Egypt recognises that the illicit excavation of archaeological sites continues to be a major threat to its cultural heritage. Preventing the smuggling of antiquities and their sale on the international market is a constant preoccupation. Now, more than ever before, Egypt requires increased protection for its cultural objects. This implies an urgent need for the ratification of international conventions and revised legal documentation. Due to the great diversity, variety and beauty of its cultural heritage, Egypt can no longer afford to act alone.

The global crime of looting is an international affair which requires international solutions. In a world of increasing globalisation, there is ever greater pressure to protect cultural objects and to reduce the threat to Egypt’s archaeological sites and museums. Egypt therefore appeals to all states, traders, collectors and the general public to show their solidarity and to support the efforts of the Egyptian authorities to include Egypt’s cultural heritage in the wider context of the protection of mankind’s heritage.

For further information on the protection of Egypt’s cultural objects contact:

Mr. Ahmad Amin
Chief of Antiquities
Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities
3 El-Adel Abu Bakr St., Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
Tel/Fax: +20 2 27 35 45 33
Fax: +20 2 27 35 72 39
Tel: +20 2 27 35 72 39

By-law of March 1869, Article 12 of the Constitution, revised on 25 May 2005.


Ratified, 17 August 1955.

Ratified, 11 August 1983.

Ratified, 15 August 1835.

Decree of 1835, on the protection of cultural objects.

Decree of 1835, on the export of antiquities.

Decree of 1835, on the protection of cultural objects.

Decree of 1835, on the regulation regarding excavations.

Decree of 1835, on the ruling regarding excavations.

Decree of 1835, on the execution of the Convention.

Decree of 1835, on the execution of the Convention.

Decree of 1835, on the execution of the Convention.

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Decree of 1835, on the execution of the Convention.

Decree of 1835, on the execution of the Convention.

Decree of 1835, on the execution of the Convention.
Block-printed linen fragment, Mamluk Period (8th century AH / 14th century AD), with precious stones. [illus. 47–48]

Jewellery: © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

Books, documents, and manuscripts

Cotton, linen, silk or wool, often dyed with a variety of colours. Designs may include a band

Two gold bracelets decorated with filigree and superimposed coils, 50.

Qur'an kareem in thuluth script in black and red ink with gold illuminated

Ministerial Decree of 10 February 1921

Law No. 215 of 31 October 1951

Decree of 1897

Law No. 14 of 1912

By-law of March 1874

By-law of March 1869

On the Protection of cultural objects, 12 June 1912.

Antiquities on the Protection of antiquities, (15 August 1835).

Banning the unauthorized removal of antiquities and international laws and bilateral agreements:

And international laws and bilateral agreements:

UNESCO Convention of 16 November 1972


Ratified, 17 August 1955), the First Protocol

on the Protection of cultural objects (11 August 1983).

in ICOM's series, following those for Africa, Latin America,
The cultural heritage of Egypt is protected by the following national and international laws and bilateral agreements.

1. **Ministerial Decree of 10 February 1921**
   - On the Protection of antiquities.
   - Banning the unauthorized removal of antiquities.

2. **Law No. 215 of 31 October 1951**
   - On the Export of antiquities.
   - On the Protection of cultural objects on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfers of Ownership of Cultural Objects in Egypt.
   - Concerning the Punishment for illegal excavation and found near and around Al Moallaka.

3. **Decree of 1835**
   - As amended by Rule No. 10614 of 6 March 1952.

4. **Article 12 of the Constitution, revised on 25 May 2005**

The Egyptian government has multiplied efforts to create and further enhance the legal framework protecting its cultural heritage. The fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural objects is among ICOM's highest priorities, as described in the emergency red list of Egyptian cultural objects at risk.

ICOM wishes to thank the members of ICOM's International Committee for Egyptology designed to raise awareness on the smuggling and illicit trade of cultural goods from Egypt, thus aiding in protecting the country's cultural and historical heritage. The fight against the illicit trade in cultural goods is a global responsibility, and ICOM co-operates with international bodies, including the United Nations, the International Council of Museums, and international laws and bilateral agreements.

ICOM, the International Council of Museums, wishes to call on Museums, auction houses, art dealers and collectors to support the fight against the illicit trade in cultural goods and to ensure that objects are acquired with legal documentation. Due to the great diversity of objects, styles and periods, the cultural goods depicted are not of inventoried objects.

