

Libraries strongly welcome the desire of the European Commission to take action to prevent trade in stolen or trafficked cultural goods. In doing so, they will not only cut off sources of financing for terrorist groups, but also remove an incentive to take steps which are highly damaging to the communities affected.

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' comments on the amendments on the Draft Regulation (1-38 ([link](#)), 39-380 ([link](#)), 381-419 ([link](#))) take account of the below points, as well as suggestions by the International Council on Archives.

Key Points:

- We strongly support the use of value thresholds, following the model already in place for the exportation of cultural goods. These, and age thresholds, should not be set in a way that ignores the importance of more recent, less financially valuable works.
- We underline that it may not always be possible to determine provenance, or the original legality of the movement of a work – it is important therefore to take a proportionate, risk-based approach.
- We note that Object ID is not suited to, or used by libraries and archives for their own collections, and so it should not be mandated as the only standard in place.
- It should be possible to bring works temporarily into the European Union for the purposes of digitisation, preservation and appraisal, as well as the activities already mentioned in the Commission's text

COMMISSION (link)	DRAFT IMCO/INTA REPORT (link)	Support	No Position	Oppose	Comment
RECITALS					
1. In the light of the Council Conclusions of 12 February 2016 on the fight against the financing of terrorism, the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on an Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist		39			

<p>financing and the Directive on combating terrorism, common rules on trade with third countries should be enacted so as to ensure the effective protection against the loss of cultural goods, the preservation of humanity's cultural heritage and the prevention of terrorist financing through the selling of looted cultural heritage to buyers in the Union.</p>					
<p>2. Cultural heritage constitutes one of the basic elements of civilisation, it enriches the cultural life of all peoples and it should therefore be protected from unlawful appropriation and pillage. The Union should accordingly prohibit the entry in the customs territory of the Union of cultural goods unlawfully exported from third countries.</p>		40			

<p>3. In view of different rules applying in the Member States regarding the entry of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union, measures should be taken in particular to ensure that imports of cultural goods are subject to uniform controls upon their entry.</p>	<p>AM1: (3) In view of different rules applying in the Member States regarding the import of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union, measures should be taken in particular to ensure that certain imports of cultural goods are subject to uniform controls upon their entry into the customs territory of the Union, especially on the basis of existing processes, procedures and administrative tools aiming to achieve a uniformed implementation of the Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} . 1a Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).</p>	<p>41, 43, 44</p>	<p>42</p>		<p>It remains the case that it will be difficult to apply uniform procedures across the European Union, but moves towards some harmonisation at a high level are welcome.</p>
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<p>4. The common rules should cover the customs treatment of non-Union cultural goods entering the customs territory of the Union, i.e. both their release for free circulation as well as their placement under a special customs procedure other than transit.</p>	<p>AM2: (4) The common rules should cover the import of non-Union cultural goods entering the customs territory of the Union</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>4</p>		
<p>5. Given the known potential of free zones (and so-called "free ports") for the purpose of storing cultural goods, the control measures to be put in place should have as broad a scope as possible in terms of customs procedures concerned. Those control measures should therefore not only concern goods released for free circulation but also goods placed under a special customs procedure. However, such a broad scope should not go against the principle of freedom of transit of goods nor go beyond the</p>		<p>48, 49, 50</p>	<p>47</p>		

<p>objective of preventing illicitly exported cultural goods from entering the customs territory of the Union. Accordingly, while encompassing special customs procedures under which goods entering the customs territory of the Union may be placed, control measures should exclude transit.</p>					
<p>6. The definitions based on those used in the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property signed in Paris on 14 November 1970 and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects signed in Rome on 24 June 1995, to which a significant number of Member States are a party, should be used in the Regulation, considering the familiarity of many third countries and most</p>	<p>AM3: (6) The definitions based on those used in the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property signed in Paris on 14 November 1970 (the '1970 UNESCO Convention') and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects signed in Rome on 24 June 1995, to which a significant number of Member States are a party, should be used in the Regulation, considering the familiarity</p>	<p>6, 51, 52</p>			

