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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Convention for the fight
against the illicit trafficking
of cultural property

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Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, Paris, 1970)

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**Proposed strategies aimed at improving
implementation of the 1970 Convention**

INTRODUCTION

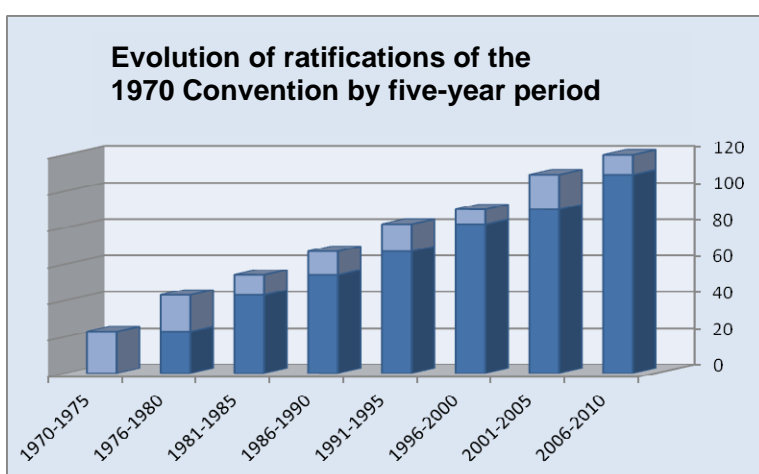
1. For over 40 years, the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (hereinafter referred to as the 1970 Convention) has been the international legal foundation for combating trafficking in cultural property. At the request of UNESCO, in 1995 the Convention was supplemented by the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, which closed some of loopholes of the 1970 Convention in terms of international private law, such as the restitution of stolen cultural property even if not inventoried, fair compensation, due diligence, good faith and so on. For four decades, the UNESCO Secretariat and its partners have been involved in implementing and developing the Convention: organizing workshops on practical and legal training and capacity-building, creating legal and practical tools (certificates, databases, model legislation and so forth), raising awareness to encourage ratification, producing publications and developing partnerships. The Convention now has 122 States Parties (see below).

2. A constant concern of the Secretariat has been how to increase the number of States to ratify the 1970 Convention. Harmonization of the legal provisions aimed at combating trafficking in cultural property is made possible by such ratification and by the transferral of the Convention's provisions into domestic law. The aim is to prevent traffickers from using loopholes in national legislation to launder their trafficking by placing stolen or illegally exported property on the legal art market circuit. By ratifying the Convention, States send traffickers a sign that they are stepping up monitoring in terms of the legal protection of cultural property and the fight against its trafficking, as well as surveillance of itineraries and transit hubs for cultural property.

3. The Secretariat's other priority activity is to increase the number of training workshops targeting regions that are the victims of trafficking in cultural property. Such regions have many countries that have not ratified the Convention and they require operational and legal capacity-building to combat the trafficking in their heritage more effectively.

I. INCREASE IN RATIFICATIONS

I.1. Analysis of number of ratifications by five-year periods

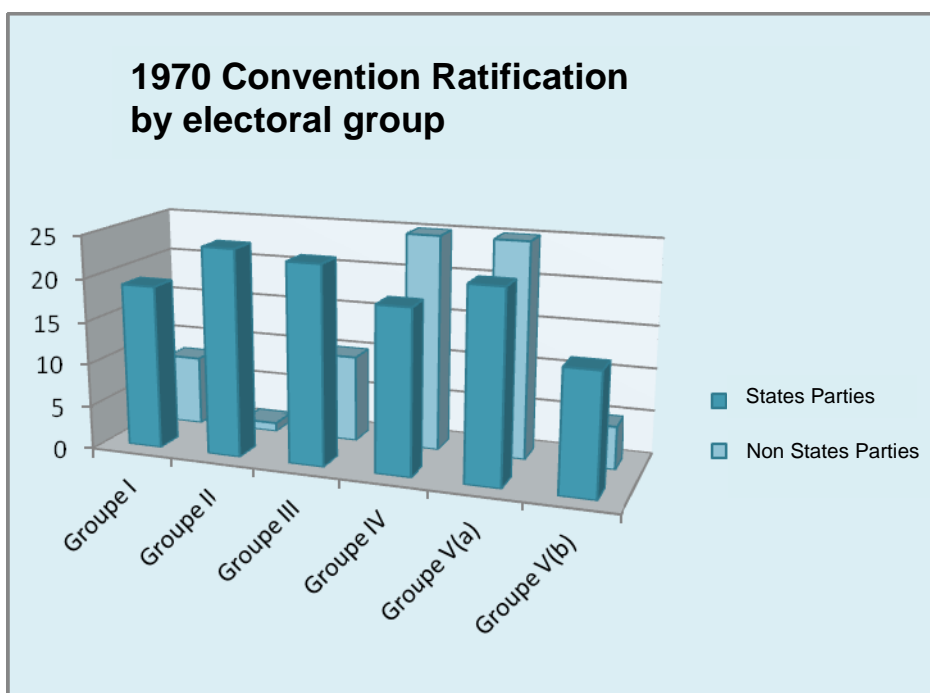


1970-1975	23
1976-1980	20
1981-1985	11
1986-1990	13
1991-1995	15
1996-2000	8
2001-2005	19
2006-2010	11
2011-2012	2

4. In addition to the 120 countries that ratified the Convention between 1970 and 2010, Kazakhstan and Palestine deposited their ratification instruments in 2012 (bringing the number of Parties to 122). Although this number has risen consistently since the Convention entered into force, it is nonetheless insufficient in the light of the need to harmonize national legislation and international cooperation mechanisms in order to offer the broadest and most complete protection to cultural property in circulation.

I.2. Analysis of ratification by region

5. The figure below and the table in Annex I highlight the considerable disparities in the geographical spread of States Parties to the 1970 Convention.¹ Group II is the only one in which most States are Parties to the Convention. In Groups I, III and V(b), about two thirds of States have ratified the Convention. In Groups IV and V(a), over half of States have not yet ratified the 1970 Convention. According to the data presented in the figure and the table in the annex, Asia and the Pacific and Africa are underrepresented in terms of ratifications.



I.3. Proposed strategies

6. The 1970 Convention is facing many challenges, and increasing the number of ratification is one of them. The main aim is for all countries to agree on this legal foundation and supplement it by also becoming Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.

7. It is currently difficult for the Secretariat to analyse why certain countries are not ratifying the Convention. Indeed, only a modest number of countries draft and send in the four-year national reports that enable the Secretariat to analyse in some depth the implementation of the 1970 Convention by States or obstacles that stand in the way of ratification (see Report of the Secretariat –

¹ The groups mentioned in this paragraph, the figure and the table in the annex correspond to the grouping of Member States for elections to the Executive Board of UNESCO.

ref. C70/12/2.MSP/5). Furthermore, the Convention does not explicitly provide for governing bodies (like a general assembly or committee) that could perform regular and detailed monitoring of how the Convention is applied (monitoring is currently carried out in the framework of the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations (CR) of the UNESCO Executive Board). States Parties – and non-States-Parties that could contribute as observers – thus do not have a specific framework for dialogue in which to discuss the problems they have in implementing the Convention and their proposals for improving its application (on the subject of creating monitoring bodies, see document C70/12/2.MSP/6).

