



Training Requirements Analysis (TRA)

“Cultural Heritage Protection”

Final Report

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***In memory of Paolo Giorgio Ferri,
an expert, a mentor and a friend
but, most of all, the one who cared...***

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A special thanks to the experts of the working group, the colleagues from EU CPC, the other CCTs and the personnel of the EU CSDP Civilian Missions for dedicating some time to help us in drafting this document.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cultural Heritage protection is one of the great challenges of the 21st century, as it encompasses numerous issues in situations ranging from everyday upkeep to natural catastrophes and armed conflicts. Intentional destruction of tangible heritage is closely connected to the eradication of ethnicities and intangible heritage. Illicit trade of cultural property is one of the income sources of terrorism, the destruction of Cultural Heritage is perceived as the destruction of identity by those affected.

Cultural Heritage protection can be a relevant support to the goals of EU missions and operations, especially if provided for in the mission's mandate, therefore making the liaison with the host nation and its relevant political levels inevitable. Host States' requests concerning Cultural Heritage and its protection are mainly linked to combatting the illicit trade of cultural property, thus specialized police forces are well suited to handle Cultural Heritage protection issues. Not only does the European Union name Cultural Heritage protection as a key element in a line of programmes and policies, but it also recognizes its importance in a number of documents. A formal Concept for cultural heritage protection for EU's external action is currently being drafted, following the Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the establishment of a Civilian CSDP Compact which should lead to a more capable, more effective, and more joined up civilian CSDP. The strengthened EU capacity to deploy civilian crisis management missions will contribute also to the EU's wider response to tackle security challenges, including those linked to irregular migration, hybrid threats, cyber security, terrorism and radicalization, organized crime, border management and maritime security, as well as preventing and countering violent extremism, also taking into account the need to preserve and protect cultural heritage (Ref. A)

Cultural Heritage is a common good, passed from previous generations as a legacy for those to come (Ref. B). Europe's rich Cultural Heritage and dynamic cultural and creative sectors strengthen European identity, creating a sense of belonging. Culture promotes active citizenship, common values, inclusion and intercultural dialogue within Europe and across the globe. It brings people together, including newly arrived refugees and other migrants, and helps us feel part of communities. Culture and creative industries also have the power to improve lives, transform communities, generate jobs and growth, and create spill-over effects in other economic sectors (Ref. C).

The importance recognized by the European Union to Cultural Heritage led to the decision to add Cultural Heritage protection to the tasks of Common Security and Defence Policy missions, where appropriate, building on ongoing missions and projects (Ref. C).

Threats to Cultural Heritage can be an indicator and warning for underlying, potential and actual but hidden tensions, conflicts, human rights violations as well as war crimes or crimes against humanity including genocide and ethnic cleansing. Failing to protect Cultural Heritage frequently exacerbates existing crises, elevates the level of conflict and hampers or even prevents stabilization and reconstruction efforts, slows reconciliation, diminishes the chances for development and the realization of peaceful solutions.

Irregular and illicit actors, as well as spoilers of the peace process, including insurgents, terrorists and criminals (war, organized, transnational) are frequently involved and profit from the destruction of Cultural Heritage. Attaining CSDP Mission mandates cannot circumvent the need to identify and enforce adequate responses to the threats these actors pose, including in relation to Cultural Heritage.

Training for CSDP should reflect and promote EU principles and pursue the objectives set out in Articles 3 and 21 of the Treaty on European Union. Support for democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international law is integral to the EU's activities for peace-keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security. This includes the EU's specific commitments regarding the integration in its missions and operations of a code of conduct and discipline for EU missions and operations and other sources of EU policy, such as Council conclusions (including on hybrid threats, etc.), UN resolutions (including UNSCR 1325, etc.) as well as human rights, gender, International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security; combatting sexual violence. It is inherent to all training activities for CSDP that they should reflect these principles, whether directly or indirectly (Ref. D).

Promotion of Human Security deserves special attention. In accordance with the EU Global Strategy, relevant national and international law, and appropriate Council Conclusions and EU policies and procedures, CSDP training is to integrate in CSDP operations and missions the EU's commitments relating to Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage (Ref. E).

The training areas of (i) command and control, (ii) engage and implement, (iii) inform, (iv) set up and sustain, (v) duty of care and (vi) policy follow the core areas for civilian CSDP including police, rule of law, civilian administration (Feira priorities), as well as security sector reform and monitoring. Strategic documents further address the internal – external nexus through tackling security challenges (...) also taking into account the need to preserve and protect Cultural Heritage (Ref. E).

Following a tasking of the Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM) (Ref. F), the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale – TPC) conducted a Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) for Cultural Heritage Protection (CHP) to investigate if and how the requirements are met by existing training efforts and propose measures for improvement. A working group of experts including international and EU military and civilian stakeholders have been consulted to avoid duplication on common areas of interests and assess the potential for common training.

As far as terminology is concerned, this TRA refers to tangible Cultural Heritage either as Cultural Heritage or cultural property, but not as cultural goods, since that phrase implies a quality that is not sought after by those protecting Cultural Heritage, see below section 9.

2. DEFINITION OF TRA

TRA is a structured process of identifying gaps, deficiencies as they appear from a structured mapping of available training as well as proposing ways to avoid redundant training, and suggesting measures necessary to meet training requirements for a specific civilian training area. TRA is an iterative process,

which may last between a few months to a year, depending on the complexity of the training area, availability of CCT and EUCTG and CIVCOM work programmes (Ref. E).

The TRA Process consists of several steps:

- a) Qualitative requirements – to define CSDP civilian training requirements (by existing policy, lessons identified, topic and CSDP-specific performance objectives such as those contained in the generic task list etc.). The output is captured by the Civilian Training Area High Level Learning Outcomes (CTALO).
- b) Quantitative requirements – to determine both the type and number of various professionals in need of training, and the level of performance in each of the training areas, with the assistance of the EEAS services.
- c) Opportunities – to carry out a mapping of the existing training opportunities in Member States (MS) or other international organizations. The output identifies training opportunities (courses/exercises) with the corresponding learning levels (e.g. basic, advanced or Sector Qualification Framework (SQF) levels, if an SQF is in place).
- d) Analysis – to assess how existing training opportunities identified by the mapping meet the Civilian Training Area High Level Learning Outcomes. Matching the Learning Outcomes and existing training activities that meet the requirements and determines training gaps, deficiencies and redundancies as well as recommendations on how to improve further (Ref. E).

In order to get the best possible results for one of the most challenging topics of the 21st century, this TRA is based on the combination of qualitative and quantitative surveys, capturing the state-of-process of the personnel of 10 CSDP Civilian Missions, 52 years of expertise of the Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, and the knowledge of an international group of experts in the field of Cultural Heritage protection. This method allows for a balanced and counter-checked result as well as a holistic approach to the topic.

3. AIM OF TRA ON CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

Over the last decades, the destruction of Cultural Heritage has become an integral part of a cultural cleansing strategy that seeks to eliminate all forms of diversity, as an attack on cultural sites is a way of attacking a civilization's values. Noting the willingness of EU Member states to act in this field, the EU launched a reflection process to assist its Member States and partners to take into account preservation and protection of Cultural Heritage as an integral part of the EU's and partners' strategies to build peace and security (Ref. F).

The challenge has become even more urgent now that culture is increasingly being exploited in conflicts. While recognizing that the preservation and protection of Cultural Heritage located within a state belongs primarily to that entity, in some cases it may require international cooperation to ensure an effective protection.

A response at EU level calling for a more comprehensive approach recognizing that the protection of Cultural Heritage has a central and multidimensional role for all societies, for intercultural dialogue

among peoples, for social cohesion, and for sustainable development, could contribute to reinforcing and enhancing EU capacities in the context of the CSDP.

The issue of the protection of Cultural Heritage needs to be addressed in a comprehensive manner and with an integrated approach. This response could include mobilizing conflict prevention, stabilization and crisis management and development instruments in the context of countries affected by crisis situations. In this context, CSDP missions and operations could play a particular role (Ref. F).

The aim of this TRA is to analyze the necessity of specific training on "Cultural Heritage Protection" among EU CSDP civilian missions. To define an EU training strategy on CHP it is required to set a reference benchmark to guarantee that the EU standards for training are compliant with the international qualitative standards of training in this specific field. It is therefore essential to identify possible training gaps, redundancies and deficiencies and potential corrective measures.

The natural conclusion of the process would be to develop specific training modules to be included in the pre-deployment/in-mission training programmes of CSDP mission's and operation's personnel when mission statement so requires (Ref. G).

4. SCOPE OF TRA ON CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION

The scope of TRA includes the civilian training requirements for CHP for CSDP Civilian missions, as follows:

- a) definition of Civilian Training Area High Level Learning Outcomes (CTALO) for CHP;
- b) mapping of awareness level on CHP of CSDP Civilian Missions and missions' personnel;
- c) identification of training needs on CHP of CSDP Civilian Missions and missions' personnel;
- d) identification of possible training providers on CHP;
- e) identification of areas to be included in the training programmes for CSDP missions' personnel.
- f) provision of specific awareness training on CHP tailored to the Host States and processed by national on international experts with specific knowledge of the local Cultural Heritage.

Elements deducted during the analysis that may be outside the scope of this civilian-oriented TRA are:

- a) the necessity to include CHP in the CSDP missions' Mandate.
- b) the possibility to provide for the presence of CHP expert in every CSDP Civilian Mission;
- c) a possible revision of the terminology used in official documents regarding CHP.

5. TRA METHODOLOGY

The analysis was conducted following the below-mentioned phases:

- a) Preliminary analysis of the most relevant International conventions about CHP in force within the Host States in which EU CSDP missions are active. The results give an overview of the CHP situation in such countries, and allow to understand the importance attributed to CHP by those states at a glance;

- b) Mapping of existing training, aimed at finding similarities and common ground among the different courses, to help building a training offer on consolidated concepts, to create synergies and to ensure complementarities;
- c) Creation of a working group of experts to support the drafting process and validate the produced documents (**Annex 1**);
- d) Preparation of Civilian Training Area High Level Learning Outcomes (CTALO) on CHP setting the parameters to establish relevant training activities intended to achieve a specific minimum standard requirement for personnel deployed in EU CSDP missions.
- e) Mapping of the level of awareness and identification of training needs regarding CHP in EU CSDP Missions, for which a survey has circulated among mission personnel.
- f) A draft version of this Final Report was created by analyzing the data gathered through the previous phases.
- g) The Final Report was edited after a validation meeting that took place on the 4th of February 2021.

6. MAIN FINDINGS

6.1 Preliminary Analysis on International Conventions on Cultural Heritage Protection in Host States

Since the Second World War, numerous conventions on CHP have been adopted internationally. Starting from the protection in time of war, as time passed and the sensitivity towards the protection of Cultural Heritage rose, so did the levels of safeguarding. They extended to different areas with each new convention, creating new instruments and guaranteeing increasing attention to this delicate sector¹. The ratification of these conventions reflects the importance that each country recognizes to the protection of its own and others' Cultural Heritage and can therefore represent a starting point in defining CHP tasks to be attributed to each CSDP mission (see table in **Annex 2**).

The situation varies significantly among the different Host States; e.g. Ukraine is in fact party to 11 out of 12 conventions, while Somalia and Kosovo² did not sign a single one. In view of the EU interest to contribute to the preservation and protection of Cultural Heritage in the most efficient way with its CSDP missions and operations (Ref. G), it seems appropriate to raise awareness on the necessity to ratify these conventions.

6.2 Analysis of existing training

Three different learning levels, which pertain to different positions and responsibilities, have been categorized:

- An entry learning level, which encompasses awareness on CHP and general information on how to achieve it, which ideally should be universal and part of the background of every official. Such

¹ Among the analyzed Conventions there are two that are not strictly related to CHP (Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998, and United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Their ratifications, however, provide fundamental tools for combating crimes related to Cultural Heritage and their inclusion has therefore been considered as essential.

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

level of knowledge, easily acquired through simple training programs even through distance learning, should be a mandatory requirement to access higher level positions;

- An intermediate learning level, typical of selected professionals with positions of responsibility, requiring more complex training programs including specific practical activities;
- A higher knowledge level, which requires not only complex training programs but also several years of experience of working in the field as specialized professionals.

For the complete analysis see **Annex 3**.

6.3 Qualitative requirements: Civilian Training Area High Level Learning Outcomes (CTALO) on Cultural Heritage Protection

According to the analysis of existing training offers, three learning levels have been identified:

- **Learning Level 1 (Basic level): Awareness on Cultural Heritage Protection**

This level is the basic level of awareness on CHP that ideally all personnel employed in a CSDP mission should have; every official of a mission should be aware of the existence of the Cultural Heritage of the Host State, of the framework of national and international laws that protect it and also be aware that Cultural Heritage could be in danger because of several causes among which human behavior, natural disasters, time, aging etc. A sensitive approach in conflict affected areas, understanding interactions between parties, is crucial to avoid the escalation of tensions that can lead to negative consequences.

- **Learning Level 2 (Advanced level): Active Cultural Heritage Protection**

Mission personnel with a high level of responsibility³, especially in the legal field, need to have a deeper understanding regarding CHP, and the effects that violations of national and international law on CHP could have on the conduct of the CSDP mission. Personnel in this category are required to take appropriate action to avoid/minimize damage to Cultural Heritage.

- **Learning Level 3 (Expert level): Expert Professional working in the field of Cultural Heritage Protection**

The requirements of this learning level are matched by Police Officers with a minimum of three years of work in a Police Unit specialized in the Protection of Cultural Heritage, as well as other professionals (Archaeologists, Art Historians, Judicial Authorities, Custom Officers, Lawyers, Military etc.) with the same years of work experience in CHP (gained through work in the field, or participation in investigations as experts, etc.) and are eligible to undergo an internship period in a Specialized Police Unit that follows a holistic approach in Cultural Heritage protection, since the main requests from Host States in that matter are linked to combatting the illicit trade in cultural property.

See CTALO in **Annex 4**.

³ "Personnel with high level responsibility" include the Head of Missions and Staff Members directly under the HoM, which assist and advise him/her on all administrative and general issues, and which have a relevant part in implementing Mission's activities in accordance with the Mission's mandate.

6.4 Mapping of awareness level on Cultural Heritage Protection of CSDP Civilian Missions and missions' personnel

A survey focused on collecting all the necessary information on how CHP is perceived by EU CSDP missions and on the possibility of any interaction regarding CHP between the Mission and the Local Authorities of the Host States is an integral part of this analysis (**Annex 5**).

The survey was divided in three parts. The first part covers mission personnel and was intended to understand the level of awareness on CHP of all the key personnel of the mission and if the lack of training on CHP had to be considered an issue. It also sought to identify relevant training gaps mission personnel felt existed, exploring if there was a shortage of specialized profiles, if CHP was included satisfactorily within the mission mandate and if any local had ever raised the issue of CHP with the mission.

The second part was aimed at understanding the level of CHP awareness within the Host State and evaluating the instruments used by the state itself to protect Cultural Heritage. Naturally, answers to this second part of the survey were pursued by approaching local institutions. The Ministry of Culture (or departments/institutions dealing with National Culture at a state level) would have been the right target. The general secretariat of the Ministry of Culture or the highest national non-political institution which dealt with culture would be ideal official contacts within the Host State.

The third, and final, part was an open box to add free text comments on the topic, including any information of interest not already addressed before.

The first part of the survey referred to mission personnel and their experience with training in CHP. The primary relevant data is that among a **declared total of around 3700 units less than 1% has attended training on this specific subject. There is, therefore, a diffuse perception of the need of such training** (70% of the responders), even if there is some degree of uncertainty as of where the training should be delivered within the training process. However, a **significant part of the responders (52%) considers it necessary for all mission personnel to undergo training on CHP.**

Given the diffuse perception of the need for CHP awareness among all mission personnel demonstrated by a significant part of the responders, among those who do not deem necessary to have basic training for all mission personnel, there is some uncertainty as to which specific personnel is to receive basic training on CHP.

However, the most cited positions are:

- **Head of Operations;**
- **Head of Mission;**
- **Press and Public Information Officer;**
- **Political Advisor;**
- **Chief of Staff.**

Apart from the above-mentioned positions, some comments cited other individuals/positions who could benefit from basic CHP training (Analysts, Expert Civil Society, Heads of Units, Head of Field

Office, Monitors and Mentors who work with the Host State nationals, Operations Staff, Police Advisors, Reporting Officers, Security, Support Elements).

There is definitely less uncertainty among mission personnel regarding the need of advanced training on CHP, which in general is deemed less essential. However, **more than 50% of the responders considers it necessary for the Heads of Operations and the Political Advisors**, while over **30% deem it important for the Heads of Missions, Legal Advisors, Human and Gender Rights Advisors and Program Management Officers**.

Some comments mentioned other individuals/positions who could benefit from advanced CHP training (Cultural Advisors, Civil Society Experts, Field Office Analysts, Heads of Police Advisory Units, Monitors and Mentors, Organized Crime Officers, Reporting Officers if relevant to field office work, Specialized Advisors on this area of Strategic SSR Advisory, Specific Police Advisors, Strategic Advisors to the Head of Mission).

Areas of training usually encompassed in dedicated CHP courses (see Table 1 below) were considered of interest, except for the “Handling and cataloguing procedures”, which was considered irrelevant by more than 50% of the responders and “Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (letters rogatory and confiscation procedures)”, considered useful by just half of the replies in the survey. However, the chosen approach of this TRA allows to balance the responses of the survey with the expert knowledge garnered by the international table of experts accompanying the process and years of lessons identified in the field of Cultural Heritage protection (sections 6.5, 7, 8 below).

Training Area	Perceived Relevance⁴
International Conventions and relevant international legal framework on Cultural Heritage protection	Relevant
History and culture of the Host State	Relevant
Crimes related to cultural property and war crimes	Relevant
Illicit trafficking of cultural property	Relevant
Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (letters rogatory and confiscation procedures)	Partially relevant
Procedures for intervention and safeguarding of cultural property in case of natural disasters and in the event of armed conflict	Relevant
Handling and cataloguing procedures	Considered not relevant by responders of the survey
Available mechanisms, tools and databases for prevention of cultural property crimes and illicit trafficking	Relevant

There are some other topics deemed of interest in CHP courses:

- CHP linked to countering terrorism;
- Monitoring Mentoring and Advising on the topic of CHP;

⁴ The percentage underlying the relevance is less than 45% for black, less than 55% for orange and 55% and more for green.

- Natural Heritage - nature protection and biodiversity;
- Relevance of Cultural Heritage in conflict dynamics;
- Organized crime;
- Corruption;
- Illegal distribution lines for selling artifacts (especially archaeological ones);
- Money laundering related to illegal trafficking in cultural property;
- Assistance with mentoring and advising in criminal investigations on Cultural Heritage protection.

In general, there is also the need for a special focus on the Host State, its Cultural Heritage and the system already in place to protect it. This specific training on the Host State is essential in order to specifically understand local Cultural Heritage and its protection system. Therefore, it should be organized in cooperation with relevant local authorities and the most suitable option would **be to fill this gap during the induction training programs.**

Question 10 specifically enquired about the need of an expert on CHP among missions' personnel. A relevant majority of the replies endorsed this presence. **Out of the 10 missions, which responded to the survey, 6 required specifically the presence of an expert on CHP within the staff.**

Indications about the necessary background of these experts, pointed first of all towards **Police Specialized in CHP-matters** and then to Customs personnel, since these are the institutions deemed to deal more closely with CHP. Other experts to perform specific duties may be useful and be explicitly requested. Relevant notes were added to these answers, especially regarding the fact that **the presence of an expert in the field should of course reflect the mission mandate.** The presence of trainers in CHP in favor of local law enforcement agencies is also mentioned. There is furthermore the possibility to employ a regular with a background in human rights that can be assigned to each Field Office as a focal point.

One of the obstacles identified to the performing of Cultural Heritage protection related tasks is **the absence of clear indications regarding CHP in the mission mandate for the great majority of CSDP Missions.** The topic is seldom cited also in the OPLAN, the mission guidelines or the "Countrybook" or similar publications.

Apart from the above-mentioned documents, some missions produced specific documents regarding CHP, as Term of Reference or adding Cultural Heritage to the mission focus areas.

EUAM Iraq is, of course, an exception, having carried out different relevant activities with specific focus on CHP, which are regularly reported to CPCC.

The last two questions of the first part of the survey are related to the interaction with local people/institutions. **Only 4 out of the 10 missions that answered the survey reported interactions with locals related to CHP, which consequently is underrated.** These activities usually were requests of support for investigations on alleged crimes related to cultural property, especially illegal exportation, and alleged misconduct perpetrated against National Cultural Heritage by an opposing party. **One third of the answers to the survey indicated that threats to Cultural Heritage**

had been reported to mission personnel. These varied from illegal trafficking in artifacts, to deliberate destruction of heritage, to wrong restoration of items and buildings.

