



ROMANIA
1 DECEMBRIE 1918
UNIVERSITY OF ALBA IULIA



AMBASCIATA DI ROMANIA
NELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



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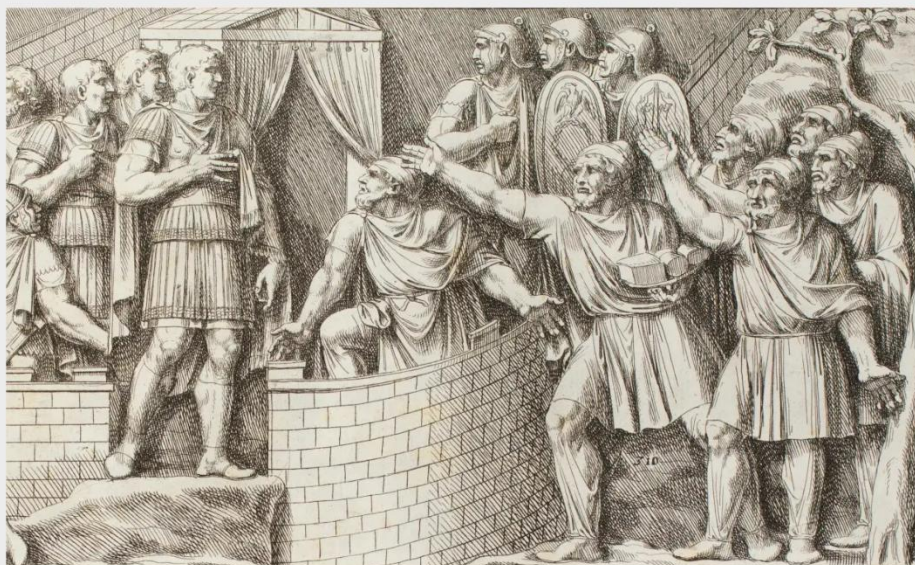
organizes the

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PATRIMONIVM 2025

International Cooperation in Safeguarding Cultural Heritage

30 - 31 October, Rome

Fondazione Primoli - Embassy of Romania to the Italian Republic



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Koson treasure, foto: M. Amarie

PROGRAMUL CONFERINȚEI

30 Octombrie 2025

Palatul Primoli/maps.google.com: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/iFMsmU9VNUkg86v8>,

8.30-9.30 înregistrarea participanților

9.30-10.30 Sesiune plenară în deschiderea conferinței

Vorbitori:

Prof. univ. dr. **Maria D'ARIENZO** - Universitatea Federico II din Napoli,

Excelența Sa Doamna **Gabriela DANCĂU**, Ambasadorul României în Republica Italiană,

D-nul **Federico MOLLICONE**, președintele Comisiei de Cultură, Știință și Educație a Camerei Deputaților din Parlamentului Republicii Italiene,

Prof. univ. dr. **Daniel Valer BREAZ**, Rector al Universității „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, ex-Ministru al Culturii în România.

Dr. **Viorel PETAC**, președinte al Comisiei Naționale a Muzeelor și Colecțiilor.

Dr. **Corina BORȘ**, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României București.

Col. **Paolo BEFERA**, Comando Carabinieri Tutela Patrimonio Culturale Roma, Italia.

Sesiunea I. Patrimoniul cultural, identitate culturală, trafic transfrontalier și reciclarea bunurilor culturale traficate

10.30 - 12.30

Moderatori:

Prof. univ. dr. **Maria D'ARIENZO**

Prof. univ. dr. **Daniel Valer BREAZ**

Prof. **Luigi Mariano GUZZO**

Lect. univ. dr. **Decebal Manole BOGDAN**

Prezentări lucrări științifice:

1.1. Prof. univ. dr. **Maria D'ARIENZO** - Universitatea Federico II din Napoli, *Cooperazione internazionale e dinamiche interculturali nei processi di recupero e valorizzazione degli edifici di culto dimessi*;

2.1. Prof. assoc. **Luigi Mariano GUZZO** - Università di Pisa, *Patrimoniul cultural imaterial cu semnificație religioasă/Il patrimonio culturale immateriale di rilevanza religiosa*;

3.1. Dr. **Doina BIRO-HENDRE** - Centrul CODEX Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai din Cluj-Napoca, *Activitatea desfășurată la Roma de contele Ignatius Batthyány, (1741-1798), viitor episcop al Transilvaniei. Contacte, studii și cercetări în arhivele Vaticanului și ale altor biblioteci/ The Activities Carried Out in Rome by Count Ignatius Batthyány (1741–1798), Future Bishop of Transylvania: Contacts, Studies, and Research in the Vatican Archives and Other Libraries*;

4.1. Dr. Pier Luigi Maria DELL'OSSO, Ex Vice Procuratore Nazionale Antimafia, Direzione Nazionale Antimafia, Roma, Ex Procuratore Generale della Repubblica, presso la Corte d' Appello di Brescia, *Reciclarea produsului infracțiunilor contra patrimoniului cultural/ The Laundering of Proceeds from Crimes Against Cultural Heritage*.

12.30 - 13.30 Pauză de cafea și bufet

Sesiunea II. Cooperarea pentru salvagardarea bunurilor culturale. Autentificarea prin expertize

13.30 – 16.30

Moderatori:

Dr. Pier Luigi Maria DELL'OSSO

Prof. univ. dr. Augustin LAZĂR

Prof. Pasquale POLICASTRO

5.2. Prof. univ. dr. **Augustin LAZĂR**, Universitatea "1 Decembrie 1918" din Alba Iulia,, ex-Procuror general al României, *Repatrierea tezaurului regal dacic și a tablelor Lex Troesmensium. Cooperarea judiciară româno – italiană/ The Repatriation of the Dacian Royal Treasures and the Lex Troesmensium Tablets: Romanian–Italian Judicial Cooperation. The Hunt for Transylvanian Gold -Trailer;*

6.2. Dr. **Ernest OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU**, expert, ex - Director general al Muzeul Național de Istorie al României, *Tezaurul de brățări regale dacice din aur, de la Sarmizegetusa-Regia. Repatrierea recentă a brățării nr. 14/ The Dacian Royal Gold Bracelet Treasures from Sarmizegetusa Regia: The Recent Repatriation of Bracelet No. 14;*

7.2. Nadia CIOCOIU - Procuror la Parchetul de pe lângă judecătoria Timișoara, *Repatrierea spontană a unei brățări regale dacice, de aur/ The Spontaneous Repatriation of a Dacian Royal Gold Bracelet;*

8.2. Dr. **Corina BORȘ**, expert, Muzeul Național de Istorie al României, *Recuperarea trecutului. Un nou caz de succes privind patrimoniul cultural național al României/ Recovering the Past: A New Success Story Concerning Romania's National Cultural Heritage;*

9.2. CS II dr. **Viorel Emanuel PETAC**¹, expert, Cabinetul Numismatic al Bibliotecii Academiei Române, *Despre autentificarea prin analize XRF a unui lot monetar KOSON, recuperat din vânzări online și atribuirea sa tezaurului din contextul arheologic, Muncel - Fagii lui Bodea: groapa nr. 11/ XRF-Based Authentication of a Koson Coin Hoard Recovered from Online Sales and Its Attribution to the Archaeological Context of Muncel – Fagii lui Bodea, Pit No. 11;*

¹ Președinte al Comisiei Naționale a Muzeelor și Colecțiilor; președinte al Societății Numismatice Române.