8. In this context, and with a view to improving the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention at the national level, the Director-General has decided to increase the number of training workshops in 2012, particularly in Latin America, Africa and South-East Europe, by allocating a budget of \$150,000 from the Organization's Emergency Fund. The aim of these legal, operational, information and capacity-building seminars is to enable participants, with the help of the best experts, to have all possible information and tools at their disposal in order to combat trafficking in cultural property and to acquire the knowledge needed to become local trainers. The aims, activities, target audience, associated partners, tools and short-term strategies of these workshops are described in the section below.

II. ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING WORKSHOPS

II.1. General aims

9. The main aim of training workshops is to develop skills to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property, but also in terms of the restitution of stolen or illicitly exported property thanks in particular to awareness-raising activities and the use of operational and legal tools. More specifically, participants in the training learn how to:

- be better prepared to adopt preventive measures in terms of inventories (for archaeological and other objects),
- be aware of the need to adopt effective national legislation and develop international cooperation in this area,
- become the local, national and regional focal point for raising awareness across the board about the dramatic consequences of trafficking in cultural goods in terms of impoverishment of the population.

10. The training, which has been conceived holistically, consists in several parts: a legal component, an operational component and a teaching and awareness-raising programme (see section II.2). The Secretariat has already held several such training workshops in recent years. Annex II includes a table listing the workshops held between 2007 and the first half of 2012. All such projects are described in the Report of the Secretariat to States Parties on its activities, 2007 to 2011 (Doc. C70/12/2.MSP/5).

II.2. Proposed activities

(A) Legal training

11. The legal training is structured around several modules: international legislation, national legislation and return and restitution arrangements. Below is a non-exhaustive description of some of the module contents:

Module I	International legislation
<p>Study of international legal instruments concerning cultural heritage protection, the fight against trafficking in cultural property, restitution and other related crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO Conventions: Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (adopted in The Hague in 1954) and its two Protocols, 1970 Convention and the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage; • UNIDROIT Convention, 1995; • 2000 Palermo Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; • Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State; • Other legal aspects: good faith, administrative and criminal penalties, fair compensation, receiving, due diligence and so on; • Study of the mechanisms for the ratification of international instruments and the conclusion of bilateral agreements. 	

Module II	National legislation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraisal, review and strengthening of national regulations to protect cultural heritage and combat trafficking in cultural property; • Appraisal of national systems to protect cultural heritage, combat trafficking in cultural property and carry out restitution: circulation of information among ministries and local services, cooperation with regional and international partners (including UNESCO offices, INTERPOL National Central Bureaus, World Customs Organization (WCO) Liaison Offices and ICOM National Committees); • UNESCO database on national cultural heritage legislation; • Study of good practices in terms of the legal protection of cultural heritage. 	

Module III	Arrangements for return and restitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of judicial and extrajudicial procedures for the return and restitution of stolen and illicitly exported cultural property; • Role of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation; • Practical contextualizations based on real or virtual cases of restitution requests for cultural property and detailed case analysis; • UNESCO mediation and conciliation procedures; • Other alternative means of settling disputes relating to the restitution of cultural property. 	

(B) Operational training

12. This component is designed to provide technical training using existing prevention mechanisms and practical tools to improve the protection of cultural property and to facilitate the restitution thereof. This training is divided up into various modules.

Module I	Training in the use of practical tools, ² such as
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Model provisions defining the State's ownership of undiscovered cultural property (UNESCO-UNIDROIT); • UNESCO mediation and conciliation procedures; • Model export certificate for cultural property (UNESCO-WCO); • Object-ID, international standard for describing works of art and antiquities; • UNESCO International Code of Ethics for cultural property dealers and a Code of Ethics for museums developed by ICOM; • Professional charters and codes of ethics for the art market; • Basic measures concerning cultural property marketed online (UNESCO-INTERPOL-ICOM); • UNESCO database on national cultural heritage databases; • ICOM Red Lists.

Module II	Role of police and customs services in combating trafficking in cultural property
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International routes for trafficking in cultural property; • Transportation and concealment of illicitly exported cultural property; • Prevention and intervention on protected archaeological sites, identification of level of risk on national and regional sites, practical recommendations for improving protection measures; • Sampling, processing and preservation of archaeological finds; • Inventory systems and procedures; • Protection and prevention systems in museums and religious buildings; • Protection of archives and libraries; • Protection and safeguarding of archaeological heritage in the event of armed conflict; • Customs operations; • Investigative techniques and highlighting of the peculiarities and difficulties of combating trafficking in cultural property.

(C) Awareness-raising programme

13. Awareness-raising is developed in partnership with local authorities to ensure the involvement of local communities, young people, the art market and tourists in safeguarding archaeological sites and world heritage sites in particular. This training encompasses the following activities:

- Development of an information kit adapted to the local context and an interactive DVD for young people on combating trafficking in cultural property
- Distribution of video clips to raise awareness in local communities and for dissemination in tourist and traveller transit areas, particularly world heritage sites
- Dissemination of publications, posters, leaflets and postcards to various audiences (academia, heritage professionals, lawyers, cultural property dealers, tourist guides and so on).

II.3. Audience

14. The main aim of the regional awareness-raising and training seminars is to train professionals who work in cultural heritage protection in the implementation of the provisions of the 1970

² For a more detailed presentation of these tools, see section II.5.

Convention. The emphasis is on cultural professionals (including directors and/or curators of museums, archaeologists), customs and police officials and other national officials (including from ministries of culture, tourism, the interior and foreign affairs).

II.4. Partners

15. In order to ensure the effectiveness of its training programmes and encourage international cooperation, UNESCO works in partnership with other intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations, as well as with police forces specialized in combating trafficking in cultural property. This cooperation brings unique and tangible expertise to participants. The main institutional partners that provide trainers include INTERPOL, UNIDROIT, World Customs Organization (WCO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Council of Museums (ICOM), Carabinieri,³ French Central Office for the Fight against Traffic in Cultural Goods (OCBC) and the European Union.

II.5. Tools developed by UNESCO and its partners

16. At the request of States, the Secretariat has devised several legal, practical and ethical tools to facilitate implementation of the 1970 Convention and to enable them to combat trafficking in cultural property more effectively. Most of these tools have been developed in response to specific requests made by certain States during meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation. The aim is to respond to specific issues relating to trafficking in cultural property online, border checks on exported cultural property, raising awareness among art market stakeholders, definition of State ownership of their cultural property (especially when archaeological in nature or undiscovered), as well as to develop specific mediation and conciliation procedures for international heritage disputes.

