



Digitization of Cultural Heritage in Algeria and Its Role in Enhancing the Fight Against Its Smuggling

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Abstract:

Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, is the identity card of every people and nation. It is also a source of economic investment, particularly in the field of tourism and cultural tourism, due to its historical and financial value. This has made it a target for smugglers and organized transnational gangs, in times of peace and war. This has prompted UNESCO to sound the alarm and call for international cooperation to combat this scourge.

Algeria, as a country with an important cultural heritage, both national and world heritage, also suffers from the phenomenon of smuggling, and has sought early on to adopt a set of legal and institutional mechanisms to protect its cultural heritage, recently supported by the digitization of its cultural heritage, under a basic legal text dating back to the 1980s. Hence, the question of this paper is as follows: To what extent does the digitization of cultural heritage contribute to combating smuggling crimes, in light of the legal texts in force and the mechanisms adopted? We tried to answer this question by explaining the specific nature of the crime of cultural heritage smuggling, in the first point, then identifying the national mechanisms adopted to combat this crime, in the second point. Then we moved on to the third point to explaining the motivations for digitizing cultural heritage, its path, and its impact on combating the crime of smuggling.

Keywords: *Cultural heritage, material, immaterial, digitization, smuggling, mechanisms.*

La numérisation du patrimoine culturel en Algérie et son rôle dans la lutte contre la contrebande

Résumé :

Le patrimoine culturel, tant matériel qu'immatériel, est la carte d'identité de chaque peuple et de chaque nation. Il constitue également une source d'investissement économique, notamment dans le domaine du tourisme et du tourisme culturel, en raison de sa valeur historique et financière. Cela en a fait une cible pour les trafiquants et les gangs transnationaux organisés, en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre. Cela a incité l'UNESCO à tirer la sonnette d'alarme et à appeler à la coopération internationale pour lutter contre ce fléau. L'Algérie, en tant que pays doté d'un patrimoine culturel important, tant national que mondial, souffre également du phénomène de la contrebande et a cherché très tôt à adopter un ensemble de mécanismes juridiques et institutionnels pour protéger son patrimoine culturel, récemment soutenu par la numérisation de son patrimoine culturel, en vertu d'un texte juridique de base datant des années 1980. La question posée dans cet article est donc la suivante : dans quelle mesure la numérisation du patrimoine culturel contribue-t-elle à lutter contre les crimes de contrebande, à la lumière des textes juridiques en vigueur et des mécanismes adoptés ? Nous avons tenté de répondre à cette question en expliquant la nature spécifique du crime de contrebande de patrimoine culturel, dans un premier temps, puis en identifiant les mécanismes nationaux adoptés pour lutter contre ce crime, dans un second temps. Nous sommes ensuite passés au troisième point pour expliquer les motivations de la numérisation du patrimoine culturel, son parcours et son impact sur la lutte contre le délit de contrebande.

Mots clés : *Patrimoine culturel, matériel, immatériel, numérisation, contrebande*



Introduction:

Algeria abounds with important and diverse cultural heritage and showed concern for its protection early on, as the first legislative text on the protection of cultural heritage was issued under Ordinance No. 67-281 of December 20, 1967, relating to excavations and the protection of historical and natural sites and monuments. However, this text was criticized for its limitation to tangible heritage without intangible heritage, its lack of precise criteria for distinguishing between tangible cultural heritage and natural heritage, in addition to the scarcity of regulatory texts related to it. This led the legislator to repeal it by Law 98-04 of 20 Safar 1419 corresponding to June 15, 1998, relating to cultural heritage, after Algeria had joined many relevant international conventions and in light of the need for better protection of tangible cultural heritage under the negative effects of climate change on archaeological sites and the aggravation of crimes related to cultural heritage, such as vandalism, destruction, theft, and smuggling. Algeria is among the countries most exposed to the smuggling of its cultural property, as antiquities smuggling crimes are classified as the third crime after drug-related crimes and arms trafficking. Security reports indicate that during the period from 2018 to the first half of 2023, customs services thwarted smuggling operations of 996 archaeological and historical pieces. The Ministry of Culture indicated that in the period from 2014 to 2020, 21,457 archaeological pieces were recovered, and the Ministry, through its Secretary General, stated that since the establishment of the Directorate for the Legal Protection of Cultural Property and the Enhancement of Cultural Heritage in 2005, more than 50,000 archaeological pieces have been recovered. Officials at the Ministry of Culture also explained that the Corona pandemic contributed to the increase in smuggling and illegal trafficking of cultural property, especially through the Internet. In 2019, 90 virtual groups were recorded, comprising more than 300,000 users,

