RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK
Main regulations protecting cultural heritage from Southeast Europe

This list is non-exhaustive. All instruments and regulations should be read to include eventual amendments and/or implementation acts.

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<th>INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>NATIONAL REGULATIONS</th>
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Law No. 9048 on Cultural Heritage (7 April 2003). |
| Ratification: Romania (1958) | **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**
Cultural Heritage Act (13 March 2009). |
| First Protocol (14 May 1954) | **MONTENEGRO**
Protection of Cultural Heritage Act (2010). |
| Ratification: Romania (1958) | **NORTH MACEDONIA**
Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (13 March 2004). |
Law No. 262 on Museums (7 December 2007). |
| Notification of succession: Croatia, Slovenia (1992) | Law No. 280 regarding the protection of national movable cultural heritage (27 December 2011). |
| **Second Protocol (26 March 1999)** | Law No. 422 regarding the protection of historical monuments (18 July 2001). |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009) | **SERBIA**
Law No.72 on Culture (2009). |
Why a Red List for Southeast Europe?

The cultural heritage of Southeast Europe is protected by strong national and international laws, but this diverse heritage is still at risk of being stolen, looted or illegally traded. The purpose of this Red List of Southeast European Cultural Objects at Risk is to contribute to the protection of cultural heritage by identifying the type of objects that are most at risk.

Museums, auction houses, art dealers and collectors are urged not to acquire objects similar to those presented in this Red List, without having carefully and thoroughly researched their origin and all the relevant legal documentation. Any cultural artefact that could have originated from this region should be subject to detailed scrutiny and precautionary measures before any transaction is concluded.

In cooperation with a dedicated team of specialists from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia, ICOM has published this Red List of Southeast European Cultural Objects at Risk thanks to the support of the ICOM Foundation.

Protecting cultural heritage

Every day, somewhere in the world, cultural objects are either stolen, looted or illegally sold on the market or online, resulting in an irreparable loss of heritage of great historical and scientific value. Over the past 30 years, the illicit trade in art and antiquities has become a serious issue which transcends borders and whose impact reaches far beyond the loss of cultural heritage.

Since 2000, ICOM has published Red Lists that detail categories of endangered cultural goods from all over the world. These Red Lists have become important instruments in the fight against the illicit traffic in cultural goods. Red Lists are practical tools that help art and heritage professionals, and law enforcement officials, identify cultural objects that are protected by national and international legislation.

The ICOM Red Lists were preceded by the One Hundred Missing Objects series: an ICOM publication that highlighted missing cultural objects. For decades, ICOM has been at the forefront of actions to protect heritage from illicit trafficking, using the unique experience of museum professionals to assist heritage and non-heritage experts alike identify and protect cultural heritage.

Should you suspect that a cultural object originating from Southeast Europe may be stolen, looted or illegally exported, contact your local authorities.

Should you require further information or assistance, please contact:

International Council of Museums (ICOM)
15, rue Lasson - Paris 75012 - France
Tel.: +33 1 47 34 05 00
E-mail: illicit-traffic@icom.museum

IMPORTANT NOTE

A Red List is NOT a list of stolen objects.
The cultural goods depicted are inventoried objects within the collections of recognised institutions. They serve to illustrate the categories of cultural goods protected by legislation which are most vulnerable to illicit traffic.

ICOM wishes to thank all of the institutions and people who so generously provided the photographs presented in the Red List of Southeast European Cultural Objects at Risk.
Writing and Maps

Archival documents, ancient documents, incunabula and early printed books, manuscripts and miniatures, maps, rare books; on paper, parchment, metal, and wood; handwritten, carved, and printed, in Latin, and Cyrillic script.

