

# Oxford Public International Law

## **Part IV Procedural and Institutional Aspects, Ch.31 International Cultural Heritage Law: The Institutional Aspects**

**Tullio Scovazzi**

From: The Oxford Handbook of International Cultural Heritage Law  
Edited By: Francesco Francioni, Ana Filipa Vrdoljak

**Content type:** Book content

**Product:** Oxford Scholarly Authorities on International Law [OSAIL]

**Series:** Oxford Handbooks

**Published in print:** 23 July 2020

**ISBN:** 9780198859871

On a global basis, the protection of cultural heritage falls within the mandate of UNESCO. UNESCO has the purpose of contributing to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights, and fundamental freedoms. Cooperation between the UN and UNESCO has been strengthened to face the threats posed by the practice of targeting or looting cultural properties in situations of crisis aimed at exacerbating tensions and financing illegal activities. This sheds further light on the link between culture and international peace and security. The main organs of UNESCO are the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat. The present UNESCO normative framework for culture includes several declarations and recommendations and six so-called 'heritage conventions', devoted to different kinds of cultural heritage.

Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content. Please, **subscribe** or **login** to access all content.