

UNESCO 1970 Convention - Periodic Reporting Form 2019

Respondent Information

Name: Carlos Alberto Espinosa Salguero

Position :	Chairman of the Committee
Organization/Agency :	National Commission against illicit trafficking of Cultural Goods
Country :	Ecuador

Policy and Legislative Framework

1. Did your country implement the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and if so, how?

	Civil Law
X	Criminal Law
X	Specific Law

Please describe the specific law(s) used by your country.

• Organic Law of Culture • General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture

2. Does your country have an overall policy and/or strategy for fighting illicit trafficking of cultural property (i.e., a document that describes the country's overall vision for fighting illicit trafficking)?

X	Yes
	No

3. Please provide the name and year the policy was passed (and web link to the policy/strategy if available).

Executive Decree No. 277 of March 9, 2010, through which it declares as a State policy the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods and creates the National Commission against illicit trafficking of cultural goods and its Technical Committee.

4. Please describe your country's overall legal framework for protecting cultural property from illicit trafficking, referencing specific laws and years passed (including specific provisions on the return of cultural objects illegally exported from other States Parties to the Convention).

• Organic Law of Culture (December 30, 2016). - Chapter 10. About the international mobilization of the national cultural heritage goods. • General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture (May 22, 2017). – Art. 74. - Of the mobilization outside the national territory of the national cultural heritage goods; and, the art. 76. - About the prevention of the illicit trafficking of the national cultural heritage. • Penal Integral Organic Code (February 10, 2014). - Art. 238. - Transport and commercialization illicit and trafficking of cultural heritage goods.

5. To what extent does your country's policy and legislation on this issue address the following topics (Please rate the degree of achievement in accordance to options available in the drop down boxes below).

5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Satisfactory
1	Poor

5	Clear definition of cultural property
5	State ownership of undiscovered cultural heritage
4	Regulations on trade of cultural property
3	Export controls
4	Export certificates
3	Certificate of authenticity
1	Import controls
2	Establishment of national services
4	National inventory of cultural property
3	Inventory requirements for museums, public institutions, private collections
3	Protection of archaeological sites and regulation of archaeological excavations
2	Public education and awareness raising
2	Measures to prevent museums and similar institutions from acquiring illegally exported cultural property
2	Prohibition of import of cultural property stolen from a museum or religious/secular institution
4	Regulation of the diplomatic pouch
3	Provisions for the return of cultural objects stolen from a museum or other public institution
4	Sanctions (criminal and/or administrative and/or civil) of illicit activities related to destruction and illicit trafficking of cultural property
3	Requirement of register of sales for antique dealers, auction houses, dealers of cultural heritage and art galleries
3	Protection of underwater cultural heritage
1	Regulations regarding the use of metal detectors
1	Regulations regarding the trade of cultural artefacts on internet

Other (please specify):

6. **Did your country's legal framework regarding illicit trafficking of cultural property change as a result of ratifying the 1970 Convention?**

X	Yes
	No

7. **What laws were passed or changed as a result of ratification? (Please provide the name of the law and the year it was passed)**

Penal Integral Organic Code (2014) Organic Law of Culture (2016) General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture (2017)

8. **Please add any additional comments on the legislative/policy framework**

Ecuador has the obligation to guarantee the exercise of the cultural rights, for which, the Organic Law of Culture and its General Regulation define the competences, attributions and obligations of the Ecuadorian State, as well as, the fundamentals of the public policy oriented to guarantee the exercise of the rights in question.

9. **Has your country implemented a policy to prevent the illicit export of cultural property?**

X	Yes
	No

Please specify :

Ecuador has implemented a policy focused on combating the illicit traffic of cultural goods; thus, it is the responsibility of the State and its institutions, within the framework of the approach of the law and the legal and existing regulatory provisions, to develop, direct and execute policies and strategies for compliance of this purpose, which is to establish agreements and institutional commitments for the execution and dissemination of the "National Plan to combat the illicit trafficking of cultural goods". Ecuador has regulated the international mobilization of goods of the national cultural heritage, holding it to a prior authorization on the part of the government body, which verifies that it is given exclusively for educational, research and / or cultural dissemination purposes.

