

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 1966 Nr. 114

A. TITEL

*Statuut van de Organisatie der Verenigde Naties voor Onderwijs,
Wetenschap en Cultuur;
Londen, 16 november 1945*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Statuut zijn bij Koninklijk besluit van 25 februari 1947 bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* H 62.

Het Statuut is overeenkomstig artikel XIII, eerste lid, een achttal malen gewijzigd door de Algemene Vergadering der Organisatie, laatstelijk in haar tiende zitting. De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het aldus gewijzigde Statuut zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1960, 131.

C. VERTALING

De vertaling in het Nederlands van het Statuut is bij Koninklijk besluit van 25 februari 1947 bekendgemaakt in *Stb.* H 62.

De vertaling in het Nederlands van het Statuut, zoals laatstelijk gewijzigd door de Algemene Vergadering in haar tiende zitting, is geplaatst in *Trb.* 1960, 131.

D. GOEDKEURING

Zie *Trb.*, 1960, 131.

E. BEKRACHTIGING

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131 en *Trb.* 1965, 78.

Behalve de aldaar genoemde heeft nog de volgende Staat in overeenstemming met artikel XV, eerste lid, van het Statuut een akte van aanvaarding bij de Regering van het Koninkrijk van Groot-Brittannië en Noord-Ierland nedergelegd:

Singapore 28 oktober 1965

F. TOETREDING

G. INWERKINGTREDING

I. OPZEGGING

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131.

J. GEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1960, 131 en *Trb.* 1965, 78.

Voor het Handvest der Verenigde Naties zie ook *Trb.* 1965, 189.

Op 19 november 1964 werden te Parijs door de Algemene Vergadering van de Organisatie der Verenigde Naties voor Onderwijs, Wetenschap en Cultuur tijdens haar dertiende zitting aldaar gehouden van 20 oktober tot 20 november 1964, aanbevelingen aangenomen inzake de internationale normalisatie van statistieken met betrekking tot het uitgeven van boeken en tijdschriften, inzake de middelen om de onrechtmatige uitvoer, invoer of eigendomsoverdracht van culturele goederen te verbieden en te verhinderen.

De Engelse tekst van deze aanbevelingen luidt ¹⁾:

Recommendation concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at its thirteenth session, held in Paris from 20 October to 20 November 1964,

Considering that under Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, the Organization may prepare and adopt instruments for the international regulation of questions falling within its competence,

Considering that Article VIII of the Constitution of Unesco provides that "each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4",

¹⁾ De Franse, de Russische en de Spaanse tekst zijn niet afgedrukt.

Convinced that it is highly desirable for the national authorities responsible for collecting and communicating statistics relating to book production and periodicals to be guided by certain standards in the matter of definitions, classifications and tabulations, in order to improve the international comparability of such statistics,

Having before it, as item 15.3.2 of the agenda of the session, proposals concerning the international standardization of statistics relating to book production and periodicals,

Having decided at its twelfth session that these proposals should be incorporated in an international instrument, to take the form of a recommendation to Member States,

Adopts this recommendation this nineteenth day of November 1964.

The General Conference recommends, with a view to the compilation of international statistics, that Member States apply the following provisions concerning definitions, classifications and tabulations of statistics relating to book production and periodicals, by adopting measures, in the form of a national law or otherwise, to give effect, within the territories under their jurisdiction, to the standards and principles formulated in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States bring this recommendation to the attention of authorities and services responsible for collecting and communicating statistics relating to book production and periodicals.

The General Conference recommends that Member States forward to it, by the dates and in the form which it shall prescribe, reports concerning action taken by them upon this recommendation.

I. SCOPE AND GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. The statistics referred to in this recommendation should cover printed periodical and non-periodical publications which are published in a particular country and made available to the public, and, in general, are publications which should be included in the national bibliographies of the various countries.

2. The following publications should be excluded from the statistics mentioned in this recommendation:

- a. Publications issued for advertising purposes, provided that the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and that the publications are distributed free of charge:
 - (i) Trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising;
 - (ii) Publications describing activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce and drawing attention to the products or services supplied by the publisher.

