



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Convention for the fight
against the illicit trafficking
of cultural property

5 MSP

C70/19/5.MSP/6
Paris, April 2019
Original: English

Limited Distribution

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)

Fifth Meeting
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room XI
20 and 21 May 2019

Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda: Report of the Secretariat on its activities

This document presents the Secretariat's report concerning activities undertaken between May 2017 and April 2019

Draft Resolution: Paragraph 37

Introduction

1. The Secretariat reports to the Meeting of States Parties to the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (hereinafter the “1970 Convention”) the implementation of its activities from May 2017 to April 2019, in accordance with Resolution [4.MSP 7](#).

Statutory Implementation

2. Increasing the ratifications of the 1970 Convention is a priority for the Secretariat. The Secretariat has continued to promote the 1970 Convention through advocacy, technical assistance and capacity building. In this regard, the Secretariat reminds Member States of UNESCO on the importance of ratifying the Convention to prevent further impoverishment of their own heritage and the heritage of others, which must be protected for all humanity.
3. These efforts have led to a momentum in the ratification of the Convention, including a significant number of ratifications by African States. Since March 2017, eight countries¹ ratified the 1970 Convention, bringing the number of States Parties to the Convention up to 139 States. Furthermore, the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995) has nine² new States Parties, raising the number of contracting States to 46.

Consolidated report on States Parties responses to the questionnaire on the means of strengthening the implementation, efficiency and visibility of the 1970 Convention

4. During the Fifth Session of the Subsidiary Committee (17-19 May 2017), the Members of the Committee adopted Decision [5.SC 6 bis](#), requesting the Secretariat to establish a questionnaire in order to identify potential measures to strengthen the implementation, efficiency and visibility of the Convention in all its aspects especially legal, political and structural, including the opportunity to establish a list of good practices; send the questionnaire to all States Parties and then prepare a consolidated report with States Parties responses. As follow up to the abovementioned decision, the Secretariat prepared a questionnaire that was shared with States Parties in October 2017, for which it received 43 responses.³
5. A consolidated report was prepared based on States Parties responses and submitted to the Sixth Session of the Subsidiary Committee ([C70/18/6.SC/INF.1](#)). Furthermore, a half-day exchange session was held on 28 May 2018, in order to discuss the findings of the report. In accordance with Decision [6.SC 6](#), the Secretariat prepared a report including recommendations based on States Parties responses to the questionnaire and on the discussions held during the half-day

¹ Benin, Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Latvia, Monaco, Togo, United Arab Emirates.

² Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Myanmar, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia.

³ Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China (People’s Republic of), Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

exchange session. This document will be examined by this session of the Meeting of States Parties. Please refer to item 10 and document C70/19/5.MSP/10.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 2019

6. For the first time, the 1970 Convention received periodic reports electronically as a result of efforts taken by the Subsidiary Committee to improve participation and efficiency of periodic reporting cycles. As a result, the Secretariat received a record number of 68 national reports, signifying nearly 50% participation by States Parties. The Subsidiary Committee will analyze the periodic reports during its Seventh Session. The working document (C70/19/7.SC/6) has been prepared to report on the subject.
7. Nevertheless, many developments are still required to allow the electronic reporting tool to reach its full capacity. As proposed in document [C70/17/5.SC/9A](#), the aim is to develop a comprehensive searchable database encompassing policies, legislative systems, implementation and operative frameworks of States Parties as well as records of previous national reports, with an overall objective to contribute to the institutional memory of the 1970 Convention.

International Cooperation

8. Cooperation has increasingly strengthened between UNESCO and its partner organizations including: the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), World Customs Organization (WCO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Council of Museums (ICOM) the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and with the specialized police corps of the Carabinieri (Italy), the Office Central de Lutte Contre le Trafic des Biens Culturels (OCBC, France) and the Guardia Civil (Spain).
9. Various joint initiatives have yielded tangible results. Expertise from INTERPOL, WCO and UNODC and specialized police corps with units working directly for the protection of cultural heritage has enriched training and capacity-building workshops to ensure that law enforcement, police and customs are aware of their role and the link between the illicit trafficking of cultural property and other organized crimes. Furthermore, training has raised the importance of the protection of borders from the illicit import and export of cultural property and the importance of the creation of networks between different authorities to investigate suspicious items and facilitate return and restitution. Overall cooperation has allowed stakeholders to benefit from a more comprehensive legal and practical framework to combat the pillaging and illicit transfer of cultural property.