most of them in Arabic, active in the field of smuggling cultural property. In 2021, 130 groups were recorded, comprising more than half a million people, active in this field. What distinguishes the crime of cultural heritage smuggling is that it is an organized cross-border crime, keeping pace with developments in information technology, under a legal framework with multiple sources, most of whose texts date back to the end of the last century and the beginning of the 21st century. This makes some of the mechanisms established under these texts incompatible with the developments in smuggling crimes, which led the Algerian legislator, within the framework of its general policy related to the modernization and digitization of public services, to digitize cultural heritage. Hence, the problem of this research paper is as follows: To what extent does the digitization of cultural heritage contribute to combating its smuggling, in light of the legal texts in force and the mechanisms adopted? We tried to answer this problem by following a descriptive analytical method, by answering the following hypotheses:

- The crime of smuggling cultural heritage is a crime of a special nature, in terms of its elements and legal framework.
- The institutional mechanisms established to combat the crime of cultural heritage smuggling are sufficient and effective.
- The digitization of cultural heritage is a supporting factor in combating its smuggling.

1. The Legal Nature of the Crime of Cultural Heritage Smuggling:

The Algerian legislator defined the crime of smuggling in Article 324 of the Customs Code, amended by Article 130 of Law No. 17-04 of February 16, 2017, amending and supplementing Law 79-07 containing the Customs Code, which states: "Smuggling, for the application of the following provisions, means the following:



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- Importing or exporting goods outside customs offices.
- Violating the provisions of Articles 51, 53 bis, 60, 62, 64, 221, 222, 223, 225, 225 bis, and 226 of this law.
- Fraudulent unloading and loading of goods. The acts mentioned in this article or violations of the above articles do not constitute smuggling when they involve goods of low value within the meaning of Article 288 of this law.”

Accordingly, the material element of the crime of smuggling is established by committing one of the acts mentioned in these articles, generally related to import and export operations of goods, their shipment and unloading in violation of applicable regulations, such as lack of authorization, failure to undergo customs control, false declaration of the type, origin, or value of the goods, whether transported by land, sea, or air, etc. The most important feature of the crime of smuggling is that it is constituted by the mere occurrence of the material act contrary to the law without the need to examine or prove intent, in accordance with Article 281 of Customs Law 79-07, amended by Article 118 of Law No. 17-04, which provides: “The judge may not acquit offenders on the basis of their intent, nor reduce tax fines.” It is noted with regard to the crime of cultural heritage smuggling that the Algerian legislator did not explicitly refer to the phrase “smuggling crime” in Law 98-04 relating to cultural heritage. Articles 62 and 65 prohibit the trade in antiquities, and Article 102 concerns the crime of illegally exporting cultural property, whether classified or not, registered in the supplementary inventory list or not, as well as the crime of importing any cultural property recognized for its artistic, cultural, or archaeological value in its country of origin. The offender is punished with imprisonment from 3 to 5 years and a fine between 200,000 DZD and 500,000 DZD, with the penalty doubled in case of recidivism. This is contrary to the provisions of Law 05-07 approving Ordinance 05-06 relating to combating smuggling, which included penal provisions concerning the protection of

cultural property. Article 10 provides for punishing the offender who commits the act of smuggling antiquities with imprisonment from one to five years and a fine equal to five times the value of the seized goods, with the penalty doubled if the number of offenders is three or more, or when the goods are discovered in hiding places. The penalty is further aggravated to imprisonment from 10 to 20 years and a fine equal to 10 times the value of the smuggled goods if the smuggling was carried out using a means of transport or with a firearm, according to Articles 12 and 13. This crime is described as a felony if it constitutes a threat to national security, the national economy, or public health, punishable by life imprisonment, according to Article 15 of the same ordinance. The possession of a warehouse or means of transport dedicated to smuggling operations is considered a misdemeanor, and failure to report a smuggling crime is also considered a misdemeanor, all in accordance with Articles 11 and 18 of the same law. Therefore, since the acts mentioned in Article 102 of Law 98-04 relating to cultural heritage fall within the acts criminalized under Article 324 of the Customs Code, the illegal import and export of antiquities makes them subject to the crime of smuggling. This makes this crime, in addition to being distinctive in terms of its elements, also distinctive in terms of the legislative framework governing it, as it is subject to the Cultural Heritage Law, the Customs Law, and the Anti-Smuggling Law. This may sometimes raise the problem of conflicting provisions, especially between the Cultural Heritage Protection Law and the Anti-Smuggling Law, requiring a review and unification of these provisions to ensure more effective protection.