The second part of the survey focused on understanding the level of CHP awareness in the Host State and the instruments that the state itself uses to protect Cultural Heritage. It was highly recommended to approach local institutions to gather the information necessary to answer. That part of the survey was only completed (partially) by 4 out of the 10 missions. This poor response and the partial character of the replies does not allow the use of this data for detailed deductions and analysis but allows to highlight that Cultural Heritage protection in coordination with the Host State is possible if the CSDP Missions have personnel dedicated to that issue.

The missions that were able to respond did it by engaging officials of the relevant local authorities in order to obtain the information needed. The limited interaction with Host States on the subject of Cultural Heritage protection emerged as critical point, along with the lack of information possessed by CSDP Mission, which caused uncertainty in the replies to this part of the survey. The pertinent and exhaustive data collected by those missions that liaised with the Host State's officials responsible for Cultural Heritage protection demonstrate that cooperation is possible. These missions however have *a)* an official dedicated to Cultural Heritage protection and/or *b)* personnel that is trained on the topic or has specific interest in Cultural Heritage and its protection, even if he or she does not serve the mission in that specific capacity.

See **Annex 6** for the complete analysis of the replies to the survey.

6.5 Quantitative requirements

Basic level training

According to the answers to the survey and the CTALO and taking into consideration the advice of the working group of experts, all mission personnel should acquire awareness and basic capabilities on CHP, therefore all CSDP mission personnel should undergo basic training on the subject.

Basic Level Training	
Necessary:	All Mission Personnel

Advanced level training

According to the answers to the survey and the CTALO and taking into consideration the advice of the working group of experts, only specific personnel with high level of responsibility should undergo advanced training on CHP.

The positions/roles indicated by the analysis are:

- Heads of Operations;
- Political Advisors;

and with less relevance:

- Heads of Missions;
- Legal Advisors;

- Human and Gender Rights Advisors;
- Program Management Officers.

However, in the Military Advice on the issues paper on the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in CSDP Missions and Operations the EUMC emphasizes that at Military Strategic level, the Legal Advisor (LEGAD) is already established as the primary point of contact. This role includes advising the OpCdr/Director MPCC and his staff on the integration of the relevant rules for the protection of cultural property during the planning phase and the execution phase of the operation/mission. The EUMC highlights that at Operational level, the deployed LEGAD to the FCdr/MFCDR will ensure that the field execution of the abovementioned tasks is covered (Ref. H).

In addition to that, lessons identified have shown that Legal Advisors in Civilian Mission should have a central role regarding CHP, especially in absence of a specific expert in the field. Therefore, it is highly recommended to consider that the Legal Advisor undergo advanced level training on CHP.

Furthermore, it is advisable to include in the list of suggested personnel to undergo advanced training on CHP the Environmental Advisor⁵.

Advanced Level Training	
Necessary:	Head of Operations Political Advisors Legal Advisors
Advisable:	Head of Missions Human and Gender Rights Advisors Program Management Officers Environmental Advisor

Expert Level Training

Based on the answers to the survey, the CTALO and the fact that most of the requests from Host States on the topic of Cultural Heritage protection are linked to fighting the illicit trafficking of cultural property, this level of training should be provided only to professionals in the field (Archaeologists, Art Historians, Judicial Authorities, Custom Officers, Lawyers, Military etc.) who have at least three years of work experience in CHP, excluding Police Officers employed in a Police Unit specialized in the Protection of Cultural Heritage, that already meet the requirements.

Expert Level Training	
Necessary:	Selected professionals (other than specialized police) working as CHP experts in CSDP missions and operations

⁵ The Environmental Advisor is a new position in the missions, which, professionally, works with forensics, cataloguing of items etc. There is the prospect of cross fertilization/synergies between the functions of this advisor and CHP, also because natural items and landscape can, in some cases, be considered Cultural Heritage.

6.6 Identification of possible training providers on Cultural Heritage Protection

Cultural Heritage Protection encompasses a wide range of topics, themes, activities and capacities including police and investigation capabilities, photographic techniques, cataloguing, preservation and restoration, communicational skills as well as the use of IT and scientific instruments (citing only the most recurring ones). Such interdisciplinary approach finds its perfect paradigm in post-graduate courses that allow all the subjects to be processed in depth with the necessary theoretical and practical activities. The purpose of this analysis, on the other hand, is to examine already existing programs that could be in line with trainings required for employment in CSDP missions. Therefore, short courses aimed at providing additional capacities to designated professionals that have already passed through a challenging selection process.

While some of the analyzed training offers are quite adherent to the necessities of EU CSDP Training, others are tailored for specific tasks which are not relevant, or only partially relevant for CHP training for CSDP missions. Each examined training offer, however developed within an institution/organization, usually provides recognized experts and officials from international organizations or other institutions such as specialized police forces as trainers.

The three learning levels identified in the CTALO can be achieved by different training processes performed by several providers, at national and international level. However, the training offer examined pertains to specific fields and identified positions that do not comply perfectly with the needs identified during this analysis. Therefore, in order to have a package that fulfills the necessities of CSDP missions some adjustments will have to be made.

The basic learning level, ideally extended to all mission personnel could be implemented by the member states through a relevant national institution, according to the fact that pre-deployment training is mainly a responsibility of the Member States (Ref. K).

The advanced learning level on the other hand is targeted to specific personnel who occupy positions of responsibilities and therefore it can be achieved only thanks to specific trainings conducted by institutions with proven international experience in the field.

Finally, the expert learning level can be accomplished only with the combination of specific trainings and extensive experience acquired through several years of work in the field. In order to achieve a standardized level of expertise among the different professionals who could be selected for the role, an internship period in a Specialized Police Unit is considered as essential for the experts lacking a specialized police background.

See a list of possible training providers in **Annex 7**.

6.7 Identification of areas to be included in the training programmes for CSDP mission's personnel

The short courses on CHP analyzed in this TRA shared many common areas of training in their syllabus. The great majority of those areas are considered also of interest regarding the training specifically focused on CSDP missions' personnel; the survey has highlighted in particular:

- History and culture of the Host State;
- International Conventions and relevant international legal framework on CHP;

- Crimes related to cultural property and war crimes;
- Illicit trafficking in cultural property;
- Procedures for intervention and safeguarding of cultural property in case of natural disasters and in the event of armed conflict;
- Available mechanisms, tools and databases for the prevention of Cultural Property Crimes and illicit trafficking;
- Financial crimes and flows linked to CP trafficking;
- Human Network Analysis
- Identifying CH in the Host State;
- Identify, understand, investigate/contrast and arrest/disrupt insurgents/terrorists/criminals and illicit networks endangering CH;

Other possible areas of interest include the relevance of Cultural Heritage in conflict affected areas, where the overall aim is contributing to peacebuilding and interventions on Cultural Heritage belonging to one party that may lead to an increase in tensions with the opposite party. Therefore, sensitive approach is mandatory in order to understand how attitudes and behaviors around Cultural Heritage may interact with the dynamics of the conflict. Moreover, links with corruption, organized crime and terrorism, money laundering related to Cultural Heritage crimes, monitoring, mentoring and advising in activities related to CHP, the role of Cultural Heritage in reconstruction and return to normality and finally Natural Heritage - nature protection and biodiversity.

In general, there is the need to understand the culture of the Host State and ascertain the existence of any system to protect it, then to interface the tasks performed by CSDP mission to the protection system for Cultural Heritage. The focus must be on tangible Cultural Heritage, even if the importance of preserving intangible Cultural Heritage is recognized too, as it is the inseparable link between tangible and intangible heritage.

Some areas that experts in Cultural Heritage protection rank as highly important in CHP training (handling and cataloguing procedures, international judicial cooperation) were considered less relevant from personnel deployed in CSDP missions in the survey. However, lessons learned and lessons identified from numerous crisis events effecting Cultural Heritage show that especially the capability of conducting handling and cataloguing procedures is crucial when it comes to emergency procedures concerning this matter. Hence, at least a minimum knowledge about these subjects is necessary in order to have a clear overall picture of the framework of CHP measures.

Cultural and Natural Heritage are interconnected and consequently, so are their evaluation and protection. As previously mentioned, an interdisciplinary approach is advisable in order to combat and reduce both Environmental and Cultural Heritage Crimes and related violations (e.g. illegal handling and trading in wild species find definitely common ground with CHP).

It is important to provide technical training, supporting and increasing the forensic aspect, through use of IT, photographic techniques, scientific instruments and cataloguing procedures. As a crucial part of fighting these forms of crime, missions' personnel should be able to keep an overall view, detecting and documenting violations, matching patterns of fraudulent activities, recognizing the types of damage and managing countermeasures with the goal to protect Heritage and prevent

similar crimes in the affected area. In this way, different fields will converge into common interests, creating links between complementary knowledges.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The conducted analysis made it possible to recognize that **there is a specific need for training on Cultural Heritage Protection for personnel deployed in CSDP Missions**. This necessity is clearly stated in the replies to the survey by mission personnel (more than 70% of the respondent to the survey called for the need for training on CHP).

There are, of course, different levels of knowledge requested for different positions. Not every component of the mission is expected to be an expert in Cultural Heritage Protection, however awareness on Cultural Heritage Protection must be a shared knowledge among all deployed personnel since CHP is a cross cutting issue which has to be regarded with a holistic approach.

To include Protection of Cultural Heritage among CSDP mission tasks, there is, firstly and foremost, **the need to include CHP in the missions' mandate**, in order to allow the Heads of Mission to take appropriate actions in this specific direction. There is, then, **the necessity to have a number of trained personnel within the mission and one or more experts in the field**, who can correctly drive all operational activities related to CHP.

It is essential that all mission personnel attend a basic course on CHP, to be aware of the relevant issues regarding Cultural Heritage at a global level. It is also advisable to insert a specific focus on the Host State Cultural Heritage and its CHP System (if there is any) within the induction training for all personnel. This should be conducted in coordination with the relevant Host State institutions (Ministry of Culture/Antiques/Tourism, Ministry of Interior, other relevant authorities).

For some individuals/positions the basic training on CHP is not sufficient since their specific tasks recommend a deeper knowledge of the subjects and of the possible reflection of the actions/operations performed by the mission involving Cultural Heritage of the Host State.

Where trafficking and other Cultural Heritage/related crimes represent a relevant threat to the stabilization process, CHP should be one of the main focuses of the mission (e.g Iraq, among others) demanding the presence of at least one expert in CHP among mission personnel. It is highly recommended, however, to keep Cultural Heritage protection issues on the horizon in all stabilizing missions, even if the threat in a specific area is not prominent knowledge to far, since experience has shown that threats to Cultural Heritage and illicit trade in Cultural property happens in non-crisis areas as well, with the potential to undermine missions' efforts.

8. PROPOSALS

Design specific training courses for each learning level as per the scheme below:

Learning Level 1 (Basic level): Awareness on Cultural Heritage Protection
Target: ideally, all personnel employed in a CSDP mission.
High level learning Outcomes by thematics
At the end of the basic training the participant should have developed awareness on the topic of Cultural Heritage Protection and possess a general knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international legal framework of Cultural Heritage Protection; - which institutions deal with the protection of Cultural Heritage globally; - which instruments are used (and necessary) for Protection of Cultural Heritage (cataloguing, databases of stolen objects, red lists, awareness activities); - the importance of a holistic and multidisciplinary approach in Cultural Heritage Protection; - understanding interactions about CH in conflict's dynamics; - the most common crimes committed against Cultural Heritage. Participants should acquire the capacity to dynamically screen every activity they are performing with some degree of autonomy in order be able to identify threats to Cultural Heritage of the Host State. If a possible threat is identified they must be able to contact the competent authority responsible for analyzing the situation and take appropriate action.
Gap Analysis
There is no current training on CHP provided on a standard basis to CSDP Mission Personnel.
Already existing training
Numerous trainings among the analyzed ones meet the standards required by the learning outcomes.
Proposed Action
Define a Specific Basic Training Course for CSDP mission personnel, to be carried out at a national level to be part of the standard pre-deployment training for all personnel.

Learning Level 2 (Advanced level): Active Cultural Heritage Protection
Target: Heads of Operations, Legal Advisors and Political Advisors. Strongly recommended also for Heads of Missions, Human and Gender Rights Advisors, Program Management Officers, Environmental Advisors and all the other positions which may have CHP related tasks.
High level learning Outcomes by thematics
At the end of the advanced training the participant should have developed an understanding of the topic of Cultural Heritage Protection and possess a sound knowledge of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the international legal framework for legitimate commerce of Cultural Property; - how art traffickers conduct their illegal activities; - how Cultural Heritage protection institutions perform their respective tasks; - how to catalogue an object through the Object-ID method; - products and services delivered by EUROPOL to EU Member States' law enforcement agencies and other cooperation partners to fight organized crime groups involved in trafficking of cultural property; - how to use the INTERPOL Database of Stolen Works of Art; - the other existing databases of stolen works of art and how to access them; - how to perform preventive activities for the protection of Cultural Heritage; - how to exchange and manage Cultural Heritage Protection relevant data; - how to assess the security of a site of cultural significance; - what a hasty CH recovery mission looks like (in whatsoever circumstances) and how much support is needed on our part; - liaising with other entities concerning CHP matters.

Participants should be capable, with some degree of autonomy, to recognize criminal activities against Cultural Heritage, identifying threats and carrying out the necessary first reaction to prevent further damage to the Cultural Heritage of the Host State, while contacting the competent authorities. Furthermore, they shall be capable to support the aforementioned authorities in performing their tasks.
Gap Analysis
There is no current training on CHP provided on a standard basis to CSDP Mission Personnel.
Already existing training
Some trainings among the analyzed ones could meet (with slight adjustments) the standards required by the learning outcomes.
Proposed Action
Define a Specific Advanced Training Course for CSDP mission personnel, to be carried out preferably at an international level as part of the standard pre-deployment/in mission training for the specified personnel.

Learning Level 3 (Expert level): Professional Expert working in the field of Cultural Heritage Protection
Target: Cultural Heritage Protection Advisors other than specialized police ⁶ .
High level learning Outcomes by thematics
<p>Internship with a Police Unit specialized in the Protection of Cultural Heritage. At the end of the internship the participant should have acquired an in-depth understanding of the tasks and working methodologies of police units specialized in the protection of Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>Participant should be capable, with a certain degree of autonomy, of supporting law enforcement agencies in combating crimes against Cultural Heritage, providing specific expertise aimed at recognizing items of illicit origin, or inadequate transfer procedures or any other issue that could lead to the uncovering of a threat to the Cultural Heritage of the Host State.</p> <p>Ability to connect policing, military and civilian capabilities in order to ensure CHP measures in EU missions.</p>
Gap Analysis
There is no current training on CHP provided on a standard basis to CSDP Mission Personnel.
Already existing training
The Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage is currently the only Police Unit specialized in CHP, that provides the opportunity for national/foreign experts to attend an internship period.
Proposed Action
<p>Select as Cultural Heritage Protection Advisors primarily Police Officers belonging to a Police Unit Specialized in CHP (with a minimum of 3 years of experience).</p> <p>Other professional specifically requested for the position should undergo an internship period at Police Units Specialized in CHP as part of the standard pre-deployment/in mission training.</p>

⁶ Police Officers with a minimum of three years of work in Protection of Cultural Heritage, as well as other professionals (Archaeologists, Art Historians, Judicial Authorities, Custom Officers, Lawyers, Military etc.) who have the same years of CHP working experience (through their work in the field, or participation in investigations as experts etc.).

Cultural Heritage Protection Induction training
Target: ideally, all personnel employed in a CSDP mission.
High level learning Outcomes by thematic
Gain basic knowledge of the Host State Culture, Cultural Heritage and its threats as well as the Cultural Heritage Protection System.
Proposed Action
Improve current induction trainings by adding some modules regarding CHP within the Host State to be prepared in cooperation with local relevant authorities.

9. A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

Among the documents produced by the European Union and studied to realize this TRA, the locution “cultural goods” appears several times in order to describe objects specifically designated by each State as being of importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science which, therefore, are considered heritage, intended as something passed from previous generations as a legacy for those to come (Ref. B).

It is notable, however, that looking up the word “goods” in the dictionary⁷ the first definition reported is “things that are produced to be sold”, which is exactly the opposite of the concept of Cultural Heritage, that should be non-marketable by definition.

The meaning of the word “goods” is intrinsically connected with the market, the usage and the consumption of an item created for the specific purpose of being bought, sold and used, usually until its complete depletion.

It is therefore not surprising that the locution “cultural goods” does not appear in any of the main conventions regarding Cultural Property. If it is cultural, then it should not be primarily seen as a “good”. Words define reality and by using this term to define items belonging to the Cultural Heritage we intrinsically provide them with a marketable aura that they should not have.

It is therefore advisable to use different terms such as property, item or object, as alternative to the word “goods”, in order to preserve the inviolability, also in the perception, of Cultural Heritage.

⁷ <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/goods?q=goods>

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Host States of EU Civilian Missions and Cultural Heritage Protection



Annex 2

Conventions / State Parties	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - I Protocol	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - II Protocol	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO 1970)	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta 1992)	UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (UNIDROIT 1995)	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2001)	Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003)	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO 2005)	Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (Nicosia 2017)	%
Georgia	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	67
Iraq	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	58
Kosovo ¹	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Libia	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	42
Mali	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	58
Niger	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	58
Palestine ²	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	58
Rep. of Moldova	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	67
Somalia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Ukraine	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	83

Table showing host states of EU civilian missions and their participation in international conventions related to Cultural Heritage Protection.

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

² This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.



European Union Civilian Training Group

Training Area: Cultural Heritage Protection

Analysis of Existing Training



1. Background

Heritage and creativity, as expressions of identity and repositories of memory and knowledge, are an essential source of support for communities in crisis, both in times of conflict and disaster but also during peaceful times, as cultural heritage is a common good passed from previous generations as a legacy for those to come¹. Promoting respect for cultural diversity is fundamental to preventing violent extremism, while the meaning of culture in community life makes its continuity essential for disaster recovery. As a visible expression of a common ground between communities, culture can also foster reconciliation and social cohesion in post-conflict situations. Cultural Heritage can be an indicator and warning for underlying, potential and actual if hidden tensions, conflicts, human rights violations as well as war crimes or crimes against humanity including genocide and ethnic cleansing. Failing to protect it frequently exacerbates existing crises, elevates the level of conflict and hampers or even prevents stabilization and reconstruction efforts, slows reconciliation, diminishes the chances for development and the realization of peaceful solutions.

Irregular and illicit actors, as well as spoilers of the peace process, including insurgents, terrorists and criminals (war, organized, transnational) are frequently involved and profiting from the destruction of Cultural Heritage. Attaining CSDP Mission mandates cannot circumvent the need to identify and enforce adequate responses to the threats these actors pose, including in relation to Cultural Heritage.

Protecting cultural heritage and promoting cultural pluralism in emergencies means working to protect human rights, prevent conflicts and promote sustainable recovery.

The European Union Policy on Training for Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) underlines that CSDP training should reflect and promote EU principles and policies through the support for democracy, the rule of law, human rights and international law, also taking into account the need to preserve and protect cultural heritage.

2. Introduction

Mapping of current training practices and existing policies is part of the Training Requirement Analyses (TRA) drafting process. This document is intended to report the results of the analysis conducted on a selection of existing Cultural Heritage Protection (CHP) training programs.

Protection of Cultural Heritage is a complex activity in which an interdisciplinary approach is required, since threats to cultural heritage are, by nature, multifaceted. Therefore, effective CHP requires coordination among different institutions and the harmonized efforts of different kind of experts². Since the aim of this analysis is focused on CSDP Missions, the evaluated courses are mainly “Rule of Law” oriented. The purpose of the analysis was to find similarities and common ground among the different courses, in order to help building a training offer on already consolidated concepts, to create synergies and ensure complementarities.

3. Situation

To collect the information needed, a Questionnaire on Training Opportunities (QTO) related to their respective courses has been provided to the following selected organizations (detailed courses statements in **Ext-Table 1** and **Ext 2**):

a. Austrian Armed Forces - National Defence Academy

1-a. Basic Course Liaison Officer for Military Cultural Property Protection

2-a. Seminar for Liaison Officers for Military Cultural Property Protection

¹ European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage, ISBN 978-92-76-03453-7 doi:10.2766/949707 NC-03-19-331-EN-N, 2019

² Cultural Heritage Protection encompasses different layers of expertise, which have to be coordinated to achieve effective protection. Among them we can number protection from crimes, of course, but also physical protection, protection from aging, from natural depleting, misuse and so on, which in turn requires a different expertise to be carried out.