Cooperation with the European Union

10. In March 2017, the joint UNESCO-EU project “[Engaging the European art market in fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property](#)” was launched with the aim of raising awareness among the art market, through reinforcing the concept of due diligence conduct in the European art trade while sensitizing relevant stakeholders to the different implications of illicit trafficking in cultural property. In this regard, a conference was held on 20 and 21 March 2018 at UNESCO Headquarters, which was attended by art market operators, representatives of UNESCO Member States and international experts covering a wide range of disciplines. The conference was

a platform for discussions on the implication of the illegal art trade and its link with money laundering and terrorism. Thus, experts presented tools that can be used to adhere to due diligence obligations as laid out in international law and European law. Early 2019, [a massive online open course \(MOOC\)](#) was launched with the view to ensure the sustainability of the project.

11. Furthermore, the Secretariat of the 1970 Convention began in April 2018 the implementation of the project "[Training the European judiciary and law enforcement officials on the fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural property](#)". In this regard, a workshop was organized from 26 to 28 November 2018 at UNESCO Headquarters bringing together 105 participants, 58 of whom were representatives of the judicial authorities, customs services, and police forces of 31 European countries. This project also resulted in the production of the "[Toolkit for European Judiciary and Law Enforcement – Fighting the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property](#)" (available in English and French). The manual provides an extensive overview of the legal framework regarding the protection of movable cultural property, as well as practical tools. In this regard, [e-learning modules](#) were produced to raise awareness of European law enforcement and judiciary on the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property.
12. In December 2018, the Secretariat signed a new agreement for the execution of another UNESCO-EU joint initiative entitled "inter-regional and cross-cutting action aiming to strengthen the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property". This project aims at training on the international legal frameworks as well as sharing relevant examples and best practices. It is expected to enhance and capitalize on ongoing actions undertaken within the framework of the EU-UNESCO joint initiative aiming to fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property, whilst enlarging its scope of target-groups and final beneficiaries.

Implementation of United Nations Resolutions

13. On 20 December 2017, the Secretariat sent out its fifth circular letter to the Member States of UNESCO inviting them to update their reports on the implementation of paragraph 17 of the [United Nations Security Council \(UNSC\) Resolution 2199](#). In addition, a reporting form on seizures of items originating from Iraq, Syria Arab Republic, Libya and Yemen was also sent to the Member States.
14. Following the adoption of [UNSC Resolution 2347](#)⁴ on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of an armed conflict which stressed the central role of UNESCO, UNODC and INTERPOL in preventing and countering illicit trafficking of cultural property, the Director-General of UNESCO requested, on 24 March 2017, Member States to submit reports on actions taken nationally to implement the provisions of the resolution.
15. Building on the information contained in the 29⁵ reports transmitted by Member States to UNESCO, a report on the implementation of Resolution 2347 was drafted (July 2017) in cooperation with the United Nations Sanctions Monitoring Team and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on activities undertaken by Member States as well as INTERPOL, WCO, UNIDROIT and ICOM to counter the illicit

⁴ [http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2347\(2017\)](http://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2347(2017))

⁵ Argentina, Armenia, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Myanmar, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uruguay and Ukraine.

trafficking of cultural property at the national and international levels. The Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted the [report](#) to the Security Council on 17 November 2017.

16. Through [A/RES/73/130](#) on the Return and Restitution of Cultural Property, adopted in December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly stressed the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return or restitution of cultural property that is of fundamental spiritual, historical and cultural value to them and recognizes the leading role of UNESCO in combating trafficking in cultural property while commending it on the work accomplished.