10. **Does the implemented policy include the requirement of a legally issued export certificate of the country of origin and/or transit?**

X	Yes
	No

Please specify :

The Ministry of Culture and Heritage, as the governing body, is in charge of issuing a resolution authorizing the temporary exit of goods from the national cultural heritage, prior to the technical report of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC).

11. **Has your country encountered difficulties in returning/restituting cultural property to its place of origin due to incompatibilities with national judicial decisions?**

	Yes
X	No

Implementation and operative framework

Institutional Framework

12. **Does your country have a specialized service for the protection of cultural property (as described in Article 5 of the Convention) whose functions may include drafting laws and legislation, establishing national inventory, promoting establishment/development of scientific and technical institutions, organizing the supervision of archaeological sites, establishing rules for curators, antique dealers, etc., developing educational activities and/or publicizing the disappearance of cultural property?**

X	Yes
	No

13. **Please describe this service's major roles and responsibilities.**

The National Commission against the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Goods (CNLTIBC) is responsible for the direction, development and execution of strategies to combat the illicit traffic of cultural goods; support the establishment of legal norms that improve the illicit control of cultural property and allow the application of international instruments; develop inter-institutional mechanisms for the application of public policies related to the illicit trafficking of cultural goods and their prevention; manage and obtain financing; provide support and request cooperation to national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations dedicated to the prevention of this type of crime. In turn, the National Technical Committee against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property (CTNLTIBC) is the technical and legal advisory body of the commission in aspects related with the creation of strategies, policies, procedures and mechanisms that allow the fight against this type of infractions; collaborate in the identification of areas at risk of illicit trafficking of cultural goods, both in the territories of extraction and in the route of circulation of these; coordinate the actions for the preparation and updating of the "Red List of Ecuador"; share with the competent entities information on the methods and activities carried out for the control of organized crime, as well as the identification and location of groups and individuals dedicated to the illicit traffic of cultural goods; establish the shortcomings of current legal regulations; propose to the CNLTIBC the implementation of awareness campaigns for the population on the need to protect and preserve the cultural heritage.

14. **Please indicate which of the following departments/ministries/agencies also have specialized services for the protection of cultural property against illicit trafficking (mark all that apply).**

	Magistrates and/or judges
X	Police, gendarmerie, and/or Department of Interior
	Public prosecutor
	Customs
	None
	Other (please specify):

15. **Please describe the roles and responsibilities of these specialized services in more detail.**

The Specialist Unit in Investigation of Crimes against Cultural Heritage, which is attached to the National Directorate of the Judicial Police, was created on August 11, 2011, with the mission of preventing, investigating, prosecuting and counteracting organized crime against the Cultural Heritage of the State; collecting indications, evidence and other necessary skills, in order to identify the perpetrators and accomplices of the crime, and place them under the orders of the competent authority for their judgment, as the case may be; always respecting the human rights and laws of the Republic.

16. **How do relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Culture, police, customs, etc.) coordinate regarding the protection of illicit trafficking? Mark all that apply**

X	Formal coordinating committee, working group, etc.
X	Coordination lead by specialized service (as described in Article 5), antenna or focal point
X	Communication and meetings as necessary (i.e., for specific cases)
	Cross-trainings (i.e., trainings for police from Ministry of Culture staff)
	No Coordination
	Other (please specify) :

17. **Please provide more detail on this coordination, including how it functions and who is involved.**

The National Commission against the illicit trafficking of Cultural Goods (CNLTIBC) is responsible for the direction, development and execution of strategies to combat the illicit trafficking of cultural goods; The National Technical Committee against the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Goods (CTNLTIBC) is the technical and legal advisory body of the Commission. These collegiate bodies are made up for the respective representatives of the following institutions: Ministry of Culture and Heritage (MCYP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (MREMH), Ministry of the Interior (MDI), Office Attorney General of the State (PGE), Office Prosecutor General of the State (FGE), National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC), and National Service of Customs of Ecuador (SENAE).

