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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Convention for the fight
against the illicit trafficking
of cultural property

3 MSP

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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)

**Third Meeting
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II
18-20 May 2015**

Provisional agenda item 8:

Follow-up to the recommendations of the Report on the Evaluation by the Internal Oversight Service of UNESCO's Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector (Part II) and strategic discussions

The Internal Oversight Service has completed the second part of an evaluation of the UNESCO Culture Sector's standard-setting work, concerning the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. The present document introduces the report on the evaluation (recommendations in annex), presents actions undertaken since the publication of the aforementioned report and offers possible responses for the consideration of the Meeting of States Parties.

Decision required: paragraph 36

I.BACKGROUND

1) In line with its biennial evaluation plan for 2012-13, UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service (IOS) conducted an evaluation of UNESCO's standard-setting work within the Culture Sector, the second part of which concerns the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Preliminary findings were presented to the Executive Board at its 194th session (Document 194 EX/22). It requested 'the Director-General to continue her efforts to ensure that all Internal Oversight Service recommendations are properly implemented within a reasonable time frame, in consultation with the governing bodies of the cultural conventions, as necessary, and without prejudice to the conclusions of the working group;' (194 EX/Decision 22).

2) The purpose of the overall evaluation was to generate findings and recommendations regarding the relevance and effectiveness of the standard-setting work of the Culture Sector, with a focus on its impact on legislation, policies, and strategies of States Parties to UNESCO's culture conventions, and on the implementation of the conventions at the national level. The evaluation aims to help strengthen, refocus and better coordinate the Organization's standard-setting activities. The evaluation also seeks to contribute to generating a better understanding of how conventions work in practice, and to serve as a source of information for Member States, who have the primary responsibility for the implementation of the standard-setting instruments at the national level. The evaluation of the 1970 Convention aims to contribute to UNESCO's future efforts to strengthen its implementation, while feeding into the overall evaluation of standard-setting work of the Culture Sector. The IOS report, 'Evaluation of UNESCO's Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector: Part II – 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property' is available online (Document [IOS/EVS/PI/133 REV.](#)); its recommendations are found in the Annex to the present document.

3) The evaluation offers a number of informative observations and useful recommendations for consideration by the Secretariat, the Parties to the different conventions and their Governing Bodies, as well as the Member States of UNESCO and its Governing Bodies. Furthermore, it offers a strategic orientation to support the 1970 Convention in further consolidating its achievements and realizing its potential in the future.

4) As some of the recommendations of the evaluation were addressed to the Subsidiary Committee, the Secretariat prepared a document (reference C70/14/2.SC/4) for the Second Meeting of the Committee (30 June - 2 July 2014). Following discussions, the Members of the Committee adopted a decision in line with the relevant recommendations of the evaluation report (Decision 2.SC 4)¹

5) In October 2014, during the 19th session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP), the Secretariat presented a document based on the recommendations of the evaluation report related to the work of this Committee (ICPRCP/14/19.COM/4)². Subsequently to the discussions a decision was adopted by the ICPRCP (Decision 19.COM 4)³.

¹ http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/2_SC_Decisions_en.pdf

² http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/4_Report_IOS_Strategy_19_ICPRCP_en.pdf

