

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ON PREVENTING THE THEFT, CLANDESTINE EXCAVATION AND ILLICIT

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties");

Acting in compliance with the 1970 UNESCO convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, of which both countries are State Parties;

Recognizing that the cultural heritage of each country is unique and proper to it;

Desiring to contribute to the conservation and preservation of cultural heritage and to prevent its illicit transfer;

Considering that greater bilateral cooperation in the field of the protection of cultural property is an important means of forging closer bilateral relations and an effective approach to achieve the mission of protecting cultural heritage of mankind, and,

Recognizing that the theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property have represented serious threats to the cultural heritage of mankind;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1. The Parties agree to collaborate in the adoption of preventive, mandatory and corrective measures for the purpose of combating illicit and criminal practices related to the theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property, in accordance with their respective national laws.

2. In the case of Colombia, the cultural property referred to this Agreement, and de theft, clandestine excavation and the illicit import and export of the same are defined in accordance with Colombia's laws and regulations; and in the case of China, in accordance with China's laws and regulations. The appendix which form part of this Agreement correspond to the cultural property defined for each country.

ARTICLE 2

1. For the effective implementation of this Agreement, the Parties designate the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Colombia, respectively, as being responsible for bilateral cooperation on the matter of the prevention of theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property.
2. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China and the Ministry of Culture of Colombia, respectively, will designate specific bodies of both parties to be responsible for specific work in bilateral cooperation on the matter of the prevention of theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property. The specific bodies of the Parties will create direct lines of communication between them.
3. Without prejudice to the foregoing paragraphs, in the event that the illicit transfer of cultural property is detected, the designated bodies will act jointly and coordinate with other competent authorities as appropriate.
4. The bodies designated by the Parties, acting in the context of their fields of competence, will sign agreements or arrangements as necessary for the proper performance of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

The Parties shall strengthen exchanges and training of personnel in the field of the prevention of theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property, in particular, in safety management, administration of markets and import and export of cultural property, drafting of related laws, information collection and coordination on international matters concerning cultural property.

ARTICLE 4

For the purpose of this Agreement, the Parties will improve their coordination in order to perfect their respective systems of licensing, authorization and registration of the exports of cultural property, dissemination of information on stolen cultural property, and supervision of the import of cultural property.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties undertake to prevent the transit through customs of cultural property which lack export permits or licenses required by their respective legislations. Once the lack of such permits has been proven, the cultural property will be returned, without the need to initiate any action for restitution.

ARTICLE 6

The relevant authorities of the Parties, designated in accordance with Article 2, will use consultation to resolve any conflicts which may arise with regard to the expenses incurred in performing this Agreement, and reasonable compensation for restitution of cultural property acquired as a result of the theft, clandestine excavation, or illicit import or export.

ARTICLE 7

During the performance of this Agreement, the expenses which may arise in the restitution of cultural property which have been the victim of theft, clandestine excavations or illicit import and export will be for account of the requesting Party. The Parties will not charge customs duties or other expenses for the cultural property restituted.

ARTICLE 8

1. The Parties will hold consultations between their government bodies on matters related to the theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property.
2. The Parties will form closer ties of cooperation in order to increase the sensitization of the general public, museums, security institutions and other cultural organizations with regard to threats provoked by the theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property.
3. Each Party will promptly communicate to the other any information which it possesses with regard to cultural property of the other party stolen, illicitly exported or transferred to their territory or appearing in the international market, will share information on evaluation, recording, recovery and restitution of the lost cultural property when conducting investigations.

ARTICLE 9

Should differences arise between the provisions of laws of both countries on the matter of cultural property and theft, clandestine excavation and illicit import and export of cultural property, and if those differences referred to the performance of this Agreement, the competent bodies of the Parties will resolve it through consultation.

ARTICLE 10

This Agreement will enter into force on the date of the last written notification through diplomatic channels in which either of the Party informs the other that all internal legal procedures have been completed for its entry into force, and will remain in force for five years, automatically renewable for a further period of five years, unless either Party communicates to the other in writing its intention not to renew, at least six months in advance of the expiry date.

