

# **Agreement between the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of the People's Republic of China on illicit Import and Export and Repatriation of Cultural Property**

Concluded on August 16, 2013

Entered into force through an exchange of notes on January 8, 2014

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*The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation*

*and*

*the Government of the People's Republic of China,*

*hereinafter referred to as the Parties,*

in application of the November 14, 1970 UNESCO Convention<sup>1</sup> on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, to which both countries are a party,

in consideration that theft, looting and illicit import and export of cultural property hinders legal cultural exchanges,

understanding that the loss of cultural property represents a danger to the cultural heritage of mankind,

endeavoring to make a contribution to maintain and secure cultural heritage and to lessen any incentive for the illegal transfer of cultural property,

in the belief that cooperation between both countries may constitute an important contribution in this regard,

endeavoring to ease the repatriation of illicitly imported cultural property and to intensify contacts between both countries with regard to cultural exchanges,

considering that the interchange of cultural property among nations for scientific, cultural and educational purposes increases the knowledge of the civilization of Man, enriches the cultural life of all peoples and inspires mutual respect and appreciation among nations,

*have agreed as follows:*

<sup>1</sup> SR 0.444.1

**Art. I** Subject

- (1) This agreement regulates the import, transit and repatriation of cultural property as it relates to both parties to the agreement.
- (2) This agreement applies exclusively to categories of cultural property listed as an appendix to this agreement.

**Art. II** Import regime

- (1) Cultural property may be imported to one of the parties to the agreement to the extent demonstrated to the custom authorities that the export regulations of the other party to the agreement are fulfilled. If the law of this party to the agreement requires a permit to export cultural property, it must be presented to the customs authorities of the other party to the agreement.
- (2) The following must be provided at the customs declaration:
  - a. the cultural property object type;
  - b. as detailed a description as possible on the place of manufacture, or if the result of archeological or paleontological excavations, the place where the cultural property was found.

**Art. III** Claims for repatriation: Jurisdiction, applicable law, support

- (1) One party to the agreement may file action for the repatriation of cultural property at the other party to the agreement in whose territory the cultural property was illicitly imported.
- (2) The action may be filed before the competent courts at the location of the cultural property.
- (3) Domestic law at the party to the agreement where the cultural property is located determines the prerequisites for the action.
- (4) The competent authority pursuant to Art. VIII of this agreement where the cultural property is located advises and supports the party of the agreement filing within the means at its disposal to:
  - a. locate the cultural property;
  - b. clarify competent court;
  - c. find specialized legal representatives;
  - d. temporary custody and conservative care of the cultural property until its repatriation.

**Art. IV** Repatriation regime: Modalities

(1) The party filing suit must demonstrate:

- a. that the cultural property belongs to one of the categories listed in the appendix, and
- b. that it was illicitly imported to the other party to the agreement after this agreement entered into effect.

(2) If the protection of the cultural property is not guaranteed during repatriation in the territory of the party to the agreement filing suit, due to armed conflicts, natural disasters and other exceptional events that endanger the cultural heritage of this party to the agreement, the other party to the agreement may suspend execution of repatriation until the protection of the cultural property is guaranteed during repatriation.

(3) Claims for repatriation by a party to the agreement are subject to a statute of limitation of one year after its authorities gain knowledge of where and with whom the cultural property is located, at the latest, however, 30 years after the cultural property is illicitly exported.

**Art. V** Repatriation regime: Costs, compensation

(1) The party to the agreement filing suit carries the costs for measures necessary for securing, maintaining, and repatriating the cultural property.

(2) The party to the agreement filing suit must pay the person who acquired the cultural property in good faith and is required to return the same against compensation at the time of repatriation, oriented to the purchase price as well as any necessary and useful expenses for protecting and maintaining the cultural property.

(3) The competent court at the party to the agreement, where the suit is pending pursuant to Art. III, determines the amount of compensation.

(4) The person required to return the cultural property retains a right of retention of the same until compensation is paid.