- b. *CEPOL - European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training*
3-b. Webinar on “Cultural Heritage Protection and fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods”
- c. *CoESPU - Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units*
4-c. “Cultural Heritage Protection”.
- d. *Danube University Krems - University for Continuing Education Krems*
5-d. Master’s Programme in Cultural Property Protection (MSc)
6-d. Certified Programme in Cultural Property Protection (CP)
- e. *Homeland Security Investigations - US ICE*
7-e. Introduction to Preventing Trafficking of Cultural Property (online training)
8-e. Preventing Trafficking of Cultural Property (residential course)
- f. *ICCROM*
9-f. First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis
- g. *INTERPOL*
10-g. Fighting against the illicit traffic of cultural property. INTERPOL capabilities.
- h. *OSCE - MPSOTC (Hellenic Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center)*
11-h. Cultural Property Protection Course
- i. *TPC - Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage*
12-i. Specialization course for Carabinieri employed in the Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage (TPC)
13-i. Qualification course for Carabinieri employed in the National Task Force ‘Unite4Heritage’
14-i. “The fight against illicit traffic of cultural heritage” International Training Project (ITP)
15-i. “Protection of cultural properties: legislation and investigative techniques” (ITP)
- j. *UK Ministry of Defence - Cultural Property Protection Unit*
16-j. Cultural Property Protection Special to Arm Course
- k. *UNESCO - Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage*
17-k. Fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

4. Preliminary Assessment

The holistic analysis of the provided answers allowed to highlight several common points and a few different observations. In general, except for sporadic cases of divergent but still case complementary answers, the responses can be considered averagely compliant and coherent.

5. Audience

- 5.1.** The analyzed courses had considerably diverse aims addressing different audiences in relation to each course-s objective.
- 5.2.** The study showed a reasonable agreement regarding the need to enlarge the audience for CHP training courses as much as possible. The standard categories involved in the such trainings are Police Forces, Judicial Authorities, personnel of Customs, Civil Protection, the Military and in general all public officials which could be required to deal with cultural property. Furthermore, the need to include civilians and basically all interested individuals found general agreement.
- 5.3.** An overall basic knowledge on the subject is desirable for any audience, since CHP is considered a cross cutting topic and preserving cultural heritage from various types of risks demands a coordinated effort of different kind of experts.
- 5.4.** All individuals, according to their position and responsibilities, should in fact be aware of:
 - the appropriate behavior to minimize risks to Cultural Heritage;
 - the actions necessary to avoid further damage, particularly in critical situations.

6. Aim

The shared background of the analyzed training opportunities is to provide awareness on CHP to their audiences. A comprehensive confrontation of the collected course statements identified recurring aims and topics. The highlighting of matching data allows to delineate the frequent addressing of familiarity

with legislative contexts and international conventions as well as the need to understand first aid procedures and security issues in particular situations. The essential need of CHP capacity building is also supported by evidence.

7. Topics

- 7.1. The examined material provides a unitary view of the subjects to be treated prevailed, but one of the most sensitive aspects related to the choice of the topics. Above all, this correlated to the screening of the information requiring a general approach as opposed to other cases, in which more details were necessary, particularly based on the level of the audience.
- 7.2. Dividing the training in modules is helpful allowing a better adaptation to mixed audience with different skills and backgrounds.
- 7.3. Training methodologies, formats and pedagogical methodologies showed different approaches, usually seeking a balance between classic frontal lessons, lectures and speeches on one side and a more interactive, involving and practical method on the other.
- 7.4. Using e-learning tools and webinars can easily cover the most theoretical subjects, reaching a large number of participants with a considerable saving in terms of resources and time.
- 7.5. Practical activities, the use of IT tools, interactions with and internships in specialized police units resulted to be essential for learning processes at the highest level.

8. Conclusions

Cultural Heritage Protection encompasses a wide range of topics, themes, activities and capacities that including police and investigation capabilities, photographic techniques, cataloguing, preservation and restoration, communicational skills, as well as the use of IT and scientific instruments (citing only the more recurring). Such an interdisciplinary approach finds its perfect paradigm in post graduate courses that would allow all the subjects to be processed in depth with the necessary theoretical and practical activities.

The purpose of this analysis, on the other hand, is to examine already existing programs which could be in line with trainings required for employment in CDSP missions. Therefore, they encompass short courses aimed at providing additional capacities to designated professionals which have already passed a challenging selection process.

Moreover, professionalism in the protection of cultural heritage cannot be acquired simply through a course, regardless of its duration and complexity, but requires extensive experience in the field. Consequently, training is a required starting point in the process of acquiring this specific professionalism. Experience in working in the field is a necessity precisely to obtain the essential interdisciplinary knowledge on which the work of the expert of protection of cultural heritage is based.

The findings of this analysis can be summarized by empirically categorizing the required training offer into three different learning levels which pertain to different positions and responsibilities:

- An entry learning level, which encompasses awareness on CHP and general information on how to achieve it, which ideally should be universal and part of the background of every official. Such level of knowledge, easily acquired through simple training programs even at distance, should be a mandatory requirement to access higher level positions;
- An intermediate learning level, typical of selected professionals with responsibility positions, which requires more complex training programs with specific practical activities;
- A higher knowledge level, demanding not only complex training programs but also several years of experience of working in the field as specialized professionals.

Finally, each examined training offer, normally developed by one institution/organization, usually provides for the intervention, as trainers, of recognized experts and officials from international organizations or other institutions as, for instance, specialized police forces.

Institution/Course	Audience	Duration	Aim	Objectives	Topics
<i>AAF/NDA - Basic Course Liaison Officer for Military Cultural Property Protection</i>	Officers (staff personnel, commanding functions, etc.) NCO (after completed NCO-staff-course)	1 week	Provides training audiences with milCPP-basics in general, the legal aspects of CPP, CPP in the area of CIMIC and the applicability within the Decision Making Process during military operations .	Understand milCPP-basics , legal aspects, their applicability within military operations .	Be able to provide relevant CPP-related material, assessments to military forces as well as civil cultural institutions Be able to provide CPP-related advice and inputs during staff-procedures. MilCPP-Basics Legal Aspects (LOAC, national law) CPP-related CIMIC (cooperation with civil cultural institutions) Decision Making Process/Staff procedures: Implementation of CPP-aspects, Table-Top Exercise
<i>AAF/NDA - Seminar for Liaison Officers for Military Cultural Property Protection</i>	Officers (staff personnel, commanding functions, etc.) NCO (after completed NCO-staff-course)	2 days	Provides additional information regarding actual CPP-topics and CPP-procedures executed by mil. Forces in current / the latest operations.	Understand milCPP-basics , legal aspects, their applicability within military operations .	Be able to provide relevant CPP-related material, assessments to military forces as well as civil cultural institutions Be able to provide CPP-related advise and input during staff-procedures. MilCPP-Basics Legal Aspects (LOAC, national law) CPP-related CIMIC (cooperation with civil cultural institutions) Decision Making Process/Staff procedures: Implementation of CPP-aspects, Table Top Exercise
<i>CEPOL - Webinar on "Cultural Heritage Protection and fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods"</i>	LE officials and judiciary involved in illicit trafficking of cultural goods. LE officials and other domains interested.	1 day	To explain the importance of protecting cultural heritage by preventing the illicit trafficking of cultural goods; to illustrate this specific organized crime with real cases from a law enforcement and judicial perspective .	To gain knowledge of CEPOL role in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods; to gain knowledge of European restitution of cultural goods.	To gain knowledge of CEPOL role in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods ; to gain knowledge of European restitution of cultural goods.
<i>CoESPU - Cultural Heritage Protection</i>	Law Enforcement (Police/Gendarmerie) Officers and NCOs	2 weeks	Training Police/Gendarmerie Officers deployed in operational theatre with a specific focus on Cultural Heritage issues.	Provisional syllabus: General Aspects of Cultural Heritage; Threats to cultural and artistic heritage; UN policy on Cultural Heritage Preservation.	UNESCO programs and activities on illegal traffic of cultural/artistic heritage - Carabinieri activities, instruments and procedures to prevent and investigate on crimes related to CH ; Practice of CHP on the field: Feedback from missions; Simulations and exercises.
<i>Danube University Krems - Master's Programme in Cultural Property Protection (MSc)</i>	Civil/Military personnel - personnel from emergency response services - anyone interested	3 years	Provide students with broad and in-depth understanding on the crosscutting topic of cultural property and heritage protection, focusing on enabling them to successfully work with civil and military / emergency responders in cultural heritage protection.	Students integrate themselves and their specific knowledge on cultural property into civil and military crises staffs; they communicate the right information to the right persons at the right time in the right way, and link both the heritage side and emergency responder side working to successfully protect cultural property. Students assess the different threats posed to cultural property, develop specific emergency preparedness plans for cultural institutions like galleries, libraries, archives and museums; they plan and conduct live exercises to test their developments, together with cultural property protection first responders.	Cultural Property and Heritage Protection: Definition, Historical Development, Necessity of Cultural Property Protection, Leadership Training; International Humanitarian Law and Crisis Management: Law of Armed Conflict , Scope and Implementation, Decision Making Process, Crisis Staff Work, Scenario Training; Collections and Inventories: Museum & Collection Management, Inventories, Security, Art Crime, Illicit Trade , Archaeological Conservation; Identification of Cultural Property: In Conflict/ Disaster Situations , Geo Data, Psychological & Anthropological Factors, Table-Top Exercise; Material handling and building stability: Treatment of affected Materials, Conservation Strategies, Technical Stabilization, Building Materials, Architectural History; Emergency planning for cultural property: Threat & Vulnerability Analysis, Development of Emergency Plans, Live Exercise; Interdisciplinary Projects: Follow & develop your special field of interest. Possibilities summer/winter schools, participation in research projects, field trips.; Cultural Property Protection Exercise: Participate as expert for cultural property protection in an exercise & support the deployed units with your expertise.
<i>Danube University Krems - Certified Programme in Cultural Property Protection (CP)</i>		Variable (3 mod. of MSc)			
<i>HSI/ICE - Introduction to Preventing Trafficking of Cultural Property (on-line course)</i>	Rule of Law; Interior/Border Control	6 hours	Instruct law enforcement personnel on cultural property and cultural heritage trafficking in order to increase their ability to combat trafficking by understanding the importance of cultural property, explaining why it needs to be protected, demonstrating how to identify it, and practicing how to handle and examine it. The online modules provide training to a broader audience that cannot attend the in-person training	At the end of the training, students will be able to: explain why cultural property is important to countries and citizens; Recognize the global legal implications of trafficking cultural property; Recognize signs that an object might be a trafficked piece of cultural property; describe the role of cultural property Subject Matter Experts and the tools they use in preventing the illicit trade of cultural property ; apply best practices for unboxing, photographing, and packaging cultural property.	What is Cultural Property? Legal Frameworks and Identifying Cultural Property Getting Assistance from Experts Handling Cultural Property: Handling and Examining Objects Handling Cultural Property: Photographing Cultural Property Objects Handling Cultural Property: Packing and Unpacking Cultural Property Objects
<i>HSI/ICE - Preventing Trafficking of Cultural Property (residential course)</i>		5 days			
<i>ICCROM - First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis</i>	Officials dealing with Cultural Heritage Protection	10 days	The long-term aim is disaster prevention and response through risk reduction and management, as well as climate change adaptation and conflict transformation.	To develop capacity and resilience in communities for the protection of cultural heritage against disasters by training professionals from around the world in what to do before, during, and after a crisis .	To develop capacity and resilience in communities for the protection of cultural heritage against disasters by training professionals from around the world in what to do before, during, and after a crisis. Training in risk assessment, heritage and humanitarian first aid , emergency structural stabilization, and heritage salvage , among other themes
<i>INTERPOL - Fighting against the illicit traffic of cultural property. INTERPOL capabilities</i>	Police	2 days	Improve police capacity to fight the illicit traffic of cultural property and explain how to use the INTERPOL tools (Stolen works of art database, ID-Art Mobile Application, Purple notice, poster)	Knowledge of Interpol tools for combating cultural property crimes .	Illicit traffic of cultural property; U.N.S.C. Resolutions 2199/2015 and 2347/2017 ; INTERPOL tools (Stolen works of art database, ID-Art Mobile Application, Purple notice, poster); International Available tools (UNESCO LAWs database ; ARCHEO Platform; ICOM Red List Database; UNODC Sherlock Database); Forgeries; On line Sales; Case studies; Regional and International Operations.

Military forces/Operations

Law enforcements/Police/Crimes/Illicit trafficking/Investigations

International Conventions/Legal framework

Disasters/First Aid/Crisis

Institution/Course	Audience	Duration	Aim	Objectives	Topics
<i>OSCE - MPSOTC (Greece Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center) Cultural Property Protection Course</i>	Diplomats; Law Enforcement (Coast Guards, Firefighters, but no Police); Rule of Law; Interior/ Border Control, Customs; Military; Students; Civilians; Archeologists	5 days	Obtaining knowledge and practical skills about Cultural Property Protection in general and in peacekeeping and peace support mission's operations by analyzing the legal framework and international cooperation	Remain flexible and ready to respond to challenges of the future security environment , taking into account the multi-dimensional aspects of modern Peace Support Operations . Prepare trainees for their future duties and challenges.	Legal Framework Governing CPP; Responsibilities of Armed Forces and Non-State Actors across the spectrum of armed conflict; Criminological Aspects in Illicit Trade of Cultural Property ; Contribution of OSCE, UNODC, and Interpol to CPP; Role of GOs, NGOs, and IOs in CPP; Threats, Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment for CPP in Operational Environment; Data Collection and Risk Assessment; Peacekeeping/support mission in the CPP operational context; Internet and Dark Web; Education in CPP Topics; Responding in the event of evidence of ongoing or recent damage or destruction to cultural property ; INTERPOL - Stolen Works of Art Database; Proposing Best Practices for Cultural Property Protection and Combating Trafficking in CP
<i>TPC Carabinieri - Specialization course for Carabinieri employed in the Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage</i>	Officers, Warrant Officers, NCO and Troops selected for being employed in the TPC	5 weeks	Provide trainees sound knowledge on national and international legislation on CPP, and on the National system for CPP, allowing them to interact with all the main stakeholders in order to become an active player in the field.	Enabling the personnel to actively work in cultural property protection, both on the criminal and the administrative sides.	Italian and international Laws on Cultural Property Protection ; Italian System for cultural property protection; Investigation on cultural property crimes. International cooperation for combating cultural property crime ; IT tools for cultural property protection; Recovery of illegally exported Cultural Property; Practical training Cultural diplomacy.
<i>TPC Carabinieri - Qualification course for Carabinieri employed in the National Task Force "Unite4Heritage"</i>	Officers, Warrant Officers, NCO and Troops belonging to the TPC ; Experts of the Ministry of Culture	2 weeks	To prepare the trainees to work in an international environment to protect Cultural Heritage in Emergency Situation .	Enabling the personnel to actively work in cultural property protection, from a law enforcement point of view but also on physical protection, especially on actions to be taken to minimize threats and damage to Cultural Heritage in emergency situation .	International Laws on Cultural Property Protection ; Italian System for Emergency Response; Italian System for Emergency Response in cultural property protection; Firefighters techniques of intervention on Cultural Property; Handling of Cultural Property in case of Emergency ; Communication with victims (Psychology); International cooperation for combating cultural property crime ; Overview of international Operations;
<i>TPC Carabinieri - "The fight against illicit traffic of cultural heritage" International Training Project (ITP)</i>	Law Enforcement, border Control , other officials working for the Ministry of Culture or in any way related with the protection of Cultural Property	1 week	To Raise Awareness on the necessity of protecting Cultural Heritage while operating in their respective fields.	Participants should acquire the capacity to dynamically and autonomously screen every activity they are performing to identify threats to cultural heritage of the hosting nation. If a possible threat is identified, they must be able to contact the competent authority responsible for analyzing the situation and take appropriate actions.	Italian and International Laws on Cultural Property Protection ; Italian System for cultural property protection; Overview of the Institutions involved in CHP; International cooperation for combating cultural property crime ;
<i>TPC Carabinieri - "Protection of cultural properties: legislation and investigative techniques" ITP</i>	Law Enforcement	2 weeks	Give insight on how to perform law enforcement aimed at combating crime regarding cultural Property .	The participants should be able to independently identify criminal activities against cultural heritage, to recognize threats and act to prevent further damage to cultural property , be able to contact the right authorities and support them in carrying out their protection tasks.	International Laws on Cultural Property Protection ; Internship training with Police Specialized Unit ; IT systems for supporting police tasks in CHP ; Investigation case studies ;
<i>UK/CPP - Cultural Property Protection Special to Arm Course</i>	Police, Interior - Border Control , Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relieve, Department of Culture, military CPP specialists, specialist military e.g. targeteers, engineers	10 days	To train those recruited as CPP specialists to meet the Role Performance Statement	Set out in the Training Objectives for the course	Higher level HQ planning processes, Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief, Illicit CP trafficking, Resilience , practical visits to CP locations to work through issues, Defence Engagement, First Aid for CP, the Hague Convention and other law , Effects integration, previous history of WW2 Allied CPP units, Targeting, War Crimes
<i>UNESCO/TPC Carabinieri - Fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property</i>	Law Enforcement, border Control , other officials working for the Ministry of Culture or in any way related with the protection of Cultural Property	5 days	To Raise Awareness on the necessity of protecting Cultural Heritage while operating in their respective fields.	The workshop's objectives are to raise awareness and develop professional capacities of the concerned services and authorities to contrast the theft, looting and illicit trafficking of cultural property , including through reinforced inter-agency and cross-border cooperation. Special attention will be paid to the implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects, and other relevant international standards	International Laws on Cultural Property Protection ; Italian System for cultural property protection; Public awareness; Import / Export of Cultural property; Custom laws; Estimate of museums' collection; International cooperation for combating cultural property crime .

Military forces/Operations

Law enforcements/Police/Crimes/Illicit trafficking/Investigations

International Conventions/Legal framework

Disasters/First Aid/Crisis

Course 1-a.

Name of the course:

Basic Course Liaison Officer for Military Cultural Property Protection

Organization:

Austrian Armed Forces

National Defence Academy

Point of contact:

Maj. Hannes Schramm

Audience:

Officers (staff personnel, commanding functions, etc.)

NCO (having completed the NCO-staff-course)

Duration:

1 week

Training format/methodology:

Residential training format (NDA-Vienna)

Basic Course Liaison Officer for milCPP (1 week)

1st Part: The basic information transfer (national milCPP-basics, CPP in mil. Operations, LOAC, civil-military cooperation) is based on lectures with a small interactive part

2nd Part: The implementation of milCPP matters within staff-procedures is mainly based on a table-top exercise with an interactive learning by doing approach

Aim/Contents:

Provides training audience with milCPP-basics in general, the legal aspects of CPP, CPP in the area of CIMIC and the applicability within the Decision Making Process during military operations.

Understand milCPP-basics, legal aspects, the applicability within military operations.

Be able to provide relevant CPP-related material, assessments to military forces as well as civil cultural institutions

Be able to provide CPP-related advise and input during staff-procedures.

MilCPP-Basics

Legal Aspects (LOAC, national law)

CPP-related CIMIC (cooperation with civil cultural institutions)

Decision Making Process/Staff procedures: Implementation of CPP-aspects, Table-Top Exercise

Course 2-a.

Name of the course:

Seminar for Liaison Officers for military Cultural Property Protection

Organization:

Austrian Armed Forces

National Defence Academy

Point of contact:

Maj. Hannes Schramm

Audience:

Officers (staff personnel, commanding functions, etc.)

NCO (having completed the NCO-staff-course)

Duration:

2 days

Training format/methodology:

Residential training format (NDA-Vienna)

Seminar for Liaison Officers for milCPP (2 days)

Lectures on actual CPP-related topics and interactive approach as it comes to procedures

Aim/Contents:

Submits additional information regarding actual CPP-topics and provides CPP-procedures executed by mil. Forces in current / the latest operations.

Understand milCPP-basics, legal aspects, the applicability within military operations.

Be able to provide relevant CPP-related material, assessments to military forces as well as civil cultural institutions

Be able to provide CPP-related advise and input during staff-procedures.

MilCPP-Basics

Legal Aspects (LOAC, national law)

CPP-related CIMIC (cooperation with civil cultural institutions)

Decision Making Process/Staff procedures: Implementation of CPP-aspects, Table-Top Exercise

Course 3-b.

Name of the course:

Webinar on “Cultural Heritage Protection and fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods”

Organization:

CEPOL

Point of contact:

Angelika Molnar

Audience:

LE and judiciary officials engaged against illicit trafficking of cultural goods. As well all the LE officials and other domains interested .

Duration:

1 day

Training format/methodology:

Webinar: Web-based-seminar - live online activity, where a presenter can connect through a tool (GoTo Webinar) to a virtual environment, sharing his computer’s screen with the audience and giving the story behind.

The webinar starts with the CEPOL moderator presenting and introducing the webinar agenda and how to use the tool. Then the moderator hands the floor over the speaker that can start to talk about his own presentation sharing the slides on the screen.