18. **Does your country use a database of stolen cultural objects?**

X	Yes, we have our own national or/and regional database that is not linked with the INTERPOL database
	Yes, we have our own national or/and regional database that is linked with the INTERPOL database
	Yes, we use the INTERPOL database (and do not have our own national database)
	No, we do not currently have a national database or use the INTERPOL database
	We would request assistance to establish such a database

19. **Please provide additional details on how your country uses such a database.**

Entering of information of the denunciations to the system of stolen cultural goods, counting as reference the file "OBJET ID", in order to disseminate this information to national and international organizations through a national and international virtual alert, entities that collaborate in the location, recovery and safeguarding of the cultural heritage in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, the Office Attorney General of the State, Specialist Investigation Unit for Crimes against Cultural Heritage.

Protection and Prevention Systems

20. **To what extent do museums and religious or secular public monuments have their own specific inventories of their cultural property/collections?**

	All/almost all cultural property is inventoried
	Most, but not all, cultural property is inventoried
X	Some cultural property is inventoried, but significant gaps remain
	Very little cultural property is inventoried
	No/almost no cultural property is inventoried

21. **Please provide additional details on these inventories, specifying whether they are digitized, and including any challenges in creating/maintaining them.**

Most public and religious institutions have their own inventories; unfortunately many of these inventories are not integrated into the Ecuadorian Cultural Heritage Information System -SIPCE-, administered by the INPC.

22. **To what extent does your country have a centralized national inventory of cultural property?**

	All/almost all protected cultural property is inventoried
	Most, but not all, protected cultural property is inventoried
X	Some protected cultural property is inventoried, but significant gaps remain
	Very little protected cultural property is inventoried
	No/almost no protected cultural property is inventoried

23. **Please provide additional details on this inventory, including any challenges in creating/maintaining it.**

• Ecuador centralizes its national inventory of cultural goods administered by the INPC. • Since 2000, the inventory system of cultural goods is created - ABACO - • Since 2010, this system was improved. • In 2013, the Ecuadorian Cultural Heritage Information System -SIPCE- was implemented • In the year 2017, Art. 39 of the General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture, the Information System of the Cultural Heritage of Ecuador as a tool for management and information of cultural heritage at the national level, which will be articulated to the Integral System of Cultural Information.

24. **Please describe the extent to which looting/pillaging/illegal excavations of archaeological and ethnological objects is a challenge, including actions taken to combat it.**

Ecuador has a large number of archaeological sites, which although it is identified, occupy a vast national territory, which makes it difficult to implement effective control mechanisms to avoid clandestine excavations (considered a crime) due to the lack of human and economic resources able to sustain comprehensive protection programs that contribute to limit the commitment of this crime.

Knowledge, Skills and Values of Stakeholders and the Public

25. **Has your country undertaken any public awareness campaigns related to the protection of cultural property in the past five years?**

X	Yes
	No

26. **Please describe, including methods, target audience, etc.**

In recent years, one of the ways to raise public awareness about the importance of preventing and combating the illicit trafficking of cultural goods has been through social networks (Twitter and Facebook, mainly). These communication media have allowed us, without cost, to carry information messages about the recovery of these goods in several countries. Specific campaigns have been developed to inform specific issues and to call on the citizenry to assume the commitment to protect and safeguard those goods which are part of the national identity.

27. **To what extent is the public in your country engaged in the protection of cultural property? Examples of engagement may include :**

5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Satisfactory
1	Poor

3	Protection of local archaeological and heritage sites by the public (eg. assistance in monitoring of sites, support in documenting etc.)
3	Return of objects to relevant authorities
4	Sharing information on stolen objects with authorities
3	Placing pressure on museums to change acquisition policies
3	Advocating for policy change

28. **Overall, to what extent do police and/or gendarmerie have the necessary resources and knowledge to address cultural property crime?**

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	To a great extent
	To a considerable extent
X	To some extent
	To no extent

29. **Overall, to what extent do customs officers have the necessary resources and knowledge to address cultural property crime?**

	To a great extent
	To a considerable extent
X	To some extent
	To no extent

30. **What type of training do police receive on cultural property crime?**

	No specific training on this issue
X	Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing
	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners
	Other

31. **Please provide additional details on the content and frequency of these trainings.**

The trainings and courses about issues related to crimes against the culture for the functionaries of the Specialist Unit in Crimes against the Cultural Heritage from the organisms or institutions related to several issues don't be offered frequently, being only seminaries of few hours.

