



UNIVERSITATEA
1 DECEMBRIE 1918
DIN ALBA IULIA



International Conference PATRIMONIUM 2024 IN MEMORIAM

Dr.h.c. Barbara Deppert-Lippitz

**"The role of forensic expertise and modern technologies
in the protection and recovery of cultural heritage"**

Alba Iulia 13-14 June 2024

Parchetul
de pe lângă
Curtea de Apel
Alba Iulia



UNIVERSITATEA
BABEȘ-BOLYAI



UNIVERSITATEA
„OVIDIUS”
DIN CONSTANȚA



Comitet Organizare	Comitet Științific
Prof. univ. dr. Augustin LAZĂR, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Prof. univ. dr. Werner ECK, Universitatea din Köln, Germania.
Conf. univ. dr. habil. ALĂMOREANU Sorin, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca.	Prof. emerit dr. Ioan PISO, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca.
Lect. univ. dr. Manole Decebal BOGDAN, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Prof. univ. dr. Ion SANDU, Academia Română.
Conf. univ. dr. Raul Felix HODOȘ, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Prof. univ. dr. habil. Maciej TRZCINSKI Universitatea Wroclaw, Polonia
CS dr. Claudiu PURDEA, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, Institutul de Arheologie Sistemica „Iuliu Paul”.	Prof. univ. dr. Valerius M. CIUCĂ, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.
Asist. univ. drd. Tiberiu TEGLAS, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Prof. univ. dr. Augustin LAZĂR, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
Av. Bogdan Tudor TODORAN, Baroul București	Prof. univ. dr. Vasile DRĂGHICI, Universitatea „Ovidius” din Constanța.
Lect. Univ. dr. Dan Adrian DOȚIU, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Conf. univ. dr. Mihaela Miruna TUDORAȘCU, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
Asoc. prof. Sorin Silviu FINTA, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Conf. univ. dr. Ada HURBEAN, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
Drd. Claudia-Florina PURDEA, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.	Conf. univ. dr. Laura CETEAN-VOICULESCU, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
Dr. Cristian MLADIN, Biblioteca Bathyaneum.	Prof. univ. dr. Vasile DRĂGHICI Universitatea „Ovidius” din Constanța
Drd. Vasile LUHA, Universitatea din Craiova.	Asoc. prof. Ania RYTEL-WARZocha, University of Gdansk, Poland
Drd. Silviu PREDESCU, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca.	Asoc. prof. Edyta KRZYSZTOFIK, The John Paul II Chatolic University of Lublin, Poland
Lect. univ. dr. Remus JURJ Universitatea Maritimă din Constanța	

Primirea participanților va fi
MERCURI, 12 iunie 2024, de la ora 19:00:

PROGRAMUL CONFERINȚEI

JOI, 13 iunie 2024

Ora 9:30-10:00 înregistrarea participanților Corp C, parter Amfiteatrul Robert Bosch (A5),
10:00 deschiderea conferinței, Amfiteatrul Robert Bosch (A5),
Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia

Alocuțiuni în deschiderea conferinței:

Prof. univ. dr. **Augustin LAZĂR**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
Prof. univ. dr. **Daniel Valer BREAZ**, rectorul Universității „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia;
Dr. **Ernest OBERLANDER-TÂRNOVEANU**, directorul Muzeului Național de Istorie al României;
Dr. **Gabriel RUSTOIU**, directorul Muzeului Național al Unirii din Alba Iulia
Prof. univ. dr. **Ovidiu PREDESCU**, Academia de Științe Juridice București;
Procuror general **Angelica MOLDOVAN**, Parchetul de pe lângă Curtea de Apel Alba Iulia;
Conf. univ. dr. **Sorin ALĂMOREANU**, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj Napoca.

Moment solemn: Ave Maria (In memoriam Dr. H. c. Barbara DEPPERT-LIPPITZ)

Dr. **Ștefan ANGHEL** protopop al zonei centrale de vest a Germaniei și ducatului Luxemburg.

Lansare și prezentarea cărții:

Combaterea spălării bunurilor culturale pe piața antichităților: rolul expertului judiciar: in memoriam

Dr.H.c. Barbara DEPPERT-LIPPITZ, București, Editura Universul Juridic, 2024

Recenzori: Prof. univ. dr. Augustin Lazăr, Conf. univ. dr. Sorin Alămoreanu, Conf. univ. dr. Marius Mihai Ciută

Regizor Andrei TEODORESCU,
Extras din filmul documentar: The Hunt for Transylvanian Gold

Organising Committee:	Scientific Committee:
Prof. dr. Augustin LAZĂR, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Prof. dr. Werner ECK, Universitatea din Köln, Germania.
Senior lect. dr. habil. ALĂMOREANU Sorin, "Babeș-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca.	Prof. emeritus dr. Ioan PISO, "Babeș-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca.
Senior lect.. dr. Manole Decebal BOGDAN, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Prof. dr. Ion SANDU, Academia Română.
Senior lect. dr Raul Felix HODOȘ, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Prof. dr. habil. Maciej TRZCINSKI Universitatea Wrocław, Polonia
CS dr. Claudiu PURDEA, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Institute of Systemic Archaeology "Iuliu Paul".	Prof. dr. Valerius M. CIUCĂ, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași.
Assist. lect. Phd cand. Tiberiu TEGLAȘ, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Prof. dr. Augustin LAZĂR, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.
Lwy. Bogdan Tudor TODORAN, the Bar Association of Bucharest	Prof. univ. dr. Vasile DRĂGHICI, "Ovidius" University of Constanța.
Associate prof. dr. Dan Adrian DOȚIU, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Senior lect. dr. Mihaela Miruna TUDORAȘCU, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.
Assoc. Sorin Silviu FINTA, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Senior lect. dr. Ada HURBEAN, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.
Phd cand. Claudia-Florina PURDEA, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.	Senior lect. dr. Laura CETEAN-VOICULESCU, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.
Dr. Cristian MLADIN, Batthyaneum Library	Prof. dr. Vasile DRĂGHICI „Ovidius” University of Constanța
Phd cand. Vasile LUHA, University of Craiova	Assoc. PhD. Ania RYTEL-WARZOCHA, University of Gdansk, Poland
Phd cand. Silviu PREDESCU, "Babeș-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca.	Assoc. PhD. Edyta KRZYSZTOFIK, The John Paul II Chatolic University of Lublin, Poland
Lect. univ. dr. Remus JURJ Constanta Maritime University	

Reception of participants
Wednesday, June 12th, 2024, at 19:00

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Thursday, June 13th, 2024

9:30-10:00 Registration of participants, C-block, Robert Bosch Amphitheater (A5)

**10:00 Opening of the conference, Robert Bosch A5 Amphitheater,
"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.**

Opening speeches:

Prof. dr. **Augustin LAZĂR**, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia.

Prof. dr. **Daniel Valer BREAZ**, Rector of "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia;

Dr. **Ernest OBERLANDER-TÂRNOVEANU**, the director of the Romanian National History Museum;

Dr. **Gabriel RUSTOIU**, the director of the National Muzeum of the Union Alba Iulia

Prof. dr. **Ovidiu PREDESCU**, Academy of Juridical Sciences Bucharest;

Prosecutor General **Angelica MOLDOVAN**, Prosecutor's Office of the Court of Appeal Alba Iulia;

Senior lect. dr. **Sorin ALĂMOREANU**, "Babeș-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca.

Tribute: Ave Maria (In memoriam dr. h. c. Barbara Deppert-Lippitz)

Dr. **Ștefan ANGHEL** protopope of West Central Germany and and the Duchy of Luxembourg

Book launch and presentation:

Combating the laundering of cultural assets on the antiques market: the role of the forensic expert: in memoriam Barbara Deppert-Lippitz, Bucharest, Printed by Universul Juridic, 2024

Editors: Prof. dr. Augustin Lazăr, Senior lect. dr. Sorin Alămoreanu, Senior lect. dr. Marius Mihai Ciută

Film director: Andrei TEODORESCU,
Excerpt from documentary film: The Hunt for Transylvanian Gold

Comunicări în plen/Plenary presentations

Prof. emerit dr. **Ioan PISO**, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca/"Babes-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca,

Dreptul public roman și forurile Sarmizegetusei (II)/ Roman public law and the fora of Sarmizegetusa (II);

Prof. univ. dr. **Werner ECK**, Universitatea din Köln, Germania/Köln University Germany,

Cele două table ale Lex Troesmensium – semnificația lor pentru cunoașterea sistemului urban din Imperium Romanum/The two tablets of the Lex Troesmensium – their significance for our knowledge of the urban system in the Imperium Romanum;

Prof. univ. dr. **Valerius CIUCĂ**, Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași/"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași,

Premise istorice și juridice ale faimoaselor „leges municipales” din epoca clasică a dreptului roman. Extrase din Euronomosofia/Historical and legal premises of the famous "leges municipales" from the classical era of Roman law. Excerpts from Euronomosofy;

CS II dr. **Emanuel Viorel PETAC**, Cabinetul Numismatic al Academiei Române/Numismatic Cabinet of the Romanian Academy,

Efectul Barbara Deppert-Lippitz și destinul straniu al unei categorii de monede – kosonii/The strange destiny of a class of coins– Koson coins – and the Barbara Deppert-Lippitz effect;

Dr. **Doina HENDRE BIRO**, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca, Centrul CODEX/"Babeș-Bolyai" University Cluj-Napoca – CODEX Centre,

De la o greșeală de tipar sub o fotografie alb-negru, la o inestimabilă piesă de orfevrărie de secol XVI, conservată o vreme la Batthyaneum/D'une faute de frappe sous une photographie en noir et blanc, à une inestimable pièce d'orfèvrerie de XVIe siècle, conservée un temps au Batthyaneum;

Procuror șef-serviciu **Ioan ȘANDRU**, Parchetul de pe lângă Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție a României/ Chief Prosecutor, Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice of Romania

Recuperarea a trei brățări din aur hallstattiene prin ordinul european de anchetă/Recovery of three Hallstatt gold bracelets by European Investigation Order;

General de brigadă magistrat (r). **Cătălin RANCO PIȚU**, ex-procuror militar șef al Secției Parchetelor Militare din cadrul Parcheului de pe lângă Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție a României/ex-chief military prosecutor of the Military Prosecution Section at Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice,

Protejarea patrimoniul cultural în timpul mișcărilor sociale. Studiu de caz: distrugerea monumentelor istorice în timpul Revoluției române din decembrie 1989/ Protecting cultural heritage during social movements. Case study: the destruction of historical monuments during the Romanian revolution of December 1989;

Conf. univ. dr. **Sorin ALĂMOREANU**, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj Napoca/"Babes-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca, prof. univ. dr. habil. **Maciej TRZCINSKI** Universitatea Wrocław, Polonia/Wrocław University Poland,

Probleme ale expertizelor criminalistice în cauzele privind patrimoniul cultural/Problems of the forensic expertise in cultural heritage cases;

Prof. univ. dr. **Augustin LAZĂR**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Combaterea traficului ilicit și a spălării bunurilor culturale în spațiul judiciar european. Jurisprudența operațiunii judiciare „Aurul dacic”/Fighting illicit trafficking and laundering of cultural goods in the european judicial area. The jurisprudence of the „Dacian gold” judicial operation;