17. These tools can be accessed through the UNESCO website and are covered in the training workshops:

1997	Object-ID Object ID is a standardized international description of cultural property
1999	UNESCO International Code of Ethics for cultural property dealers This tool, which is inspired by the provisions of the 1970 Convention and national codes and was produced in collaboration with the art market, serves to harmonize professional practices and establish more ethical behaviour in transactions. The Code has been used as a basis for drafting many national codes and codes for professional associations
2000 to 2012	ICOM Red Lists These lists include the categories of cultural property that are particularly in danger in certain countries or regions (for example following a conflict or natural disaster), with a view to preventing such property from being sold and illegally exported
2005	UNESCO database of national cultural heritage legislation This database is an international gateway to national legislation on cultural heritage protection in UNESCO Member States The database can be accessed through the UNESCO website: www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws As of 2012, the database has over 2,300 texts from almost 180 countries

³ Italy seconded a Carabinieri Lieutenant-Colonel specialized in combating trafficking in cultural property to the Secretariat of the 1970 Convention for two years. This police officer has vast experience in training, and provides a considerable boost to the Secretariat, especially in terms of organizing operational activities and training workshops. This enables practical recommendations and advice to be shared with participants at workshops, as they will benefit from an exchange of good practices that have been tested in the field and that they can then teach at the local level.

2007	<p>Basic measures concerning cultural property sold online These measures have been developed in cooperation with INTERPOL and the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and are targeted at States that wish to take specific measures to control the online trade in cultural property and more specifically to improve the monitoring of property circulating through online sales platforms, cooperation with foreign and international police and the possibility of seizing property</p>
2007	<p>Model export certificate for cultural property This certificate was developed in conjunction with the World Customs Organization (WCO), and is offered to States that have no national export certificate so that they can partially or completely adopt it to facilitate the work of customs authorities and the lawful circulation of cultural property. As cultural objects are not ordinary items, this model responds to the specific demands needed to ensure identification and traceability of cultural property</p>
2010	<p>Witnesses to History – Documents and writings on the return of cultural objects Edited by Professor L.V. Prott, the compendium gives an outline of the legal, historical, philosophical, ethical and practical aspects of the return of cultural objects. It is published in English, French, Chinese and Arabic. Preparations are under way for the Spanish version</p>
2011	<p>Models provisions defining State ownership of undiscovered cultural property These model provisions, which were jointly drafted by a group of experts from UNESCO and UNIDROIT, are accompanied by explanatory guidelines made available to States so that they may consider them when drafting or strengthening their national legislation</p>
2011	<p>Mediation and conciliation procedures (Rules of Procedure) The aim is to enable States, through the intermediary of the Intergovernmental Committee, to benefit from a new tool to facilitate bilateral negotiations and improve the process of restitution of cultural property to their countries of origin outside a judicial framework</p>

II.6. Secretariat's strategies for 2012-2013

18. Thanks to a decision made by the Director-General, the Secretariat benefits from financial support from the UNESCO Emergency Fund in order to satisfy the specific requirements of certain countries in terms of training to combat trafficking in cultural property.

19. The aim identified by the Director-General is to strengthen support for implementing the 1970 Convention. Concrete activities have been devised with this in mind, particularly the organization of an international awareness-raising and training campaign involving UNESCO field offices. As a result, several regional training workshops have been planned throughout the biennium, financed either by the Emergency Fund allocated by the Director-General and the regular programme, or by States, starting with those in Africa, Latin America and South-East Europe). The aim is that, by encouraging the training of trainers at the regional level, such "teaching" will be then relayed at the national level in order to multiply the positive effects.

II.6.1. AFRICA

(A) West Africa (see Annex III)

20. Africa is a priority region in terms of organizing training to combat trafficking. Despite national efforts, cultural heritage there is particularly threatened by archaeological raids and the theft of sacred and ritual objects. Political crises and growing insecurity in certain regions have major repercussions for the cultural heritage of certain countries, which as a result may find itself under threat. With the help of the UNESCO Cluster Office in Bamako, improvements have been made to cultural property protection and, more generally, the fight against trafficking in cultural property. This has been thanks to some local and national activities such as the introduction of "cultural banks" that support States' efforts to protect cultural property at a decentralized level. Although many such actions have been implemented since the 1990s, additional efforts are required.

21. UNESCO cooperates closely with the National Museum in Mali in terms of training to combat trafficking in cultural property. In this regard, the National Museum in Mali is planning to organize (in 2012 if the situation allows) a capacity-building and awareness-raising seminar for police forces, customs agents and legal experts, so as to strengthen and restructure each party's efforts to combat such trafficking. As part of the activities planned under document 36 C/5, the Bamako Office has suggested collaborating with the National Museum in Mali, and this proposal has now been accepted.⁴ The training is scheduled for the second week in September 2012.

22. This training activity was organized in response to recommendations from Member States to prioritize the protection of cultural heritage in Africa, particularly by safeguarding archaeological sites at risk of looting and trafficking. Emphasis will also be placed on the fight against the circulation of cultural property on the black market. Priority will also be given to local community participation and *in situ* conservation training. This project involves the implementation of preventive actions to protect cultural heritage (introduction of inventories, documentation and security). The Bamako Office has also planned to raise the profile of programmes to raise awareness of the fight against trafficking in cultural property by means of informative publications and video clips.

(B) South-West Africa (see Annex III)

23. During the 2010-2011 biennium, the UNESCO Office in Harare supported the development of the Association of Museums and Monuments (SADC), which successfully produced a strategic plan. For this biennium, UNESCO will lend its support to implementing this plan and will ensure that the Association runs smoothly.

24. The link between the provisions of the 1970 Convention and the practices of museum professionals was already considered in the activities and policies of national ministries in some countries. By boosting and encouraging such a holistic approach and taking account of experience gained in this area, Member States will contribute to subregional cooperation and to the development of mechanisms conducive to policies and procedures that protect heritage and reduce trafficking in cultural property.

25. However, given the significant concerns faced by museums and their professionals in this region, the efforts of UNESCO to protect cultural property will only work if they are undertaken as part of subregional and regional operational networks. With this in mind, on 14 and 15 September 2011, UNESCO Headquarters and the UNESCO Offices in Harare and Windhoek organized a training workshop on preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property in Southern Africa. The workshop's recommendations included the following:

- the need to continue organizing similar training courses to ensure that Member States remain committed to preventing trafficking in cultural property and that they improve their knowledge on the subject, and
- the importance of ratifying and implementing the 1954, 1970 and 1995 Conventions.

26. On the basis of these results and the provisions of the 1970 and 1995 Conventions, a new training workshop will be held in early November 2012 (provisional dates). The aims will be to:

- strengthen the security of museums and inventories, and use of the Object-ID tool and its associated documentation. One of the problems identified was the lack of appropriate inventories and procedures for regular checks;

⁴ Due to the current unrest, this activity might be held in Senegal, with the support of the UNESCO Offices in Dakar and Accra.

- strengthen cooperation among cultural institutions and agencies that implement cultural legislation;
- create a dedicated platform to share information on stolen cultural property and data on trafficking in such property;
- enhance cooperation efforts by compiling, documenting and presenting cultural property recoveries/restitutions;
- promote the 1970 and 1995 Conventions to achieve ratifications by the six countries that are not yet Parties.

