
Fourth Meeting
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, room XI
15-16 May 2017

Point 7 of the provisional agenda: Secretariat’s report on its activities (June 2015 - May 2017)

This document presents the Secretariat’s report concerning activities carried out between June 2015 and May 2017

Resolution required: paragraph 42
INTRODUCTION


I. ACTIVITIES

I.1 Ratifications

2. In January 2016, the Director-General and the Chair of the Subsidiary Committee sent a letter to those States not Parties to the Convention of 1970, calling for universal ratification of the Convention. Thus, between June 2015 and March 2017, four new States ratified the Convention1, Austria, Ghana, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Benin, thereby bringing the number of States Parties to 132.

3. The ratification campaign was undertaken as per the Action Plan2 for the implementation of the Strategy3 for the reinforcement of UNESCO’s actions for the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in the event of an armed conflict, which includes activities for the global ratification of the 1970 Convention with a particular attention given to regions with low ratification rates.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>01/03/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lao People's Democratic Republic</td>
<td>22/12/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>15/07/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>15/07/2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Furthermore, the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995) includes a new State Party, Tunisia, which acceded to the Convention on 2 March 2016, bringing the number of ratifications to 37.

5. Three regions in which the ratification rates are still too low require sustained efforts: the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinity and Tobago), Asia-Pacific (Brunei Darussalam, Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and Eastern and Southern Africa (Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe).

---

1 Submission date of the ratification instrument. In accordance with Article 21 of the 1970 Convention, the entry into force for each State is three months after the submission date of the ratification instrument.
2 The Action Plan was adopted by UNESCO’s Executive Board at its 201st session.
Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan). To mitigate this situation, training, capacity building, awareness-raising and education programmes are continually being organized\(^4\). For the strategy proposed by the Secretariat, see document C\(^{70}/17/5.SC/8\).

I.2 Follow-up to the Recommendations of the External Auditor’s “Report on the governance of UNESCO and dependent funds, programmes and entities”

6. Pursuant to 38C/Resolution 101 concerning governance, procedures and working methods of the governing bodies of UNESCO, an item on governance was inscribed on the agenda of the Fourth Session of the Subsidiary Committee to the 1970 Convention, which took place from 26 to 28 September 2016 at UNESCO’s Headquarters. The item reflected on the follow-up of the Recommendations by the External Auditor and described the measures undertaken by the Subsidiary Committee to improve its governance.

7. It should be noted that the Executive Board, in its 197th session, recommended the Director-General to start the implementation of Recommendations 1, 11 and 13 of the External Auditor’s report\(^5\). In this regard, during the Fourth Session of the Subsidiary Committee, Member States raised the issue on whether the Committee should report exclusively on the implementation of the abovementioned Recommendations\(^6\). Other points discussed included the use of teleconference, that should be limited to non-official meetings, and the circulation of working documents in advance enough for Member States to be able to discuss them prior to the meetings. The importance of informal working groups was also highlighted. The result of the debates and relevant decisions adopted on this subject were transmitted to the Chairperson of the open-ended Working Group on governance, procedures and working methods of the governing bodies of UNESCO, in accordance with Decision 4.SC 11, in January 2017.

I.3 Synergies between the Convention and the other UNESCO cultural Conventions (Resolution 3.MSP 5A)

8. In accordance with Resolution 3.MSP 5A, calling upon the Subsidiary Committee “to provide impetus to the synergies with the other cultural Conventions in UNESCO”, on 29 June 2015, during the 39\(^{th}\) session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, and in the context of the 70\(^{th}\) anniversary of UNESCO, the chairs of the six UNESCO cultural Convention Committees debated on the future of the Organization’s normative action facing contemporary challenges and emerging needs in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes the links between culture, sustainable development and peace.

9. The declaration presented by the Chairs\(^7\) highlighted the need for renewed political will, in support of the six UNESCO cultural Conventions collectively, and encouraged the United Nations to ensure that protecting, safeguarding and understanding cultural and natural heritage, cultural diversity and creative expression are recognized as a cross-cutting issue in implementing the sustainable development goals.