ICOM also wishes to call on the public to help in supporting the efforts of the Egyptian authorities, the United Nations, the ICOM Committee for the Conservation of Egypt, and other international bodies to protect Egyptian cultural heritage. This project is ICOM's 11th publication, with Iraq and Haiti being the first two.

The Egyptian Museum
Midan al-Tahrir, Downtown Cairo, Cairo, Egypt
Tel: +20 2 27 36 56 45 / +20 2 27 35 87 61

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The Egyptian Museum
Ministry of Antiquities
Minister's Office

© 2011, ICOM, all rights reserved. - Graphic design: TAM TAM TEAM.

Cover: Grey granite statue of Amenardis, the "Divine wife of Amon" and princess of Thebes, Luxor, Dynasty 25 (8th - 7th century BC), 109 cm. © Nubia Museum, Aswan

Protecting the nation's historical periods are highly vulnerable Egyptian artefacts. From the Stone Age to the Islamic period, these objects tell the story of human creativity and the artistic, scientific and historical evolution of the country. The emergency red list of Egyptian cultural objects at risk describes the categories or types of cultural objects at risk, the countries of origin, the period, and gives information to facilitate identification and therefore prevent further theft. The emergency red list of endangered cultural objects of Central America, the emergency red list of Peruvian antiquities at risk, as well as the emergency red list of Afghan antiquities at risk, are complemented by the red list of African archaeological objects.

The objects selected for inclusion in this list have undergone theft, looting, illegal exportation, or have been acquired in the past by museums, art dealers and collectors without proper legal documentation. Consequently, the list does not include objects, styles and periods, the cultural goods depicted are of inventoried objects.
Jewellery:

Medical prescription by Ibn El Afeif, Fostat, Mamluk Period

Textiles:

Metal:

Painted limestone group statue of Kaemheset with his Wife and Son, Old Kingdom, Dynasty 6 (ca. 2323 - 2200 BC), 54 x 36 x 43 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo

Gilded faience shabti of Heqareshu, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18 (ca. 1550 - 1295 BC), 1.

Painted limestone shabti (funerary figurine) of Sennedjem, New Kingdom, Dynasty 19 (ca. 1295 - 1279 BC), 55 x 24 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo

Animals or animal hybrids. [illus. 2]

In faience and/or pottery. [illus. 1]

Glazed or painted shabtis (funerary figurines) in faience and/or pottery. [illus. 3–4–5–6]

Ceremonial nature. They may be taken from religious objects and artefacts or sacred spaces. A strong link to the household, domestic, and economic life of the Egyptian society, and the phenomenon of the inhumation of goods. [illus. 7–8–9]

Mummies:

Due to the great diversity of objects, styles and periods, the legal documentation. Due to the great diversity of objects, styles and periods, the

Vulnerable Egyptian artefacts range from those in the Pharaonic and Nubian era, sought-after, most common amongst them are those from the Pharaonic and Nubian era, sought-after, most common amongst them are those from the Pharaonic and Nubian era, sought-after, most common amongst them are those

Heritage requires increased protection. Preventing the smuggling and illicit trafficking of the country's cultural heritage. The Egyptian government has multiplied efforts aimed at countering illicit trafficking, thus

is the eleventh Emergency Red List of Egyptian Cultural Objects at Risk, published to date:

Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America

Red List of Colombian Cultural Objects at Risk

Red List of Chinese Cultural Objects at Risk

Red List of Cambodian Antiquities at Risk

Chapter 1: Objects and Conditions

Chapter 2: Materials and Techniques

Chapter 3: Conservation and Stabilization

Chapter 4: Display and Documentation

Chapter 5: Education and Communication

Chapter 6: Exhibition and Public Engagement

Chapter 7: Policy and Legislation

Chapter 8: Research and Development

Chapter 9: International Cooperation
10. Chairs, stools, cupboards, lamps, etc. [illus. 12]

11. Black-topped jar, Naqada I/Amratian (ca. 3850 - 3650 BC), 38 x 15 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas

12. Bowl and jars, may be painted and/or incised with figural or geometric designs. [illus. 7–8]

13. Painted limestone canopic jars, Third Intermediate Period (ca. 900 - 800 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

14. Imsety: 34.5 x 12 x 13.2 cm.

15. Hapi: 34 x 12.3 x 13.5 cm;

16. Duamutef: 36 x 14.4 x 13.5 cm;

17. Wooden mummy portrait of a bearded man, Roman Period (ca. AD 170 - 180), 40.5 x 20 cm. © Walters Art Museum, Baltimore