32. **What type of training do customs officers receive on cultural property crime?**

	No specific training on this issue
X	Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing
	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners

Other

33. **Please provide additional details on the content and frequency of these trainings.**

The National Institute of Cultural Heritage trained two hundred fifty (250) applicants to customs guards and twenty-seven (27) applicants to customs officers, in the Training Center of Customs Wardens in Ibarra - Yahuarcocha, from January 30 to February 1, 2018; Likewise, it conducted two (2) trainings to the officers of the Customs Surveillance Unit, from October 10-18, 2018, in the city of Guayaquil, training provided in order to know and identify the areas of cultural heritage, in addition to establish immediate actions for the protection, conservation, recovery, restitution and / or return of archaeological, paleontological, artistic, historical and cultural goods , in case of appropriation, robbery, theft, sacking, import, export, transfer, transportation, trafficking and / or illicit trade.

34. **To what extent have museums in your country adopted a code of ethics, such as the ICOM Code of Ethics, that is in line with the principles of the 1970 Convention?**

	All or almost all have adopted such a code of ethics
	Most have adopted such a code of ethics
X	Some have adopted such a code of ethics
	None/only a few have adopted such a code of ethics
	Other (please specify) :

35. **Please provide additional details on the degree to which museums adhere to such a code of ethics.**

In Ecuador 7 of 177 museums have adopted the Code of Ethics.
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36. **To what extent do dealers and auction houses in your country follow practices that are in line with the principles of the 1970 Convention, such as those outlined in the UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property and the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention?**

	All or almost all follow such practices
	Most follow such practices
	Some follow such practices
X	None/only a few follow such practices
	Other (please specify) :

37. **Please provide additional details on the policies and practices of dealers and auction houses in your country.**

□

38. **How has your country engaged art and antiquities dealers around the issue of illicit trafficking of cultural property?**

See reply to question 36

39. Do you regulate the trade of cultural objects on internet?

	Yes
X	No

40. Have you entered into a specific agreement with an internet platform?

	Yes
X	No

International Cooperation

41. Please list any bilateral agreements your country has regarding the protection of cultural property, including the years for which the agreement is in effect.

Between January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2018, Ecuador signed the following bilateral instruments: - Agreement of Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of the Ecuador and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica, for the protection, conservation, recovery and restitution of goods of the cultural heritage, which have been matter of theft, plunder, transport, traffic and / or commercialization illicit (January 23, 2014). - Memorandum of Understanding for the Fight against the Illicit Traffic of Cultural Goods between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mobility Humanizes of the Republic of the Ecuador and the State Department and Expatriates of the State of Palestine. (November 26, 2017). - Agreement between the Republic of the Ecuador and the Republic Argentina for the Prevention and Fight against the Illicit Traffic and the Restitution of Cultural Transferred, Appropriate Goods, Exporting or Imported Illicitly (May 11, 2018).

42. Please indicate how the 1970 Convention helped with return/restitution cases your country has been involved in?

	To no extent	To some extent	To a considerable extent	To a great extent
Provided a legal framework for return/restitution		X		
Provided a moral framework for return/restitution		X		
Provided a diplomatic framework for return/restitution		X		
Other (please specify):				

43. Please provide additional details on or examples of how the 1970 Convention has facilitated return/restitution cases

The Ecuador, in faithful fulfillment of arranged in the mentioned Convention, has instructed to the Diplomatic Ecuadorians Missions to rise to the countries in which she is accredited, the subscription of agreements on the basis of the model updated of "Agreement for the Prevention and Fight against the Illicit Traffic of Cultural Patrimonial Goods".

44. **Does your country have a system in place to facilitate international cooperation (e.g. single points of contacts and easily accessible information) in cases of illicit trafficking of cultural property?**

X	Yes
	No

If yes, please specify

The National Institute of Cultural Heritage possesses the "Protocol for the management of virtual alerts for the recovery of Patrimonial Goods", system that allows to spread information about subtractions of cultural patrimonial goods.