Member States with their provisions.	of many third countries and most Member States with their provisions				
<p>7. The legality of export should be examined based on the laws and regulations of the country where the cultural goods were discovered or created ('source country'). In order to avoid circumvention, when the cultural goods enter the Union from a different third country, the person who seeks to introduce them into the customs territory of the Union should demonstrate that they were exported from there legally, when the third country in question is a signatory State of the 1970 UNESCO Convention and thus a country committed to fighting against illicit trafficking of cultural property. In other cases, the person should prove lawful export from the source country.</p>		, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62,	53, 54, 58,		<p>We can support the amendment proposed by the CULT rapporteur, although would underline that this should not lead to a reduced incentive for countries to join the UNESCO 1970 Convention.</p>
7a	[...]	63, 64			

<p>8. In order not to impede trade with goods across the external border disproportionately, this Regulation should only apply to goods meeting a certain age limit. For that purpose, it seems appropriate to set a 250 year minimum age threshold for all categories of cultural goods. That minimum age threshold will ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation focus on cultural goods most likely to be targeted by looters in conflict areas, without excluding other goods the control of which is necessary for ensuring protection of cultural heritage.</p>		65, 66, 67, 68	69, 70, 72, 73, 74	71	<p>The minimum age threshold to apply is likely to vary extensively, and so it is appropriate to leave setting this to the annex, especially in order to be able to adjust this subsequently if needed to reflect experience.</p>
<p>9. Trafficking in looted artefacts and antiques has been identified as a possible source for terrorist financing and money laundering activities in the context of the supranational risk</p>					

assessment on money laundering and terrorist financing risks affecting the internal market.					
10. Since certain categories of cultural goods, namely archaeological objects, elements of monuments, rare manuscripts and incunabula are particularly vulnerable to pillage and destruction, it seems necessary to provide for a system of increased scrutiny before they may enter the customs territory of the Union. Such a system should require the presentation of a licence issued by the competent authority of the Member State of entry prior to the release for free circulation of those goods or their placement under a special customs procedure other than transit. Persons seeking to obtain such a licence should be able to prove licit export from the source country with the appropriate supportive	AM4: 10) Since certain categories of cultural goods, namely archaeological objects, elements of monuments, rare manuscripts and incunabula are particularly vulnerable to pillage and destruction, it seems necessary to provide for a system of increased scrutiny before they may enter the customs territory of the Union. Such a system should require the presentation of an import licence issued by the competent authority of the Member State of entry prior to the import into the customs territory of the Union of those goods. Persons seeking to obtain such a licence should be able to prove licit export from the source country with the appropriate supportive	77, 80, 81, 82	3, 76, 78, 79, 83	75, 84	Libraries have long-standing cataloguing standards and practices. However, unlike the much more recent Object ID model proposed by the museums sector, they do not include information on provenance. While efforts are underway to build a stronger understanding of the provenance of historic documentary works, it is too soon to apply this requirement to books, manuscripts and other documents. We therefore

<p>documents and evidence, in particular, export certificates or licences issued by the third country of export, ownership titles, invoices, sales contracts, insurance documents, transport documents and experts appraisals. Based on complete and accurate applications, the competent authorities of the Member States should decide whether to issue a licence without undue delay.</p>	<p>documents and evidence, in particular, export certificates or licences issued by the third country of export, ownership titles, invoices, sales contracts, insurance documents, object ID (the international standard for describing cultural objects), transport documents and experts appraisals. Based on complete and accurate applications, the competent authorities of the Member States should decide whether to issue an import licence without undue delay.</p>				<p>suggest that the Committee takes a proportionate approach, requiring Object ID only where this is relevant. It would also be worth broadening out the definition of potentially trafficked goods to include records, which can also be subject to this.</p>
<p>10a. [...]</p>		<p>85, 86</p>			
<p>11. For other categories of cultural goods, the persons seeking to introduce them into the customs territory of the Union should, by means of a statement, certify and assume responsibility for their lawful export from the third country and should provide sufficient</p>		<p>88, 89, 91</p>	<p>90, 92, 93, 94</p>	<p>87</p>	<p>While the Object ID standard works for certain types of collection, it is not well suited to others, and could impose extensive costs. It is important to recognise that other standards</p>