General locotenent magistrat (r) **Gheorghe COSNEANU**, ex-procuror militar șef la Secția Parchetelor Militare din cadrul PICCJ/ ex-prosecutor Military Prosecution Section at Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice,

Apărarea patrimoniului cultural prin mijloace de drept internațional penal/Defending cultural heritage by means of international criminal law

Procuror general adjunct **Anda MURGOI**, Parchetul de pe lângă Curtea de Apel Alba Iulia/Prosecutor's Office attached to the Alba Iulia Court of Appeal,

Spălarea de bani privind bunuri aparținând patrimoniului cultural național. Sustragerea de artefacte și spălarea produsului infracțiunii. Modalități de ascundere și disimulare a originii ilicite a artefactelor/Money laundering of national cultural heritage. Theft of artefacts and laundering of the proceeds of crime. Methods of concealing and dissimulating the illicit origin of artefacts

<p>13:00-14:00 Pauza de Prânz, Restaurantul Universității (parter) Lunch at the University Restaurant</p>

14:00 Vizită la Biblioteca Batthyaneum
Visit at the Battyaneum library



15:00 – Comunicări pe secțiuni, Palatul Apor (Clădirea Rectoratul Universității)
Presentations by sections, Apor Palace (University Rectorate Building)

Sala Senatului/Senate hall

Secțiunea I: *Protejarea patrimoniului cultural prin dreptul penal. Rolul și importanța expertizelor judiciare/Protecting cultural heritage through criminal law. The role and importance of forensic expertise*

Moderatori/Chairpersons:

Prof. univ. dr. *Vasile Drăghici*
Prof. univ. dr. *Petruț Ciobanu*
Prof. univ. dr. *Sergiu Musteață*,

15:00-15:15

Associate Professor Ph.D **Ivan TORONCHUK**, Department of International Law and Comparative Law Studies, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Ukraine

Răspunderea penală pentru distrugerea bunurilor culturale/Criminal responsibility for the destruction of cultural properties;

Prof. univ. dr. **Sergiu MUSTEAȚĂ**, Universitatea „Valahia” din Târgoviște/"Valahia" University of Târgoviște,

Traficul ilicit de bunuri culturale în Republica Moldova /The Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Goods in the Republic of Moldova;

15:15-15:30

Conf. univ. dr. **Ion COVALCIUC**, Academia „Ștefan cel Mare” Chișinău/"Ștefan cel Mare" Academy of Chișinău, Procuratura Teritorială Bălți/Territorial Prosecutor's Office Bălți,

Protecția juridică penală a patrimoniului cultural în Republica Moldova/Criminal legal protection of cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova

15:30-15:45

dr. **Boris GLAVAN**, Academia „Ștefan cel Mare” Chișinău/"Ștefan cel Mare" Academy of Chișinău,

Rolul investigațiilor speciale în protejarea bunurilor de patrimoniu cultural în Republica Moldova/The role of special investigations in the protection of cultural heritage assets in the Republic of Moldova

15:45-16:00

CS dr. **Claudiu PURDEA**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, dr. **Cătălin CRISTESCU**, Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva/Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilisation Deva, CS dr. **Claudiu TÂNĂSELIA**, Institutul de Cercetări pentru Instrumentație Analitică (ICIA)/Institute for Analytical Instrumentation, dr. **Răzvan MATEESCU**, Muzeul Național de Istorie al Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca/National Museum of Transylvanian History Cluj-Napoca,

Cercetarea arheologică vs. braconaj arheologic în Munții Orăștiei. Studiu de caz: cetatea dacică de la Luncani-Piatra Roșie/Archaeological research versus poaching in the Orăștie Mountains. Case study: The Dacian Fortress from Luncani – Piatra Roșie;

16:00-16:15 Pauză de cafea/Coffee break

16:15-16:30

Conf. univ. dr. habil. **Marius Mihai CIUTĂ**, Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” din Sibiu/"Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu,

17 ani de expertize în domeniul Patrimoniului Cultural. Experiența la momentul sintezelor/17 years of Archaeology Forensic. Memories of an judicial officer;

16:30-16:45

Conf. univ. dr. **Sorin ALĂMOREANU**, Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj Napoca/"Babes-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca, Lect. univ. dr. **Bogdan BODEA**, Universitatea Oradea/University of Oradea

Este sistemul nostru de expertize pregătit pentru a răspunde problematicei cauzelor de Patrimonium cultural/ Is our system of expertise ready to respond to the problems of cultural heritage cases?;

17:00-17:30 Serviciu religios <i>in memoriam</i> la Catedrala Arhiepiscopală din Alba Iulia
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Religious service at the Archbishop's Cathedral in Alba Iulia

Lect. univ. dr. pr. Oliviu BOTOI, Dr. Ștefan ANGHEL protopope of West Central Germany

17:45-18:00

Asist. univ. drd. **Tiberiu Nicolae TEGLAS**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Importanța expertizelor în protejarea patrimoniului cultural național/ The role of expertise in protecting national cultural heritage;

18:00-18:15

Lect. univ. dr. **Remus JURJ**, Universitatea Maritimă din Constanța/Constanța Maritime University,
Protecția penală a patrimoniului subacvatic/Criminal protection of underwater heritage.

18:15-18:30

Prof. univ. dr. **Vasile DRĂGHICI**, Universitatea „Ovidius” din Constanța/"Ovidius" University of Constanța,

Tehnici de cercetare a infracțiunilor la regimul patrimoniului subacvatic/Techniques for investigating underwater heritage offences.

18:30-18:45

Procuror dr. **Grigore Florin POPESCU**, Secția Parchetelor Militare din cadrul Parchetului de pe lângă Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție a României/Military Prosecution Section within Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice,

Aspecte de constituționalitate în materia ocrotirii patrimoniului cultural/ Constitutionality aspects in the field of the national cultural heritage protection;

18:45-19:00

Assoc. dr. **Sorin Silviu FINTA**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Documentarea infracțiunilor contra patrimoniului cultural cu ajutorul mijloacelor speciale prevăzute de Codul de procedură penală/Documenting Crimes Against the National Cultural Heritage with the Help of Special Surveillance Methods;

19:00-19:15

Procuror **Anca Augusta LAZĂR**, Parchetul de pe lângă Curtea de Apel Cluj,

Despre propunerea Proiectului de Lege privind Codul Patrimoniului Cultural, de a se incrimina „deținerea și/sau utilizarea” neautorizată a detectoarelor de metale, de către persoane fizice sau juridice, altele decât cele prevăzute de lege/Analysis of the crime of access with metal detectors or their use in areas with archaeological heritage, without prior authorization;



Sala Consiliului de Administrație/ Board of Directors Room

Secțiunea II: *Consolidarea capacității administrative de protejare a patrimoniului cultural/ Strengthening administrative capacity to protect cultural heritage*

Moderatori/ Chairpersons:

Prof. univ. dr. *Silviu Miloiu*

Lect. univ. dr. *Decebal Manole Bogdan*

CS dr. *Claudiu Purdea*

15:00-15:15

Associate professor **Edyta KRZYSZTOFIK**, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland,

Protecția identității naționale în dreptul european/The protection of national identity in UE Law;

15:15-15:30

Prof. univ. dr. **Silviu MILOIU**, Universitatea „Valahia” din Târgoviște/"Valahia" University of Târgoviște, *Protejarea patrimoniului în perioada postdecembristă într-o fostă reședință domnească a Țării Românești: cazul Târgoviștei/Heritage Protection in a Former Princely Residence of Wallachia: The Case of Post-1989 Târgoviște;*

15:30-15:45

Dr. **Cristina Ioana ROIU**, Biblioteca Academiei Române/ The Romanian Academy Library,

Între analog și digital: Instrumente și tehnologii inovator-creative pentru protecția patrimoniului cultural/Between analogue and digital: Innovative and creative tools and technologies for cultural heritage protection;

16:45-16:00

Conf. univ. dr. **Cristian Dumitru MIHEȘ**, Universitatea Oradea/University of Oradea,

Creațiile digitale-o componentă a patrimoniului cultural?/Digital creations - a component of cultural heritage?

16:00-16:15 Pauză de cafea/Coffee break

16:15-16:30

Prof. univ. dr., **Iuliana CENAR**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia

Măsuri pentru recuperarea și salvagardarea fondului de carte veche prin digitizare/Measures for the recovery and safeguarding of the heritage book fund through digitization.

16:30-16:45

Lect. univ. dr. **Decebal Manole BOGDAN**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Valorificarea patrimoniului cultural material și imaterial de către administrația publică/Enhancement of tangible and intangible cultural heritage by public administration;

17:00-17:30 Serviciu religios <i>in memoriam</i> la Catedrala Arhiepiscopală din Alba Iulia
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Religious service <i>in memoriam</i> at the Archbishop's Cathedral in Alba Iulia
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Lect. univ. dr. pr. Oliviu BOTOI, Dr. Ștefan ANGHEL protopope of West Central Germany

17:45-18:00

Conf. univ. dr. **Felix Raul HODOS**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Bunurile din patrimoniul cultural ca marfă. De la concept la limite/Cultural heritage goods as a commodity. From concept to limits

18:00-18:15

Av. **Bogdan Tudor TODORAN**, Baroul București,

Interpretări eronate ale Curții Constituționale a României cu privire la regimul juridic al comunităților istorice de proprietari/Misinterpretations of the Constitutional Court of Romania on the legal regime of historical communities of owners;

18:15-18:30

CS dr. **Claudiu PURDEA**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Tezaure pierdute? Despre piața licitațiilor cu emisiuni Koson și Koson-Droyeis din ultimii 30 de ani/Lost treasures? The situation of the Koson and Koson-Droyeis emissions presented at public auctions over the past 30 years;

18:30-18:45

CS dr. **Claudiu PURDEA**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia,

Gestionarea descoperirilor cu ajutorul detectoarelor de metale de către administrația publică. Regim juridic și mod de implementare/ Public administration management of metal detector findings. Legal regime and implementation.

18:45-19:00

Drd. **Claudia-Florina PURDEA**, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia/"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia

Administrarea și valorificarea patrimoniul cultural în centrele urbane. Studiu de caz: cetatea Alba Carolina/Management and valorisation of cultural heritage in urban centres. Case study: the citadel Alba Carolina.

19:30 Cina la Restaurantul „Conac”
Having dinner at the restaurant "Conac".



Vineri, 14 iunie 2024/ Friday June 14th, 2024

8:00 Mic Dejun
Breakfast

08:30 plecare de la Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia (corp C)
departure from 1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia (C)

09:00 plecare din fața Hotelului Transilvania
departure from Hotel Transilvania

11:00-14:00 Vizită academică în situl UNESCO Sarmizegetusa Regia
Visit to UNESCO site Sarmizegetusa Regia

Prezintă dr. Răzvan MATEESCU, coordonatorul cercetărilor arheologice
Presented by Dr. Răzvan MATEESCU, archaeological research coordinator

13:00-14:00 Pauza de prânz, Pensiunea „Lupul Dacic” Costești, Hunedoara
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15:00

Baza arheologică a Universității „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca (Costești, Hunedoara)
Archaeological base of "Babeș-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca (Costești, Hunedoara)

Dezbateri și concluzii la încheierea lucrărilor conferinței PATRIMONIUM 2024
Debates and conclusions at the end of the conference PATRIMONIUM 2024:

Moderatori/Chairpersons: prof. univ. dr. Augustin LAZĂR, conf. univ. dr. habil. Sorin ALĂMOREANU, Dr. Răzvan MATEESCU

18.00 Plecarea participanților.
Departure of participants.

Informații de interes pentru participanți și organizatori:
Information of interest to participants and organisers:

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Activități cultural-științifice:
Cultural and scientific activities:

Vizite ghidate/Guide tours: Biblioteca Batthyaneum/Batthyaneum Library;

Sit arheologic Sarmizegetusa Regia/Archeological site Sarmizegetusa Regia;

Cetatea Alba Carolina/Alba Carolina Fortress.

