

# UNESCO 1970 Convention - Periodic Reporting Form 2019

## Respondent Information

Name: Neringa Dargytė

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Position :            | Chief Officer, Department of Cultural Memory and Heritage Protection Policy |
| Organization/Agency : | Ministry of Culture   |
| Country :             | Lithuania   |

## Policy and Legislative Framework

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

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
|   | Civil Law    |
|   | Criminal Law |
| X | Specific Law |

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

The basic principles of the 1970 UNESCO Convention are set up in the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property of the Republic of Lithuania (approved on 23 January 1996 No X-1682; a new version is of 3 July 2008 No X-1682).

### 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)?

|   |     |
|---|-----|
|   | Yes |
| X | No  |

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

□

### 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).

The basic principles of the 1970 UNESCO Convention are set up in the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property of the Republic of Lithuania (approved on 23 January 1996 No X-1682; a new version is of 3 July 2008 No X-1682). Additional important amendments to the document were made on 3 November 2016, No XII-2726. Other legislation implementing the 1970 UNESCO Convention are: Resolution No 1424 of 9 November 2004 of the Government of Lithuania “On the approval of the Regulation for the export of movable cultural property and antiques from the Republic of Lithuania and the List of movable cultural property and antiques exportwhereof from the Republic of Lithuania. Resolution No 1480 of 27 November 2003 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania “On the approval of the regulation of antiques trade” (a new version of the Resolution is dated 16 August 2017 No. 683). Resolution No 393 of 27 March 1996 of the Government of Lithuania “On the approval of arrangement regulations of auctions of movable cultural property, antiques and pieces of contemporary art. Resolution No 670 of 26 June 2015 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania “On the approval of the procedure to issue the licenses the antiques trade. Resolution No 921 of 15 November 2017 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania “On implementation of the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property that approves the enclosed the “Description of buyout procedure of the antiques with cultural value as regards to which no permit of irretrievable export from the Republic of Lithuania is issued” and the “Description of repayment procedure of compensation for illegally removed cultural objects”. Heritage Management (maintenance, conservation and etc.) Regulation PTR 2.13.01:2011 “Management of Archaeological Heritage” approved by the Order No IV-538 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, dated 16 August 2011. List of the protected immovable cultural heritage objects, for which the reserve regime is applied, approved by the Order No IV-200 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, dated 10 May 2005.

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  |
| 3 | State ownership of undiscovered cultural heritage  |
| 3 | Regulations on trade of cultural property  |
| 4 | Export controls  |
| 4 | Export certificates  |
| 3 | Certificate of authenticity  |
| 2 | Import controls  |
| 3 | Establishment of national services   |
| 3 | National inventory of cultural property  |
| 4 | Inventory requirements for museums, public institutions, private collections                             |
| 4 | Protection of archaeological sites and regulation of archaeological excavations                          |
| 4 | Public education and awareness raising   |
| 4 | Measures to prevent museums and similar institutions from acquiring illegally exported cultural property |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1                       | Prohibition of import of cultural property stolen from a museum or religious/secular institution  |
| 2                       | Regulation of the diplomatic pouch  |
| 3                       | Provisions for the return of cultural objects stolen from a museum or other public institution  |
| 3                       | Sanctions (criminal and/or administrative and/or civil) of illicit activities related to destruction and illicit trafficking of cultural property |
| 4                       | Requirement of register of sales for antique dealers, auction houses, dealers of cultural heritage and art galleries                              |
| 3                       | Protection of underwater cultural heritage  |
| 3                       | Regulations regarding the use of metal detectors  |
| 3                       | 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)**

The basic principles of the 1970 UNESCO Convention are set up in the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property of the Republic of Lithuania (approved on 23 January 1996, No X-1682; a new version of this Law is dated 3 July 2008, No X-1682). Additional important amendments to the document were made on 3 November 2016, No XII-2726.

