCO has published the **Compendium 'Witnesses to History – Documents and writings on the return of cultural objects'**, an anthology of reference texts of a historic, ethical, philosophical and legal nature, presenting various points of view about the issue of the return and restitution of cultural goods. It is also available in French, Chinese and Arabic. Russian and Spanish versions are in preparation.

- **Informing the art market and museums**

UNESCO promotes an **International code of ethics for traders in cultural property** which builds on the principles **laid down in the 1970 Convention**. It is also based on various national codes and Dealers' Codes (such as the code of the international federation of art and antique dealer associations (*Confédération internationale des Négociants d'Oeuvres d'Art*, CINOA)). The UNESCO Code is also close to the model rule on the Acquisition Policies of Museums laid down in the Code of Professional Ethics of ICOM.

ICOM has drafted a **Code of Ethics** that forbids museums from acquiring, authenticating or exhibiting stolen or illicitly exported cultural goods. It has encouraged a number of museums to adopt ethical rules for their acquisitions. This code, passed in 1986 and revised in 2006, establishes values and principles that are common to ICOM and the worldwide museum community. It is a reference tool, which has been translated into 36 languages, and it sets minimum standards of practices and professional performance for museums and their staff. By joining ICOM, every member is committed to complying with this Code.



A double issue of **Museum International- UNESCO publishing** Volume 61, n° 1/2, 2009 published the proceedings of an important conference intended to take forward the debate on the issue of the return and restitution of cultural property. Held in Athens on 17 and 18 March 2008, at the initiative of

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/culture/fr/illicittrafficking/internettraffic>

the Government of Greece, the conference brought together key actors to advance practice on this issue.



- **Informing and training police, customs and public authorities**

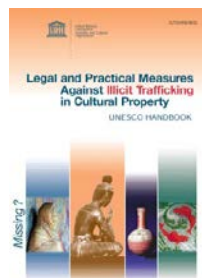
**A Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects (UNESCO-WCO)** has been drawn up by the secretariats of the World Customs Organization (OMD) and of UNESCO, which cooperate in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods. This model corresponds to useful requirements for identifying and tracing cultural objects, without, however, being too restrictive for exporters and customs services.<sup>7</sup>

**Several Workshops** are regularly organized by UNESCO and its partners which are specifically **designed for the police and customs forces**, the training is aimed at a selected number of staff, with a view to enforcing an efficient protection system in the country and building-up police specialized forces in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property. The next one will be held in Saharat, Libya, on the end of November.

- Further practical tools and ethical instruments have been developed by UNESCO to contribute to the fight against illicit traffic :

**Legal and Practical Measures Against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property, UNESCO Handbook, 2006**

This handbook briefly draws attention to some basic legal and practical measures and tools to help combat illicit trafficking in cultural property.



**UNESCO-UNIDROIT Model Provisions on State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Objects:**

The UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and the UNIDROIT Governing Council and their respective Secretariats work together to protect cultural property. The resultant Model Provisions and their explanatory guidelines are made available to the relevant domestic bodies and legislatures to help them establish and recognise State ownership of undiscovered cultural objects.

**The Object-ID Standard:**

Object ID is an international standard for describing cultural objects. It is the result of years of research in collaboration with the museum community, international police and customs agencies, the art trade, insurance industry, and valuers of art and antiques.<sup>8</sup>

**Rules of Procedure for Mediation and Conciliation** of the Intergovernmental Committee:

The Rules of Procedure are conceived under the general principles of equity, impartiality and good faith, which are intended to promote harmonious and fair resolution for disputes concerning the restitution of cultural property. As such, the text provides for confidential communication in relevant

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/legal-and-practical-instruments/unesco-wco-model-export-certificate/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://archives.icom.museum/object-id/>

political, diplomatic, juridical and financial matters between the mediators and conciliators and each party.

- **Resources and Capacity-building**

UNESCO gives free access to a **database** in six languages about national cultural heritage laws. By presenting the national laws of its Member States on its website, UNESCO offers all the parties concerned a major and easily accessible source of information. The database currently contains more than 2,500 texts from more than 180 countries.