<p>information for those goods to be identified by customs. In order to facilitate the procedure and for reasons of legal certainty, the information about the cultural good should be provided using a standardised document. The Object ID standard, recommended by UNESCO, should be used to describe the cultural goods. Customs should register the entry of those cultural goods, keep the originals and give a copy of the relevant documents to the declarant, in order to ensure traceability after the goods enter the internal market.</p>					<p>exist, and to support their application as far as possible.</p>
<p>12. Temporary admission of cultural goods for educational, scientific or academic research purposes should not be subject to the presentation of a licence or of a statement.</p>	<p>AM5: (12) Temporary admission of cultural goods for educational, scientific, restoration, exhibition or academic research purposes should not be subject to the presentation of a licence or of a statement.</p>	<p>5, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103</p>	<p>104</p>		<p>Libraries frequently work together in order to undertake digitisation work, given the cost of the relevant material. Works are often shipped from one country to another for this</p>

					purpose, on a temporary basis. For the sake of clarity, this should be mentioned in the Regulation.
13. Storage of cultural goods from countries affected by armed conflict or suffering a natural disaster should also be permitted without the presentation of a licence or a statement in order to ensure their safety and preservation.		105	106, 107, 108		It is important to ensure that 'temporary storage' is not unduly light touch as an approach.
13a. [...]	(AM6) (13 a) The Commission should ensure that micro, small and medium-sized enterprises ('MSMEs') benefit from adequate technical assistance and should facilitate the exchange of information with them in order to efficiently implement this Regulation. MSMEs established in the Union which import cultural goods should therefore	6	109		

	benefit from the COSME programme established by Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ^{1a} .				
14. In order to take account of experience with the implementation of this Regulation and of changing geopolitical and other circumstances which place cultural goods at risk, while not impeding trade with third countries disproportionately, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of modifications to the minimum age threshold criterion for the different categories of cultural goods. That delegation should also allow the Commission to update the Annex following amendments to the Combined Nomenclature.	AM7: (14) In order to take account of experience with the implementation of this Regulation and of changing geopolitical and other circumstances which place cultural goods at risk, while not impeding trade with third countries disproportionately, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of modifications to the Annex following amendments to the Combined Nomenclature. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert	112, 113, 114	7, 110, 111		It will be important to take account of all relevant expertise, from all types of institution. It is also worth leaving definition of all relevant thresholds (age and value) to the annex

<p>It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>	<p>level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016²⁷. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>				
14a		115, 116,			
15. In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this	AM8: (15) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of	8, 117, 118, 119	120, 121, 122		

<p>Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to adopt specific modalities for the temporary admission and storage of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union, the templates for import licence applications and forms, as well as for importer statements and their accompanying documents, as well as further procedural rules on their submission and processing. Implementing powers should also be conferred on the Commission to make arrangements for the establishment of an electronic database for the storage and exchange of information between Member States. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>	<p>this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to adopt specific modalities for the temporary admission and storage of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union, the templates for import licence applications and forms, as well as for importer statements and their accompanying documents, as well as further procedural rules on their submission and processing. Implementing powers should also be conferred on the Commission to make arrangements for the establishment of an electronic database for the storage and exchange of information between Member States in the framework of the Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. Such establishment can form part of the work programme established</p>				
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	<p>under Article 280 of that Regulation. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>				
15a [...]		123			
<p>16. Relevant information on trade flows of cultural goods should be collected to support the efficient implementation of the Regulation and to provide the basis for its future evaluation. Trade flows of cultural goods cannot be efficiently monitored only by their value or weight since these two measurements can fluctuate. It is essential to collect information on the number of items declared. As no supplementary measurement unit is specified in the Combined Nomenclature for cultural goods, it is necessary to require that the number of items is declared.</p>		124, 125, 126			

<p>17. The EU Strategy and Action Plan for customs Risk Management aims – <i>inter alia</i>- to strengthen capacities of customs authorities to increase the responsiveness to risks in the area of cultural goods. The common risk management framework laid down in Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 should be used and relevant risk information be exchanged between customs authorities.</p>		127			
17a [...]		128, 129, 130, 131			<p>As highlighted above, there needs to be both awareness raising and further research into the history of documentary heritage in order to allow for greater understanding of how such works have changed hands over the years.</p>