10.2. Bogdan CHIȘ, magistrat de legătură, Roma, Cms. șef **Cătălin CHIRIAC**², cms. șef **Virgiliu PINTEA**, atașat de afaceri interne Roma, *Cooperarea judiciară între statele membre ale Uniunii Europene: recuperarea unui lot monetar KOSON de aur de la o Casă de licitații din Torino/ Judicial Cooperation in the European Union: Recovering a Koson Gold Hoard from a Turin Auction House*;

11.2. Dr. Răzvan MATEESCU³, expert, Muzeul Național de Istorie al Transilvaniei Cluj-Napoca, prof. univ. dr. **Călin NEAMȚU**, Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, *Sarmizegetusa Regia și Columna lui Traian. Imaginea arheologică și sculpturală a războaielor daco-romane/ Sarmizegetusa Regia and Trajan's Column: The Archaeological and Sculptural Representation of the Dacian-Roman Wars*;

12.2. Conf. univ. dr. habil. Sorin ALĂMOREANU, expert criminalist, Universitatea Ovidius Constanța, *Autentificarea prin expertize a artefactelor arheologice/ Forensic Expertise in the Authentication of Archaeological Artifacts*;

13.2. Assoc. prof. dr. Florin POPESCU⁴, Universitatea "1 Decembrie 1918" din Alba Iulia, *Aspecte de constituționalitate în materia ocrotirii patrimoniului cultural/ Constitutionality aspects in the field of the national cultural heritage protection*.



Scene CXXXVIII on Trajan's Column (copy held at the National Museum of Romanian History – MNIR)

² Șeful Biroului Național Europol Haga.

³ Coordonatorul științific al șantierului arheologic de la Sarmizegetusa Regia, jud. Hunedoara.

⁴ ex Procuror șef serviciu, Secția Parchetelor militare, din Parchetul de pe Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție.

31 Octombrie 2025

Ambasada României în Republica Italiană, Roma

maps.google.com: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/SMLb2sVv2qFYXXb69>

Ora 10.00 - Cuvânt în deschiderea lucrărilor Conferinței:

Excelența Sa Doamna Gabriela DANCĂU, Ambasador al României în Republica Italiană

Profesor univ. dr. **Patrick VALDRINI**, Fundația Primoli – Roma,.

Sesiunea III. Salvagardarea patrimoniului muzeografic, natural și bibliofil

10.30 – 12.30

Moderatori:

Prof. univ. dr. **Patrick VALDRINI**

Dr. Ernest Oberländer-TÂRNOVEANU

CS II Dr. Viorel Emanuel PETAC

14.3. Prof. **Pasquale POLICASTRO**, of Szczecin University, *Patrimoniul cultural în ecologia biosferei/ The Role of Cultural Heritage in Biosphere Ecology*;

15.3. Lect. univ. dr. **Remus JURJ** - Universitatea Maritimă din Constanța, prof. univ. dr. **Vasile T. DRĂGHICI** - Universitatea Ovidius Constanța, *Protecția penală a patrimoniului natural, parte a patrimoniului cultural național, în contextul directivei 1203/2024 privind protecția penală a mediului/ Criminal Protection of Natural Heritage as Part of the National Cultural Heritage in the Context of Directive 1203/2024 on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law*;

16.3. Prof. dr. **Edyta KRZYSZTOFIK** - The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, *Uniunea Europeană - Sprijin pentru programele naționale de protecție a patrimoniului național/ European Union Support for National Programmes for the Protection of National Heritage*;

17.3. Drd. **Cătălin RANCO PIȚU**⁵ - Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, *Revoluție și patrimoniu - distrugerea unor bunuri de patrimoniu în timpul Revoluției Române din Decembrie 1989/ Revolution and Cultural Heritage: Damage to Heritage Assets during the December 1989 Romanian Revolution*;

18.3. Dr. **Gheorghe COSNEANU**, *Revoluție și Ruină – Prețul Libertății. Distrugeri de valori ale patrimoniului cultural în timpul Revoluției Române din Decembrie 1989/ Revolution and Ruin – The Price of Freedom. Destruction of Cultural Heritage Values during the Romanian Revolution of December 1989*;

⁵ General magistrat (rez.), ex Procuror șef Secția Parchetelor militare din Parchetul de pe Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție

19.3. Răzvan BUTARU, Cornel MIHALACHE⁶, *Utopia de beton în epoca Ceaușescu: demolări și dictatură. Documentare incendieri Muzeul de Artă și Biblioteca Centrală Universitară „Carol I” din Palatul Fundației Universitare „Carol I”, sediul Fundațiilor Regale/ Concrete Utopia in the Ceaușescu Era: Demolitions and Dictatorship. Documentation of the Fires at the Art Museum and the Central University Library 'Carol I' in the Carol I University Foundation Palace, Seat of the Royal Foundations;*

20.3. Prof. univ. dr. Vasile LUHA, dr. Vasile V. LUHA - Universitatea ”1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, *Regimul juridic al circulației bunurilor aparținând patrimoniului cultural imobiliar/ The Legal Regime Governing the Circulation of Immovable Cultural Heritage Assets;*

21.3. Lect. univ. dr. Simion BELEA - Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj – Napoca, *Românii din a doua generație în Italia - o valoare a patrimoniului cultural/ Second-Generation Romanians in Italy – A Cultural Heritage Asset.*

22.3. Lect. univ. dr. Decebal Manole BOGDAN, Lect. univ. dr. Clarisa Raluca GLIGOR - Universitatea ”1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, *Instrumente judiciare, privind România, de cooperare internațională în protecția patrimoniului cultural prin aplicabilitatea Convenției de la Haga și a Convenției UNIDROIT de la Roma/ Judicial Instruments Concerning Romania in the Field of International Cooperation for the Protection of Cultural Heritage: The Applicability of the 1954 Hague Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention;*

23.3. Lect. univ. dr. Evghenia GUGULAN - Academia „Ștefan cel Mare” a Ministerului Afacerilor Interne al Republicii Moldova, *Cadrul normativ al răspunderii juridice pentru prejudiciile aduse faunei sălbatice în teritorii cu valoare culturală și patrimonială/ Legal Framework of Liability for Damage to Wildlife in Areas of Cultural Heritage Value;*

24.3. Dr. Iozsef-Loránd FERENCZ - Universitatea de Medicină, Farmacie, Științe și Tehnologie „George Emil Palade” din Târgu Mureș, *Traficul ilicit de artefacte arheologice în România. Experiențe și perspective privind cooperarea judiciară internațională/ Illicit Trafficking of Archaeological Artefacts in Romania. Experiences and Perspectives on International Judicial Cooperation;*

12,30-13,30 Pauză de cafea

Sesiunea IV. Arhive, digitalizare și inteligență artificială: noi direcții în protejarea patrimoniului cultural

13.30 – 16.30

Moderatori:

Prof. dr. Edyta KRZYSZTOFIK

CS dr. Claudiu PURDEA

Lect. univ. dr. Simion BELEA

⁶ Televiziunea Română.