2. The Institutional Mechanisms Responsible for Protecting Cultural Heritage and Combating Its Smuggling

In addition to the role played by the Customs Administration and the security services of various branches in detecting and investigating crimes related to smuggling, including the smuggling of cultural heritage, the Cultural Heritage Protection Law 98-04



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and the Anti-Smuggling Law 05-06 have included a set of bodies and institutions entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage. They play a preventive role in advance in preventing the crime of smuggling, through the management, maintenance, and preservation of cultural properties, reporting their disappearance, monitoring information related to the phenomenon, attempting to establish programs capable of preventing and combating it, as well as evaluating the ongoing prevention and combat mechanisms. The following is a presentation of these mechanisms and institutions according to the texts that contained them:

2.1. Mechanisms established under Law 98-04 on Cultural Heritage:

By reference to Law 98-04 on cultural heritage, it appears that the legislator has included within it several structures and bodies responsible for managing, preserving, maintaining, and protecting cultural heritage, whether in its basic text or its implementing texts, among them:

- **The National Committee for Cultural Properties and the Wilaya Committees:** By examining Law 98-04, it appears that decisions related to the classification of cultural properties, whether in the supplementary inventory list or final classification, or in the form of preserved sectors, require the opinion of the National Committee for Cultural Properties or the Wilaya Committee, as the case may be, which is the competence provided for in Articles 79 and 80 of this law. In addition, Article 79 provides for the general competence of the National Committee for Cultural Properties, relating to giving opinions on all matters related to the application of this law referred to it by the minister in charge of culture. Regarding the binding force of this opinion, it appears from the provisions of Law 98-04 that it is merely consultative, except in the case provided for in Article 18 concerning the

lawsuit for the classification of a historical monument, where its final paragraph stipulates that: “Classification shall only be made on the basis of a conforming opinion issued by the National Committee for Cultural Properties within a maximum period of two months from the date the administration in charge of culture receives the special register.”

The National Committee and the Wilaya Committees for Cultural Properties agree on the duality of composition; they both include permanent members with deliberative voting rights and temporary members with consultative voting rights. The term of membership in the National Committee for Cultural Properties is three (03) years renewable, and the Committee holds two ordinary sessions per year, and may also hold extraordinary sessions. As for the Wilaya Committee, the legislator did not specify the number of its sessions, which means it may convene whenever necessary to study requests for classification, inventory, or establishment of preserved sectors of cultural properties and propose them to the National Committee (properties of national importance located in its territory), or whenever required to give an individual opinion regarding the registration of a cultural property of significant local importance in the supplementary inventory list. The deliberations of the two committees are adopted by simple majority, and in case of a tie, the president’s vote prevails.

Thus, it appears that although these committees have primarily a consultative role related to the process of inventorying and classifying cultural properties, this process itself is of great importance in protecting cultural heritage in terms of inventorying it, determining its nature and the legal system it is subject to, which would contribute to preventing and combating smuggling.



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- **Special Committees:** According to Article 81 of Law 98-04, a committee is established with the minister in charge of culture for the acquisition of cultural properties and another committee for the expropriation of cultural properties. The joint ministerial order signed on 05 March 2002, amended by the joint ministerial order signed on 16 August 2009, specified in Article 3 the composition of the committee responsible for acquiring cultural properties, also clarifying in the same text that the membership term is three (03) years renewable. The committee meets in an ordinary session at least twice a year and whenever necessary. Its mission is to acquire and evaluate cultural properties offered for sale by natural or legal persons, national or foreign, which the Ministry of Culture wishes to acquire to enrich the national cultural heritage and artistic collections in museums. Article 46 of Law 98-04 also referred to the possibility for the State to expropriate classified or proposed cultural real estate properties, as well as real estate located in the protected area or in preserved sectors, for public utility, with the aim of protecting and preserving them, which would contribute to preventing their smuggling.
- **The National Fund for Cultural Heritage:** According to Article 87 of Law 98-04, the National Fund for Cultural Heritage is established to finance: operations of preservation, maintenance, protection, restoration, rehabilitation, and development of cultural properties, both real estate and movable, as well as operations for preserving and protecting intangible cultural properties. The mission of the Fund is to obtain various forms of funding and direct and indirect subsidies through the specialized committee on subsidies and financing, which is responsible for announcing the required subsidies.