*

12 iunie 2024, ora 19:00, recepție la Restaurantul „Conac” din Alba Iulia (oferită de organizatori).

12 June 2024, 19:00, reception at the "Conac" Restaurant in Alba Iulia (provided by the organizers).

*

13 iunie, ora 13:00-14:00, masa de prânz (dintre sesiuni) la Restaurantul Universității (oferită de organizatori).

13 June, 13:00-14:00, lunch (between sessions) at the University Restaurant (provided by the organisers).

*

13 iunie 2024, ora 19:00, cina la Restaurantul „Conac” din Alba Iulia (oferită de organizatori).

13 June 2024, 19:00, dinner at the Restaurant "Conac" in Alba Iulia (provided by the organizers).

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Cazare: Hotel „Transilvania” din Alba Iulia – există camere rezervate pentru participanții la conferință. Prețul va fi suportat de fiecare participant, în cuantum de: 360 lei/cameră dublă sau 300 lei în regim single. Contravaloarea va fi achitată la recepția Hotelului „Transilvania” din Alba Iulia de către fiecare participant.

Accommodation: Hotel "Transilvania" in Alba Iulia - there are reserved rooms for conference participants. The price will be borne by each participant: 360 lei/double room or 300 lei single room. The fee will be paid at the reception of the Hotel "Transilvania" in Alba Iulia by each participant.

*Există posibilitatea ca participanții să opteze pentru alte opțiuni de cazare.

* Participants may choose other accommodation options.

Rugăm participanții să confirme orice modificare a programului personal.
Participants are asked to confirm any changes to their personal programme.

Date contact membri comitetului de organizare:

Contact details of organising committee members:

Lect. univ. dr. Decebal Manole BOGDAN: 0728211967

Prof. univ. dr. Augustin LAZĂR: 0722623458

CS Claudiu PURDEA: 0763613127

Asist. univ. drd. Nicolae Tiberiu TEGLAS: 0744228740

IN MEMORIAM Dr.H.c. BARBARA DEPPERT-LIPPITZ

Als Historiker der römischen Kaiserzeit kommt man an Kaiser Traian nicht vorbei. Er hat mich nun fast schon ein ganzes Leben lang in der einen oder anderen Form begleitet. Und dieser Kaiser führt jeden Historiker sogleich auch nach Dakien, nach Rumänien. Und ebenso wird sodann jeder sich mit dem dakischen König Decebalus befassen und mit dessen sagenhaftem Goldschatz, von dessen Wirkung noch heute das Traiansforum in Rom Zeugnis gibt. Aber von der einstigen Pracht des Goldes und dessen Wirkung kannten wir bis zum Beginn des 21. Jahrhundert unmittelbar nichts.

Und hier kommt der Name von Frau Dr. Dr. h.c. Barbara Deppert-Lippitz ins Spiel. Sie hatte sich schon in ihrer archäologischen Dissertation mit antikem Goldschmuck befasst; die Arbeit wurde 1970 mit dem Titel: Römischer Goldschmuck des ersten und zweiten Jahrhunderts n. Chr. nach datierten Funden publiziert. Sie wurde entscheidend bei dem Bemühen, in Rumänien illegal ausgegrabene und im internationalen Antikenhandel angebotene dakische Schmuckstücke aus Gold und zudem zahllose Goldmünzen wieder nach Rumänien zurückzubringen.

Persönlich habe ich Frau Deppert-Lippitz nie getroffen. Ich erfuhr von ihr erstmals, als ich selbst Kenntnis von den beiden Tafeln der Lex Troesmensium hatte, die ebenfalls illegal aus Rumänien nach England gebracht worden waren. Damals schrieb sie an mich, ich möchte doch den rumänischen Behörden, und insbesondere Herr Dr. Augustin Lazar, all das zur Verfügung stellen, was ich über die beiden großen Bronzetafeln, die ich selbst nie gesehen habe, wüsste – was dann auch geschehen ist.

Wir kamen dann wieder in Kontakt, als sie und ich gemeinsam eingeladen waren, in Alba Iulia an dem Patrimonium-Kongress 2023 teilzunehmen. Wir telefonieren miteinander, wobei sie mit Bedauern mitteilte, dass sie aus gesundheitlichen Gründen leider nicht nach Alba Iulia kommen könne. Doch nach der Rückkehr sprachen wir am 26. Juni 2023 wieder am Telefon und ich konnte ihr von den Tagen in Alba Iulia und dem Kongress berichten. Ich erinnere mich an ihre sehr lebendige und sympathische Stimme und ihr Interesse gerade auch an den Personen, die den Kongress organisiert haben, vor allem Augustin Lazar und Sorin Alămoreanu. Ich konnte nicht ahnen, dass drei Wochen später ihr Leben schon zu Ende gehen würde.

Frau Barbara Deppert-Lippitz hat es wegen ihres großen Engagement mehr als verdient, dass die Juristische Fakultät der Universität Alba Iulia ihr den Kongressband von 2023 widmete und dass der Patrimonium-Kongress 2024 in memoriam Dr. h.c. Barbara Deppert-Lippitz gehalten wird. Ich wünsche den Organisatoren und allen Teilnehmern des Kongresses, dass die Erinnerung an diese engagierte Frau auch weiterhin Ansporn ist, das kulturelle Patrimonium Rumäniens mit allen Mitteln zu sichern.

Prof. univ. dr. Werner Eck
Universität zu Köln

I met Barbara during the recovery of part of the alienated Dacian treasure, a work in which she was very devotedly involved. She was a leading specialist in archaeology and an honorary collaborator in archaeological work in the Frankfurt metropolis where she lived.

We met regularly, sometimes monthly, and her favorite café became, for a few hours, the room for interdisciplinary communications, Byzantine history-religious-archaeology. My occupational profile also led me to touch on matters of the soul, because beyond the academic level I had reached I felt a personal quest for the soul. Joys, aspirations, shortcomings, unfulfillments, but also hopes or plans for the future we sifted together and from the spiritual perspective. I was impressed by her dedication to the Romanian cause of historical recovery. She was the right man at the right time and the right place. She had respect and feelings of esteem for the collaborators of the Romanian partnership.

In the missionary work I have been doing for over 30 years in the area of the Main metropolis, Frankfurt, I have met many Germans interested in Romania, but most of them limit themselves to admiration or tourist trips. Barbara has become, through her involvement, part of the Romanian people.

She was a lobbyist for the historical past of the Romanians and the restoration of national identity through archaeological evidence. The relationships built, and nurtured, not only by the nature of institutional concern, with Romanian specialists, have remained beyond the grave in Frankfurt Central

Cemetery, where her body rests. I had the great honor to offer prayers of consecration at her bedside, as she would have wished. Our lifelong friendship, as I felt it from the first moment, has remained with me as a lifelong duty of remembrance hereafter. Her living presence remains etched in the fruit of her deeds. She remained an example of professional and civic conduct. What could man be without deeds, if not like the tree without fruit? To bear fruit in accomplished deeds is man's soul's calling.

It is up to each individual to discover what it means to bear fruit in deeds, to discover his personal gifts, the purpose of his earthly life, the mission he is called to fulfil.

the Most Reverend Stefan Anghel,
Protopope of West Central Germany and the Duchy of Luxembourg

Before July 2023, but especially after that date, I have often reflected about the way things are in the world and the significance of the fact that Barbara used the name Bona Dea – the Good Goddess of the Roman pantheon – as a pseudonym in digital correspondence. Judging fairly, there couldn't be a better and more meaningful name for a person whom fate chose to come into direct, immediate contact with the Dacian gold bracelets that the Romanian press was all talking about in the 2000s. Our justice searched for them, but strangely, it seemed that no one in our archaeological world had seen them... Bona Dea received the golden key and promptly passed it on to the Romanian judicial authorities, which began to open the closed doors that blocked access to a great treasure. This paved the way for a journey, which is now history, and which enabled the General Prosecutor attached to the Prosecutor's Office of the Alba Iulia Court of Appeal and his team of police officers and experts to bring back from abroad 12 royal Dacian gold bracelets, a 13th being recovered on the national territory. This is the most fabulous archaeological treasure known in Romania since the one found, in 1837, at Pietroasele, even if it has not yet been fully recovered (probably 11 more "orphan" bracelets are waiting to join their kin in the Historical Treasure of the National History Museum of Romania).

Dr. Ernest Oberlander-Târnoveanu
General Director of the National History Museum

The repatriation of the gold spirals, iron shields and Dacian monetary treasures, stolen from the sites of the Orăștie Mountains, then illegally trafficked from Romania to the EU states and the United States, was the result of a vast international judicial operation, the "Dacian Gold", led by the Romanian judicial authorities, of the effective use of international cooperation legal instruments. The prosecutors particularly benefited, along with the good advice from the Romanian specialists, from Barbara's courage and expertise in the antiquities market, materialized in the identification, authentication, and recovery of the artefacts.

As a certified public expert, scholar of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (1985) in the USA, Barbara Deppert was very well informed professionally with the subtle aspects of the antiquities market: the activities of auction houses and dealers, the acquisitions made by museums and private collectors. She then observed, over several years, the mechanism of the supply of illicit antiquities. This knowledge enabled her to react with high civic awareness, scientific vigilance, and courage in important professional moments.

Recognizing her merits in the recovery of cultural goods of particular importance for the national cultural heritage, as well as in appreciation for her special contribution to the promotion and hoarding of Romanian cultural heritage, by decree no. 252 of 11 February 2008, the President of Romania, at the proposal of the Minister of Culture, awarded Barbara Deppert-Lippitz, the Cultural Merit Order, in the rank of Officer. As a sign of gratitude for her scientific merits, in 2007, she became Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Alba Iulia. A lifetime dedicated to the service of protecting the cultural heritage, rewarded with institutional honors and with the gratitude of present and future generations, for the work of the European expert Dr. Barbara Deppert-Lippitz.

Prof. univ. dr. Augustin Lazăr
"1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia

It is with great regret that I received the information about dr. Barbara's Deppert-Lippitz death. For many years, she has graced conferences on the protection of cultural heritage organized in Alba Iulia. The case of the discovery of the gold bracelets from Sarmisegetuza is undoubtedly a unique case, and I always talk about it to my students. Barbara's participation in this case as an art history expert who confirmed the originality and uniqueness of these artifacts forever connected her with this unusual history. The presence of such an eminent expert and a person who was very nice and extremely sympathetic towards the protection of Romania's cultural heritage has always given the conferences a unique, almost solemn character. She will remain in my memory forever.