- b. Publications belonging to the following categories, when they are considered to be of a transitory character:
- (i) Time-tables, price lists, telephone directories, etc.;
 - (ii) Programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs, etc.;
 - (iii) Regulations and reports of business firms, company directives, circulars, etc.;
 - (iv) Calendars, almanacs, etc.
- c. Publications belonging to the following categories in which the text is not the most important part:
- (i) Musical works (scores or music books), provided that the music is more important than the words;
 - (ii) Maps and charts, with the exception of atlases; for example, astronomical charts, hydrographic, geographical and wall maps, road maps, geological surveys in map form and topographical plans.
3. In compiling the statistics referred to in this recommendation, the following definitions should be used:
- a. A publication is considered to be non-periodical if it is published at one time, or, at intervals, by volumes, the number of which is generally determined in advance;
- b. A publication is considered to be a periodical if it constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same title, published at regular or irregular intervals, over an indefinite period, individual issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issue being dated;
- c. The term printed includes reproduction by any method of mechanical impression, whatever it may be;
- d. A publication is considered to be published in a particular country if the publisher has his registered office in the country where the statistics are compiled, the place of printing or place of circulation here being irrelevant. When a publication is issued by one or more publishers who have registered offices in two or more countries, it is considered as having been published in the country or countries where it is issued;
- e. A publication is considered as being made available to the public when it is obtainable either by purchase or by distribution free of charge. Publications intended for a restricted readership, such as certain government publications, those of learned societies, political or professional organizations, etc., are also considered as being available to the public.

II. BOOK PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Scope

4. The book production statistics referred to in this recommendation should cover non-periodical publications corresponding to the charac-

teristics and definitions given in paragraphs 1 and 3 above, with the exception of the publications listed in paragraph 2 above.

5. The following types of publication, inter alia, should be included in book production statistics:

- a. Government publications, i.e., publications issued by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;
- b. School textbooks, i.e., books prescribed for pupils receiving education at the first and second level as defined in the recommendation concerning the international standardization of educational statistics adopted by the General Conference on 3 December 1958;
- c. University theses;
- d. Offprints, i.e., reprints of a part of a book or a periodical already published, provided that they have a title and a separate pagination and that they constitute a distinct work;
- e. Publications which form part of a series, but which constitute separate bibliographical units;
- f. Illustrated works:
 - (i) Collection of prints, reproductions of works of art, drawings, etc., when such collections form complete, paginated volumes and when the illustrations are accompanied by an explanatory text, however short, referring to these works or to the artists themselves;
 - (ii) Albums, illustrated books and pamphlets written in the form of continuous narratives, with pictures illustrating certain episodes;
 - (iii) Albums and picture books for children.

Definitions

6. The following definitions are without prejudice to existing international agreements and should be used for the particular purpose of drawing up the book production statistics referred to in this recommendation:

- a. A book is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 49 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in the country and made available to the public;
- b. A pamphlet is a non-periodical printed publication of at least 5 but not more than 48 pages, exclusive of the cover pages, published in a particular country and made available to the public;
- c. A first edition is the first publication of an original or translated manuscript;
- d. A re-edition is a publication distinguished from previous editions by change made in the contents (revised edition) or layout (new edition);

- e. A reprint is unchanged in contents and layout, apart from correction of typographical errors in the previous edition. A reprint by any publisher other than the original publisher is regarded as a re-edition;
- f. A translation is a publication which reproduces a work in a language other than the original language;
- g. A title is a term used to designate a printed publication which forms a separate whole, whether issued in one or several volumes.

Methods of enumeration

7. Book production statistics should indicate the number of titles and, if possible, the number of copies of published works. Countries not able to supply information on the number of copies produced may, as an interim measure, supply information on number of copies sold or otherwise distributed.

- a. When a work is published in several volumes (not having separate titles) appearing over a period of several years, the work is counted each year as a single unit, whatever the number of volumes published in one year may be.
- b. However, the volume, rather than the title, should be taken as the statistical unit in the following cases:
 - (i) When two or more separate works are published under the same cover and form a single publication (complete works of an author, selected plays by various authors, etc.);
 - (ii) When a work appears in several volumes, each volume having a different title and forming a separate whole.