States members are invited to send copies of all legal texts concerning the protection of cultural objects to UNESCO's Secretariat for their inscription in **the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws**.<sup>9</sup>



UNESCO very regularly organizes information **meetings and national and regional training workshops aimed at promoting the Conventions** and relevant practical instruments for the protection of cultural goods and for the fight against trafficking in these goods.

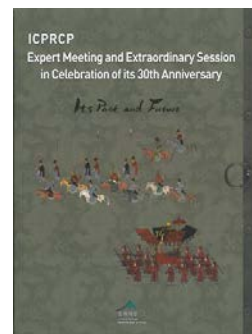
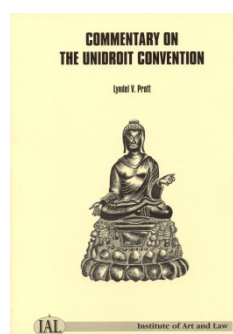
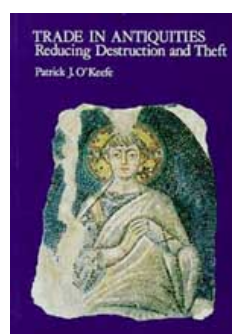
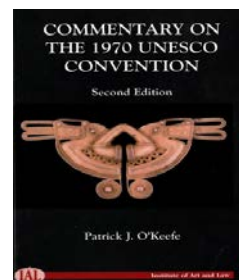
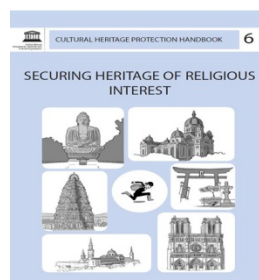
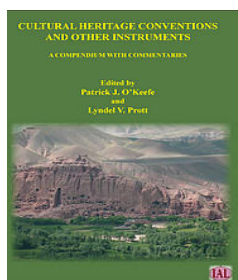
- **In 2012-2013, 23 workshops were held and more than 80 countries have participated.**

For examples of workshops: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/capacity-building/>

- **Informing experts, researchers and students**

In-depth **legal publications are drafted by experts who are internationally recognized** in this field and published with the support of UNESCO on its website (UNESCO Publishing) or used during training workshops. Among these publications are commentaries about the 1970 UNESCO Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention.

- **For more information:** <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/publications/>

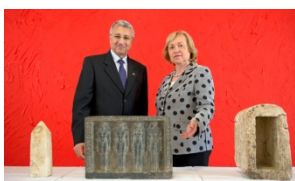


<sup>9</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/unesco-database-of-national-cultural-heritage-laws/>

## 7 - RECENT EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL RESTITUTION OPERATIONS USING THE 1970 CONVENTION

The 1970 UNESCO Convention and the laws which are subsequent to its implementation at the national level are useful for the National Authorities of the State Parties that would like to return one or several cultural objects to another country.

- **April 2014 : Germany to Egypt**



On 30 April 2014 Germany returned three antique Egyptian objects – a stela, an obelisk and a shrine – to Egypt. Coming from Switzerland the illegally exported objects had been confiscated by German custom investigators at the border checkpoint. A court in Freiburg decided their return to Egypt.

*Ambassador of Egypt to Germany, Dr. Higazy, and the German Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office, Prof. Dr. Böhmer, during the handover ceremony © photothek*

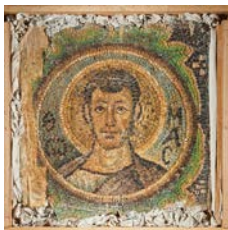
- **April 2014 : Tunisia to Algeria**



In April 2014, the Algerian and Tunisian authorities signed an agreement for the restitution of the Mask of Gorgon, a rare archaeological object made of 320 kilograms of marble which was stolen from the site of Hippo Regius, Annaba (in Algeria) in 1996 and recovered in Tunisia. During the restitution ceremony, the archaeological piece was exhibited at the Carthage National Museum. On 13 April 2014 the mask returned to Algeria and is currently exhibited at the National Museum of Antiquities in Algiers.

© Mask of Gorgon

- **July 2013: Germany to Cyprus**



In July 2013, Germany returned some 170 frescoes, mosaics and icons to Cyprus. They had been stolen from churches in Cyprus and were seized by the German authorities in 1997. A Court in Munich had given the go-ahead for their return to Cyprus after it issued a final ruling on the question of ownership. The picture depicts a wall mosaic of the apse of the church of the Panagia Kanakaria in Lythrangomi, dating back from the 6th century.