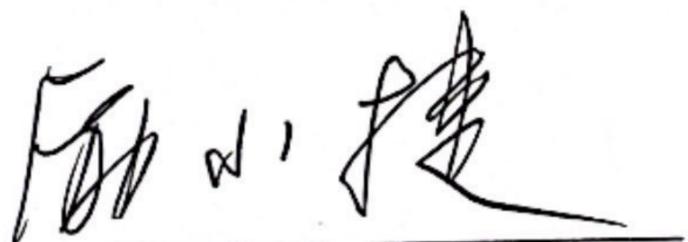
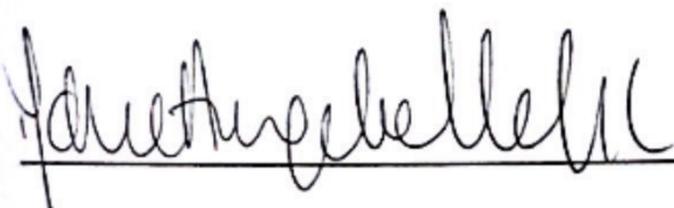
Without prejudice to the foregoing projects or requests initiated or presented on the basis of this Agreement, and in progress at the time of denunciation, will continue to be performed through to a normal conclusion, unless the Parties agree otherwise.

Either Party may propose amendments or modifications to this Agreement after its entry into force. The amendments or modifications will be adopted by common agreement between the Parties, and will enter into force on the date of the signature by both Parties.

Done in duplicate in Beijing on may 9th 2012 in the Spanish, Chinese and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the event of divergence about the interpretation of the text, the English version will prevail.

For the Government of the Republic
of Colombia
**MARÍA ANGELA HOLGUÍN
CUELLAR**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the People's
Republic of China
LI XIAOJIE
Viceminister of Culture and Director
of the State Administration of
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**APPENDIX TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA ON PREVENTING THE THEFT, CLANDESTINE
EXCAVATION AND THE ILLICIT IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CULTURAL
PROPERTY**

Definition of cultural property

For the Colombian side, cultural property includes and is not limited to the following matters:

Pre-Colombian categories of archaeological material, from the period between 1500 BC and 1500 AD approximately, including but not limited to objects such as the following:

I. Category. Sculpture, up to approximately 900 AD

Locations: This category refers to monolithic statues, most of which are to be found in the deposits of the San Agustín culture (1-900 AD) in the upper Magdalena, which can also be found in the regions of Tierradentro, northern Nariño and Popayán.

Characteristics: Most of the sculptures are to be found in the San Agustín archaeological park, and are mainly made of volcanic stone such as basalt, tektites, comptonites, and andesites. The commonest raw materials are micaceous dacites, basalts and feldspars (andesites). The commonest technique used in statuary is carving. In general, carving appears on all four sides, although not all statues show this characteristic. The highest statues are some 3 m tall (Alto de Lavapatas, Alto de las Piedras).

In addition to the carving, many statues and slabs of funerary structures have paintings with geometrical designs in colours such as red, yellow and black. On several sarcophagi, we can also see carved figures, and several of them have lids with anthropomorphic and zoomorphic representations (Alto de los Ídolos). Some slabs and sculptures have incised linear designs with anthropomorphic motifs (El Tablón and La Chaquira). The "Lavapatas ceremonial Fountain", has low-relief channels, zoomorphic figures and sculpted anthropomorphic figures on the bottom of the stream of that name, in a style similar to that of the statuary.

II. Category: Ceramics, up to approximately 1500 AD.

Location: The geographical distribution of the origin of these objects covers the entire country, but the looting and illicit traffic affects regions in which the Tairona, Muisca, Guane, Tolima, Middle Magdalena. } , San Agustin, Tierradentro, Nariño. Tumaco, Calima, Magdalena, Quimbaya, Cauca, Urabá and Sinú cultures inhabited.

Characteristics. This category includes luxury items and utilitarian objects found in the remains of housing, or in the funerary ornaments of tombs in several regions of the country and during several period pre-Hispanic periods. The sculptures, figurines, scrapers, shuttles, sieves, and a number of kinds of receptacle show a wide diversity of style, and a wide variety of forms and functions.

