

80 (1970) Nr. 3

TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

JAARGANG 2009 Nr. 137

A. TITEL

*Overeenkomst inzake de middelen om de onrechtmatige invoer, uitvoer en eigendomsoverdracht van culturele goederen te verbieden en te verhinderen;
Parijs, 14 november 1970*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van de Overeenkomst zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1972, 50.
Voor een correctie in de Franse tekst zie *Trb.* 1983, 66.

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1983, 66.

D. PARLEMENT

Artikel 1 van de Rijkswet van 12 juni 2009 (*Stb.* 2009, 254) luidt als volgt:

„Artikel 1

De op 14 november 1970 te Parijs tot stand gekomen Overeenkomst inzake de middelen om de onrechtmatige invoer, uitvoer en eigendomsoverdracht van culturele goederen te verbieden en te verhinderen, waarvan de Engelse en Franse tekst zijn geplaatst in *Tractatenblad* 1972, 50, en de vertaling in het Nederlands is geplaatst in *Tractatenblad* 1983, 66, wordt goedgekeurd voor het gehele Koninkrijk.”

Deze Rijkswet is gecontrasigneerd door de Minister van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap R. H. A. PLASTERK, de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken M. J. M. VERHAGEN en de Minister van Justitie E. M. H. HIRSCH BALLIN.

Voor de behandeling in de Staten-Generaal zie Kamerstukken II 2007/2008, 31256 (R1836), nr. 1 t/m 9; Hand. II 2007/2008, 31256 (R1836), blz. 6353-6362 en blz. 6446; Kamerstukken I 2007/2008, 2008/2009, 31256 (R1836), nr. A t/m F; Hand. I 2008/2009, 31256 (R1836), blz. 1554.

E. PARTIJGEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1972, 50.

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Afghanistan		08-09-05	R	08-12-05		
Albanië		13-06-02	R	13-09-02		
Algerije		24-06-74	R	24-09-74		
Angola		07-11-91	R	07-02-92		
Argentinië		11-01-73	R	11-04-73		
Armenië		05-09-93	VG	21-09-91		
Australië		30-10-89	R	30-01-90		
Azerbeidzjan		25-08-99	R	25-11-99		
Bahama's		09-10-97	R	09-01-98		
Bangladesh		09-12-87	R	09-03-88		
Barbados		10-04-02	R	10-07-02		
Belarus		28-04-88	R	28-07-88		
België		31-03-09	R	30-06-09		
Belize		26-01-90	R	26-04-90		
Bhutan		26-09-02	R	26-12-02		
Bolivia		04-10-76	R	04-01-77		
Bosnië en Herzegovina		12-07-93	VG	06-03-92		
Brazilië		16-02-73	R	16-05-73		

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Bulgarije		15-09-71	R	24-04-72		
Burkina Faso		07-04-87	R	07-07-87		
Cambodja		26-09-72	R	26-12-72		
Canada		28-03-78	R	28-06-78		
Centraal Afrikaanse Republiek		01-02-72	R	01-05-72		
China		28-11-89	R	28-02-90		
Colombia		24-05-88	R	24-08-88		
Congo, Democratische Republiek		23-09-74	R	23-12-74		
Costa Rica		06-03-96	R	06-06-96		
Cuba		30-01-80	R	30-04-80		
Cyprus		19-10-79	R	19-01-80		
Denemarken		26-03-03	R	26-06-03		
Dominicaanse Republiek, de		07-03-73	R	07-06-73		
Duitsland		30-11-07	R	29-02-08		
Ecuador		24-03-71	R	24-04-72		
Egypte		05-04-73	R	05-07-73		
El Salvador		20-02-78	R	20-05-78		
Estland		27-10-95	R	27-01-96		
Finland		14-06-99	R	14-09-99		
Frankrijk		07-01-97	R	07-04-97		
Gabon		29-08-03	R	29-11-03		
Georgië		04-11-92	VG	09-04-91		
Grenada		10-09-92	R	10-12-92		
Griekenland		05-06-81	R	05-09-81		
Guatemala		14-01-85	R	14-04-85		