**Art. VI** Announcement requirements

The parties to the agreement are required to announce the contents of this agreement, in particular, to circles impacted by this agreement such as the art trade as well as customs and criminal prosecution authorities.

**Art. VII** Treatment of returned cultural property

The party to the agreement filing suit is obligated to ensure that the returned cultural property is reasonably protected, accessible and provided for research and exhibition purposes in the territory of the other party to the agreement.

**Art. VIII**            Competent authorities

(1) The competent authorities for the execution of this agreement are:

- a. in the Swiss Confederation: The Specialized Body for Cultural Property Transfer (Federal Office of Culture), Federal Department of Home Affairs;
- b. in the People's Republic of China: The State Administration of Cultural Heritage.

(2) These authorities are authorized to cooperate directly with one another within the framework of their competencies.

(3) The competent authorities transmit the relevant phone and fax numbers to one another after this agreement enters into force and appoint a point-of-contact that is familiar with the language of the other party to the agreement, if possible.

(4) The competent authorities must immediately report changes of competencies or designations of the authorities pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2.

**Art. IX**            Reciprocal information

(1) The parties to the agreement report to each other via the competent authorities pursuant to Art. VIII of this agreement thefts, lootings, loss and other events impacting cultural property listed under the categories in the appendix.

(2) The parties to the agreement immediately and reciprocally report any changes to domestic law on the transfer of cultural property.

**Art. X**            Reciprocal engagement

The parties to the agreement cooperate in the execution of this agreement with international institutions responsible for combating the illegal transfer of cultural property such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

**Art. XI**            Follow-up

(1) The competent authorities pursuant to Art. VIII of this agreement review the application of this agreement on a regular basis and propose changes as appropriate. They may also discuss proposals that promote further cooperation in the area of cultural exchanges.

(2) Representatives of the competent authorities meet, at the latest at the end of the period of this agreement, and alternatively in Switzerland and China; furthermore, a meeting may be convened at the request of one party to the agreement, in particular, for important changes to applicable legal and administrative regulations relating to the transfer of cultural property.

**Art. XII** Relationship to other international treaties

This agreement in no way impacts obligations of the parties to the agreement from other international, multilateral or bilateral treaties to which they are parties.

**Art. XIII** Exchange of views and settlement of differences

(1) Competent authorities pursuant to Art. VIII of this agreement may exchange views in writing or meet for an oral exchange on the application or execution of this agreement in general or as relates to specific cases.

(2) Disputes regarding interpretation, application and execution of this agreement may be the subject of consultations and negotiations among the parties to the agreement.

**Art. XIV** Timeframe and consequences of termination

(1) Both parties to the agreement notify one another on the completion of their domestic constitutional procedures required for this agreement to enter into force. The agreement shall enter into force on the 30th day upon receiving the last notification.

(2) This agreement is concluded for a period of five years as of the date the agreement enters into force. The agreement is extended by five years, to the extent not terminated in writing by one of the parties to the agreement, six months prior to the expiration of this deadline.

(3) Pending actions for repatriation are unaffected by termination.

Done in duplicate, at Beijing, on August 16, 2013, in Chinese, French, and English, each text being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Federal Council  
of the Swiss Confederation:

For the Government  
of the People's Republic of China:

Alain Berset

LI Xiaojie 励小捷

## Categories of Swiss cultural property

### I. Stone

*A. Architectural and decorative elements:* Made of granit, sandstone, limestone, volcanic stone, marble and other types of stone. Construction elements belonging to grave sites, religious sites, and residences such as chapiters, pilaster strips, columns, akroters, friezes, jambstones between two windows, mosaics, mouldings and tarsias made of marble, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

*B. Inscriptions:* On various types of stone. Altars, gravestones, stele, honorary inscriptions, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*C. Reliefs:* Made of limestone and other types of stone. Stone reliefs, gravestone reliefs, sarcophagus decorated or undecorated, cinery urns, stele, decorative elements, etc. Approximate dating: primarily from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*D. Sculptures/Statues:* Made of limestone, marble and other types of stone. Grave and votive statues, busts, statuettes, parts of grave furnishings, etc. Approximate dating: primarily from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*E. Tools/Devices:* Made of flint and other types of stone. Various tools, for example, knife and dagger blades, axes, devices for craft activities, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*F. Weapons:* Made of slate, flint, limestone, sandstone and other types of stone. Arrowheads, wrist guards, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*G. Jewelry/Costumes:* From various types of stone, precious and semi-precious stones. Pendants, pearls, finger ring settings, etc. Approximate dating: primarily from prehistoric times to AD 800.

