#### Contents

Editorial		
Andrzej Jakubowski and Alicja Jagielska-Burduk	9	
Guest Editorial		
Anne Laure Bandle, Alessandro Chechi, and Marc-André Renold "National Treasures": Limits on Private Property and Cross-Border Movements	12	
Interviews		
Professor Ignacio Tirado, Secretary-General UNIDROIT, talks to Alicja Jagielska-Burduk, Claudia S. Quiñones Vilá, and Paul Fabel		
The Role of UNIDROIT in Global Efforts to Protect Cultural Heritage	17	
Mylène Bidault and Johanne Bouchard talk to Beatriz Barreiro Carril		
The Meaning of Culture from a Human Rights Approach: The Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur in the Field of Cultural Rights	25	
General Articles		
Gabriele Gagliani		
Interpreting and Applying Article XX(f) of the GATT 1994: "National Treasures" in International Trade Law	35	
Sabrina Ferrazzi		
EU National Treasures and the Quest for a Definition	57	
Anna Frankiewicz-Bodynek and Piotr Stec		
Defining "National Treasures" in the European Union. Is the Sky Really the Limit?	77	
Robert Peters		
Preventing Trafficking in Cultural Property: Import and Export Provisions as Two Sides of the Same Coin	95	

Charlotte Woodhead	
Tarnished Treasures: Provenance and the UK's Waverley Criteria	109
Eliana Romanelli	107
Photographs as "Cultural Property" under Italian and European Union Law: A Complex Picture	135
Arianna Visconti	
The Reform of Italian Law on Cultural Property Export and Its Implications for the "Definitional Debate": Closing the Gap with the European Union Approach	
or Cosmetics? Some Systemic Considerations from a Criminal Law Perspective	159
Legal Commentaries	
Carine Simoes	
A Registry for Movable Cultural Property of Significant Importance to Switzerland: Limit to the Cross-Border Movement	
and Right of Ownership	187
Frances Wilson	
UK Export Controls and National Treasures	193
Mara Wantuch-Thole	
The New Regime of Protecting Cultural Objects of National Significance under the German Cultural Property Protection Act 2016	209
Varia	
Derek Gillman	
The Old Summer Palace and the Rhetoric of National Treasures	233
Debuts	
Musab Talha Günay	
Looking Humanity in the Eye and Seeing its Loss in the Eyes of the ICC: An Evaluation of Daesh's Destruction of Palmyra using the Gravity Assessment Made by the ICC Prosecutor in the Al Mahdi Case	245

# **Events and Conferences**

Żaneta Gwardzińska	
Two International Conferences on Private Rights and Cultural Property Gdańsk, 6-7 June 2019	267
Philipp A. Nuernberger	
International Art Market Studies Association (TIAMSA): Events by TIAMSA Legal Berlin, London, and New York, June-September 2019	271
Magdalena Marcinkowska	
43rd Session of World Heritage Committee Baku, 30 June-10 July 2019	274
Rangga Dachlan	
Intersessional Meeting of the International Law Association Committee on Participation in Global Cultural Heritage Governance Oxford, 2-3 July 2019	277
Aliki Gkana	
Interest Group on International Law of Culture at the 15th ESIL Annual Conference Athens, 12-14 September 2019	281
Katarzyna Dziewulska	
Biannual Conference of the Association of European Open Air Museums (AEOM) Opole, Gniezno, Biskupin, 26-30 August 2019	284
Shanchen Hu	
From the Past to Present: Overview of the International Focus on the Frontier Issues of Cultural Heritage Law International Symposium, Renmin University of China Beijing, 24-25 October 2019	287
Adelaide Duarte	
The 3rd Annual Conference of the International Art Market Studies Association (TIAMSA) Lisbon, 21-23 November 2019	291

Hanna Schreiber	
14th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Bogotá, 9-14 December 2019	293
Notes on New Books	
Editorial Notes	
Landscape Protection in International Law Amy Strecker	296
The Challenges of World Heritage Recovery	
Magdalena Marcinkowska and Katarzyna Zalasińska (eds.)	300
International Heritage Law for Communities:	
Exclusion and Re-Imagination Lucas Lixinski	302
Cultural Diplomacy and the Heritage of Empire:	
Negotiating Post-Colonial Returns Cynthia Scott	306
Katharine Booth	
Law and Memory: Towards Legal Governance of History	
Uladzislau Belavusau and Aleksandra Gliszczyńska-Grabias (eds.)	309
Paola Monaco	
Cultural Heritage in the European Union: A Critical Inquiry into Law and Policy	
Andrzej Jakubowski, Kristin Hausler, and Francesca Fiorentini (eds.)	314
Call for Papers	
Call for Papers "Cultural Heritage and Technology"	318

## **NOTES ON NEW BOOKS**

#### Paola Monaco\*

### Cultural Heritage in the European Union. A Critical Inquiry into Law and Policy Andrzej Jakubowski, Kristin Hausler, and Francesca Fiorentini (eds.)

ISBN 978-90-04-36534-6 Brill / Nijhoff, Leiden 2019, pp. LVI, 472

Cultural Heritage in the European Union. A Critical Inquiry into Law and Policy is the comprehensive and concluding text emanating from the EU project "HEURIGHT – The Right to Cultural Heritage. Its Protection and Enforcement through Cooperation in the European Union". The project was co-financed by the European Commission (JPI Heritage Plus – Horizon 2020).¹ The volume provides a critical analysis of the laws and policies which address cultural heritage throughout Europe, considering them in light of the current challenges faced by the European Union (EU). The book deals with the matrix of organizational and regulatory frameworks concerned with cultural heritage both at the European Union institutional level and within its Members States, as well as their interaction, cross-fertilization, and possible overlaps.