1. Paper manuscript of Mihail Strelbiţchi, Dubăsari, Republic of Moldova, 18th c. AD, 21.5 x 16.5 cm. © National Library of the Republic of Moldova

2. Octoechos (tones 5-8), illustrated incunabulum printed in Cetinje, Montenegro, fragments preserved at Dečani Monastery, 15th c. AD, 26.7 x 20 cm. © National Library of Serbia

3. Stemmatographia copperplate book, cardboard covered in leather, Vienna, 18th c. AD, 21 x 17 cm. © Matica Srpska Library, Novi Sad, Serbia

4. School certificate, Celje, Slovenia, 18th c. AD, 34.3 x 21.5 cm. © Slovenian School Museum

5. Paper map of the Slovenian Land and its Provinces by Peter Kosler, 19th c. AD, 68.5 x 63.1 cm (map 54.2 x 49.9 cm). © Kočevje Regional Museum, Slovenia/Tomaž Lauko

6. Wooden wax tablet with Latin text, Rosia Montană, Romania, 2nd c. AD, 14.3 x 10.5 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

7. Bronze Roman military diploma, Gherla, Romania, 2nd c. AD, 14.7 x 11.7 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

THE RED LIST INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

Writing and Maps

Archival documents, ancient documents, incunabula and early printed books, manuscripts and miniatures, maps, rare books; on paper, parchment, metal, and wood; handwritten, carved, and printed, in Latin, and Cyrillic script.

All museums are accredited in the captions with their full names or acronyms. Where acronyms are used, please see their full names in the following list:

AMI: Archaeological Museum of Istria, Croatia
MKS: Slovene Museum of Christianity
MPU: Museum of Applied Art, Serbia
NAMT: National Archaeological Museum of Tirana, Albania
NMENHM: National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History of Moldova
NMHM: National Museum of History of Moldova
NHM: National Museum of History, Bulgaria
NMS: National Museum of Slovenia
PMB: Posavje Museum Brežice, Slovenia
PMPO: Regional Museum Ptuj – Ormož, Slovenia
PRAM: Plovdiv Regional Archaeological Museum, Bulgaria
**Fine Art**

Drawings, engravings, paintings, photographs, and sculptures; in oil, pencil, or charcoal; on canvas, glass, paper, or in stone.

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8. “Female nude Aphrodite”, oil on canvas by Paja Jovanović, Belgrade, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 63 x 81 cm. © Belgrade City Museum

9. Engraving representing historical character by Theodor Aman, Romania, 19th c. AD, 27.5 x 22 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amanie

10. Charcoal drawing, “Painter in the Studio (Painter with the model)”, on paper by Sava Šumanović, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 21.8 x 30 cm. © The Gallery of Matica Srpska, Novi Sad

11. “Kino-Roman”, collage and colour pencil drawing, by Avgust Černigoj, 20th c. AD, 23.9 x 18.7 cm. © Slovenian Theatre Institute – Theatre Museum

12. “The Kiss”, sculpture in stone of Marna by Constantin Brâncuși, Romania, 20th c. AD, 28 x 26 x 21.5 cm, 24 kg. © Craiova Art Museum

13. Self-portrait of Janez Avguštin Puhar, photograph on glass, Slovenia, 19th AD, 12 x 10 cm. © NMS

14. Fresco of Radu the Great, by Dobromir from Târgoviște, Curtea de Argeș, Romania, 15th-16th c. AD, 229 x 85 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amanie
ARCHAEOLOGY – VESSELS

Contains and vessels; plain and painted; in clay, glass, metal; from various eras and civilisations.

15. Rhyton, partially gilt silver, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 5th-4th c. BC, 20.6 x Ø 8.4 cm. © PRAM
16. Bronze hydria, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 5th c. BC, 45 x Ø 30.5 cm. © PRAM
17. Roman clay goblet, Doclea, Montenegro, 1st-4th c. AD, Ø 6.2 cm (Ø 2 cm base, Ø 7.3 cm middle) x 6.9 cm. © PI Museums and Galleries Podgorica
19. Clay plate, Doclea, Montenegro, 1st-4th c. AD, Ø 35.5 cm (Ø 10 cm centre rosette) x 5 cm. © PI Museums and Galleries Podgorica
20. Neolithic painted bowl with figurines, Sultana, Romania, 5th-4th millennium BC, Ø 30 cm. © “Teoharie Antonescu” County History Museum, Giurgiu
21. Clay or metal Roman oil lamps, Serbia, 1st-4th c. AD, approx. 5/20 x 3/10 cm. © Belgrade City Museum
22. Roman glass bottle, Ptuj, Slovenia, 3rd c. AD, 22 cm. © PMPO
23. Cucuteni-Trypillia clay amphora with lid, Moldova, 5th millennium BC, 48 cm x Ø 34.5 cm (lid: 12 cm x Ø 15 cm). © NMHM
24. Silver cylindrical pixida, Pula, Croatia, 1st-2nd c. AD, 7.5 x 4.6 x 4.6 cm. © AMI
25. Roman glass funerary urn, Durrës, Albania, 2nd c. AD, 41 x 18 cm. © NAMT
Archaeology – Natural History and Sculpture