© Van Hasz, Bavarian State Office of Criminal Investigation

- **May 2013 : Germany to Bulgaria**



In May 2013, Germany returned a votive offering from the 2nd/3rd century BC in the form of a Danubian Horseman silver plaque to Bulgaria.

The picture depicts the Consul Ivan Ilianvov Jordanov, from Bulgaria, and the German State Secretary, Ingmar Jung, during the handover ceremony.

© Hesse State Ministry of Higher Education, Research and the Arts



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Convention for the fight  
against the illicit trafficking  
of cultural property

- **June 2013: Sabratha, Libya**



Sabratha © UNESCO

In March 2013, two statue heads from the classical museum of the archaeological site of Sabratha, inscribed on the World Heritage List (1982), were looted and the statues damaged.

On 7 June 2013, the police in coordination with the 1st Infantry Battalion Libya Shield arrested a network of smugglers indicted in the robbery of two heads of statues from the Sabratha Museum.<sup>10</sup>

- **March 2013: Germany to Turkey<sup>11</sup>**



Seahorse © Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey

Germany has returned a golden brooch “seahorse with wings” to Turkey. The brooch had been stolen from a museum in Usak, Turkey, in 2005 and was seized by German authorities in 2012. After Turkey had been informed via Interpol as well as by the German Foreign Office, the brooch was handed over to Turkish representatives on March 5, 2013 on the basis of the German Code of Criminal Procedure.

- **September 2011: Australia - Peru and Jordan<sup>12</sup>**

The Australian Government officially returned precious cultural antiquities to the Peruvian and Jordanian governments. The objects were returned under the Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986. Under the Act, cultural assets which have been illegally exported from their country of origin are returned home

- **June 2011<sup>13</sup> : Canada to Bulgaria**

The Government of Canada returned to the Republic of Bulgaria 21,000 coins, pieces of jewellery, and other objects that were illegally imported to Canada and seized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

- **10 November 2010: USA to Egypt**

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has recognized that Egypt is the owner of 19 objects from the tomb of Tutankhamun. In a joint communiqué on 10 November 2010 from the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the Secretary-General of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquities, the Metropolitan Museum officially recognized Egypt’s ownership of 19 objects from the tomb of King Tutankhamun.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/recent-restitution-cases-of-cultural-objects-using-the-1970-convention/recovery-of-two-statue-heads-stolen-from-the-sabratha-museum>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130307-StMP\\_Goldbrosche.html](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130307-StMP_Goldbrosche.html)

<sup>12</sup> <http://arts.gov.au/news/precious-artefacts-returned-peru-and-jordan>

<sup>13</sup> <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001929/192924m.pdf>

## 8- UNESCO's DONORS AND PARTNERS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN CULTURAL PROPERTY

### 1. DONORS

- Bulgaria; China; Greece; Italy; Mexico; the Netherlands; Republic of Korea; Spain; Switzerland; Turkey; the United States.


### 2. PARTNERS

#### 1. Intergovernmental organizations


	<p><b>ICCROM</b> Via di San Michele 13 I-00153 Roma Italy <a href="http://www.iccrom.org">http://www.iccrom.org</a></p>
	<p><b>INTERPOL</b> I.C.P.O. – INTERPOL, General Secretariat Works of Art Unit Drugs and Criminal Organizations Sub-directorate 200, quai Charles de Gaulle 69006 Lyon France <a href="mailto:woa@interpol.int">woa@interpol.int</a></p>
	<p><b>EUROPEAN UNION</b> Bruxelles – Brussels Rue Wiertz Wiertzstraat B-1047 Brussel Standard téléphonique Phone: + 32 / (0) 2 28 4 21 11 <a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/culture/l11017b_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/culture/l11017b_en.htm</a></p>
 <p>WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES DOUANES</p>	<p><b>WCO</b> World Customs Organization Rue du marché, 30 B-1210 Brussels Belgium <a href="mailto:information@wcoomd.org">information@wcoomd.org</a> <a href="mailto:communication@wcoomd.org">communication@wcoomd.org</a></p>