\(^4\) See paragraphs 14 and 30 to 33 of this report for more details on the activities carried out.

\(^5\) Recommendation endorsed by the General Conference in Resolution 38 C/101

\(^6\) The implementation of recommendations were also discussed during the Meeting of Sub-Group 2 of the Working Group on Governance on « Structure, composition and methods of work of UNESCO’s international and intergovernmental bodies », held on 31 March 2017 at UNESCO Headquarters.

10. The Secretariat also organized a meeting of the Offices of the Committees of the 1970 and 1954 Conventions, on 7 December 2015 at the Organization's Headquarters. The participants exchanged information on the destruction of cultural heritage during armed conflicts and the illicit trafficking of cultural property, specifically in Iraq and Syria, as well as on the organization of awareness-raising campaigns and training sessions for the military, police forces and customs officials.

11. Furthermore, following the meeting in Bonn, the second meeting of the Chairs of the Committees of the UNESCO cultural Conventions was held by the Secretariat on 26 September 2016, in cooperation with the Chair of the Subsidiary Committee, with a view to continue reinforcing synergies between the cultural Conventions. Each chairperson gave a brief overview of the activities being undertaken in the context of the Convention for which they were responsible. All renewed the call encouraging information exchange and synergy between the Conventions, reaffirming their important role in the protection of heritage and cultural diversity in period of conflict. In particular, they called for tightening cooperation between the Conventions of 1954 and 1970. Concerning the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the six chairs indicated how the Conventions could contribute to achieving these goals, and highlighted the importance for all stakeholders to deliver a joint message on how culture is essential for human development. The Secretariat presented an oral report of this meeting at the fourth session of the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention, on 26 September 2016.

I.4 International cooperation (Resolution 3.MSP 5A)

12. With the support of the Subsidiary Committee, the Secretariat pursued the development and reinforcement of the “cooperation with the relevant international and United Nations bodies”. This was also reiterated in Recommendations 22 and 25 of the IOS Evaluation Report, which considered it essential to sustain dialogues with partners (but also the research institutions) particularly in order to strengthen the complementarity of activities. The strengthened cooperation between UNESCO, INTERPOL, UNIDROIT, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Council of Museums (ICOM), as well as with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the German institution Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Prussian cultural heritage foundation), the International Organization of la Francophonie, the specialized Carabinieri unit for the protection of cultural heritage (Italy), the Central for the Fight against Trafficking in Cultural Goods (OCBC, France) and the Guardia Civil (Spain), is also boosted by the European Union, the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the United Nations Security Council Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, the Colbert Committee and the Conseil des Ventes Volontaires (CVV, France).

13. In addition to the specific cooperation associated with the follow-up of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199 and 2347 (see Document C70/17/5.SC/9), UNESCO
participated in a number of meetings held by its partners during the period in question, including the following:

- 16 April 2015 (Doha, Qatar): a workshop was organized on measures aimed at curbing the illicit trade in cultural property, as part of the 13th United Nations Congress for crime prevention and criminal justice;
- 18 - 19 June 2015 (Lyon, France): 12th meeting of the INTERPOL Expert Group on Stolen Cultural Property;
- 13 July 2015 (Brussels, Belgium): public hearing of the European Parliament Committee on Culture and Education on “Destruction and trafficking of cultural heritage” in the presence of UNESCO representatives, university institutes, the International Criminal Court (ICC), INTERPOL and ICCROM. This hearing was held following the adoption on 30 April 2015 by the European Parliament of the Resolution on the destruction of cultural sites perpetrated by the Islamic State group;
- 9 and 10 June 2016 (Brussels, Belgium): high-level meeting and technical conference organized by UNESCO in partnership with the European Union and with the support of the Government of Flanders, in order to shed light on the relationships between culture and international security and to promote its integration into the relevant policies.