Contribution to the implementation of UNESCO's cross-cutting priorities

17. UNESCO's 39 C/5 Programme and Budget includes the following Global Priorities and priority target groups. The 1970 Convention Secretariat and its Field Office counterparts have contributed by:
 - a. Global Priority Africa: the efforts exerted by the Secretariat and counterparts in UNESCO Field Offices to reinforce capacities⁶ amongst African States on the fight of the illicit trafficking of cultural property has led to additional ratifications of the Convention. Specifically, five of eight countries that ratified the Convention were African States: Benin, Botswana, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Togo. Currently, the ratification of the Convention by Liberia and Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia is being encouraged. Furthermore, a variety of training activities has taken place for Africa, in cooperation with INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO), specifically to reinforce capacities of police and customs. This included a first training for West and Central Africa, which resulted in the sensitization of 40 customs officials on the protection of cultural property and the fight against illicit trafficking. Additionally, thanks to an innovative collaboration with WCO, Senegalese customs were the first to test the [PITCH](#) programme. Moreover, discussions and cooperation with INTERPOL, the Southern African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) are underway to begin the structuring of the national specialized police units for prevention and combat against illicit traffic of cultural goods, which will impact the creation of national platforms for cooperation between the culture sector and the relevant law enforcement agencies. In addition, a training guide on the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property will be developed for Mauritania (financed by Spain through an extra budgetary project). The Secretariat also provided technical advice to African States regarding the return and restitution of cultural objects. For instance, the Secretariat is actively providing guidance to Nigeria, concerning the case of the Ifé Bronze Head, which was stolen from the Museum of Jos in 1987, and is continuously providing guide
 - b. Gender Equality: the Secretariat promotes gender equality through encouraging the participation of at least 50% of women in all its activities. The UNESCO-EU joint initiatives were particularly successful, 54% of participants were women in the conference "Engaging the European Union Art Market in the Fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property" and 62% were women in the "Training for the European Judiciary and law enforcement officials on the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property". Nevertheless, ensuring 50% participation of women is a challenge in capacity building workshops, as generally there are few women in the field of law enforcement (police, customs and the army). The Secretariat also promotes the active

⁶ Please refer to Annex I, « List of capacity-building activities ».

role of women who are experts in the field relating to the implementation of the 1970 Convention in statutory and technical meetings.

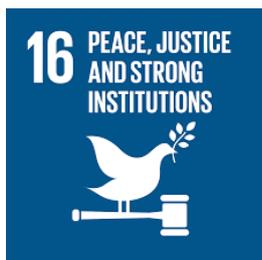
- c. *Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*: the Convention supports the implementation of the UNESCO SIDS Action Plan (2016-2021) and in particular, Priority 4 “Preserving tangible and intangible cultural heritage and promoting culture for island sustainable development” in different regions. Ratification rates are low with only 9 States Parties to the Convention from SIDS.⁷ Therefore, the Secretariat in cooperation with Field Offices has been raising awareness on the Convention via capacity building workshops. For instance, a workshop took place in Jamaica (20-21 March 2018), with a follow-up activity scheduled to take place in September 2019. UNESCO Nairobi Office, in cooperation with the Government of Seychelles, will be holding a workshop to strengthen capacities on the fight illicit trafficking of cultural property in end July 2019. Additionally, the UNESCO Office in Apia is currently working with the Marshall Islands on an awareness-raising campaign to be set up at the airport and docks to prevent the illegal export of cultural properties.

Culture and conflict

18. The Secretariat works closely with Field Offices to implement activities targeting areas in conflict. In this regard, the Secretariat in cooperation with the UNESCO Regional Office in Beirut organized a conference entitled “Fight against the trafficking of antiquities in the Mashreq: training programme for specialists in the fight against the looting of cultural artefacts and the illicit trafficking in antiquities” (16-20 April 2018). This workshop was financed by the Heritage Emergency Fund of UNESCO, and was held in collaboration with the association for research into crimes against art.
19. UNESCO’s Khartoum and Cairo Offices in collaboration with the Sudanese Government organized a Training Workshop on Protecting Cultural Artefacts against Illicit Trafficking and during Armed Conflicts (1-4 October 2018, Khartoum, Sudan). The workshop was held with the aim of reinforcing institutional capacities in the fight against the illicit traffic of cultural property, but also to encourage Sudan to ratify the 1970 Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention.
20. The Secretariat contributed to the report of the Secretary General on the return and restitution of cultural property to its countries of origin, presented to the United Nations General Assembly at its 73rd session (item 10). Which resulted in the adoption of resolution A/RES/73/130 on December 2018, which stressing the importance attached by countries of origin to the return or restitution of cultural property and recognizing the leading role of UNESCO in combating trafficking in cultural property while commending it on the work accomplished.

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

⁷ Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Mauritius and Seychelles.