25.4. Prof. univ. dr. **Radion COJOCARU** - Academia „Ștefan cel Mare”, Republica Moldova, Drd.

Boris BRÂNCOVEANU - Universitatea „Dunărea de Jos” din Galați România, *Prevenirea infracționalității contra patrimoniului cultural în Republica Moldova: perspective juridice și instituționale/The Resurgence of Cultural Heritage-Related Crime in the Republic of Moldova: Legal and Institutional Perspectives;*

26.4. Lect. univ. dr. Sorin Silviu FINTA - Universitatea ”1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, *Utilizarea informațiilor open-source în investigarea infracțiunilor împotriva patrimoniului cultural național/Open-Source Information Used in the Investigation of Crimes Against National Cultural Heritage;*

27.4. CS dr. Claudiu PURDEA - Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, *Comori pierdute? Analiza pieței internaționale de licitații pentru emisiunile Koson și Koson-Droyeis din ultimul an/Lost treasures? Analysis of the international auction market for Koson and Koson-Droyeis issues over the past year;*

28.4. Conf. univ. dr. Raul Felix HODOȘ - Universitatea ”1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, *GDPR și patrimoniul cultural: Provocări juridice și soluții practice în era digitală/GDPR and Cultural Heritage: Legal Challenges and Practical Solutions in the Digital Age.*

29.4. Asist. univ. dr. Alexandra Cristina TUDOR - TODORAN - Universitatea ”1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, Av. **Bogdan Ioan TUDOR - TODORAN** - Baroul București, *Comunitățile istorice de proprietari – tezaur istoric al României sau modele asociative vetuste?/Historical communities of owners – historical treasure of Romania or outdated associative models?;*

30.4. Drd. Claudia – Florina PURDEA - Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia, *Palatul Episcopal de la Alba Iulia: între reconfigurarea edilitară și moștenirea patrimoniului ecleziastic în secolul al XVIII-lea. Studiu preliminar/The Episcopal Palace of Alba Iulia: Functional and Structural Transformations and Ecclesiastical Patrimony in the 18th Century. Preliminary study;*

31.4. Drd. Cosmin SUCIU - Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” din Cluj-Napoca, *Managementul unei investiții de importanță europeană într-un sit arheologic - Cetatea Bastionară de tip Vauban din Alba Iulia/Management of a European-Level Investment in an Archaeological Site The Vauban-Type Bastion Fortress of Alba Iulia;*

Profesor Augustin LAZĂR, Professor Pasquale POLICASTRO, Concluzii, diplome, închiderea lucrărilor



Bracelet no. 14 (National Museum of Romanian History – MNIR).

ABSTRACTS

3.1. The Activity Carried Out in Rome by Count Ignatius Batthyány (1741–1798), future Bishop of Transylvania. Contacts, Studies, and Research in the Vatican Archives and Other Libraries

Doina BIRO-HENDRE

The presentation follows the path of the student Ignatius Batthyány, from a magnate family that gave five bishops, one of whom became Primate of Esztergom and Cardinal, and also Blessed Ladislas Batthyany-Strattmann, beatified in 2003. He studied at the Collegium Germanicum et Hungaricum, where he prepared and defended his doctorate in theology and was ordained priest, in the presence of Pope Clement XIII, in the pontifical chapel. His expertise in diplomacy, codicology, and textology, acquired through research conducted in the libraries of Rome and in the Vatican archives—demonstrated by the texts he commented on and published—led to his admission as a member of the Philaetorum Society in Rome. From here, he carried to Eger and later to Alba Iulia the idea of founding a learned society that, by valorizing medieval documents, would restore the history of Transylvania and of the Hungarian Kingdom, as well as the history of the Church.

As bishop, he devoted himself to the organization of the diocese, the schools, and the astronomical institute, endowed with the precious Batthyaneum Library. As historian, he commented on and published the 11th-century treatise of the first Bishop of Cenad, Gerardus, as well as the collection of synods, in three volumes, based on documents copied in Rome by himself and by the librarian he had sent to Italy for this very purpose.

Keywords: Bishop of Transylvania, Ignatius Batthyány, Rome, Alba Iulia, Batthyaneum.

Session II: Cooperation for the Safeguarding of Cultural Goods – Authentication through Expert Analysis

5.2. The Repatriation of the Dacian Royal Treasures and the *Lex Troesmensium* Tablets: Romanian–Italian Judicial Cooperation

Augustin LAZĂR

This paper offers a concise overview of the case law that established the legal precedent for the recovery of the Dacian gold bracelets, identified as numbers 1 to 14, stolen from the UNESCO World Heritage site of Sarmizegetusa Regia. It sequentially presents the batches of repatriated artifacts, which form part of the Dacian treasures illicitly removed and currently classified as “treasure” within Romania’s National Cultural Heritage.

The paper highlights the focus on the recovery of cultural property and the legal instruments employed in this process, including amicable civil settlements with good-faith possessors (providing just compensation: the purchase price and restitution costs, as per Article 4 of the UNIDROIT Convention, 1995), Directive 2014/60/EU of 15 May 2014 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State, as well as international judicial cooperation mechanisms (national criminal legislation, asset freezing orders, and European Investigation Orders).

Key tools for authentication were expert reports that applied advanced digital technologies. These forensic assessments highlighted emblematic features of the recovered items: stylistic and technical characteristics, weight, composition, market value, insured value (for theft or destruction), and their link to the archaeological context of origin.

Furthermore, the paper reveals the fraudulent mechanisms uncovered, used to **launder and recycle** the artifacts in order to obscure or conceal their criminal provenance. These included presenting the artifacts as originating from a broader cultural region, claiming them as the legitimate property of deceased reputable individuals (e.g., professors, aristocrats), as items from lawful collections, or using them as collateral in civil contracts.

Defendants also concealed the illicit origin of the objects through false customs declarations—for instance, stating that a bracelet had been legally imported into the United States from Albania. Data obtained from eBay Inc. revealed that the defendants' email addresses were linked to anonymous user accounts—such as the account “domprofesor” on www.ebay.com—through which stolen artifacts were trafficked under the guise of a reputable anonymous dealer.