I.5 **Training, capacity building and awareness-raising (Resolution 3.MSP 5B)**

14. Since 2015, the Secretariat of the Convention has continued to provide regularly several training and capacity-building programmes, in all regions of the world, giving priority to Eastern and Southern Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, Asia and South-East Asia. These programmes are listed in Annex A.

I.6 **Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws**

15. The “Natlaws” database, whose development was encouraged in Recommendation 16 of the evaluation performed by IOS, celebrated its tenth anniversary in November 2015. It provides the public with up-to-date multilingual practical and legal information directly and free of charge, making it possible to fight the looting, theft and illicit trafficking of cultural property more effectively. The update, translations and publications relating to this database have been funded by the United States of America State Department since 2005, but this support will come to an end in July 2017.

16. In addition to the regular update to the texts received, the Secretariat monitors the translations requested by certain countries (from the original language into English). Four translation contracts have been concluded since 2012, with Honduras, Nicaragua,
Mali and Tunisia. Eight countries also feature on the list of priorities established by the donor: Algeria, Bolivia, Ecuador, Libya, Morocco, Panama, El Salvador and Thailand.

17. It currently registered 2,914 national cultural legislation from 189 countries. Since October 2016, 85 texts have been added. All of these texts are accessible online. The statistics indicate that the page generates an average of 4,700 searches and 813,000 printouts per month.

18. A brochure presenting the database is available in the six languages of the Organization and is in the process of being updated. This document is also available online, with a glossary of search keywords. Furthermore, a newsletter was launched in December 2014 in order to inform users of updates and additions to the database, and of meetings and workshops being held relating to the database. To date, 1,367 people have subscribed to this newsletter. Finally, the database Twitter account was created in 2014 and count today 466 followers.

I.7 **Web alerts in the event of thefts of cultural property**

19. The 1970 Convention Secretariat receives daily requests from States Parties to publish international online alerts on stolen cultural property, thereby contributing to international awareness and cooperation efforts to facilitate their return to their country of origin, in compliance with Article 9 of the Convention. Accordingly, when the Secretariat is requested to do so, alerts are distributed to partners and published online. Since the last Meeting of States Parties, the official requests received and put on line on the UNESCO web site are listed in Annex B.

I.8 **Cases of returns or restitutions communicated to the Secretariat**

20. In 2015, the government of the United States of America informed UNESCO that it had seized a large number of archaeological and ethnographical cultural items “of unknown origin” and wished to restitution them to their legitimate owners. On 3 December 2015, the UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture invited the permanent delegations of the Member States to designate four cultural heritage experts in their respective countries to cooperate with the American authorities in identifying the items in question and, if possible, determining their cultural origin. As of 9 March 2017, 38 States had named more than 70 experts.

21. The Secretariat is frequently contacted by States, individuals or associations requesting assistance in obtaining the return or restitution of cultural property. It gives advice, including with regard to requests that do not strictly fall within the scope of the 1970 Convention. It also makes available its expertise and technical assistance in order to promote communication between the various parties involved (public and private), the use of legal instruments and the sharing of existing best practices; and to facilitate informal negotiations between the various interlocutors.

22. For example, in March 2015, more than 60 Iraqi cultural treasures smuggled into the United States were sent back to the Republic of Iraq following five distinct

---

17 Data up to date in June 2016.
18 [http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws](http://www.unesco.org/culture/natlaws)
19 Statistics updated in June 2016.
21 [https://twitter.com/NatlawsDatabase](https://twitter.com/NatlawsDatabase)
22 Reference letter: CLT/HER/CHP/15/9719
investigations conducted as part of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). In July of the same year, hundreds of archaeological and historic objects and fragments were returned by the United States embassy in Baghdad to the curators of the Iraqi National Museum. They had been recovered by the United States special operations forces during a raid in May 2015. The cache represented significant evidence of pillaging of archaeological sites in Syria and in Iraq, thefts from regional museums and storage of these spoils for probable sale on the international market.