45. **How has your country promoted this system and ensure the international community is aware of it?**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility put in knowledge of the diplomatic missions and UNESCO the "Protocol for the management of virtual alerts for the recovery of Patrimonial Goods", so that on having received information the virtual alert spreads to the same ones.

Overall

46. **Yearly statistics**

Thefts

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : - Denunciations of subtraction do not exist in this year. 0		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : - Subtraction of a piece goldsmith and two colonial paintings. 3		
3rd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : - Subtraction of a piece goldsmith and two colonial paintings. 26		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : - Denunciations of subtraction do not exist in this year. 0		

Illegal Excavations

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : - 52 denunciations were registered 52		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : - denunciations were not registered 0		

3rd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : - denunciations were not registered 0		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : - The seizure has been registered of: 2289		

Seizures (cultural objects originating from own country)

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : - The seizure has been registered of: 2468		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : - The seizure has been registered of: 3074		
3nd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : - The seizure has been registered of: 1043		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : - The seizure has been registered of: 2289		

Seizures (cultural objects originating from another country)

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : - In the year 2015 personal of the UEIDPC, the seizure of 01 realized Sculpture of Holy and the child Jesus who was stolen on March 15, 1985 of temple San Francisco of Tunja's city and who is belonging to the cultural heritage of Colombia.		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : - Without information		
3nd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : - Without information		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : - Without information		

Restitutions

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : - In 2015 one returned to Colombia 7 Archaeological Objects		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : - No good was restored 0		
3nd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : - No good was restored 0		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects

Additional information : - In 2018 it returned of 16 cultural patrimonial (archaeological) objects of Peruvian origin16

47. **Please rate the extent to which each of the following is a challenge your country faces in preventing theft and illicit exportation of its cultural property.**

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	A considerable challenge	A major challenge
Gaps in national legislation to protect cultural property		X		
Lack of police capacity related to cultural property		X		
Lack of customs capacity related to cultural property		X		
Lack of coordination between relevant stakeholders	X			
Lack of inventories and databases in museums		X		
Inadequate security systems in museums and places of worship			X	
Inadequate security of archaeological sites			X	
Lack of cooperation from the art market			X	
Lack of expertise/capacity in the legal field (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc.)			X	
Lack of regulation on the internet			X	
Lack of public awareness			X	
Other (please specify):				

48. **If applicable, please describe the three biggest barriers your country faces in securing the return/restitution of cultural property that has been stolen/illegally exported (e.g., cost of legal proceedings in other countries, lack of communication with counterparts in other countries, etc.).**

The pillaged countries have more obligations than the countries recipients; the obligation to prevent the acquisition of cultural goods is not general; the obligation to prohibit the import of cultural goods does not understand to all cultural goods; the exigency of an indemnification decides; it is required a previous inventory; and, the load of the test is in the pillaged countries.

49. **If applicable, please describe the most common reasons why your country is not able to fulfill requests for return/restitution made by other countries (e.g., requests made outside parameters of existing legal framework, lack of evidence for claims, etc.).**

The Ecuador does not establish any restriction with regard to the requirements of return / restitution realized for other signatory countries of the Convention of 1970.

UNESCO Support for the Implementation of the 1970 Convention

General awareness raising and communication strategies

50. **UNESCO and its partners have developed a number of tools to help State Parties implement the 1970 Convention. Please rate how helpful these tools have been to your country :**

	Not helpful	Somewhat helpful	Very helpful	Extremely helpful
Object ID Standard (ICOM, the Getty, and UNESCO)			X	
UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Cultural Property Dealers			X	
ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums			X	
UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws			X	
Basic Measures Concerning Cultural Items Offered for Sale on the Internet (INTERPOL, UNESCO, ICOM)			X	
Model Provisions Defining State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Property (UNESCO and UNIDROIT)			X	
Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects (UNESCO and WCO)			X	

51. **Please provide additional details on how your country has used UNESCO's tools.**

The standards and models generated by UNESCO have allowed developing technical instruments with approved information (Objet ID- Models of certificate of export).