	<p><b>ALECSO</b>  Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization  Mohamed V Avenue  P O Box 1120  1000 Tunis RP  Tunisia  <a href="mailto:alecso@email.ati.tn">alecso@email.ati.tn</a>  <a href="http://www.alecso.org.tn/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=58&amp;Itemid=89&amp;lang=ar">http://www.alecso.org.tn/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=58&amp;Itemid=89&amp;lang=ar</a></p>
	<p><b>African Union</b>  P.O. Box 3243  Roosevelt Street  (Old Airport Area)  W21K19  Addis Ababa  Ethiopia  <a href="mailto:webmaster@africa-union.org">webmaster@africa-union.org</a>  <a href="http://www.au.int/en/">http://www.au.int/en/</a></p>
	<p><b>UNIDROIT</b>  International Institute for the unification of Private Law  28, Via Panisperna  00184 Roma  Italy  <a href="mailto:info@unidroit.org">info@unidroit.org</a></p>
	<p><b>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</b>  Vienna International Centre  PO Box 500  A 1400 Vienna  Austria  <a href="http://www.unodc.org">http://www.unodc.org</a></p>





## 2. Non-Governmental Organizations

	<p><b>ICOM</b>  International Council of Museums  General Secretariat  UNESCO House  1, rue Miollis  75732 Paris cedex 15  <a href="http://icom.museum/">http://icom.museum/</a></p>
	<p><b>ICOMOS</b>  International Council on Museums and Sites  49-51, rue de la Fédération Paris  75015  France  +33 (0)1 45 67 67 70  +33 (0)1 45 66 06 22  <a href="http://www.icomos.org">http://www.icomos.org</a></p>







	<p><b>AFRICOM</b>  <b>International Council of African Museums</b>  <a href="http://www.africom.museum/">http://www.africom.museum/</a></p>
---	---

### 3. Specialized Police Units<sup>14</sup>

	<p><b>OCBC - France</b>  Office central de lutte contre le trafic des biens culturels  101, rue des Trois Fontanot  92000 Nanterre  France  <a href="mailto:ocbc-doc.dcpjac@interieur.gouv.fr">ocbc-doc.dcpjac@interieur.gouv.fr</a></p>
	<p><b>Carabinieri - Italy</b>  Ministero della Difesa – república italiana  Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela del Patrimonio Culturale  <a href="mailto:carabinieri@carabinieri.it">carabinieri@carabinieri.it</a></p>
	<p><b>Guardia Civil - Spain</b>  <a href="http://www.guardiacivil.es/es/">http://www.guardiacivil.es/es/</a></p>
<p>REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA</p>  <p>MINISTRY OF INTERIOR</p>	<p><b>“Cultural Historical Valuables within the Unit for Combating Organized Crime (GDBOP)”</b>  E-mail: <a href="mailto:170@mvr.bg">170@mvr.bg</a></p>



<sup>14</sup> See also : <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/partnerships/specialized-police-forces/>

#### 4. Research Institutes

	<p><b>Centre d'Etudes sur la Coopération Juridique Internationale</b>  <a href="http://www.cecoji.cnrs.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=9">http://www.cecoji.cnrs.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=9</a></p>
	<p><b>Centre du droit de l'art</b>  <a href="http://www.art-law.org/centre.html">http://www.art-law.org/centre.html</a></p>
	<p><b>Cultural Heritage Law program</b>  <a href="http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/ciplit/cultural_heritage/">http://www.law.depaul.edu/centers_institutes/ciplit/cultural_heritage/</a></p>
	<p><b>Groupe de recherche international « Patrimoine culturel et droit de l'art »</b>  <a href="http://recherche.jm.u-psud.fr/index.php?98-gdri-patrimoine-culturel-et-droit-de-l-art">http://recherche.jm.u-psud.fr/index.php?98-gdri-patrimoine-culturel-et-droit-de-l-art</a></p>
	<p><b>Institute of Art and Law</b>  <a href="http://www.ial.uk.com/index.php/Organisation">http://www.ial.uk.com/index.php/Organisation</a></p>
	<p><b>Institut de Droit de l'Art et de la Culture</b>  <a href="http://facdedroit.univ-lyon3.fr/presentation/centres-et-instituts/institut-de-droit-de-l-art-et-de-la-culture-90212.kjsp">http://facdedroit.univ-lyon3.fr/presentation/centres-et-instituts/institut-de-droit-de-l-art-et-de-la-culture-90212.kjsp</a></p>
	<p><b>Seoul National University</b>          College of Law          Seoul National University, 1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, Korea 151-742</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Professor Keun-Gwan Lee (Republic of Korea) was elected Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the return of Cultural Property (ICPRCP) on its 18<sup>th</sup> Session in 2012.</b></li> </ul>
	<p><b>University of Cairo</b>  <a href="http://cu.edu.eg/Home">http://cu.edu.eg/Home</a></p>
	<p><b>University of Glasgow – Scotland, UK</b>  <a href="http://www.gla.ac.uk/">http://www.gla.ac.uk/</a></p>