<p>18. Member States should introduce effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties for failing to comply with the provisions of this Regulation and communicate those penalties to the Commission.</p>		132, 133			
<p>19. Sufficient time should be provided for the Commission to adopt rules implementing this Regulation, in particular those regarding the appropriate forms to use to apply for an import licence or to prepare an importer statement. Consequently, the application of this Regulation should be deferred.</p>		134	135, 136, 137		
<p>20. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.</p>					

<p>21. This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union and reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular Title II thereof,</p>					
<p>Article 1 – Subject Matter and Scope</p>					
<p>1. This Regulation sets out the conditions and procedure for the entry of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union.</p> <p>This Regulation does not apply to cultural goods which are in transit through the customs territory of the Union.</p>	<p>(AM 9) This Regulation sets out the conditions and procedure for the <i>import</i> of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union.</p> <p>This Regulation does not apply to cultural goods which are in transit through the customs territory of the Union.</p>	<p>138, 139, 140, 141</p> <p>147, 148</p>	<p>142, 143</p> <p>144, 145, 146, 149</p>		<p>It is important that the Regulation takes account of the fact that it may not always be possible to determine 100% that a cultural work has been illegally exported.</p>
<p>Article 2 – Definitions</p>					

<p>1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>(a) 'cultural goods' means any object which is of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science and which belongs to the categories listed in the table in Annex and meets the minimum age threshold specified therein;</p>	<p>1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <p>(AM 10) 'cultural goods' means any object which is of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science and which belongs to the categories listed in the table in Annex;</p> <p>(aa) (AM 11) <i>'import of cultural goods' means:</i></p> <p>i. <i>release for free circulation as referred to in Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013</i></p> <p>ii. <i>placing of goods under one of the following categories of special procedures referred to in Article 210 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013:</i></p>	<p>10, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158</p> <p>11, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162</p>	<p>150, 153</p> <p>163, 164</p>		
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<p>(b) 'source country' means the country in the current territory of which the cultural goods were created or discovered;</p> <p>(c) 'export country' means the last country in which the cultural goods were permanently held in accordance with that country's laws and</p>	<p><i>- storage, comprising customs warehousing and free zones</i></p> <p><i>- specific use, comprising temporary admission and end-use</i></p> <p><i>- inward processing</i></p> <p>(AM 12) 'source country' means the country in the current territory of which the cultural goods were created or discovered <i>or which has such a close connection with the cultural goods that this country protects them as national cultural property and regulates their export from its territory upon their lawful removal from the country in which the cultural goods were created or discovered.</i></p> <p>(c) 'export country' means the last country in which the cultural goods were permanently held in accordance with that</p>	<p>12, 165, 166</p>	<p>167</p> <p>168, 169, 170, 171, 172</p>		
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<p>regulations before their dispatch to the Union;</p> <p>(ca) [...]</p> <p>(d) 'permanently' means for a period of time of at least one month and for purposes other than temporary use, transit, export or dispatch;</p> <p>(da) [...]</p> <p>(e) 'release for free circulation' means the customs procedure referred to in Article 201 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;</p> <p>(f) 'placing under a special procedure other than transit' means the placing of goods under one of the special customs procedures referred to in points (b), (c) or (d) of Article 210 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;</p> <p>(g) 'holder of the goods' means the person referred</p>	<p>country's laws and regulations before their dispatch to the Union.</p> <p>(AM 13) (d) 'permanently' means for a period of time of at least ten years and for purposes other than temporary use, transit, export or dispatch.</p> <p>(da) [...]</p> <p>(AM 14) (e) [DELETED]</p> <p>(AM 15) (f) [DELETED]</p>	<p>13, 173, 178, 179</p> <p>180</p> <p>183</p>	<p>174, 175, 176, 177</p>	<p>181</p> <p>182</p>	<p>We would support maintaining this provision for the sake of clarity</p> <p>We would support maintaining this provision for the sake of clarity.</p>
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<p>to in Article 5(34) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;</p> <p>(h) 'declarant' means the person referred to in Article 5(15) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.</p> <p>(ha) [...]</p>	<p>(g) 'holder of the goods' means the person referred to in Article 5(34) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013;</p> <p>(h) 'declarant' means the person referred to in Article 5(15) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.</p> <p>(ha) [...]</p>	<p>184</p>	<p>188, 189</p>	<p>185, 186, 187</p>	<p>While Object ID is a useful tool for museum collections, it is not adapted for other materials. It is therefore incorrect to assume that it applies to all cultural goods. We would be concerned about an effort to apply this standard all works without evaluation.</p>
<p>1a [...]</p>	<p>1a [...]</p>		<p>190</p>		
<p>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 12</p>	<p>(AM 16) 2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in</p>	<p>198, 199</p>	<p>192, 195</p>	<p>16, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197</p>	<p>It will be important to include value thresholds too in</p>

