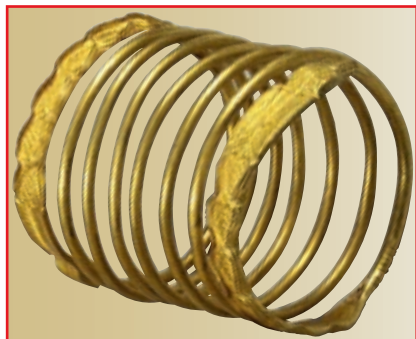




RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

RedList

ICOM



ICOM international
council
of museums

Main regulations protecting cultural heritage from Southeast Europe

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

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

The Hague Convention of 14 May 1954

for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Ratification: Romania (1958)

Accession: Bulgaria (1956), Albania (1960), Republic of Moldova (1999)

Notification of succession: Croatia, Slovenia (1992)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993) – North Macedonia (1997)

Serbia (2001) – Montenegro (2007)

First Protocol (14 May 1954)

Ratification: Romania (1958)

Accession: Bulgaria (1958), Albania (1960), Republic of Moldova (1999)

Notification of succession: Croatia, Slovenia (1992)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993) – North Macedonia (1997)

Serbia (2001) – Montenegro (2007)

Second Protocol (26 March 1999)

Ratification: Bulgaria (2000) – Croatia, Romania (2006)

Accession: North Macedonia, Serbia (2002) – Slovenia (2004)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009)

Notification of succession: Montenegro (2007)

UNESCO Convention of 14 November 1970

on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Ratification: Bulgaria (1971) – Republic of Moldova (2007)

Accession: Romania (1993) – Albania (2002)

Notification of succession: Croatia, Slovenia (1992)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993) – North Macedonia (1997)

Serbia (2001) – Montenegro (2007)

UNESCO Convention of 16 November 1972 concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Ratification: Albania (1989) – Republic of Moldova (2002)

Acceptance: Bulgaria (1974) – Romania (1990)

Notification of succession: Croatia, Slovenia (1992)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993) – North Macedonia (1997)

Serbia (2001) – Montenegro (2006)

UNIDROIT Convention of 24 June 1995

on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects.

Ratification: Romania (1998) – Croatia (2000)

Accession: Slovenia (2004) – North Macedonia (2013)

Bosnia and Herzegovina (2017) – Montenegro (2019)

UNESCO Convention of 2 November 2001 on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.

Ratification: Bulgaria (2003) – Croatia (2004)

Montenegro, Slovenia (2008) – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009)

Acceptation: Romania (2007)

EUROPEAN UNION REGULATIONS

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.*

Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 *on the export of cultural goods.*

Regulation (EU) 2019/880 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 *on the introduction and the import of cultural goods.*

NATIONAL REGULATIONS

ALBANIA

Law No. 9048 *on Cultural Heritage* (7 April 2003).

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Peace Agreement), Annex 8 – Agreement on the Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments (1995).

Decision of Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Commission to Preserve National Monuments (2001).

Criteria of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments for designation of the property as national monuments (2002/2003).

BULGARIA

Cultural Heritage Act (13 March 2009).

CROATIA

Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Objects (25 June 1999).

MONTENEGRO

Protection of Cultural Heritage Act (2010).

NORTH MACEDONIA

Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage (13 March 2004).

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Law No. 262 *on Museums* (7 December 2007).

Law No. 280 *regarding the protection of national movable cultural heritage* (27 December 2011).

ROMANIA

Constitution (1991).

Law No. 182 *regarding the protection of the movable national cultural heritage* (25 October 2000).

Law No. 422 *regarding the protection of historical monuments* (18 July 2001).

Law No. 311 *regarding museums and public collections* (8 July 2003).

Government Ordinance No. 43 *on the protection of archaeological heritage* (30 January 2000).

SERBIA

Law No.72 *on Culture* (2009).

Law No.71 *on Cultural Property* (1994).

Law No.6 *on Archival Materials and Archiving* (2020).

Law No.52 *on Old and Rare Library Materials* (2011).

Law No.35 *on Museum Activities* (2021).

Criminal Code (2005).

SLOVENIA

Cultural Heritage Protection Act, ZVKD-1 (2008).