II.6.2. ASIA & THE PACIFIC

(A) Small Pacific Island States (see Annex III)

27. In the Pacific, while certain cultural objects are preserved and displayed in museums and cultural centres, many others remain in villages. UNESCO supports national authorities in formulating and updating national legislation and policies to protect cultural heritage, and drawing up national inventories. Specialized experts are tasked with building the capacities of museum directors in the Pacific islands, heritage professionals and customs agents, so as to prevent trafficking in cultural property.

28. In this context, a regional capacity-building workshop will be held in Vanuatu or New Caledonia in 2013, with the cooperation of specialized regional agencies such as the Oceania Customs Organization (OCO), Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) and ICOMOS Pacific (International Council on Monuments and Sites). Participants attending the workshop will analyse the current state of the art based on reports from guest countries and agencies and discuss and prepare a strategic action plan to build capacity in this area and increase the number of small Pacific island States to have ratified the 1970 and 1995 Conventions.

(B) Mongolia (see Annex III)

29. Thanks to a considerable contribution from Monaco, a large-scale project has been under way in Mongolia since 2010, with the aim of improving the country's capacity to combat trafficking in its cultural property by means of increased operational resources and awareness-raising activities. Various types of training workshop are held on topics including: operational aspects of combating trafficking (targeted at museum professionals and customs agents) and awareness-raising and information for the country's young people, cultural property dealers and museum staff.

30. The project's lifespan is three years (2010-2013). Its implementation has been made possible thanks to cooperation between the UNESCO Office in Beijing, Mongolian authorities (National Commission), International Cooperation Office of Monaco and UNESCO Headquarters (Cultural Heritage Protection Treaties Section).⁵

⁵ UNESCO website: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/movable-heritage-and-museums/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/capacity-building/workshops-in-asia/>
Monaco cooperation website: <http://www.gouv.mc/Action-Gouvernementale/Monaco-dans-le-Monde/L-Aide-Publique-au-Developpement-et-la-Cooperation-Internationale/Actualites/Mongolie-Lutte-contre-le-traffic-illicite-de-biens-culturels>

(C) Maldives (see Annex III)

31. In 2013, a workshop will be organized with the cooperation of the UNESCO Office in New Delhi. Two years ago, there was a robbery at the National Museum in Malé. Artefacts and the computerized inventory of collections were stolen. The planned training will mainly be based on the security of cultural sites and institutions, as well as staff training on the security of collections, prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and the production of inventories. The trainers will be lawyers, police officers, museum specialists and customs experts.

(D) Iran, Islamic Republic of (see Annex III)

32. In the framework of the 2012-16 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Islamic Republic of Iran, UNESCO and UNODC are cooperating with the national authorities to support them in assessing and reviewing national legislation and regulations concerning cultural heritage. The aim is also to help the national authorities to develop inventories and to train them to use mechanisms for investigating and recovering cultural property that has been stolen or the subject of trafficking. UNESCO is closely involved in cooperating with local partners and provides resources intended for the completion of a comparative legislative study and the sharing of a dedicated tool for inventories of cultural property. The training, scheduled for May 2012, is funded by UNODC and the Iranian Government.⁶ There are expected to be about 100 participants, mainly from customs, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the legal sector and Iranian departments for cultural heritage, crafts and tourism. Most trainers will be from the Italian police (specialized Carabinieri unit).

(E) Afghanistan (see annex III)

33. The UNESCO Secretariat (Headquarters and the Kabul Office) is preparing a project to provide training on developing policies, security forces and capacity-building to help museum staff combat trafficking in Afghan cultural heritage and encourage its restitution. The two-fold aim of the project is to assist the Afghan Government in implementing the 1970 Convention, and more specifically in combating trafficking in antiquities while also preventing the illegal removal of cultural property from Afghanistan (which has been hard hit by such trafficking). To achieve this, training workshops and expert working groups will be set up (based on available resources) to provide general practical training for the security forces responsible for cultural heritage and the relevant ministries. The policies and procedures that could be set up would definitely enable the Afghan authorities to solve certain problems.

34. Since 2005, the Afghan police division specifically responsible for protecting heritage sites has not had the resources, equipment or training needed to correctly carry out its duties. This new project would thus serve to strengthen the capacities of this division, and also of relevant ministries, thereby improving the protection of Afghan archaeological sites and monuments that are the victims of illegal excavations and trafficking in archaeological artefacts.

35. The main aims of the actions scheduled for implementation under the project are to:

- assist the Ministry of Information and Culture in developing strategies aimed at halting the traffic in cultural property in the short and long term and in incorporating the strategies into the country's cultural policy,

⁶ International mechanism for investigating and recovering stolen and smuggled artefacts.

- assist the Ministry, and more specifically the Museums Department, in implementing the provisions of the 1970 and 1995 Conventions, such as those on legislation, documentation, inventories and catalogues, police registers, export certificates and so on,
- provide theoretical and technical information (training of trainers) for the police, Afghan national army, customs and heritage professionals (museum curators and staff),
- provide essential basic equipment for carrying out their mission,
- raise public awareness (including children) of this issue at the national level (using radio, television and the natural and cultural world heritage sites),
- prepare an exhibition in the National Museum of Afghanistan on objects from illegal excavations in recent years that were rediscovered and became the subject of restitutions as part of actions to combat trafficking in cultural property,
- digitally map the sites in question (using satellite images) and carry out a risk assessment in order to prioritize their protection.

II.6.3. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(A) Central America and the Andean region (see Annex III)

36. In order to reduce the endemic problem of illegal excavations, the black market in archaeological artefacts and the illegal export of religious and pre-Columbian cultural property, reflections on effective implementation of the 1970 Convention have taken on a particular importance. Improving security conditions at archaeological sites, inventory problems and border controls are at the heart of the current debate.

37. In recent years, several capacity-building activities have taken place at the national and regional levels. In Peru, for instance, the division for the defence of historical heritage held a training workshop on preparing an ICOM Red List on endangered Peruvian antiquities in January 2007. Following publication of the List, Peru developed a capacity-building programme for authorities responsible for tackling trafficking, including customs and police staff. Other workshops have been held on the Peruvian borders with: Bolivia (2007), Ecuador (2008 and 2010), Chile (2009 and 2010) and Argentina (2011). Furthermore, the INTERPOL General Secretariat, the Spanish Historical Heritage Squad, Italian Carabinieri, the FBI and Homeland Security took part in another seminar in 2009.

38. UNESCO organized the following:

- a subregional capacity-building workshop for the Andean region in coordination with the Latin Union and with the participation of police and customs officers and government representatives in 2007 in Quito;
- a training workshop on the 1970 Convention in Quito in 2008;
- a regional workshop on the protection and safeguarding of the Church's cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2009 in Mexico City, in response to growing trafficking in such artefacts. Participants in the workshop included: UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, the Latin American Museums Institute (ILAM) and representatives of specialized police forces.

The next workshop will be held in late October 2012 (date to be confirmed) in Lima, in partnership with the Andean Community, ILAM and the Italian Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU).