23. In April 2015, the Canadian government returned a twelfth-century sculpture known as the "Parrot Lady" to the Republic of India. In July 2015, the government of Canada officially restituted a Phoenician object to Lebanon dating from the sixth century B.C. In January 2016, the Canadian government restituted an antique sword and dagger to the government of the Republic of Bulgaria. This was the twenty-first restitution made by Canada to another State Party to the 1970 Convention, and the third restitution of cultural property to Bulgaria.

24. In June 2016, the French auction house Millon returned an object to the Egyptian embassy in France that dated to the thirtieth dynasty, which ruled between 360 and 343 B.C. The Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs clarified that this object had been restituted after a number of official letters were sent to the French auction house.

25. In July 2016, the Egyptian embassy in London received eight wooden sticks that had come from the Tomb of the Abbasid Caliphs in Cairo. These objects had been stolen following the events that shook the country in 2011. The Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities had traced them from a list of objects presented for sale by the British auction house Bonhams, in London. He then contacted the concerned authorities to prevent their sale in the auctions and to prove that Egypt was entitled to recover these objects.

I.9 Cooperation with the art market

26. Representatives of the most significant art market actors are regularly invited to participate in discussions at statutory meetings or training workshops (Christie’s, Sotheby’s, the Conseil des Ventes Volontaires, Drouot Auctions and the Syndicat National des Antiquaires (France), Artcurial, Bonhams, etc.). Thanks to relationships established on various occasions, the Secretariat fostered early contact with the national authorities and auction house managers in order to obtain clarification regarding certain objects presented for sale and thereby enable their restitution, when possible.

27. In October 2015, the Secretariat and the Conseil des Ventes Volontaires called the art market for vigilance concerning the provenance of cultural property, and particularly archaeological items originating in Syria and Iraq.

28. On 30 March 2016, in accordance with Decision 3.SC 7 and in partnership with the Conseil des Ventes Volontaires, the Secretariat organized a one-day round table focused on the art market and its important role in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property. This was entitled “The movement of cultural property in 2016:

---

24 http://allafrica.com/stories/201606301179.html According to this source, between 2015 and 2016, Egypt recovered around 300 ancient objects that France had seized from smugglers.
regulation, international cooperation and professional diligence for the protection of cultural heritage”. This conference, held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, brought together representatives of auction houses and online sales platforms, representatives of museums, experts in cultural heritage, specialized intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and Member States. A video recording of the round table is available online, on the 1970 Convention website. The members of the Subsidiary Committee might wish to follow up on this initiative, at international, regional or national levels.

I.10 Emergency actions

29. Due to the increasing attacks on cultural heritage, the Secretariat of the 1970 Convention is engaged in a large number of emergency actions, notably in Iraq, Libya, Mali and Syria. The United Nations Security Council also recalled the central role of UNESCO in international cooperation for the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict, upon the unanimous adoption of Resolution 2347 by the Security Council on 24 March 2017. A specific document has been prepared for reporting on emergency actions undertaken by the Secretariat in response to these situations.

I.11 Awareness-raising activities

30. In accordance with a request from all States Parties to the 1970 Convention, a short video has been produced and disseminated via the Internet, promoting the Subsidiary Committee and its actions contributing to the fight against the trafficking of cultural property, based on video images and sequences provided by the Member States of the Committee.

31. A regional awareness-raising campaign, funded by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), was undertaken in Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia. In addition to the production of communication media (posters, postcards and stickers), an awareness-raising video dedicated to the fight against trafficking in the Maghreb region was produced for local communities. For children, a cartoon on heritage was also published and adapted to each of the four countries.

32. As part of the project being undertaken in Central America funded by the AECID, a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign is in progress. Various materials were produced and distributed through various media (audio-visual, radio and press). A number of seminars are also being developed in universities to raise awareness of students on the issue of trafficking of cultural property.