Paola Monaco is Research Fellow at Bocconi University, Milan (Italy).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> HEURIGHT Project was led by Dr. Andrzej Jakubowski, the Project Leader, based in Poland, and managed by two other Principal Investigators: Kristin Hausler (United Kingdom) and Prof. Francesca Fiorentini (Italy). The aim of the project was to investigate how human rights guarantees in relation to cultural heritage are being understood and implemented in the EU and in its neighbouring countries.

After an introduction by the editors of the book, Andrzej Jakubowski (Institute of Law Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw), Kristin Hausler (British Institute of International and Comparative Law, London), and Francesca Fiorentini (University of Trieste), the book is divided into 16 chapters, written by 18 contributors from different geographical and cultural backgrounds. Each contributor provides their own perspective of how the EU's laws and policies frame and address cultural heritage. Bringing together many experts in their respective fields, including lawyers, economists, heritage professionals, government representatives, and historians, the book offers a cross-disciplinary approach and a variety of views which allows an in-depth scrutiny of the latest developments pertaining to cultural heritage in Europe. Drawing from the valuable experiences of its contributors, the book does not only provide a collection of sound academic research, but also contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the key issues in the field.

Those interested in topics related to EU and cultural heritage will doubtless appreciate the publication of such a comprehensive study. The book unquestionably fills a gap in the literature relating to European law concerning cultural heritage. Despite the large volume and seemingly wide scope of the existing literature focusing for example, on cultural and linguistic diversity, movement of cultural goods, intellectual property, and audio-visual industries, no large-scale and in-depth investigation in relation to cultural heritage and its legal and policies operationalization was available prior to the publication of this book.

Reading this collection of papers offering expert opinions is highly recommended to anyone with an interest in the laws and policies addressing cultural heritage throughout Europe. It is sufficient to view the table of contents to appreciate the legal complexity inherent in this subject, which the editors divide into three main parts encompassing 472 pages of text.

Part I "Europe, the European Union and the Concept of Cultural Heritage" is devised to explore how cultural heritage has been conceptualized in the EU's legal and policy agenda, by highlighting the multifarious elements underlying the notion of cultural heritage and investigating how these elements have been perceived and employed as linking factors in the process of European regional integration. The five chapters analyze the early invocation of notions of a shared, common, or European heritage by the European Communities in the 1970s and 1980s, the place of cultural heritage within the EU's legal and policy framework in the perspective of its constitutional foundations, the circulation of cultural objects in the EU internal market, and the recognition of "a right to cultural heritage" by the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice.

Part II "Cultural Heritage and the European Union's Economic and Social Development" discusses the contribution of cultural heritage to economic integration and increase of wealth and opportunities within and outside Europe. The five chapters that make up Part II deal, respectively, with measuring methodologies of economic and social growth through cultural statistics and indicators, the use of the "value

based approach" in selecting and realizing any set of values in cultural heritage projects, how (and if) the notions of culture, cultural diversity, and cultural heritage have been used in the EU Common Commercial Policy, the issue of collections' mobility as a way for the public to be acquainted with both foreign and their own common cultural heritage, and finally the role of cultural heritage in the "Europeanization" of education systems and programmes in the EU.

Part III "Cultural Heritage and the European Union: New Frontiers" builds upon the first two parts and aims to offer an overview of the newly extended boundaries of cultural heritage governance by taking a holistic and anthropological approach to cultural heritage, especially by putting emphasis on its role in realizing fundamental rights and fostering the creation of more inclusive societies. The first two of the five contributions of this section deal with the problem of the adequacy of the EU's legal framework in protecting the rights of cultural heritage of minorities and indigenous cultural heritage and of EU law and policy on migrants' cultural heritage and cultural rights. The other three papers address issues relating to the new "spatial" dimensions of cultural heritage, such as the institutional, political, and legal frameworks in the field of implementation of the concept of intangible heritage, the gradual integration of cultural heritage within EU external action, and the measures of the cultural landscape protection in the EU.

The overall impression created by this work is that apart from providing detailed information and well-thought analysis that was not previously available in a single body of work, the book represents a crucial instrument for the understanding and management of EU law and policy on cultural heritage, as well as for its improvement. In particular, it shows that well beyond a growing number of actions devoted to cultural heritage protection per se, the EU institutions have pursued an important "instrumentalization" of cultural heritage which represents the recognition and utilization of a powerful natural motivating force across a large variety of policies, with the primary aim of realizing other political objectives, distinct from cultural heritage protection, such as diplomatic, geopolitical, or economic goals. This is a relevant contribution of the book which also explains why and how cultural heritage plays an important role in supporting and fostering the EU project. However, the book also makes clear the risks connected with the "instrumentalization" of cultural heritage and warns policy makers to conduct it with care in order to reinforce a positive vision of a shared Europe and European identity, which is sometimes challenged. In this respect, the book also provides a set of recommendations on how the EU's involvement in cultural heritage should be ameliorated and fostered with the aim of pursuing a better cultural heritage governance for the benefit of individuals, states, and communities.

As it is stressed by the editors in the final conclusions of the book, in the present historical context in which the EU (and with it the rest of the world) has to face important and pressing challenges, such as armed conflicts and humanitarian crisis in neighbouring regions, migration phenomena, threats to democracy and to

the EU legal framework and integrity, terrorism, populism, and economic difficulties, the EU itself has a lot to gain in working towards the acceptance of a common cultural heritage. Cultural heritage can represent an anchor for peace and a vector for the wellbeing and development of EU Members States and beyond them. In this perspective it is hoped and expected that this book will enrich the debate on the contribution of the role that cultural heritage can play for international peace and security, sustainable development, and a better understanding among people, within and outside Europe.