(B) South America (see Annex III)

39. A conference on trafficking in cultural property will be held in Buenos Aires (Argentina) in late September/early October 2012, organized by the UNESCO Office in Montevideo, with the cooperation of the INTERPOL Bureaus for South America and North America. The meeting will consist in two days of police training, also attended by representatives from ministries of culture, customs, prosecutors and cultural institutions in South America. The aim is to organize discussions, exchanges of good practices and technical training so as to improve coordination among the agencies and their leaders, as well as among the States involved, with a view to enhancing prevention and investigations concerning trafficking in cultural property.

(C) Caribbean (see Annex III)

40. Trafficking in cultural property in the Caribbean concerns mainly artefacts from underwater cultural sites excavated unlawfully. A training workshop planned for December 2012 in Saint Lucia (subject to confirmation) will emphasize capacity-building to preserve the underwater archaeological heritage and the need to ratify the 1970, 1995 and 2001 Conventions so as to facilitate implementation of national legislation that can include prevention of theft and illegal export, a ban on the illicit circulation of such property and restitution to the country of origin. The workshop will also aim to strengthen subregional cooperation in this area.

41. The training will mainly target government experts. The idea is to promote good practices that already exist in the region and share them with all participants. The workshop will be based around thematic discussions based on practical experiences and topics proposed by UNESCO and its partners. The results of the discussions and participant contributions will be published online in the culture and development bulletin of the UNESCO Office in Havana.

II.6.4. ARAB STATES

(A) Egypt (see Annex III)

42. With the financial support of the Swiss Federal Office of Culture, UNESCO is currently developing a global project aimed at strengthening the capacities of Egyptian heritage professionals in order to combat trafficking more effectively and raise awareness of this threat among the local population. The project, which is based on recommendations from UNESCO and INTERPOL missions carried out in 2011, includes legal and operational training to enable professionals to respond quickly and effectively to trafficking and to promote the return of cultural property at the local, national and regional levels.

43. The project will launch in the second half of 2012, with an integrated and multidisciplinary approach. All stakeholders – national authorities, decision makers, heritage professionals, site managers, customs and police offices – are invited to forge a common vision of measures to combat trafficking and facilitate the restitution of cultural property at all levels. UNESCO's main institutional partners in such areas, UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC and ICOM, will share their expertise during the training.

44. In order to ensure proper implementation of the 1970 UNESCO Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, the project emphasizes the importance of adopting appropriate national legislation and developing international cooperation, as well as of preventive measures such as cultural property inventories and security (particularly for archaeological artefacts). The training course will be supplemented by an education programme aimed at local authorities and young people.

45. As for museums, the main objective will be to strengthen capacities in terms of risk prevention and to produce strategies on Egyptian museum security to effectively protect them from theft and trafficking in the event of conflict. The workshops will also enable participants to set up effective work networks to improve communication.

II.6.5. EUROPE

(A) South-East Europe (see Annex III)

46. The cultural property of South-East Europe is always the subject of large-scale trafficking. The lack of security at some archaeological sites encourages illegal excavations. Museums, galleries and places of worship are increasingly vulnerable to theft. Furthermore, many underwater archaeological sites in the Adriatic Sea and inland waters are the subject of dramatic looting.

47. The UNESCO Office in Venice has already implemented some activities to combat trafficking in cultural property. For instance, in 2011 it made a film to raise awareness of the problem. This film was produced in English and translated into eight languages (Albanian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Romanian, Serbian and Slovenian). As part of the project launch, two meetings were held in Skopje (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) in October 2011 and Tirana (Albania) in November 2011. The two meetings emphasized communication strategies in this domain. The action will continue in 2012 with a week-long regional seminar in the second half of 2012.

(B) Countries in the European region that have not yet ratified the 1970 Convention (see Annex III)

48. There are five members of the European region that have not yet ratified the 1970 Convention: Austria, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and Monaco. In 2012, the Secretariat is planning targeted awareness-raising, information and training actions in conjunction with the authorities of these countries and art market stakeholders where relevant. The activities will be carried out in close cooperation with the UNESCO Office in Brussels and European authorities, and will involve partners such as UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC, ICOM, French and Italian specialized officers and main representatives from the European art market.

ANNEX I

RATIFICATIONS OF THE 1970 CONVENTION

Group I (Parties to the Convention: 19 out of 27)	
States Parties	Non States Parties
Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America	Andorra, Austria, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino
Group II (Parties to the Convention: 24 out of 25)	
States Parties	Non States Parties
Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Latvia
Group III (Parties to the Convention: 23 out of 33)	
States Parties	Non States Parties
Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
Group IV (Parties to the Convention: 19 out of 44)	
States Parties	Non States Parties
Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam	Brunei Darussalam, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federal States of), Myanmar, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Group V(a) (Parties to the Convention: 22 out of 47)	
States Parties	Non States Parties
Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, Togo
Group V(b) (Parties to the Convention: 15 out of 19)	
States Parties	Non States Parties
Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia	Bahrain, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

ANNEX II

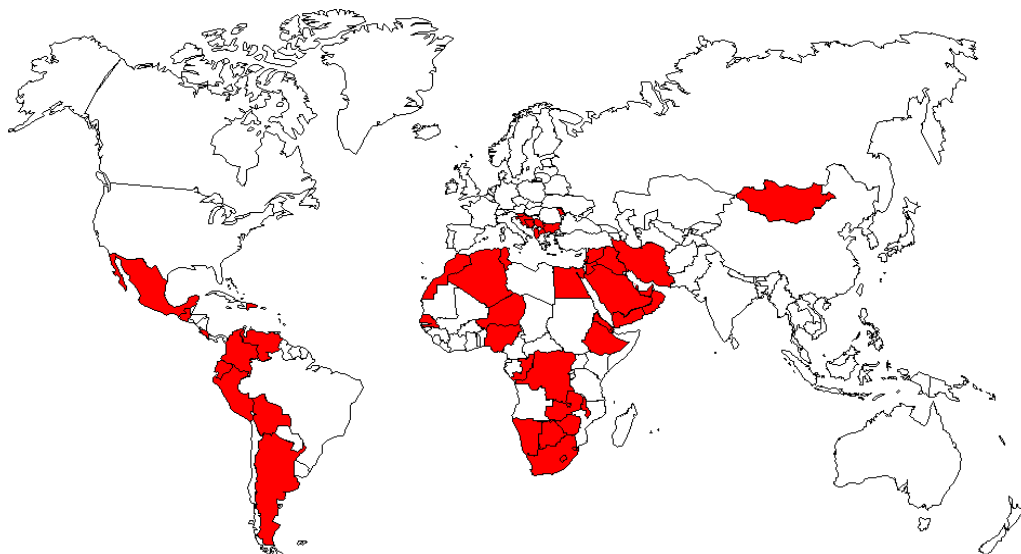
**TRAINING WORKSHOPS, 2007– first half of 2012
(organized by or in close cooperation with UNESCO)**