33. The Secretariat is joining forces with the tourism industry to raise awareness of travellers and the general public on the importance of sustainable tourism and the need to protect cultural heritage. In this context, the Secretariat has implemented the following activities:

- under the agreement signed in May 2015 with the Prussian cultural heritage foundation (SPK), the Secretariat launched an awareness-raising campaign in Berlin’s national museums (including the Pergamon Museum) concerning the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

---

28 C70/15.3.MSP/9
29 www.youtube.com/watch?v=UVevGGR0IX4
30 https://www.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de/en.html
trade in objects from Iraq and Syria. This campaign emphasizes the dissemination of awareness-raising tools to the general public;

- a partnership with leading publishing houses renowned for their travel guides, especially Hachette (which publishes *Le Routard*) and Lonely Planet. This partnership has made it possible to include a page in the guides in order to alert tourists to the dangers of illicit trafficking and offer them a series of actions to take. The guides relating to the countries of origin of the property are the first to benefit from this addition. Furthermore, in November 2015, the Lonely Planet France travel guide published a text on its website alerting tourists to the dangers of the illicit trafficking of cultural property;

- the Secretariat has produced 13 new awareness-raising videos on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property “Cultural heritage is identity. Don't steal it!” for Africa, the Caribbean, East Asia and South-East Asia, which are disseminated via the UNESCO website, in airports and tourist transit hubs worldwide on giant screens, for example in Kutaisi international airport (Georgia)32; these productions are primarily intended for tourists, who are likely to be offered cultural objects of illicit origin on their travels.

- Monitoring the campaign with the Colbert Committee: since July 2016, the Secretariat and the Colbert Committee have launched a new joint campaign in Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia (Spain) to raise awareness on the value of heritage and creativity, on social networks and in public spaces. Given the popularity of this campaign and in consultation with the Colbert Committee, it is being considered to develop the initiative in Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America, Africa and Arab states.

II. RESOURCES

II.1. Human Resources

34. The main duties of the Secretariat consist in monitoring the implementation of the 1970 Convention and its management bodies, and providing support and technical expertise to the States Parties to the Convention at their request, in accordance with the programme and budget adopted by the General Conference. A new Section of movable cultural heritage and museums was created and a Head of Section appointed in May 2016.

35. The Secretariat of the 1970 Convention currently consists of – a Head of Section, a Programme specialist, an Associate Programme specialist, a young professional from Oman (arrived in June 2016), supported in their work by the deputy Director of the Division for Heritage, and two temporary members. Furthermore, between mid-July and the end of December 2015, the Secretariat benefited from the secondment of a UNIDROIT senior officer, as a consultant. Finally, the Secretariat benefited from the assistance of an expert from Turkey until the end of March 2017.

II.2 Financial resources

36. For the 2016/2017 period, the Secretariat received a total budget of 1,798,500 USD from the regular programme, for its activities conducted at the Headquarters and off-
Headquarters. From this amount, 680,000 USD are dedicated to the activities of the Headquarters.

37. Regarding extra budgetary resources, between September 2015 and September 2016, the implementation of the Convention by the Secretariat was largely permitted thanks to the support of a regional organization (the European Union), and several States Parties (China, Spain, the United States, Greece, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and Turkey).

38. The Secretariat continues to encourage Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, private partners and other stakeholders to make financial contributions to address the new challenges presented by the fight against illicit trafficking, particularly in the context of armed conflicts and illegal trading via the Internet.

II.3 The Convention Fund

39. Since the creation of the Fund, the Secretariat has received a single contribution, from the People's Republic of China, which generously contributed to the tune of 65,000 USD in November.

40. Since March 2017, the Fund has been used to enable a representative of the least developed countries to participate in the statutory meetings. Furthermore, discussions are ongoing with the UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, in order to use the Fund to prepare a publication on the restitution of cultural property to Cambodia.

41. Greece made an in-kind contribution for the organization of the informal working group of the Subsidiary Committee in Crete, from 10 to 13 March 2017.