8. Reprints should not be counted in the numbers of titles, but only in the number of copies, as provided in paragraph 11, sub-paragraphs *a* and *b* below.

Classification

9. Book production statistics should, in the first place, be classified by subject groups. Until another classification system has been evolved and adopted, the classification given below, which is based upon the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and has 23 groups (the figures given in parentheses refer to the corresponding UDC headings), is the one which should be used:

1. Generalities (0); 2. Philosophy, psychology (1); 3. Religion, theology (2); 4. Sociology, statistics (30-31); 5. Political science, political economy (32-33); 6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance (34, 351-354, 36); 7. Military art and science (355-359); 8. Education (37); 9. Trade, communications, transport (38); 10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore (39); 11. Linguistics, philology (4); 12. Mathematics (51); 13. Natural sciences (52-59); 14. Medical sciences, public health (61); 15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts (62, 66-69); 16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing (63); 17. Domestic science (64); 18. Commercial and business

management techniques, communications, transport (65); 19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television (70-78, 791-792); 20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports (790, 793-799); 21. Literature (8): (a) History of literature and literary criticism, (b) Literary texts; 22. Geography, travel (91); 23. History, biography (92-99).

School textbooks and children's books already identified in the above-mentioned subject groups should also be counted separately in the two following additional groups: (a) school textbooks and (b) children's books.

10. Each of these groups should be subdivided as follows:

- a. According to the number of the publication's pages into: (i) books and (ii) pamphlets;
- b. According to language: (i) for the total production of publications, by language of publication (ii) for translations only, by original language. Bilingual or multilingual works should form a separate group, namely: "works in two or more languages";
- c. According to order of publication into: (i) first editions, and (ii) re-editions, as provided in paragraph 11 (a) and (b).

Tables

11. Tables containing the types of data indicated below should be drawn up annually and the information given should conform to the definitions and classifications set forth in the preceding paragraphs. Attention should be drawn to any differences between such definitions and classifications and those customarily used at the national level. These types of data are:

- a. Statistics relating to the total number of titles, classified by subject and a distinction being made, in each subject, firstly, between books and pamphlets, and, secondly, between first editions and re-editions;
- b. Statistics relating to the total number of copies classified by subject and a distinction being made, in each subject, between books and pamphlets. It would be desirable, so far as possible, to make a further distinction between first editions (and reprints counted with them) and re-editions (and reprints counted with them);
- c. Statistics relating to the total number of titles, classified both by subject and by language of publication;
- d. Statistics relating to the total number of copies classified by subject and by language of publication;
- e. Statistics relating to translations: total number of titles, classified both by subject and by original language;
- f. Statistics relating to translations: total number of copies, classified both by subject and by original language.

III. STATISTICS OF PERIODICALS

Scope

12. Statistics of the periodicals referred to in this recommendation should cover all periodicals corresponding to the characteristics and definitions mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 above, with the exception of the publications listed in paragraph 2 above.

13. The following categories of publications, *inter alia*, should be counted in statistics of periodicals:

- a. Government periodicals, i.e., periodicals published by public administrations or their subsidiary bodies, including compilations of laws, regulations, etc., except for those which are confidential or designed for internal distribution only;
- b. Academic and scientific journals, i.e., university journals, the publications of research institutes and other learned or cultural societies, etc.;
- c. Periodicals of professional, trade union, political or sports organizations, etc., even if they are distributed only to their own members;
- d. Publications appearing annually or less frequently;
- e. Parish magazines;
- f. School magazines and school newspapers;
- g. "House organs", i.e., publications intended for the employees of an industrial or commercial firm or some similar enterprise, or for the clients of the firms;
- h. Entertainment, radio and television programmes, if the literary text in them is substantial.