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Guinee		18-03-79	R	18-06-79		
Honduras		19-03-79	R	19-06-79		
Hongarije		23-10-78	R	23-01-79		
IJsland		09-11-04	R	09-02-05		
India		24-01-77	R	24-04-77		
Irak		12-02-73	R	12-05-73		
Iran		27-01-75	R	27-04-75		
Italië		02-10-78	R	02-01-79		
Ivoorkust		30-10-90	R	30-01-91		
Japan		09-09-02	R	09-12-02		
Joegoslavië (< 25-06-1991)		03-10-72	R	03-01-73		
Jordanië		15-03-74	R	15-06-74		
Kameroen		24-05-72	R	24-08-72		
Koeweit		22-06-72	R	22-09-72		
Kroatië		06-07-92	VG	08-10-91		
Kyrgyzstan		03-07-95	R	03-10-95		
Libanon		25-08-92	R	25-11-92		
Libië		09-01-73	R	09-04-73		
Litouwen		27-07-98	R	27-10-98		
Macedonië, Voormalige Joegoslavische Republiek		30-04-97	VG	17-11-91		
Madagaskar		21-06-89	R	21-09-89		
Mali		06-04-87	R	06-07-87		
Marokko		03-02-03	R	03-05-03		
Mauritanië		27-04-77	R	27-07-77		
Mauritius		27-02-78	R	27-05-78		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Mexico		04-10-72	R	04-01-73		
Moldavië		14-09-07	R	14-12-07		
Mongolië		23-05-91	R	23-08-91		
Montenegro		26-04-07	VG	03-06-06		
Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der – Nederland – Ned. Antillen – Aruba		17-07-09 – –	R	17-10-09 – –		
Nepal		23-06-76	R	23-09-76		
Nicaragua		19-04-77	R	19-07-77		
Nieuw-Zeeland		01-02-07	R	01-05-07		
Niger		16-10-72	R	16-01-73		
Nigeria		24-01-72	R	24-04-72		
Noord-Korea		13-05-83	R	13-08-83		
Noorwegen		16-02-07	R	16-05-07		
Oekraïne		28-04-88	R	28-07-88		
Oezbekistan		15-03-96	R	15-06-96		
Oman		02-06-78	R	02-09-78		
Pakistan		30-04-81	R	30-07-81		
Panama		13-08-73	R	13-11-73		
Paraguay		09-11-04	R	09-02-05		
Peru		24-10-79	R	24-01-80		
Polen		31-01-74	R	30-04-74		
Portugal		09-12-85	R	09-03-86		
Qatar		20-04-77	R	20-07-77		
Roemenië		06-12-93	R	06-03-94		
Russische Federatie		28-04-88	R	28-07-88		

Partij	Onder- tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg- ging	Buiten werking
Rwanda		25-09-01	R	25-12-01		
Saudi-Arabië		08-09-76	R	08-12-76		
Senegal		09-12-84	R	09-03-85		
Servië		11-09-01	VG	27-04-92		
Seychellen, de		28-05-04	R	28-08-04		
Slovenië		05-11-92	VG	25-06-91		
Slowakije		31-03-93	VG	01-01-93		
Spanje		10-01-86	R	10-04-86		
Sri Lanka		07-04-81	R	07-07-81		
Syrië		21-02-75	R	21-05-75		
Tadzjikistan		28-08-92	R	28-11-92		
Tanzania		02-08-77	R	02-11-77		
Tsjaad		17-06-08	R	17-09-08		
Tsjechië		26-03-93	VG	01-01-93		
Tsjechoslowakije (<01-01-1993)		14-02-77	R	14-05-77		
Tunesië		10-03-75	R	10-06-75		
Turkije		21-04-81	R	21-07-81		
Uruguay		09-08-77	R	09-11-77		
Venezuela		21-03-05	R	21-06-05		
Verenigd Koninkrijk, het		01-08-02	R	01-11-02		
Verenigde Staten van Amerika, de		02-09-83	R	02-12-83		
Vietnam		20-09-05	R	20-12-05		
Zambia		21-06-85	R	21-09-85		
Zimbabwe		30-05-06	R	30-08-06		
Zuid-Afrika		18-12-03	R	18-03-04		
Zuid-Korea		14-02-83	R	14-05-83		