Pre-history – 3rd century AD

Fossils; architectural elements, figures, figurines, sculptures, statues and statuettes; in ceramic and clay, glass, marble, metal, or organic materials; from various eras and civilisations.

26. Ceramic female figurine, Sarajevo, 5th millennium BC, 11.3 cm. © National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

27. Ceramic head figurine, Sarajevo, 5th millennium BC, 6.5 cm. © National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

28. Roman marble portrait, Apoloni (Fier), Albania, 2nd-3rd c. AD, 40 cm. © NAMT

29. Ceramic anthropomorphic figurine, Shtoj (Shkodra), Albania, 3rd-2nd millennium BC, 9.7 x 17.7 cm. © NAMT

30. Terracotta clay figurine, Vardarski Rid, North Macedonia, 2nd c. BC, 25.8 cm. © Museum of Gevgelija

31. Bronze figurine, Moldova, 4th c. BC, 17 cm. © NMHM

32. Neolithic bone Gumelnita female figurine, Silistra, Teleorman County, Romania, 5th-4th millennium BC, 9.5 x 3 cm. © Teleorman County Museum

33. Roman carved amber figurine, Alburnus Maior (today Roșia Montană), Romania, 2nd c. AD, 3 x 3.5 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Eugen Silviu Teodor
Archaeology – Natural History and Sculpture (continued)

34. Neolithic Cucuteni burned clay feminine figurine, Drăgușeni, Romania, 5th-4th millennium BC, 23 x 7 cm. © Botoșani County Museum
35. Late Neolithic clay anthropomorphic statuette of Vinča culture, Serbia, 5th millennium BC, 11.9 cm. © Belgrade City Museum
36. Silver bronze statuette, Doclea, Montenegro, 1st-2nd c. AD, 7 cm. © PI Museums and Galleries Podgorica
37. Bronze bull figurine, Croatia, 1st-2nd c. AD, 4.8 x 5.3 x 1.9 cm. © AMI
38. Roman bronze statuettes, Serbia, 2nd-3rd c. AD, approx. 8.2/16.5 cm. © Belgrade City Museum
39. White marble grave stele with inscription, Veles, North Macedonia, 3rd c. AD, 87 x 57 x 9 cm. © Museum of the Republic of North Macedonia
40. Egyptian head relief, Pula, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 12.3 x 12.8 x 4 cm. © AMI
41. Limestone architrave fragment, Apoloni (Fier), Albania, 6th c. BC, 170 x 36 cm. © NAMT
42. Pycnodontiform fish fossil, Istria, Croatia, Cretaceous period, 73 x 60 x 2 cm. © Natural History Museum Rijeka
Archaeology – Accessories and Jewellery

7th century BC – 8th century AD

Accessories, decorations, instruments, and jewellery; including bracelets, earrings, necklaces, pins, and rings; in glass, organic materials and metals (including bronze, gold and silver); occasionally with precious stones.