Keywords: stolen artifacts, Dacian royal bracelets, UNIDROIT, artifact laundering/recycling.

6.2. The Dacian Royal Gold Bracelet Treasures from Sarmizegetusa Regia: The Recent Repatriation of Bracelet No. 14

Ernest OBERLÄNDER-TÂRNOVEANU

At the end of October 2024, the National Museum of Romanian History received into its custody the fourteenth Dacian royal gold bracelet, recovered by judicial authorities in Timișoara. The artifact is a multi-spiral bracelet with five coils (three complete and two partial), weighing 1286.7 grams and measuring 181.5 cm in its unfolded length. The terminal plates are decorated with protomes of winged dragons and seven stamped palmettes each—ornamental motifs characteristic of the royal gold bracelets from Sarmizegetusa Regia.

Physico-chemical analyses performed at the Horia Hulubei National Institute for Physics and Nuclear Engineering confirmed that the bracelet was crafted from a natural alloy composed of 87.6% gold, 11.23% silver, and 0.89% copper, corresponding to native Transylvanian gold

originating from the so-called “Golden Quadrilateral.” Deposits of copper compounds and traces of tin, iron, and nickel indicate prolonged burial alongside silver artifacts—possibly Dacian Koson coins—within a ritual deposition context.

Stylistic and technological expertise demonstrated that the bracelet was produced in the same workshop at Sarmizegetusa Regia as bracelets nos. 4, 9, and 13, based on the identification of the same punch (type A3d) and identical manufacturing techniques, namely cold hammering, punching, and engraving with wooden and metal tools.

Through its formal, technological, and decorative features, bracelet no. 14 clearly belongs to the series of Dacian royal gold bracelets dated between 44–30 BCE, confirming both the authenticity and stylistic coherence of the Dacian goldsmiths’ craftsmanship from Sarmizegetusa Regia, the pre-Roman capital of Dacia.

Keywords: Dacian royal bracelet; native Transylvanian gold; Sarmizegetusa Regia; Dacian art; punch engraving; XRF analysis; Golden Quadrilateral; ritual deposition; Dacian hoard.

7.2. The “Spontaneous” Repatriation of the 14th Dacian Royal Bracelet from the UNESCO Site of Sarmizegetusa Regia

Nadia CIOCOIU

The repatriation of the 14th Dacian royal bracelet, looted from the Orăștie Mountains area, illegally exported, and subsequently sold to a foreign citizen in 2024, resulted from an unprecedented investigative operation. The action was coordinated by a public prosecutor and carried out by specialized officers of the Criminal Investigation Bureau within the Timiș County Police. Capitalizing on a tactically favorable moment, the investigators secured the cooperation of the artifact’s possessor, which ultimately led to its “spontaneous” repatriation.

The ex officio case file, initiated in June 2024, led to the official transfer of the spiral bracelet no. 14 into the custody of the National History Museum of Romania in Bucharest on October 21, 2024—approximately 13 years after the last bracelet was recovered. An expert confirmed the authenticity of the artifact, weighing 1,286.70 grams, as part of the Dacian royal hoard of spiral gold bracelets looted from the Sarmizegetusa Regia archaeological site and listed in the OIPC-INTERPOL alerts. This recent repatriation highlights once again the judicial relevance of the mechanisms employed by organized crime networks in the theft, trafficking, and laundering of cultural artifacts. These mechanisms typically begin with unauthorized detection and excavation, followed by theft, illegal export, and the sale of artifacts presented as licit goods, all aimed at concealing or disguising their criminal origin.

Keywords: Dacian royal bracelets; “spontaneous” repatriation; Sarmizegetusa Regia; OIPC-INTERPOL

8.2. Recovering of the past. A new succesful case concering the national cultural heritage of Romania

Corina BORȘ

In 2024, after efforts that lasted more than 5 years, the Romanian authorities succeeded in recovering a set of three prehistoric gold bracelets. Initially identified at an auction house in Monaco, they were later repatriated from Belgium. The objects had left Romanian territory illegally. The three prehistoric ornaments are highly decorated, with similar shapes and design, most likely made by the same prehistoric goldsmith. The three prehistoric gold artifacts date from the end of the Bronze Age (late Bronze Age) and the beginning of the Early Iron Age, around 1150 BC, meaning they are over 3,000 years old, dating back to the end of the 2nd millennium BC. Legally categorized as movable goods of the national cultural heritage, at the beginning of this year, they are currently held in the collections of the National Museum of Romanian History, in temporary custody until the completion of legal procedures.

Keywords: prehistoric gold bracelets; Late Bronze Age; artifact repatriation; movable cultural heritage; National Museum of Romanian History; illicit antiquities trade.

9.2. XRF-Based Authentication of a Koson Coin Hoard Recovered from Online Sales and Its Attribution to the Archaeological Context of Muncel – Fagișii lui Bodea, Pit No. 11

Victor Emanuel PETAC

The recent recovery of two Koson-type staters, one without monogram (the pair of dies Obv. 10 / Rv. 3) and the second with monogram (corresponding to the pair of dies Obv. 5 / Rv. 2) has led to concern about their attribution to a specific context. Based on the analysis of the structure of the pairs of dies of the lots recovered so far, we were able to establish that the first pair of dies (Obv. 10 / Rv. 3) is found in a proportion of about 20% in the lots recovered and now at the National Museum of History of Romania, being completely non-specific to the hoard generically called "from Târșia", where there are no pieces without monogram. Regarding the second pair of dies (Obv. 5 / Rv. 2, the monogrammed stater) the share is relatively equal in the lots at the National Museum of History of Romania (a little over 4%) and somewhat higher in the "Târșia" gold lot (around 7%), being therefore less conclusive, but ensuring in any case the provenance from the poached lots from Sarmizegetusa. The XRF analyses performed generate additional data. Thus, the piece without monogram stands out for its very low gold content, around 73%, which places it exclusively in the so-called "from the fox's den" lot, also located at the National Museum of History. Regarding the monogrammed stater (pair Obv. 5 / Rv. 2) it has a gold content of around 86%, corresponding to the last staters minted with that pair of dies. Everything indicates belonging to the lower quality batches, selected as such by poachers.

Keywords: Koson-type staters; National Museum of History of Romania; Târșia hoard; Sarmizegetusa Regia.

10.2. Judicial Cooperation for the Recovery of a Koson Gold Coin Hoard from an Auction House in Turin

Bogdan CHIȘ
Cătălin CHIRIAC
Virgiliu PINTEA

The paper provides a concise overview of the main instruments of international judicial cooperation applied during the criminal investigation stage, focusing on their efficiency and practical implementation within recent judicial practice. It examines and compares three key legal instruments: the European Investigation Order, established under Directive 2014/41/EU; the Freezing and Confiscation Orders, governed by Regulation (EU) 2018/1805; and the Joint Investigation Teams, created pursuant to Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA.