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

□

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

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| X | Yes |
|   | No  |

**Please specify :**

The basic principles of the 1970 UNESCO Convention are set up in the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property of the Republic of Lithuania (approved on 23 January 1996, No X-1682; a new version of this Law is dated 3 July 2008, No X-1682). Additional important amendments to the document were made on 3 November 2016, No XII-2726. Resolution N.1424 of 9 November 2004 of the Government of Lithuania "On the approval of the Regulation for the export of movable cultural property and antiques from the Republic of Lithuania and the List of movable cultural property and antiques export whereof from the Republic of Lithuania".

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 requirement of a permit to export movable cultural property and antiques is provided in the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property. With regard to the categories of cultural objects provided in the Annex No I of the European Union's Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods (codified version) (OL 2009 L 39, p. 1), the Government of the Republic of Lithuania approves the following: 1. Regulation for the export of movable cultural property and antiques from the Republic of Lithuania; 2. List of movable cultural property and antiques that need a permit for their export from the Republic of Lithuania by the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture. The movable cultural property and antiques incised on the lists approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania may be exported only upon receipt of the permit. The permit is issued by the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture. The Department forms a special council of experts to assess the movable cultural property (except for property included into the accounting documents of movable cultural property of museums and (or) libraries) and antiques, to determine the cultural value of antiques, and to submit conclusions on issuance of export permits. The decision on export permit has to be made in 15 working days after submission of written application to the Department.

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 main authorities responsible for protection of cultural heritage property are: the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania and the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture. One of the objectives of the Ministry of Culture is to form the national policy in the area of cultural heritage, to coordinate and control its implementation. It also sets directions of search for movable cultural property that has been illegally removed from the Republic of Lithuania and foreign countries, and performs other actions specified in the Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property of the Republic of Lithuania related to return of the illegally removed cultural objects. The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture implements national policy of protection of immovable cultural heritage and movable cultural property recorded in the Register of Cultural Property formed by the Parliament (Seimas) of the Republic of Lithuania, Government and the Ministry of Culture, and ensures implementation of the protection means of the objects of immovable cultural heritage and movable cultural property. The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture also manages methodically protection of immovable and movable cultural property recorded in the Register of Cultural Property, supervises performance of operators in the areas of management of the objects of cultural heritage, supervision and trade in antiques, issues permits for export of movable cultural property and antiques from the Republic of Lithuania; issues licences for trade in the antiques included in the Register of Cultural Property or created (made) before 1800; controls compliance with the trade rules in antiques; organizes appraisal of movable cultural property and antiques that have disappeared or that have been stolen from the Republic of Lithuania, setting of cultural value of the antiques, appraisal of the movable cultural property that has been stolen or removed illegally from the Republic of Lithuania and foreign countries; organizes and finances the search and return of cultural objects important to Lithuania and located abroad, preparation of historical survey, collects and systemizes information on them, organizes and finances publishing of the publications about cultural objects important to Lithuania and located abroad. P.s.: Movable cultural property means material creations and other objects which are movable based on their designation and nature, hold cultural value and are listed in the State inventories of movable cultural property. Cultural object means a movable cultural property or other movable item of cultural value, or movable item that is attributed to the national artistic, historical or archaeological property according to the national legal acts or administrative procedures of the appropriate Member State of the European Union.

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                                  |
| X | Customs  |
|   | None   |
|   | Other (please specify):                            |

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

The functions of the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania and the territorial customs of Lithuania cover the fight with illegal export/ import of cultural goods. They apply operational actions and use means of operational activities to identify the criminal activities related to the customs and to carry out pre-trial investigation of such activities. They endeavour at protecting financial interests of the European Union and the Republic of Lithuania, the market, society and environment from damage caused by unfair and illegal international trade, ensuring of safety of the European Union and its residents, and preserving of equilibrium between the customs inspection and facilitation of lawful trade, etc. The function of the Lithuanian police in the area of protection of cultural heritage is to effectively prevent criminal activities.