in order to amend the second column of the table in the Annex following amendments in the Combined Nomenclature and to amend the minimum age threshold in the third column of the table in the Annex in the light of experience gathered during the implementation of this Regulation.	accordance with Article 12 in order to amend the second column of the table in the Annex following amendments in the Combined Nomenclature.				this calculation, and the possibility to update these
2a [...]	2a [...]	200			
Article 3 - Cultural goods entering the customs territory of the Union					
TITLE		201, 202		203, 204	
1. The release of cultural goods for free circulation and the placing of cultural goods under a special procedure other than transit shall only be permitted upon the presentation of an import licence issued in accordance with Article 4 or of an importer statement made out in accordance with Article 5.	(AM 17) 1. The import of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union shall only be permitted upon the presentation of an import licence issued in accordance with Article 4 or of an importer statement made out in accordance with Article 5.		17, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212	207	
1a [...]	(AM 18) 1a. The successful import of cultural goods	18, 213, 214	215		

	<i>shall not be construed to be evidence of lawful provenance or ownership.</i>				
<p>2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to:</p> <p>(a) the temporary admission, within the meaning of Article 250 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, in the customs territory of the Union of cultural goods for educational, scientific and academic research purposes;</p>	<p>2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to:</p> <p>(AM 19) (a) the temporary admission, within the meaning of Article 250 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, in the customs territory of the Union of cultural goods for educational, scientific, restoration, exhibition and academic research purposes;</p> <p>(AM 20) (ba) returned cultural goods, within the meaning of Article 203 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.</p>	<p>19, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225</p> <p>20</p>			<p>It is vital to include digitisation among the purposes for which temporary admission is permitted. It would also be preferable to include ‘appraisal’ as one of the factors.</p> <p>We can support the IMCO/INTA amendment. This will, for example, help in situations where cultural goods have been exported from the EU to countries with less strict rules, but then when re-imported can face much</p>

<p>(b) the storage, within the meaning of Article 237 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013, of cultural goods for the express purpose of ensuring their preservation by, or under the supervision of, a public authority.</p>		226			tougher restrictions.
2a [...]	2a [...]		226		
<p>3. The Commission may adopt, by means of implementing acts, the specific modalities for the temporary admission or storage of cultural goods referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13.</p>		<p>(AM 21) 3. The Commission may adopt, by means of implementing acts, the specific modalities for the temporary admission or storage of <i>cultural goods and of returned</i> cultural goods referred to in paragraph 2. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13.</p>		We can support the IMCO/INTA amendment.	
<p>4. Paragraph 1 shall be without prejudice to other measures adopted by the Union in accordance with</p>					

Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.					
4a [...]		228			
Article 4 – Import Licence					
1. The release for free circulation and the placing under a special procedure other than transit in the Union of the cultural goods referred to in points (c), (d) and (h) of the Annex shall be subject to the presentation of an import licence to the customs authorities.	(AM 22) 4. The import into the customs territory of the Union of the cultural goods referred to in points (c), (d) and (h) of the Annex shall be subject to the presentation of an import licence to the customs authorities	231	22, 229, 230, 232, 233, 236	234, 235	It is important to ensure that other valuable cultural goods are not excluded from these provisions
1a. [...]		237			
2. The holder of the goods shall apply for an import licence to the competent authority of the Member State of entry. The application shall be accompanied by any supporting documents and information substantiating that the cultural goods in question have been exported from the source country in accordance with its laws and regulations. However, where the		243	238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 245, 246		We can live with the proposed amendments which remove reference to the UNESCO foundation, but this should not be at the cost of promotion of the UNESCO Convention. As before, it would be an error to make Object ID