The theoretical analysis is complemented by relevant case studies that highlight the successful outcomes of international cooperation in recovering cultural assets. Notably, the study presents the 2015 recovery of two Koson gold coins sold at auctions in Warsaw and Poznań, as well as the 2014 recovery of a lot of 27 Koson gold coins offered for sale by an auction house in Turin, Italy. These examples demonstrate the practical value of international judicial cooperation in safeguarding cultural heritage and combating cross-border crime.

Keywords: International judicial cooperation; European Investigation Order; Freezing and Confiscation Orders; Joint Investigation Teams; Directive 2014/41/EU; Regulation (EU) 2018/1805; Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA; cross-border crime; cultural heritage protection; asset recovery.

11.2. Sarmizegetusa Regia and Trajan's Column. The archaeological and sculptural image of the Dacian wars

Răzvan MATEESCU
Călin NEAMȚU

The first association of the ruins at Grădiștea de Munte (Sarmizegetusa Regia) with Trajan's Column dates back to the early 19th century. One of the Transylvanian scholars of the time, Abbot Eder, correlated the report of the discovery of an ancient settlement somewhere in the mountains with the scenes on the Column and concluded that Grădiște could be the location of the last capital of King Decebalus.

In the following two centuries, archaeological information about Sarmizegetusa Regia multiplied, including that the "great fortress" was the epicentre of the Dacian-Roman confrontations from the

beginning of the 2nd century AD. At the same time, historiography recorded numerous attempts to corroborate archaeological data, ancient written sources and images carved in marble in the centre

of Rome in order to better understand the dynamics of the wars between Decebalus and Trajan, the architecture of some constructions at Sarmizegetusa Regia or to recognise on the Column a series of ancient objects, today artefacts with extraordinary cultural value.

After a review of previous efforts, the presentation brings to the fore the new archaeological discoveries at Sarmizegetusa Regia that evoke the ancient wars, following, as much as possible, the narrative offered by the Column. The presentation has an interactive part, the Dacian and Roman vestiges from Grădiște, as they were revealed through archaeological research, being documented with the help of new technologies.

Keywords: Sarmizegetusa Regia; Dacians; Decebalus; Trajan's Column; archaeology; 3D scanning.

13.2. Constitutionality aspects in the field of the national cultural heritage protection

Grigore-Florin POPESCU

This paper deals with the problem of constitutional landmarks for legal protection of the national cultural heritage. Starting from the consecration of access to culture as a fundamental right, 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, which primarily respects the principles of state powers separation and non-discrimination, basic requirement for the proper functioning of this social life sector.

The study highlights the fact that, although the legislative power has a certain margin of appreciation in its legislative activity, the drafting of the law must be within the limits established by the Fundamental Law. In this context, the main issues of unconstitutionality brought to the attention of the Constitutional Court in the legislative process occasioned by the intention to regulate the legal situation of Peleş Castle, an asset that belonged to the former sovereign of Romania, Michael I, are identified.

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

Session III: Safeguarding Museum, Natural, and Bibliophilic Heritage

14.3. Cultural Heritage in the Ecology of the Biosphere

Pasquale POLICASTRO

Is the harmony between works of art and cultural heritage a reflection of our experience with the beauty and grandeur of nature? From this experience arises the duty to care for cultural heritage alongside natural heritage. Indeed, our relationship with both nature and culture bears witness to a shared sensibility—of listening to nature, to others, and to our inner calling. This duty stems not only from faith, but also from democracy and the notion of biospheric citizenship.

Keywords: cultural heritage, natural heritage, biospheric citizenship.

15.3. European Union Support for National Programmes for the Protection of National Heritage

Edyta KRZYSZTOFIK

Cultural heritage constitutes an essential component of both national and European identity. The protection of cultural property acquires particular significance in the context of European integration, where, alongside the free movement of goods and services, there arises the need to safeguard intangible and tangible values of a cultural nature. The European Union (EU) possesses competences in this field; however, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the protection of cultural heritage remains primarily within the competence of the Member States. The purpose of this article is to analyse the legal foundations of cultural heritage protection in the EU, to discuss selected judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), and to identify practical issues as well as potential directions for the development of law in this area.

Keywords: cultural heritage; national and European identity; protection of cultural property; European integration; European Union; CJEU jurisprudence; development of cultural law.

16.3. Revolution and Cultural Heritage: Damage to Heritage Assets during the December 1989 Romanian Revolution

Cătălin RANCO PIȚU

The Romanian Revolution of 1989 marked the liberation of the Romanian nation from Ceaușescu's dictatorial regime, representing a collective act of courage and a decisive moment in which the people chose to reject an oppressive and absurd system that had kept them in captivity. Unfortunately, the political and military powers that assumed control in the aftermath initiated a vast

disinformation campaign, which resulted in the deaths and serious injuries of many innocent civilians. Additionally, the revolution led to extensive damage to the country's cultural heritage: over 500,000 valuable books were completely destroyed by fire, including 12,000 rare and collectible volumes. Many rare maps were also lost, alongside more than 3,700 manuscripts belonging to prominent Romanian cultural figures, as well as numerous highly valuable paintings.

Keywords: Romanian Revolution 1989; dictatorial regime; civilian casualties; destroyed cultural heritage; rare books; historical manuscripts and maps; artistic losses.

17.3. Revolution and Ruin – The Price of Freedom. Destruction of Cultural Heritage Values during the Romanian Revolution of December 1989

Gheorghe COSNEANU

The Revolution of December 1989 represents a defining moment in Romania's transition toward democracy, marked not only by profound political and social change but also by significant cultural losses. Amid the chaos of armed confrontations, numerous monuments, historic buildings, and cultural institutions were severely damaged or destroyed, among them the Central University Library and the National Museum of Art in Bucharest. Cultural heritage, as a symbol of national identity and collective memory, suffered greatly in a context where its protection was not a priority.

This tragic episode underscores the fragility of cultural values in the face of violence and highlights the urgent need for coherent and effective policies aimed at safeguarding historical heritage, even in times of crisis and social upheaval.

Keywords: Cultural heritage, destruction, national identity, collective memory, Romanian Revolution.

18.3. Concrete Utopia in the Ceaușescu Era: Demolitions and Dictatorship. Documentation of the Fires at the Art Museum and the Central University Library 'Carol I' in the Carol I University Foundation Palace, Seat of the Royal Foundations;

Răzvan BUTARU

Cornel MIHALACHE

During the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceaușescu, one-fifth of the surface area of Bucharest, the capital of Romania, was demolished on the orders of the "nation's first architect," equivalent to the surface area of Venice.