43. Bronze, silver, gold Roman fibulae with/without decoration, Serbia, 2nd-4th c. AD, approx. 5.5 cm. © Belgrade City Museum

44. Bronze musical instrument (sistrum) with depiction of a panther, Nesactium, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 7.9 x 5.5 x 1.1 cm. © AMI

45. Bronze pendant decoration for female costume, Mat, Albania, 7th-6th c. BC, 51 cm. © NAMT

46. Bronze pyxis pendant, Gevgelija, North Macedonia, Iron Age, 14 cm. © Museum of Gevgelija

47. Glass paste beads, Kruja, Albania, 7th-8th c. AD, 54 cm. © NAMT

48. Silver torque, Shipka, Bulgaria, 2nd-1st c. BC, Ø 14 cm, cross-section 0.5 cm. © NHM

49. Bronze bracelet with crossed edges, Kujci (Korça), Albania, 7th-6th c. BC, 12 cm. © NAMT

50. Large multi-spiral golden bracelet, Grădiștea Muncelului, Romania, 1st c. BC-1st c. AD, 682.30-1196.03 g. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

51. Gold necklace, with green stones, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd c. AD, 72 cm. © AMI

52. Gold eagle shaped appliques, inlaid with almonds and tourmalines, Apahida, Romania, 5th c. AD, 11.50 x 5.30 cm, 11.60 x 5.20 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

53. Gold coin pendant (front and back), Moldova, 270-275 AD, Ø 2.3 cm (hanging ring 0.4 x 0.8 cm), 6.23 g. © NMHM
Archaeology – Militaria and Tools

Armour, knives, tools, and weapons.

54. Gold earrings with amethyst, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd c. AD, 1.6 x 1.4 cm. © AMI
55. Gold earrings with cone, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd-3rd c. AD, 1.6 x 0.8 cm. © AMI
56. Gold drop earrings, Nesactium, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 2.1 x 0.8 cm. © AMI
57. Gold earrings with chalcedony, Bulgaria, 3rd c. AD, Ø 5.25/4.5 cm. © NHM
58. Gold signet-ring, Shipka, Bulgaria, 2nd c. BC, 2.6 cm x Ø 1.95 cm. © NHM
59. Silver ring with gem, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd c. AD, 2.7 x 2.5 cm. © AMI
60. Amber Roman ring, Ptuj, Slovenia, 2nd c. AD, Ø 3.31 cm, cross-section 0.5-1.81 cm, head 2.0 x 1.5 cm. © PMPO
61. Black and white onyx cameo, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 2.4 x 1.9 x 0.6 cm. © AMI

62. Illyrian bronze helmet, Çinamak (Kukës), Albania, 5th c. BC, 24 cm. © NAMT
63. Bronze dagger with incised decoration, Vajë (Vlora), Albania, 3rd-2nd millennium BC, 38 cm. © NAMT
64. Bronze armour, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 5th c. BC, 43 x 35.6 cm. © NHM
65. Bronze greaves, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, 4th c. BC, 42.5 x 11.9 cm. © NHM
66. Iron Thracian sword, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 3rd c. BC, 114 cm, 1.2 cm thick. © NHM
67. Silver-iron helmet-mask, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 1st c. AD, 19 x 21 cm. © PRAM
68. Iron shield umbo with Griffin and vegetal motifs, Piatra Roşie, Romania, 1st c. BC-1st c. AD, Ø 41.8 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie
69. Socketed axe, Predgrad, Slovenia, 12th c. BC, 16.6 x 3.8 cm. © Kočevje Regional Museum, Slovenia
70. Bronze and gold fitting of a sword scabbard with garnets, Zmajevac, Croatia, First half 5th c. AD, 4.7 x 2.5 cm. © Archaeological Museum in Zagreb
Applied Art

16th – 20th century AD

Antique furniture and household ornaments, costumes and accessories, ethnographic objects, jewellery, rugs, textiles, and vessels.