1. Figurines

The subcategory Figurine in Colombian ceramic archaeological objects is perhaps the most commercial, or at least, the most sought-after, in the illegal market. It includes small miniature sculptures, with anthropomorphic and zoomorphic shapes, made from baked clay from regions such as Tumaco (Pacific coast to the south of Colombia); Bajo Sinu and San Jorge (coastal plains of the Caribbean, to the north), and particularly the so-called "Momil figurines", and ceramic sculptures of La Guajira and of the archaeological Quimbaya and Calima zones in the southwest of Colombia.

2. Ceramic receptacles

This is the commonest and most varied category, and it appears in archaeological records from very early times during the Archaic period (Approx 4000 BC-1000 AD), on the Caribbean coast, and from the formative period (1000 BC-1 AD approx;) in tombs and other kinds of deposit across the country. Decorative styles, forms and typical functions of the ceramic receptacles vary between regions and periods. The types of pre-Columbian ceramic receptacles most heavily trafficked in the illegal in the illicit market are the profusely-decorated vessels (whether incised, modeled, applied or painted). They come from all parts of the country, and it was quite common to use them as part of the funerary ornaments of tombs, beside the buried body. The cash of it includes subcategories such as:

Early Formative period vessels. From sites such as Monsú, Puerto Hormiga, San Jacinto, Canapote, Barlovento, Zambrano, Malambo, Momil and Crespo.

Late Formative period vessels on the coasts: on the Pacific, the sites are Tumaco, Inguapi, El Balsal and Pampa del Nerete and Cupica (Choco), On the Caribbean

coast the sites are La Guajira, the Rancheria Valley and part of the Cesar valley, in the upper Sinú, the flanks of the Abibe hills and San Jerónimo and the Gulf of Urabá.

Classical and Recent period vessels. The formation and consolidation of the *cacique* rule began in these periods with regional political units and population centers. The main *cacique* areas of the Classical and Recent periods are to be found in what is today Magdalena (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta), Cordoba, Santander, Cudinamarca, Boyacá, Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Antioquia, Tolima, Huila, Valle, Cauca and Nariño. The archaeological cultures represented there are the Tairona, Sinú, Guane, Muisca, Quimbaya, Calima, San Agustín, Tierradentro and Nariño.

3. Funerary urns

This subcategory of ceramic objects is composed of a large wide variety of types of vessels whose function was to hold human remains in secondary burial sites. They are to be found in isolated form or as part of multiple funerary tombs. In intact deposits, they contain complete or fragmented human bones of one or more individuals, and are particularly common in the following regions Valle del Cauca (La Cumbre-Pavas and Guabas styles), Middle Cauca valley and Antioquia (Quimbaya styles), Middle Magdalena, Valle, Tolima (Middle Magdalena style), Guajira, Llanos Orientales (Llanos Orientales style), Putumayo, Córdoba and Sucre (Sinú style), Magdalena (Taironja, Tamalameque, Mosquito and Chimila styles) and the southern Pacific coast (Tumaco-La Tolita style)..

4. Miscellaneous ceramics

This type of objects includes the entire variety of items which are not contained in the categories of figurines, vessels or urns, such as shuttles, scrapers, sieves and utilitarian articles in a wide variety of forms (vessels, plates, cups). This includes cultures across the country, including Calima, La Guajira, Nariño, Quimbaya, San Jorge, Sinú, Tairona and Tumaco.

III. Work in precious metals, up to approximately 1500 AD.

Styles. The most important pre-Hispanic work in precious metals in Colombia comes from the Calima, Muisca, Nariño, Quimbaya, Sinú, Tairona, Tolima, Tumaco, Cauca, Terradentro and San Agustín cultures.

Characteristics. This category includes artifacts will build and alloys which include gold, copper, platinum and other metals. Styles are varied, and the principal characteristic is the highly elaborate combination of anthropomorphic and zoographic forms, with representations of supernatural beings. Some

artifacts represent figures associated with religious rites, in particular the "Vuelo del chamán", an icon which is repeated in the Intermediate Area of the Americas. The artifacts include pendants, pectorals, nosepieces, collars, batons, discs, miniature sculptures, masks, earrings, earpieces, *poporos* (to contain lime), needles, beads, spirals and buttons. The articles in this category mostly belong to the Classical period (1-900 AD) or the Recent period (900-1500 AD).