No state, ever in its history, has suffered losses like those caused by the famous Ceaușist systematization plan, which led to the disappearance of over 40,000 structures—homes, administrative buildings, monuments of art and culture, monasteries, and churches. Churches,

statues, or symbolic buildings of exceptional value and historical significance. All of them fell before communism. The demolitions began after the 1977 earthquake. Nicolae Ceaușescu ordered the destruction of 20 places of worship, most of them in the category of historical monuments. There was a strong reaction from the Commission for Historical Monuments, and in response, Ceaușescu dissolved the Commission. There were successful initiatives that managed to save a few of the history-laden churches from the bulldozer's blade. Engineer Eugen Iordăchescu is the one who coordinated the moving of eight churches in the capital, out of the 11 whose locations were changed.

Keywords: dictatorship; communism; Ceaușescu; demolitions; churches; Bucharest.

19.3. Criminal Protection of Natural Heritage as Part of the National Cultural Heritage in the Context of Directive 1203/2024 on the Protection of the Environment through Criminal Law

Remus JURJ
Vasile DRĂGHICI

This paper develops and refines arguments initially presented by the authors at the *International Conference PATRIMONIUM VI* (May 19–20, 2022), focusing on the evolution of Romanian and European legal frameworks concerning the protection of natural heritage. The initial proposal sought to extend the application of Article 253 (1) and (3) of the Romanian Criminal Code to cases involving the destruction of ancient or emblematic trees, regardless of their location in urban or protected natural areas.

Subsequent legislative developments reinforced this approach. Law No. 97/2023 introduced a formal legal definition of ancient trees, while the *New Forestry Code of 2025* (Law No. 331/2024) recognized such trees as elements of ecosystems with high conservation value. The Code increased criminal penalties by 50% for acts of destruction, theft, or illegal logging within these ecosystems. The paper includes a comparative analysis with Italian legislation and doctrine, where cultural heritage is viewed as part of a broader concept of the environment, encompassing both natural and human-made elements. Italian Law No. 238/2022 further integrated biodiversity and ecosystems as the third pillar of cultural and environmental protection.

Directive (EU) 1203/2024 is examined as a cornerstone of European environmental criminal law, requiring Member States to criminalize conduct causing serious harm to people, ecosystems, or environmental quality. It also mandates increased penalties—up to 3–5% of global annual turnover or €24–40 million—for legal entities. Article 20 strengthens judicial cooperation across borders.

In conclusion, Directive 1203/2024 consolidates the protection of natural heritage as an intrinsic component of the broader European concept of cultural heritage.

Keywords: Natural heritage; environmental criminal law; Directive (EU) 1203/2024; Romanian Criminal Code; Forestry Code 2025; ancient trees; cultural heritage; environmental governance; international cooperation; biodiversity protection.

20.3. The Legal Regime Governing the Circulation of Immovable Cultural Heritage Assets

Vasile LUHA

Vasile V. LUHA

The Government and the administrative-territorial units have, according to the law, a right of pre-emption in the purchase of real estate properties possessing cultural or historical value. Failure to observe this right results in the absolute nullity of the sale.

However, judicial practice is markedly inconsistent in determining the existence of this civil sanction in cases of non-compliant sales.

The authors seek to identify the reasons for this apparent judicial chaos, which has major implications for the civil circulation of real estate, while also noting the inadequacy of regulating absolute nullity in such situations and proposing practical solutions.

Keywords: right of pre-emption; special right of pre-emption; cultural immovable heritage; heritage buildings; absolute nullity; relative nullity

21.3. Second-Generation Romanians in Italy – A Cultural Heritage Asset

Simion BELEA

The term “*second generation*” is predominantly used in the social and political sciences. In its strict sense, it refers to the children of foreign nationals born in the country of immigration. In many cases, however, the term is used more broadly to include individuals who immigrated before the age of 18. It is important to note that the circumstances of young people do not always align precisely with these definitions—for instance, when they themselves have completed the migration journey alongside their parents and were therefore not born in the host country.

This generation is increasingly regarded as a bridge between two cultures, capable of enriching global culture through a more inclusive and universal outlook. Their diverse experiences and hybrid identities can foster intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding. Public policies should focus on enhancing the bicultural competencies of future generations by promoting inclusion and the recognition of their unique identities.

Keywords: children of immigrants, citizenship, integration, social inclusion, family reunification, recognition of rights.

22.3. Judicial Instruments Concerning Romania in the Field of International Cooperation for the Protection of Cultural Heritage: The Applicability of the 1954 Hague Convention and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention

Decebal Manole BOGDAN

Raluca Clarissa GLIGOR

The practical application of the Hague Convention (1970) and the UNIDROIT Convention (1995) implies a complementarity in the reaction of the authorities to the illicit trafficking of cultural heritage goods of the states. The Hague Convention provides legal support for export prevention activities and for administrative cooperation between the states, and the UNIDROIT Convention strengthens the mechanisms for the recovery and restitution through judicial means of stolen or illegally sold goods.

Thus, in practice, the states use the Hague Convention to notify and block the unauthorized movement of heritage, and the provisions of the UNIDROIT Convention are used by the courts for the rapid recovery of stolen or exported goods, ensuring restitution to the legitimate owners and strengthening international cooperation in judicial and extrajudicial proceedings.

Keywords: International judicial cooperation, UNIDROIT Convention, Stolen property recovery mechanisms, illegally sold property recovery mechanisms, return of stolen or illegally sold property to illegitimate owners.

23.3. Legal Framework of Liability for Damage to Wildlife in Areas of Cultural Heritage Value

Evghenia GUGULAN

The present research undertakes an interdisciplinary examination of the legal regime governing liability for damage inflicted upon wildlife within areas of cultural and historical significance. Grounded in the inherent interdependence between environmental protection and cultural heritage conservation, the study elucidates the normative gaps, interpretative inconsistencies, and systemic deficiencies that persist within both national and European legal frameworks concerning the juridical safeguarding of these complex territories.

The analysis explores in detail the forms of legal liability – civil, administrative, and criminal – applicable to acts or omissions resulting in harm to wildlife inhabiting culturally significant areas. Furthermore, it integrates a comprehensive review of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), and UNESCO's doctrinal instruments, aiming to delineate efficient and coherent legal mechanisms capable of ensuring effective reparation and deterrence of eco-cultural damage.

In its concluding section, the paper advances a series of *de lege ferenda* proposals, substantiated by EU directives, strategic policy documents, and international conventions, intended to consolidate a

unified and preventive framework for the protection and restoration of biodiversity endowed with cultural value.

The research thereby contributes to the conceptual and practical development of the emerging doctrine of eco-cultural liability, promoting an integrated juridical approach to the protection of both natural and cultural heritage.

Keywords: environmental liability; environmental damage; cultural heritage; wildlife; eco-cultural harm; biodiversity protection; integrated heritage governance.