71. Silver alloy buckle, Pirot, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 26 x 11 cm, 6.23 g. © The Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade
72. Cross shaped pendant, Split, Croatia, 19th c. AD, 10 x 7 cm. © Ethnographic Museum (Zagreb)
73. Black velvet bodice, with silver or gold silk, Punišavlje, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 39 cm. © The Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade
74. Women’s holiday blouse, Podoima, Moldova, 20th c. AD, 112 x 61-67 cm. © NMENHM
75. Woolen kilim, Pirot, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 320 x 238 cm. © The Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade
76. Carpet with floral decorations, Camenca, Moldova, 20th c. AD, 312 x 168 cm. © NMENHM
77. Painted, floral, wooden dowry chest, Transylvania, Romania, 18th c. AD, 132 x 56 x 51 cm. © Museum of Ethnography Brașov
78. Russian Empire wooden travel chest, Moldova, 19th c. AD, 68 x 98 x 55 cm. © NMHM
79. Silver cup, Peć, Serbia, 16th c. AD, Ø 13 cm. © MPU
80. Stone vessel for oil, Kobdilj, Slovenia, 16th c. AD, 43.5 cm. © Slovene Ethnographic Museum
81. Glazed, cream coloured potpourri vase by Žiga Zois factory, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 18th c. AD, 23.8 cm. © NMS
82. Soldier shaped beehive, Slovenia, 18th-19th c. AD, 167 cm. © PMB
Accessories and Tools

Clocks, stamps, signet rings, weapons and militaria (including guns, swords, military memorabilia and related items).

83. Investiture oriental sword with diamond on guard, 19th c. AD, 100 x 14.8 x 3 cm.
© National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

84. Jefedar flintlock rifle, with wood, mother-of-pearl, silver, steel, inlay, damask, Boka Kotorska, Serbia, 19th c. AD, 120.5 cm (pipe length 90 cm).
© Historical Museum of Serbia

85. Gunpowder container, Velika Mlada, Croatia, 19th c. AD, 36 x 16 cm.
© Ethnographic Museum (Zagreb)

86. Commemorative medal, metal and textile, with inscription, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 3.3 x 5 cm.
© Historical Museum of Serbia

87. Fiscal stamp with value of 27 coins (parale), Iaşi, Romania, 19th c. AD, 2.2 x 2.3 cm.
© National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

88. Travel clock, 19th c. AD, 10 cm.
© MPU

89. Iron signet ring, Serbia, 19th c. AD, Ø 2.8-3 cm.
© Historical Museum of Serbia

Numismatics

Coins from various eras and civilisations; embossed with images; in bronze, gold, and silver.

90. Bronze coin, Pogradec, Albania, 12th c. AD, 2.6 x 2.5 cm.
© Pogradec City Museum

91. Derrones coin with bull and eight-rayed star, North Macedonia, 5th c. BC, 0.042 x Ø 1.605 cm.
© Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and Museums – Štip

92. Gold stater with Alexander the Great, Athena seated with inscription, Sarmizegetusa, Romania, 1st c. BC, 2 cm, 8.23 g.
© Romanian Academy, Orghidan Collection/Dr. Emanuel Petac

93. Gold stater, with eagle and wreath, Roman consul accompanied by lictors, Sarmizegetusa, Romania, 1st c. BC, 1.8 cm, 8.29 g.
© Romanian Academy, Orghidan Collection/Dr. Emanuel Petac

94. Gold Solidus with Constantine the Great, Victory and trophy, Sarmizegetusa, Romania, 4th c. AD, 1.9 cm, 4.30 g.
© Romanian Academy, Orghidan Collection/Dr. Emanuel Petac
Religious Objects

Cultural objects from Christianity, Judaism and Islam; icons featuring figures painted on glass, metal and wood; religious inspired art, including paintings and statues; religious texts; reliquaries; service artefacts including religious clothing.

95. Celtic tetradrachm, with head (obv.) and horse (rev.), Serbia, 3rd-2nd c. BC, 2.4 cm, 12.40 g. © Belgrade City Museum

96. Silver Roman denarius, with head (obv.) and seated figure (rev.), Serbia, 1st-2nd c. AD, 1.9 cm, 2.95 g. © Belgrade City Museum

97. Silver dinar, with two figures standing (obv.), and figure seated (rev.), Serbia, 13th c. AD, 2 cm, 1.75 g. © Belgrade City Museum

98. Saint Demetrius on horse, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 18th c. AD, 32.5 x 25.5 x 1.5 cm. © National Gallery of Bosnia and Herzegovina

99. St. John the Baptist, tempera, wood, canvas, Skopje, North Macedonia, 14th c. AD, 125 x 95.5 x 4 cm. © Museum of the Republic of North Macedonia