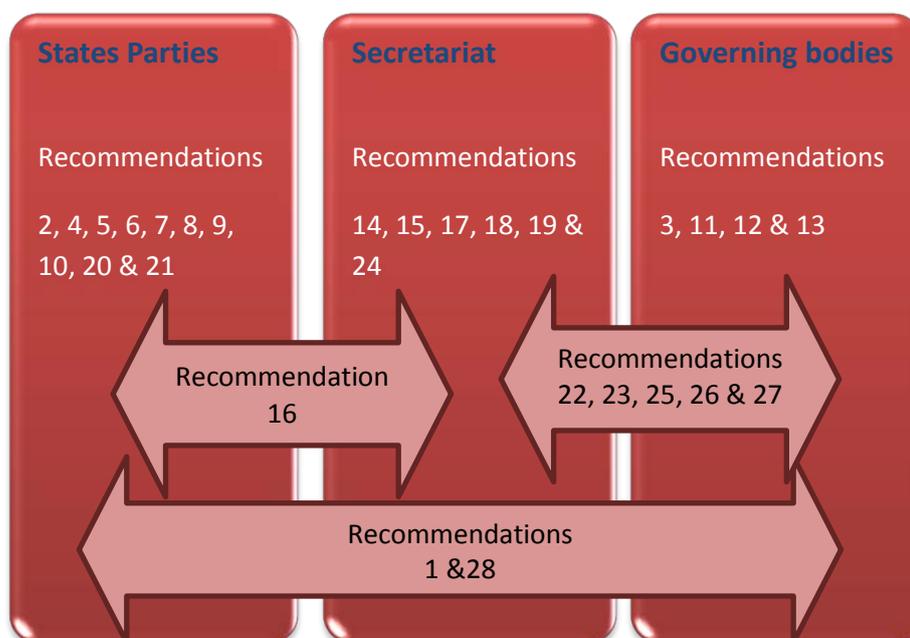
³ http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/19_ICPRCP_Recommendations_en_final.pdf

6) On 29 January 2015, an Information Meeting on the IOS Evaluation of the Culture Conventions for Member States was held at UNESCO Headquarters. The recommendations of the evaluation report were also presented on this occasion.

7) The third session of the Meeting of States Parties (May 2015) provides an appropriate and timely opportunity to take into account the findings and recommendations of the evaluation report, particularly concerning the recommendations that require implementation at national level.

II. GLOBAL OVERVIEW

8) As the purpose of the evaluation, in relation to the 1970 Convention, “is to generate findings and recommendations regarding the relevance and the effectiveness of the standard-setting work of the Convention with a focus on its impact on ratification, legislation, policies and strategies of Parties to it; and the implementation of the convention at national level” it is important to distinguish which recommendations fall under whose responsibility in order to have a clear road map required to put forward a strategy for enhanced implementation of this treaty. These recommendations are addressed to the States Parties, the Secretariat, and the Governing Bodies as follows;



III. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THEME

9) The three main pillars of the 1970 Convention consist in a prevention aspect, restitution provisions and cooperation issues. These pillars have various sub-themes which complete the strategy for the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property and the restitution to the country of origin. In order to facilitate the discussions, this document presents the recommendations by theme. Subsequently to each main theme and sub-themes, the document provides information on the actions undertaken by the Secretariat, the possible actions States Parties may wish to take and how the Secretariat can support States Parties as regards these possible actions.

- i Develop a comprehensive strategy for capacity-building and awareness raising (Rec. 10 & 14)
 - to focus on regions where ratification rates are low (Rec. 1 and Rec.15)

- to prioritize awareness raising tools (Rec.17)
- to improve the website (Rec. 18 and Rec. 24)
- to better integrate the Global Priority Africa into planning and programmes (Rec. 19)

10) **For the purposes of increasing the low rates of ratification**, in some regions particularly affected (Asia and Pacific, Eastern and austral Africa, Caribbean) the Secretariat organized, among others, a sub-regional workshop on the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property in Southeast Asia, in Bangkok (Thailand), in November 2014. A further training workshop will take place in Port Vila (Vanuatu) focusing on the protection of movable heritage in the Pacific region in July 2015 (pending on the decision of the national authorities, consequently to the February tsunami). For African States, a project document is currently being negotiated by UNESCO with the Africa Union and European Union.

11) **Concerning awareness-raising tools, emergency action activities and improving the website**; the Secretariat developed and widely disseminated video clips, in addition to developing a campaign on social media networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) on the protection of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq, as well as devoting a section of the website to emergency actions. In November 2014 and January 2015, the Secretariat organized workshops on the fight against the trafficking of Syrian cultural property. These workshops took place in Beirut, as well as an international high-level conference (held in December 2014) on the protection of cultural heritage and cultural diversity in Iraq and Syria⁴.

12) **To better integrate the Global Priority Africa into planning and programmes**, the Secretariat provided technical and capacity-building support through its participation as a partner in a workshop on the Fight Against Illegal Trafficking of Cultural Goods in Casablanca, Morocco, in January 2014, organized by the Joint Africa-EU Strategy Support Mechanism (JAES) and the European Commission, which brought together over 80 experts including from African governments, African regional organizations and the African Union Commission. This initiative contributed to further raising awareness among African countries on the plight of illicit trafficking and aimed at encouraging new ratifications of the Convention in the region. From June to December 2014, the number of African States Parties to the 1970 Convention did not increase, despite current efforts of Togo, Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique in the process of ratification.