24.3. Illicit Trafficking of Archaeological Artefacts in Romania. Experiences and Perspectives on International Judicial Cooperation

Iozsef-Loránd FERENCZ

Illicit trafficking of archaeological artefacts is one of the most severe threats to Romania's cultural heritage. Over the past decades, the repatriation of Dacian gold treasures, the Lex Troesmensium tablets, and other high-value artefacts has highlighted the crucial role of international judicial cooperation and scientific expertise in combating heritage crime. Romania stands at the centre of a European cooperation network, involving Europol, liaison magistrates in Rome, and national law enforcement institutions. This paper examines best practices, challenges encountered, and the need to strengthen cross-border mechanisms for the safeguarding of archaeological heritage.

Keywords: Illicit trafficking; Archaeological heritage; Repatriation; Judicial cooperation; Heritage protection

Session IV: Archives, Digitization, and Artificial Intelligence – New Directions in Cultural Heritage Protection

25.4. Preventing crimes against cultural heritage in the Republic of Moldova: legal and institutional perspectives

Radion COJOCARU

Boris BRÂNCOVEANU

The paper analyzes the issue of crimes against cultural heritage, with a focus on prevention and social control measures, as they relate to the realities in the Republic of Moldova. On the one hand, it analyzes the national and international regulatory framework, including the negative and positive obligations assumed by the Republic of Moldova in the field of cultural heritage protection, and, on the other hand, it evaluates the powers and responsibilities of the institutions with preventive powers. The study highlights the main challenges and vulnerabilities that lead to damage to cultural heritage through criminal activities, especially those committed by organized criminal groups, such as thefts, smuggling, illicit transactions, etc. On this basis, proposals are made to strengthen the legal

and institutional framework and to improve the effectiveness of preventive measures, with a view to ensuring more effective protection of the national cultural heritage against criminal acts and bringing the Republic of Moldova into line with European and international standards in this area.

Keywords: cultural heritage, criminal policy, crime, prevention, social control, organized crime.

26.4. Open-Source Information Used in the Investigation of Crimes Against National Cultural Heritage

Sorin Silviu FINTA

The paper examines the role of open-source information in investigating crimes that affect national cultural heritage, ranging from archaeological looting and museum thefts to forgery, money laundering, and corruption. It analyzes the tools employed at both international and national levels (Interpol – Stolen Works of Art Database, ID-Art, NSAF, Leonardo, the Art Loss Register, and the Romanian Police “Stolen Objects” application), with a focus on their contribution to the identification and recovery of cultural assets. The comparative study highlights the limits of interoperability, the solutions proposed through the European RITHMS project, as well as institutional best practices at the international level.

In conclusion, the paper underlines the necessity of integrating open sources of information, strengthening specialized structures, and harmonizing legislation through international cooperation frameworks and partnerships with academia and the private sector, in order to ensure the protection and transmission of cultural heritage to future generations.

Keywords: national cultural heritage; cultural crime investigation; open-source information; database interoperability; artifact recovery; international cooperation.

27.4. Lost treasures? Analysis of the international auction market for Koson and Koson-Droyeis issues over the past year

Claudiu PURDEA

The primary objective of our presentation is the cataloguing of Koson and Koson-Droyeis coin issues offered for sale through public auctions over the past year. An equally relevant aspect of our analysis concerns the declared provenance of these artifacts. Building upon the inventory published in 1912 by Baron Max Ferdinand von Bahrfield, as well as the assessment provided by Barbarra Deppert-Lippitz in 2013—both considered key reference points in the scholarly investigation of this subject—we observe a significant increase in market activity for such items beginning in 1993. This development is further substantiated by the expert evaluation of Dr. Ernest Oberländer-Târnoveanu, who confirms that the introduction of 95 gold Koson coins into the antiquities market in 1993, nearly half of which lack a monogram, serves as evidence for the discovery of a hoard in the Orăștie Mountains. These findings have prompted us to examine the international auction

market in greater detail, transforming this topic, under the supervision of Professor Augustin Lazăr, into a distinct line of research. As a result, our survey of public sales from the past year has identified 100 gold and 26 silver issues, seven of which bear the Koson-Droyeis legend.

Keywords: Koson and Koson-Droyeis coins; international auction market; artifact provenance; Orăștie Mountains hoard; numismatic research; archaeological looting.

28.4. GDPR and Cultural Heritage: Legal Challenges and Practical Solutions in the Digital Age

Raul Felix HODOȘ

The application of the GDPR to the cultural heritage sector requires balancing individual data protection rights with the public duty to preserve and share cultural assets. Museums, archives, and libraries process personal data in research, conservation, and digital access projects. While GDPR ensures transparency and accountability, cultural legislation imposes obligations of long-term data retention. Supported by the Creative Europe programme, digitalization initiatives highlight the need for lawful, secure, and ethical data management. Proper compliance reinforces both institutional integrity and public trust in cultural digitization.

Keywords: GDPR; cultural heritage; data protection; Creative Europe; digitalization; archiving; DPO; public access; legal compliance; privacy.

29.4. Historical communities of owners – historical treasure of Romania or outdated associative models?

Alexandra Cristina TUDOR – TODORAN

Bogdan Ioan TUDOR – TODORAN

By Law no. 46/2008, historical communities of owners were classified as a historical treasure of Romania. In the new Forestry Code – Law 331/2024, associative forms of ownership retain this special regime, as a historical treasure of Romania. However, despite this legal provision in force for 17 years, both the Constitutional Court and the High Court of Cassation and Justice, although emphasizing the recognition of their historical value and community character, consider them outdated associative models. But is “obște” or “composesoratul” an outdated, obsolete institution and should a change in legal regime be prepared for it?

Keywords: historical communities of owners; associative forms of ownership; historical treasure of Romania; outdated associative structures; legal regime reform; historical and communal significance.

30.4. The Episcopal Palace of Alba Iulia: Functional and Structural Transformations and Ecclesiastical Patrimony in the 18th Century. Preliminary study

Claudia-Florina PURDEA

The presentation focuses on a document dated 1780, which constitutes the inventory of movable and immovable goods transferred by Bishop Ladislaus (László) von Kollonitz to his successor, Ignatius Batthyány, at the conclusion of his administration of the Bishopric of Transylvania. The inventory provides a detailed description of the furniture, utilitarian objects, and decorative items from the episcopal residence in Karlsburg (Alba Iulia), reflecting the tastes, organization, and aesthetic concerns of the ecclesiastical elite of the period. Analyzing this document allows not only the reconstruction of the material heritage of the bishopric but also an understanding of how the transfer of goods and administrative responsibilities between bishops was managed.

Keywords: Transylvanian Bishopric; Karlsburg; movable heritage; decorative objects; ecclesiastical material heritage; church administration.

31.4. Management of a European-Level Investment in an Archaeological Site The Vauban-Type Bastion Fortress of Alba Iulia

Cosmin SUCIU

The Alba Carolina Vauban-type bastion fortress in Alba Iulia has been cited as an exemplary case of excellence in the use of non-reimbursable European funds under the 2007–2013 budgetary framework, financed through the European Regional Development Fund, within the objective of promoting social inclusion and combating poverty.