Return of Unlawfully Removed Objects of Cultural Heritage Act, ZVPOPKD (2003).

Rules on the Procedure for Issuing Export and Transfer Licenses for Objects of Cultural Heritage (2011).

RED LIST

OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Why a Red List for Southeast Europe? **Protecting cultural heritage**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTE

A Red List is NOT a list of stolen objects.

The cultural goods depicted are inventoried objects within the collections of recognised institutions. They serve to illustrate the categories of cultural goods protected by legislation which are most vulnerable to illicit traffic.

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

RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE

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

AMI: Archaeological Museum of Istria, Croatia

MKS: Slovene Museum of Christianity

MPU: Museum of Applied Art, Serbia

NAMT: National Archaeological Museum of Tirana, Albania

NMENHM: National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History of Moldova

NMHM: National Museum of History of Moldova

NHM: National Museum of History, Bulgaria

NMS: National Museum of Slovenia

PMB: Posavje Museum Brežice, Slovenia

PMPO: Regional Museum Ptuj – Ormož, Slovenia

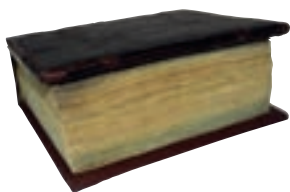
PRAM: Plovdiv Regional Archaeological Museum, Bulgaria

THE RED LIST INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:

Writing and Maps

Classical Antiquity to Modern Era

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



1



2

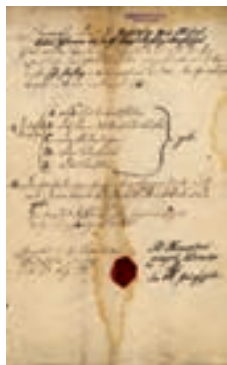


3

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

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

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



4



5



6



7

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

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

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

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

EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Fine Art

15th – 20th century AD

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



8

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



9

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



10

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



11

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



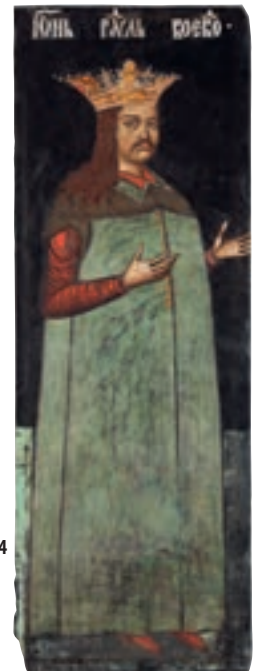
12

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



13

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



14

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

RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Archaeology – Vessels

5th millennium BC – 4th century AD

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



15



16



17



18

15. Rhyton, partially gilded silver, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 5th-4th c. BC, 20.6 x Ø 8.4 cm. © PRAM

16. Bronze hydria, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 5th c. BC, 45 x Ø 30.5 cm. © PRAM

17. Roman clay goblet, Doclea, Montenegro, 1st-4th c. AD, Ø 6.2 cm (Ø 2 cm base, Ø 7.3 cm middle) x 6.9 cm. © PI Museums and Galleries Podgorica

18. Clay pyxis, Vardarski Rid, North Macedonia, 3rd-2nd c. BC, 25.5 cm. © Museum of Gevgelija



19



20



21



22



23

19. Clay plate, Doclea, Montenegro, 1st-4th c. AD, Ø 35.5 cm (Ø 10 cm centre rosette) x 5 cm. © PI Museums and Galleries Podgorica

20. Neolithic painted bowl with figurines, Sultana, Romania, 5th-4th millennium BC, Ø 30 cm. © "Teoharie Antonescu" County History Museum, Giurgiu

21. Clay or metal Roman oil lamps, Serbia, 1st-4th c. AD, approx. 5/20 x 3/10 cm. © Belgrade City Museum

22. Roman glass bottle, Ptuj, Slovenia, 3rd c. AD, 22 cm. © PMPO

23. Cucuteni-Trypillia clay amphora with lid, Moldova, 5th millennium BC, 48 cm x Ø 34.5 cm (lid: 12 cm x Ø 15 cm). © NMHM