13) In order to follow-up on the above-mentioned set of recommendations, States Parties may wish to develop and disseminate categorized lists of actors involved in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property, including contact information of all relevant personnel. Furthermore, it may be useful to organize periodic awareness raising meetings for national actors and training of trainers to exchange information and good practices during these meetings, so as to identify any weaknesses in the implementation process of the Convention at the national level. In addition, States Parties may wish to develop bilingual websites to share their successes and difficulties on the implementation of the Convention.

14) The Secretariat stands ready to assist the States Parties with proposals for the follow-up to the recommendations; by participating in national or regional meetings, symposiums, conferences, by providing technical support and information, and by sharing best practices of other States Parties on the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

⁴ For more information, see document C70/15/3.MSP/9 on emergency actions.

i Development of national legislation

- Review of the existing national legislation (Rec.2)
- Development of the UNESCO National Law Database (Rec.16)

15) Since the effectiveness of the 1970 Convention is partly dependent on its implementation at the national level, capacity-building workshops regularly organized by the Secretariat provide support for improving national legislations as well as rules and regulations. In this respect, since April 2014⁵, the Secretariat has provided technical assistance on national legislation in Egypt (Cairo, 31 March - 2 April 2014), Oman (Muscat, 19-22 May 2014), Lebanon (Beirut, 10-14 November 2014 and 26-30 January 2015), Thailand (Bangkok, 19-21 November 2014), Haiti (Port-au-Prince, 23-26 June 2014), Peru (Lima, 10-12 November 2014), and Italy (Rome, 13-17 October 2014), Morocco (Meknes, 20-24 April 2015),

16) The [UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws](#), launched in 2005, is a free and unique multilingual tool available at the international level, providing rapid access to national cultural legislation and certified information. The Secretariat continues to promote the Database which, as of April 2015, encompasses 2686 texts from 188 countries.

17) For the effective implementation of the Convention, it is necessary that States Parties regularly review their national legislation. In particular, regulations on import/export restrictions (including import/export certificates), State ownership status of undiscovered cultural objects, clear definitions of cultural property, classification and inventory of cultural property, trade regulations on cultural property and procedures facilitating restitution claims are among the measures to be implemented. People involved in the illicit trafficking of cultural property are taking advantage of the lack of uniformity among national legislations therefore in order to effectively fight against this scourge; the first step should be to review the national legislative framework and remedy any identified weaknesses. National provisions related to the above mentioned points should be sufficiently clear to avoid considerable differences in the interpretation by foreign courts of their obligations.

18) To facilitate the work of the States Party, the Secretariat promotes and explains at every opportunity the Commentary on the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the [Model Provisions for Undiscovered Cultural Objects](#) and the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, and remains at the disposal of States Party for further assistance if required while developing or reviewing their national legislation.

i Creation of specific national services (Rec.4)

- Establishing specialized police units and systemized trainings (Rec.5 and 8)
- Clearly defining the responsibilities of all involved actors (Rec. 10)

19) In order to encourage the States Parties to establish specialized police units, in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, the Secretariat invites representatives from national law enforcement agencies to key events and trainings, and facilitates communication and collaboration between different countries' specialized police units to strengthen the network and enhance the exchange of good practices.

⁵ Since the Evaluation Report was published in April 2014, the information represented in this document, on the activities carried out by the Secretariat subject to a time duration starting April 2014.