<p>export country is a Contracting Party to the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property signed in Paris on 14 November 1970 ('the 1970 UNESCO Convention'), the application shall be accompanied by any supporting documents and information substantiating that the cultural goods have been exported from that country in accordance with its laws and regulations.</p>					<p>the sole standard for describing cultural goods.</p>
<p>4(2) – sub-points</p>		<p>247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252</p>			
<p>2a [...]</p>		<p>253, 254, 255</p>			
<p>3. The competent authority of the Member State of entry shall verify whether the application is complete. It shall request any missing information or document from the applicant within 30 days of receipt of the application.</p>		<p>256, 260, 261, 262, 263</p>	<p>257, 258, 259</p>		

(c) the competent authority has reasonable grounds to believe that the holder of the goods did not acquire them lawfully.		283, 284, 285, 287		286	
4(4) – new sub-paragraph		288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 295		291, 294	
5. Member States shall designate the public authorities competent to issue import licenses in accordance with this Article. They shall communicate the details of those authorities as well as any changes in that respect to the Commission. The Commission shall publish the details of those competent authorities and any changes thereto in the 'C' series of the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .					
5a [...]		295			
6. The Commission may establish, by means of implementing acts, the template for the application for the import licence as well as the		297, 298, 299			

<p>procedural rules on the submission and processing of such an application. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13.</p>					
Article 5: Importer Statement					
<p>1. The release for free circulation and the placing under a special procedure other than transit in the Union of the cultural goods referred to in points (a), (b), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of the Annex shall be subject to the submission of an importer statement to the customs authorities of the Member State of entry.</p>		304, 307	301, 302, 303, 305, 306, 308, 309, 311, 312, 313,	300, 310	
<p>2. The importer statement shall contain a declaration signed by the holder of the goods that the goods have been exported from the source country in accordance with its laws and regulations.</p> <p>However, where the export country is a</p>		315 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331	314, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322	319, 320, 323, 324,	As before, making Object ID mandatory for all heritage collections covered would be unhelpful. We could accept amendments which refer to 'Object ID or other

<p>Contracting Party to the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Property, the importer statement shall contain a declaration signed by the holder of the goods that the goods have been exported from that country in accordance with its laws and regulations. The importer statement shall include a standardised document describing the cultural goods in question in sufficient detail for them to be identified by the customs authorities.</p>					<p>relevant identifiers'</p>
<p>3. The Commission may adopt, by means of implementing acts, the template for the importer statement as well as the procedural rules on the submission and processing of the importer statement. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 13.</p>		<p>334, 335</p>		<p>332, 333</p>	
<p>Article 5a – Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Businesses</p>					

	(AM 23) <i>The Commission shall ensure that micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) benefit from adequate technical assistance, including the creation of a dedicated helpdesk and of a website containing all the relevant information, and shall facilitate the exchange of information with MSMEs in order to efficiently implement this Regulation.</i>	23, 336, 337			
Article 6 – Customs Control and Verification					
1. The import licence referred to in Article 4 or the importer statement referred to in Article 5, as the case may be, shall be submitted to the customs office competent to release the cultural goods for free circulation or for placing them under a special procedure other than transit.	(AM 24) [DELETED]	341, 243	338, 339, 340,	34	
2. With regard to cultural goods requiring the issue of an import licence to enter the customs territory		343, 344	345		

<p>of the Union, the customs authorities shall check whether the import licence corresponds to the goods presented. For that purpose, they may physically examine the cultural goods, including by conducting an expertise.</p>					
<p>3. With regard to cultural goods requiring the submission of an importer statement to enter the customs territory of the Union, the customs authorities shall check whether the importer statement complies with the requirements provided for in or on the basis of Article 5 and corresponds to the goods presented. For that purpose, they may require additional information from the declarant and physically examine the cultural goods, including by conducting an expertise. They shall register the importer statement by attributing to it a serial number and a registration</p>		347, 348		346	