Definitions

14. The following definitions should be used in compiling statistics of periodicals referred to in this recommendation:

- a. General interest newspapers are periodicals intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics, etc. They may also include articles on literary or other subjects as well as illustrations and advertising. This definition includes:
 - (i) All general interest newspapers mainly reporting events that have occurred in the 24-hour period before going to press, whether they be dailies or not (Sunday newspapers, for instance);
 - (ii) Non-daily general interest newspapers which give news covering a longer period but which, either owing to their local nature or for other reasons, provide their readers with a primary source of general information;

- b. Other periodicals are those which are either concerned with subjects of very general interest or else mainly publish studies and factual information on such specialized subjects as legislation, finance, trade, medicine, fashion, sports, etc. This definition covers specialized journals, reviews, including those reviews dealing with current events whose aim is to select, condense or comment on facts which have already been reported in general interest newspapers, magazines and all other periodicals apart from general interest newspapers, with the exception of the publications mentioned in paragraph 2 of this recommendation.

Methods of enumeration

15. Statistics of periodicals should show the total number of publications and, if possible, their circulation.

16. In calculating the total number of periodicals, the following methods should be adopted:

- a. The following should not be considered as separate publications:
- (i) Provincial or local editions of the same publication without substantial difference in news or editorial content. A mere difference in title or in the local news pages is not sufficient for the publication to be considered as a separate newspaper;
 - (ii) Supplements not sold separately.
- b. On the other hand, publications in the following categories should be considered as separate publications:
- (i) Provincial or local editions differing substantially from the main publication in news or editorial content;
 - (ii) Supplements sold separately;
 - (iii) Special editions (such as Sunday newspapers, etc.);
 - (iv) Morning and evening dailies, provided they have separate titles or constitute separate legal entities;
 - (v) Different language editions of the same publication, if published in a particular country.

17. Circulation figures should show the average daily circulation, or the average circulation per issue in the case of non-daily publications. These figures should include the number of copies sold, either directly or by subscription, plus the number of free copies regularly distributed, both inside the country and abroad, except unsold copies. When circulation data are not available, the number of copies printed should be indicated.

Classification

18. Periodicals should, first of all, be subdivided into two categories: general interest newspapers and other periodicals.

19. General interest newspapers: statistics relating to general interest newspapers should, as far as possible, be classified as follows:

- a. By language; publications issued in bilingual or multilingual editions should be placed in a separate category;
- b. By frequency:
 - (i) Newspapers published at least 4 times a week; a distinction should also be made between morning and evening newspapers;
 - (ii) Newspapers published 3 times a week or less frequently; a distinction should also be made between newspapers published 2 or 3 times a week, once a week, or less frequently.

20. Other periodicals: statistics relating to this category should be classified as follows:

- a. By language; publications issued in bilingual or multilingual editions should be placed in a separate category;
- b. By frequency: periodicals which appear:
 - (i) At least 4 times a week;
 - (ii) From 1 to 3 times a week;
 - (iii) Two or 3 times a month;
 - (iv) From 8 to 12 times a year;
 - (v) From 5 to 7 times a year;
 - (vi) From 2 to 4 times a year;
 - (vii) Once a year or at longer intervals;
 - (viii) Irregularly.
- c. By subject: until another classification system has been evolved and adopted, the classification given below, which is based on the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and contains 23 subject groups, should be used for international statistics of periodicals (the figures given in parentheses refer to the corresponding UDC headings):
 1. Generalities(0); 2. Philosophy, psychology (1); 3. Religion, theology (2); 4. Sociology, statistics (30-31); 5. Political science, political economy (32-33); 6. Law, public administration, welfare, social relief, insurance (34, 351-354, 36); 7. Military art and science (355-359); 8. Education (37); 9. Trade, communications, transport (38); 10. Ethnography, manners and customs, folklore (39); 11. Linguistics, philology (4); 12. Mathematics (51); 13. Natural sciences (52-59); 14. Medical sciences, public health (61); 15. Technology, industries, trades and crafts (62, 66-69); 16. Agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, hunting, fishing (63); 17. Domestic science (64); 18. Commercial and business management techniques, communication transport (65); 19. Town planning, architecture, plastic arts, minor

arts, photography, music, film, cinema, theatre, radio, television (70-78, 791-792); 20. Entertainment, pastimes, games, sports (790, 793-799); 21. Literature (8); 22. Geography, travel (91); 23. History, biography (92-99).