- 20) Activities to prevent illicit trafficking at the national level involve various actors. According to general practice, responsibilities are shared by relevant governmental Ministries, such as: the Ministry of Culture, of Interior Affairs, of Foreign Affairs as well as of Customs, in order to prevent the illegal import and export of cultural goods and facilitate the restitutions. Notwithstanding the shared responsibilities of these Ministries in-line with their mandate, States may wish to clearly define the roles of these respective Ministries, and consider appointing one of these authorities as the coordinating body for all actions taken to prevent illicit trafficking.
- 21) Setting up specialized units is an important step in the implementation of the Convention (as stated in Article 5 of the Convention) and is also included in the Evaluation Report and, subsequently, in its recommendations. In order to fulfil this commitment, States Parties which do not have specialized police units may wish to explore establishing one. These specialized units are not only useful in an operational context, considering their role in the fight against organized crime in the country, but also at preventing these criminal activities. General public often underestimates such crimes related to cultural heritage as well as its long-term impact. Many people interpret these illicit activities as “innocent crimes”. Despite this fact, this issue shall be addressed through awareness-raising activities and campaigns and the existence of a specialized police unit is considered as a concrete measure to counter this crime.
- 22) In cooperation with its partners and particularly INTERPOL, the Secretariat remains available to provide all necessary technical assistance to any State Party wishing to establish a specialized police unit. The Secretariat can also provide different avenues for collaboration between the States which have already created such units to share and exchange their experiences in order to facilitate the process on the ground and the exchange of intelligence information.

i International Cooperation

- Facilitate dialogue among State Parties and concerned partners (Rec. 3)
 - Facilitate international cooperation by clarifying procedures for return/restitution (Rec. 11)
 - Strengthen international cooperation against the circulation of artefacts obtained from illegal excavations (Rec. 12)
- 23) In order to strengthen international cooperation among States Parties to the 1970 Convention, the Secretariat provides the necessary support and platform to establish dialogue between concerned States, within the limits of its neutrality duty. As experienced during previous negotiations for the return and restitution of cultural property, including the Khmer Statues of Cambodia, following the receipt of a request by one of the States Parties, the Secretariat explores all possible avenues to facilitate building cooperation among the parties concerned. In addition to providing the required means for negotiations when requested, the Secretariat also calls on the States Parties to cooperate by taking all necessary actions, especially to prevent the illicit trafficking flowing through countries in conflict, in order to strengthen the international cooperation⁶.
- 24) States Parties may also wish to strengthen international cooperation by developing regional and bilateral agreements responding to the need to react to local situations related to illicit traffic notably for the exchange of experience and information. In order to clarify and promote the procedures for return and restitution cases, the States Parties may consider submitting relevant national laws and regulations to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws. To prevent the circulation and the trade of

⁶ Please find more information <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property> and in the working document C70/15.3/MSP 9

illicitly excavated cultural artefacts, State Parties may also wish to use the [Model Export Certificate](#), jointly developed by UNESCO and the World Customs Organization as a tool to track information on the provenance of cultural property. The dissemination of this type of tool can facilitate the distinction between legally and illegally exported cultural artefacts, and help determine the good faith and due diligence requirements.

25) In cooperation with the World Customs Organization, the Secretariat can enhance international cooperation by providing technical support on the use of the Model Export Certificate and share successful models of bilateral and regional agreements.

i Facilitate dialogue and develop partnerships

- Strengthen relationships with the art market (Rec.9 and 23)
- Continue to engage with partners (Rec. 22)
- Strengthen dialogue with research centres and others (Rec. 25)

26) The trade in illicitly trafficked cultural property can be considered a vicious circle on the grounds of supply and demand equilibrium. If “supply”, means obtaining artefacts illicitly, then demand fuels the supply as long as both parts continue to make a profit. In order to reduce the supply, awareness-raising campaigns targeted at local communities can yield positive outcomes. However, the other part of the equation demand should also be taken into account. Strengthening the relationship with the art-market is considered as one of the most important steps to raise awareness of decision makers and professionals involved in this kind of trade, and also of the individuals interested in collecting cultural property. As a result, the Secretariat maintains regular contacts with representatives of auction houses who participate in events and capacity-building activities organized by UNESCO and its partners, in order for them to share their expectations and information with all the parties involved in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

27) The Secretariat welcomes all initiatives engaging with partners and strengthening dialogue with research centres, which are in conformity with the objectives and principles of UNESCO. Besides the continuous cooperation with its permanent partners, such as but not limited to, UNIDROIT, INTERPOL, WCO, UNODC, ICOM and national specialized police forces; the Secretariat has established partnerships with the Trafficking Culture Project of University of Glasgow, the Art- Law Centre of University of Geneva (UNESCO, Chair), the Cultural Heritage Law Program of DePaul University, the International Research Group on Cultural Heritage and Law of the University of Jean Monet, the Institute of Art and Law, the European Union University Institute of Florence, and the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation.