In order to participate as an expert in a webinar, you just need good internet connection, a pc/laptop, a headset or microphone and headphone, and a ppt presentation to be shared on the screen.

If the presenters have questions for the audience, they can set up question polls and quizzes through dedicated tools. Any question or quiz or video screening need to be communicated well in advance to the webinar administrator.

The participants are muted and they can ask questions through the chat function, that usually the moderator reads to the speaker, who can answer directly.

Average participation is 150-200 participants/webinar.

Webinars are recorded and later made available through CEPOL’s eLearning environment (restricted to Police and Law Enforcement only).

Aim/Contents:

To explain the importance of protecting cultural heritage by preventing the illicit trafficking of cultural goods; to illustrate this specific organized crime with real cases from law enforcement and judicial perspective.

To gain knowledge of the role of CEPOL in the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods; to gain knowledge of European restitution of cultural goods.

Course 4-c.

Name of the course:

Cultural Heritage Protection.

Organization:

Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU)

Point of contact:

CoESPU Head of Education, Evaluation and Studies Office

Duration:

2 weeks

Audience:

Law Enforcement (Police/Gendarmerie) Officers and NCOs.

Training format/methodology:

Residential.

Frontal lessons, adult learning, table top exercise, practical exercitation.

Aim/Contents:

The course is designed to train Police/Gendarmerie Officers who will be deployed in any operational theatre with a specific focus on the Cultural Heritage issues.

Provisional syllabus:

- General Aspects of Cultural Heritage;
- Threats to cultural and artistic heritage;
- UN policy on Cultural Heritage Preservation;
- UNESCO programs and activities about the illegal traffic of cultural and artistic heritage;
- Carabinieri activities, instruments and procedures to prevent and investigate on crimes related to the Cultural Heritage;
- Practice of Cultural Heritage Protection;
- Cultural Heritage Protection in the field: feedback from missions;
- Cultural Heritage Protection in the field: simulations and exercises.



Course 5-d.

Name of the course:

Master's Programme in Cultural Property Protection (MSc)

Organization:

Danube University Krems - University for Continuing Education Krems

Department for Building and Environment / Centre for Cultural Property Protection

Point of contact:

Dr. Anna Kaiser

Audience:

Civil/Military personnel - personnel from emergency response services - anyone interested

Duration:

3 years

Training format/methodology:

Blended learning format

Social methodology - Constructivism - Residential phases student focused; discussions on students' inputs; syndicate working groups; case studies; interactive approach; tabletop / live exercises.

Aim/Contents:

Provide students with broad and in-depth understanding on the crosscutting topic cultural property and heritage protection, focusing on enabling them to successfully work together with civil and military / emergency responders in cultural heritage protection.

Modules:

1. Cultural Property and Heritage Protection: Definition, Historical Development, Necessity of Cultural Property Protection, Leadership Training
2. International Humanitarian Law and Crisis Management: Law of Armed Conflict, Scope and Implementation, Decision Making Process, Crisis Staff Work, Scenario Training
3. Collections and Inventories: Museum & Collection Management, Inventories, Security, Art Crime, Illicit Trade, Archaeological Conservation
4. Identification of Cultural Property: In Conflict/Disaster Situations, Geo Data, Psychological & Anthropological Factors, Table-Top Exercise
5. Material handling and building stability: Treatment of affected Materials, Conservation Strategies, Technical Stabilization, Building Materials, Architectural History
6. Emergency planning for cultural property: Threat & Vulnerability Analysis, Development of Emergency Plan, Live Exercise
7. Interdisciplinary Project: Follow & develop your special field of interest. Possibilities summer/winter schools, participation in research projects, field trips.
8. Cultural Property Protection Exercise: Participate as expert for cultural property protection in an exercise & support the deployed units with your expertise.

Course 6-d.

Name of the course:

Certified Programme in Cultural Property Protection (CP)

Organization:

Danube University Krems - University for Continuing Education Krems

Department for Building and Environment / Centre for Cultural Property Protection

Point of contact:

Dr. Anna Kaiser

Audience:

Civil/Military personnel - personnel from emergency response services - anyone interested

Duration:

Variable (3 modules of MSc)

Training format/methodology:

Blended learning format

Social methodology - Constructivism - Residential phases student focused; discussions on students' inputs; syndicate working groups; case studies; interactive approach; tabletop / live exercises.

Aim/Contents:

Provide students with broad and in-depth understanding on crosscutting topic cultural property and heritage protection, focusing on enabling them to successfully work together with civil and military / emergency responders in cultural heritage protection.

Modules:

1. Cultural Property and Heritage Protection: Definition, Historical Development, Necessity of Cultural Property Protection, Leadership Training
2. International Humanitarian Law and Crisis Management: Law of Armed Conflict, Scope and Implementation, Decision Making Process, Crisis Staff Work, Scenario Training
3. Collections and Inventories: Museum & Collection Management, Inventories, Security, Art Crime, Illicit Trade, Archaeological Conservation
4. Identification of Cultural Property: In Conflict/Disaster Situations, Geo Data, Psychological & Anthropological Factors, Table-Top Exercise
5. Material handling and building stability: Treatment of affected Materials, Conservation Strategies, Technical Stabilization, Building Materials, Architectural History
6. Emergency planning for cultural property: Threat & Vulnerability Analysis, Development of Emergency Plan, Live Exercise
7. Interdisciplinary Project: Follow & develop your special field of interest. Possibilities summer/winter schools, participation in research projects, field trips.
8. Cultural Property Protection Exercise: Participate as expert for cultural property protection in an exercise & support the deployed units with your expertise.

Course 7-e.

Name of the course:

Introduction to Preventing Trafficking of Cultural Property (online training)

Organization:

Homeland Security Investigations - US Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Point of contact:

Mary Cook

Audience:

Rule of Law; Interior/Border Control

Duration:

6 hours

Training format/methodology:

Distance (online) - Six modules; six hours

Followed the recommendations from the Smithsonian team that develops online efforts.

Aim/Contents:

Instruct law enforcement personnel on cultural property and cultural heritage trafficking in order to increase their ability to combat trafficking by understanding the importance of cultural property, explaining why it needs to be protected, demonstrating how to identify it, and practicing how to handle and examine it. The online modules provide training to a broader audience that cannot attend the in-person training

At the end of the training, students will be able to:

- Explain why cultural property is important to countries and citizens
- Recognize the global legal implications of trafficking in cultural property
- Recognize signs that an object might be a trafficked piece of cultural property
- Describe the role of cultural property Subject Matter Experts and the tools they use in preventing the illicit trade of cultural property
- Apply best practices for unboxing, photographing, and packaging cultural property.

Lesson 1 – What is Cultural Property?

Lesson 2 – Legal Frameworks and Identifying Cultural Property

Lesson 3 – Getting Assistance from Experts

Lesson 4 – Handling Cultural Property: Handling and Examining Objects

Lesson 5 – Handling Cultural Property: Photographing Cultural Property Objects

Lesson 6 – Handling Cultural Property: Packing and Unpacking Cultural Property Objects

Course 8-e.

Name of the course:

Preventing Trafficking of Cultural Property (residential course)

Organization:

Homeland Security Investigations - US Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Point of contact:

Mary Cook

Audience:

Rule of Law; Interior/Border Control

Duration:

5 days

Training format/methodology:

Residential – 5 days

Aim/Contents:

Instruct law enforcement personnel on cultural property and cultural heritage trafficking in order to increase their ability to combat trafficking by understanding the importance of cultural property, explaining why it needs to be protected, demonstrating how to identify it, and practicing how to handle and examine it.

At the end of the training, students will be able to:

- Explain why cultural property is important to countries and citizens
- Recognize the global legal implications of trafficking cultural property
- Recognize signs that an object might be a trafficked piece of cultural property
- Describe the role of cultural property Subject Matter Experts and the tools they use in preventing the illicit trade of cultural property
- Apply best practices for unboxing, photographing, and packaging cultural property.

Course 9-f.

Name of the course:

First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis

Organization:

ICCROM

Point of contact:

Dr. Maria Teresa Jaquinta

Audience:

Officials dealing with Cultural Heritage Protection

Duration:

10 days

Training format/methodology:

Blended format

Mixed lectures, exercises, etc.

Aim/Contents:

The long-term aim is disaster prevention and response through risk reduction and management, as well as climate change adaptation and conflict transformation.

To develop capacity and resilience in communities for the protection of cultural heritage against disasters by training professionals from around the world in what to do before, during, and after a crisis.

Training in risk assessment, heritage and humanitarian first aid, emergency structural stabilization, and heritage salvaging, among other themes



Course 10-g.

Name of the course:

Fighting against the illicit traffic of cultural property. INTERPOL capabilities.

Organization:

INTERPOL

Point of contact:

Corrado Catesi

Duration:

2 days

Audience:

Police

Training format/methodology:

Residential (two days)

Aim/Contents:

Improve the police's capacity to fight the illicit trafficking in cultural property and to explain how to use the INTERPOL tools (Stolen works of art database, ID-Art Mobile Application, Purple notice, poster) Illicit trafficking in cultural property; U.N.S.C. Resolutions 2199/2015 and 2347/2017; INTERPOL tools (Stolen works of art database, ID-Art Mobile Application, Purple notice, poster); International Available tools (UNESCO LAWs database; ARCHEO Platform; ICOM Red List Database; UNODC Sherlock Database); Forgeries; Online Sales; Case studies; Regional and International Operations.

Course 11-h.

Name of the course:

Cultural Property Protection Course

Organization:

OSCE - MPSOTC (Greece Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center)

Point of contact:

Gorancho Stojkovski (OSCE); Savvas Chrysoulidis (MPSOTC)

Audience:

Diplomats; Law Enforcement (Coast Guards, Firefighters, but no Police); Rule of Law; Interior/ Border Control, Customs; Military; Students; Civilians; Archeologists

Duration:

5 days

Training format/methodology:

Residential

Training combines theoretical knowledge with practical exercises and field training. The methodology based on the interaction between trainers and trainees with their participation in the whole training procedure. Evaluation and lessons learned occur daily and at the end of the course in order to improve the provided training taking into consideration the trainee's needs; Duration is 5 working days (Monday – Friday) once per year.

Aim/Contents:

Obtaining knowledge and practical skills about Cultural Property Protection in general and in peacekeeping and peace support missions' operations by analyzing the legal framework and international cooperation. Remain flexible and ready to respond to challenges of the future security environment, taking into account the multi-dimensional aspects of modern Peace Support Operations. Prepare trainees for their future duties and challenges.

Topics:

- Legal Framework Governing CPP
- Responsibilities of Armed Forces and Non-State Actors across the spectrum of armed conflict
- Criminological Aspects in Illicit Trade of Cultural Property
- Contribution of OSCE, UNODC, and Interpol to CPP
- Role of GOs, NGOs, and IOs in CPP
- Threats, Vulnerabilities and Risk Assessment for CPP in Operational Environment
- Data Collection and Risk Assessment
- Peacekeeping/support mission in the CPP operational context
- Internet and Dark Web
- Education in CPP Topics
- Responding in the event of evidence of ongoing or recent damage/destruction to cultural property
- INTERPOL - Stolen Works of Art Database
- Proposing Best Practices for Cultural Property Protection and Combating Trafficking in CP

Course 12-i.

Name of the course:

Specialization course for Carabinieri employed in the Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage (TPC)

Organization:

Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage

Point of contact:

Lt. Col. Alfio Gullotta

Audience:

Officers, Warrant Officers, NCO and Troops selected for being employed in the TPC

Duration:

5 weeks

Training format/methodology:

Residential

Lessons, coaching, internship, visits and practical exercises; 25 days - effectively (5 weeks)

Aim/Contents:

Provide trainees sound knowledge on national and international legislation on CPP, and on the National system for CPP, allowing them to interact with all the main stakeholders in order to become an active player in the field.

Enabling personnel to actively work in cultural property protection, both on the criminal and the administrative sides.

Topics:

- Italian and international Laws on Cultural Property Protection;
- Italian System for cultural property protection;
- Investigation of cultural property crimes.
- International cooperation for combating cultural property crime;
- IT tools for cultural property protection;
- Recovery of illegally exported Cultural Property;
- Practical training
- Cultural diplomacy.

Course 13-i.

Name of the course:

Qualification course for Carabinieri employed in the National Task Force “Unite4Heritage”

Organization:

Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage

Point of contact:

Lt. Col. Alfio Gullotta

Audience:

Officers, Warrant Officers, NCO and Troops belonging to the TPC; Experts of the Ministry of Culture

Duration:

2 weeks

Training format/methodology:

Residential

Lessons, coaching, internship, visits and practical exercises; 10 days - effective (2 weeks)

Aim/Contents:

To prepare the trainees to work in an international environment to protect Cultural Heritage in Emergency Situations. Enabling personnel to actively work in cultural property protection, from a law enforcement point of view but also on physical protection, especially on actions to be taken to minimize threats and damage to Cultural Heritage in emergency situations.

Course content

- International Laws on Cultural Property Protection;
- Italian System for Emergency Response;
- Italian System for Emergency Response in cultural property protection;
- Firefighters techniques of intervention on Cultural Property;
- Handling of Cultural Property in case of Emergency;
- Communication with victims (Psychology);
- International cooperation for combating cultural property crime;
- Overview of international Operations;

Course 14-i.

Name of the course:

“The fight against illicit trafficking in cultural heritage” International Training Project (ITP)

Organization:

Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage

Point of contact:

Lt. Col. Alfio Gullotta

Audience:

Law Enforcement, border Control, other officials working for the Ministry of Culture or in any way related to the protection of Cultural Property

Duration:

1 week

Training format/methodology:

Residential

Lessons, visits and practical exercises; 5 days (1 week)

Aim/Contents:

To Raise Awareness on the necessity of protecting Cultural Heritage while operating in their respective fields. Participant should acquire the capacity to dynamically and autonomously screen every activity they perform and identify threats to cultural heritage of the hosting nation. If a possible threat is identified they must be able to contact the competent authority responsible for analyzing the situation and taking appropriate action.

Course content:

- Italian and International Laws on Cultural Property Protection;
- Italian System for cultural property protection;
- Overview of the Institutions involved in CHP;
- International cooperation

Course 15-i.

Name of the course:

“Protection of cultural properties: legislation and investigative techniques” ITP

Organization:

Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage

Point of contact:

Lt. Col. Alfio Gullotta

Audience:

Law Enforcement

Duration:

2 weeks

Training format/methodology:

Residential

Lessons, visits, internship and practical exercises; 10 days (2 weeks)

Aim/Contents:

Give insight on how to perform law enforcement actions aimed at combating crime regarding cultural Property. The participants should be able to independently identify criminal activities against cultural heritage, recognize threats and give first aid to prevent further damage to cultural property and be able to contact the right authorities and support them in carrying out their protection tasks.

Course content:

- Italian and International Laws on Cultural Property Protection;
- Italian System for cultural property protection;
- Overview of the Institutions involved in CHP;
- International cooperation for combating cultural property crime;

Course 16-j.

Name of the course:

Cultural Property Protection Special to Arm Course

Organization:

UK Ministry of Defence, Cultural Property Protection Unit

Point of contact:

Lt. Col. Tim Purbrick

Audience:

Police, Interior/Border Control, Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relieve, Department of Culture, military CPP specialists, military specialists e.g. targeteers, engineers

Duration:

10 days

Training format/methodology:

Residential

Defence Systems Approach to Training (DSAT) process

Aim/Contents:

To train those recruited as CPP specialists to meet the Role Performance Statement set out in the Training Objectives for the course

Higher level HQ planning processes, Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Relief, Illicit CP trafficking, Resilience, practical visits to CP locations to work through issues, Defence Engagement, 1st Aid for CP, the Hague Convention and other law, Effects integration, previous history of WW2 Allied CPP units, Targeting, War Crimes

Course 17-k.

Name of the course:

Fighting against the illicit traffic of cultural property.

Organization:

UNESCO – Carabinieri TPC

Point of contact:

Edouard Planche, Alfio Gullotta

Duration:

5 days

Audience:

Law Enforcement, border Control, other officials working for the Ministry of Culture or in any way related to protection of Cultural Property

Training format/methodology:

Residential (five days)

Aim/Contents:

The workshop's objectives are to raise awareness and develop professional capacities of the concerned services and authorities to contrast the theft, looting and illicit trafficking of cultural property, including through reinforced inter-agency and cross-border cooperation. Special attention will be paid to the implementation of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects, and other relevant international standards.

International Laws on Cultural Property Protection; Italian System for cultural property protection; Public awareness; Import / Export of Cultural property; Custom laws; Estimate of museums' collection; International cooperation for combating cultural property crime.





European Union Civilian Training Group
Training Area: Cultural Heritage Protection
Civilian Training Area High Level Learning Outcomes (CTALO)



Introduction

Cultural heritage and diversity are facing an increasing number of threats and pressures due to emergencies, both natural and artificial. Cultural heritage is constantly the subject of systematic and deliberate attacks in numerous conflicts around the world, as well as looting on an industrial scale. This deliberate destruction is often combined with the persecution of individuals based on their cultural, ethnic or religious affiliation, often as part of a broader war strategy intended to terrorize populations and to destroy their national identity. It can also be an indicator for potential or actual severe crimes including war crimes and crimes against humanity such as ethnic cleansing and genocide. Cultural heritage is also exposed to risks due to catastrophes caused by natural and man-made hazards, as well as by the effects of climate change.

Heritage and creativity, as expressions of identity and deposits of memory and knowledge, are an essential source of support for communities in crisis, both in times of conflict and disaster. Promoting respect for cultural diversity is fundamental to prevent violent extremism, while the meaning of culture in community life makes its continuity essential for disaster recovery and economic development. As a visible expression of a common ground between communities, culture can also foster reconciliation and social cohesion in post-conflict situations. Protecting cultural heritage and promoting cultural pluralism in emergencies means working to protect human rights, prevent conflicts and promote sustainable recovery.

In accordance with the EU Global Strategy, relevant national and international law, and appropriate Council Conclusions and EU policies and procedures, CSDP training should integrate the EU's commitments relating also to Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in CSDP operations and missions. Furthermore, the EUCTG should ensure that CSDP training activities and training opportunities respect the EU principles of inclusiveness and transparency and are open to all EU MS.

1. Objectives of CTALO for Cultural Heritage Protection (CHP)

In order to define an EU training strategy on CHP it is necessary to set a reference benchmark to guarantee that the EU standards for training are compliant with the international qualitative standards of training in this specific field.

CHP is a complex issue, that needs an interdisciplinary approach and a global effort to be effectively conducted. Investigations and international police cooperation are a necessary part, since the issue mainly regards criminality, but there is also the need to invest efforts in creating a new conscience regarding cultural property and the art market. The trafficking of cultural property exists because there

is a demand for cultural objects of illegal origin. This demand is fueled by criminal associations who bring items to the illegal market, but also by collectors, museums and private citizens, who ask to buy them.

Offer and demand are the two aspects of the same problem which have to be addressed in order to achieve satisfying results.

The training, therefore, will need to analyze national and international laws on cultural Property Protection, best practices for CHP, police best practices in investigating art crimes, interventions in case of disasters and technical tools useful for combating illegal trafficking of cultural property. In brief, provide awareness on critical issues regarding CHP, enabling the trainees to have the instruments to act, or to interact with the competent institutions in order to guarantee a response to possible threats/damage/danger for Cultural Heritage of the Host State. Some topics will be addressed by art experts (art historians, restorers, archaeologists, curators, librarians etc.) to give a wide view of the different kinds of cultural objects, the different kinds of threats to cultural property and how to address those threats.

The objective of this CTALO is to identify a series of three subsequent learning levels, based on existing training programs to build an adequate training offer on consolidated concepts, create synergies and ensure complementarities. Those different levels, which are linked to different positions and responsibilities in CDSP Missions, are complementary. Therefore, to acquire a more advanced level, it is necessary to possess the lower ones.

The learning outcomes of training on CHP will depend, of course, on the identified learning levels. However it is desirable that all mission personnel possess a minimum standard of knowledge which essentially coincides with Learning level 1, as well as general knowledge of the Host State culture and its cultural heritage.

While the three proposed learning levels can be met through training and work experience, knowledge of the Host State culture and its cultural heritage, especially regarding threats, should be a necessary part of pre-deployment, induction and/or in-mission training. The existence of CDSP Missions, whose personnel are unaware of threats to cultural heritage of the Host State, as is currently the case, is inconceivable.

2. Aim of CTALO for Cultural Heritage Protection

Given the absence of a specific CHP CDSP training, the aim of this CTALO is to set the parameters to establish dedicated training activities to attain minimum standard requirement on the subject for personnel deployed in EU CSDP missions.

3. Structure of the CTALO for Cultural Heritage Protection

- **Learning Level 1 (Basic level) Awareness on Cultural Heritage Protection**

The learning outcomes of this level can be easily achieved through short periods of distance learning or self-learning. Nevertheless, they represent the fundamental basis on which the advanced learning processes will continue building.