### II. Metal

*A. Statues/Statuettes/Busts:* Made of nonferrous metal, rare precious metal. Depictions of animals, humans and gods, portrait busts, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*B. Vessels:* Made of nonferrous metals, rare precious metals and iron. Kettles, buckets, cups, pots, sieves, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*C. Lamps:* Made of nonferrous metals and iron. Lamps and lighting fragments, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*D. Jewelry/Costumes:* Made of nonferrous metals, rare precious metals. Leg, neck, arm and finger rings, pearls, needles, brooches (cloakpins), belt buckles and trimmings, pendants. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*E. Tools/Devices:* Made of iron and nonferrous metals, rare precious metals. Hatchets, axes, sickles, knives, tongs, hammers, drills, writing utensils, spoons, keys, locks, carriage parts, harnesses, horse shoes, chains, bells, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*F. Weapons:* Made of iron and nonferrous metals, rare precious metals. Daggers, swords, lance tips, arrowheads, knives, shield boss, helmets, armor. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

### **III. Ceramics**

*A. Vessels:* Made of fine or rough ceramics of various color sources, to some extent, decorated, paint coating, glazed. Locally manufactured vessels and imported vessels. Pots, plates, dishes, cups, small vessels, bottles, ampules, sieves, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

*B. Devices/Utensils:* Made of ceramics. Crafts-related devices and various utensils. Lots of variants. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

*C. Lamps:* Made of ceramics. Various types of oil and tallow lamps. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

*D. Statuettes:* Made of ceramics. Depiction of figures of humans, gods, animals and body parts. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

*E. Stove tiles/Architectural elements:* Made of ceramics, stove tiles often glazed. Ceramic tiles and paneling. Cup shaped stove tiles, decorated flat tiles, niche tiles, ledge tiles, corner tiles, cornice tiles, decorated/stamped floor tiles and roof tiles. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

### **IV. Glass and glass paste**

*A. Vessels:* Made of colored or clear glass. Bottles, cups, glasses, bowls, glass seals for bottles. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

*B. Jewelry/Costumes:* Made of colored or clear glass. Arm rings, pearls, beads, jewelry elements. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

### **V. Bone**

*A. Weapons:* Made of bones and antlers. Arrowheads, harpoons, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*B. Vessels:* Made of bones. Parts of vessels. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*C. Devices/Utensils:* Made of bone, antlers and ivory. Pickers, chisels, hatchets, axes, needles, awls, combs and decorated objects. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*D. Jewelry/Costumes:* Made of bone, antlers, ivory and teeth. Needles, pendants, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

**VI. Wood**

*A. Weapons:* Made of various types of wood. Arrows, bows, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*B. Devices/Utensils:* Made of various types of wood. Flint axe, adze, spoons, knives handles, combs, wheels, small writing tablets, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*C. Vessels:* Made of various types of wood. Various types of wood vessels. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

**VII. Leather/Cloth/Various organic materials**

*A. Weapons accessories:* Made of leather. Shield coverings, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*B. Clothing:* Made of leather, cloth and plant fibers. Shoes, clothing, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*C. Devices:* Made of plant fibers and leather. Nets, quivers, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*D. Vessels:* Made of plant fibers. Various vessels, woven, sewn, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

*E. Jewelry/Costumes:* Made of snail shells, lignite, etc. Arm rings, pearls, etc. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.

**VIII. Painting**

*A. Murals:* Made on mortar. Murals of various subjects. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 1500.