Prof. dr hab. Maciej Trzciński
Department of Forensic Sciences
University of Wrocław

Beyond the exceptional humanistic dimension of her way to treat people kindly almost mother-like but also deeply professional, Barbara Deppert-Lippitz showed an elegance of the phrases in her lectures or explanations. Well known in the world of ancient artefacts and jewels across the world from Europe to USA, she has left her mark on the retrieving and safeguarding the cultural heritage of Romania and of the world. In recognitions of her merits the University in Alba Iulia granted her the Doctor Honoris Causa title, but I vividly remember how modest and thank-full she spoke at the ceremony of the need to continue one's work, no matter the titles. To the end of her life she manifested herself as a true friend and supporter of world and Romanian cultural heritage. Farewell Lady Barbara! We will miss your sincere and warm smile. You will be missed as a person of culture, brilliant specialist, friend but also as a true protector and promoter of the cultural heritage.

Conf. univ. dr. Sorin Alămoreanu
"Babes-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca

The "Dacian Gold" case was particularly complex and unique, due to the crimes that were investigated for the first time, the criminal groups investigated, as well as the large number of institutions and persons involved (Public Ministry, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Interior, SRI - Romanian Intelligence Service, National History Museum of Romania, the National Museum of the Union in Alba Iulia, the Romanian Academy, the courts, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through diplomats at the head of embassies with which we cooperated, experts, witnesses). The academic environment of the "1 Decembrie 1918" University in Alba Iulia - where prosecutors gave lectures as professors - was a good host for inter-institutional cooperation, analysis, and knowledge of the criminal phenomenon. Here, important, and useful events for coordinating the cooperation were organized, including with the participation of Interpol: work meetings on the subject of judicial expertise, consultations, symposiums, and international conferences on combating the illicit traffic in artefacts at the national and international level.

For each occasion, Dr. Barbara Deppert – Lippitz was present, personally covering her travel costs. It gave her great pleasure to be among her Romanian friends, saying at one point that this collaboration and friendship gave her the necessary energy boost to overcome an incurable suffering. Everywhere she went abroad, she always mentioned Romania, the country's riches and beauties ("history written in gold"), its people, traditions, and customs, all this proving that she is an honorary, informal, and volunteer ambassador of Romania.

Aurel Condruz
General Inspectorate of Romanian Police

Ich begegnete Frau Barbara Deppert-Lippitz (oder Barbara wie Sie es gerne bevorzugte genannt zu werden und zu dessen Gedenken dieser Band gewidmet ist) zum ersten Mal im 2013 auf der Patrimonium-Konferenz, als ich noch ein Student war.

Da mich das Thema der Kriminalität im Bereich des kulturellen Erbes schon immer interessiert hat, habe ich ihren Vortrag über die gestohlenen Schätze aus der archäologischen Stätten Rumäniens mit

großer Begeisterung verfolgt. Ich war sehr beeindruckt von ihrem enormen Wissen über antike Goldschmiedekunst und die Hierarchie der Kunsthändler. Als ich dann meine Doktorarbeit über die Raubgrabungen der archäologischen Funde aus dem Șureanu-Gebirge begann, traf ich sie bei unseren Konferenzen wieder.

Man kann ohne Zweifel sagen, und andere Fachleute, mit denen Sie zusammengearbeitet hat, werden das auch bestätigen, dass Sie nicht nur eine Spezialistin, sondern auch eine sehr warmherzige und liebenswürdige Person war. Eine außergewöhnliche Freundin, die ich in Frankfurt am Main besser kennenlernen durfte und die es verstand, einen zu motivieren, verlorene Kulturgüter wiederzufinden. Nach dem ich sie vor zwei Jahre besucht habe, und jetzt, da ich dies schreibe, bin ich fest davon überzeugt, dass der Spitzname, den ich Ihr in einem freundschaftlichen Gespräch vorgeschlagen habe, am besten geeignet ist, all ihre Bemühungen für Rumänien zu beschreiben: "Die Mutter der Goldspiralen" (die Mutter der dakischen Spiralen).

Sie war von zwei Dingen überzeugt: dass die dakischen Spiralen nicht als Armbänder bezeichnet werden sollten, weil sie nicht zum Tragen gedacht waren, und dass die Koson-Emissionen keine Münzen, sondern Opfergaben an die Götter waren.

CS dr. Claudiu Purdea
"1 Decembrie 1918" Universität zu Alba Iulia

The whole film crew is ready. She waits excitedly to get into the frame for her final sequence. ACTION is heard in the museum hall, a big echo follows. She walks in and gazes in awe at the display case with the bracelets. They had become like my children, she says. Would it be possible to touch them? Two gloved museum employees carefully open the display case and place the bracelets on a table by the window. She touches the spirals, visibly overwhelmed. „When you have the bracelets as now, with the sun shining on them and then going into the shedder, they become lively, are very lively this way. And this is an aspect you don't have in books, or in a showcase. Even in the best illuminated showcase. And this is one of the REAL moments. I never thought that I would touch them again. It may sound strange, but when I first said goodbye to them, I felt like their soul stayed with me. I knew them best. Don't they seem to come alive? It's the most beautiful way to travel back in history: by simply looking at them. I look at them and think about where they were found, the people who made them. Because history is about people. About generations who lived before us and did amazing things”.

Keywords: Barbara Deppert-Lippitz, gold bracelets, The Hunt for Transylvanian Gold.

Regizor Andrei Teodorescu
Executive producer „The Hunt for Transylvanian Gold”



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Plenary communications

Please allow me to begin by addressing my thanks to the esteemed organizers of the PATRIMONIUM 2024 International Conference in Alba Iulia for the generous invitation to deliver a message at its opening. I also ask you to receive a collegial greeting from the leadership of the Romanian Academy of Legal Sciences, the branch academy of Romanian lawyers, which is honoured to be your partner in this noble, traditional and important scientific endeavour of yours, started in 2006 in the city of the first Romanian unification - Alba Iulia.

Thus, a group of professors, magistrates, practitioners, experts, researchers in the field of cultural heritage protection, who have made recognized contributions in practice, but also in doctrine, continue their annual meetings in Alba Iulia in order to capitalize on the accumulated experience and transmit it to the specialists of the younger generation. Stolen goods that are still under international tracing await recovery.

Each time, volumes of these conferences have been produced and published, containing significant works in the field of cultural and natural heritage.

This category also includes the volume "In honorem Augustin Lazăr. Studies in Cultural and Natural Heritage Law. Patrimonium", coordinated by Mircea Duțu, Sorin Alămoreanu and myself, which saw the light of print at the prestigious Publishing House Universul Juridic in Bucharest in 2023. The works contained in this volume are the result of cooperation in scientific research by experts, academics and practitioners of the Public Prosecutor's Office - which has thus rediscovered its original role as a "think tank" of the judicial authority – with Institute of Legal Research "Acad. Andrei Rădulescu" of the Romanian Academy.

This year we note the launch of the volume on "Combating the laundering of cultural goods on the antiques market - The role of the forensic expert - "In memoriam Dr.H.C. Barbara DEPPERT-LIPPITZ, coordinating editors Augustin Lazăr, Sorin Alămoreanu and Marius M. Ciută. This book, published in the Patrimonium collection, is a collective volume which, for the first time, analyses the laundering/recycling of an unusual criminal product: cultural goods stolen from Romanian sites and trafficked on the antiques market.

The volume in question, dedicated to the memory of the distinguished antiquities expert Dr. H.c. Barbara Deppert-Lippitz (3 October 1939-18 July 2023), corresponding member of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, reveals the importance of the expert in tracing, authenticating and repatriating lost artefacts. Personally, some time ago, when I was serving in the honourable position of advisor to the Prosecutor General of the Prosecutor's Office of the High Court of Cassation and Justice, Prof. dr. Augustin Lazăr, I had the privilege to meet Barbara Deppert-Lippitz at the Public Prosecutor's Office and to have with this "Great Lady of Romanian cultural heritage" an interesting and enlightening discussion about, I can safely say, the epic of identifying, researching and bringing to Romania a significant number of archaeological assets, in which she played an invaluable role. At the same time, I was impressed by the distinguished lady's special human qualities, her extraordinary general culture and her unbridled passion for history and for classical and provincial Roman archaeology. Returning to the volume, I would also like to point out that, in addition to the case law of the "Dacian Gold" judicial operation, the regulatory framework, criminal patterns and legal instruments used by the judicial authorities to punish money laundering, confiscation and recovery of emblematic artefacts of cultural heritage are thoroughly examined.

The book also highlights, among other things, the importance of uniform jurisprudence, the specialisation of judicial bodies, the role of cooperation in the European judicial area, through Eurojust, Europol, Interpol, in order to punish the perpetrators and repatriate assets: hoards of royal bracelets, gold monetary hoards, tablets of the Lex municipalis Troesmensium, etc.

I must also note the presence at the conference of Prof. Dr. IOAN PISO emeritus, Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, a renowned epigraphist, well known to the public for saving the Roșia Montană Mining Cultural Landscape site, currently inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as

colleagues - prosecutors and prestigious academics in the field of criminal law - with whom, for several years, I worked at the Public Ministry.

At the end of my modest message, and with the regret of not being able to be physically with you, I wish the conference every success.

VIRTUS ROMANA REDIVIVA!

Prof. univ. dr. Ovidiu Predescu
Secretary General of the Romanian Academy of Legal Sciences
First Vice-President of the Romanian Lawyers Union
Founding Director of the publications "Dreptul"

Roman public law and the Sarmizegetusa fora (II)

Ioan Piso

Abstract: The Sarmizegetusa fora are the perfect example of how the official Roman architecture reflects political relations in Roman society. The political and religious institutions from the time of the Principate continue those of the Roman Republic. So, we will have to start with the latter. I found it useful in the first section to get acquainted with the main ideas of Roman public law, and in the second section to recognize them in the architecture of the Sarmizegetusa fora. It is a continuation of the 2023 conference, attempting to show how Roman public law is reflected by the forums of Sarmizegetusa. The establishment of the colony, an exclusive attribute of the emperor, is documented by the locus gromae and the inscription of the altar at the entrance to Trajan's forum. This forum, also called forum vetus, was given by Trajan to the colony of Sarmizegetusa. In a similar way, Trajan's forum in Rome is given by the emperor to the Senate and the Roman people. The supreme magistrates of Sarmizegetusa (duumviri) exercise jurisdiction in the basilica iudiciaria of the forum vetus. In this basilica are the headquarters of several institutions, the most important of which is the curia, the seat of the senate (ordo decurionum). The new forum (forum novum) was founded under Antoninus Pius south of the forum vetus, on the site of a macellum. It is an eminently religious forum, whose essential edifice is the Capitolium, the temple of Jupiter and the Capitoline triad. It was dedicated around 150, on 23 May (ante diem X Kalendas Iunias). This day became the greatest feast of the province of Dacia.

Keywords: Sarmizegetusa Ulpia Traiana, Capitolium, roman public law.