24. Silver cylindrical pixida, Pula, Croatia, 1st-2nd c. AD, 7.5 x 4.6 x 4.6 cm. © AMI

25. Roman glass funerary urn, Durrës, Albania, 2nd c. AD, 41 x 18 cm. © NAMT



24



25

EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Archaeology – Natural History and Sculpture

Pre-history – 3rd century AD

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



26



27



28



29

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

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

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

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



30



31



32



33

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

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

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

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

RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Archaeology – Natural History and Sculpture (continued)



34

34. Neolithic Cucuteni burned clay feminine figurine, Drăgușeni, Romania, 5th-4th millennium BC, 23 x 7 cm. © Botoșani County Museum



35

35. Late Neolithic clay anthropomorphic statuette of Vinča culture, Serbia, 5th millennium BC, 11.9 cm. © Belgrade City Museum



36

36. Silver bronze statuette, Doclea, Montenegro, 1st-2nd c. AD, 7 cm. © PI Museums and Galleries Podgorica



37

37. Bronze bull figurine, Croatia, 1st-2nd c. AD, 4.8 x 5.3 x 1.9 cm. © AMI



38

38. Roman bronze statuettes, Serbia, 2nd-3rd c. AD, approx. 8.2/16.5 cm. © Belgrade City Museum



39

40. Egyptian head relief, Pula, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 12.3 x 12.8 x 4 cm. © AMI



40

39. White marble grave stele with inscription, Veles, North Macedonia, 3rd c. AD, 87 x 57 x 9 cm. © Museum of the Republic of North Macedonia



41

41. Limestone architrave fragment, Apoloni (Fier), Albania, 6th c. BC, 170 x 36 cm. © NAMT



42

42. Pycnodontiform fish fossil, Istria, Croatia, Cretaceous period, 73 x 60 x 2 cm. © Natural History Museum Rijeka

EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Archaeology – Accessories and Jewellery

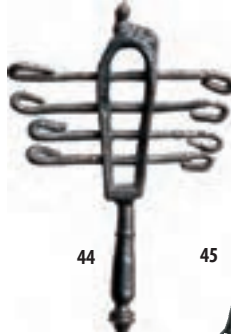
7th century BC – 8th century AD

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



43

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



44

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



45

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



46

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



47

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



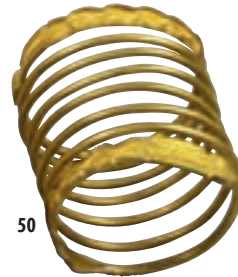
48

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



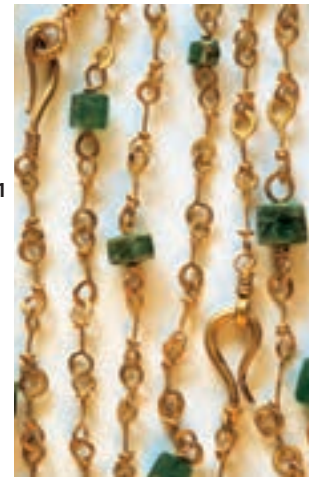
49

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



50

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



51

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



52

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



53

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

RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE



54



55



56



57



58



59



60



61

54. Gold earrings with amethyst, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd c. AD, 1.6 x 1.4 cm. © AMI

55. Gold earrings with cone, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd-3rd c. AD, 1.6 x 0.8 cm. © AMI

56. Gold drop earrings, Nesactium, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 2.1 x 0.8 cm. © AMI

57. Gold earrings with chalcedony, Bulgaria, 3rd c. AD, Ø 5.25/4.5 cm. © NHM

58. Gold signet-ring, Shipka, Bulgaria, 2nd c. BC, 2.6 cm x Ø 1.95 cm. © NHM

59. Silver ring with gem, Medulin, Croatia, 2nd c. AD, 2.7 x 2.5 cm. © AMI

60. Amber Roman ring, Ptuj, Slovenia, 2nd c. AD, Ø 3.31 cm, cross-section 0.5-1.81 cm, head 2.0 x 1.5 cm. © PMPO

61. Black and white onyx cameo, Croatia, 1st c. AD, 2.4 x 1.9 x 0.6 cm. © AMI

Archaeology – Militaria and Tools

3rd Millennium BC – 8th century AD

Armour, knives, tools, and weapons.