Partij	Onder-tekening	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzeg-ging	Buiten werking
Zweden		13-01-03	R	13-04-03		
Zwitserland		03-10-03	R	03-01-04		

* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R= Bekrchtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend

Uitbreidingen

Denemarken

Uitgebreed tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Faeröer	17-07-2008	
Groenland	27-08-2004	

Noorwegen

Uitgebreed tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Bouveteiland	16-05-2007	
Koningin Maud Land	16-05-2007	
Peter-I-eiland	16-05-2007	

Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren

Australië, 30 oktober 1989

The Government of Australia declares that Australia is not at present in a position to oblige antique dealers, subject to penal or administrative sanctions, to maintain a register recording the origin of each item of cultural property, names and addresses of the supplier, description and price of each item sold and to inform the purchaser of the cultural property of the export prohibition to which such property may be subject. Australia therefore accepts the Convention subject to a reservation as to Article 10, to the extent that it is unable to comply with the obligations imposed by that Article.

Belarus, 28 april 1988

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of Articles 12, 22 and 23 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, providing for the possibility for the contracting parties to extend its application to the territories for the international rela-

tions of which they are responsible, are outdated and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514/XV of 14 December 1960).

België, 31 maart 2009

Belgium interprets the term “cultural property” as confined to those objects listed in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3911/92 of 9 December 1992, as amended, on the export of cultural goods and in the Annex to Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993, as amended, on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State.

Cuba, 30 januari 1980

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that the implementation of the provisions contained in Articles 22 and 23 of the Convention is contrary to the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialization in all its forms and manifestations.

Denemarken, 26 maart 2003

The instrument contained the following temporary reservation: “until further decision, the Convention will apply neither to the Feroe Islands nor to Groenland”, and was accompanied by the following declaration: The property designated as “of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science”, in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, are the properties covered by the Danish legislation concerning protection of cultural assets and the Danish Museum Act.

Act on Protection of Cultural Assets in Denmark

The Act on Protection of Cultural Assets in Denmark came into force on 1 January 1987. According to section 2(1) in the Act on Protection of Cultural Assets in Denmark the Act applies to the following cultural assets which are not publicly owned:

- o cultural objects of the period before 1660;
- o cultural objects older than 100 years and valued at DKK 100,000 or more;
- o photographs (regardless of age) if they have a value of DKK 30,000 or more.

In exceptional cases the Minister of Culture can decide that the Act is also applicable to other objects of cultural interest.

Coins and medals are the only cultural objects explicitly exempted from the regulations of the Act.

The above-mentioned assets must not be exported from Denmark without permission from the Commission on Export of Cultural Assets.

Museum Act

According to section 28 of the Museum Act, any person who finds an ancient relic or monument, including shipwrecks, cargo or parts of such wrecks, which at any time must be assumed lost more than 100 years ago, in watercourses, in lakes, in territorial waters or on the continental shelf, but not beyond 24 nautical miles from the base lines from which the width of outer territorial waters is measured, shall immediately notify the Minister of Culture. Such objects shall belong to the State, unless any person proves that he or she is the rightful owner. Any person who gathers up an object belonging to the State, and any person who gains possession of such an object, shall immediately deliver it to the Minister of Culture.

According to section 30 of the Museum Act objects of the past, including coins found in Denmark, of which no one can prove to be the rightful owner, shall be treasure trove (*danefæ*) if made of valuable material or being of a special cultural heritage value. Treasure trove shall belong to the State. Any person who finds treasure trove, and any person who gains possession of treasure trove, shall immediately deliver it to the National Museum of Denmark.

According to section 31 of the Museum Act, a geological object or a botanical or zoological object of a fossil or sub-fossil nature or a meteorite found in Denmark is fossil trove (*danekræ*) if the object is of unique scientific or exhibitional value. Fossil trove shall belong to the State. Any person who finds fossil trove, and any person, who gains possession of fossil trove, shall immediately deliver it to the Danish Museum of Natural History.