	<p><b>University of Ibadan – Nigeria</b>  <a href="http://www.ui.edu.ng/">http://www.ui.edu.ng/</a></p>
	<p><b>Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico</b>  <a href="http://www.unam.mx/index/en">http://www.unam.mx/index/en</a></p>
	<p><b>European University Institute</b>  <a href="http://www.eui.eu/Home.aspx">http://www.eui.eu/Home.aspx</a></p>
	<p><b>Universidad de Piura</b>  <a href="http://udep.edu.pe/en/index.php">http://udep.edu.pe/en/index.php</a></p>

## 5. Museums

 <p>Staatliche Museen zu Berlin Preußischer Kulturbesitz</p>	<p><b>Pergamon Museum</b>  <a href="http://www.smb.museum/en/museums-and-institutions/ Pergamonmuseum/home.html">http://www.smb.museum/en/museums-and-institutions/ Pergamonmuseum/home.html</a></p>
	<p><b>Metropolitan Museum of Art</b>  <a href="http://www.metmuseum.org/">http://www.metmuseum.org/</a></p>

## 6. Others

	<p><b>Comité Colbert</b>  <a href="http://www.comitecolbert.com/">http://www.comitecolbert.com/</a></p>
---	---



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Convention for the fight  
against the illicit trafficking  
of cultural property

## 9- INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATIVE TO ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

### STATES PARTIES

X= Ratification  
S=Signature

\*\*\*\*\*

UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / 1970 UNESCO Convention	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention <i>First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡</i>	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 UNIDROIT Convention	Directive 93/7 CEE / EEC 93/7 Directive
Afghanistan	X		X	
Afrique du Sud / South Africa	X	X		
Albanie / Albania	X	X†		
Algérie / Algeria	X		X	
Allemagne / Germany	X	X†‡		X
Andorre / Andorra				
Angola	X	X	X	
Antigua et Barbuda / Antigua and Barbuda				
Arabie Saoudite / Saudi Arabia	X	X†‡		
Argentine / Argentina	X	X†‡	X	
Arménie / Armenia	X	X†‡		
Australie / Australia	X	X		
Autriche / Austria		X†‡		X
Azerbaïdjan / Azerbaijan	X	X†‡	X	
Bahamas	X			
Bahreïn / Bahrain	X	X†‡		
Bangladesh	X	X†		
Barbade / Barbados	X	X†‡		

UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / UNESCO Convention	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 UNIDROIT Convention	Directive 93/7 CEE / EEC 93/7 Directive
Bélarus / Belarus	X	X†‡		
Belgique / Belgium	X	X†‡		X
Belize	X			
Bénin / Benin		X†‡		
Bhoutan / Bhutan	X			
Bolivie / Bolivia	X	X	X	
Bosnie-Herzégovine / Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	X†‡		
Botswana		X		
Brésil / Brazil	X	X†‡	X	
Brunei Darussalam				
Bulgarie / Bulgaria	X	X†‡		X
Burkina Faso	X	X†	s	
Burundi				
Cambodge / Cambodia	X	X†‡	X	
Cameroun / Cameroon	X	X†		
Canada	X	X†‡		
Cap Vert / Cape Verde				
Chili / Chile	X	X†‡		
Chine / China	X	X†	X	
Chypre / Cyprus	X	X†‡	X	X
Colombie / Colombia	X	X†‡	X	
Comores / Comoros				
Congo				
Costa Rica	X	X†‡		
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X	s	
Croatie / Croatia	X	X†‡	X	
Cuba	X	X†		
Danemark	X	X†	X	X
Djibouti				
Dominique / Dominica				
Egypte / Egypt	X	X†‡		
El Salvador	X	X†‡	X	
Emirats arabes unis / United Arab Emirates				
Equateur / Ecuador	X	X†‡	X	
Erythée / Eritrea		X		
Espagne / Spain	X	X†‡	X	X

UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / <i>UNESCO Convention</i>	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 <i>UNIDROIT Convention</i>	Directive 93/7 CEE / <i>EEC 93/7 Directive</i>
<b>Estonie / Estonia</b>	X	X†‡		X
<b>Etats-Unis d'Amérique / United States of America</b>	X	X		
<b>Ethiopie / Ethiopia</b>				
<b>Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine / The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	X	X†‡		
<b>Fédération de Russie / Russian Federation</b>	X	X†	s	
<b>Fiji</b>				
<b>Finlande / Finland</b>	X	X†‡	X	X
<b>France</b>	X	X†	s	X
<b>Gabon</b>	X	X†‡	X	
<b>Gambie / Gambia</b>				
<b>Géorgie / Georgia</b>	X	X†‡	s	
<b>Ghana</b>		X†		
<b>Grèce / Greece</b>	X	X†‡	X	X
<b>Grenade / Grenada</b>	X			
<b>Guatemala</b>	X	X†‡	X	
<b>Guinée / Guinea</b>	X	X†	s	
<b>Guinée équatoriale / Equatorial Guinea</b>	X	X†		
<b>Guinée-Bissau / Guinea-Bissau</b>				
<b>Guyane / Guyana</b>				
<b>Haïti / Haiti</b>	X			
<b>Honduras</b>	X	X†‡		
<b>Hongrie / Hungary</b>	X	X†‡	X	X
<b>Iles Cook / Cook Islands</b>				
<b>Iles Marshall / Marshall Islands</b>				
<b>Iles Solomon / Solomon Islands</b>				
<b>Inde / India</b>	X	X†		
<b>Indonésie / Indonesia</b>		X†		

UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / 1970 UNESCO Convention	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 UNIDROIT Convention	Directive 93/7 CEE / EEC 93/7 Directive
Iran (République Islamique <sup>*)</sup> / <i>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</i>	X	X†‡	X	
Iraq	X	X†		
Irlande / <i>Ireland</i>				X
Islande / <i>Iceland</i>	X			
Israël / <i>Israel</i>		X†		
Italie / <i>Italy</i>	X	X†‡	X	X
Jamaïque / <i>Jamaica</i>				
Japon / <i>Japan</i>	X	X†‡		
Jordanie / <i>Jordan</i>	X	X†‡		
Kazakhstan	X	X†		
Kenya				
Kirghizistan / <i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	X	X		
Kiribati				
Koweït / <i>Kuwait</i>	X	X†		
Lesotho /	X			
Lettonie / <i>Latvia</i>		X†		X
Liban / <i>Lebanon</i>	X	X†		
Liberia				
Libye	X	X†‡		
Liechtenstein				
Lituanie / <i>Lithuania</i>	X	X†‡	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X†‡		X
Madagascar	X	X†		
Malaisie / <i>Malaysia</i>		X†		
Malawi				
Maldives				
Mali	X	X†‡		
Malte / <i>Malta</i>				X
Maroc / <i>Morocco</i>	X	X†‡		
Maurice / <i>Mauritius</i>	X	X		
Mauritanie / <i>Mauritania</i>	X			
Mexique / <i>Mexico</i>	X	X†‡		
Micronésie / <i>Micronesia</i>				
Monaco		X†		
Mongolie / <i>Mongolia</i>	X	X		
Monténégro / <i>Montenegro</i>	X	X†‡		
Mozambique				
Myanmar	X	X†		
Namibie / <i>Namibia</i>				

UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / <i>UNESCO Convention</i>	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 <i>UNIDROIT Convention</i>	Directive 93/7 CEE / EEC 93/7 <i>Directive</i>
Nauru				
Népal / <i>Nepal</i>	X			
Nicaragua	X	X†‡		
Niger	X	X†‡		
Nigeria	X	X†‡	X	
Nioue/Niue				
Norvège/ <i>Norway</i>	X	X†	X	
Nouvelle-Zélande / <i>New Zealand</i>	X	X†‡	X	
Oman	X	X‡		
Ouganda / <i>Uganda</i>				
Ouzbékistan / <i>Uzbekistan</i>	X	X		
Pakistan	X	X†	s	
Palau				
Palestine	X	X†‡		
Panama	X	X†‡	X	
Papouasie Nouvelle Guinée / <i>Papua New Guinea</i>				
Paraguay	X	X†‡	X	
Pays-Bas / <i>Netherlands</i>	X	X†‡	s	X
Pérou / <i>Peru</i>	X	X†‡	X	
Philippines				
Pologne / <i>Poland</i>	X	X†‡		X
Portugal	X	X†	X	X
Qatar	X	X‡		
République arabe syrienne / <i>Syrian Arab Republic</i>	X	X†		
République Centrafricaine / <i>Central African Republic</i>	X			
République de Corée / <i>Republic of Korea</i>	X			
République de Moldova / <i>Republic of Moldova</i>	X	X†		
République démocratique du Congo / <i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	X	X†		



UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / 1970 UNESCO Convention	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 UNIDROIT Convention	Directive 93/7 CEE / EEC 93/7 Directive
République démocratique populaire du Lao / <i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i>				
République dominicaine / <i>Dominican Republic</i>	X	X†‡		
République populaire démocratique de Corée / <i>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	X			
République tchèque / <i>Czech Republic</i>	X	X†‡		X
République-Unie de Tanzanie / <i>United Republic of Tanzania</i>	X	X		
Roumanie / <i>Romania</i>	X	X†‡	X	X
Royaume-Uni / <i>United Kingdom</i>	X			X
Rwanda	X	X		
Sainte-Lucie / <i>Saint Lucia</i>				
St. Kitts-et-Nevis / <i>St. Kitts and Nevis</i>				
Saint-Marin / <i>San Marino</i>		X†		
St. Vincent et Grenadines / <i>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i>				
Samoa				
Sao Tomé et Príncipe / <i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>				
Sénégal / <i>Senegal</i>	X	X†	s	
Serbie / <i>Serbia</i>	X	X†‡		
Seychelles	X	X		
Sierra Leone				
Singapour / <i>Singapore</i>				
Slovaquie / <i>Slovakia</i>	X	X†‡	X	X

UNESCO Member States	Convention UNESCO 1970 / 1970 UNESCO Convention	Convention de La Haye 1954 / 1954 The Hague Convention First Protocol: † Second Protocol: ‡	Convention d'UNIDROIT 1995 / 1995 UNIDROIT Convention	Directive 93/7 CEE / EEC 93/7 Directive
Slovénie / <i>Slovenia</i>	X	X†‡	X	X
Somalie / <i>Somalia</i>				
Soudan / <i>Sudan</i>		X		
Soudan du Sud / <i>South Sudan</i>				
Sri Lanka	X	X		
Suède / <i>Sweden</i>	X	X†	X	X
Suisse / <i>Switzerland</i>	X	X†‡	s	
Suriname				
Swaziland	X			
Tadjikistan / <i>Tajikistan</i>	X	X†‡		
Tchad / <i>Chad</i>	X			
Thaïlande / <i>Thailand</i>		X†		
Timor-Leste				
Togo				
Tonga				
Trinité-et-Tobago / <i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>				
Tunisie / <i>Tunisia</i>	X	X†		
Turkménistan / <i>Turkmenistan</i>				
Turquie / <i>Turkey</i>	X	X†		
Tuvalu				
Ukraine	X	X†		
Uruguay	X	X†‡		
Vanuatu				
Vénézuela / <i>Venezuela</i>	X	X		
Viet Nam	X			
Yémen / <i>Yemen</i>		X†		
Zambie / <i>Zambia</i>	X		s	
Zimbabwe	X	X		

UNESCO Culture Sector

**Cultural Heritage Protection Treaties Section**

7, place de Fontenoy 75352 PARIS Cedex 07SP

Tel.: +33 (0)1.45.68.12.88

Fax: +33 (0)1.45.68.55.96

[convention1970@unesco.org](mailto:convention1970@unesco.org)

[www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property)



[www.unite4heritage.org](http://www.unite4heritage.org)