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Historical and judicial premises of the leges municipales during the classic age of the roman law. Excerptae from euronomosophy

Valerius Ciucă

Abstract: The brilliance of the Roman Golden Age in terms of legal contribution to the future of European law also derives from the valuable scholarly work of jurists who entered the gallery of famous men of humanity: Gaius (author of the first legal textbook for students, the Institutes); Domitius Ulpianus (creator of the famous commentaries Regulae); Salvius Julianus (codifier of the Praetorian Edict under Hadrianus, in 131 AD, thus giving to the legal Europe of later times, through the Edictum perpetuum, instead of the collections of Lex annua, the protomodel of the codices, as these were defining European symbols, unique imprints of the European legal spirit, unmistakable matrixes of European identity); Aemilius Papinianus (considered by many students of the time to be the most sagacious jurist, which is why the graduates of the third year of legal studies were nicknamed „Papinianists”, worthy of being hermeneuts of the law like him, through his recognised work Quaestiones, Responsa, Definitiones respectively). To these, by a purely rational codicil (not necessarily temporal, thanks to their chronological belonging to the beginning of the 3rd century AD), we can add Herennius Modestinus, a meritorious disciple of Domitius Ulpianus, one of the few jurists authorized to exercise jus respondendi in the name of the emperor, highly appreciated by the nomothetes of the Law of Citations of the 5th century and Justinian's codifiers of the following century, and Julius Paulus, a contemporary of Ulpian and nicknamed prudentissimus for his very balanced, prudent, moderate legal opinions (Prudentia est mater sapientiae..., to respect a behavioural canon of that time...), author of the famous Sententiae.

Keywords: roman public law, euronomosophy, leges municipales.

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The strange destiny of a monetary type – Koson coins – and Barbara Deppert-Lippitz effect

Emanuel Viorel Petac

Abstract: There are moments in the history of science when it changes much more rapidly than usual, more intense accumulations, impactful discoveries, technological developments, databases. Therefore, keeping in constant contact with all of these and constantly following changes, but also the artefact market and its trends, adapting to all these elements, increase the chances of an adequate reporting to the future. The correct relationship of Barbara Deppert-Lippitz with these elements, the courage to accept the possibility of the existence of unique and above all authentic artifacts, provided the scientific basis of a judicial investigation which in turn forced a great scientific debate generating exceptional results. The universal heritage was enriched with the famous series of Dacian gold bracelets (their lack of authenticity being supported only by the argument that we only know of silver), the Koson type coins returned to the antiquity to which they belong (here the irony of fate being even deeper: not only did they become ancient coins again, but in addition to the classic gold type, silver types also appeared, another breaking news). Moreover, the silver specimens are of two types, one similar to the gold staters, the other inspired by the Macedonia Prima type tetradrachms, which in itself provides another argument for their chronology of ancient origin.

As always, life goes on...so does the international traffic in antiquities, so does the work of forensic investigators, experts, researchers... I wrote these lines with the words of Thucydides in mind, "Thucydides, of Athens, wrote the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians, [showing] how they fought with each other. He began [to write] right from the outbreak [of the war], because he supposed that it would be a great war and the most important of all that had been fought before". Just as the book of Thucydides, perhaps started from the first moment of the war, was finished a decade after its end, so we carried out the expertise over the years of investigations, but we felt the need to tell the story of a little known chapter of the beginnings, as we know them, so that people can understand, because what happened will happen another time again, in a similar or slightly different form. Now, everyone can rest in peace...

What remains behind, beyond recovered or lost artefacts and rewritten history, is an iconic, textbook, investigative and expertise chapter in one of the most spectacular antiquities trafficking cases in history, of exemplary value. It is a path that should be continued, but which will probably never be repeated or continued in our country.

Keywords: Barbara Deppert-Lippitz, Dacian gold bracelets, universal heritage, impactful discoveries, technological developments, databases, antiquities trafficking cases

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D'une faute de frappe sous une photographie en noir et blanc, à une inestimable pièce d'orfèvrerie de XVI^e siècle, conservée un temps au Batthyaneum

Doina Biro Hendre

Résumé: La présente communication souhaite restituer les démarches et les étapes suivies, pour identifier et localiser un bien culturel mobile, exposé au début du XX^e siècle, dans le musée d'art religieux de l'actuelle Bibliothèque du Batthyaneum. Notre intention est de porter cette pièce à la connaissance des spécialistes, après une recherche partielle, pour laquelle des ouvrages ont été consultés et des sources d'archives traduites. Car la pièce, réalisée selon la technique de l'orfèvrerie dans la première moitié du XVI^e siècle, bien que mentionnée ou brièvement décrite dans quelques publications, s'avère avoir une immense valeur historique, artistique et culturelle, à inscrire au patrimoine national.

Mots-clés: Évêché de Vad, orfèvrerie, XVI^e siècle, don, Archives du Chapitre de Transylvanie, Bibliothèque Batthyaneum, Musée National d'Art de Roumanie

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Recovery of three Hallstatt gold bracelets by European Investigation Order

Ioan Șandru

Abstract: The work exposes the circumstances and legal instruments that allowed the recovery of three massive gold artifacts, weighing 200 gr. each (600 gr. of gold), belonging to the national cultural

heritage. On 20 Feb. 2024, the Romanian judicial authority repatriated three prehistoric gold bracelets (Bronze Age and Early Hallstattian period, mid-late mil. II BC), coming from archaeological sites on the territory of Romania, taken from the MAS museum in Antwerp – Belgium. The artifacts were stolen by the unidentified authors and illegally exported. Two bracelets were identified for sale at an auction house in Monte Carlo, as goods from the Belgian seller's own collection, allegedly found in excavation work, at home in Flanders. The third piece was recovered during the search of the seller's home in Belgium. On 27 Oct. 2020, the Belgian judicial authorities reported two bracelets in the catalogue of an auction in Monte Carlo, and on 11 Nov 2020 the IGPR - Service for the Protection of PCN was notified for qualified theft. On 7 June 2022, the Prosecutor General's Office issued the European Investigation Order addressed to the Belgian judicial authorities, requesting: the transfer to the Romanian judicial authority of the material means of evidence (three gold bracelets, in the custody of the investigating judge of the Court of First Instance of Veurne – Belgium) and a copy of the file. On 20 Feb. 2024, the European Investigation Order was executed, the artifacts being transferred to the General Prosecutor's Office, which entrusted them in the custody of the National Museum of Romanian History in Bucharest.

Keywords: international judicial cooperation, European Investigation Order, prehistoric gold bracelets, archaeological poaching

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Protecting cultural heritage during social movements. Case study: the destruction of historical monuments during the Romanian Revolution of December 1989

Cătălin Ranco Pițu

Abstract: The video images taken in December 1989 by TVR and attached to the file of the Romanian Revolution as evidence (vol. XI – Documents, page 4, HDD optical support, then relevant extracts, with transcription – pages 14-41, including optical support), capture the moment of opening fire in the Palace Square. Despite the reassuring calls, the MApN forces deployed in the square opened a generalized fire with all the weapons at their disposal, especially in the direction of the Royal Palace and the Central University Library. For about 15 minutes, a real cannon was filmed, moment by moment, triggered by these forces. The quality of the filmed images is very good and it is noticeable that both the soldiers in the square and the revolutionaries are calm, even detached. The fires that broke out inside the Royal Palace (the National Museum of Art of Romania) are captured, but also the fire that engulfed the rotunda of the Central University Library. The general director of the Central University Library declared: "the next day, 23.12.1989, around 12:00, I returned to the library headquarters and found a disaster. Entire shelves of books were consumed by fire, but the ashes retained the shape of the original volumes... Unfortunately, the damage is irreparable, as about 500,000 valuable volumes were destroyed, for example: the entire Maiorescu library, entire bags of Coșbuc correspondence, Mircea Eliade's Romanian period and others".

Keywords: cultural heritage, Romanian revolution, damage.

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Fighting illicit trafficking and laundering of cultural goods in the european judicial area. The jurisprudence of the „Dacian gold” judicial operation

Augustin Lazăr

Abstract: The paper analyzes the legal framework, the criminal patterns and the effective legal instruments used by the Romanian judicial authorities to sanction the laundering of the criminal proceeds resulting from the illicit traffic in cultural goods and the recovery of artefacts that are emblematic for the Romanian cultural heritage. The study highlights the importance of achieving a consistent jurisprudence, the relevance of specialized judicial bodies, as well as the significance of the role of international judicial cooperation, through EUROJUST, EUROPOL, INTERPOL, for the purpose of sanctioning the traffic and in the recovery of stolen and recycled goods: spiral bracelet hoards, gold monetary hoards and Lex municipalis Troesmensium plates. The investigative methodology and jurisprudence analyzed indicate the effective tools for the full recovery of emblematic cultural assets lost by the national cultural heritage, in the period 1996-2007, in a difficult internal and external context.

Keywords: spiral bracelets, gold monetary, money laundering.

Problems of the forensic expertise in cultural heritage cases

Sorin Alămoreanu, Maciej Trzcinski

Abstract: The authors start from the usual problematic of the forensic expertise's that can normally be met in legal cases, underlining the specificity of the ones concerning cultural heritage goods. It is stated that, as a principle, such causes can rise the question of the almost usual expertise's: trasological, hand writing and Qd, chemistry and physics, as well as soil samples examination, etc. but for the cultural heritage cases they get an adequate an peculiar character. Cultural heritage goods can be sources of both civil as well as criminal cases, concerning the trafficking, theft, destruction of such items as well as their right of property, infringement of their legal condition in detaining and safe keeping, etc. The authors also analyze the required skills, professional background of the experts and also the nature and limits of the examinations in such cases.

Keywords: cultural heritage, forensic expertise, cultural artifacts.

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Defending the world cultural heritage by means of international criminal law

Gheorghe Cosneanu

Abstract: The protection of national and world cultural heritage is an obligation of each one of us, but as it is also a public asset, an important role is played by domestic state bodies and international organizations. The national and international legislative framework plays a determining role. Regulation acts are adopted at the national level that set out the obligations of the state and individuals in relation to this issue and the penalties for imposing such regulations to protect the objectives. The special laws and the Criminal Code are the pillars of the protection of heritage. At the international level, organizations responsible for the classification and registration of assets of inestimable value to human civilization and judicial structures have been established to act through the means of international criminal law. We mention here the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with its specialized structures, international treaties and conventions, the Statutes of ad hoc criminal tribunals and the ICC Statute. The cases heard by the international criminal courts give concrete expression to the defense of cultural heritage by means of criminal law.

Keywords: criminal law, cultural heritage.

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Money laundering of national cultural heritage. European Investigation Order in the Recovery of Cultural Goods

Anda Murgoi

Abstract: The removal of border control on E.U. territory considerably facilitated the freedom of movement among the citizens of member states. However, it determined an escalation of cross-border criminal activities as well as the transfer of criminal goods in other member states. The criminal investigation regarding national heritage crimes, with intensive elements of extraneity, was made more efficient by adopting a new mechanism of international cooperation among the E.U. member states, the European Investigation Order in criminal matters. It was adopted by Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014, having the purpose of obtaining evidence in cases with a cross-border dimension in a more efficient manner. The European Investigation Order, based on the principle of mutual recognition of judgements, is a judicial decision pronounced or validated by a judicial authority in a member state so that another member state carries out the necessary investigative measures in order to gather the evidence in a criminal case. This allows a direct collaboration, on a horizontal level, between the judicial authorities of the member states, in order to carry out every investigation measure needed to gather the evidence and to recover national heritage goods.

Keywords: European Investigation Order, recovery of artifacts, direct cooperation, money laundering.