IV. Category: Wood. Up to approximately 1500 AD

This category refers to an artifacts made in hardwood, particularly small benches and chairs, sticks, needles, loom shuttles, sarcophagi from *chonta* wood and swords (in particular from the regions of Nariño, Calima and San Agustín), and anthropomorphic sculptures in hardwood (particularly from the Muisca region. This type of article comes from all archaeological periods up to approximately 1500 AD.

V. Category: Portable stone up to 1500 AD approx.

This range of archaeological artifacts in Colombia both in sculpted and polished stone is very varied. The stone artifacts come from the tombs and several types of storage facilities from all periods from the Palaeoindian era (16,000-7,000 BC) through to the Colonial period. Most of the illicit trafficking in archaeological stone artifacts is of flat decorative pendants, beads, ritual monolithic axes, picks, spindles, and other small polished stone articles, particularly from the regions of Calima, Tairona, Guane, Muisca and Upper Magdalena.

VI. Category: Bone. Up to approximately 1500 AD.

Carved articles, mainly on the osseous remains of wild flora and fauna, in the form of needles, shuttles, musical instruments (flute), and, beads or pendants, in particular in Muisca, Guane, Calima and San Agustín regions), associated with all archaeological periods.

VII. Category. Textiles. Up to approximately 1500 AD

Most of the archaeological textiles found in Colombia are associated with funerary ornaments in individual mummified tombs. They are mainly made on looms, using cotton, sometimes dyed, as the raw material. They come from the regions Muisca, Guane, Sinú and Nariño in the Classical period. In Nariño, they also have additions of metals such as gold and the *tumbaga* gold-copper alloy.

VIII. Category, Rock art, up to approximately 1500 AD

This is a type of geographically very diverse archaeological remains, characterized by over a wide variety of designs and many forms and shapes and

sizes, and in the use of many different materials. Archaeological research has not been able to establish any firm chronology of this type of remains in Colombia. Most are carved in low relief (petroglyphs), with painting in different colours on the flat surface of large stones. Fragments of the stones have been broken off and removed illegally in many parts of the country, including Gorgona (Cauca), Mesitas del Colegio (Cundinamarca), San Agustin (Huila) and Sáchica, Sogamoso, Buenavista and Muzo (Boyacá).

For the Chinese side, cultural property includes but is not limited to the following items:

I. Stoneware:

- A. Tools/utensils made of sandstone, basalt, limestone, gravel, flint stone and other types of stones mainly include all kinds of scraper, chopper, sharp-shaped tool, axe, adze, shovel, chisel, plow, falchion, hoe, sickles, millstone, frotton, spinning wheel, net sinker, steinkern, slate, stone ball and others utensils, as well as Bi (jade with hole in center), mortar, jar, bowl, pot, inkstone, chime stone, utensil mould, furniture and others utensils and wares, which were approximately produced in the period between 2 million years ago and AD 1949.
- B. Weapons made of basalt, gravel, flint and other types of stones mainly include all kinds of arrowhead, tomahawk, dagger-axe, sword, pellet, spearhead and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 50 thousand years ago and 800 BC.
- C. Sculptures/statues/ornaments or decorations made of sandstone, basalt, limestone and other types of stones mainly include all kinds of stone tablet, watchtower, ornamental column, sutra stele, petroglyph sculpture, statue, inscription, imitated statue, balustrade, seal, "Guan" and "Guo"(inner and outer coffins), epitaph, stone relief, ornamental stone, building component and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 8000 BC and AD 1949.