Dates	Country	Organizer	Audience	Funding
International capacity-building course on cultural heritage protection – Latin America				
23-27.04.2007	Quito (Ecuador)	Latin Union HQ	Colombia, Ecuador	Ecuador UNESCO
UNESCO seminar on protecting cultural heritage through the application of the conventions and their tools - Iraq and bordering countries				
18-20.06.2007	Amman (Jordan)	Office in Iraq Office in Beirut HQ	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic	UNESCO
Subregional Andean workshop on the 1970 UNESCO Convention, the control of trafficking in cultural property and museums – Latin America				
17-19.09.2008	Quito (Ecuador)	Office in Quito Ministry of Natural and Cultural Heritage of Ecuador HQ	Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Ecuador UNESCO
Workshop on legal and operational capacity-building in Iraq				
2-6.11.2008	Beirut (Lebanon)	Office in Iraq HQ	Iraq	Czech Republic UNESCO
First training workshop for African countries on protecting cultural heritage and combating trafficking in cultural property - Africa				
15-26.06.2009	Vicenza (Italy)	Carabinieri HQ	Congo-Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Zimbabwe	Italy UNESCO
Regional workshop on the protection and safeguarding of the Church's cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean				
29.09 & 02.10.2009	Mexico City (Mexico)	Office in Cuba Office in Mexico City Mexican Centre of Uniform Law HQ	Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru	Mexico UNESCO
UNESCO regional seminar on strengthening the institutional and legal framework in the field of cultural heritage – Arab States				
09-11.11.2009	Beirut (Lebanon)	Office in Beirut Euromed Heritage IV HQ	Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia	European Union UNESCO
Workshop on a database of property that forms the cultural heritage – South-East Europe				
26-28.01.2010	Rome (Italy)	Office in Venice Carabinieri	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia	Italy UNESCO
Capacity-building for national institutions in preventing trafficking in cultural property – Gulf region				
21-25.11.2010	Bahrain	Office in Doha Ministry of Culture and Information, Bahrain HQ	Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf and Yemen	Bahrain UNESCO

Preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property in Southern Africa – Current situation and outlook – South-West Africa				
14-15.09.2011	Windhoek (Namibia)	Offices in Windhoek and Harare HQ	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	UNESCO
International expert meeting: awareness-raising and communication strategies: combating trafficking in cultural property in South-East Europe				
13.10.2011	Skopje (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Office in Venice Ministry of Culture, Macedonia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	National Commission of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for UNESCO
International expert meeting: awareness-raising and communication strategies: combating trafficking in cultural property in South-East Europe				
23.11.2011	Tirana (Albania)	Office in Venice Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sport, Albania	Albania	One UN Coherence Fund UNESCO

International symposium on the recovery of antiquities – Saudi Arabia				
12-14.02.2012	Saudi Arabia	Office in Doha Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities	Egypt, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates	Saudi Arabia UNESCO
International mechanisms for investigating and recovering stolen and trafficked property - Iran				
07.03.2012	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Iran, Islamic Republic of UNODC UNESCO	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Iran, Islamic Republic of UNODC UNESCO

Capacity-building for Mongolia in combating trafficking in cultural property - Mongolia				
2010-2013	Mongolia	Office in Beijing HQ	Mongolia	Monaco UNESCO
Capacity-building and awareness-raising on combating trafficking in cultural property in Egypt				
Ongoing	Cairo (Egypt)	Office in Cairo HQ	Egypt	Swiss Federal Office of Culture UNESCO



ANNEX III

PROPOSED UNESCO TRAINING WORKSHOPS, 2012 - 2013

WEST AFRICA

Provisional date: September 2012

Duration: 5 days

Planned venues: Mali or Senegal



Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	Nigeria (signatories: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal)
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Offices: Accra, Bamako and Dakar	
Partners	
Potential partners	Bandiagara Cultural Mission National Museum of Mali <i>Fondation Orange</i> Mali West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) School of African Heritage (EPA)
Aims of the 2012 workshop	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building for local heritage managers - Capacity-building for police and customs departments - Inventory and documentation of cultural heritage of sites and museums - Public awareness-raising - Creation of a website with an inventory of cultural heritage and stolen artefacts - Support for local development through tourism management 	
Provisional budget	
\$30,000 (source: regular UNESCO budget and Emergency Fund)	
Previous projects	
Capacity-building workshop on the protection of cultural property – Management of reserves, inventory and digitization of cultural property (12-16 September 2011). The following countries participated in this training for museum professionals: Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Niger. Organizers: UNESCO Headquarters and the Cluster Office in Bamako Partners: National Museum of Burkina Faso, National Museum of Mali	

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Dates: November 2012

Duration: 5 days

Venue: Botswana

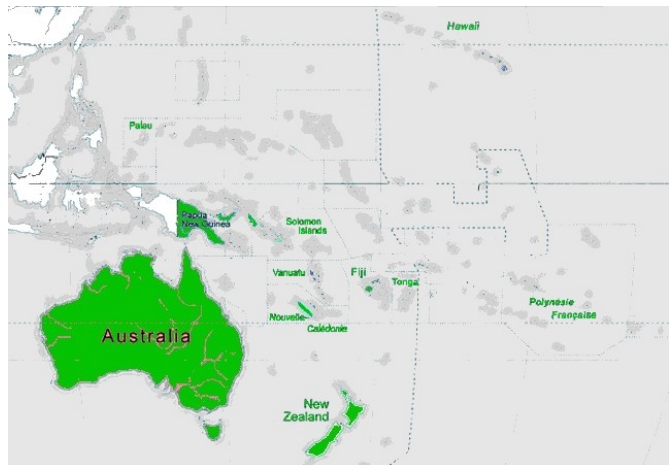


Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Angola, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	None Signatory: Zambia
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Offices: Harare and Windhoek	
Partners	
Potential partners	African Union Southern African Development Community Association of Museums and Monuments (SADCAMM) West African Museums Programme (WAMP) Central African Regional Organization (ICOMAC)
Aims of the 2012 workshop	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the security of museums and inventories, use of the Object-ID tool and associated documentation; - Strengthening cooperation among cultural institutions and agencies implementing cultural legislation; - Creating a dedicated platform for sharing information on stolen cultural property and trafficking; - Enhancing cooperation efforts by compiling, documenting and presenting cultural property recoveries/restitutions; - Promoting the 1970 and 1995 Conventions in order to increase ratification in the region. 	
Provisional budget	
\$30,000 (source: regular UNESCO budget and Emergency Fund)	
Previous projects	
Regional training workshop on preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property – current situation and outlook, 14-15 September 2011 in Windhoek (Namibia)	

SMALL PACIFIC ISLAND STATES

Dates: 2013

Venue: Vanuatu or New Caledonia



Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Australia
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Fiji, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	/
Other participants	New Caledonia (France), French Polynesia (France), Hawaii
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Apia	
Partners	
Planned partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oceania Customs Organization (OCO) - Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) - ICOMOS Pacific (International Council on Monuments and Sites)
Aims of the 2012 workshops	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse the current situation based on reports from guest agencies and countries - Discuss and prepare a strategic action plan with a view to strengthening capacities in this domain - Increase the number of ratifications of the 1970 and 1995 Conventions among small Pacific island States. 	
Budget	
Regular budget Extrabudgetary funds (to be determined)	