Finland, 14 juni 1999

The Government of Finland declares that it will implement the provisions of Article 7 (b) (ii) of this Convention in accordance with its obligations under Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects done at Rome on 24 June 1995.

Frankrijk, 7 januari 1997

The property designated as “of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art, or science”, in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, are the following properties whose value exceeds the thresholds indicated opposite:

-	Thresholds (in ECUs) (see note 3)
1. Archaeological objects more than 100 years old originating from : - terrestrial and submarine excavations and discoveries, - archaeological sites, - archaeological collections	0
2. Elements more than 100 years old that form an integral part of artistic, historic or religious monuments which have been dismembered	0
3. Pictures and paintings produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (see note 1)	150.000
4. Mosaics, other than those included in categories 1 or 2, and drawings produced entirely by hand on any support and in any material (see note 1)	15.000
5. Original engravings, prints, serigraphs and lithographs and their respective matrices, and original posters (see note 1)	15.000
6. Original works of statutory art or sculpture and copies obtained by the same means as the original (see note 1), other than items included in category 1	50.000
7. Photographs, films and their negatives (see note 1)	15.000
8. Incunabula and manuscripts, including geographical maps and musical scores, singly or in collections (see note 1)	0
9. Books more than 100 years old, singly or in collections	50.000
10. Printed geographical maps more than 200 years old	15.000
11. Archives of any sort comprising elements more than 50 years old, whatever their medium	0
12. a) Collections (see note 2) and specimens from collections of fauna, flora, minerals, and anatomy b) Collections (see note 2) of a historical, palaeontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest	50.000
13. Means of transport over 75 years old	50.000
14. Any other ancient object not included in categories 1 to 13 between 50 and 100 years old	50.000
a) - toys or games, - glassware, - objects made of precious metals, - furniture and furnishings,	

- optical, photographic or de cinematographic instruments,
- musical instruments,
- timepieces,
- objects made of wood,
- pottery,
- tapestries,
- carpets,
- wallpapers,
- weapons

b) More than 100 years old 50.000

This list is in conformity with rules in force in France and subject to modification.

The government of the French Republic will make known any modifications to it that may be made at a future date.

Notes:

1. More than 50 years old and not belonging to their creators.
2. Objects for collections are objects that possess the necessary qualities for admission to a collection, that is to say, objects that are relatively rare, not normally used for their original purpose, are the subject of special transactions distinct from the normal trade in usable objects of a similar nature, and have a high value.
3. The conversion value in national currencies of the amounts in ECUs is that in force on 1 January 1993.

Guatemala, 14 januari 1985

The Republic of Guatemala, mindful that, in conformity with the Fundamental Statute of Government, monuments and archaeological vestiges are the property of the nation and that, furthermore, national law prohibits the unauthorized export of property constituting its cultural wealth, makes an express reservation concerning paragraph (b) (ii) of Article 7 of the Convention to the effect that it does not consider itself obliged to pay any compensation to any person or persons holding cultural property that has been looted or stolen in Guatemala or exported illicitly to another State Party and that, at the request of the Government of Guatemala, has been the subject of appropriate steps for its confiscation and/or restitution by that other State Party.

In any case, the Republic of Guatemala does not consider that the purchase of property forming part of its cultural wealth is in good faith solely through having been made in ignorance of the law.

Concerning Article 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Guatemala shall also consider to be illicit the import and transfer of ownership of cultural property effected contrary to the national provisions in force that are not in conflict with the provisions of the Convention.

Hongarije, 23 oktober 1978

Articles 12, 22 and 23 of the Convention contradict United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, which proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. Article 20 of the Convention is not in conformity with the principle of the sovereign equality of States; in view of the matters it regulates, the Convention should be open to all States without restriction.

Mexico, 4 oktober 1972

The Government of the United Mexican States has studied the text of the comments and reservations on the convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property made by the United States of America on 20 June 1983. It has reached the conclusion that these comments and reservations are not compatible with the purposes and aims of the Convention, and that their application would have the regrettable result of permitting the import into the United States of America of cultural property and its re-export to other countries, with the possibility that the cultural heritage of Mexico might be affected.