21. The implementation of the Convention contributes to the achievement of SDG 16, target 4: “significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime”. Capacity building workshops directed at different regions of the world cover the link between the illicit trafficking of cultural property and organized crime including terrorism. The 1970 Convention also encourages the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199 and 2347 in this regard. Concerning the return of stolen assets, the 1970 Convention Secretariat has offered technical advice to a number of States on how to proceed with cases concerning stolen or illegally exported cultural property, through detailed explanations on how to apply the legal frameworks. Furthermore, the Seventh Session of the Subsidiary Committee has dedicated an afternoon for discussions on return and restitution within the framework of the Convention (please refer to document C70/19/7.SC/10).



22. The implementation of the Convention also contributes to the achievement of SDG 4, target 7: “promotion of a culture of peace and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture’s contribution to sustainable development”. In acknowledgement of the importance of the role of education, the Secretariat focuses on raising awareness on the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property. This is achieved through capacity building workshops and various awareness raising campaigns that address different target groups. Furthermore, the Secretariat has developed a variety of legal and practical instruments to contribute to the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

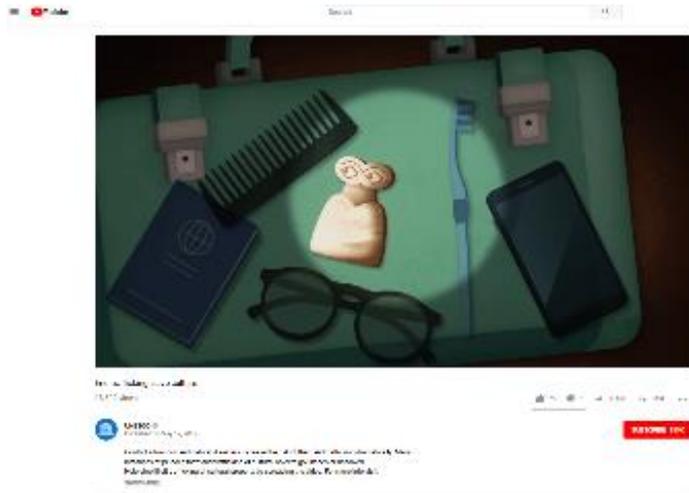


23. Finally, the activities carried out by the Secretariat aimed at reinforcing the implementation of the 1970 Convention are linked to the attainment of SDG 11, target 4: “strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”. The illicit trafficking of cultural property results in the loss of irreplaceable objects, robbing communities of their history and identity. Overall, the implementation of the 1970 Convention results in the protection and preservation of cultural property for future generations.

Capacity-building and awareness-raising

24. Training and capacity-building activities for the implementation of the Convention is a high priority for the Secretariat and Member States. In close cooperation with UNESCO Field Offices and its governmental and non-governmental partners, the Secretariat has carried out several training and capacity-building workshops in every region of the world. A list of some of these activities can be found in Annex I.

25. In May 2017, the UNESCO Office in Beirut issued, issued in the framework of the Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage project, funded by the European Union and the Flemish government, a video [End trafficking, save culture](#) bringing attention to the fact that conflict situations and natural disasters increase the risk of theft and trafficking dramatically. Moreover, in partnership with Biladi Association and in collaboration with the Ministries of Culture and Education of Lebanon, another video was produced in July 2017 entitled [Youth & the dangers of Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property](#) which is considered to be a heritage-focused educational programme for the youth.



26. In April 2018, edition 87 of the World Heritage magazine, was dedicated to Fighting Illicit Trade. This official UNESCO publication featured in-depth articles on cultural and natural World Heritage sites. The the magazine looked at different aspects of illegal trafficking and trade, restitution cases, and an interview with an art collector who works closely with international organizations to ensure the correct provenance of objects for sale, etc.



27. The UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh produced a publication on cases of return and restitution in Cambodia with the aim to raise awareness and good practices. The publication will illustrate efforts taken by the Royal Government of Cambodia to safeguard cultural heritage and fight the illicit trafficking of cultural property and restitution of stolen works of art since it regained its sovereignty in 1989.

Practical Tools

Website of the 1970 Convention

28. The Secretariat works on the website and encourages Member States to use it as a platform for information exchange and knowledge management. Most visitors seek general information about the Convention, followed by information on the UNESCO database of national legislations on cultural heritage and the UNIDROIT Convention of 1995 as well as pages dedicated to cases of return or restitution of artefacts



UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws

29. In September 2017, the Secretariat launched the new webpage of the National Heritage Laws Database, which is a unique international gateway to national laws related to cultural and natural heritage that is available online and free of charge, multilingual and interactive. It offers to the public updated legal and practical information to enable an effective fight against looting, stealing and trafficking in cultural property.
30. There has been therefore a pressing need for States Parties to contribute to the sustainability of this tool which is essential for the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property. In November 2018 Sweden and Switzerland generously contributed to the sustainability and enhancement of the Database.