<p>date and, upon release of the goods, provide the declarant with a copy of the registered importer statement.</p>					
<p>4. When submitting a declaration for the release of cultural goods for free circulation or for placing them under a special procedure other than transit, the quantity of the products shall be indicated using the supplementary unit set out in the Annex.</p>		350	349		
<p>Article 7 – Competent Customs Offices</p>					
<p>Where Member States restrict the number of customs offices competent to release cultural goods for free circulation or to place them under a special procedure other than transit, they shall communicate the details of those customs offices as well as any changes in that respect to the Commission. The Commission shall publish the details of the competent customs offices</p>	<p>(AM 25) Member States may restrict the number of customs offices competent to allow the import of cultural goods. Where Member States apply that restriction, they shall communicate the details of those customs offices as well as any changes in that respect to the Commission.</p>	352	25, 351		

and any changes thereto in the 'C' series of the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .					
Article 8 – Temporary Retention by Customs Authorities					
1. Customs authorities shall seize and temporarily retain cultural goods brought into the customs territory of the Union where the cultural goods in question entered the customs territory of the Union without the conditions laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3 being fulfilled.		353, 354	355, 356		
2. The administrative decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by a statement of reasons, be communicated to the declarant and shall be subject to an effective remedy in accordance with procedures provided for in national law.	(AM 26) 2. The administrative decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be subject to <i>the provisions of Article 22(7) of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013.</i>	26			
3. The period of temporary retention shall be strictly limited to the time	(AM 27) 3. The period of temporary retention shall be strictly limited to the	27	357		

<p>required for the customs authorities or other law enforcement authorities to determine whether the circumstances of the case warrant retention under other provisions of Union or national law. The maximum period of temporary retention under this Article shall be 6 months. If no determination is made regarding further retention of the cultural goods within that period or if a determination is made that the circumstances of the case do not warrant further retention, the cultural goods shall be made available to the declarant.</p>	<p>time required for the customs authorities or other law enforcement authorities to determine whether the circumstances of the case warrant retention under other provisions of Union or national law. The maximum period of temporary retention under this Article shall be 6 months, <i>with the possibility to extend that period for a further three months at the reasoned decision of the customs authorities.</i> If no determination is made regarding further retention of the cultural goods within that period or if a determination is made that the circumstances of the case do not warrant further retention, the cultural goods shall be made available to the declarant.</p>				
3a [...]		358, 359, 360, 361			
Article 9 – Administrative Co-operation					

TITLE: Administrative Co-operation	(AM 28) Article 9 - Administrative co-operation and use of Electronic System	28			
1. For the purposes of implementing this Regulation, Member States shall ensure co-operation between their competent authorities referred to in Article 3(4).	(AM 29) 1. For the purposes of implementing this Regulation, Member States shall ensure co-operation between their competent authorities referred to in Article 4(5) .	29, 362, 363			
1a [...]		364			
2. An electronic system may be developed for the storage and the exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States, in particular regarding importer statements and import licences.	(AM 30) 2. An electronic system shall be developed for the storage and the exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States within the framework of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013. Any such system shall address the receipt, processing, storage and exchange of importer statements and import licences.	30, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370	371		
2a [...]		372			
3. The Commission may lay down, by means of implementing acts,	(AM 31) 3. The Commission may lay down, by means of implementing acts,	373, 374			

<p>a) the arrangements for the deployment, operation and maintenance of the electronic system referred to in paragraph 2;</p> <p>b) the detailed rules regarding the storage and exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States by means of the electronic system referred to in paragraph 2.</p> <p>Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13.</p>	<p>a) the arrangements for the deployment, operation and maintenance of the electronic system referred to in paragraph 2;</p> <p>b) the detailed rules regarding the storage and exchange of information between the authorities of the Member States by means of the electronic system referred to in paragraph 2.</p> <p>(AM 31) Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13. <i>Those implementing acts shall be adopted by... [six months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.</i></p>	<p>375, 376</p> <p>31</p>			
3a [...]		377, 378, 379, 380			
Article 10 – Penalties					
The Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to	(AM 32) The Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties	32, 381, 382, 383	384		