**IX. Amber**

*A. Jewelry/Costumes:* Made of amber. Figures or simple jewelry elements. Approximate dating: from prehistoric times to AD 800.



## Categories of Chinese cultural property

### I. Stoneware

*A. Tools/utensils:* Made of sandstone, basalt, limestone, gravel, flint stone and other types of stones mainly include all kinds of scraper, chopper, sharp-shaped tool, axe, adze, shovel, chisel, plow, falchion, hoe, sickles, millstone, frotton, spinning wheel, net sinker, steinkern, slate, stone ball and others utensils, as well as Bi (jade with hole in center), mortar, jar, bowl, pot, inkstone, chime stone, utensil mould, furniture and other utensils and wares, which were approximately produced in the period between 2 million years ago and 1500 AD.

*B. Weapons:* Made of basalt, gravel, flint and other types of stones mainly include all kinds of arrowhead, tomahawk, dagger-axe, sword, pellet, spearhead and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 50 thousand years ago and 800 BC.

*C. Sculptures/statues/ornaments or decorations:* Made of sandstone, basalt, limestone and other types of stones mainly include all kinds of stone tablet, watchtower, ornamental column, sutra stele, sculpture, statue, inscription, imitated statue, balustrade, seal, "Guan" and "Guo" (inner and outer coffins), epitaph, stone relief, ornamental stone, building component and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 8000 BC and 1500 AD.

### II. Jade ware

*A. Ritual vessels:* Made of tremolite, actinolite, serpentine and other types of jade materials used for sacrifices, rituals and other activities. They mainly include all kinds of Bi (jade with hole in center), Cong (rectangular jade with round hole), Gui (jade tablet), Zhang (short jade tablet), Huang (semi-annular jade pendant), Hu (tiger-shape jade), axe, shovel, battle-axe, royal seal, tomahawk, dagger-axe, knife, book and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Funeral articles:* Made of tremolite, actinolite, serpentine and other types of jade materials buried with the deceased. They mainly include all kinds of cladding, clothing, pillow, Han (jade kept in the mouth of the deceased), Wo (jade grasped in the hand of the deceased), Sai (jade plugs put in the 9 holes of the deceased), epitaph and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Ornaments:* Made of tremolite, actinolite, agate, crystal, amber, coral and other types of jade materials used for adornment, decorations and so on. They mainly include all kinds of amulet, adorning hairpin, titivating hairpin, bracelet, collar, thumb ring, pendant, tube, bead, comb, brand, sword decoration, belt ornament, belt hook, ring, figure ornament, animal ornament, flower-and-bird ornament and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and 1500 AD.

*D. Utility articles/furnishings:* Made of tremolite, actinolite, serpentine, agate, crystal and other types of jade materials used for daily life and furnishings. They mainly include all kinds of cup, plate, box, pot, bowl, bottle, stove, fumigate, stationery, seal, coin, tally, flower receptacle, decorative furniture, pebble, screen and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

### III. Ceramics/Tiles

*A. Utensils/implements:* Made of ceramic, glass and enamel, including ceramic utensils, such as those made of gray pottery, terracotta, painted pottery, black pottery, brown pottery, white pottery, glazed pottery, violet sand earthenware and others; as well as porcelain utensils, such as those made of protoporcelain, celadon, ceramic whiteware, painted porcelain, blue-and-white porcelain, color glazed vitreous enamel and others. They mainly include all kinds of jar, pot, bowl, plate, Yu (broad-mouthed receptacle for holding liquid) bottle, cup, earthen bowl, basin, vat, urn, Zun (wine utensil), Ding (cooking vessel), Li (large earthen pot), Jue (wine utensil with three legs), Dou (utensil for containing foods), Gui (pitcher with three hollow legs), oven, kettle, pillow, lamp, stove, fumigate, drum, table, spinning wheel, stationery, lute, holder, pottery mold, kiln furniture, pellet and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 8000 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Carving/sculptures models:* Made of pottery, porcelain and mud, mostly buried with the deceased, and they mainly include all models of god, figure, animal, plant, house, courtyard, furniture, storehouse and kitchen, field, vehicle, boat and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Architecture components:* Made of ceramic, brick and glass mainly include all kinds of flat tile, pantile, eave tile, animal-shaped ridge, textured brick, hollow brick, molded-brick relief, brick carving, die plate and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 2100 BC and 1500 AD.