MONGOLIA

Dates: 2010-2013

Venue: Mongolia



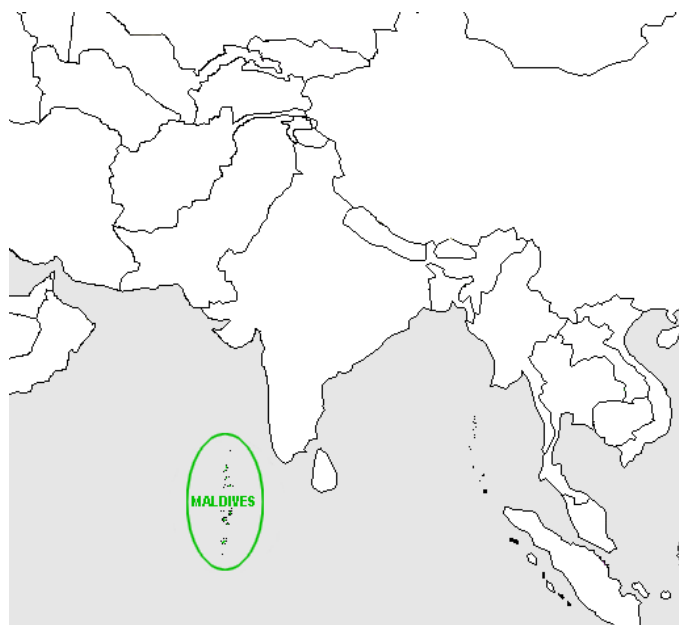
Beneficiary: Mongolia	
State Party to the 1970 Convention	yes
State Party to the UNIDROIT Convention	no

Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Beijing	
Partners	
Official partner	Monaco (International Cooperation Office of Monaco)
Aims of the 2012 workshops	
A legal training workshop on negotiating bilateral agreements on the restitution of stolen cultural property was organized for 24 and 25 May 2011. The training is mainly targeted at government officials and museum representatives.	
Budget	
Contribution from Monaco	
Previous workshops	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and awareness-raising workshop for secondary-school teachers and museum guides (10-11 May 2010) - Operational training workshop on security in museums and theft prevention for museum directors and curators (27-29 September 2010) - Training workshop on combating trafficking in cultural property for customs and border police officers (5-7 October 2010) - Awareness-raising activity at the Zanabazar Museum of Fine Arts, Ulan-Bator (15-17 February 2011) 	

MALDIVES

Dates: 2013

Venue: Maldives



Beneficiary: Maldives	
State Party to the 1970 Convention	No
State Party to the UNIDROIT Convention	No

Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: New Delhi	
Partners	
Planned partners	To be determined
Aims of the 2012 workshops	
The scheduled training will focus mainly on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security of cultural sites and institutions - Training of staff in security of collections, prevention of natural disasters and conflict and introduction of inventories Trainers will be lawyers, police officers, museum experts and customs specialists.	
Budget	
To be determined	

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Dates: 20-22 May 2012

Duration: 2 days

Venue: Islamic Republic of Iran



Beneficiary: Islamic Republic of Iran (about 100 participants)	
State Party to the 1970 Convention	yes
State Party to the UNIDROIT Convention	yes
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Teheran UNODC	
Partners	
Planned partners	- Carabinieri - INTERPOL
Aims of the 2012 workshops	
- Create a network of authorities and experts working in heritage, art and antiquities, so as to facilitate internal cooperation and establish strategies to improve international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in this sphere.	
Budget	
- UNESCO - UNODC	
Previous workshops	
- In 2011, a national expert working group met to discuss measures that the Islamic Republic of Iran could take in terms of legislation, research, international cooperation and the return of cultural property and antiquities. This meeting was organized by the UNODC national office in close collaboration with the Iran Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism Organization (ICHHTO) and UNESCO. Participants focused in particular on the issues of organized crime and money laundering linked to trafficking in cultural property.	

AFGHANISTAN

Dates: 2013

Venue: Afghanistan



Beneficiary: Afghanistan	
State Party to the 1970 Convention	yes
State Party to the UNIDROIT Convention	yes

Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Kabul	
Partners	
Planned partners	Afghan authorities
Aims of the 2012 workshops	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance of Ministry of Information and Culture to develop strategies aiming at halting the trafficking of cultural property in the short and long term and integrating this into Afghanistan's cultural policy - Assistance of the Museums Department to implement the provisions of the 1970 and 1995 Conventions - Theoretical and technical training for police, Afghan national army, customs and heritage professionals, plus supply of basic equipment needed to carry out their missions - Awareness-raising among the general public and children of these issues at the national level - Preparation of an exhibition at the National Museum of Afghanistan on artefacts from illegal excavations in recent years that were then found and became the subject of restitutions as part of actions to combat trafficking in cultural property - Digital mapping (using satellite images) of endangered archaeological sites, risk assessment and prioritizing their protection. 	
Budget	
To be determined	
Previous activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2003: first meeting of the International Coordination Committee for the Safeguarding of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage (ICC), which was set up in 2002 to coordinate all international efforts to safeguard Afghanistan's cultural heritage (UNESCO had been tasked with coordinating all cultural activities by the Afghan Government). At the meeting, the Committee highlighted the need to stem the tide of trafficking in cultural property stolen from museums or illegally excavated from archaeological sites. - 2006: Red List of Afghanistan Antiquities at Risk (ICOM) - 2007: compilation of an inventory of Afghan treasures - 2010: first International Conference for the Safeguarding of Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage. 	

CENTRAL AMERICA AND ANDEAN REGION

Provisional date: Second half of October 2012

Duration: 5 days

Venue: Peru



Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	/
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Offices: Lima, Mexico City, Quito and Guatemala City	
Partners	
Potential partners	Andean Community Latin American Museums Institute (ILAM) Italian Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU)
Aims of the 2012 workshop	
<p>In the light of the issues facing this region's countries in combating trafficking in archaeological and pre-Columbian cultural property and the interest of national authorities, UNESCO is preparing a regional workshop to train the trainers in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of legislation on cultural heritage protection and inventories - Proposed joint actions among legal actors, police and customs services involved in protecting heritage at the regional level, with an emphasis on archaeological, religious and baroque artefacts - Identification of cooperation strategies among main heritage stakeholders (Government, Church, museums, private collectors) in order to combat trafficking in cultural property more effectively 	
Budget	
\$30,000 (source: regular UNESCO budget and Emergency Fund)	
Previous projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2007, Peru, workshop on ICOM Red List - Training workshops at Peruvian borders (Bolivia, 2007), (Ecuador, 2008 and 2010) (Chile, 2009 and 2010) - Training course for customs officials, police officers and senior officials in various ministries in Ecuador and Colombia concerned about illicit cultural property movements (Ecuador, 2007) - Subregional Andean workshop on the 1970 UNESCO Convention, the control of trafficking in cultural property and museums in Quito (Ecuador, 2008) - Regional workshop on the protection and safeguarding of the Church's cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City (2009) - Police service and INTERPOL workshop in Ecuador on international strategies for preventing cultural property crime (2012) 	