Section I. Protecting cultural heritage through criminal law. The role and importance of forensic expertise

The Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Goods in the Republic of Moldova

Sergiu Musteață

Abstract: The phenomenon of Illicit Trafficking of cultural goods in the Republic of Moldova become during last decades a hot topic. In this paper, I will discuss a few such cases, which will demonstrate the scale of this phenomenon from various perspectives: the trafficking of cultural goods within the country; smuggling from Moldova, and the trafficking of cultural goods abroad; Moldova as a transit country for illegal trafficking of cultural goods.

Keywords:

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Criminal legal protection of cultural heritage in the republic of Moldova

Ion Covalciuc

Abstract: Just as we cannot conceive of a future without knowledge of the past, we cannot appreciate the past without the protection of cultural heritage. Legislative interventions, including criminal ones, aimed at protecting cultural heritage are essential and welcome. In addition to the importance attributed by the legislator to cultural heritage, the legal-criminal mechanism for protecting it is more effective than other forms of state intervention. It is crucial that the authorities' response is effective, both at the regulatory level and in law enforcement. Otherwise, criminal law criminalization risks becoming declaratory and ineffective. This is the theme we have proposed to explore in this work, identifying both shortcomings and solutions to remedy them.

Keywords:

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The role of special investigations in the protection of cultural heritage assets in the Republic of Moldova

Boris Glavan

Abstract: Special investigative activity has always been an essential legal instrument of the state, designed to protect fundamental social values, including cultural heritage assets subject to crime. Recent legislative changes in the Republic of Moldova have changed the way this activity is regulated, making it difficult to understand and apply the new regulations in a uniform manner. This study aims to explain, highlight and analyses the problems related to the regulatory framework that hinders the carrying out of special investigations for the prevention and investigation of crimes, including those against cultural heritage assets. Finally, recommendations will be made to improve the legal framework and to optimize the application of special investigative activities in this specific context.

Keywords:

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Archaeological research versus poaching in the Orăștie Mountains. Case study: The Dacian Fortress from Luncani – Piatra Roșie

Claudiu Purdea, Cătălin Cristescu, Claudiu Tănăsolia, Răzvan Mateescu

Abstract: From many points of view, our endeavour was very close to what is defined in the specialized literature as forensic archaeology, the results being obtained following the collaboration between the fields of archaeology, chemistry/physics and, last but not least, forensic investigation. Interdisciplinarity is imperative within such an approach, precisely because the results of the archaeological research along with those of the judicial research, corroborated through specialized analyses, complete the jigsaw puzzle of the history of the elites in the considered area.

The discovery of several bronze artefacts during the recent archaeological research carried out on the upper plateau of the Dacian fortification at Piatra Roșie required the analysis of some batches of pieces recovered from various poachers of archaeological sites. Thus, 'the place of a repeated crime' against the

archaeological heritage could be precisely identified and, at the same time, information was obtained regarding the functionality and chronological setting of the mentioned artefacts, essential for understanding the evolution of the site.

Keywords: archaeological heritage, archaeological poaching, archaeological research.

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17 years of Archaeology Forensic. Memories of an judicial officer

Marius M. Ciută

Abstract: The 17 years of experience in the field of the protection of the cultural heritage, as a specialist Police officer, is described and analysed by the authors. As a member of the task-force involved on the recovery of several artefacts who belong to the National Cultural Heritage, one of the authors tried to explain the evolution of the judicial practice in the Cultural Heritage protection in the 2005-2015 period.

Keywords: archaeological heritage, judicial practice, forensic expertise.

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Is our system of expertise ready to respond adequately to cultural heritage cases?

Sorin Alămoreanu, Bogdan Bodea

Abstract: The author makes a brief analysis of the legal lines concerning forensic expertise as well as the ones concerning archaeological or cultural heritage goods. A critical evaluation is made on the “professional origins” (background) of the persons aspiring to become or are already qualified experts in civil or criminal case as well as the ones acting as archaeologist experts. The main critic aims at the lack of an integrating view of the legislators on the specificity of the cases concerning cultural heritage problems. Brief proposals are made on the necessity of a national school of forensic and archaeologist experts, providing a more compact group of professionals with a solid formation of such in solving the problems in cultural heritage debates.

Keywords: cultural heritage, forensic expertise,

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The role of expertise in protecting national cultural heritage

Tiberiu Nicolae Teglas

Abstract: This study aims to highlight the role and importance of expertise in the protection of national cultural heritage. The experts’ conclusion are an adjuvant or even a prerequisite for finding out the truth, solving the case, recovering the artefacts and, implicitly, completing knowledge about the past, in addition to holding the perpetrators responsible.

In addition to some general but necessary information on this subject, we bring to the fore some cases in which expert reports were required, in order to show that expert reports can be useful not only in establishing the authenticity of artefacts with all the consequences that this entails for the given case (recovery, holding perpetrators responsible, etc.), but also in detecting forgeries. Expertise is not limited to the object of the crime, but often requires expertise on the context, the traces left at the scene, the objects used in the commission of the crime, etc.

The need to carry out forensic examinations shows the importance of working with specialists in different fields. The scientific and technological developments of recent decades have opened up avenues that are much easier to follow to find the truth. The internationalization of crime against cultural heritage makes it necessary to internationalize cooperation, specialize and equip with the most advanced equipment. However, the results of the expertise must be corroborated with other evidence.

Keywords: cultural heritage, international cooperation, forensic expertise.

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Criminal protection of underwater heritage

Remus Jurj

Abstract: The author lists and analyzes the International Conventions regulating the protection of cultural heritage in general, the International Conventions regulating the protection of underwater cultural heritage, the Romanian legislation criminally protecting underwater heritage, including the Criminal Code, which, in addition to definitions, also criminalizes acts that are not regulated in the current legislation, such as the depredations of goods discovered by chance

within 72 hours constitutes the crime of archaeological poaching, or the most serious one, the carrying out of archaeological poaching activities and illicit circulation of movable cultural goods, in continuous form, which is punishable by imprisonment from 5 to 10 years. The author concludes that unlike cultural heritage on land, underwater heritage is difficult to protect physically, as few people can reach depths of tens and hundreds of meters using only appropriate equipment.

Among the proposals for legislation, the author proposes that the draft Cultural Heritage Code be adopted as a law and that separate and clear rules be laid down for underwater heritage. The signing and acceptance of the Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property ("Nicosia Convention") would also be an important step to facilitate a uniform classification, as the comprehensive catalogue of offences against cultural heritage set out in the Convention contains guidelines on the categories of offences that Member States' authorities may use.

Keywords: cultural heritage, criminal law, Cultural Heritage Code.

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Investigation techniques in crimes against de underwater heritage

Vasile Drăghici

Abstract: The historical, financial and cultural value of shipwrecks is vulnerable to such crimes as theft, trafficking, forgery as well as illicit sales, those being rather more frequent than the cultural benefit of those wrecks. Technological evolution has favored cultural heritage poachers on the background of an almost in-existent protective legislation and or their adequate protection. One must take into account that underwater shipwrecks are part of the sea ecosystems and any disturbance of this fragile balance can result in unexpected consequences of devastating influence for the marine environment. Underwater cultural heritage is seldom including antique archeological sites, seldom of an accumulated structure, overlapping in layers several centuries. According to experts a significant surface (thousands of sqm) from the Danube fortresses (Drobeta, Capidava, Novodunum, Halmyris) as well as on the Black Sea (Histria, Tomis, Callatis etc.) are still submerged or covered in alluvional sands. The author makes a short remembering of the founder of the Romanian submarine archeology CDR. C-tin Scarlat and of his underwater discoveries, listing also the required legislation of these activities. The methodological principles of Crime Scene investigations in cases concerning underwater cultural heritage are presented in a brief but well constructed exposal. The article concludes on some important steps to be taken , amongst which the creation of a Marine Forensic Laboratory in Constanta stands up for it's originality.

Keywords: archaeological heritage, criminal law, protecting cultural heritage.

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Constitutionality aspects in the field of the national cultural heritage protection

Gheorghe Florin Popescu

Abstract: This study approaches the issue of constitutional parameters for legal protection of the national cultural heritage. Starting from the consecration of access to culture as a fundamental right and the inclusion in the public property's exclusive object of the subsoil's public interest assets and of other goods established by the organic law, it is highlighted the establishment by the Constitution of the state obligation to ensure the support of national culture, protection and preservation of cultural heritage, free participation in the country's cultural life and promotion of Romania's cultural values.

About fulfilling the mentioned constitutional duty, it is observed the need to achieve an adequate normative framework, for defining the notions in the field, determining the institutions and bodies with attributions in the matter, regulating the working procedures and providing the necessary control mechanisms for the proper functioning of this social life sector.

The script pointed out that, although the legislative power has at its disposal in the legislative activity a certain margin of appreciation, both the elaboration and application of the law must be within the limits established by the Basic Law. In this context, the main issues of unconstitutionality raised before the Constitutional Court are identified, either in the legislative process or in litigations pending before the courts.

Keywords: cultural heritage, normative frame, legal protection, competence, constitutionality.

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Documenting crimes against the national cultural heritage with the help of special surveillance methods

Sorin Silviu Finta

Abstract: The article explores the challenges and difficulties involved in documenting crimes against the national cultural heritage through special methods. Archaeological poaching, followed by the illegal export of movable cultural goods and money laundering, constitute activities encompassed within the phenomenon of organized crime with a transnational component, as demonstrated in several criminal cases processed so far. The intrusions into private life that special surveillance and investigation methods entail are justified both by the connections that networks involved in archaeological poaching have with organized crime groups and by the involvement of corrupt officials in facilitating the illegal export of these goods or in obtaining authorizations that affect real estate heritage that should be protected. The classic activity of intercepting telephone conversations yields increasingly fewer concrete results, necessitating various methods such as the use of undercover investigators, obtaining data on financial transactions, location tracking, or access to an IT system. However, these methods must be applied professionally, considering the necessity of proportionality in relation to the intended purpose.

Keywords: cultural heritage, archeological poaching, organized crime.

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Analysis of the crime of access with metal detectors or their use in areas with archaeological heritage, without prior authorization

Anca Augusta Lazăr

Abstract: The paper analyses the crime of unauthorized access with metal detectors or their use in areas of archaeological heritage, regarding the normative content, the constituent elements of the crime, focusing on the objective side (criminal action, place) and the subjective side (intentional guilt, either direct or indirect). Also addressed, is the definition of sub-element „areas with identified archaeological heritage” and the application of this normative framework in jurisprudence, with the presentation of new cases. The author analyzes the phrase „archaeological heritage”, material object of criminal protection, by referring to areas with known and researched archaeological heritage, areas with identified archaeological heritage and areas with archaeological potential discovered by chance, which led to controversial jurisprudential solutions. The paper examines how the relevant legal provisions have been interpreted and applied in the jurisprudence of national courts with special reference to areas with archaeological potential discovered by chance. These are compared to areas with protected archaeological heritage, i.e. archaeological sites, areas of priority archaeological interest and areas with identified archaeological heritage. The author concludes that non-uniform jurisprudence requires its study and standardization, the specialization of the judiciary in what is a new niche field, i.e., the protection of cultural heritage, of which criminals are already very familiar.

Keywords: archaeological poaching, cultural heritage, metal detectors.