II. Jade ware:

- A. Ritual vessels made of tremolite, actinolite, serpentine and other types of jade materials used for sacrifices, rituals and other activities. They mainly include all kinds of Bi (jade with hole in center), Cong (rectangular jade with round hole), Gui (jade tablet), Zhang (short jade tablet), Huang (semi-annular jade pendant), Hu (tiger-shape jade), axe, shovel, battle-axe, royal seal, tomahawk, dagger-axe, knife, book and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and AD 1911.
- B. Funeral articles made of tremolite, actinolite, serpentine and other types of jade materials buried with the deceased. They mainly include all kinds of cladding, clothing, pillow, Han (jade kept in the mouth of the deceased), Wo (jade grasped in the hand of the deceased), Sai (jade plugs put in the 9 holes of the deceased), epitaph and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and AD 1949.

- C. Ornaments made of tremolite, actinolite, agate, crystal, amber, coral and other types of jade and gem materials used for adornment, decorations and so on. They mainly include all kinds of amulet, adorning hairpin, tivating hairpin, bracelet, collar, thumb ring, pendant, tube, bead, comb, brand, sword decoration, belt ornament, belt hook, ring, figure ornament, animal ornament, flower-and-bird ornament and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and AD 1949.
- D. Utility articles/furnishings made of tremolite, actinolite, serpentine, agate, crystal and other types of jade materials used for daily life and furnishings. They mainly include all kinds of cup, plate, box, pot, bowl, bottle, stove, fumigate, snuff bottle, stationery, seal, coin, tally, flower receptacle, decorative furniture, pebble, screen and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.

III. Ceramics/Tiles

- A. Utensils/implements made of ceramic, glass and enamel, including ceramic utensils, such as those made of gray pottery, terracotta, painted pottery, black pottery, brown pottery, white pottery, glazed pottery, violet sand earthenware and others; as well as porcelain utensils, such as those made of protopcelain, celadon, ceramic whiteware, painted porcelain, blue-and-white porcelain, color glazed vitreous enamel and others. They mainly include all kinds of jar, pot, bowl, plate, Yu (broad-mouthed receptacle for holding liquid), bottle, cup, earthen bowl, basin, vat, urn, Zun (wine utensil), Ding (cooking vessel), Li (large earthen pot), Jue (wine utensil with three legs), Dou (utensil for containing foods), Gui (pitcher with three hollow legs), oven, kettle, pillow, lamp, stove, fumigate, drum, table, snuff bottle, chess, spinning wheel, stationery, lute, holder, pottery mold, kiln furniture, pellet and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 8000 BC and AD 1949.
- B. Carving/sculptures models made of pottery, porcelain and mud, mainly include all models of god, figure, animal, plant, house, courtyard, furniture, storehouse and kitchen, field, vehicle, boat and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and AD 1949.
- C. Architecture components made of ceramic, brick and glass mainly include all kinds of flat tile, pantile, eave tile, animal-shaped ridge, textured brick, hollow brick, molded-brick relief, brick carving, die plate and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 2100 BC and AD 1949.

IV. Painting and Calligraphy / Books and Documents / Other Products Made of Paper

- A. Calligraphy includes scripts handwritten, engraved or printed on diverse material carriers with regular script, running script, cursive script, official script and seal script in the forms of scroll, album, fan, couplet, screen and so on. They mainly include all kinds of model calligraphy, rubbing from stone inscription, book of rubbing and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.

- B. Paintings include all images of landscape, flower-bird painting, figure painting and other forms of painting drawn, engraved or printed on diverse material carriers. They mainly include all kinds of rock painting, silk painting, mural, ink painting, color painting, engraving as well as oil painting, watercolor, gouache, drawing, sketch and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and AD 1949.
- C. Books and documents include every kind of ancient book, file and other literature carved, written or printed on any kind of tortoise shell, animal bone, bamboo, silk, paper and other material carriers in Chinese ethnic languages. They mainly include all kinds of oracle bone, covenant, bamboo slip, silk manuscript, book, amanuensis, scripture, local chronicle, file, contract, map, design, chart, genealogy, letter, manuscript, miscellaneous draft, miscellaneous copy, correspondence, document, telegram, inscription, newspaper and periodical, teaching materials, flyer, certificate and license, publicity material, diary, note and all kinds of engraving, which were approximately produced in the period between 3500 BC and AD 1949.
- D. Papers include every kind of paper made from plant fiber and other similar materials, which were approximately produced in the period between 200 BC and AD 1949.
- E. Banknotes made of papers mainly include all kinds of paper currencies that pronounced in Chinese as Jiaozi, Qianyin, Huizi, Baochao, Qianpiao, Yinpiao, Chaopiao and others, which were approximately produced in the period between AD 900 and AD 1949.
- F. Stamps/postage products, printed and issued by the postal administration for the posting and delivery of mails, mainly include all kinds of stamp, stamped envelope, postcard, letter sheet, countermark, printing plate and others, which were approximately produced in the period between AD 1878 and AD 1949.