28) States Parties may wish to encourage academic research centres and non-governmental organizations to explore ways of establishing new partnerships in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural objects and to develop the reflexion on this topic. States Parties may also wish to circulate codes of ethics for dealers which will help strengthen existing national legislation and regulations among representatives of the art market, museums and cultural institutions. States Parties may decide to create national lists of auction houses in order to keep them informed on recent national and international priorities, to provide training to art market professionals, and to invite them to relevant conferences/symposiums, as part of their awareness raising strategy. Such initiatives can help explain how the market can unintentionally encourage illicit activities, as well as strengthen relations with other stakeholders involved in the fight against illicit trafficking and, therefore, facilitate the exchange of information, especially when relaying information on suspect situations. All of these initiatives, actions and responsibilities undertaken on the ground contribute to increasing and more efficiently fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property which in turn, fuels terrorism and criminal activities.

29) In addition to helping States Parties revise their rules and regulations, the Secretariat can also assist in resolving problems involving practices of art dealers incompatible with codes of ethics through better communication channels, both at the national and international level as well as exchanges of consistent professional methods and behaviours.

i Sort the priorities for the implementation of the Convention, by

- Providing clear directives in terms of which fields of activity to focus on (Rec.20)
- Strengthening the Secretariat (Rec. 21)

30) The range of activities is increasing along with the growing interest in fighting the illicit trafficking of cultural property by States Parties, research institutions and international organizations. The Secretariat continues to carry out its tasks following the resolutions and/or decisions adopted by the statutory organs (the Meeting of States Parties and the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties, the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation).

31) In order to enable the Secretariat to fulfil reasonable expectations, States Parties may wish to prioritize what actions or support they deem most urgent to be carried out. Taking into account the Secretariat's very limited human and financial resources, States Parties may also want to consider providing adequate funding and seconding/loaning experts to further strengthen the team and its ability to effectively fulfil its mandate.

32) As indicated during the 196th session of the Executive Board, two additional regular programme P2 posts will be established in order to strengthen the Secretariat, as recommended in the Report on the Evaluation by the Internal Oversight Service of UNESCO's Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector (Part II).

i National Reports

- Review the models (Rec. 27)
- Submit reports (Rec. 28)

33) Taking into account recent developments in the field of the fight against illicit trafficking, the guidelines for the preparation of reports by Member States on the implementation of the Convention is being reviewed by the Secretariat. For example, the Secretariat recently added new items dealing with the national regulations concerning 'due diligence' and 'emergency actions' in particular.

34) In accordance with Article 16 of the 1970 Convention, States Parties shall, on dates determined by the General Conference of UNESCO, submit to UNESCO a report on the legislative, administrative and operational steps they have taken, and any other action carried out for the implementation of the Convention, in order to monitor their progress and share any obstacles they may have encountered. The number of reports received by the Secretariat to date is unfortunately not sufficient to extract analytical data or to reveal concrete results (1/3 of the total number of States Parties in 2011). Consequently, in order to properly fulfil their obligations in accordance to Article 16 of the Convention and Recommendation 28 of the Evaluation report, all States Parties may consider duly submitting their periodical reports every four years.

35) The Secretariat can explore ways of facilitating the submission of these reports through the introduction of a simple user-friendly online reporting system. The Secretariat will need to be given the contact information of appointed focal points responsible for the

submission of the report on behalf of the relevant State Party. The Secretariat will also require financial support to work with an IT specialist on the development of this online reporting system.

