

Paris, 5 October 2020 Original: English

Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

(UNESCO, Paris, 1970)

Eighth Session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room I
27 and 28 October 2020

CHECKLIST OF ACTION TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE CONCERNED INSTITUTIONS AND AUTHORITIES OF STATES PARTIES IN THE EVENT OF CULTURAL THEFT

Before Theft (Precaution Checklist)				
	Inventory all of the cultural property in the museum/gallery/collection etc.; enrich the inventory records with as many photos as possible			
	Role play the thief and identify the security risks of the museum/gallery/collection etc.			
	Make sure that the security precautions such as CCTV, lights, bars, fence, monitors are in a good condition and function properly			
	Train all of the members of the staff on security			
	Identify the objects that are most open to risks and could be targeted by thieves whether due to their significance or easy access			
	Fix the objects as much as possible even temporarily so they cannot be easily moved			
	Use unbreakable windows and display cases			
	Lock the display cases			
	Keep the case or storage keys under seal and assign a staff as a custodian			
	Make random controls on the objects kept at the storages to make sure that the objects are not changed with fakes/copies etc.			
	Undertake a security protocol document prepared specifically for the museum/gallery/collection etc. in question			
	Check the displays periodically to make sure that all of the objects are in the right place			
	Consider the advantages of technological developments organic barcode, QR code, RFID, etc.			
	Ensure strong relationship between the cultural institution and the local law-enforcement authorities			
	Consider conducting a security clearance on the personnel that work for a public collection/institution etc.			
	Make sure to have access to a network, composed of relevant authorities, for immediate communication in case of a theft			
	Make sure the national law on protection of cultural property is clear enough especially regarding State ownership both for collections and undiscovered cultural objects and that the national law criminalizes offences against cultural property			
	Become a party to and make effective use of the UNESCO 1970 Convention, the UNIDROIT 1995 Convention and the CoE Convention on the Offences Relating to Cultural Property			

Afte		he relevant authorities (police, central authorities, members of the network) as possible			
	Cooperate with the law-enforcement authorities for crime-scene investigation and evidence search				
	Distribute the photos of the objects among other museums, collectors, customs, central law-enforcement, foreign missions (unless otherwise advised by the law-enforcement authority)				
	Register the object on your national database on stolen cultural property				
	Inform the UNESCO 1970 Convention Secretariat				
	Register the object on the INTERPOL Stolen Works of Art Database				
	Circulate information on the object and the incident through the WCO ARCHEC Communication Platform				
	Make sure to archive all the documents including all images, videos, papers, notes related to the object and the incident				
	Keep an eye on the auction catalogues, online sale platforms, any information of museum or private collections, publications (including restoration and conservation related articles, etc.)				
	Use the image of the object at every possible occasion in order to make sure that it will not be forgotten by the art and antiquities circle				
Afte		ng the Object (abroad)			
	Apply to the relevant authorities of the country where the object is located through the proper channels to request (i) support for the investigation (ii) the return of the object (Foreign Missions, INTERPOL, WCO, UNESCO, Judicial Cooperation) ¹²				
	Informa	ation Exchange: attach to your request the following			
	Collect key documents that might prove useful towards identifying the object and prosecuting those responsible for stealing the object either through criminal or civil measures (such as photos, inventory and/or theft records, newspaper articles, publications, results of online databases, paper files, local documents etc.)				
		Prepare technical reports on the origin and history of the object, if needed			
		Prepare information/a report on the laws and regulations (such as regarding the ownership, export prohibition on the cultural property)			
		Translate the documents, if needed			
		Contact unofficially your counterpart in order to ensure all necessary information is being sent			
	If the authorities are not in a situation to facilitate the investigation and return the object without legal assistance, submit a rogatory letter to the relevant authority of the State where the object is located				
	If the rogatory letter is not an option and a criminal investigation cannot be conducted, consider negotiations by focusing on cooperation in cultural matters				

 $^{^{\}rm 12}$ Please refer to paragraph 10 concerning the identification of the right channels.

		Collect any document and information that proves (even secondarily or indirectly) the origin of the object including technical/expert reports, photos of similar objects, evidence of looting in the region in which the object originates, etc.	
		Identify list of opportunities for cooperation (exhibitions, excavations, restoration projects, research, museology studies, joint publications, media/social media coverage etc.)	
		Bring International visibility to the case	
	If the negotiations fail, consider taking a legal action		
	If the legal action is not an option, consider submitting the case to the ICPRCP		