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

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | 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  |
| X | Other (please specify) : see 17  |

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

The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture cooperates with the Customs Department and reports to its officers about the movable cultural property, with regard to which no permit to export from the Republic of Lithuania was issued. It also organizes work of the council for export of movable cultural property that provides expert conclusions on the attempts to remove some movable cultural property from the Republic of Lithuania illegally, i.e. without permit issued by the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture. In 2014-2017 this Department informed the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance about 2 cultural objects' removal from the Republic of Lithuania and submitted expert conclusions about 6519 cultural objects, which illegal removal from Lithuania was attempted. The Agreement between the Lithuanian Police and the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture on cooperation in the area of protection of cultural heritage was signed on 9 March 2018. The main purpose is to assure appropriate prevention and investigation of administrative offences and criminal activities on movable cultural property and immovable cultural heritage. Following this agreement, the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture and the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior assigned the responsible employees in the districts in charge of implementation of the agreement. The cooperation memo is under preparation on the ground of the agreement and it will allow both authorities to prevent criminal activities in the area of protection of cultural heritage more effectively.

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | 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     |
| X | 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.**

The specialists of the Control Division of the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture carry out checks on the INTERPOL International Database of Stolen Works of Art regarding cultural objects that are to be exported from the Republic of Lithuania or sold in the Lithuanian auction. There were 21123 cultural objects checked in 2014-2017 and in 2018 - 2058 cultural objects. The Agency of Art Market also collects information about the lost (stolen, lost or otherwise deprived) works of art and makes it publicly available on its website (online access - <https://www.menorinka.lt/page/lost-arts>). This service is free of charge and has public interest as a goal – to prevent the work of arts that have been acquired illegally from entering the art market and circulating there. People, who lost their works of art, are asked to send a photo of the stolen work and brief information about it. This information is publicly available on the agency's website. Before acquiring a work of art of doubtful origin, the collectors, museums and galleries may check the database whether the work of art is not "lost".

## 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?**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| X | All/almost all cultural property is inventoried                    |
|   | Most, but not all, cultural property is inventoried                |
|   | 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.**

The cultural heritage property included in the collections of the Lithuanian museums are registered. The inventories of the cultural heritage property held in museums are formed in accordance with the "Instruction of Protection, Accounting and Storage of Collections of Museums" approved by the Order No. IV-716 on 16 December 2005 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania. The types of museums' collections, structure of collections, ciphers of collections and their gathering directions are determined in the incorporation documents of the museums (regulations) in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Law on Museums. The cultural properties in the museums have to be recorded in writing, but also the inventories may be digitalized (paragraph 91 of the Instruction).

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| X | All/almost all protected cultural property is inventoried                    |
|   | Most, but not all, protected cultural property is inventoried                |
|   | 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.**

Lithuania has a National Cultural Heritage List – The Register of Cultural Property. It consists of two parts – Immovable Cultural Heritage and Movable Cultural Property. Practically all movable cultural property is included into the inventories. However, at the moment movable cultural property protected as valuable characteristics of immovable cultural heritage are being transferred to the part of movable cultural property of the Register of Cultural Property. In total, there are 7219 movable cultural properties registered in the part of movable cultural property of the Register of Cultural Property. The majority of them are paintings (1336) followed by votive plates (852), sculpture (625), copes (335), etc.

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.**

The scale of illegal archaeological excavations and robberies is quite small in Lithuania. Only one illegal excavation – robbery in the cultural heritage object of archaeological character – has been recorded recently. The Abejučiai Barrow located in Abejučiai village, Bekepuriai forest, Pabradė eldership, Švenčionys regional municipality (unique code in the Register of Cultural Property- 16391) was looted in 2016. The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture determined the damage, caused to the cultural heritage object and applied Švenčionys regional police commissariat to start the pre-trial investigation. The pre-trial investigation was suspended as no suspects were identified.