Web alerts in the event of thefts of cultural property

31. Between May 2018 and April 2019, the Secretariat received six alerts from Greece 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.
32. To ensure that the alerts sent to the Secretariat would help in identifying the missing objects, Member States are invited to provide – as far as feasible – all information available to them, in particular photographs and descriptions as per the Object ID requirements.

Resources

Human resources

33. The Secretariat of the 1970 Convention is currently endowed with six established posts (one D-1, four from the Professional category and one from the General Service category). One of the professional posts is currently under recruitment.
34. This permanent workforce is supplemented by one Junior Professional Officer (JPO) generously provided by Germany, as well as one temporary position and two service contract holders.

Financial resources

35. For the biennium 2018-2019, the Regular Programme budget for activities under the Expected Result 2 in the Approved C/ Document is 1,404,700 USD. This is entirely devoted to activities related to the 1970 Convention. In addition, the Expected Result 2 received additional appropriations to the Regular Programme totaling 554,515 USD from Germany, Principality of Monaco, Mexico, Paraguay, Sweden and Switzerland. Regarding the extra budgetary resources, as mentioned previously, three projects funded by the European Union are currently being implemented (total requested EU Contribution: 1,150,000 EUR over a period of four years). Regarding Special Accounts, the Fund, created for the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, received a voluntary contribution from the Netherlands equivalent to 40,000 USD in 2018; It was added to the balance of 96,471 USD totaling 136,471 USD (interest of 2,282 USD not included).

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Convention

36. The year 2020 will mark the 50th anniversary of the 1970 Convention on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property. Since its adoption at the UNESCO General Conference on 14 November 1970, the Convention has developed into one of the most recognized international treaties on the protection of cultural property against illicit trafficking with 139 State Parties as of April 2019. The celebration of this important occasion presents a great opportunity to bring the focus of the global community and further improve the public image and awareness of the Convention. The present Meeting of States Parties is an opportunity to start discussions and to provide the Secretariat guidance on how to conduct the celebration through the year 2020.

37. The Meeting of States Parties may wish to adopt the following resolution:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 5.MSP 6

The Meeting of States Parties,

1. *Having examined* document C70/19/5.MSP/6 and its annexes,
2. *Thanks* all States Parties (Germany, Principality of Monaco, Mexico, Paraguay, Sweden and Switzerland) which have generously provided financial and human support to the activities implemented by the Secretariat;
3. *Takes note* of the Secretariat's report on its activities from May 2017 to April 2019;
4. *Welcomes* the capacity building and awareness raising activities carried out by the Secretariat and the UNESCO Field Offices, with the support State Parties;
5. *Invites* the States Parties to strengthen, with financial and human resources, their support to the activities aiming at efficiently implementing the Convention;

6. Also invites the 53 Member States of UNESCO which are not already States Parties, to become parties to the 1970 Convention by the Sixth Meeting of States Parties and with the support of the Secretariat, and also encourages those states who have not yet done so to accede the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention;
7. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to implement the Convention and invites it to present a new report on its activities at its Sixth Meeting;
8. Decides to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Convention in 2020 and encourages States Parties to make proposals to the Secretariat and host activities in this regard to promote and celebrate the achievements since 1970.