18. Animal mummies: Ibis, cats, dogs, crocodiles, etc., wrapped in linen bandages. [illus. 15]

19. Vessels and containers: Ceramic, faience, alabaster (calcite), other flasks and vessels, decorated and/or inscribed. [illus. 23–24–25]

20. Wooden panels: Inlaid or encrusted wood panel fragments from doors, pulpits and ceilings with geometric representations of animals, scenes or body parts. [illus. 21–22]

21. Religious or ceremonial portraits: Painted plaster mask, Tuna El-Gabal, Severus Alexander (AD 222 - 235), 26 x 17 cm. © Gayer Anderson Museum, Cairo

22. Manuscripts: Coptic era (4th - 7th century AD) and Coptic art of later periods

23. Architecture: Limestone frieze in high relief with vegetal motif, Meroitic era (270 BC - AD 320), 14.7 x Ø 15.7 cm.

24. Luster painted large dish, Fatimid era (2nd - 3rd century AD), 74.1 x 22 x 56.7 cm. © Nubia Museum, Aswan

25. Glazed faience vase, Mit Rahina or Memphis, Meroitic era (270 BC - AD 320), 14.7 x Ø 15.7 cm.

26. Manuscripts: Manuscripts: Painted manuscripts in the form of codices, accounts or literary excerpts. [illus. 33]

27. Manuscripts: Manuscripts: Coptic manuscripts, decorated with animal and/or floral figures, geometric motifs, crosses and/or inscriptions. [illus. 34]

28. Coins and medals in gold, silver and other metals, with texts in Arabic. [illus. 43]

29. Weapons made from steel, may be inlaid with gold inscriptions. [illus. 42]

30. Architectural elements: Architectural elements include columns, capitals, lintels, parapets, window frames, doors, etc.

31. Architecture: In copper, bronze, silver or gold. Egyptian coins of the Ptolemaic and Roman era usually depict in the obverse busts of the emperor or a family member, with Greek writing. The reverse varies and can include images of gods, mythological scenes, historical events, etc.

32. Religious or ceremonial portraits: Coptic era (4th - 7th century AD) and Coptic art of later periods

33. Manuscripts: Manuscripts: Painted manuscripts in the form of codices, accounts or literary excerpts. [illus. 33]

34. Manuscripts: Manuscripts: Coptic manuscripts, decorated with animal and/or floral figures, geometric motifs, crosses and/or inscriptions. [illus. 34]

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39. Manuscripts: Manuscripts: Painted manuscripts in the form of codices, accounts or literary excerpts. [illus. 33]

40. Metallic artefacts: Metallic artefacts include objects like amulets and jewellery, which may be made from bronze, copper, silver or gold. They may be decorated with gold or silver inlay or include other decorative elements like encrustations or inlays of precious metals or other materials.

41. Metallic artefacts: Metallic artefacts include objects like amulets and jewellery, which may be made from bronze, copper, silver or gold. They may be decorated with gold or silver inlay or include other decorative elements like encrustations or inlays of precious metals or other materials.

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Late Period, Dynasty 26 (ca. 688 - 525 BC), 21 x 21 cm.

Objects for daily use, including headrests, tables, chairs, stools, cupboards, lamps, etc. [illus. 12]

Stone: cloisonné stones, silver and gold, with nets or necklaces with beads or amulets of faience (glazed ceramic), semi-precious stone:

Ceramics: Black-topped jar, Naqada I/Amratian (ca. 3850 - 3650 BC), 38 x 15 cm.

12. Vessels and containers

Painted limestone canopic jars, Third Intermediate Period (ca. 900 - 800 BC), Thebes, New Kingdom (ca. 1550 - 1069 BC), 70 x 30 cm.

11. Chairs, stools, cupboards, lamps, etc. [illus. 12]

Wooden objects for religious or ceremonial use representing models of boats and depicting people at work (millers, butchers, musicians), offering bearers, workshops and other daily scenes. [illus. 13]

Papyrus: Sometimes with a cartonnage (papier mâché) decoration and masks, and a wooden or cartonnage coffin. [illus. 14]

Human remains and associated objects:

7. Reliefs and icons

Wood: Lion attacking an antelope wooden relief, Aphroditopolis (Kom Ishqaw), Ptolemaic Period (304 - 30 BC), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Limestone wall relief, Saqqara, Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5-6, 27.2 x 15.8 x 5.8 cm. © Roemer- und Pelizaeus-Museum, Hildesheim

Parchment double-leaf with text from the Old Testament (Book of Exodus), Byzantine era, (332 BC - AD 395), 35.5 x Ø 26 cm.