62



63



64



65



67



68



69



70



66

62. Illyrian bronze helmet, Çinamak (Kukës), Albania, 5th c. BC, 24 cm. © NAMT

63. Bronze dagger with incised decoration, Vajzë (Vlora), Albania, 3rd-2nd millennium BC, 38 cm. © NAMT

64. Bronze armour, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 5th c. BC, 43 x 35.6 cm. © NHM

65. Bronze greaves, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, 4th c. BC, 42.5 x 11.9 cm. © NHM

66. Iron Thracian sword, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 3rd c. BC, 114 cm, 1.2 cm thick. © NHM

67. Silver-iron helmet-mask, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 1st c. AD, 19 x 21 cm. © PRAM

68. Iron shield umbo with griffin and vegetal motifs, Piatra Roşie, Romania, 1st c. BC-1st c. AD, Ø 41.8 cm.

© National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

69. Socketed axe, Predgrad, Slovenia, 12th c. BC, 16.6 x 3.8 cm.

© Kočevje Regional Museum, Slovenia

70. Bronze and gold fitting of a sword scabbard with garnets, Zmajevac, Croatia, First half 5th c. AD, 4.7 x 2.5 cm. © Archaeological Museum in Zagreb

EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK

Applied Art

16th – 20th century AD

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



71



72



73



74



75



76



77

71. Silver alloy buckle, Pirot, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 26 x 11 cm, 6.23 g.

© The Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade

72. Cross shaped pendant, Split, Croatia, 19th c. AD, 10 x 7 cm.

© Ethnographic Museum (Zagreb)

73. Black velvet bodice, with silver or gold silk, Ponišavlje, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 39 cm.

© The Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade

74. Women's holiday blouse, Podoima, Moldova, 20th c. AD, 112 x 61-67 cm.

© NMENHM

75. Woolen kilim, Pirot, Serbia, 20th c. AD, 320 x 238 cm.

© The Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade

76. Carpet with floral decorations, Camenca, Moldova, 20th c. AD, 312 x 168 cm.

© NMENHM

77. Painted, floral, wooden dowry chest, Transylvania, Romania, 18th c. AD, 132 x 56 x 51 cm.

© Museum of Ethnography Braşov



78



79



80



81



82

78. Russian Empire wooden travel chest, Moldova, 19th c. AD, 68 x 98 x 55 cm.

© NMHM

79. Silver cup, Peč, Serbia, 16th c. AD, Ø 13 cm. © MPU

80. Stone vessel for oil, Kobdilj, Slovenia, 16th c. AD, 43.5 cm.

© Slovene Ethnographic Museum

81. Glazed, cream coloured potpourri vase by Žiga Zois factory, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 18th c. AD, 23.8 cm. © NMS

82. Soldier shaped beehive, Slovenia, 18th-19th c. AD, 167 cm. © PMB

RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Accessories and Tools

19th – 20th century AD

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



83. Investiture oriental sword with diamond on guard, 19th c. AD, 100 x 14.8 x 3 cm.

© National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

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

© Historical Museum of Serbia

85. Gunpowder container, Velika Mlada, Croatia, 19th c. AD, 36 x 16 cm.

© Ethnographic Museum (Zagreb)

86. Commemorative medal, metal and textile, with inscription, Serbia, 20th c. AD,

3.3 x 5 cm. © Historical Museum of Serbia

87. Fiscal stamp with value of 27 coins (parale), Iași, Romania, 19th c. AD, 2.2 x 2.3 cm.

© National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

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

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

Numismatics

6th century BC – 13th century AD

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



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

© Pogradec City Museum

91. Derrones coin with bull and eight-rayed star, North Macedonia, 5th c. BC, 0.042 x Ø 1.605 cm.

© Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and Museums – Štip

92. Gold stater with Alexander the Great, Athena seated with inscription, Sarmizegetusa, Romania, 1st c. BC, 2 cm, 8.23 g.

© Romanian Academy, Orghidan Collection/Dr. Emanuel Petac

93. Gold stater, with eagle and wreath, Roman consul accompanied by lictors, Sarmizegetusa, Romania, 1st c. BC, 1.8 cm, 8.29 g.