100. Virgin Mary with Jesus, painted on glass, Transylvania, Romania, 19th c. AD, 51 x 41.5 cm. © National Museum of Union, Alba Iulia

101. Jesus Christ, by Georgije Stojanović, tempera, wood, Belgrade (Nova Varoš), Serbia, 18th c. AD, 100 x 75 cm. © The Gallery of Matica Srpska, Novi Sad

102. Assumption, wood, tempera, and silver, Moldova, 18th c. AD, 24.5 x 30.7 x 2.8 cm. © NMHM

103. Chalice by Jože Plečnik, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 20th c. AD, 24 cm. © MKS
104. Venetian procession cross, Gorizia, Slovenia, 17th c. AD, 94 x 47 cm. © MKS
105. Brass, embossed, silver plated altar candlestick, Croatia, 18th c. AD, 60 x 16 cm. © Museum of Arts and Crafts, Zagreb
106. Brass, embossed, silver plated monstrance, Croatia, 18th c. AD, 24 x 13.5 cm. © Museum of Arts and Crafts, Zagreb
107. Stole, Slovenia, probably 17th c. AD, 21 x 220 cm. © Kočevje Regional Museum, Slovenia/Boris Farič
109. Cubic-shaped silver reliquary with pyramidal lid, Lipniţa-Izvoarele, Romania, 4th-6th c. AD, 7.6 x 6.1 x 6 cm. © National History and Archaeology Museum of Constanţa
110. Baroque reliquary, gilt carved wood, Slovenia, 18th c. AD, 12.7 x 37.8 cm. © NMS
111. Bronze reliquary cross, Skopje, North Macedonia, 11th-13th c. AD, 6.8 x 5.3 cm. © Museum of the City of Skopje
107. Stole, Slovenia, probably 17th c. AD, 21 x 220 cm. © Kočevje Regional Museum, Slovenia/Boris Farič


112. Embossed, chiselled, and engraved Hebrew silver scroll case, Portugal, 17th c. AD, 31.5 cm x Ø 6.2 cm, 285 g. © Jewish Historical Museum, Belgrade

113. Ottoman Qur’an in Arabic script, with leather cover, Serbia, 15th c. AD, 14.5 x 13 x 6 cm. © Ras Museum, Novi Pazar

114. Illuminated Jewish Haggadah Codex, Sarajevo, 14th c. AD, 16.5 x 22.8 cm. © National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina


116. Wooden altar door with six polychrome painted panels, Romania, 16th c. AD, 123 x 79 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

117. Holy Archangel Michael, oil on canvas, by Andrej Janez Herrlein, Slovenia, 18th c. AD, 187 x 123 cm. © PMB

118. St. Catherine, limestone sculpture, from Ptuijska Gora Workshop, Slovenia, 15th c. AD, 94 cm. © PMPO

119. Picture of St Anne on mirror, Slovenia, 19th c. AD, 24 x 19 cm. © PMB
The International Council of Museums (ICOM) was established in 1946 to represent museums and museum professionals worldwide. ICOM is committed to the promotion and protection of natural and cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible. With a unique network of nearly 50,000 members in 115 countries and territories (2020), ICOM is active in a wide range of museum and heritage related disciplines.

ICOM maintains formal relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and has a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as an expert in the fight against illicit traffic in cultural goods. ICOM also works in collaboration with organisations such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) to carry out some of its international public service missions.

The protection of heritage in the event of natural disaster or armed conflict is also at the core of ICOM’s work, supported by the Disaster Risk Management Committee (DRMC) and through its strong involvement in the Blue Shield, of which it is a founding member. In the event of a crisis, ICOM can mobilise its network of experts in the field of cultural heritage from all over the world.

In 2013, ICOM also created the first International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods in order to reinforce its actions in fighting illicit traffic with a database of resources on the subject available online (https://www.obs-traffic.museum/).

The Red Lists have been designed as practical tools to fight the illegal trade in cultural objects. ICOM is grateful for the unwavering commitment of the experts and institutions who generously contribute to the success of the Red Lists.

All the Red Lists are available on the ICOM website: https://icom.museum/en/