Annex I

List of capacity-building activities – April 2017 – March 2019

Dates	Place	Title	Participants	Funded by
2-4 Apr/17	Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)	Ethics of collections and fight against illicit traffic of cultural heritage	40 participants (30% of whom were women)	Abu Dhabi Culture and Tourism Authority
6-9 Jun/17	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Workshop on the protection of cultural heritage against illicit trafficking	120 (40% of whom were women)	National workshop (UNESCO & Argentina)
27-28 Jun/17	Almaty (Kazakhstan)	Strengthening the protection of cultural heritage in Central Asia	50 (52% of whom were women)	UNESCO
29-30 Jun/17	La Paz (Plurinational State of Bolivia)	Workshop on prevention and control of illicit trafficking of cultural goods		UNESCO and Bolivia
18-20 Jul/17	Dakar (Senegal)	Subregional Working Group: Towards a joint action to combat illicit trafficking of cultural property in the Sahel region	30 (13% of whom were women)	UNESCO Dakar Office
18-20 Jul/17	Port-Louis (Mauritius)	Regional Ministerial Conference to strengthen synergies for the protection of cultural heritage in the Eastern Africa Region	70 (19% of whom were women)	UNESCO & Switzerland
8-9 Aug/17	Yaoundé (Cameroon)	Awareness-raising workshop on the 1954 and 1970 UNESCO Conventions	100 (40% of whom are women)	UNESCO
29-30 Aug/17	Ezulwini (Eswatini)	Regional workshop on the prevention and fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property		
18-20 Sep/17	Beirut (Lebanon)	Regional Train-the-Trainer session on the prevention of illicit trafficking of cultural objects	28 (11% of whom are women)	World Custom Organization
22-23 Sep/17	Broumana (Lebanon)	National Workshop on Preventing Illicit Traffic in Cultural Property: the Role of Customs and Security Forces	30 (17% of whom were women)	UNESCO
14-15 Nov/17	Bandiagara (Mali)	Capacity-building workshop on the fight against illicit trafficking of Mali's cultural property	25 (25% of whom were women)	European Union

20-24 Nov/17	Rome (Italy)	Fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property – cross-border training workshop for relevant authorities of Montenegro and Serbia		UNESCO
5-6 Dec/17	Beirut (Lebanon)	Second Conference on the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Middle East: Elaboration of standard operating procedures for police and customs in their fight against the illicit traffic of cultural items	30 (27% of whom were women)	Interpol & Norwegian Embassy
10-14 Dec/17	Cairo (Egypt)	Workshop on the fight against Illicit traffic of Cultural Property (1970 Convention and 1954 Convention)	60 (35 % of whom were women)	UNESCO
17-20 Dec/17	Amman (Jordan)	Workshop on The fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property.		UNESCO
23-24 Jan/18	Riga (Latvia)	International training seminar on the reduction of a shadow economy related to illegal turnover of cultural objects		Latvian Government
20-21 Mar/18	Paris (France)	Engaging the European Art Market in the Fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property	180 (54% of whom were women)	European Commission & UNESCO
20-21 Mar/18	Kingston (Jamaica)	Workshop on UNESCO 1970 and UNIDROIT Conventions	51 (30% of whom were women)	Jamaican Government
16-20 Apr/18	Beirut (Lebanon)	Countering Antiquities Trafficking in the Mashreq: A Training Program for Specialists Working to Deter Cultural Property Theft and the Illicit Trafficking of Antiquities”	31 (42% of whom were women)	UNESCO's Emergency Fund
17-20 Apr/18	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Conference of the Americas on the Illicit trafficking of Cultural Property	130	UNESCO

4-5 Jun/18	Sao Paulo (Brazil)	Protection and Circulation of Cultural goods: fighting illicit trafficking	550	Brazilian Government
7-9 May/18	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	Regional Workshop on the Fight Against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property	40	UNESCO
28 Jun/18	Vienna (Austria)	2018 Annual Security Review Conference		Organization for Security and Co- operation in Europe (OSCE)
4-6 Jul/18	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	National capacity-building workshop to fight the illicit trafficking of cultural property: prevention, cooperation and restitution	70 (7% of whom were women)	UNESCO
26-27 Sep/18	Montevideo (Uruguay)	National Seminary on Prevention against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural property	More than 100	Uruguayan Government
1-4 Oct/18	Khartoum (Sudan)	Workshop on the fight against Illicit traffic of Cultural Property (1970 Convention)	55 (20% of whom were women)	UNESCO
17-19 Oct/18	Hanoi (Vietnam)	10th International Symposium on the Theft of and Illicit Traffic in Works of Art, Cultural Property and Antiquities	130	INTERPOL
23-25 Oct/18	Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)	Joint Turkmen-Afghan workshop on combatting illicit trafficking in cultural property		Governments from Germany, Italy, Japan
6-9 Nov/18	Nouakchott (Mauritania)	Sub-regional training workshop on the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property	40 (25% of whom were women)	Spanish Government and UNESCO
12-16 Nov/18	Rome (Italy)	Cross-border training workshop for authorities from the Republic of Moldova and Romania		Italian Government & UNESCO
26-28 Nov/18	Paris (France)	Training for the European judiciary and law enforcement officials on the fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural property	58 (62% of whom were women)	European Union & UNESCO