© Romanian Academy, Orghidan Collection/Dr. Emanuel Petac

94. Gold Solidus with Constantine the Great, Victory and trophy, Sarmizegetusa, Romania, 4th c. AD, 1.9 cm, 4.30 g.

© Romanian Academy, Orghidan Collection/Dr. Emanuel Petac

EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK



95



96



97



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

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

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

Religious Objects

4th – 20th century AD

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



98



99



100



101



102



103

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

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

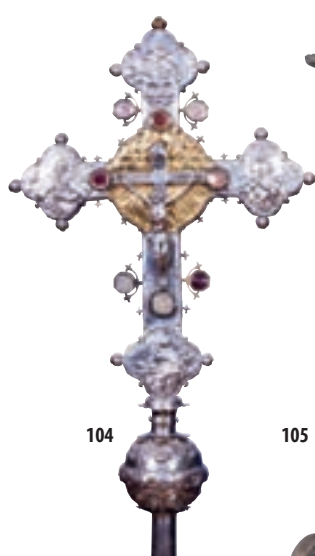
100. Virgin Mary with Jesus, painted on glass, Transylvania, Romania, 19th c. AD, 51 x 41.5 cm. © National Museum of Union, Alba Iulia

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

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

103. Chalice by Jože Plečnik, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 20th c. AD, 24 cm. © MKS

RED LIST OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE



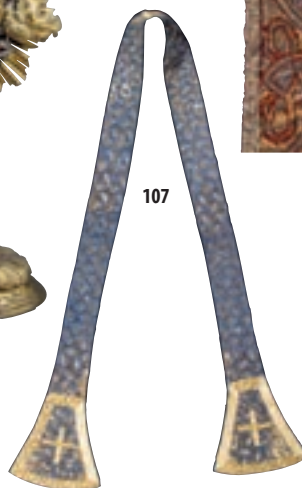
104



105



106



107



108



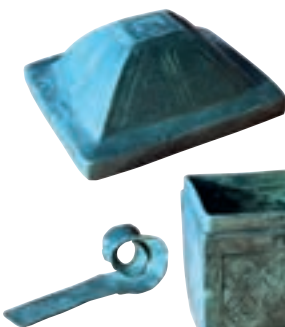
104. Venetian procession cross, Gorizia, Slovenia, 17th c. AD, 94 x 47 cm. © MKS

105. Brass, embossed, silver plated altar candlestick, Croatia, 18th c. AD, 60 x 16 cm.
© Museum of Arts and Crafts, Zagreb

106. Brass, embossed, silver plated monstrance, Croatia, 18th c. AD, 24 x 13.5 cm.
© Museum of Arts and Crafts, Zagreb

107. Stole, Slovenia, probably 17th c. AD, 21 x 220 cm.
© Kočevje Regional Museum, Slovenia/Boris Farič

108. Orthodox priestly garment, representing Christian holidays, Bistrița Monastery, Eastern Romania, 15th c. AD, 143 x 21 cm.
© National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie



109



110



111

109. Cubic-shaped silver reliquary with pyramidal lid, Lipnița-Izvoarele, Romania, 4th-6th c. AD, 7.6 x 6.1 x 6 cm.
© National History and Archaeology Museum of Constanța

110. Baroque reliquary, gilt carved wood, Slovenia, 18th c. AD, 12.7 x 37.8 cm. © NMS

111. Bronze reliquary cross, Skopje, North Macedonia, 11th-13th c. AD, 6.8 x 5.3 cm.
© Museum of the City of Skopje

EUROPEAN CULTURAL OBJECTS AT RISK



112



113



114



115



116

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

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

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

115. Religious book with decoration, Putna, Romania, 16th c. AD, 30 x 22 cm. © National History Museum of Romania/Ing. Marius Amarie

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



117



118



119

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

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

119. Picture of St. Anne on mirror, Slovenia, 19th c. AD, 24 x 19 cm. © PMB

ICOM AND THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The International Council of Museums (ICOM) was established in 1946 to represent museums and museum professionals worldwide. ICOM is committed to the promotion and protection of natural and cultural heritage, present and future, tangible and intangible. With a unique network of nearly 50,000 members in 115 countries and territories (2020), ICOM is active in a wide range of museum and heritage related disciplines.

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

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

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

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

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

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