- **Learning Level 2 (Advanced level) Active Cultural Heritage Protection**

The learning outcomes of this level need a specific training provided by a specialized institution giving insights regarding criminal phenomena and a detailed preparation on international law and its application.

- **Learning Level 3 (Expert Level) Professional Expert working in the field of Cultural Heritage Protection**

The learning outcomes of this level demand a solid theoretical knowledge of all the legal and technical aspects of CHP and a consolidated working experience in the field as prerequisites. At this level, trainees should only need to refine their capacities in the field and incorporate the modus operandi of a Police Unit specialized in Protection of Cultural Heritage, also acquiring the capacity to master IT tools and other technical instruments used in combating crimes against cultural property.

4. Implementing the CTALO for Cultural Heritage Protection

To realize a coherent and comprehensive definition of the desired learning outcomes, several existing training offers have been analyzed, with the aim to find similarities and common ground. There are numerous courses currently run by different actors in this field. Such training programs present significant differences in terms of content, timeframe and targets, but given the aim of this analysis, which is focused on CSDP Missions, the evaluated courses were mainly “Rule of Law” oriented.

As a result of the analysis three different learning levels, pertaining to different positions and responsibilities, have been identified:

- An entry learning level, which encompasses awareness on CHP and general information on how to achieve it, which ideally should be universal and part of the background of every official. Such level of knowledge, easily acquired through simple training programs even at distance, should be a mandatory requirement to access higher level positions;
- An intermediate learning level, typical of selected professionals with positions of responsibility, which requires more complex training programs with specific practical activities;
- A higher knowledge level, which requires not only complex training programs but also several years of experience of working in the field as a specialized professional.

Finally, each examined training offer, although mainly developed by one institution/organization, usually provided recognized experts and officials from international organizations or other institutions such as officers of specialized police forces, as trainers.

Learning Level 1 (Basic level)

a. Description of Learning Level

Learning Level 1, Basic level: Awareness on Cultural Heritage Protection

This level is the basic level of awareness on CHP that ideally all personnel employed in a CDSP mission should have; it includes being aware of the existence of Cultural Heritage of the Host State, of the framework of national and international laws that protect it and also that cultural heritage could be in danger because of several causes among which human behavior, natural disasters, time and aging etc. A sensitive approach in conflict affected areas, understanding interactions between parties, is crucial to avoid the escalation of tensions that can lead to negative consequences.

b. Audience

All personnel (to be) deployed in CDSP Missions

c. Estimated number of participants/ Learning Level / year

15 / Learning Level 1, Basic Level / Annual course (or pre deployment course / induction training)

d. Thematics

- International CHP legal framework;
- Host State CHP legal framework;
- CHP methods;
- Crimes against Cultural Heritage.

e. High level learning Outcomes by thematics

At the end of the basic training the participant should have developed awareness on the topic of Cultural Heritage Protection and possess a basic knowledge of:

- the international legal framework of Cultural Heritage Protection;
- which institutions deal with the protection of cultural heritage globally;
- which instruments are used (and necessary) for the Protection of Cultural Heritage (cataloguing, databases of stolen objects, red lists, awareness activities);
- the importance of a holistic and multidisciplinary approach in Cultural Heritage Protection;
- which are the most common crimes committed against cultural heritage.

Participants should acquire the capacity to autonomously and dynamically screen every activity they are performing identifying threats to cultural heritage of the Host State. If a possible threat is identified they must be able to contact the competent authority responsible for analyzing the situation and take appropriate actions.

f. Suggested References:

- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 1954. 249 UNTS 240, opened for signature 14 May 1954. Entered into force on 7 August 1956.
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970. 823 UNTS 231, opened for signature 14 November 1970. Entered into force on 24 April 1972.

- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972. 1037 UNTS 151, opened for signature 16 November 1972. Entered into force on 17 December 1975.
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), 1992. European Treaty Series - No. 143, signed 16 January 1992. Entered into force on 25 May 1995.
- UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, 1995. Adopted on 24 June 1995, Entered into force on 1st July 1998.
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998. 2187 UNTS 3, opened for signature 17 July 1998, Entered into force on 1st July 2002.
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000. 2225 UNTS 209, opened for signature 15 November 2000, Entered into force on 29 September 2003.
- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, 2001. 2562 UNTS, opened for signature 2nd November 2001, Entered into force on 2nd January 2009.
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003. 2368 UNTS 3, opened for signature 17 October 2003, Entered into force on 20 April 2006.
- Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 2005. 2440 UNTS, opened for signature 20 October 2005, Entered into force on 18 March 2007.
- Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017. Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 221, opened for signature 19 May 2017, not yet entered into force.

Learning Level 2 (Advanced level)

a. Description of Learning Level

Learning Level 2, Advanced level: Active Cultural Heritage Protection

Mission personnel with a high-level responsibility, especially in the legal field, need to have a deeper understanding regarding CHP, and the effects that violations of national and international law on CHP could have on the conduct of the CDSP mission. At this stage it is required to take appropriate action in order to avoid/minimize damage to cultural heritage.

b. Audience

Selected personnel (to be) deployed in CDSP Missions

c. Estimated number of participants/ Learning Level / year

8 / Learning Level 2, Advanced Level / Annual course (or on demand)

d. Thematics

- International legal framework on CHP;
- Transfer of ownership and legal commerce of Cultural Property;
- Customs regulations;
- CHP methods (including practical exercises) with specific focus on:
 - Cataloguing;
 - Preventive activities;
 - Object-ID;
 - Databases;
 - Controls of the legitimate market.
- Illegal trafficking in cultural property, including case studies.

e. High level learning outcomes by thematics

At the end of the advanced training the participant should have developed understanding on the topic of Cultural Heritage Protection and possess sound knowledge of:

- the international legal framework for legitimate commerce of Cultural Property;
- how art traffickers conduct their illegal activities;
- how Cultural Heritage protection institutions perform their respective tasks;
- how to catalogue an object through the Object-ID method;
- how to use the INTERPOL Database of Stolen Works of Art;
- which other databases of stolen works of art exist and how to access them;
- how to perform preventive activities for the protection of cultural heritage;
- exchanging and managing Cultural Heritage Protection relevant data;
- how to assess the security of a site of cultural significance;
- how does a hasty CH recovery mission look like (in whatsoever circumstances) and how can we support;
- liaising with other entities concerning CHP matters.

Participants should be capable of autonomously recognizing criminal activities against cultural heritage, identifying threats and carry on the necessary first reaction to prevent further damage to the cultural heritage of the Host State, while contacting the competent authorities.

Furthermore, they shall be capable to support the aforementioned authorities in performing their tasks.

f. Suggested References:

- O'Keefe, R., Péron, C., Musayev, T. and Ferrari, G., 2016. Protection of Cultural Property, Military Manual. UNESCO, Paris.
- Carabinieri TPC, 2013. Handbook on the protection of ecclesiastical Cultural Property, [online] Available at: https://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/multimedia/MiBAC/documents/1361956415878_MiBAC_anuale_sulla_tutela_dei_beni_culturali_ecclesiastici.pdf [Accessed 05.05.2020].
- Mackenzie, S. and Yates, D., 2016. What is Grey about the “Grey Market” in Antiquities, in Beckert, J. and Dewey, M. (eds), The Architecture of Illegal Markets: Towards an Economic Sociology of Illegality in the Economy. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Miles, M., 2009. Art as Plunder: The Ancient Origins of Debate about Cultural Property. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tandon, A., 2018, First aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis. ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development. [also online] Available at: https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/fac_handbook_print_oct-2018_final.pdf [Accessed 05.05.2020].
- INTERPOL, 2017, Assessing crimes against cultural property, A survey of INTERPOL member countries 2013-2016.
- MiBACT, ICOM, Carabinieri TPC, 2015. Crime prevention and security management in museums, De Luca Editori d'Arte, Roma. [also online] Available at: [https://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/multimedia/MiBAC/documents/feed/pdf/Volume%20\(ENG\)-imported-57802.pdf](https://www.beniculturali.it/mibac/multimedia/MiBAC/documents/feed/pdf/Volume%20(ENG)-imported-57802.pdf) [Accessed 05.05.2020].
- Mavrellis C., 2017. Transnational Crime and the Developing World, Global Financial Integrity, [online] Available at: <https://gfintegrity.org/report/transnational-crime-and-the-developing-world/> [Accessed 05.05.2020].

Learning Level 3 (Expert level)

a. Description of Learning Level

Learning Level 3, Expert level: Professional Expert working in the field of Cultural Heritage Protection.

The requirements of this learning level are matched by Police Officers with a minimum of three years of work in a Police Unit specialized in the Protection of Cultural Heritage, as well as other professionals (Archaeologists, Art Historians, Judicial Authorities, Custom Officers, Lawyers, Military etc.) with the same years of work experience in CHP (gained through work in the field, or participation in investigations as experts, etc.) and are eligible to undergo an internship period in a Specialized Police Unit that follows a holistic approach in Cultural Heritage protection, since the main requests from Host States in that matter are linked to combatting the illicit trade in cultural property.

b. Audience

Specialized professionals other than police officers (Archaeologists, Art Historians, Judicial Authorities, Custom Officers, Lawyers, Military etc.) working in the field of CHP (to be) deployed in CDSP Missions

c. Estimated number of participants/ Learning Level / year

2 / Learning Level 3, Expert Level /on demand

d. Thematics

- Internship with a Police Unit specialized in the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

e. High level learning Outcomes by thematics

At the end of the internship participants should have acquired in-depth understanding of the tasks and work methodologies applied in police units specialized in the protection of cultural heritage.

Participants should be capable of supporting specialized Police Units' Officers in combating crimes against Cultural Heritage, providing specific expertise aimed at recognizing items of illicit origin, or inadequate transferring procedures or any other issue that could lead to the uncovering of a threat to the cultural heritage of the Host State.

Ability to connect policing, military and civilian capabilities in order to ensure CHP measures in EU missions.

f. Suggested References:

- Training manuals for Police Unit specialized in Protection of Cultural Heritage;
- INTERPOL, 2019, Creating a national cultural heritage unit, [online] https://www.interpol.int/content/download/684/file/WOA_CreatingNationalCulturalHeritageUnit_brochure_2019-01_EN-LR.pdf [Accessed 05.05.2020];
- UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws [online] <https://en.unesco.org/culnatlaws>.



Cultural Heritage Protection Survey



Mission: _____

Hosting Nation: _____

Head of Mission: _____

Survey

Please Identify yourself...	
Member State / Institution	
Organization / Directorate	
POC for this survey	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

Part 1: Mission Personnel

1	How many people are employed within this field mission		
2	Has any of the personnel employed in this field mission ever attended a course on Cultural Heritage Protection (CHP)?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, how many, when and which kind of training (specify) _____		
3	Do you think there is the need for training on CHP for the mission personnel?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Do you think CHP should be part of standard pre-deployment training?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Do you think CHP should be part of standard in-mission induction training?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Do you think all personnel should receive basic training on CHP?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	If not, which individual/position should receive basic training on CHP?		
	Head of Mission	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Chief of staff	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Legal advisor	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Political Advisor	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Human and gender rights advisor	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Head of Operations	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Executive Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Press and Public Information Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Project Management Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

	Other (Specify)_____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Which of the above mentioned individual/position should receive advanced training on CHP?		
	Head of Mission	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Chief of staff	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Legal advisor	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Political Advisor	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Human and gender rights advisor	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Head of Operations	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Executive Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Press and Public Information Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Project Management Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (Specify)_____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
8	In which areas of CHP do you think mission personnel should receive training?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	International Conventions and relevant international legal framework on CHP	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	History and culture of the host nation	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Crimes related to cultural property and war crimes	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Illicit trafficking of cultural property	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (rogatory letters and confiscation procedures)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Procedures for intervention and safeguarding of cultural property in case of natural disasters and in the event of armed conflict	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Handling and cataloguing procedures	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Available mechanisms, tools and databases for prevention of CP crimes and illicit trafficking	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (Specify)_____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
9	Are there any other training areas linked to CHP regarding which you think mission personnel should receive training?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, please specify which and why_____		
10	Do you think that, among the mission personnel, there should be one/several experts on CHP?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, which kind?		
	Specialized Police Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Firefighter	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

	Art historian	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Curator/Restorer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Archaeologist	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Librarian/Archivist	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Customs Officer	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Official of the ministry of culture	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Lawyer/Legal expert	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other (Specify)_____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Is there any reference to CHP in the mission mandate?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	In the OPLAN	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	In the mission guidelines	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	In the "Countrybook" (or similar publication, specify_____)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	In any other mission related document (specify_____)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
12	As any local ever raised the issue of CHP with the mission?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, how? What was the request? (specify)_____		
13	Have any threats to cultural heritage been reported? (Specify_____)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Part 2: Hosting Nation

To answer to this second part of the survey it is highly recommended to approach local institutions. In order to collect all the information required the Ministry of Culture (or department, or any central similar institution which deals with National Culture at a state level) could be the right target to engage. Ideally the general secretariat of the Ministry of Culture should be the office to approach or, in general, the highest national **NON POLITICAL INSTITUTION** which deals with culture in the hosting nation.

Prior to fill the survey please note whether the hosting nation has ratified any of the following international conventions (see below "Attachment A"):

- 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
 - o I Protocol;
 - o II Protocol;
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO 1970);
- Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972);
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)
- UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (UNIDROIT 1995);
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998);
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000);

- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2001);
- Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003);
- Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO 2005);
- Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (Nicosia 2017);

1	Has the hosting nation ratified relevant International conventions on cultural property other than the above mentioned? Specify _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
2	Has the hosting nation entered into (a) bilateral agreement(s) relating to the protection of cultural property with (an) other country(ies)? If yes, with which country(ies)? (specify) _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
3	Otherwise, has the hosting nation adopted a Model Treaty for the Prevention of Crimes that Infringe on the Cultural Heritage of Peoples in the Form of Movable Property, as suggested in the course of the United Nations 8 th Congress on crime and criminal justice held in 1990?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
4	Does the host nation have a ministry for culture (or similar structure)? Specify exact denomination _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
5	Is/Are there a/any hosting nation law/s dedicated specifically about/mentioning CHP? If yes, please indicate _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
6	Does the host nation have specialized services for protection of cultural property (related or not to article 5 UNESCO 1970)? If yes, under which Ministry and of which kind? (specify, please include a summarized description, possibly with points of contact) _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
7	Does the host nation have a Specialized Police (or other law enforcement) Unit dealing exclusively with CHP ?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
8	Does the host nation have a Specialized Police (or other law enforcement) Unit dealing with CHP and other subjects ?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
9	Does the host nation have a Specialized Public Prosecutor Office dealing with CHP?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
10	Does the host nation provide training on CHP to Police Forces, Public Prosecutors or other Judicial Authorities (and Customs and/or other Law Enforcement Agencies)? If yes, which kind of training? (Specify) _____ Who is the provider? (Specify) _____ Are there specific curriculums? (Specify and please attach) _____	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
11	Is there any information about illegal activities threatening CH (including terrorism, illegal excavations, thefts, destruction/damage/defaung of cultural sites, trafficking, smuggling)? (specify _____)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
12	Is there any ongoing interaction between the hosting nation and UNESCO/UNODC/Europol/Interpol/other IOs, agencies or institutions in the field of CHP? If yes, can you briefly summarise the level and content of these interactions?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
13	Does the hosting nation have statistics on cultural property crime? Are they available and/or unclassified? (If yes please attach last three years)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Part 3: Additional Information

Please add any other comment you consider useful for the drafting of the Training Requirement Analyses.

Host States of EU Civilian Missions and Cultural Heritage Protection													
Conventions / State Parties	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - I Protocol	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict - II Protocol	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO 1970)	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valletta 1992)	UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (UNIDROIT 1995)	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998)	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)	Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2001)	Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003)	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO 2005)	Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (Nicosia 2017)	%
Georgia	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	67
Iraq	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	58
Kosovo ¹	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Libia	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	42
Mali	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	58
Niger	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	58
Palestine ²	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	58
Rep. of Moldova	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	67
Somalia	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0
Ukraine	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	83

The above table shows the international conventions related to Cultural Heritage Protection of which the host states of EU civilian missions are parties.

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

² This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.



European Union Civilian Training Group
Training Area: Cultural Heritage Protection
Cultural Heritage Protection Survey – Analysis of the replies



1. Background

The Training Requirement Analysis (TRA) is a structured process of identifying gaps, deficiencies as they appear from a structured mapping of available trainings as well as proposing ways to avoid redundancies, and suggesting measures necessary to meet training requirements for a specific civilian training area. The process provides also the mapping of the level of awareness and identification of training needs regarding Cultural Heritage Protection (CHP) in EU CDSP Missions.

2. Introduction

A survey aimed at collecting all the necessary information on how CHP is perceived by EU CDSP missions and if there is any interaction regarding CHP between the Mission and Local Authorities of the Host States is an integral part of this analysis.

The survey is divided in three parts:

- The first part regards mission personnel, and it is aimed at understanding the level of awareness on CHP of all mission key personnel and if the lack of training on CHP is considered to be an issue. It is also aimed at identifying the relevant training gaps felt by the mission personnel, if there is a shortage of specialized profiles, if CHP is included in the mission mandate and if any local has ever raised the issue of CHP with the mission itself.
- The second part is aimed at understanding which level of CHP awareness in the Host State and which are the instruments it uses to protect Cultural Heritage. To answer this second part of the survey it was highly recommended to approach local institutions. To collect all the information required the Ministry of Culture (or department, or any central similar institution which deals with National Culture at a state level) was believed to be the best counterpart. Ideally, the general secretariat of the Ministry of Culture would have been the office to approach or, in general, the highest national non-political institution dealing with culture within the Host State.
- The third, and final, part is an open box where to add free text comments on the topic encompassing any not previously addressed information .

3. Situation

The survey was circulated by the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) of the EEAS to the following EU CDSP Civilian Missions:

- a) European Union Advisory Mission in support of security sector reform in Iraq (EUAM Iraq);
- b) European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine);
- c) European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya);
- d) European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah);
- e) European Union Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali);
- f) European Union Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger);
- g) European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia);

- h) European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo);
- i) European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia);
- j) European Union Mission for the Support of Palestinian Police and Rule of Law (EUPOL COPPS).

All the missions replied to the survey but for EUPOL COPPS, which requested the possibility to be excluded from the analysis due to the absence of cultural property protection related tasks in the mandate and the absence of any engagement in Cultural Heritage protection.

The answering methodology varied; some provided one reply, others circulated the survey among selected personnel and therefore delivered more than one answer. To archive a more comprehensive evaluation of the survey, the replies were analyzed both on an individual and a mission basis¹.

4. Main findings

The first part of the survey refers to mission personnel and their experience with training in CHP.

The most relevant datum is that among a **declared total of around 3700 units, only less than 1% has attended training on this specific subject. There is, therefore, a diffuse perception of the need for such a training;** there is however some degree of uncertainty as to when this should be delivered within the overall training process. However, a **significant part of the responders considers it necessary for all mission personnel to undergo a training on CHP.**

Furthermore, the answers reveal some uncertainty in relation to the necessity for specific personnel to receive training on CHP.

The most cited positions are:

- **Head of Operations;**
- **Head of Mission;**
- **Press and Public Information Officer;**
- **Political Advisor**
- **Chief of Staff.**

Some comments mentioned other individuals/positions who would benefit from basic CHP training (Analysts, Civil Society Experts, Heads of Units, Heads of Field Offices, HPED, Monitors and Mentors who work with the Host State nationals, Operations Staff, Police Advisors, Reporting Officers, Security, Support Elements).

There is definitely less uncertainty among mission personnel regarding the necessity of advanced training on CHP, which in general is deemed to be less important. However, **more than 50% of the responders considers it necessary for Heads of Operations and Political Advisors,** while the percentage regarding necessity of such training remain over **30% for Heads of Missions, Legal Advisors, Human and Gender Rights Advisors and Program Management Officers.**

Some further comments mentioned other individuals/positions who would benefit from advanced CHP training (Cultural Advisors, Civil Society Experts, Field Office Analysts, Heads of Police Advisory Units, Monitors and Mentors, Organized Crime Officers, Reporting Officers if relevant to field office work, CHP Specialized Advisors within Strategic SSR Advisory, Specific Police Advisors, Strategic Advisors to the Head of Mission).

¹ For the missions which provided more than one answer one reply was realized merging (when applicable) or summarizing the replies given by different personnel.

The following areas of training, usually encompassed in dedicated CHP courses (see Table 1 below), were considered of relevant interest. Exceptions were made for the “Handling and cataloguing procedures”, considered irrelevant by more than 50% of the responders, and “Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (rogatory letters and confiscation procedures)”, considered useful by just half of the replies in the survey.