V. Bronze:

- A. Ritual utensils made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys, used for sacrifices, ceremonies, etc. They mainly include all kinds of eating utensils, such as Ding(cooking vessel), Gui (round basket for containing cooked foods), Li (large earthen pot), Yan (cooking utensil), Dou (utensil for containing foods), Xu (utensil for containing cooked foods), Fu (square grain receptacle) and Dun (millet receptacle); all kinds of drinking utensils, such as Gu (goblet), Jue (wine utensil with three legs), Jia (round-mouthed and three-legged wine cup), Jue (utensil for warming wine), Gong (wine utensil made of horn), Zhi (drinking utensil), Zun (wine utensil), You (wine utensil with diverse shapes), pot, He (drinking utensil with three or four legs) and Yi (wine utensil); all kinds of water containers, such as tray, washbasin, Jian (basin) and Fou (earthware for sucking water); and all kinds of musical instruments, such as chime, cymbals, bell, drums, Chunyu (bronze musical instrument). They were approximately produced in the period between 2100 BC and AD 1911.

- B. Weapons made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of dagger-axe, falchion, sword, spear, halberd, arrowhead, cannon, dagger, crossbow, corslet and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 3000 BC and AD 1911.
- C. Farm implements/tools made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of shovel, adze, chisel, hoe, Bo (similar to hoe), wimble, hook and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 3000 BC and AD 1911.
- D. Daily utensils made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of lamp, mirror, stove, oven, bottle, pot, paperweight, stationary, belt hook, iron, holder, flower receptacle, decorative furniture, harness implement, weights and measuring instruments (ruler, measurement, balance, weight, litre, bucket), architecture component and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 3000 BC and AD 1949.
- E. Sculptures/statues made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all sculptures/statues of god, figure, animal, plant and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 2100 BC and AD 1949.
- F. Coins made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of cowrie coin, shovel-shaped coin, knife-shaped coin, circular coin, ant nose money (or grimace coin), weighted coin, Tongbao coin, Yuanbao coin, Guohao coin (coin with the title of a country), Nianhao coin (coin with the title of reign), Yasheng coin (coin for blessing), Qianpai (money plate), coin mold, banknote printing plate and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.
- G. Tallies/imperial seals made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of tiger-shaped tally, fish-shaped tally, turtle shell tally, plaque, tally, coupon, imperial seal, seal, badge and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.

VI. Other Metals:

- A. Tools/utensils made of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of tools and utensils, such as hoe, axe, shovel, plow, sickle, harrow, saw, hammer, wimble, needle, nail, hook and so on, as well as all kinds of utensils/implements, such as pot, bowl, cup, plate, basin, box, bottle, kettle, spoon, plaque, board, stick, bell, lamp, tower, fumigate, lock, spinning wheel, seal, animal head appliqué, stationary, horologe, Ruyi-sceptre, snuff bottle, toy, carriage, harness, flower receptacle, decorative furniture, astronomical almanac device, weights and measures instrument, harness implement, enamel product, production tools, industrial equipment, instrumentation, audio & video products and other implement and utensil, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and AD 1949.