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Section II. Strengthening administrative capacity to protect cultural heritage

The protection of national identity in UE Law

Edyta Krzysztofik

Abstract: The protection of national identity in EU law is, on the one hand, a constitutional principle expressed in Art. 4 (2) TEU, on the other hand, a general principle enabling the limitation of the freedom of public authorities to interfere with the rights and freedoms of an individual.

The research undertaken in the speech focuses on three elements. First, the evolution and position of the analyzed principle in EU primary law will be discussed. Secondly, an attempt will be made to explain the content of the principle itself within the meaning of Art. 4(2), which states that "The Union shall respect the equality of Member States before the Treaties as well as their national identities, inherent in their fundamental structures, political and constitutional, inclusive of regional and local self-government." and art. 22 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which does not refer directly to national identity but indicates the need to respect "cultural, religious and linguistic diversity".

The last element will be an analysis of the case law of the Court of Justice in the context of limiting the application of EU law when it leads to a violation of the national identity of the Member States or the cultural rights of EU citizens.

Keywords: European law, cultural heritage, national identity.

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Criminal responsibility for the destruction of cultural properties

Ivan Toronchuk

Abstract: The Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine has registered more than 400 cases of damage and destruction of cultural property by the beginning of July. There were hundreds of crimes against cultural heritage and thousands of cases of destruction and looting of cultural property. This also included private property: family icons, old prints, paintings.

According to international humanitarian law, any seizure, destruction or wilful damage to religious, charitable, educational, artistic and scientific institutions, historical monuments, works of art and scientific works is prohibited and must be prosecuted. This is stipulated in Article 56 of the Regulations Regarding the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which is an annex to the Fourth Convention relative to the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907. This convention is still in force and binding on Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Russia violates all norms of international humanitarian law on the protection of cultural heritage. Everything that is suitable for export is exported, the rest is destroyed. It is necessary to apply the general provisions of international law on the responsibility of a state for an internationally wrongful act, which is undoubtedly the Russian aggression against Ukraine, as well as special provisions: the Convention on Means Prohibiting and Preventing the Illegal Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970; the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972; the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Property of 1995.

In this case, we can distinguish between such forms of international liability as repayment and compensation. The return takes place after the cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of peace treaties as a form of international responsibility. The return of cultural property and the creation of a mechanism for its return should be a condition for all future negotiations with Russia. And this does not only concern cultural property owned by the Ukrainian state. The property of natural or legal persons that has been destroyed, stolen or illegally expropriated can also be the subject of a general lawsuit against Russia on behalf of Ukraine.

Compensation - can also be applied to cultural property, but is more of an auxiliary measure. In cases where it is not possible to ensure the return and restoration of cultural property, compensation for losses in money is a possible option. However, since it is very difficult and sometimes impossible to estimate the value of the lost cultural heritage, return should be the main form of Russia's responsibility.

In conclusion, I would like to say that restoration of cultural heritage and return of cultural property will be an important task for the state and society after Ukraine's victory. Undoubtedly, international cultural

cooperation should become an important area. International cooperation should not only contribute to the search for illegally exported cultural property, but also to the formation of a "united voice".

Keywords: protecting cultural heritage, war, international law.

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Heritage Protection in a Former Princely Residence of Wallachia: The Case of Post-1989 Târgoviște

Silviu Miloiu

Abstract: Following the 1989 Revolution, Romania faced significant challenges in protecting its cultural heritage, and Târgoviște, the former princely residence of Wallachia, was no exception. During the Ceaușescu regime, a substantial portion of the old town center was demolished to make way for new edifices representative of the so-called Golden Age of Romania. Post-1989, numerous instances of legal violations and neglect of historical monuments were recorded, leading to the degradation and, in some cases, the loss of significant elements of cultural heritage. Notable examples include the deterioration of medieval churches and their remnants, inadequate interventions on archaeological sites, and unauthorized modern constructions that have disrupted the city's historical landscape. Additionally, multiple instances of flawed restorations that do not comply with national and international standards have been reported, further contributing to the alteration of the authentic heritage.

This paper will investigate these cases through a comprehensive methodological approach, incorporating both an academic perspective and the practical insights of an activist actively involved in reporting and attempting to mitigate these issues. The methodology will include an extensive survey of documented infringements, qualitative analysis of specific case studies, and results of cooperation with key stakeholders, including heritage conservation experts and other activists. By combining these perspectives, the study aims to provide a thorough understanding of the challenges faced in heritage protection in Târgoviște and propose actionable recommendations for future preservation efforts.

Keywords: cultural heritage, historical monuments, protecting cultural heritage.

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Between Analog and Digital: Creative and innovative tools and technologies for safeguarding our Cultural Heritage

Cristina Ioana Roiu

Abstract: Cultural heritage has been threatened with destruction by human conflicts, natural disasters, and other unforeseen accidents countless times throughout history. By digitizing their valuable collections and making the data available to conservation experts as well as by implementing innovative tools and technologies, GLAM institutions help safeguard fragile and at-risk cultural heritage items. This paper presents some examples of the use of new technologies and innovative tools in the protection and reconstruction of European cultural heritage in projects and activities promoted by the European Digital Cultural Platform - *Europeana* as well as by the *Time Machine* consortium.

Keywords: cultural goods, digital technology, cultural heritage, digital platforms.

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Digital creations-a component of cultural heritage?

Cristian Dumitru Miheș

Abstract: The idea of this paper is to analyze if and under what conditions we can consider that there is a (new) creation in the conditions in which it was created using - in certain proportions - the specific elements of digital technology. Furthermore, we can ask ourselves how we should ensure an adequate framework to ensure the protection of these works, from the point of view of Criminal Law.

Keywords: digital technology, cultural heritage, criminal law.

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Measures for the recovery and safeguarding of the heritage book fund through digitization

Iuliana Cenar

Abstract: In a world where information technology dominates, can the book still be important? Does the book remain an element of historical, artistic, bibliophile, documentary heritage for the next generations? Can they still tell their story? What is their value today and how are they managed? What is the role of digitization for the heritage book? Here are some of the questions we strive to answer through the incursion into the realm of measures for the recovery and safeguarding of the heritage book fund through digitization, Why such an approach? Simple: A good part of cultural heritage assets, including books, represent the antagonism between age and physical condition, on the one hand, and its value in cultural, historical, sustainable terms, on the other hand, mediated among other things, through digitization.

Keywords: cultural heritage, digital technology, old books.

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Valorization of tangible and intangible cultural heritage by the public administration

Decebal Manole Bogdan

Abstract: The valorization of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage by the public administration requires actions and measures to enhance the cultural heritage. Our study is oriented towards the importance of tangible and intangible cultural heritage for society, the state administration and the local public administration as the main beneficiary. The study reveals possibilities for capitalizing on the existence of material cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, museums, etc.). In order to optimize the valorization measures must be taken: research and inventory followed by conservation and restoration actions by allocating funds for works (maintenance, consolidation, restoration). To the extent that the objective is not fully researched, it is necessary to continue the studies through archaeological excavations and update the inventories. The arrangement for visiting through the creation of tourist circuits, markings, informative panels, facilities for visitor access must be doubled by museum enhancement. Promotion of sites through thematic exhibitions, digitization of collections, promotion of mobile heritage and attraction of educational tourism (pupils, students) that transmit in the social groups from which emotional information originates. The public administration must inventory and document the intangible cultural heritage (traditions, crafts, folklore, etc.), registering the elements of intangible heritage by creating archives with audiovisual content. The logistics of the valorization of the cultural and historical heritage by the public administration must be seconded by strategies for the development of accommodation services, mass including the organization of thematic cultural and artistic events that properly promote the cultural and historical treasure to attract mass tourist interest.

Keywords: cultural heritage, public administration, national identity.

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Cultural heritage goods as a commodity. From concept to limits

Raul Felix Hodoș

Abstract: If goods are a product of human activity, intended to meet specific needs and which at the same time can be replaced by another of the same type, the question arises as to whether products which are given cultural attributes can still be recognized as commercial as any other type of goods. The paper aims to analyze the extent to which goods intended for trade can be included in the category of goods forming part of the cultural heritage by administrative means, taking into account the international conventions in this field to which Romania is a party. The owner's rights are limited as a result of the inclusion of these goods in the national cultural heritage, and the qualities of these goods from an economic-legal perspective are substantially reduced. Limiting the right of movement of these goods on the market must bring with it a fair reward for the holders of ownership rights, even though the necessary mechanisms are difficult to identify and, above all, to apply in practice.

Keywords: commodity, cultural goods, cultural heritage.

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Misinterpretations of the Constitutional Court of Romania on the legal regime of historical communities of owners

Bogdan Ioan Tudor Todoran

Abstract: The historical communities of owners, considered by law to be Romania's historical treasure, reorganised, particularly in 2000, and began to manage a significant part of the national forest fund. Their existence has not aroused the interest of the academic world, nor that of the legislator - their organisation and functioning is briefly regulated by three articles of two normative acts. In its first decision on these ancient forms of organisation, on 27 December 1999, the Constitutional Court legitimised a form of property that is being reborn, with a traditional, unique and exceptional organisation. In its second decision on these forms of association, of 12 June 2002, the Constitutional Court established a right of ownership which must have the configuration, prerogatives and legal status which it had before the wrongful dispossession. However, in a decision of 3 April 2014, the Constitutional Court appears to have established a change in the legal status of these communities and held that the property returned to them does not form the subject-matter of a common property right. These latter considerations, which do not correspond to the legal realities of associative forms of ownership, led us to carefully analyse all the decisions of the Constitutional Court touching on this subject and to note several misinterpretations which we combat in the present study.

Keywords: criminal law, cultural heritage, property right.

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Lost treasures? The situation of the Koson and Koson-Droyeis emissions presented at public auctions over the past 30 years

Claudiu Purdea

Abstract: The main objectives of the study are to present statistics on the emissions of Koson and Koson-Droyeis types (staters and drachmas) originating from poached treasures and offered for sale at auction houses during the period 1994-2024 (based on preliminary research done in the doctoral thesis) and to outline an investigative direction using data extracted from judicial archives, based on which their origin and the period when they were stolen can be identified. I chose to present the situation of Koson and Koson-Droyeis coins because in their case the provenance can be closely followed, as it is known that they are only reported in the Transylvania area (with a single exception exclusively at Sarmizegetusa Regia). Regarding the theft from Romania's archaeological sites, with the Șureanu Mountains and Dobrogea as red zones, we already have a rich specialized literature, which presents to readers the interdisciplinary nature between Law and History. But especially the methodological similarity between archaeology and criminalistics, sciences that could successfully collaborate to define a new discipline in the university curriculum: archaeocriminology or forensic archaeology.

The present work is a plea for the protection of the archaeological heritage, as the phenomenon of poaching in the area of the Dacian Fortresses of the Orăștie Mountains reached hard to imagine proportions. Nevertheless, its wounds are deep and still visible.

Keywords: numismatics, Dacian coins, archaeological poaching.

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Public administration management of metal detector findings. Legal regime and implementation

Claudiu Purdea

Abstract: Archaeological artefacts identified by detection equipment in areas not defined as archaeological sites have increased in frequency in recent years, especially in pandemic years. The handing over of these chance finds, as defined by the legislation in force in Romania, has an already established circuit, and the mayor as an institution of the local public administration is the first involved in this process. My presentation brings to attention both the legal obligations in such situations, and especially the circuit followed by these goods from their identification to their registration in the inventories of a museum institution, and the rewarding of the discoverer. This kind of analysis is necessary because there are administrative-territorial units which do not have a specialist in the field of history on their staff, a knowledgeable person who can provide an initial 'expert appraisal' of the property handed over. It has been

observed from the case history of this problem that few town halls are really prepared to deal with such situations, which is why the goods have either not been handed over to the county directorates of culture within the legal deadline, or have not been received, or have even been thrown away. In order to avoid such situations, it is necessary to create and implement a best practice guide to be followed in similar cases.