Table 1: Training Areas commonly present in CHP courses

Training Area	Relevance
International Conventions and relevant international legal framework on CHP	Relevant
History and culture of the Host State	Relevant
Crimes related to cultural property and war crimes	Relevant
Illicit trafficking of cultural property	Relevant
Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (rogatory letters and confiscation procedures)	Partially relevant
Procedures for intervention and safeguarding of cultural property in case of natural disasters and in the event of armed conflict	Relevant
Handling and cataloguing procedures	Not relevant
Available mechanisms, tools and databases for prevention of CP crimes and illicit trafficking	Relevant

There are some other topics deemed useful to be covered during CHP courses:

- CHP linked to countering terrorism;
- Monitoring Mentoring and Advising on CHP;
- Natural heritage - nature protection and biodiversity;
- Relevance of Cultural Heritage in conflict dynamics;
- Organized crime;
- Corruption;
- Illegal distribution lines for selling artifacts (especially archaeological ones);
- Money laundering related to illegal trafficking in Cultural Property;
- Assistance with mentoring and advising in criminal investigations on Cultural Heritage protection.

In general, there is also the need for a special focus on the Host State, its Cultural Heritage and the system already in place to protect it. This specific training on the Host State is essential to specifically understand local Cultural Heritage and its protection system, and therefore it should be organized with relevant local authorities. The most suitable option to fulfill such a training necessity could **be to include it as part of the induction training programs.**

Question 10 specifically enquired if there is the need of an expert on CHP among missions' personnel. A relevant majority of the replies endorses this presence. **Out of the 10 missions which responded to the survey at least 6 specifically required the presence of an expert on CHP within the staff.**

About this expert's background, indications converge first of all towards **Specialized Police** and then, on Customs personnel. Police and Customs are without doubts the institutions which deal more closely with CHP. Other explicitly requested experts may be useful to perform specific duties. Relevant notes were added to these answers, especially regarding the fact that the presence of an expert in the field should of course reflect the mission mandate. The presence of CHP trainers in favor of local law enforcement agencies is also mentioned, as well as the possibility of employing a regular with a background in human rights that can be assigned as focal point within each Field Office.

One of the obstacles identified to the performing of Cultural Heritage protection-related tasks **is the absence of clear indications regarding CHP in the mission mandate for the great majority of CDSP Mission**. The topic is also seldom cited in OPLANs, guidelines, the "Countrybook" or similar publications.

Some missions produced specific documents regarding CHP, as Term of Reference or adding Cultural Heritage to the mission focus areas. EUAM Iraq is, of course, an exception, having carried out different relevant activities with specific focus on CHP, which are regularly reported to the CPCC.

The last two questions of the first part of the survey are related to interactions with local people/institutions. **Only 4 out of the 10 mission which answered the survey reported interactions with locals related to the topic. Consequently interactions with the locals regarding CHP resulted to be limited.** They usually included requests of support for investigations on alleged crimes related to cultural property, especially illegal exportation and alleged misconduct against National Cultural Heritage by the opposing party. **One third of the answers to the survey indicated threats to Cultural Heritage were reported to mission personnel.** They encompassed illegal trafficking of artifacts, deliberate destruction of Heritage and the wrong restoration of items and buildings among others.

The second part of the survey was aimed at understanding the level of CHP awareness in the Host State and the instruments it uses to protect Cultural Heritage. To do this, it was highly recommended to approach local institutions. Even if the collected data is too poor to be useful, some missions responded, even by engaging with officials of relevant local authorities to obtain the necessary information. In fact, the limited interaction with Host States on the subject emerges, again, as a critical point. This adds to the lack of information possessed by the CDSP Mission, causing relevant uncertainty in the replies to this part of the survey. This condition indicates that cooperation with Host States on CHP is not just possible, but recommended, however only when supported by a relevant expertise among mission personnel.

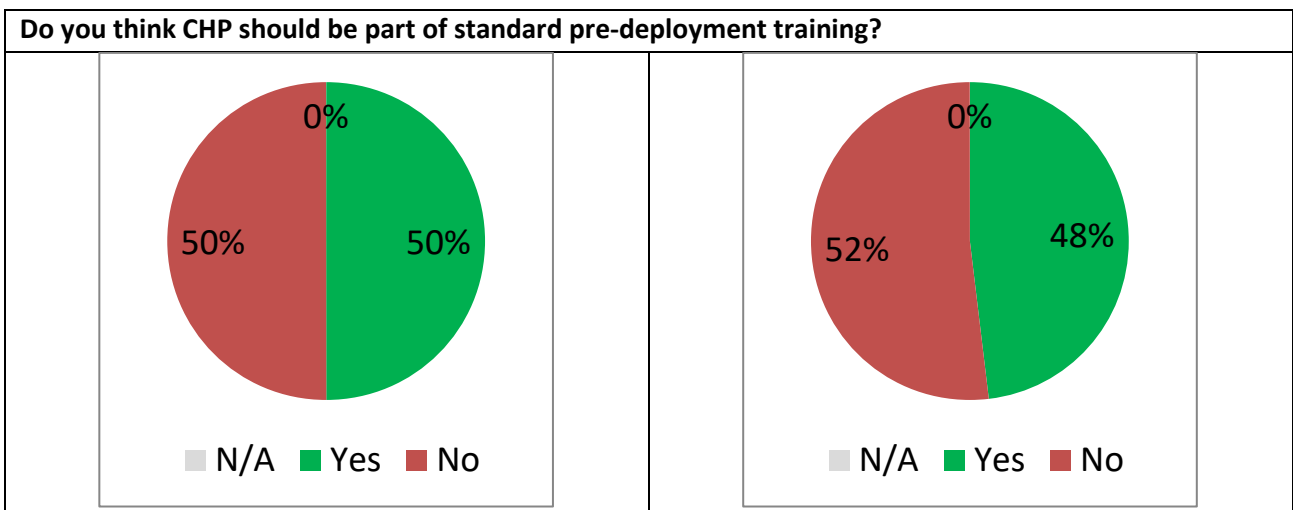
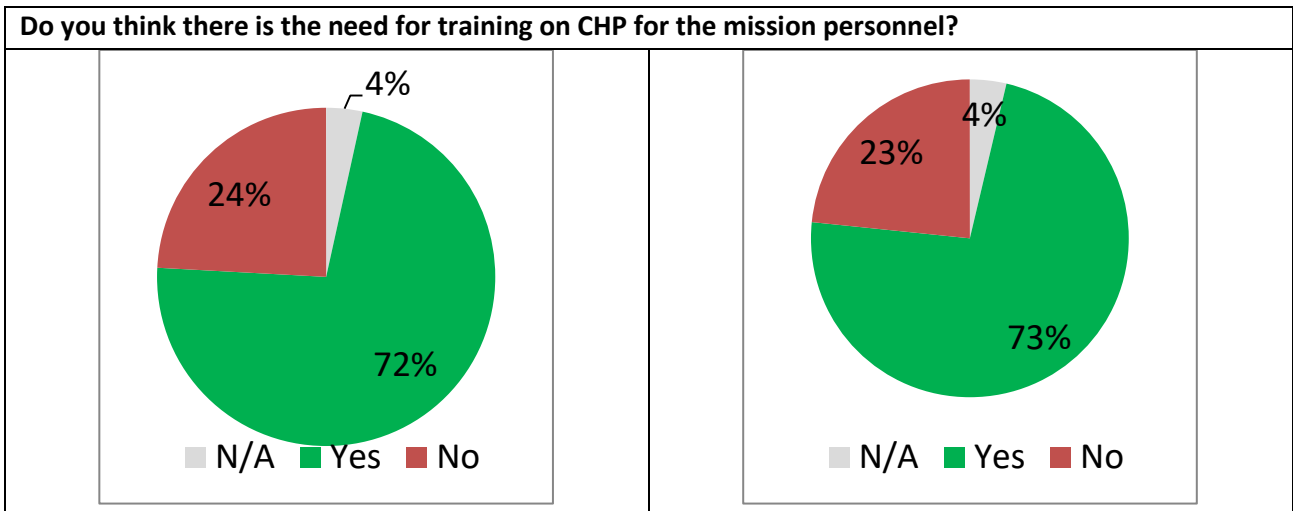
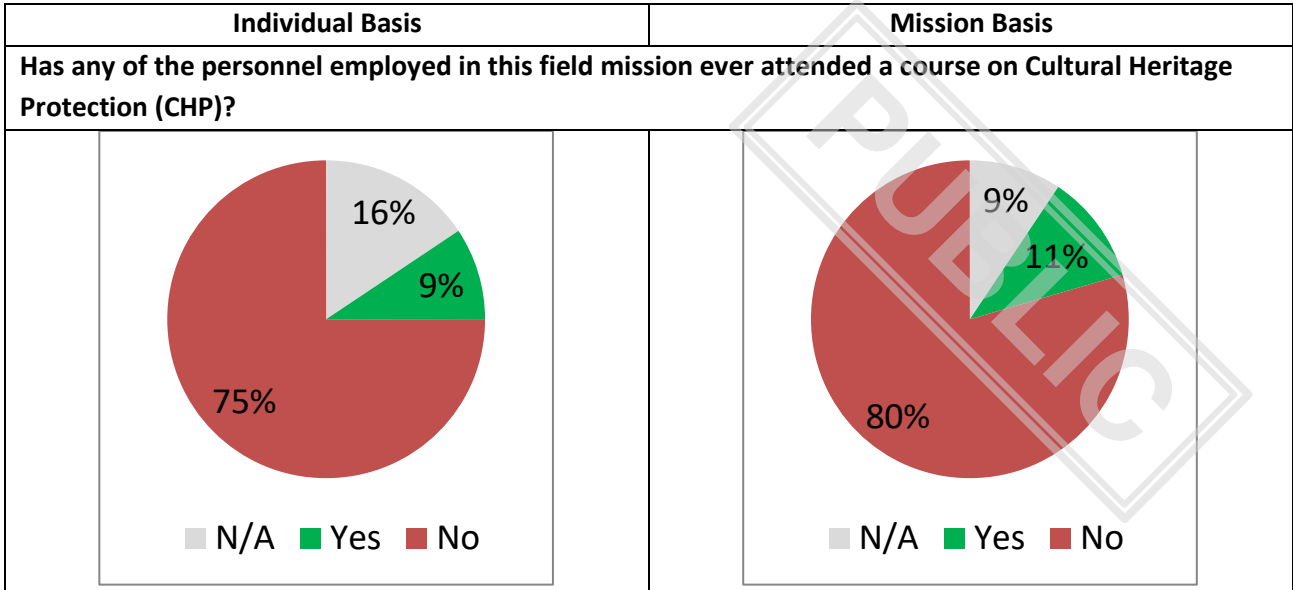
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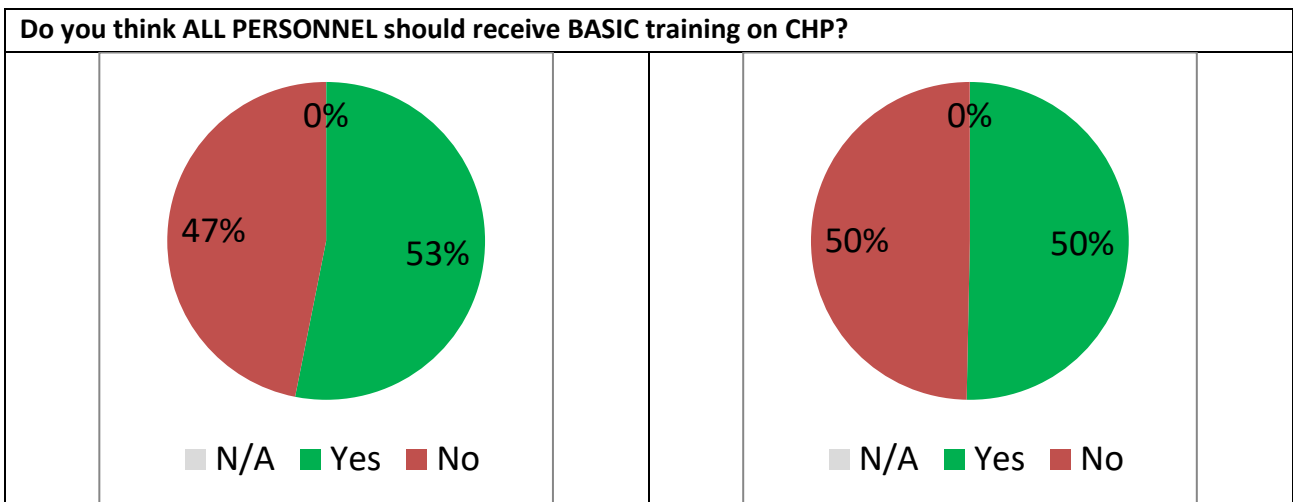
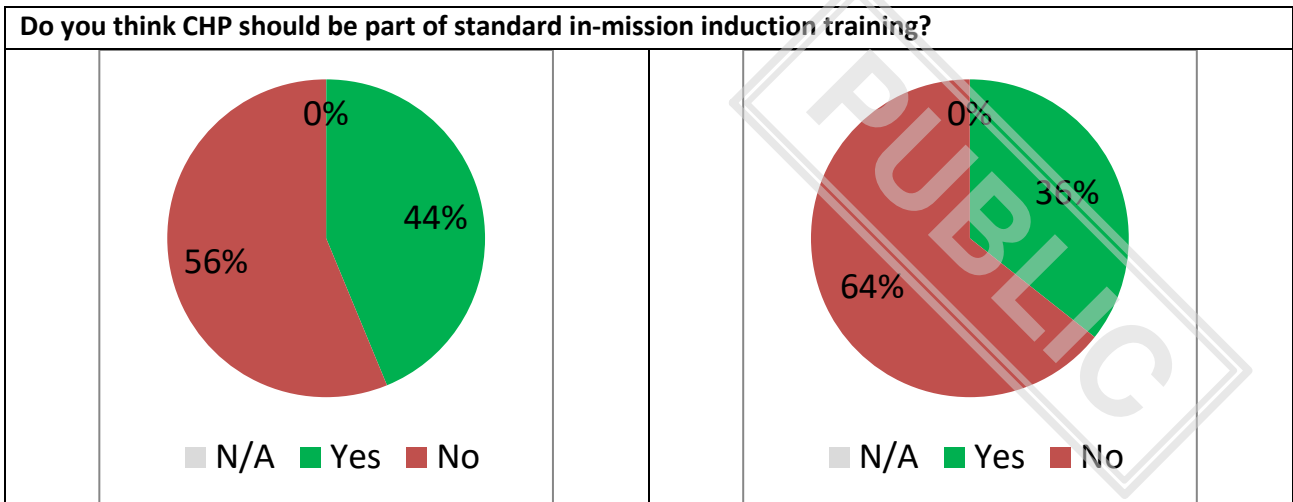
5.1 Part 1: Mission Personnel

Questions 1 to 6

These questions refer to mission personnel and their experience with training in CHP.

Among a declared total of around 3700 units, less than 1% has attended training on this specific subject. There is a diffuse perception of the need of such training, even if there is some degree of uncertainty as of when the training should be delivered within the overall training process. A relevant part of the responders considers it necessary for all mission personnel to undergo training on CHP.





Question 6 - following

The baseline is that there is a necessity for CHP awareness among all mission personnel. Specific personnel who are to receive basic training on CHP, a relevant uncertainty notwithstanding, the most cited positions are the Head of Operations, the Head of Mission, the Press and Public Information Officer, the Political Advisor and the Chief of Staff.

Which individual/position should receive <u>BASIC</u> training on CHP?	Individual Basis	Mission Basis
<p>Head of Mission</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Chief of Staff</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		

<p>Legal Advisor</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Political Advisor</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Human and Gender Rights Advisor</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Head of Operations</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Executive Officer</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Press and Public Information Officer</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Project Management Officer</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		

Some further comments mentioned other individuals/positions benefitting from a basic CHP training:

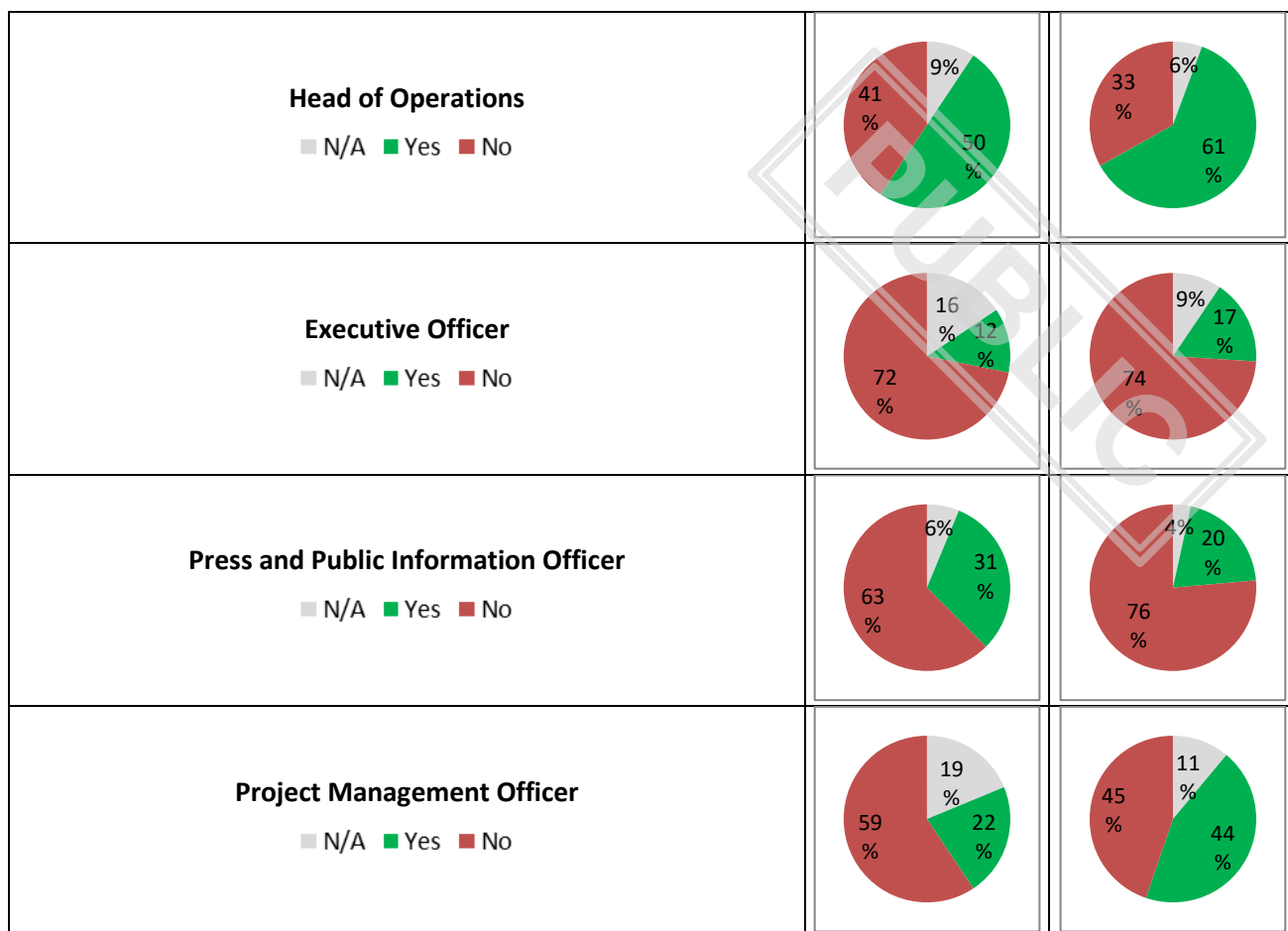
- Analysts;
- Civil Society Experts - Heads of Units;
- Heads of Field Offices;
- HPED;
- Monitors and Mentors, who work with the Host State nationals;
- Operations staff;

- Police Advisors;
- Reporting Officers;
- Security;
- Support Elements.

Question 7

There is definitely less uncertainty among mission personnel regarding the necessity of advanced CHP training deemed in general to be of lesser importance. However, more than 50% of the responders consider it necessary for the Heads of Operations and Political Advisors, while the percentage remains at over 30% for Heads of Missions, Legal Advisors, Human and Gender Rights Advisors and Program Management Officers.