Moldavië, 14 september 2007

Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the convention shall be applied only on the territory controlled effectively by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

Nieuw-Zeeland, 1 februari 2007

AND DECLARES that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this acceptance shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.

Oekraïne, 28 april 1988

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of Articles 12, 22 and 23 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, providing for the possibility for the contracting parties to extend its application to the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outdated and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Resolution 1514/XV of 14 December 1960).

Russische Federatie, 28 april 1988

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares that the provisions of Articles 12, 22 and 23 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, providing for the possibility for the contracting parties to extend its application to the territories for the international relations of which they are responsible, are outdated and contrary to the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514/XV of 14 December 1960).

Tsjechoslowakije (<01-01-1993), 14 februari 1977

Accepting the Convention, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic wishes to declare that preservation of the state of dependence of certain countries from which the provisions of Articles 12, 22, and 23 proceed is in contradiction with the contents and objective of the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly No. 1514 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and nations of 14 December 1960. The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic further declares in connection with Article 20 that the Convention, according to the problems it regulates, should be open also to non-Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization without the need of invitation by the Executive Council of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Verenigd Koninkrijk, het, 1 augustus 2002

a) the United Kingdom interprets the term "cultural property" as confined to those objects listed in the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) N° 3911/1992 of 9 December 1992, as amended, on the export of cultural goods and in the Annex to Council Directive 1993 / EEC of 15 March 1993, as amended, on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State;

b) As between EC member states, the United Kingdom shall apply the relevant EC legislation to the extent that that legislation covers matters to which the Convention applies; and

c) The United Kingdom interprets Article 7(b)(ii) to the effect that it may continue to apply its existing rules on limitation to claims made under this Article for the recovery and return of cultural objects.

Verenigde Staten van Amerika, de, 2 september 1983

United States reserves the right to determine whether or not to impose export controls over cultural property.

The United States understands the provisions of the Convention to be neither self-executing nor retroactive.

The United States understands Article 3 not to modify property interests in cultural property under the laws of the States parties.

The United States understands Article 7 (a) to apply to institutions whose acquisition policy is subject to national control under existing domestic legislation and not to require the enactment of new legislation to establish national control over other institutions.

The United States understands that Article 7(b) is without prejudice to other remedies, civil or penal, available under the laws of the States parties for the recovery of stolen cultural property to the rightful owner without payment of compensation.

The United States is further prepared to take the additional steps contemplated by Article 7(b) (ii) for the return of covered stolen cultural property without payment of compensation, except to the extent required by the Constitution of the United States, for those states parties that agree to do the same for the United States institutions.

The United States understands the words “as appropriate for each country” in Article 10 (a) as permitting each state party to determine the extent of regulation, if any, of antique dealers and declares that in the United States that determination would be made by the appropriate authorities of state and municipal governments.

The United States understands Article 13(d) as applying to objects removed from the country of origin after the entry into force of this Convention for the states concerned, and, as stated by the Chairman of the Special Committee of Governmental Experts that prepared the text, and reported in paragraph 28 of the Report of that Committee, the means of recovery of cultural property under subparagraph (d) are the judicial actions referred to in subparagraph (c) of Article 13, and that such actions are controlled by the law of the requested State, the requesting State having to submit necessary proofs.

Zweden, 13 januari 2003

The property designated as “of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science”, in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, are the following properties:

1. Archaeological objects - Swedish archaeological objects, regardless of material or value, dating from 1650 or before and not belonging to the State.
2. Pictures and paintings
 - a) Swedish paintings more than 100 years old and worth more than SEK 50,000,
 - b) portraits picturing a Swede or other persons who were active in Sweden, which are more than 100 years old and worth more than SEK 20,000,
 - c) foreign paintings worth more than SEK 50,000.
3. Drawings
 - a) Swedish drawings, water-colours, gouaches and pastels more than 100 years old and worth more than SEK 50,000,