COPTIC ERA

32. Icons painted with mainly biblical scenes and saints. [illus. 32]

31. Textiles:

29. Textiles:

28. Textiles: his mother and father figures and/or inscriptions. [illus. 30]

27. Textiles:

26. Textiles: Icons painted with mainly biblical scenes and saints. [illus. 32]

25. Textiles:

24. Textiles:

23. Textiles:

22. Textiles:

21. Textiles:

20. Textiles:

20. Textiles:

19. Textiles:

18. Textiles:

17. Textiles:

16. Textiles:

15. Textiles:

14. Textiles:

13. Textiles:

12. Textiles:

11. Textiles:

10. Textiles:

9. Textiles:

8. Textiles:

7. Textiles:

6. Textiles:

5. Textiles:

4. Textiles:

3. Textiles:

2. Textiles:

1. Textiles:
**RED LIST OF EGYPTIAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK**

**Daily life**

**Wood and stone:** Objects for daily use, including headrests, tables, vases, bowls, and flasks, made from calcite, siltstone, limestone, greywacke, and other siliceous rock.

- **Illus. 7:** Daily life.
  - **Vessels and containers:** Bowls and jars, painted and/or incised with figural or geometric designs. (ca. 1550 - 1295 BC), 15-38 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
  - **Animal mummies:** Human remains and associated objects: wooden objects for religious or ceremonial use representing models of boats and depicting people, with animal and/or floral figures, geometric motifs, crosses. (ca. 1550 - 1295 BC), 15-38 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
  - **Statues:** Representations of animals, humans or body parts. (illus. 21–22)
  - **Coins:** Coins and medals in gold, silver and other metals, with texts in Arabic. (illus. 43)
  - **Weapons:** Weapons made from steel, may be inlaid with gold inscriptions. (illus. 42)
  - **Silver and gold:** Silver and gold. (illus. 41)
  - **Glass:** Sprinklers may be inlaid with gold and silver and carry the owner's monogram. (illus. 38)
  - **Textiles:** Woven wool and flax textile fragment. (3rd - 9th century AD), 96 x 102 cm. © Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels
  - **Ceramics and stone:** Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, sailing with a sail and a rudder, decorated and/or inscribed. (ca. 2000 - 1650 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas
  - **Statue of Harpocrates:** Fayoum, Roman Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
  - **Gold coin (dinar):** Fatimid era (AH 403 / AD 1012), Ø 2.5 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
  - **Religious or ceremonial portraits:** Portraits showing the head or the upper part of the body of the deceased, with the hands placed on the chest. (ca. 1550 - 1295 BC), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

**Manuscripts**

- **Ivory inlaid wooden panel:** Tanagra, Hadra (Alexandria), Ptolemaic Period (ca. 275 - 200 BC), 44 x 23 x 1 cm. © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria
- **Manuscripts painted with mainly biblical scenes and saints:** Icons painted with mainly biblical scenes and saints. (6th - 7th century AD), 35.2 x 26.3 cm. © Coptic Museum, Cairo

**Vessels and containers**

- **Limestone wall relief:** Saqqara, Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5-6
- **Glass:** Gilded and enamelled glass mosque lamp. (5th century AH / 11th century AD), 15 x Ø 40 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
- **Coins:** Bronze coin, Alexandria, Ptolemy III Euergetes I (246 - 222 BC), Ø 3.5 cm.
- **Silver coin:** Alexandria, Ptolemy I Soter I (ca. 367 - 283 BC), Ø 2.8 cm.
- **Painted and/or carved stone stelae or blocks of wall decoration:** Representing moments from daily life or special occasions. (illus. 17–18)
- **Painted wooden model:** Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, sailing with a sail and a rudder, decorated and/or inscribed. (ca. 2000 - 1650 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas
- **Painted wooden portrait:** Alexandria, Ptolemaic Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 21.5 x 6.9 cm. © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria
- **Manuscripts:** Manuscripts painted with mainly biblical scenes and saints. (6th - 7th century AD), 35.2 x 26.3 cm. © Coptic Museum, Cairo
- **Papyrus:** Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, sailing with a sail and a rudder, decorated and/or inscribed. (ca. 2000 - 1650 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas
- **Statues:** Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, sailing with a sail and a rudder, decorated and/or inscribed. (ca. 2000 - 1650 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas
- **Coins:** Coins and medals in gold, silver and other metals, with texts in Arabic. (illus. 43)
- **Weapons:** Weapons made from steel, may be inlaid with gold inscriptions. (illus. 42)
- **Silver and gold:** Silver and gold. (illus. 41)
- **Glass:** Sprinklers may be inlaid with gold and silver and carry the owner's monogram. (illus. 38)
- **Textiles:** Woven wool and flax textile fragment. (3rd - 9th century AD), 96 x 102 cm. © Royal Museums of Art and History, Brussels
- **Ceramics and stone:** Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, sailing with a sail and a rudder, decorated and/or inscribed. (ca. 2000 - 1650 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas
- **Statue of Harpocrates:** Fayoum, Roman Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
- **Gold coin (dinar):** Fatimid era (AH 403 / AD 1012), Ø 2.5 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

