Collections – return of cultural objects policy

POL-C-037

Version 3.0  15 Apr 2011

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<td>Responsible officer</td>
<td>Head, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Program</td>
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<td>Related documents</td>
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<td>Deaccessioning and disposal policy</td>
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Approved by Council: May 2006  This updated version approved by Executive: 14 Feb 2011
1. Title
   Return of cultural objects policy

2. Introduction
   The National Museum of Australia (the Museum) is a major cultural institution charged with
   researching, collecting, preserving and exhibiting historical material of the Australian nation.

   The Museum focuses on the three interrelated areas of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
   history and culture, Australia's history and society since European settlement in 1788 and the
   interaction of people with the environment.

   Established in 1980, the Museum is a publicly-funded institution governed as a statutory
   authority in the Commonwealth Arts portfolio. The Museum's building on Acton Peninsula,
   Canberra, opened in March 2001.

3. Scope
   This policy applies to requests for the return of cultural objects.

   The policy excludes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander human remains, secret/sacred and
   private material. These are covered by separate policies.

3.1 Description
   The Museum believes that to the best of its knowledge the cultural objects in its possession
   were acquired ethically and in the belief that acquisition was in accordance with appropriate
   legal and cultural processes.

   From time to time the National Museum of Australia will receive requests for the transfer of
   ownership of cultural objects. This policy describes the Museum's approach to considering
   the return of such objects.

   The Museum's procedures for disposal of cultural objects are covered by the National
   Museum of Australia Act and by the Museum's Deaccessioning and Disposal Policy.

3.2 Purpose
   This policy guides the considerations of Executive and Council regarding requests for the
   return of cultural objects.

3.3 Rationale
   Policies and procedures for responding to and managing requests for the return of cultural
   objects are important for museums worldwide. Several international instruments have been
   developed which aim to deal with property which may have been collected illegally or
   unethically. These are:
   
a) the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict
      (UNESCO,1954) in which States undertake to prevent the export of heritage goods
      from occupied territory, or alternatively to return them after war has ceased;

b) the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and
   Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1970), which prevents museums
   from acquiring cultural property which has been illegally exported or stolen from a
   museum or public institution, and provides a mechanism to allow States to request the
   return of any such cultural property;

c) the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (UNIDROIT, 1995)
   adopted in Rome, which creates a private international law remedy for individual
owners to file a complaint, enlarges the definition of cultural property and imposes a 
requirement to return the object; and

d) the ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums.

Australia has ratified the 1954 and 1970 UNESCO Conventions, but not the UNIDROIT 
Convention. While Australia is not bound to comply with international instruments it has not 
ratified, the Museum considers that its policies should reflect and build on current 
international thinking about the return of cultural objects.

The Museum has a strong focus on promoting access by all Australians to its collections. 
However, the Museum also recognises that from time to time competing claims for access to 
cultural objects will arise.

In assessing requests for the return of objects, the Museum must consider its responsibilities 
under its enabling legislation, the legal rights of donors, and the legal rights of the person 
requesting the return of the objects, and balance such requests for return against the rights 
of other Australians and future generations to access and enjoy these cultural objects. The 
circumstances of each request for return will vary and it is important that the Museum 
thoroughly considers each case on the evidence.

In negotiating competing claims to ownership of cultural objects, the Museum will investigate 
a range of ways to provide access to objects that may be acceptable to all parties. This may 
include development of exhibitions, loans, various forms of photographic or multimedia 
reproduction, and the copying of photographic material.

4. Principles or guidelines

4.1 The Museum recognises that from time to time it may be approached with requests for the 
return of cultural objects.

4.2 The Museum also recognises that from time-to-time circumstances may arise where a case 
may be advanced that demonstrates that an object was, at some stage in its history and prior 
to its acquisition by the Museum:

a) acquired without the free and informed consent of the custodian at the time;
b) acquired in contravention of tradition or custom;
c) acquired through a person legally or culturally unauthorised to dispose of the object;
d) acquired through an illegal act of war or aggression; and/or
e) acquired through a process, or with a history, that renders it unfit for the Museum’s 
collection.

In these circumstances the Museum will give due consideration to a request for return of 
the object, in accordance with this policy and its legal obligations (as applicable).

4.3 To facilitate resolution of a request for the return or transfer of ownership of a cultural object 
by the Museum:

a) Council will reasonably and impartially consider each application on its merits in order 
to determine whether the object in question is fit or unfit for the collection based on the 
case advanced by the applicant;
b) Council’s decision shall have regard to whether the applicant has demonstrated that 
the object was acquired in one or more of the circumstances described in paragraph 
4.2 and shall be informed by its legal obligations and prevailing industry best practice 
and ethics;
c) the Museum will determine its legal title to the objects requested for return;
d) the Museum will consider the legal and ethical rights of the applicant;
e) any connection between the applicant and the object will be ascertained;
f) the rights and opinions of other potential applicants for the return of the object will be assessed;
g) where approval is given for the return of a cultural object, the Museum’s normal legislative and policy procedures shall be followed; and
h) the reasons for the Council’s decision will be made public.

5. Definition of terms

Cultural objects
Cultural objects are objects that are produced by people or that have particular cultural significance to people. This can include both culturally modified and unmodified objects.

Transfer of ownership
Transfer of ownership refers to the practice of deaccessioning items from the Museum’s collections in order for the Museum to relinquish legal ownership. Once the deaccessioning process is complete, the Museum is free to transfer ownership to another party.

Unfit
An object is determined as ‘unfit’ for the collection through reference to attributes including, but not limited to, ethical, moral, legal, social, religious and physical attributes of the object.

6. Definition of responsibilities

Council
Council is responsible for considering each application on its merits in order to determine whether the object in question is fit or unfit for the collection based on the case advanced by the applicant.

Assistant Director, Collections, Content and Exhibitions
The Assistant Director, Collections, Content and Exhibitions is responsible for assessing whether the case for return is suitable for submission to Council.

Senior curators
The appropriate Senior Curator is responsible for consultation, research, compiling and preparation of documentation and recommendations relevant to Council making an informed and impartial assessment of the application.

7. References


National Museum of Australia Act 1980


Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, UNIDROIT (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law), 1995

ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums, International Council of Museums (ICOM), 2004

Approved by Council: May 2006
This updated version approved by Executive: 14 Feb 2011
8. Implementation

8.1 Other related policies
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander human remains policy
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander secret/sacred and private material policy
Deaccessioning and disposal policy

8.2 Exclusions
This policy excludes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander human remains, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander secret/sacred and private material, and other Indigenous human remains.

8.3 Superseded policies
This policy supersedes:

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<td>1.0</td>
<td>Dec 1996</td>
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<td>2.0</td>
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8.4 Monitoring
This policy will be reviewed in November 2013.