- b) portraits picturing a Swede or other persons who were active in Sweden, in the form of water-colours, gouaches and pastels more than 100 years old and worth more than SEK 20,000,
 - c) foreign drawings, water-colours, gouaches and pastels worth more than SEK 50,000.
4. Original engravings – Swedish woodcut and copperplate engraving, made before 1650, regardless of value.
 5. Original sculptures
 - a) Swedish original sculptures and copies produced by the same process as the original, regardless of material, which are more than 100 years old and worth more than SEK 50,000,
 - b) foreign original sculptures and copies produced by the same process as the original, regardless of material, which are worth more than SEK 50,000.
 6. Incunabula and manuscripts
 - a) Swedish incunabula, regardless of value,
 - b) Swedish manuscripts on parchment or paper produced before 1650, regardless of value,
 - c) Swedish unprinted minutes, letters, diaries, manuscripts, music, accounts, hand-drawn maps and drawings, which are more than 50 years old and worth more than SEK 2,000,
 - d) collections of foreign incunabula and Swedish unprinted material in category (b) and (c), which are older than 50 years and are worth more than SEK 50,000.
 7. Books
 - a) Swedish books printed before 1600, regardless of value,
 - b) other Swedish books, which are older than 100 years and are worth more than SEK 10,000, (c) foreign books worth more than SEK 10,000.
 8. Printed maps
 - a) Swedish printed maps, which are older than 100 years and worth more than SEK 10,000,
 - b) foreign printed maps, worth more than SEK 10,000.
 9. Archives – Swedish unprinted minutes, letters, diaries, manuscripts, music, accounts, hand-drawn maps and drawings, which are more than 50 years and are worth more than SEK 2,000.
 10. Means of transport
 - a) Swedish means of transport which are older than 100 years and are worth more than SEK 50,000,
 - b) foreign means of transport worth more than SEK 50,000.
 11. Any other antique item not included in categories 1-10:
 - a) Swedish items of wood, bone, pottery, metal or textile which are produced before 1650, regardless of value,
 - b) Swedish furniture, mirrors and boxes which are made before 1860, regardless of value,
 - c) Swedish drinking-vessels, harness and textile implements if they are made of wood and have painted or carved decorations, folk cos-

tunes and embroidered or pattern-woven traditional textiles, tapestry paintings, long-case clocks, wall clocks and brackets clocks, signed faience, firearms, edged weapons and defensive weapons and musical instruments, which are more than 100 years old, regardless of value,

d) Swedish items of pottery, glass, porphyry, gold, silver or bronze, with exception of coins and medals, chandeliers, woven tapestries and tiled stoves, which are older than 100 years and worth more than SEK 50,000,

e) Swedish technical models and prototypes and scientific instruments, which are older than 50 years and worth more than SEK 2,000,

f) foreign furniture, mirrors, boxes, long-case clocks, wall clocks and brackets clocks, musical instruments, firearms, edged weapons and defensive weapons, items of pottery, glass, ivory, gold, silver or bronze, with exception of coins and medals, chandeliers and woven tapestries, which are worth more than SEK 50,000.

12. Lapp (Sami) items which are more than 50 years and worth more than SEK 2,000. The term Swedish items of historic interest refers to items which were actually or presumably made in Sweden or in some other country by a Swede. The term foreign items of historic interest refers to items made in another country by a non-Swede. This list is in conformity with rules in force in Sweden at present.

G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1972, 50.

De Overeenkomst zal ingevolge artikel 21 voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in werking treden op 17 oktober 2009.

Wat betreft het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, zal de Overeenkomst alleen voor Nederland gelden.

J. VERWIJZINGEN

Zie *Trb.* 1972, 50 en *Trb.* 1983, 66.

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

Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2009, 51

Titel : Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945

Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2009, 70

Titel : Overeenkomst inzake de bescherming van het cultureel
en natuurlijk erfgoed van de wereld;
Parijs, 16 november 1972
Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 1993, 6

Uitgegeven de *vierentwintigste* september 2009.

De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,

M. J. M. VERHAGEN