36) Taking into account the above-mentioned information, the Meeting of States Parties may wish to adopt the following decisions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION 3.MSP 8

The Meeting of States Parties,

1. Having examined Document C70/15/3.MSP/8 and its Annex, as well as the 'Evaluation of UNESCO's Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector: Part II – 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property' (Document IOS/EVS/PI/133 REV.),
2. Welcomes the findings of the evaluation and the recommendations offered therein;
3. Calls upon the States Parties to:
 - a. Review their existing national legislation to ensure it complies with all the obligations under the 1970 Convention, in particular issues related to the definition of cultural property, the classification and inventorying of cultural property, the regulations for the trade of cultural property (including those relating to dealers and online sales), the export and import controls as well as the procedures facilitating restitution claims,
 - b. Link national databases of stolen objects with the INTERPOL database of stolen works of art,
 - c. Strengthen relationships with actors in the art market to encourage reinforced cooperation, greater adherence to rules, regulations and codes of ethics, and improve self-regulation,
 - d. Submit Periodic Reports every four years (next reporting cycle in 2015) in order to provide the Secretariat with the required information on the national and regional implementation of the Convention,
 - e. Provide clear guidance to the Secretariat regarding priority areas of work taking into account human and financial resource constraints of the Secretariat
4. Takes note, with appreciation, of the decision to create in 38C/5 two P2 posts to strengthen the Secretariat of the 1970 Convention, thus following up Recommendation 21 of the Report on the Evaluation by the Internal Oversight Service of UNESCO's Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector (Part II), and invites Member States to provide further financial and human resources support,
5. Encourages the States Parties to:
 - a. Assign responsibility for the coordination of various national stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention to one specific service/unit and encourages the establishment of specialized national police units on crime against cultural property (including looting and illicit trafficking), and provide the units with the necessary resources,
 - b. Institutionalize courses and workshops on cultural property crime for police and customs, for example by incorporating them into their basic training programmes,

- c. Establish an up-to-date and accurate national inventory system for cultural property,
6. Requests the Secretariat to:
 - a. Integrate more effectively Global Priority Africa into planning and programmes in support of the 1970 Convention,
 - b. Prioritize the use and wide dissemination of all awareness-raising,
 - c. continue to expand the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws by increasing the coverage of legislation and the availability of translations,
 7. Further requests the Secretariat, within its human and financial capacity, to:
 - a. Develop a comprehensive capacity-building strategy that foresees a longer-term engagement with States Parties, enhanced follow-up, and the use of a variety of different capacity-building modalities. This strategy should follow a more comprehensive approach to awareness raising at the national level based on a systematic identification of the target audience, of the most appropriate mechanisms to be used and of clear objectives to be achieved,
 - b. Continue to improve the Convention's website and to familiarize State Parties, via the website as a tool for information sharing and knowledge management,
 8. Decides to :
 - a. Provide targeted support, through awareness raising and capacity-building activities, in regions with low levels of ratification,
 - b. Strengthen the dialogue on crucial issues and facilitate dialogue among States Parties and with concerned partners in order to collectively take the implementation forward including on illegally excavated archaeological objects to build consensus on how they can be protected through international cooperation and on facilitating international cooperation by clarifying procedures for return/restitution at the national level and by designating focal points that can be contacted by other States Parties,
 - c. Continue the dialogue with partners to clarify their roles and to enhance complementarity of the work, especially with IGOs and NGOs;
 - d. Strengthen engagement with research institutions, experts and partners with a view of reinforcing UNESCO's role knowledge management in relation to the implementation of the 1970 Convention,
 - e. Identify ways of continuously engaging with representatives of the art market to strengthen the implementation of the Convention and develop a shared understanding of the issues at stake and a commitment for enhanced collaboration,
 - f. Develop an overall results framework with clear objectives, indicators and benchmarks and improve periodic reporting by revisiting the reporting format and online system for submission and analysis of the Periodic Report.

ANNEX

Recommendations of the Report on the Evaluation by the Internal Oversight Service of UNESCO's Standard-setting Work of the Culture Sector (Part II)