Which individual/position should receive ADVANCED training on CHP?	Individual Basis	Mission Basis
<p>Head of Mission</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Chief of Staff</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Legal Advisor</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Political Advisor</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Human and Gender Rights Advisor</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		

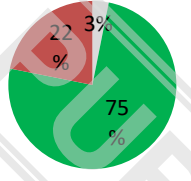
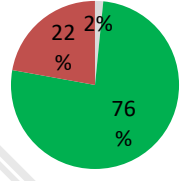
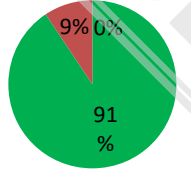
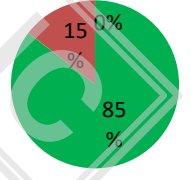
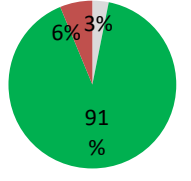
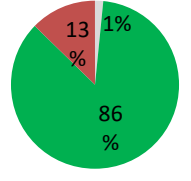
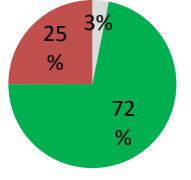
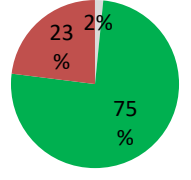
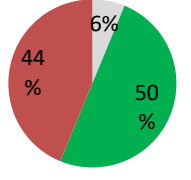
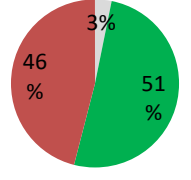
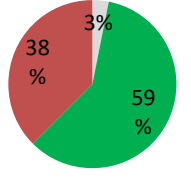
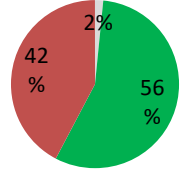
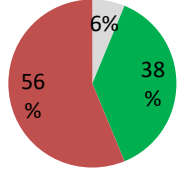
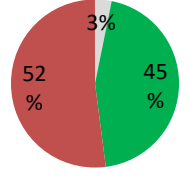
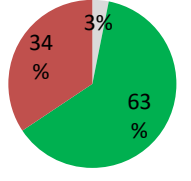
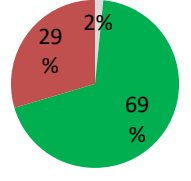


Some other comments cited further individuals/positions benefitting from advanced CHP training:

- Cultural Advisors;
- Civil Society Experts;
- Field Office Analysts;
- Head of Police Advisory Unit;
- Monitors and Mentors;
- Organized Crime Officer;
- Reporting Officers if relevant to field office work;
- Specialized Advisors on this area of Strategic SSR Advisory;
- Specific Police Advisors;
- Strategic Advisor to the Head of Mission.

Question 8

Areas of training usually encompassed in dedicated CHP courses were considered of relevant interest. Exceptions were considered for the *“Handling and cataloguing procedures”*, irrelevant for more than 50% of the responders and *“Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (rogatory letters and confiscation procedures)”*, useful for just half of the survey replies.

In which areas of CHP do you think mission personnel should receive training?	Individual Basis	Mission Basis
<p>International Conventions and relevant international legal framework on CHP</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>History and culture of the Host State</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Crimes related to cultural property and war crimes</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Illicit trafficking of cultural property</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Investigative cooperation with foreign authorities and international cooperation (rogatory letters and confiscation procedures)</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Procedures for intervention and safeguarding of cultural property in case of natural disasters and in the event of armed conflict</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Handling and cataloguing procedures</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Available mechanisms, tools and databases for prevention of CP crimes and illicit trafficking</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		

Some other topics deemed to be useful during CHP courses:

- CHP linked to countering terrorism;
- Monitoring Mentoring and Advising on the topic of CHP;
- Natural heritage - nature protection and biodiversity;
- Relevance of Cultural Heritage in conflict dynamics.

Question 9

Are there any other training areas linked to CHP regarding which you think mission personnel should receive training?

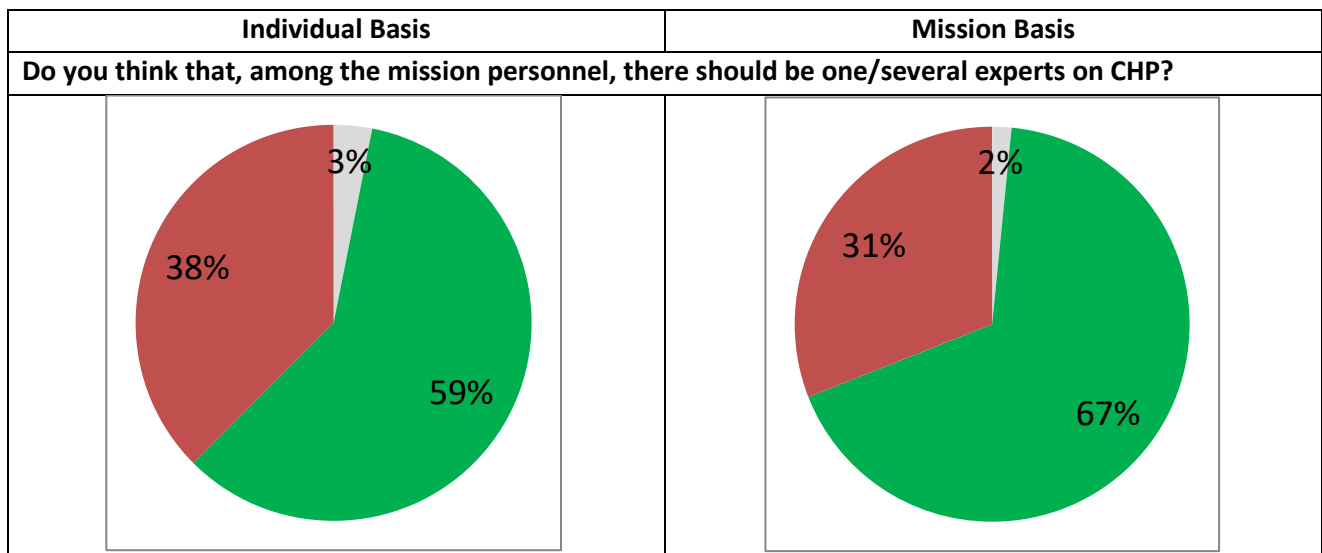
Other training areas linked to CHP in which mission personnel should receive training were:

- Organized crime;
- Corruption;
- Counter Terrorism;
- Illegal distribution lines for selling artifacts (especially archaeological ones);
- Money laundering related to illegal trafficking of Cultural Property;
- Assistance with mentoring and advising in criminal investigations on Cultural Heritage protection;

In general a special focus on the Host State, its Cultural Heritage and the system in place to protect it.

Question 10

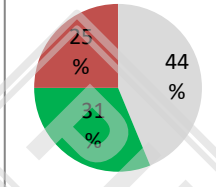
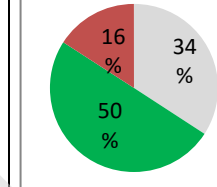
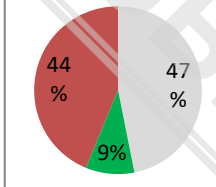
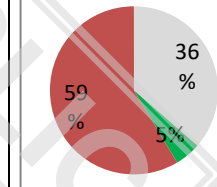
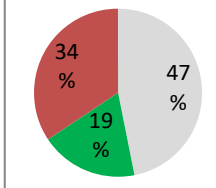
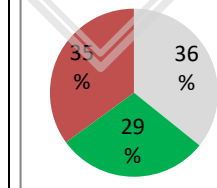
Relevant majority of the replies to the question was positive. Out of the 10 missions which responded to the survey, at least 6 requires the presence of an expert on CHP among its personnel.



Question 10 – following

There is convergence about the experts’ background, with an indication about the specialized police, and, slightly less, about personnel of Customs. Police and Customs are for sure the institutions which deal more closely with CHP. Other explicitly requested experts may be useful to perform specific duties.

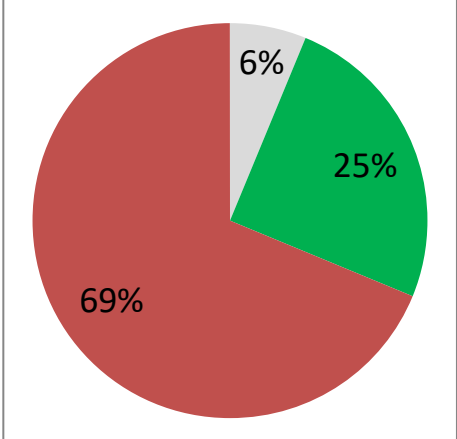
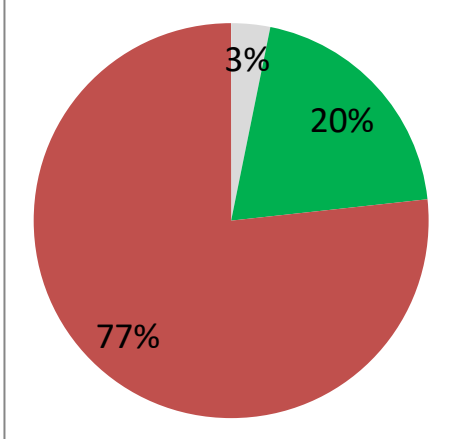
If yes, which kind?	Individual Basis	Mission Basis
<p>Specialized Police Officer</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Firefighter</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Art historian</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Curator/Restorer</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Archaeologist</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Librarian/Archivist</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		

<p>Customs Officer</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Official of the ministry of culture</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		
<p>Lawyer/Legal expert</p> <p>■ N/A ■ Yes ■ No</p>		

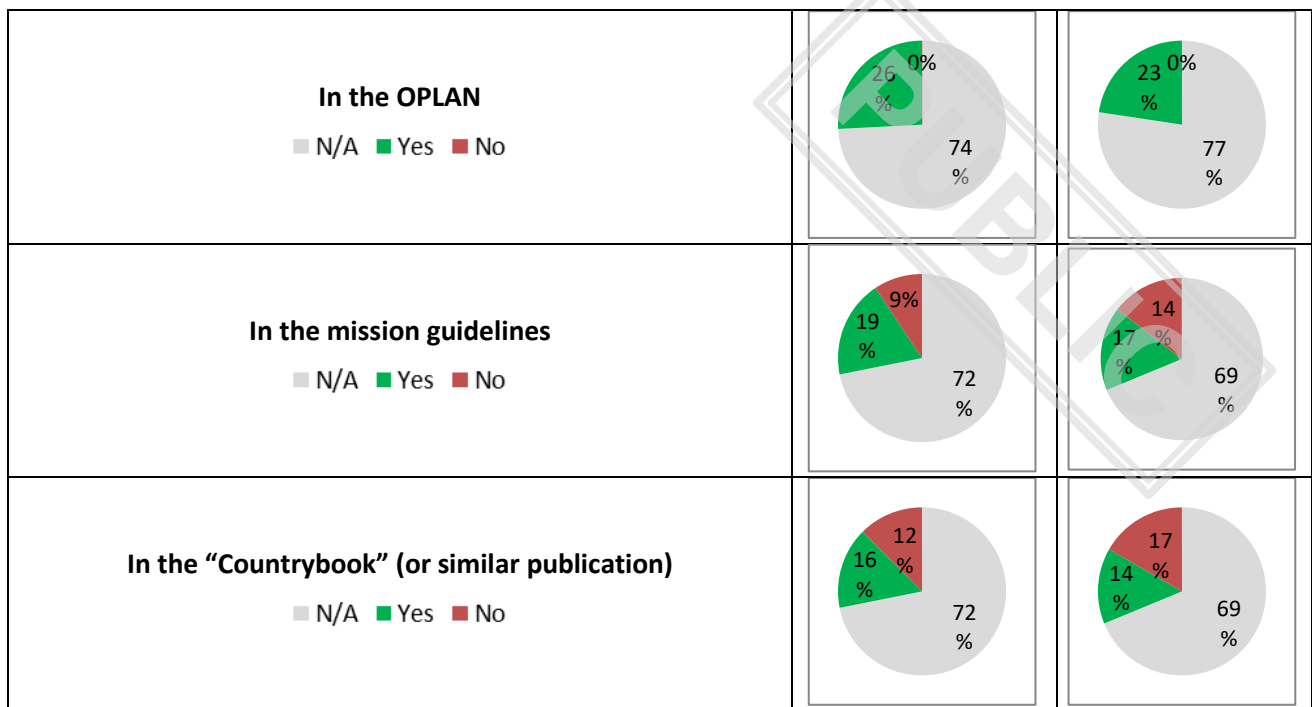
Relevant notes were added to these answers, especially regarding the presence of an expert in the field should of course reflect the mission mandate. The presence of trainers in CHP in favor of local law enforcement agencies is also mentioned, as well as the possibility of employing a regular with a background in human rights that can be assigned as focal point to each Field Office.

Question 11

It is clearly indicated that CHP is not in the mission mandate for the great majority of CDSP Missions.

Individual Basis	Mission Basis
Is there any reference to CHP in the mission mandate?	
	

Question 11 - following

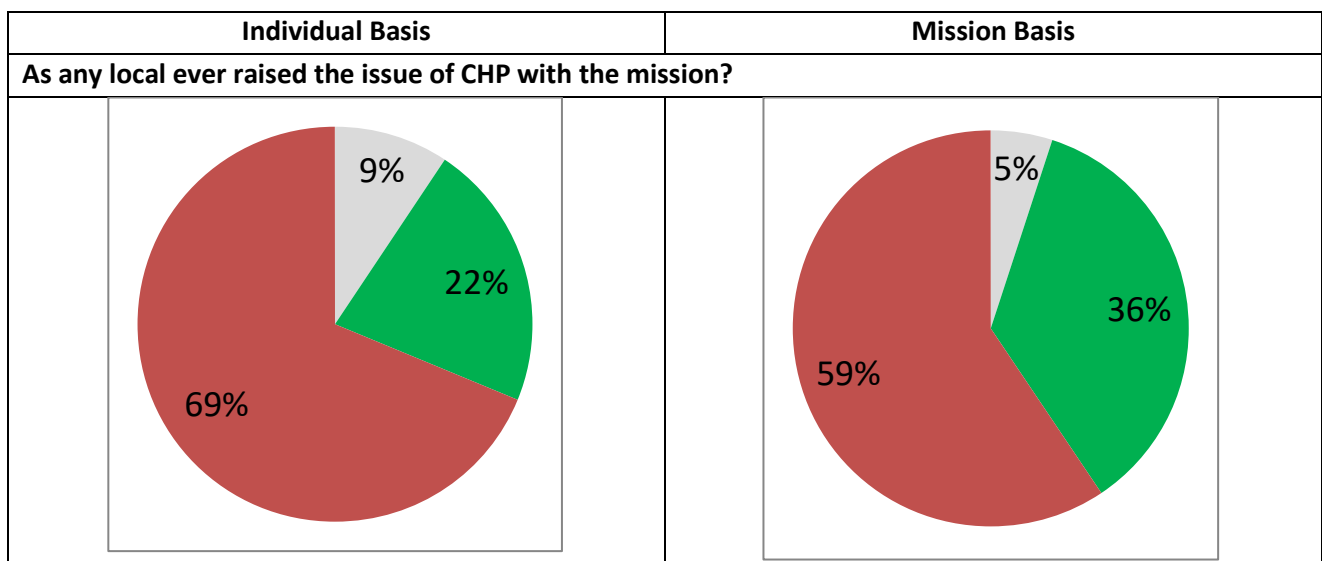


Some missions produced specific documents regarding CHP such as Term of Reference or adding Cultural Heritage to the mission focus areas.

EUAM Iraq is, of course, an exception, having carried out different relevant activities with specific focus on CHP, which are regularly reported to the CPCC.

Question 12

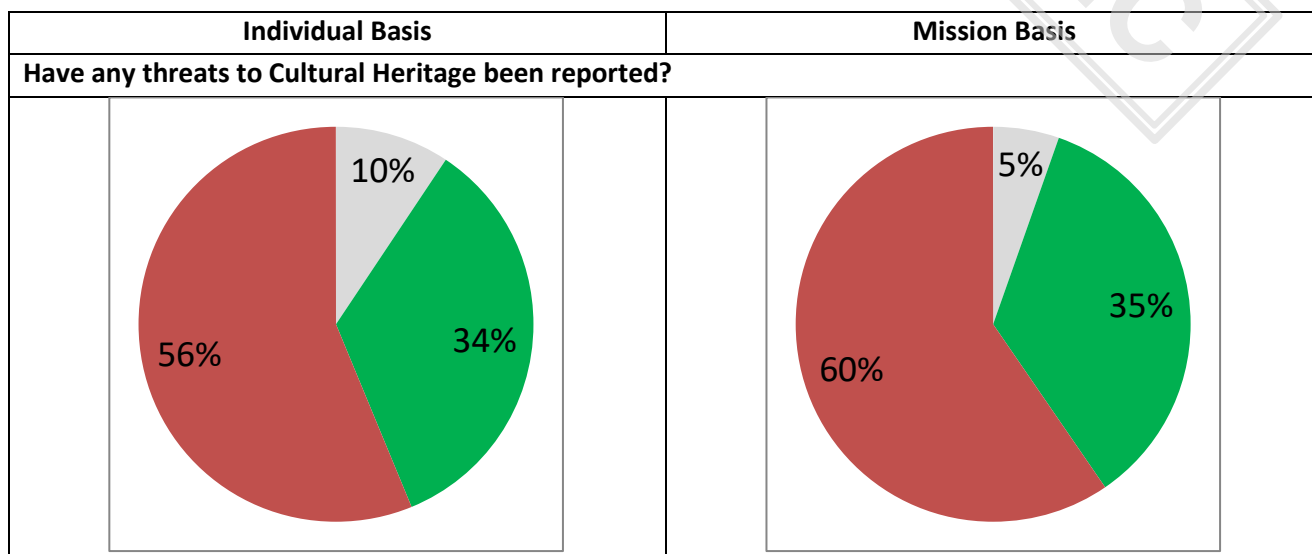
The interaction with local institutions/people regarding CHP is limited, only 4 out of the 10 mission answering the survey reported interactions with locals related to the matter.



The interaction usually included requests for support to investigate alleged crimes related to cultural property, especially illegal exportation, and alleged misconduct against National Cultural Heritage by the opposing party.

Question 13

One third of the survey answers indicated that threats to Cultural Heritage were reported to mission personnel.



The threats reported encompassed illegal trafficking of artifacts, deliberate destruction of Heritage and wrong restoration of items and buildings.

5.2 Part 2: Host State

The second part of the survey is aimed at understanding the level of CHP awareness in the Host State and which the instruments it uses to protect Cultural Heritage. To answer this second part of the survey it was highly recommended to approach local institutions.

The relevant uncertainty observed among the replies to this part of the survey reflects the lack of information possessed by CDSP Mission as well as the limited interaction with Host States on the subject.

The data collected is too scarce to be useful, however some of the missions responded even by engaging officials of relevant local authorities to obtain the necessary information.

This responses indicate that cooperation with the Host State on CHP is possible, when there are the will to do so and the relevant expertise among mission personnel.

<p>Has the Host State ratified relevant International conventions on cultural property other than the above mentioned?²</p>		
<p>Has the Host State entered into (a) bilateral agreement(s) relating to the protection of cultural property with (an) other country(ies)?</p>		
<p>Otherwise, has the Host State adopted a Model Treaty for the Prevention of Crimes that Infringe on the Cultural Heritage of Peoples in the Form of Movable Property, as suggested in the course of the United Nations 8th Congress on crime and criminal justice held in 1990?</p>		
<p>Does the Host State have a ministry for culture (or similar structure)?</p>		
<p>Is/Are there a/any Host State law/s dedicated specifically about/mentioning CHP?</p>		
<p>Does the Host State have specialized services for protection of cultural property (related or not to article 5 UNESCO 1970)?</p>		

² 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (I e II Protocol);
 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO 1970);
 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972);
 European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)
 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (UNIDROIT 1995);
 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998);
 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000);
 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2001);
 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003);
 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO 2005);
 Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (Nicosia 2017).

<p>Does the Host State have a Specialized Police (or other law enforcement) Unit dealing EXCLUSIVELY with CHP?</p>		
<p>Does the Host State have a Specialized Police (or other law enforcement) Unit dealing with CHP and OTHER subjects?</p>		
<p>Does the Host State have a Specialized Public Prosecutor Office dealing with CHP?</p>		
<p>Does the Host State provide training on CHP to Police Forces, Public Prosecutors or other Judicial Authorities (and Customs and/or other Law Enforcement Agencies)?</p>		
<p>Is there any information about illegal activities threatening CH (including terrorism, illegal excavations, thefts, destruction/damage/defaing of cultural sites, trafficking, smuggling)?</p>		
<p>Is there any ongoing interaction between the Host State and UNESCO/UNODC/Europol/Interpol/other IOs, agencies or institutions in the field of CHP?</p>		
<p>Does the Host State have statistics on cultural property crime?</p>		
<p>Are they available and/or unclassified?</p>		






5.2 Part 3

Not relevant.