## 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.**

The Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO organizes special public and free of charge lectures where invited specialists of cultural heritage and representatives of related disciplines introduce the questions related to the UNESCO World Heritage and discuss the present topicalities. The lectures are dedicated to the academic society and everyone who is interested in cultural and natural heritage. For example, in 2014 the lecture “Protection of Cultural Property during the Armed Conflict in Lithuania and in the World” was conducted. Speakers: Alfredas Jomantas [Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture], Auksė Usienė [Lithuanian Army], Prof. Justinas Žilinskas [Mykolas Romeris University, Institute of International and EU Law]. Link to the record of lectures: <https://vimeo.com/110171676> . The international exhibition and fair of cultural heritage conservation and technologies called “Heritas” started in 2018..This event brings together specialists, companies, organizations, volunteers and society and presents cultural heritage technologies, current issues and possible solutions related to cultural heritage. It also encourages their cooperation and more effective mutual communication.. Lithuania has been also organizing events to celebrate the European Heritage Days since 1995. Link to the website: <http://www.kpd.lt/epd2018/> . The special festival “Days of Live Archaeology” dedicated to archaeology, history and crafts have been organizing since 1999 in Kernavė (link to the website: [http://www.kernave.org/en/news/festival\\_2018](http://www.kernave.org/en/news/festival_2018)), since 2003 in Apuolė and since 2012 in Alytus (Gates of Jotva). The year of 2017 was proclaimed as the Year of Mounds in Lithuania, so various events were held to stress the importance of their protection, significance, etc.

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.) |
| 2 | Return of objects to relevant authorities  |



|   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 | Sharing information on stolen objects with authorities     |
| 1 | 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?**

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
|   | 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?**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| X | No specific training on this issue                                |
|   | 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.**

□

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

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

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

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

□

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?**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| X | All or almost all have adopted such a code of ethics |
|   | Most have adopted such a code of ethics              |
|   | 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.**

It is stated that museums in Lithuania shall follow the Code of Ethics for Museums of the International Council of Museums (ICOM). It is also stated that museums' managers must be of impeccable reputation and act in accordance with the Rules of Professional Activities and Ethics of Employees of Cultural Institutions approved by the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania in the sub-paragraph 8 of Para 5 of Article 7 of the Law on Museums of the Republic of Lithuania. Their provisions are linked to the ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums.

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 |
| X | Most follow such practices              |
|   | Some follow such practices              |
|   | 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.**

The auctions of the works of art are organized and held in accordance with the Description of Auction Procedure of Movable Cultural Property and Antiques approved by the Resolution No. 1122 of 21 July 2010 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. It also reflects the principles of the UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property: the auction's organizer has to submit a copy of catalogue of the items for sale in the auction and written or e-signed and e-mailed notice about place and time of the auction to the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture (not later than 30 working days before the scheduled auction). The conditions have to be created for the specialists of the Department of Cultural Heritage to inspect the items offered in the auction. The Department of Cultural Heritage has a right to suspend the sale of some antique for 15 days if its sale lawfulness or importance for the Lithuanian Cultural Heritage cause doubts. The auction's moderator introduces the participants with the conclusions of investigation of the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture and the conditions of removal of movable cultural property and antiques from the Republic of Lithuania. It must be stated there, which of the movable cultural property and antiques may be removed from the Republic of Lithuania only with the permit of the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, when such a permission is unnecessary, and which of cultural objects transportation from the territory of the Republic of Lithuania are forbidden. 29 auctions were held in Lithuania in 2014-2017 and 4251 cultural objects were sold. All these objects were checked in the INTERPOL International Database of the Stolen Works of Art (according to paragraph 71 of the operational guidelines of the UNESCO Convention 1970) and the Department's conclusions on their export from Lithuania were submitted.