- Recommendation 1.** Provide targeted support, through awareness raising and capacity building activities, to regions where ratification rates are low. (State Parties / Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)
- Recommendation 2.** Review existing national legislation to ensure it complies with all the obligations that State Parties have under the 1970 Convention. Issues to be looked at include, but are not limited to, the definition of cultural property for the purpose of the 1970 Convention, classification and inventorying of cultural property, regulations for the trade of cultural property (including those relating to dealers and online sales), export and import controls, and procedures facilitating restitution claims. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 3.** Identify crucial issues (such as the ones mentioned in the previous Recommendation and throughout the report) and facilitate a dialogue among State Parties and with concerned partners in order to collectively take the implementation of these issues forward. (Subsidiary Committee)
- Recommendation 4.** Assign responsibility for coordinating the various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Convention to one specific service / unit. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 5.** Consider establishing a specialized police unit to deal specifically with crime against cultural property (including looting and illicit traffic), and provide it with the necessary resources. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 6.** Establish an up-to-date and accurate national inventory system for cultural property with a minimum of information recorded in line with the Object ID Standard. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 7.** Link national databases of stolen objects with the INTERPOL database. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 8.** Institutionalize trainings on cultural property crime for policy and customs, for example by incorporating it into their basic training programmes. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 9.** Strengthen relationships with actors in the art market to encourage stronger cooperation, greater adherence to rules, regulations and codes of ethics, and improved self-regulation. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 10.** Follow a more comprehensive approach to awareness raising at the national level based on a systematic identification of the target audience, of the most appropriate mechanisms to be used and of clear objectives to be achieved. Responsibilities of all involved actors also need to be clearly defined. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 11.** Facilitate international cooperation by clarifying procedures for return/restitution on the national level and by designating focal points that can be contacted by other State Parties. (State Parties / Subsidiary Committee)

- Recommendation 12.** Strengthen the dialogue about illegally excavated archaeological objects to build consensus on how they can be protected through international cooperation. (State Parties / Subsidiary Committee)
- Recommendation 13.** Revisit and define the 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 and initiate coordination with the Subsidiary Committee. (ICPRCP)
- Recommendation 14.** Develop a comprehensive capacity building strategy that foresees a longer-term engagement with SPs, enhanced follow-up, and the use of a variety of different capacity building modalities. (Secretariat)
- Recommendation 15.** Focus capacity building activities on those regions that have low ratification rates and / or capacity constraints and implementation challenges. (Secretariat)
- Recommendation 16.** Continue to expand the National Cultural Heritage Law Database by increasing the coverage of legislation and the availability of translations. (Secretariat / State Parties)
- Recommendation 17.** Prioritize the use of awareness raising tools (videos, website, events) in light of their specific quality and effectiveness. (Secretariat)
- Recommendation 18.** Further improve the Convention website in order to increase its user-friendliness, and introduce more frequent alerts about issues related to the 1970 Convention in order to direct visitors of the UNESCO's general website to the Convention website. (Secretariat / Sector for External Relations and Public Information)
- Recommendation 19.** Better integrate Global Priority Africa into planning and programs in support of the 1970 Convention. (Secretariat)
- Recommendation 20.** Given the human and financial resource constraints of the Secretariat, provide clear direction about what areas of work should be prioritised over others. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 21.** Strengthen the Secretariat with the level of expertise, stability and resources required to respond to the ever increasing demand for its services. (State Parties)
- Recommendation 22.** Continue the dialogue with partners to clarify roles and to enhance complementarity of the work. (Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)
- Recommendation 23.** Identify ways of continuously engaging with representatives of the art market to enhance the implementation of the Convention and develop a road-map, with a view of creating a shared understanding of the issues at stake and a commitment to enhance collaboration. (Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)
- Recommendation 24.** Familiarise State Parties, especially in those regions that only make limited use of it, with the 1970 Convention website as a tool for information sharing and knowledge management. (Secretariat)

- Recommendation 25.** Strengthen the engagement with research institutions, experts and partners with a view of reinforcing UNESCO's role as a broker for knowledge related to the implementation of the 1970 Convention. (Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)
- Recommendation 26.** Develop an overall results framework for the Convention, linked to a Convention Theory of Change (or another type of intervention logic) and including clear objectives, time-frames, indicators and benchmarks. (Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)
- Recommendation 27.** Improve Periodic Reporting by revisiting the reporting format and introducing an online system for submission and analysis of Periodic Reports (benefitting from what other Conventions do already have in use.) (Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)
- Recommendation 28.** Request State Parties to all submit their Periodic Reports every four years (next round in 2015) in order to provide the Secretariat with the required information on the national and regional implementation of the Convention. (State Parties / Subsidiary Committee / Secretariat)