10-13 Dec/18	Dakar (Senegal)	1st Practical Training Workshop on the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property - West and Central Africa Customs	35 (17% of whom were women)	UNESCO and WCO
18-19 Feb/19	Kuwait City (Kuwait)	Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property – A National Capacity-building Awareness Programme	50 (40% of whom are women)	Kuwaiti Government
13 Mar/19	Malindi (Kenya)	Inventories Impacts on Museums and Collections Policies in Eastern Africa	40	UNESCO and Kenyan Government
TOTAL	23 host countries	34 workshops	More than 2000 participants	

Annex II

#United4Heritage campaign – episodes of the series Stories concerning the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property:

- [Eight artefacts seized by the French customs has been restituted to Egypt!](#): produced in January 2018 the video had the main message “stealing culture is stealing identity”. It tells the story of the restitution from France to Egypt of eight archaeological pieces seized by the French customs in January 2010 restituted in the framework of the 1970 Convention.
- [The fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods continues!](#): produced in March 2018 the video had the message “say no to illicit trafficking of cultural property”. It tells the story of a painting from Hilaire Germain Edgar de Gas found by French Customs in the luggage compartment of a bus near Paris, which was stolen in 2009 at the Cantini Museum in Marseille.
- [Have you ever heard of Operation Gemini?](#): produced in April 2018 with the message “let us unite to protect works of art. It is our heritage”. It tells the story of the race against time for Police forces of several countries, coordinated by Interpol, to find 17 masterpieces that were stolen from the Museum of Castelvecchio in Verona, Italy.
- [Have you ever heard of "blood antiquities"?](#): produced in June 2018 the video had the message “global response to a global threat”. It tells the story of a region weakened by armed conflict, looting of antiquities that has grown from a local concern to a global curse. Faced with the gravity of this phenomenon, which not only endangers our world's cultural heritage but also finances terrorism, UNESCO provides specialized programmes to train experts who can identify these stolen antiquities.
- [More than 180 trafficked objects discovered in Buenos Aires by the Argentine Federal Police](#): produced in October 2018 the video has the message “together against illicit trafficking”. This story deals with illicit trafficked goods recovered in Argentina thanks to the international efforts and cooperation. These cultural goods have travelled across several continents before reaching Argentina.

Annex III

List of theft alerts received from May 2017 – March 2019

Burkina Faso

- A Taaga Bi figurine stolen from the village of Pobé Mengao (May 2017).

Chile

- Fourteen containers containing whale fossils stolen in the district of Coquimbo (April 2017).

Ecuador

- Twenty-two archaeological objects stolen from the Jama municipal museum, Manabí Province (September 2017).

Greece

- Sixteen ancient objects stolen from a private collection in Athens (May 2017);
- A relief marble slab with the representation of Virgin Mary orant stolen from the Church of Transfiguration, Vouni, Dirphyon-Messapion Municipality (October 2017);
- An ancient object stolen from the Archaeological Museum of Nemea, Corinthian region (October 2017);
- Five silver reliquaries stolen from the Monastery of Presentation of Mary in the temple, at Peristerion, Ioannina region (October 2017);
- Seventeen ancient objects from a private collection at Halandri, Attica (October 2017);
- Six ancient coins stolen from a private house in Kallithea, in the suburbs of Athens (May 2018);
- Eleven icons stolen from the church of the Saint Nicholas, municipal district of Saint Barbara, Konitsa, Ioannina region (September 2018);
- Four icons and an ecclesiastical object stolen from a private house, Kalamaria, Thessaloniki (November 2018);
- One female statuette stolen from the White Tower Museum, Thessaloniki (November 2018);
- A portable icon in wooden substrate that represents Saint Nicholas from the church of Saint Nikolas, Vrontero, Florina (November 2018);
- Two icons stolen from the church of the Dormition of the Virgin Mary, municipal district of Exohe, Konitsa, Ioannina region (December 2018);

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- Six paintings stolen from the Parochial Temple of Santiago Apostol, Urubamba Province (March 2017);
- Two cultural objects stolen from the Saint-John Temple in Choco, Castilla Province (June 2017).