52. **Please indicate whether your country has uploaded relevant national laws to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws.**

From 1946 Ecuador has provided information in the matter. Soon, it will be updated the information from 2017 to 2019. (Incorporation Organic Law of Culture and his General Regulation).

53. **What additional tools would be helpful for UNESCO to develop ?**

Technical and legal protocols directed to the recovery, restitution and / or return of cultural goods, in the cases that these have been adapted, stolen, stolen, plundered, imported, exported, transferred, transported, dealt and / or commercialized illicitly.

54. **Have you or other stakeholders in your country participated in any of UNESCO's capacity building workshops or projects related to preventing illicit trafficking of cultural property in the past five years?**

X	Yes
	No

55. **How did these workshops or projects contribute to the implementation of the 1970 Convention in your country? Please provide specific examples where possible.**

Expedition and implementation of the Organic Law of Culture and his General Regulation and of the Organic Code Penal Integral, by means of which one seeks to guarantee the protection of the cultural goods that form a part of the cultural national heritage.

56. **There are a number of ways the UNESCO Secretariat could support State Parties in the implementation of the 1970 Convention in the future, in addition to servicing the governing bodies of the Convention. Please indicate the extent to which the Secretariat should give priority to the following activities :**

	No priority	Low priority	Somewhat of a priority	High priority
Support in reforming national policies and legislation		X		
Promoting policy dialogues between countries			X	
Support for inventorying projects				X
Specialized trainings for police				X
Specialized trainings for customs				X
Specialized trainings for museum staff		X		
National workshops to bring together stakeholders across departments, ministries, etc.		X		
Regional workshops to bring together stakeholders from across the region across departments, ministries, etc.			X	
Awareness raising activities (press releases, video clips, etc.)		X		
Development of more legal and practical tools such as the WCO model export certificate, the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, etc.		X		
Facilitating the sharing of best practices between countries (e.g., online or through a newsletter)			X	
Other (please specify):				

57. **Please provide any additional suggestions for how UNESCO should focus its work on this topic going forward.**

Ecuador has been recognized worldwide by the impulse that him has given to the combat of the illicit traffic of cultural patrimonial goods; for such a motive, in 2012 it was selected in the UNESCO as member of the Subsidiary Committee to stimulate the Operative Directives of the Convention of 1970 " On the Measures that must Be adopted To prohibit and To prevent the Import, the Export and the Transfer of Illicit Property of Cultural Goods ", necessary instrument for viability the fight against the illicit traffic of the cultural heritage on a worldwide scale. Ecuador, in that opportunity, represented to the union of nations affected by the spoliation and plunder of his cultural heritage, task that was not easy. Nevertheless, after more than two years of reflection, there achieved the approval of the above mentioned Directives, which constitutes a historical milestone in the defense of the cultural heritage of the peoples to regional level. The UNESCO should focus his work in propitiating that these operative directives have a binding character between the countries members of the Convention of 1970.

58. **What difficulties did you State encounter while implementing the Convention during the last reporting cycle period ?**

The lack of resources destined for the protection of cultural goods; in turn, not all the States have ratified the Convention of 1970, which impedes the cooperation between these.

59. **How has your country used the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention adopted in UNESCO during the Third Meeting of States Parties (2015)?**

Ecuador has adopted the Operative Directives of the Convention of 1970 with: a) the contribution in the project formulation of legislative texts: Organic Law of Culture and his General Regulation, Organic Code Penal Integral; b) the creation of a national inventory of the cultural goods; c) the control of the archaeological excavations; d) the implementation and utilization of the norm Object ID; e) the adoption of the Code of Ethics ICOM; and, f) the development of labors of raising awareness to the public in general to estimate the value of the cultural heritage.

60. **Any other additional issues or comments you would like to share.**

Search of international consensuses for the reform of the Convention 1970 in the points: · Loads of the test; · Payment of indemnification; · Inventory of the goods (ignorance of the existence and exit of cultural patrimonial goods does not allow to expire with the inventory); · Goods that go out furtively cannot expire with the certification of date and exit of the same ones; and, · Other points of controversy.