42. The Meeting of States Parties may wish to adopt the following decision:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 4.MSP/7

The Meeting of States Parties,

1. Having examined document C70/17/4.MSP/7 and its annexes,

2. Thanks those States Parties which have generously contributed with financial and human support to the activities conducted by the Secretariat;

3. Takes note with satisfaction of the Secretariat’s report on its activities from June 2015 to May 2017;

4. Welcomes the many training activities carried out by the Secretariat and the UNESCO Field Offices, with the support of the local authorities of the concerned countries, their growing scope and the continued effectiveness of the global capacity-building strategy;

5. Also welcomes actions taken to raise awareness on the fight against trafficking in cultural property;
6. *Invites* the States parties to strengthen, with financial and human resources, their support to the activities undertaken to implement efficiently the Convention;

7. *Also invites* the 63 member States of UNESCO which are not already States Parties, to become parties to the 1970 Convention, by the fifth Meeting of States Parties and with the support of the Secretariat, and *also encourages* those states who have not yet done so to access the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention;

8. *Encourages* the Secretariat to continue its efforts to implement the Convention and *invites* it to present another report on its activity at its fifth meeting.
## Annex A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Participants (countries &amp; individuals)</th>
<th>Funded by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-7 August 2015</td>
<td>Port Vila (Vanuatu)</td>
<td>UNESCO workshop on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property in Melanesia.</td>
<td>7 countries 14 participants (36% of whom were women)</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-27 Nov 2015</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>Training workshop on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property for Albanian stakeholders.</td>
<td>1 10 (60% of whom were women)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Nov – 2 Dec 2015</td>
<td>Beirut (Lebanon)</td>
<td>Training workshop on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property in Syria</td>
<td>1 10 (10% of whom were women)</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 Dec 2015</td>
<td>Brummana (Lebanon)</td>
<td>Seminar on capacity building in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property: prevention, cooperation and restitution to Lebanon</td>
<td>1 23 (43% of whom were women)</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17 Dec 2015</td>
<td>Hanoi (Vietnam)</td>
<td>Training workshop on capacity building regarding the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property: prevention, cooperation and restitution to Lebanon</td>
<td>6 70 (38% of whom were women)</td>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18 Feb 2016</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Workshop on cultural heritage in the view of children and young people</td>
<td>1 N/A</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18 March 2016</td>
<td>Errachidia (Morocco)</td>
<td>National awareness-raising and national information workshop on the illicit trafficking of cultural property (trainers training)</td>
<td>1 26 (11% of whom were women)</td>
<td>Morocco and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8 Apr 2016</td>
<td>Marrakesh (Morocco)</td>
<td>National awareness-raising and national information workshop on the illicit trafficking of cultural property (trainers training)</td>
<td>1 39 (26% of whom were women)</td>
<td>Morocco and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6 May 2016</td>
<td>Tangiers (Morocco)</td>
<td>National awareness-raising and national information workshop on the illicit trafficking of cultural property (trainers training)</td>
<td>1 37 (19% of whom were women)</td>
<td>Morocco and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-20 May 2016</td>
<td>Fez (Morocco)</td>
<td>National awareness-raising and national information workshop on the illicit trafficking of cultural property (trainers training)</td>
<td>1 34 (15% of whom were women)</td>
<td>Morocco and Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Country/UNESCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11 May 2016</td>
<td>Tunis (Tunisia)</td>
<td>Meeting of experts on safeguarding Libyan cultural heritage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-19 May 2016</td>
<td>Samarkand (Uzbekistan)</td>
<td>Conference on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property and on capacity building for museums staff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20 May 2016</td>
<td>Buenos Aires (Argentina)</td>
<td>Workshop on the protection of Latin American cultural heritage</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80 (40% of whom were women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-4 June 2016</td>
<td>Berlin (Germany)</td>
<td>Meeting of experts on safeguarding Syrian cultural heritage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7 June 2016</td>
<td>Lomé (Togo)</td>
<td>Workshop on the importance of ratification of the 1970 UNESCO Convention</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14 August 2016</td>
<td>Jakarta (Indonesia)</td>
<td>Sub-regional workshop on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage and on promoting ratification and implementation of the two main international frameworks concerning the fight against the trade in stolen or illegally exported cultural property; the 1970 and UNIDROIT Conventions</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30 (34% of whom were women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25 Nov 2016</td>
<td>Rome (Italy)</td>
<td>Workshops and study visit for Bosnia-Herzegovina on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 (75% of whom were women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Nov - 2 Dec 2016</td>
<td>Antigua Guatemala (Guatemala)</td>
<td>Regional meeting for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property in Central America and the Dominican Republic</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>34 (49% of whom were women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>13 host countries</td>
<td>18 workshops</td>
<td>43 countries</td>
<td>Approx. 800 participants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex B:

**Bolivia**
- Six objects stolen from the church of Villa Aspiazu (Sud Yungas, La Paz) (September 2015)

**Chile**
- A sword stolen from the National History Museum in Santiago (August 2016)

**Equator**
- A cultural object stolen from the Rosario church, Guano-Chimborazo Canton (May 2016)
- Two religious paintings stolen from the Convento Maximo De San Francisco (Pichincha, Quito (September 2016)

**France**
- Four elements of a mural painting stolen at the old commandery of Molmant, Leffonds (August 2015)

**Greece**
- A religious icon stolen from the church of the Dormition of Virgin (village of Palaiopyrgos, municipality of Pogon, Ioannina region, Epirus) (June 2015)
- One epitrachelion stolen from the Arsanaiou Monastery (Municipal unit of Arkadi, Municipality of Rethimno, Regional Unit of Rethimno, Region of Crete) (January 2016)
- Five items stolen from the house of Helen Manolessou (Athens) (August 2016)
- Ten religious items stolen from the Dormition of Virgin at Assimochorion, Konitsa (Ioannina Region, Epirus) (August and September 2016)
- Seventeen icons stolen from the church of Saint Athanassios at Hioniades (Konitsa, Ioannina region, Epirus) (September 2016)
- Twelve icons and one cross stolen from the churches of Saint George at Kritinia (island of Rhodes) (October 2016)
- A clay lamp stolen from the house of Konstantinos Hartofilis (Athens) (October 2016)
- Twelve icons stolen from the church of the Saints Apostles at Molyvoskepastos (Konitsa, Ioannina region, Epirus) (January 2017)

**Guatemala**
- A collection of 300 religious objects stolen from a private collection in La Antigua, Guatemala (May 2015)

**Iraq**
- 94 objects stolen from the Mosul Museum in 2014/2015 and 27 disappeared from the National Museum of Iraq

**Peru**
- A painting stolen from the “Templo Parroquial San Pedro Apostol” (Saint Peter’s Parish, district of Paccarirambo, Paruro province, region of Cuzco) (April 2015)
- Fourteen historic paintings stolen from the district of San Miguel (Lima) (June 2015)
- Twenty-one archaeological and historical artefacts stolen from the Archaeological Museum José María Morante Maldonado (National University of San Agustín, Arequipa region) (August 2015)
- Two historic properties stolen from the Guillermo Zegarra Meneses Municipal Historical Museum (Arequipa) (July 2016)

---

33 In addition, more than 700 items have been looted from the site of Nineveh in Iraq to be sold on the black market, according to the Iraqi Minister of Culture Salim Khalaf
- Thirty-two religious paintings stolen from San Sebastian Temple (Cusco) (September 2016)
- A religious painting stolen from Bethlehem Temple (province and district Acomayo, region of Cusco) (September 2016)
- A religious painting stolen from the Church of Saint James, Ollantaytambo (region of Cusco) (September 2016)
- A religious painting stolen from Chapel Ninabamba, Acomayo, region of Cusco. (September 2016)

**Syria**
- 547 artefacts stolen from the Raqqa museum (2015-2016).