TRAINING PROVIDERS

Annex 7

Training Provider		Available Courses	Deliverable Training Level
	Austrian Armed Forces National Defence Academy	Basic Course Liaison Officer for military Cultural Property Protection Seminar for Liaison Officers for military Cultural Property Protection	Basic
	Austrian Danube University of Krems	Master's Programme in Cultural Property Protection (MSc) Certified Programme in Cultural Property Protection (CP)	Basic - Advanced
	Carabinieri Command for the Protection of Cultural Heritage	Specialization Course for Carabinieri employed in the Carabinieri Command for Protection of Cultural Heritage (TPC) Qualification course for Carabinieri employed in the National Task Force "Unite4Heritage" The fight against illicit traffic of cultural heritage - International Training Project (ITP) Protection of cultural properties: legislation and investigative techniques - International Training Project (ITP)	Basic - Advanced - Expert
	CEPOL - European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training	Webinar on "Cultural Heritage Protection and fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural goods"	Basic
	CoESPU - Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units	Cultural Heritage Protection	Basic

TRAINING PROVIDERS

Training Provider		Available Courses	Deliverable Training Level
	<p>ICCRM - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property</p>	<p>First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Crisis</p>	<p>Basic - Advanced</p>
	<p>INTERPOL</p>	<p>Fighting against the illicit traffic of cultural property. INTERPOL capabilities</p>	<p>Basic - Advanced</p>
 	<p>OSCE – MPSOTC (<i>Hellenic Multinational Peace Support Operations Training Center</i>)</p>	<p>Cultural Property Protection Course</p>	<p>Basic</p>
	<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>Fighting against the illicit trafficking of cultural property</p>	<p>Basic - Advanced</p>

Place and date	Title	Doc. n.	Institution	Main Content
10 February 2009	Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the Export of Cultural Goods I	116/2009	Official Journal of the European Union	<p>Adopted regulations</p> <p>Definition of 'cultural goods' (items listed in Annex I); export licence requested outside the customs territory of the Community; competent authorities empowered to issue export licences; presentation of licence; potential limitation of competent customs offices by the Member States; administrative cooperation <i>mutatis mutandis</i>; accordance of the implementing measures; commission assisted by a committee; penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation; report to the Commission; repeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Categories of cultural objects covered by Art. 1; - Repealed Regulation with its successive amendments; - Correlation table.
Brussels, 13-14 December 2011	Council conclusions on preventing and combating crime against cultural goods <i>3135th JUSTICE and HOME AFFAIRS Council meeting</i>		Council of the European Union	Need to take measures that will increase the effectiveness of prevention and combating of crime against cultural goods. Consequent recommendations to the Member States, the European Commission, Europol and CEPOL
Brussels, 28 May 2014	Directive 2014/60/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (Recast) I Legislative acts	I Legislative acts Directives	Official Journal of the European Union	<p>22 Articles applied on the return of cultural objects classified or defined by a Member State as being among national treasures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repealed Directive with list of its successive amendments; - List of time-limits for transposition into national law; - Correlation table.

28 April 2015	<p>European Parliament resolution on the destruction of cultural sites perpetrated by ISIS/Da'esh</p> <p>Joint motion for a resolution</p>	2015/2649(RSP)	<p>European Parliament</p> <p>Plenary sitting</p> <p>2014-2019</p>	<p>Condemnation of the intentional destruction of cultural, archaeological and religious sites perpetrated by ISIS in Syria and Iraq.</p> <p>Calls to take appropriate action.</p>
15 December 2015	<p>Council Conclusions on culture in the EU's external relations with a focus on culture in development cooperation</p>	2015/C 417/06	Official Journal of the European Union	<p>Culture as form part of a strategic and cross-cutting approach to the Union's external relations and development cooperation.</p> <p>Need for a better coordination of efforts aiming at the consistent and coherent integration of culture in the EU's external relations and contributing to the complementarity of the Union's activities with those of its Member States.</p> <p>Promoting policy coherence is particularly crucial.</p> <p>Therefore, the Member States and the Commission are invited to Participate in an ad-hoc task group hosted by Luxembourg. This group shall contribute to the preparation of a concrete, evidence-based, shared and long-term approach on culture and development cooperation.</p>
Brussels, 1 June 2016	<p>The role of Europeana for the digital access, visibility and use of European cultural heritage – Council conclusions (31 May 2016)</p>	<p>(OR. en)</p> <p>9643/16</p> <p>CULT 52</p> <p>AUDIO 74</p> <p>DIGIT 61</p> <p>TELECOM 105</p> <p>PI 65</p>	<p>Council of the European Union</p> <p>From General Secretariat of the Council to Delegations</p>	<p>Importance of digitization and online access to cultural heritage.</p> <p>Europeana as an online multilingual access point for digital cultural material has become a common European project for accessing and showcasing European cultural heritage.</p> <p>The cultural and digital innovation value of Europeana should be strengthened through reenvisioning the core service platform under the CEF.</p> <p>Assignments for the Commission, the Member States and Europeana operator.</p>

<p>Brussels, 17 January 2017</p>	<p><i>Implementing Guidelines for the EU Policy on Training for CSDP</i></p>	<p>(OR. en) 5199/1/17 REV 1 LIMITE CSDP/PSDC 11 COPS 6 POLMIL 4 CIVCOM 4 EUMC 4</p>	<p>Council of the European Union From European External Action Service (EEAS) to Political and Security Committee (PSC)</p>	<p>The aim of this document is to implement the EU Policy on Training for CSDP and to define responsibilities, chain of command, workflow and decision-making processes. CSDP Training is organised under the overall supervision of the PSC, which regularly approves the CSDP training requirements, CSDP training programme and the Comprehensive Assessment Report on CSDP training as submitted by the PMG. CIVCOM and EUMC are responsible for defining civilian and military training requirements through two specialised training groups. ESDC is the main training actor, acting as a facilitator between them. The EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG) and the EU Military Training Group (EUMTG) are the recognised bodies for the systematic process of managing CSDP Training Requirements for CSDP training respectively.</p> <p>Topics: Governance and responsibilities; working procedures of the EUCTG and EUMTG; training cycles and programming; EU CSDP training programme; types of training; standards, certification and recognition; CSDP training audience; training requirements.</p>
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<p>Brussels, 3 April 2017</p>	<p><i>EU Policy on Training for CSDP</i></p>	<p>(OR. En) 7838/17</p> <p>COPS 114 CIVCOM 49 POLMIL 30 EUMC 38 CFSP/PESC 303 CSDP/PSDC 168</p>	<p>Council of the European Union</p> <p>From General Secretariat of the Council to Delegations</p>	<p>This policy concentrates on clarifying priorities for the training of professionals directly involved with CSDP whether in national capitals, missions, operations, or in Brussels. Training for CSDP fits into a global training architecture: its role is to be compatible and complementary with training activities carried out by the UN, OSCE, NATO, AU and other international organisations.</p> <p>Due to European shifting political, strategic and financial circumstances (subtle and evolving mechanisms, steady turnover of personnel), the approach to training for CSDP must adapt. Effectiveness as essential requirement of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): to perform its different tasks, including disarmament, humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, crisis management and security sector reform, peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation, or the fight against terrorism, CSDP must be sustainable, adaptable and capable of influencing the course of events. CSDP continues to develop as an integral part of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).</p> <p>Training for CSDP should pursue the objectives set out in Articles 3 and 21 of the Treaty on European Union.</p> <p>Learning: combination of training and informal learning, helping to maximise the level of performance of all personnel: in missions, operations, headquarters or pending selection. On-the-job experience in real-life missions and operations, "live" experience may also be gained by simulating equivalent scenarios during exercises.</p> <p>The training of personnel for CSDP missions and operations is primarily the responsibility of Member States. The EEAS provides basic guidelines and performance standards, descriptive materials and procedures covering the training cycle. The European Security and Defence College (ESDC) shall provide training and education in the field of CSDP at the EU level.</p>
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<p>Brussels, 26 September 2017</p>	<p><i>Issues Paper – Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in CSDP Missions and Operations</i></p> <p><i>Working Document of the European External Action Service</i></p>	<p>(OR. en) 11930/2/17 REV 2</p> <p>LIMITE</p> <p>COPS 275 CIVCOM 161 POLMIL 99 CFSP/PESC 756 CSDP/PSDC 472</p> <p>EEAS(2017) 977 REV 2</p>	<p>Council of the European Union</p> <p>From European External Action Service (EEAS) to Political and Security Committee (PSC)</p>	<p>State of Play: the challenge has become even more urgent now that culture is increasingly instrumentalised in conflicts.</p> <p>Over the last decades, the destruction of cultural heritage has become an integral part of a cultural cleansing strategy that seeks to eliminate all forms of diversity, as an attack on cultural sites is a way of attacking a civilisation's values.</p> <p>Recent conflicts in Afghanistan, Mali, Libya, Yemen, Iraq and Syria have demonstrated that the protection of heritage is inseparable from the management of the overall conflict.</p> <p>Cultural heritage can contribute to healing the scars of war and rebuilding society, as culture is a visible expression of common ground and can be a tool for reconciliation. Cultural heritage also provides for economic livelihoods, and thereby supports sustainable development.</p> <p>The issue of protection of cultural heritage needs to be addressed in a comprehensive manner and with an integrated approach. This response could include mobilising conflict prevention, stabilisation and crisis management and development instruments in the context of countries affected by crisis situations. In this context, CSDP missions and operations could play a particular role.</p> <p>EULEX Kosovo, Sarajevo City Hall, Timbuktu mausoleums, Lake Ohrid region in the Balkans, Syria, Mali, Libya, Yemen, Iraqi MOI.</p> <p>A number of actions at HQ level and at Field level have been identified aiming at addressing these issues in the context of CSDP missions and operations.</p>
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Brussels, 20 November 2017	<p align="center"><i>Military Advice on the issues paper on the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in CSDP Missions and Operations</i></p>	<p>(OR. en) 14560/17 LIMITE CFSP/PESC 1044 CSDP/PSDC 650 COPS 364 EUMC 144 CIVCOM 229 POLMIL 148 CULT 145</p>	<p>Council of the European Union From European External Action Service (EEAS) to Political and Security Committee (PSC) and to European Union Military Committee (EUMC)</p>	<p>On 21 September 2017, the PSC was presented with the issue paper "Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage (POCH) in CSDP Missions and Operations". The objective of the POCH is to ensure that the different aspects related to the prevention and protection of cultural heritage are implemented in CSDP missions and operations (Ref. A).</p> <p>On 21 September 2017, the PSC invited the EUMC to provide its Military Advice on the possible implementation of preservation and protection of cultural heritage in CSDP missions and operations (Ref. B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - POCH measures already in effect; - POCH potential additional measures; - Recommendations.
Brussels, 16 December 2018	<p align="center"><i>Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the introduction and the import of cultural goods - Confirmation of the final compromise text with a view to agreement</i></p>	<p>(OR. en) 15494/18 UD 328 ENFOCUSTOM 272 EF 324 ECOFIN 1195 JAI 1295 COSI 319 COTER 185 RELEX 1090 DROIPEN 211 COPEN 443 CODEC 2320 Interinstitutional File: 2017/0158(COD)</p>	<p>The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union From General Secretariat of the Council to Permanent Representatives Committee</p>	<p>Regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (art. 207(2)).</p> <p>Regulation adopted: articles (subject matter and scope; definitions; introduction and import of cultural goods; import licence; importer statement; competent customs office; administrative co-operation; use of an electronic system; establishment of an electronic system; personal data protection and data retention periods; penalties; cooperation with a third countries; committee procedure; reporting and evaluation; entry into force; application).</p> <p>Lists of Cultural goods covered by Article 3-4-5 and determined in Part A.</p>

<p>Brussels, 22 May 2018</p>	<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – A New European Agenda for Culture</p>	<p>COM(2018) 267 final SWD(2018) 167 final</p>	<p>European Commission</p>	<p>European identity and sense of belonging are created and strengthened by rich cultural heritage and creative sectors. The New European Agenda for Culture responds to the European Leaders' invitation to do more, through culture and education, to build cohesive societies and offer a vision of an attractive European Union. It aims to harness the full potential of culture to help build a more inclusive and fairer Union, supporting innovation, creativity and sustainable jobs and growth.</p> <p>Importance of the role of Culture in severe financial crisis, Europe faces growing social inequalities, diverse populations, populism, radicalisation, and terrorist threats, in digital and transforming societies: the New Agenda links between culture and other policy areas and has three strategic objectives, with social (harnessing the power of culture and cultural diversity for social cohesion and well-being), economic (supporting culture-based creativity in education and innovation, and for jobs and growth) and external dimensions (strengthening international cultural relations). Cultural heritage and digital areas are transversal and serve all three objectives.</p> <p>Role of “Creative Europe” and its successor programme supporting the New Agenda, and of the Commission to improve synergies between projects and policy activities: policy collaboration supported in 2019 and 2020 by “Creative Europe” and other EU programmes funding cultural projects, and from 2021 by successor programmes under the EU’s next Multiannual Financial Framework.</p> <p>The Digital4Culture strategy will strengthen coherence between cultural, digital and audiovisual initiatives.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Brussels, 20 September 2018</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Terms of References for the EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(OR.en) 12312/18 LIMITE COPS 331 CIVCOM 181 EUMC 154 CFSP/PESC 836 CSDP/PSDC 506</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Council of the European Union From Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management to Political and Security Committee</p>	<p>Pursuant to the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, the EU Civilian training group (EUCTG) has his military counterpart, the EU Military training Group (EUMTG), tasked with similar responsibilities for military CSDP.</p> <p>These Terms of Reference (ToR) define the principles guiding the EU Civilian Training Group, its tasks and deliverables, working methods and interim measures as well as rules for its revision.</p> <p>The Civilian Strategic Guidance (CSG) for training shall outline main orientations for the upcoming training cycle, including a list of priority training areas reflecting CSDP policy, lines of operation of civilian CSDP mandates, lessons identified by the Missions in the field, as well as previous training analyses.</p> <p>The CSDP Civilian Training Requirements Report (CTRR) is a compilation of the proposals and recommendations made by CCT's through the Training Requirement Analyses (TRA) carried out in each respective training area.</p> <p>The TRA's determine training necessary to achieve and sustain the desired level of proficiency required for civilian Missions.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Assessment Report on Training (CART) is a joint report which assesses effectiveness and efficiency of CSDP training in order to allow the adoption of corrective measures for the next cycle.</p> <p>The EUCTG shall promote methodology for "quality assurance standards" and their implementation in CSDP training and education. The work of the EUCTG is organised throughout a CSDP training cycle of a proposed duration of 2 years and it consists of three phases: Planning, Conduct/Evaluation and Assessment.</p>
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Brussels, 15 November 2018	Draft Council conclusions on the Work Plan for Culture 2019-2022 - Adoption	(OR. en) 13948/18 CULT 137	Council of the European Union From General Secretariat of the Council to Council	The Commission is invited to adopt a mid-term evaluation of the Work Plan and a final report on its implementation, based on voluntary written contributions from Member States, by June 2022. In view of that report, the Presidency of the Council may consider whether to propose a new Work Plan for Culture for the subsequent period. Guiding principles of the Work Plan for Culture; priorities; implementation; actions; gender equality; international cultural relations. - Indicative timetable of the Work Plan for Culture 2019-2022; - Principles relating to OMC groups established by the Member States in the framework of the Work Plan for Culture 2019-2022.
19 November 2018	Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the establishment of a Civilian CSDP Compact	14305/18 COPS 431 CIVCOM 231 POLMIL 207 CFSP/PESC 1046 CSDP/PSDC 656 RELEX 960 JAI 1135	Council of the European Union From General Secretariat of the Council to Delegations	Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the establishment of a Civilian CSDP Compact, as adopted by the Foreign Affairs Council at its meeting held on 19 November 2018.
21 December 2018	Council conclusions on the Work Plan for Culture 2019-2022	2018/C 460/10	Official Journal of the European Union	Guiding principles of the Work Plan for Culture; priorities; implementation; actions. - Indicative timetable of the Work Plan for Culture 2019-2022; - Principles relating to OMC groups established by the Member States in the framework of the Work Plan for Culture 2019-2020.

March 2019	<p><i>The Civilian CSDP Compact A stronger EU footprint in a connected, complex, contested world</i></p>	<p>Tania Lațici Members' Research Service PE 630.295</p>	<p>EPRS European Parliamentary Research Service</p>	<p>EU strategic environment: contested, connected, complex EU approach to conflicts: prevention rather than intervention Reform, strengthen, train: EU civilian crisis management A multitasking challenge for civilian CSDP? Strategic upgrade of civilian CSDP A Compact for Civilian CSDP Stakeholders' views European Parliament position</p>
Brussels, 14 June 2019	<p><i>EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG) Strategic Guidance on CSDP Civilian Training</i></p>	<p>(OR.en) 10345/19 COPS 190 CIVCOM 96 EUCTG 3 EUMC 67 CFSP/PESC 487 CSDP/PSDC 303</p>	<p>Council of the European Union From General Secretariat of the Council to Delegations</p>	<p>The Council and the Member States commit to invest in a more capable civilian CSDP. In accordance with the CSDP Training Policy, training for CSDP is driven by requirements, not events. For defining and analysing CSDP training requirements, the EUCTG needs expert support from the National Training Experts (NTE) and the EU Civilian Coordinators for training (CCT), the role, responsibilities and relationships of which were outlined in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Terms of Reference and are further elaborated on in this working document. The aim and scope of this Civilian Strategic Guidance (CSG) document is to outline the main orientations for the upcoming training cycle, including a list of priority training areas which reflects CSDP policy, lines of operations of civilian CSDP mandates, lessons identified by Missions in the field, as well as previous training analyses. Furthermore, the CSG defines the role of the Civilian Coordinators for Training (CCTs) as well as their nomination process and it guides the work of the CCTs in their analysis of training requirements and subsequent preparation of a Training Requirements Analysis (TRA) report. Lastly, this document defines the scope of the deliverables of the EU CTG, and describes the quality assurance standards to be met.</p>

<p>Brussels, 12 November 2019</p>	<p>Revised Offers by MS for Civilian Coordinators for Training (as of 4 November 2019)</p>	<p>WK 11628/2019 REV 1</p> <p>LIMITE</p> <p>CIVCOM EUCTG CFSP/PESC CSDP/PSDC</p>	<p>Council of the European Union – general Secretariat</p> <p>From European External Action Service to Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG)</p>	<p>Revised Offers by MS for Civilian Coordinators for Training: Capability Clusters, EU Civilian Training Areas and Current MS Offers</p>
<p>Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2019</p>	<p>European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage</p>		<p>European Commission – commission staff working document</p>	<p>What was the European year of cultural heritage? Mobilisation of stakeholders led by the announcement of European Framework for Action in May 2018 Scope, ambition and principles of the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage Five pillars of the Framework for Action: cultural heritage for a Europe inclusive, sustainable, resilient and innovation, and for stronger global partnership.</p> <p>2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage as turning point for Europe’s ever-growing movement for cultural heritage, confirming the possibility to use cultural heritage to advance a more peaceful, prosperous, inclusive and sustainable Europe.</p>

Brussels, 5 June 2020	European Union Headquarters Training Guide version 3.0	(OR. en) 8649/20 LIMITE EUMC 96 CSDP/PSDC 278 EUMTG 5	Council of the European Union From European External Action Service (EEAS) to Delegations	<p>This EU HQ Training Guide provides the general principles and procedures for the training, preparation and exercising of EU HQ's staff at the military-strategic and operational levels and must be read in conjunction with the "EU HQ Manning Guide" (Ref. A), the "EU Principles for EU HQ" (Ref. B), the "EU OHQ SOPs" (Ref. C) and the "EU FHQ SOPs" (Ref. D).</p> <p>Scope: this Guide supports the delivery of training to military personnel working at the military-strategic and operational levels, by providing guidance on who must be trained, who is responsible for conducting training and what the training requirements are.</p> <p>Training for CSDP; types of CSDP training; training responsibilities; EU training bodies; EU HQ's staff training; the CSDP Orientation Course (CSDP OC); the Advances Modular Training (AMT); the EU Operations Planning Course (EU OPC); the Work Up Staff Training (WUST) for an EU operation/mission or exercise.</p>
12 - 13 November 2020	The role of the European Union in the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage in conflict and crises	International online conference 12-13 November 2020	European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), (EEAS)	<p>The role of the EU as a credible and neutral actor in the field of cultural heritage protection in conflicts and crisis situations as a peace process and security strategy by promoting a holistic approach. Coordination between the EU and the Member States. The value of international organizations and synergies with their missions, civil society and the academic world.</p>



Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

Brussels, 28 April 2021

WK 5705/2021 INIT

LIMITE

CIVCOM

EUCTG

CFSP/PESC

CSDP/PSDC

WORKING PAPER

This is a paper intended for a specific community of recipients. Handling and further distribution are under the sole responsibility of community members.

WORKING DOCUMENT

From: European External Action Service
To: Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management
EU Civilian Training Group (EUCTG)

Subject: Training Requirements Analysis Report on Cultural Heritage Protection

Delegations will find attached the Training Requirements Analysis Report on Cultural Heritage Protection.