Keywords: metal detecting, accidental discovery, cultural heritage.

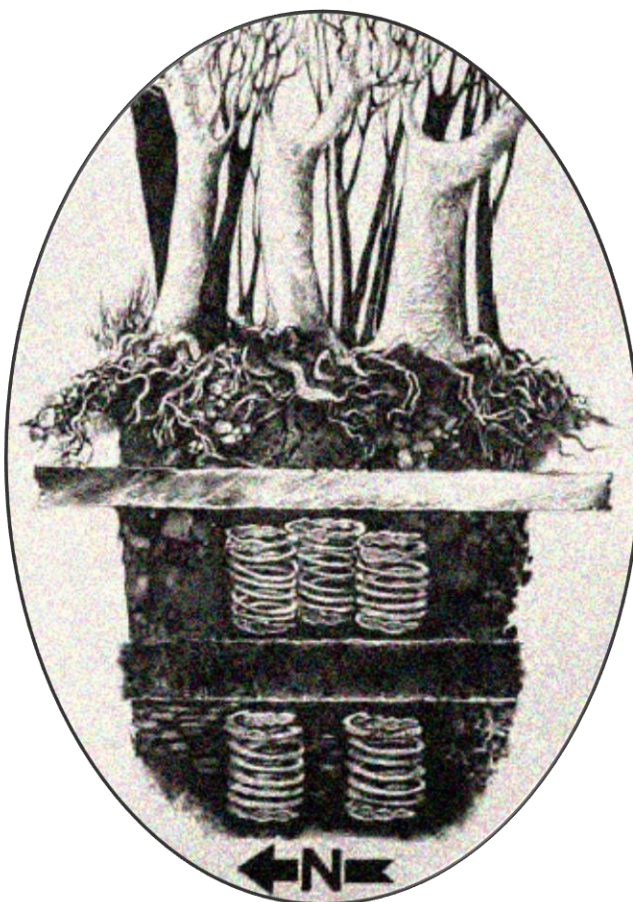
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Management and valorisation of cultural heritage in urban centres. Case study: the citadel Alba Carolina

Claudia-Florina Purdea

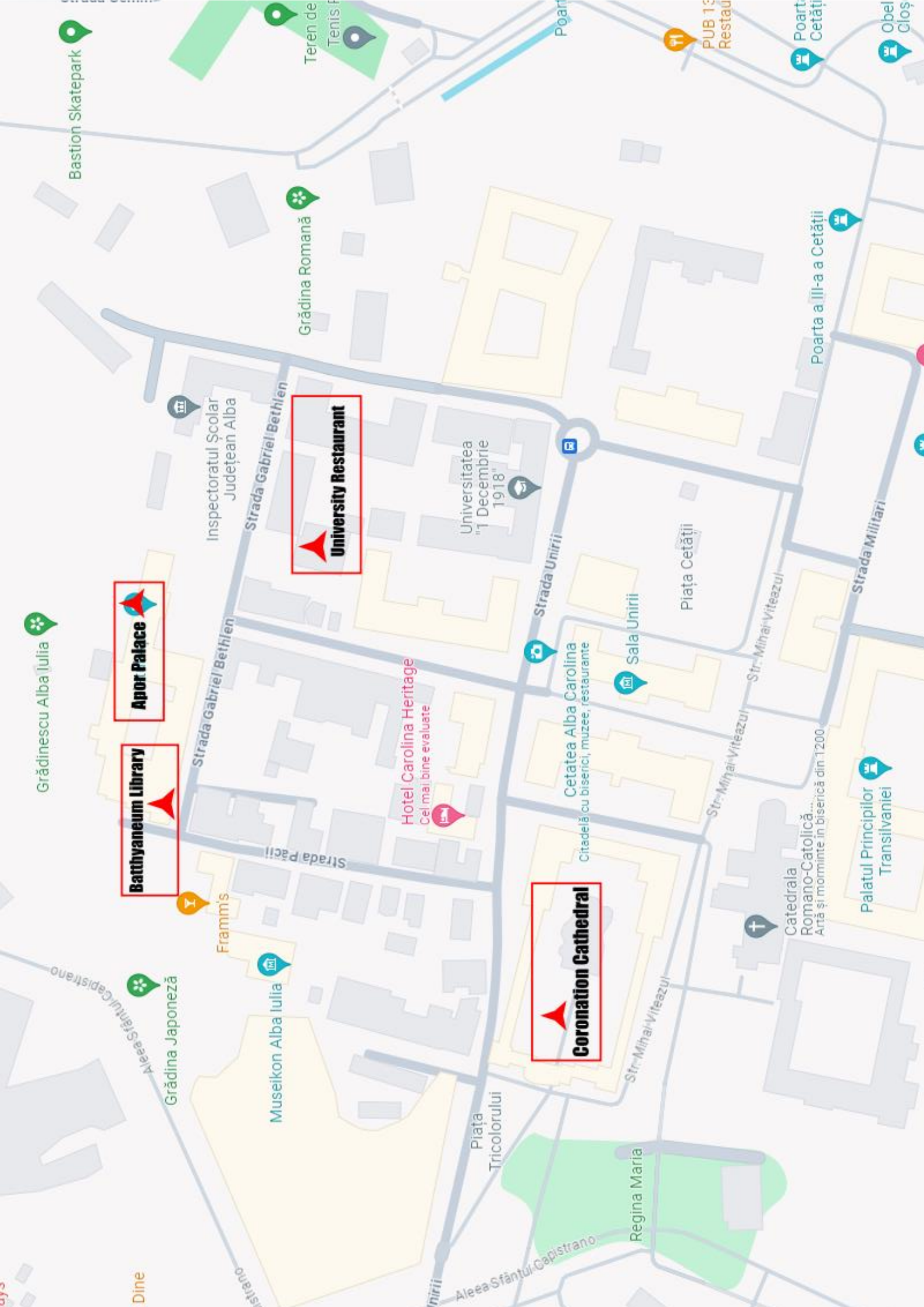
Abstract: The enhancement of cultural heritage in urban centres is an objective still in progress for Romania. Urban development and the expansion or development of new buildings of historical value, but not included in the list of historical monuments, tragically affect the fate of architectural achievements that can contribute to the specific character of a city. However, there are some peculiarities in the fortress of Alba Iulia that require detailed analysis and whose exploitation depends on the information identified in the archival collections of Vienna and Budapest. One such example is the mint complex in Alba Iulia and the military buildings on the outskirts of the fortification. The latter category includes carriage sheds or buildings used for storing gunpowder, the so-called powder magazines. Given that some of these have been demolished or are not in use, I believe that a history of the site should be given to tourists, supplemented and illustrated by plans and elevations of these buildings, and that they should be included in the tourist circuit by providing areas for visitors. Some of the restored and refurbished buildings would also deserve a short history, precisely to avoid possible confusion as to what they were used for at the time.

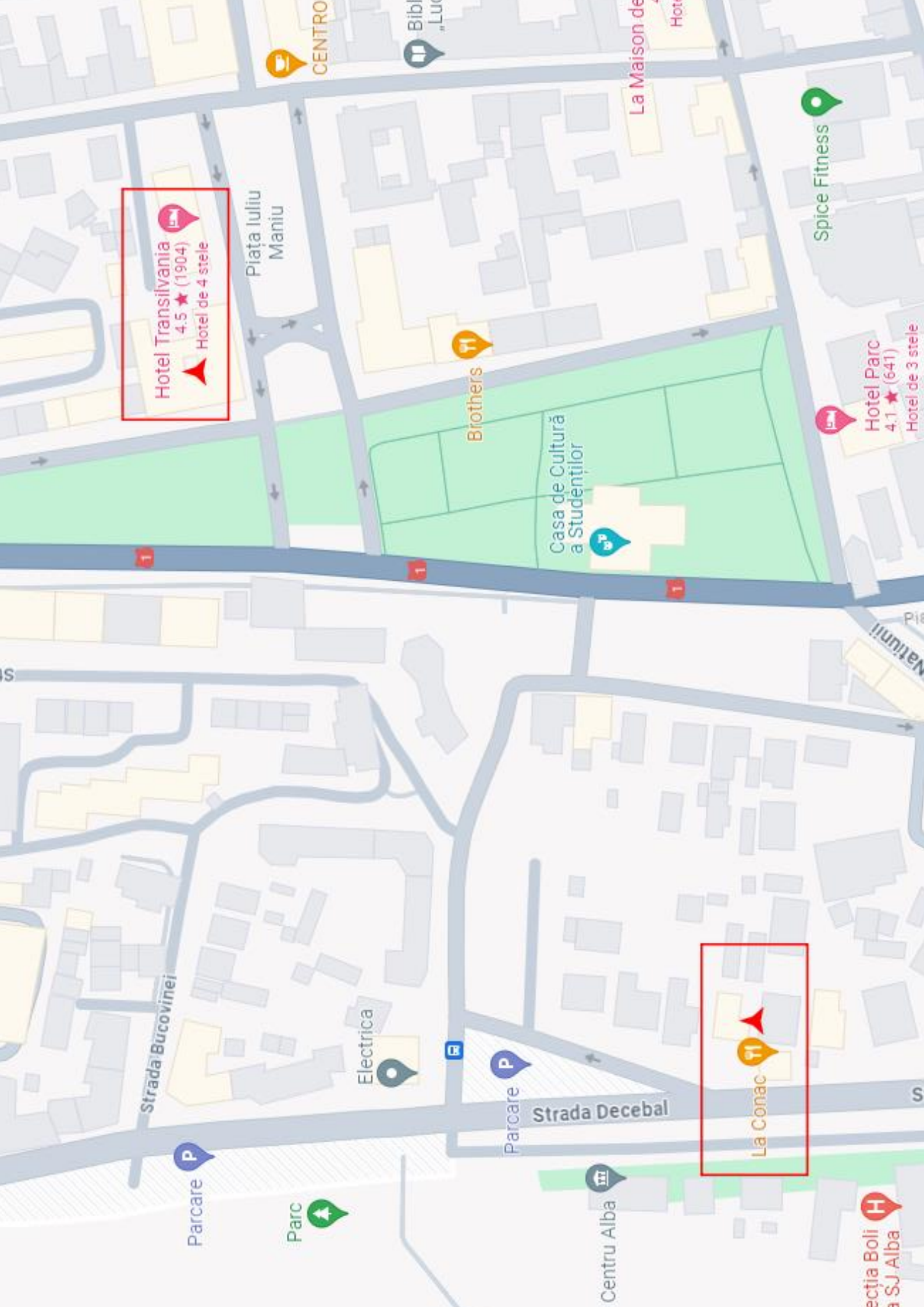
Keywords: Mint, the gunpowder magazine, the cannon depot, carriage depot.



Notițe/Notes:

Notițe/Notes:





Hotel Transilvania
4.5 ★ (1904)
Hotel de 4 stele

La Conac