- d. The publications in the classification below will not be counted according to the 23 groups listed above, but should be counted as a separate classification:
- (i) Children's and adolescents' magazines;
 - (ii) Comics and humour magazines;
 - (iii) Parish magazines;
 - (iv) School magazines and school newspapers;
 - (v) "House organs".

Tables

21. Tables containing the types of data indicated below should be drawn up annually and the information given should conform as far as possible to the definitions and classifications set forth in the preceding paragraphs. Attention should be drawn to any differences between such definitions and classifications and those customarily used at the national level. These types of data are:

- a. General interest newspapers and other periodicals: statistics of the total number of publications and their circulation, classified by frequency and by main language of publication;
 - b. Other periodicals: statistics of the total number of periodicals and their circulation, classified by subject group and by frequency of publication.
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Recommendation on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 20 October to 20 November 1964, at its thirteenth session,

Being of the opinion that cultural property constitutes a basic element of civilization and national culture, and that familiarity with it leads to understanding and mutual appreciation between nations,

Considering that it is incumbent upon every State to protect the cultural property existing within its territory and which constitutes its national heritage against the dangers resulting from illicit export, import and transfer of ownership,

Considering that, to avert these dangers, it is essential for every Member State to become increasingly alive to the moral obligations to respect its own cultural heritage and that of all nations,

Considering that the objectives in view cannot be achieved without close collaboration among Member States,

Convinced that steps should be taken to encourage the adoption of appropriate measures and to improve the climate of international solidarity without which the objectives in view would not be attained,

Having before it proposals for international regulations to prohibit and prevent the illicit export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, which constitutes item 15.3.3 on the agenda of the session,

Having decided, at its twelfth session, that these proposals should be regulated at the international level by way of a recommendation to Member States, while expressing the hope that an international convention may be adopted as soon as possible,

Adopts, this nineteenth day of November 1964, this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories, to the principles and norms formulated in this recommendation.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should bring this recommendation to the knowledge of authorities and organizations concerned with the protection of cultural property.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should report to it, on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, on the action which they have taken to give effect to this recommendation.

I. DEFINITION

1. For the purpose of this recommendation, the term "cultural property" means movable and immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of a country, such as works of art and architecture, manuscripts, books and other property of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, ethnological documents, type specimens of flora and fauna, scientific collections and important collections of books and archives, including musical archives.

2. Each Member State should adopt whatever criteria it deems most suitable for defining which items of cultural property within its territory should receive the protection envisaged in this recommendation by reason of their great importance.

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3. To ensure the protection of its cultural heritage against all dangers of impoverishment, each Member State should take appropriate steps to exert effective control over the export of cultural property as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. No import of cultural property should be authorized until such property has been cleared from any restrictions on the part of the competent authorities in the exporting State.

5. Each Member State should take appropriate steps to prevent the illicit transfer of ownership of cultural property.

6. Each Member State should lay down rules governing the application of the above principles.

7. Any export, import or transfer of ownership effected contrary to the rules adopted by each Member State in accordance with paragraph 6 should be regarded as illicit.

8. Museums, and in general all services and institutions concerned with the conservation of cultural property, should refrain from purchasing any item of cultural property obtained through an illicit export, import or transfer of ownership.

9. In order to encourage and facilitate legitimate exchange of cultural property, Member States should strive to make available to public collections in other Member States, by sale or exchange, objects of the same type as those the export or transfer of ownership of which cannot be authorized, or certain of the latter objects, on loan or deposit.

III. MEASURES RECOMMENDED

Recognition and national inventory of cultural property

10. To ensure more effective application of the above general principles, each Member State should, as far as possible, devise and apply procedures for the recognition of the cultural property, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, which exists within its territory, and draw up a national inventory of such property. The inclusion of a cultural object in this inventory should produce no change in the legal ownership of that object. In particular, a cultural object in private ownership should remain such even after inclusion in the national inventory. This inventory would not be of a restrictive character.