SOUTH AMERICA

Provisional date: late September – early October 2012

Duration: 2 days

Venue: Argentina



Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Chile
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Montevideo	
Partners	
Potential partners	INTERPOL Bureaus for South America and North America
Aims of the 2012 workshop	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for police departments - Capacity-building and awareness-raising for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o representatives from ministries of culture o representatives from customs o prosecutors o cultural institutions - Improved coordination among agencies to enhance prevention and investigations concerning traffic in cultural property 	
Budget	
UNESCO INTERPOL	
Previous projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 23-27.04.2007: international capacity-building course on cultural heritage protection (Quito, Ecuador) - 17-19.09.2008: subregional Andean workshop on the 1970 UNESCO Convention, the control of the trafficking in cultural property and museums (Quito, Ecuador) - 29.9-02.10.2009: regional workshop on protecting and safeguarding the Church's cultural heritage in Latin America and the Caribbean 	

CARIBBEAN

Provisional date: November or December 2012

Duration: 5 days

Venue: Saint Lucia



Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	/
Associate Members of UNESCO	Aruba, Curaçao, Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, Sint Maarten
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Offices: Havana, Kingston	
Partners	
Potential partners	To be determined
Aims of the 2012 workshop	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of the 1970, 1995 and 2001 Conventions to encourage their ratification and effective implementation - Training of future trainers in the effective use of available operational tools (inventories, customs certificates, police registers, etc.) in order to protect cultural heritage, particularly archaeological, colonial and religious artefacts and underwater sites - Development of effective strategies to improve collaboration between police and customs departments, so that they can share information better in this specific area - Capacity-building for police services to enhance prevention of trafficking in cultural property, with the emphasis on underwater cultural heritage - Raising awareness of the need to create a regional database of property that is stolen or illegally excavated in Caribbean countries - Development of a regional awareness-raising campaign targeting mainly tourists and young people 	
Provisional budget	
\$30,000 (source: regular UNESCO budget and Emergency Fund)	
Previous projects	
<p>In 2008, Cuba and the Dominican Republic took part in a regional training workshop held in Antigua and organized by the Carabinieri (Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage) with the assistance of the Latin Union. The workshop focused on training police forces and on establishing subregional cooperation in this domain. The training also aimed to set up a specific database for stolen property and to strengthen capacities in terms of setting up inventories.</p>	

EGYPT

Dates: Second half of 2012

Venue: Egypt



Beneficiary: Egypt	
State Party to the 1970 Convention	yes
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	no
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Cairo	
Partners	
Official partners	Swiss Federal Office of Culture UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC and ICOM
Aims of the 2012 workshops	
<p>Project 1: Training, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities on trafficking in cultural property. The main aims are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of legislation on cultural heritage protection and implementation of the provisions of the 1970 Convention - Encouragement to ratify the UNIDROIT Convention (1995) - Development of international cooperation - Analysis and assessment of preventive measures to inventory cultural property - Development of an education programme targeting local authorities and young people <p>Project 2: Training and capacity-building in museum affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of capacities in risk prevention in the event of disasters or conflict - Formulation of strategies on the security of Egyptian museums - Creation of professional networks 	
Budget	
Regular UNESCO budget Swiss Federal Office of Culture	
Previous actions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15.03.2011: meeting at UNESCO Headquarters chaired by the Director-General in order to discuss emergency measures in Egypt in the light of the various threats facing cultural institutions and cultural heritage in general - 21-25.03.2011: joint UNESCO/ICOM mission to Egypt to discuss the situation with Egyptian authorities and assess the damage - 03-13.05.2011: joint UNESCO/INTERPOL mission to Egypt for ongoing assessment of the damage suffered by the cultural heritage. 	

SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

Dates: October 2012

Duration: 5 days

Venue: Turkey

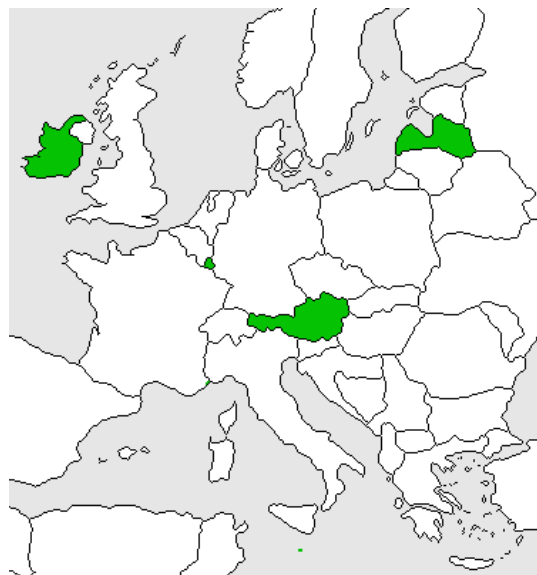


Participants	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey
Non States Parties to the 1970 Convention	/
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	Cyprus, Croatia, Greece, Romania, Slovenia
Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Offices: Venice	
Partners	
Potential partners	Swiss Federal Office of Culture
Aims of the 2012 workshop	
<p>Training in South-East Europe has the following specific aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the capacities of police forces responsible for cultural heritage protection and customs officers at borders and airports - Providing basic knowledge and skills relating to tools for inventories and how to use and update them - Training future trainers in the effective use of operational tools (export certificates, combating online trafficking, security of religious buildings and so on) in order to provide the best possible protection to cultural heritage, and archaeological and religious heritage in particular - Developing regional cooperation strategies by means of communication and awareness-raising tools 	
Provisional budget	
\$30,000 (source: regular UNESCO budget and Emergency Fund)	
Previous projects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International expert meeting: awareness-raising and communication strategies: combating trafficking in cultural property in South-East Europe (Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, October 2011) - International expert meeting: awareness-raising and communication strategies: combating trafficking in cultural property in South-East Europe (Tirana, Albania, November 2011) 	

COUNTRIES IN THE EUROPEAN REGION THAT HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE CONVENTIONS

Venue: each one of those countries

Dates: 2012-2013



Beneficiaries: Austria, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta and Monaco	
States Parties to the 1970 Convention	no
States Parties to the UNIDROIT Convention	no

Organizers	
UNESCO Headquarters Field Office: Brussels	
Partners	
Potential partners	To be determined
Aims of the actions scheduled for 2012-2013	
The aim of the actions undertaken by the UNESCO Secretariat (beginning with awareness-raising and information) will be the ratification by these countries of the 1970 Convention but also the 1995 Convention	
Budget	
To be determined	
Recent actions	
<p>In 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility study by the European Commission (Directorate-General Home Affairs of the European Commission), entitled "HERMES 2011" on methods to prevent and combat trafficking in cultural property - Conclusions of the Council of the European Union on preventing and combating cultural property crime <p>(For more information on this subject, see doc. C70/12/2.MSP/5, point IV.3)</p>	