<p>infringements of Articles 3, 4 and 5 and in particular, to the making of false statements and the submission of false information to obtain entry of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union, and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures within 18 months of the entry into force of the Regulation and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.</p>	<p>applicable to infringements of Articles 3, 4 and 5 and in particular, to the making of false statements and the submission of false information to obtain import of cultural goods into the customs territory of the Union and the making available of economic resources to prescribed terrorist groups as a result of the entry of cultural goods into customs territory of the Union contrary to provisions of this Regulation on their import. Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that these rules on penalties are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures within 18 months of the entry into force of the</p>				
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	Regulation and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.				
Article 11 – Training, Capacity and Awareness-Raising					
	(AM 33) -1. <i>In their preparatory works for the implementation of this Regulation, the Commission and the Member States shall cooperate with international organisations, such as the UNESCO, the Interpol, EUROPOL, World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Council of Museums, to ensure effective training, capacity building activities and awareness rising campaigns.</i>		33, 385		It is important to include all professional bodies covering all relevant institutions, given that practices vary between them. Furthermore, and as highlighted previously, research into the history of incunabula and other historical documents remains at an early stage.
Member States shall organise training and capacity building activities to ensure the effective implementation of this Regulation by the authorities concerned. They may also use	(AM 34) 1. <i>The Commission, with the cooperation of the Member States, shall organise:</i> i. <i>training and capacity-building activities and</i>	34, 35, 386, 387			

<p>awareness-raising campaigns to sensitise in particular buyers of cultural goods.</p>	<p><i>awareness-raising campaigns to ensure the effective implementation of this Regulation,</i></p> <p><i>ii. actions to foster the effective cooperation of source countries,</i></p> <p><i>iii. an exchange of best practices aimed at promoting uniform implementation of this Regulation, especially the appropriate practices from Member States that have national legislation in force on the import of cultural goods before the entry into force of this Regulation.</i></p> <p><i>(AM 35) 1a. Those activities, campaigns and actions shall build on the experience of currently existing programmes, including the ones promoted by the WCO and the Commission.</i></p>				
<p>1a [...]</p>		<p>388, 389</p>			
<p>Article 12 – Exercise of the Delegation</p>					

<p>1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</p>		390			
<p>2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 2(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ... [Publications Office is to fill in the date of entry into force of this Act].</p>	<p>(AM 36) 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 2(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from ... [date of entry into force of this Regulation].</p>	391	36		
<p>3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 2(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect</p>			392		

the validity of any delegated acts already in force.					
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.					
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.					
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 2(2) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if,			393		

<p>before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p>					
<p>Article 13 – Committee Procedure</p>					
<p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 8 of Council Regulation (EC) No 116/200930.</p>					
<p>2. Where reference is made to this Article, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>					
<p>Article 14 – Reporting and Evaluation</p>					
<p>1. Member States shall provide information to the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation. In particular, that information shall include:</p>		<p>394,</p>		<p>395, 396</p>	

<p>For this purpose, the Commission shall address relevant questionnaires to the Member States. Member States shall have 6 months to communicate the requested information to the Commission.</p>					
<p>2. The Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Regulation three years after the date of application of this Regulation and, after that, every five years.</p>	<p>(AM 37) 2. The Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of this Regulation two years after the date of application of this Regulation and, after that, every four years.</p>	<p>37, 402</p>		<p>403, 404</p>	
<p>2a [...]</p>	<p>(AM 38) 2a. The report referred to in paragraph 2 shall take into account the impact of this Regulation on the ground, including the impact of this Regulation on Union economic operators, including MSMEs. The report shall provide evidences on the different national performances,</p>	<p>38</p>			

	<i>include an assessment on how uniformly this Regulation has been implemented and applied in the concerned period, and provide for recommendations to address deficient implementation by Member States.</i>				
Article 15 – Entry into Force					
This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .					
It shall apply from 1 January 2019.					
ANNEX					
		410, 417, 418, 419	405, 406. 407 408, 409, 412, 413, 414, 416,	411, 415	It will be important to have a value threshold in the annex. This should not be set too high though, and leave open the possibility to investigate younger, less

					obviously expensive works taking a risk-based approach
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