### IV. Painting and Calligraphy/Books and Documents

*A. Calligraphy:* Includes scripts handwritten, engraved or printed on diverse material carriers with regular script, running script, cursive script, official script and seal script in the forms of scroll, album, fan, couplet, screen and so on. They mainly include all kinds of model calligraphy, rubbing from stone inscription, book of rubbing and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Paintings:* Include all images of landscape, flower-bird painting, figure painting and other forms of painting drawn, engraved or printed on diverse material carriers. They mainly include all kinds of rock painting, silk painting, mural, ink painting, color painting, engraving and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 6000 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Books and documents:* Include every kind of ancient book, file and other literature carved, written or printed on any kind of oracle bone, bamboo, silk, paper and

other material carriers in Chinese ethnic languages. They mainly include all kinds of oracle bone, covenant, bamboo slip, silk manuscript, book, document, scripture, file, contract, map, genealogy, letter, miscellaneous draft, miscellaneous copy, diary, transcript and other kinds of engraving, which were approximately produced in the period between 3500 BC and 1500 AD.

## V. Bronze

*A. Ritual utensils:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys, used for sacrifices, ceremonies, etc. They mainly include all kinds of eating utensils, such as Ding (cooking vessel), Gui (round basket for containing cooked foods), Li (large pot), Yan (cooking utensil), Dou (utensil for containing foods), Xu (utensil for containing cooked foods), Fu (square grain receptacle) and Dun (millet receptacle); all kinds of drinking utensils, such as Gu (goblet), Jue (wine utensil with three legs), Jia (round-mouthed and three-legged wine cup), Jue (utensil for warming wine), Gong (wine utensil made of horn), Zhi (drinking utensil), Zun (wine utensil), You (wine utensil with diverse shapes), pot, He (drinking utensil with three or four legs) and Yi (wine utensil); all kinds of water containers, such as tray, washbasin, Jian (basin) and Fou (earthware for sucking water); and all kinds of musical instruments, such as chime, cymbals, bell, drums, Chunyu (percussion instrument). They were approximately produced in the period between 2100 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Weapons:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of dagger-axe, falchion, sword, spear, halberd, arrowhead, cannon, dagger, crossbow, corslet and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 3000 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Farm implements/tools:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of shovel, adze, chisel, hoe, Bo (similar to hoe), wimble, hook and other, which were approximately produced in the period between 3000 BC and 1500 AD.

*D. Daily utensils:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of lamp, mirror, stove, paperweight, belt hook, iron, holder, harness implement, weights and measuring instruments (ruler, measurement, balance, weight, litre, bucket), architecture component and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 3000 BC and 1500 AD.

*E. Sculptures/statues:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all sculptures/statues of god, figure, animal, plant and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 2100 BC and 1500 AD.

*F. Coins:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of cowrie coin, shovel-shaped coin, knife-shaped coin, circular coin, and nose money (or grimace coin), weighted coin, Tongbao coin, Yuanbao coin, Guohao coin (coin with the title of a country), Nianhao coin (coin with the title of reign), Yasheng coin (coin for blessing), Qianpai (money plate), coin mold, bank-note printing plate and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

*G. Tallies/imperial seals:* Made of pure copper, tin-lead alloy and other similar alloys mainly include all kinds of tiger-shaped tally, fish-shaped tally, turtle shell tally, plaque, tally, imperial seal, chop, private seal and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