The total investment of €44,600,000, of which €37,878,000 were non-reimbursable funds from the European Union (EU), represented a strategic investment for the future, made possible by the favorable political and economic context created by Romania's accession to the EU.

Alba Iulia did not settle for the fixed sum allocated to county capitals but dared to dream ahead, anticipating future European funding opportunities. The result was spectacular: the city managed to secure over €200 million in European funds, becoming—with more than €3,000 per inhabitant—the Romanian municipality that accessed the highest amount of European funding.

The strategic vision “*History Has a Future*” bestowed upon this millennial city—also known as *The Other Capital of Romania*—a renewed brilliance of destiny.

The restoration of the Alba Carolina Fortress, built on the site of the former Roman castrum of the Legio XIII Gemina, was a decisive measure that enabled the professional reconversion of local residents who had lost their jobs following the dismantling of industrial units during the communist period.

Today, the fortress has been transformed **into a vast open platform—a stage hosting economic, cultural, and administrative activities.**

Keywords: heritage restoration, Alba Carolina, European funds, *History Has a Future*.

Detalii organizatorice:

Conferința Internațională PATRIMONIUM 2025

Cooperarea judiciară internațională pentru salvagardarea patrimoniului cultural,
30-31 octombrie 2025, Palatul Primoli, Ambasada României la Roma

Conferința este organizată de **Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia**, prin Facultatea de Drept și Științe Sociale în parteneriat cu Fundația Primoli și Universitatea Pontificală Lateranense/Pontificia Università Lateranense, sub patronajul **ES, Doamna Gabriela DANCĂU**, Ambasador al României în Republica Italiană și al Academiei di Romania la Roma reunește cercetători experți și practicieni în materia protejării patrimoniului cultural în acord cu tematica Comisiei Europene privind *Salvagardarea bunurilor culturale și sancționarea fenomenului criminalității contra patrimoniului cultural în Statele Uniunii Europene.*

Perioada: 30 - 31 octombrie 2025.

Locații: 30.10.2025 - Palatul Primoli, Roma / 31.10. 2025 - Ambasada României în Italia, Roma. După o experiență de 25 de ani în aplicarea legislației europene de protejare a patrimoniului cultural, organizatorii și-au propus valorificarea expertizei repatrierii bunurilor culturale, analiza jurisprudenței, a contribuțiilor cercetătorilor și experților în examinarea bunurilor, analiza instrumentelor de aplicare a legii. Colocviul mai vizează schimbul de informații științifice privind autentificarea bunurilor urmărite prin OIPC Interpol și scoase la vânzare în casele de licitații. Evenimentul continuă tradiția Colocviului româno-italian „*Aurul Dacilor*”⁷, organizat în mai 2009, de *Accademia di Romania in Roma*, *Ministerul Culturii*, *Muzeul Național de Istorie a României*, *Museo dei Fori Imperiali* și Primăria din Roma a expozițiilor organizate de MNIR la Roma: „*Gli ori antichi della Romania. Prima e dopo Traiano*” vernisată în 16 decembrie 2010, la Muzeul Forurilor Imperiale, „*Dacia. L’ultima frontiera della romanità*” la Muzeul Național Roman din Roma, vernisată în 9.11.2023.

Tema conferinței: *”Cooperarea judiciară internațională pentru salvagardarea patrimoniului cultural”*

Editare volum. Abstract ro/en: 15 rânduri Calibri, corp 10, Termen depunere abstract: 10 Oct. 2025. Font litere pentru lucrare: TNR, corp 12, 1,5 rânduri. Termen 20 oct. 2025, referințe sistem Oxford.
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⁷https://www.academia.edu/42022590/COMBATEREA_TRAFICULUI_CU_BUNURI_CULTURALE_RECUPERAREA_TRECUTULUI_FIGHTING_THE_TRAFFICKING_IN_CULTURAL_GOODS (Volumul Patrimonium III),

Propunere program deplasare la Roma:

27 octombrie 2025, zbor spre Aeroportul Internațional Leonardo da Vinci (Fiumicino) ROMA, rezervări făcute individual de fiecare participant în funcție de program și de locația de unde va pleca.

28 octombrie 2025, vizită obiective culturale Roma. Vizita la Universita Pontificala Lateranense/Pontificia Università Lateranense

29 octombrie 2025, participare la audiența publică din Vatican, vizita la Vatican

30 octombrie 2025, Lucrările Conferinței Patrimonium 2025 - Sesiunile I și II se vor desfășura în Palatul Primoli din Roma.

31 octombrie 2025, Lucrările Conferinței Patrimonium 2025 - Sesiunile III și IV se vor desfășura în Sala Mare a Ambasada României în Republica Italiană.

01 noiembrie 2025, Sărbătoare religioasă, vizită obiective culturale Roma

02 noiembrie 2025, Deplasare la Aeroportul Leonardo da Vinci, Fiumicino pentru întoarcerea acasă.

Grup participanți: aproximativ 48 persoane (profesori, cercetători, experți și practicieni în domeniul protejării patrimoniului cultural din România, Italia, Republica Moldova și Polonia. specialiști în materia salvării patrimoniului cultural).

Variante cazare:

Spații de cazare cu rezervare individuală în funcție de standardul dorit.

Spațiu de cazare la *Accademia di Romania la Roma* pentru cercetători.

Spații de cazare la *Istituto Sorelle della Misericordie e delle Croci Roma (Mănăstire)*, Roma. Cazare 100 euro/camera single (50 euro/persoana) 1-2-3 paturi.

Distanță cca. 11 km față de: Vatican/Palatul Primoli/Ambasada României în Italia.

Distanță cca. 35-50 km față de Aeroportul Leonardo da Vinci, Fiumicino (35-40 minute cu taxi și un preț aproximativ 55EUR per sens.

Parteneri: Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, Muzeul Național de Istorie al Transilvaniei, Universitatea din Szczecin, Universitatea Catolică Ioan Paul II din Lublin, Polonia.

Limbi de comunicare: engleză, franceză, italiană, română. Traducători italiană: Gabriela Cocoș, Simion Belea.

Notes:

Adrese utile/Key Addresses:

Palazzo Primoli, Via Giuseppe Zanardelli, 1, 00186;

<https://maps.app.goo.gl/iFMsmU9VNUkkg86v8>

Ambasada României la Roma, Via Nicolò Tartaglia, 36, 00197;

<https://maps.app.goo.gl/SMLb2sVv2qFYXXb69>

Accademia di Romania, Piazza Jose de San Martin, 1, 00197;

<https://share.google/wTK7BeDGeagDv0cpQ>

Istituto Sorelle della Misericordie e delle Croce Roma, Via Enrico De Ossò, 75, 00166.

<https://share.google/6SHCHTAcN0KoWH4gF>



Dacian bracelets, foto: M. Amarie