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

The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture controls the trade in cultural objects made before 1800 or included in the Register of Cultural Property. Department licenses the dealers of cultural objects (antiquarians), supervises performance conditions, suspends the licence if needed, and imposes administrative liability if the rules of trade in antiques are violated. The antiquarians are inspected using the scheduled and unscheduled inspections of activities of operators. Special questionnaires are filled during the inspections. The control questionnaires are filled also when the persons are engaged in online trade in antiques.

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

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| X | Yes |
|   | 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.**

The bilateral or multilateral cooperation on protection of cultural property is provided in the following agreements signed by the Republic of Lithuania in the last 4 years with Austria (2015), Flanders (agreement's implementation programme, 2015), Ukraine (cooperation programme for 2016-2020), Latvia and Estonia (trilateral cooperation programme for 2015-2018, 2019-2022), Belarus (cooperation programme for 2016-2018), China (cooperation programme for 2012-2016, 2017-2021), and Georgia (cooperation programme for 2018-2020).

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):                                | No return/restitution cases in 2014-2018. |                |                          |                   |

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

No return/restitution cases in 2014-2018.

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?**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
|   | Yes |
| X | No  |

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

□

## Overall

46. **Yearly statistics**

### Thefts

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1st Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |
| 2nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 3rd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |
| 4nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

## Illegal Excavations

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1st Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|  |   |                   |
|--|---|-------------------|
| 2nd Year reporting   | 1 | Number of objects |
| <p><b>Additional information :</b> The Abejučiai Barrow located in Abejučiai village, Bekepuriai forest, Pabradė eldership, Švenčionys regional municipality (unique code in the Register of Cultural Property – 16391) was looted in 2016. The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture determined the damage caused to the cultural heritage object and asked Švenčionys regional police commissariat to start the pre-trial investigation. The pre-trial investigation was suspended as no suspects were identified.</p> |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 3rd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 4nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

## Seizures (cultural objects originating from own country)

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1st Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|  |   |                   |
|--|---|-------------------|
| 3rd Year reporting   | 1 | Number of objects |
| <p><b>Additional information :</b> Tauragė Territorial Division of the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture recorded a violation of rules of trade in antiques in 2017, when the axes of Neolithic period were sold online. So, it investigated the administrative offence and imposed confiscation of the antiques prohibited to sell in accordance with article 177 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania. The confiscated items were transferred to Tauragė Region Museum.</p> |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 4nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

## Seizures (cultural objects originating from another country)

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1st Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 3rd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |
| 4nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

## Restitutions

|                          |   |                   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1st Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |
| 2nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |
| 3rd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |
| 4nd Year reporting       | 0 | Number of objects |
| Additional information : |   |                   |

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):            |  |   |  | no comment |

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.).**

According to the example of one case, the biggest barrier in Lithuania in terms of securing the return/restitution of cultural property may be: 1. Lack of documented evidence of origin/export from the Republic of Lithuania or other country. 2. Monitoring of terms of restitution procedure

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.).**

Lack of evidence for claims

## 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 provisions of the aforementioned documents are transferred to national legal acts (e.g., Code of Ethics). Besides, the databases are used to carry out comparative analysis of legal environment and other necessary analyses (e.g., UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws).

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

The Lithuanian legal acts adopted before 2009 have been uploaded to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws. It will be updated in 2019.

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

Examples of good practice on cooperation of different institutions (e.g., police-customs-religious institutions (church)-universities), training on international and regional level (capacity building workshops, projects, more frequently).

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.**

26-28 November 2018 participation in a training workshop for European judiciary and law enforcement "Fighting the illicit trafficking of cultural property". For example, this training created conditions to strengthen personal capacities, to exchange knowledge and practice with representatives of other countries. It also induced assessment of present implementation situation of the 1970 UNESCO Convention in Lithuania and inspired new solutions of challenges.

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.**

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

No case was encountered in 2014-2018 – no possibility to apply in practice.

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

No case was encountered in 2014-2018 – no possibility to apply in practice.

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