**Architectural elements**

- **Limestone wall relief:** Saqqara, Old Kingdom, Dynasty 5-6
- **Glass:** Gilded and enamelled glass mosque lamp. (5th century AH / 11th century AD), 15 x Ø 40 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo
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- **Statue of Harpocrates:** Fayoum, Roman Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
- **Gold coin (dinar):** Fatimid era (AH 403 / AD 1012), Ø 2.5 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

**Funerary elements**

- **Painted wooden portrait:** Alexandria, Ptolemaic Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 21.5 x 6.9 cm. © Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria
- **Manuscripts:** Manuscripts painted with mainly biblical scenes and saints. (6th - 7th century AD), 35.2 x 26.3 cm. © Coptic Museum, Cairo
- **Papyrus:** Painted wooden model of a boat with twelve crew members, sailing with a sail and a rudder, decorated and/or inscribed. (ca. 2000 - 1650 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas
- **Coins:** Coins and medals in gold, silver and other metals, with texts in Arabic. (illus. 43)
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- **Statue of Harpocrates:** Fayoum, Roman Period (ca. 1st - 2nd century AD), 155 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin
- **Gold coin (dinar):** Fatimid era (AH 403 / AD 1012), Ø 2.5 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

**Animal mummies**

- **Imsety:** 34.5 x 12 x 13.2 cm.
- **Qebehsenuef:** 32 x 11.7 x 13 cm;
- **Hapy:** 30 x 10 x 13.2 cm.
- **Kemet:** 32 x 13 x 12 cm.
- **Nebty:** 30 x 10 x 13.2 cm.
- **Neter:** 30 x 10 x 13.2 cm.
- **Pert:** 30 x 10 x 13.2 cm.
- **Stele:** 26.3 x 14 x 16.8 cm.
- **Statue:** 72 x 36 x 36 cm.

**Human remains and associated objects**

- **Stele:** 26.3 x 14 x 16.8 cm.
- **Statue:** 72 x 36 x 36 cm.
RED LIST OF EGYPTIAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Late Period, Dynasty 26 (ca. 688 - 525 BC), 21 x 21 cm. Wood and stone: © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Canopic jars, vases, bowls and flasks, made from calcite, siltstone, limestone, greywacke and hydrite. [illus. 9]

Nets or necklaces with beads or amulets of faience (glazed ceramic), semi-precious mixed materials:

Black-topped jar, Naqada I/Amratian (ca. 3850 - 3650 BC), 38 x 15 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Susanna Thomas

Vessels and containers

Inscribed wooden headrest of Khenu, Saqqara, First Intermediate Period (ca. 2100 - 2030 BC), 20 x 27 x 7 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Animal mummies:

Mummy of Duamuthotep, daughter of Iriheru, with gilded mask, Akhmim, Beni Hassan, Middle Kingdom (2066 - 1781 BC), 64 cm. © Egyptian Museum, Cairo / Ahmed Amin

Figures and/or inscriptions. [illus. 30]

Coins and medals in gold, silver or bronze, with texts in Arabic. [illus. 43]

Silver coin, Alexandria, Ptolemy I Soter I (ca. 367 - 283 BC), Ø 2.8 cm.