## **VI. Other Metals**

*A. Tools/utensils:* Made of gold, silver, iron, tin and other similar metals mainly include all kinds of tools and utensils, such as hoe, axe, shovel, plow, sickle, harrow, saw, hammer, wimble, needle, nail, hook and so on, as well as all kinds of utensils/implements, such as pot, bowl, cup, plate, basin, box, bottle, kettle, spoon, plaque, board, stick, bell, lamp, tower, fumigate, spinning wheel, seal, animal head appliqué, weights and measures instrument, harness implement, enamel product and other implement and utensil, were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Weapons:* Made of gold, silver, iron and other similar metals mainly include all kinds of sword, falchion, spear, halberd, arrowhead, cannon, cross bow, corslet and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Ornaments and decorations:* Made of gold, silver and other similar metals include all kinds of crown ornament, headwear, plastron, hand ornament, wrist ornament, belt ornament, clothing accessories, sword ornament, plaque ornament, harness ornament and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and 1500 AD.

*D. Sculptures/statues:* Made of gold, silver, iron, tin, aluminum and other metals mainly include all sculptures/statues of god, figure, animal, plant and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and 1500 AD.

*E. Coins:* Made of gold, silver, iron, tin, lead and other similar metals mainly include all kinds of gold plate, gold cake, gold coin, gold ingot, gold bullion, shovel-shaped silver coin, silver bullion, silver ingot, silver cake, silver coin, silver horse-shoe, iron weighted coin, iron Tongbao coin, stereotype and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 800 BC and 1500 AD.

## VII. Bamboo and wood products

*A. Sculptures/statues:* Made of bamboo, wood, kernel, calabash, sumac and other similar materials mainly include all sculptures/statues of god, figure, animal, Ruyi-sceptre, seal, stationery (pen, pen holder, armrest, paperweight, brush washer), engraving and others, were approximately produced in the period between 5000 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Furniture:* Made of Huanghuali wood, padauk, wenge, nanmu wood (Persian Cedar), ebony, mahogany, lignumvitae, camphor wood, elm, beech and other similar timbers, mainly include all kinds of table, chair, stool, buttress, bed, couch, chest, cabinet, teapoy, box, closet, clothes rack, screen and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Utensils/implements:* Made of bamboo, wood, calabash, sumac and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of bowl, jar, box, bottle, plate, pot Dou (utensil for containing foods), cup, Zun (wine goblet), abatis, basket, mirrored dressing case, fan, comb, fine-toothed comb, lamp, lyre, drum, pipe, Se (25-stringed horizontal harp), bow, sheath, shield, corslet, pillow, carriage, boat, sedan, stationery, seal, tally holder, "Guan" and "Guo" (inner and outer coffins) and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 5000 BC and 1500 AD.

*D. Architecture components:* Made of bamboo, wood, sumac and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of door, window, roof beam, column, plate, rafter, cornice, sparrow brace, ceiling, railing and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

## VIII. Leather, cloth and various kinds of organic substances

*A. Costumes and accessories:* Made of leather, wool, silk, cotton, linen and other plant fibers mainly include all kinds of shoe, hat, clothing, ornament and other accessories, which were approximately produced in the period between 4000 BC and 1500 AD.

*B. Utensils/implements:* Plaited and sewn of plant fibers, leather and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of bowl, cup, box, bag, barrel (bucket), boat and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

*C. Weapon accessories:* Made of leather and other similar materials mainly include all kinds of shield, protective tool and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 1600 BC and 1500 AD.

*D. Banknotes:* Mainly include all kinds of paper currencies that pronounced in Chinese as Jiaozi, Qianyin, Huizi, Jiaochao, Zhongtongchao, Zhiyuanchao, Zhizhengchao, Baochao and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 900 AD and 1500 AD.

**IX. Bone, Tooth and Horn products**

Products made of animal bone, ivory, ox horn, rhinoceros horn, antler, hawksbill, clams and other similar materials mainly including all kinds of needle, tube, ring, flute, whistle, knife, wimble, Si (shovel-shaped farm tool), sickle, dagger, bladder, arrowhead, hair clasp, box cup, seal, stationery (pen, armrest, paperweight and so on), brand, coin, ornament, decorative furniture, screen and others, which were approximately produced in the period between 500 thousand years ago and 1500 AD.