- B. Weapons made of gold, silver, iron and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of ancient weapons such as sword, falchion, spear, halberd, arrowhead, cannon, mine, crossbow, corslet as well as all kinds of modern weapons, such as gun, bomb, tank, warship, aircraft, explosive and other contemporary and modern weapons, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and AD 1949.
- C. Ornaments and decorations made of gold, silver and other similar alloys include all kinds of crown ornament, headwear, mask, plastron, hand ornament, wrist ornament, belt ornament, clothing accessories, sword ornament, plaque ornament, harness ornament and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and AD 1949.
- D. Sculptures/statues made of gold, silver, iron, tin, aluminum and other alloys mainly include all sculptures/statues of god, figure, animal, plant and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and AD 1949.
- E. Coin made of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, nickel and other similar metals or alloys mainly include all kinds of gold plate, gold cake, gold coin, gold ingot, gold bullion, silver cloth, silver bullion, silver ingot, silver cake, silver coin, silver horseshoe, iron weighted coin, iron Tongbao coin, machine-made alloy coin, commemorative coin, as well as stereotype, banknote printing plate and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and AD 1949.
- F. Tallies/seals made of gold, silver, iron, tin, lead, aluminum and other similar metals include all kinds of plaque, tally, coupon, royal seal, seal, badge and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.

VII. Bamboo and Wood Products:

- A. Sculptures/statues made of bamboo, wood, rattan, kernel, calabash, sumac and other similar materials mainly include all sculptures/statues of god, figure, animal, Ruyi-sceptre, seal, stationery (pen, pen holder, armrest, paperweight, brush washer), engraving and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 5000 BC and AD 1949.
- B. Furniture made of Huanghuali wood, padauk, wenge, nanmu wood (Persian Cedar), ebony, mahogany, lignumvitae, camphor wood, elm, beech and other similar timbers, mainly include all kinds of table, chair, stool, buttress, bed, couch, chest, cabinet, table, teapoy, box, closet, clothes rack, screen and their components, which were approximately produced in the period between BC 1600 and AD 1949.
- C. Utensils/implements made of bamboo, wood, calabash, sumac and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of bowl, jar, box, bottle, plate, pot, Dou (utensil for containing foods), cup, Zun (wine goblet), abatis, basket, mirrored dressing case, fan, comb, fine-toothed comb, lamp, lyre, flute, vertical bamboo flute, pipe, Se (25-stringed horizontal harp), drum, bow, sheath, shield, corslet, pillow, carriage, boat, sedan, stationery, seal, chessboard, chessman, toy, puppet, mask, smoking set, tally, holder, "Guan"

and "Guo"(inner and outer coffins) and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 5000 BC and AD 1949.

- D. Architecture Components and architecture models made of bamboo, wood, sumac and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of door, window, roof beam, column, plate, rafter, cornice, sparrow brace, ceiling, railing and various architecture components and models, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.

VIII. Leather, Cloth and Various Kinds of Organic Substances:

- A. Costumes and arts and crafts made of leather, wool, silk, cotton, linen and other plant fibers mainly include all kinds of shoe, hat, clothing, ornament, blanket, flag, mask, Tangka(Tibetan art of scroll painting) and other accessories, which were approximately produced in the period between 5000 BC and AD 1966.
- B. Utensils/implements plaited and sewn of plant fibers, leather and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of bowl, cup, box, bag, barrel(bucket), shadow puppet, toy, carriage, harness, tackle and others, which were approximately produced in the period between BC 1600 and AD 1949.
- C. Weapons and accessories made of leather and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of shield, protective tool and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and AD 1949.
- D. Glassware/glassware made of silicon, lead, barium and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of pipe, bead, clasp, pendant, ring, brand, band plate, baldric, chessman, smoking set and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1100 BC and AD 1949.

IX. Bone, Tooth and Horn Products:

Products made of animal bone, ivory, ox horn, rhinoceros horn, antler, hawksbill, clams and other similar materials mainly including all kinds of needle, tube, ring, flute, whistle, knife, wimble, Si (shovel-shaped farm tool), sickle, dagger, bladder, arrowhead, hair clasp, box, cup, seal, stationery (pen, armrest, paperweight and so on), brand, coin, ornament, decorative furniture, screen and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 500 thousand years ago and AD 1949.

In addition to the cultural relics aforesaid, the following Chinese cultural relics are not subject to the lower limit age confined in the agreement due to legal or professional reasons:

- I. Chinese cultural relics stolen, clandestinely excavated, illicitly sold and smuggled out of the border of the People's Republic of China.
- II. All kinds of immovable cultural heritage sites and monuments and their integral components such as mural painting, carving, sculpture, etc.