Institutions for the protection of cultural property

11. Each Member State should provide that the protection of cultural property shall be the concern of appropriate official bodies and, if necessary, should set up a national service for the protection of cultural property. Although differences of constitutional provisions and tradition and disparity of resources preclude the adoption by all Member States of a uniform structure, certain common principles, set forth below, should nevertheless be adopted if the creation of a national service for the protection of cultural property be considered necessary:

- a. The national service for the protection of cultural property should, as far as possible, take the form of a State-operated administrative service, or a body operating in accordance with the national law with the necessary administrative, technical and financial means to exercise its functions effectively.
- b. The functions of the national service for the protection of cultural property should include:
 - (i) Recognition of the cultural property existing within the territory of the State, and, where appropriate, the establishment and maintenance of a national inventory of such property, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 above;
 - (ii) Co-operation with other competent bodies in the control of the export, import and transfer of ownership of cultural property, in accordance with the provisions of Section II above; the control of exports would be considerably facilitated if items of cultural property were accompanied, at the time of export, by an appropriate certificate in which the exporting State would certify that the export of the cultural property is authorized. In case of doubt regarding the legality of the export, the institution entrusted with the protection of cultural property should address itself to the competent institution with a view to confirming the legality of the export.

- c. The national service for the protection of cultural property should be empowered to submit proposals to the competent national authorities for any other appropriate legislative or administrative measures for the protection of cultural property, including sanctions for the prevention of illicit export, import and transfer of ownership.
- d. The national service for the protection of cultural property should be able to call upon experts to advise it on technical problems and to propose solutions in contentious cases.

12. Each Member State should, in so far as necessary, set up a fund or take other appropriate financial measures in order to have means necessary to purchase exceptionally important cultural property.

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

13. Whenever necessary or desirable, Member States should conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements, within the framework of regional intergovernmental organizations for instance, to resolve problems flowing from the export, import or transfer of ownership of cultural property, and more especially in order to secure the restitution of cultural property illicitly exported from the territory of a party to the agreements and located in the territory of another. Such agreements might, where appropriate, be comprised within agreements of wider scope, such as cultural agreements.

International collaboration in the detection of illicit operations

14. Whenever necessary or desirable, these bilateral or multilateral agreements should include provisions to the effect that whenever it is proposed to transfer the ownership of a cultural object the competent services of each State shall ascertain that there are no grounds for regarding that object as proceeding from a theft, an illicit export or transfer of ownership, or any other operation regarded as illegal under the legislation of the exporting State, for instance, by requiring the presentation of the certificate referred to in paragraph 11. Any dubious offer, and any details relating thereto, should be brought to the knowledge of the services concerned.

15. Member States should endeavour to assist each other by exchanging the fruits of their experience in the fields covered by this recommendation.

Restitution or return of illicitly exported cultural property

16. Member States, services for the protection of cultural property, museums and, in general, all competent institutions should collaborate with one another in ensuring or facilitating the restitution or return of cultural objects illicitly exported. This restitution or return should be carried out in accordance with the laws in force in the State on whose territory the objects are located.

Publicity in the event of the disappearance of a cultural object

17. The disappearance of any cultural object should, at the request of the State claiming that object, be brought to the knowledge of the public by means of appropriate publicity.

Rights of bona fide purchasers

18. Each Member State should, if necessary, take appropriate measures to provide that its internal laws or the international conventions to which it may become a party, ensure to the *bona fide* purchaser of cultural property which is to be restored or returned to the territory of the State from which it had been illegally exported, the possibility of obtaining damages or fair compensation.

Educational action

19. In a spirit of international collaboration which would take into account both the universal nature of culture and the necessity of exchanges for enabling all to benefit by the cultural heritage of mankind, each Member State should take steps to stimulate and develop among its nationals interest in and respect for the cultural heritage of all nations. Such action should be undertaken by the competent services in co-operation with the educational services and with the Press and other media for the communication and dissemination of information, youth and adult education organizations and groups and individuals concerned with cultural activities.

Uitgegeven de tweede maart 1966.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken a.i.,

J. CALS.