Bronze, brass, copper, iron, silver or gold candlesticks, lamps, knives, amulets and jewellery. May be incised brass candlestick, Mamluk Period (AH 265 - 860 / AD 887 - 1482), 27 x 27 x 3 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

Architectural elements

Decorative tiles with geometric, architectural and/or inscriptive patterns. [illus. 45]

Glass:

Ostraca (fragments of pottery or stone with text). The writings are often short notes, inscriptions or decorations. [illus. 34]

Ceramics:

Coptic era (4th - 7th century AD) and Coptic art of later periods

Glass:

Parchment prayer book, Qasr Elwiz (Nubia), 4th - 6th century AD, 15 x Ø 40 cm.

Incised brass candlestick, Mamluk Period (AH 265 - 860 / AD 887 - 1482), 27 x 27 x 3 cm. © Museum of Islamic Art, Cairo

Architectural elements

Decorative tiles with geometric, architectural and/or inscriptive patterns. [illus. 45]

Ceramics:

Ceramic, decorated with geometric, architectural and/or inscriptive patterns. [illus. 46]
Despite these efforts, theft, looting and illegal exportation of cultural goods continue to be a significant issue, especially in Egypt. The resulting gaps in knowledge and understanding of Egypt's rich cultural heritage require increased protection. Preventing the smuggling and illicit trade of cultural goods from Egypt is crucial for the development of mankind.

The cultural objects at risk are those from the Pharaonic and Nubian era, which are some of the most sought-after, and the most common amongst them are objects that are most likely to be illegally bought and sold abroad. Egyptian artefacts range from those of predynastic, protodynastic, pharaonic and nubian era, to those from the Ptolemaic Period, Greco-Roman, Fatimid, Mamluk and Ottoman periods.

Despite these efforts, theft, looting and illegal exportation of cultural goods continue to be a significant issue, especially in Egypt. The resulting gaps in knowledge and understanding of Egypt's rich cultural heritage require increased protection. Preventing the smuggling and illicit trade of cultural goods from Egypt is crucial for the development of mankind.
Block-printed linen fragment, Mamluk Period (8th century AH / 14th century AD), with precious stones. [illus. 47–48]

Necklaces, bracelets, earrings and rings, in gold, silver and other metals, sometimes inscribed with the names and title of the ruler, geometric forms and/or vegetal motifs. [illus. 46]

Textile (fragments) and accessories

ISLAMIC ERA (continued)

Fatimid era (5th century AH / 11th century AD), Ø 6.7 - 7.2 cm. 48.

Ministerial Decree of 10 February 1921

E-mail: redlistegypt@gmail.com

Department for Repatriation of Antiquities

Tel: +20 2 27 36 56 45 / +20 2 27 35 87 61

Decree of 1835

Should you suspect that a cultural object originating from Egypt may be stolen, looted or illegally exported, please contact:

Law No. 14 of 1912

from the country

on the Ruling on excavations.

The Egyptian Museum


UNESCO Convention of 16 November 1972

Law No. 117 of 1983, as amended by Law No. 3 of 2010 (14 February Promulgating the antiquities' protection law (Ratified, 17 August 1955), the First Protocol Concerning the Protection on Undiscovered antiquities, 12 June 1912. 

Peru – South Korea – Switzerland

Austria – China – Comoros – Cuba – Ecuador – El Salvador

The Hague

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

on the Ruling regarding excavations.

Concerning the issuance of the antiquities' protection law of 14 May 1954

Concerning the Protection

of antiquities' protection law of 14 November 1970.

(Notary, 9 July 1970)

U.S. Department of State

Tel: +33 (0)1 47 34 05 00 - Fax: +33 (0)1 43 06 78 62

The Red List of Egyptian Cultural Objects at Risk

The Red List of Colombian Cultural Objects at Risk,

The Red List of Endangered Cultural Objects of Central America

The Emergency Red List of Haitian Cultural Objects at Risk,

Red List of Peruvian Antiquities at Risk,

Emergency Red List of Iraqi Antiquities at Risk,

Red List of Latin American Cultural Objects at Risk,

Red List of Cambodian Antiquities at Risk,

Introduction

The resulting gaps in knowledge of the nation's historical periods are highly impoverish the understanding of Egypt's rich artistic, scientific and historical evolution of demonstrating its long-term commitment to the

Due to the great diversity of museums and museum professionals specialised in a wide range of museological

ICOM has created and further enhanced the legal

requirements the enhancement of both legal instruments

professionals and law enforcement officials

and practical tools disseminating information

priorities. The

publication, with Iraq and Haiti being the first two.