- **The National Office for the Management and Exploitation of Protected Cultural Properties:** This office was established as the successor of the National Agency for Antiquities and Protection of Historical Monuments. It is a public institution of an industrial and commercial nature, subject in its dealings with the State to the law applicable to administration (administrative law), and in its relations with others it is considered a trader (provisions of private law). It is responsible for managing and exploiting protected cultural properties, except those located in national museums. In this capacity, it works to preserve and maintain the protected cultural properties assigned to it and safeguard them, prepares the specifications for the use and reuse of these cultural properties, organizes shows and events in cultural properties, participates in national and international cultural events in order to promote cultural properties, ensures the delegated project owner's tasks with regard to studies and the implementation of restoration and rehabilitation works for protected cultural real estate properties belonging to public property of the State and local communities, as well as those belonging to individuals if they so request. The office has a Board of Directors and a Director, with members of the Board of Directors appointed for three (03) years renewable, and the deliberations of the Board of Directors are subject, in terms of conditions of convening, number of sessions, and decision-making, to the same provisions applicable to the National Committee for Cultural Properties.
- **Museums:** Museums are considered centers for collecting movable cultural properties, containing material artifacts expressing human life since prehistoric times, such as stones, drawings, utensils, coins, skeletal remains, mummies, various tools used by humans throughout history, clothing,



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etc.

Museums are subject to Executive Decree 11-352 dated 05 October 2011, which defines the model statute for museums and interpretation centers of a museum nature. The decree clarified that museums may be either national public, belonging to local communities, or private museums, with the purpose of establishing private museums being to encourage individuals and companies to take interest in cultural heritage.

- **The National Agency for Preserved Sectors:** It was established by Executive Decree No. 11-02 dated 5 January 2011, establishing a National Agency for Preserved Sectors and defining its organization and operation, headquartered in Algiers. Its mission is to ensure the implementation of the permanent plan for preserving preserved sectors and evaluating them. Thus, it oversees the preservation of the heritage character of the preserved sector, programming the implementation of preservation, restoration, and valorization operations provided for in the plan and evaluating them, giving a binding technical opinion regarding interventions in the preserved sector at the request of the competent authorities, giving a technical opinion on files related to the occupation or use of any historical monument, subdivision, or partitioning of classified or proposed classified historical monuments, which are subject to prior authorization by the minister in charge of culture, taking all measures to put an end to the deterioration of real estate properties in the framework of compliance with applicable regulations, providing the competent authorities with information related to the final or temporary rehousing of persons concerned outside the preserved sector and reintegration in the concerned buildings, as well as expropriation operations for public utility. In addition, it raises awareness among the

population and informs them of all matters related to the preservation of the preserved sector and the protection and preservation of the classified historical monuments located in it, as well as techniques for maintaining old buildings. According to the same decree, branches of this agency may be established at the national level, which was done by the joint ministerial order dated 09 February 2022, by which branches were established in Constantine, Boumerdes, Chlef, and Mila.

2.2. Mechanisms established under the Anti-Smuggling Law:

By reference to Ordinance 05-06 amended by Ordinance 06-09, related to combating smuggling, a National Office for Combating Smuggling and Local Committees for Combating Smuggling are established, as follows:

- **The National Office for Combating Smuggling:**
According to Articles 6 and 7 of Ordinance 05-06, as amended by Article 2 of Ordinance 06-09 on combating smuggling, a National Office for Combating Smuggling is established, enjoying legal personality and financial independence as a public institution of an administrative nature, placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice according to Article 2 of Executive Decree 06-286, which defines the organization and operation of the Office. It is composed of a Director, a General Secretariat, and a Monitoring Council, with Article 7 of the same decree specifying its human composition. As for its competences, Article 7 of Ordinance 05-06 defined them, whereby it is responsible for:
 - Preparing a national action program to combat smuggling and prevent it.
 - Organizing the collection and centralization of information, data, and studies related to the phenomenon of smuggling.



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- Ensuring coordination and follow-up of the activities of the various actors in the field of preventing and combating smuggling.
- Proposing measures aimed at promoting and developing international cooperation in the field of combating smuggling.
- Establishing a secure central automated information system for the purpose of anticipating and assessing risks to prevent and combat smuggling, as well as contributing to ensuring the security of the international logistics network.
- Periodic evaluation of legal instruments and mechanisms as well as administrative procedures in force in the field of combating smuggling.
- Submitting recommendations that may contribute to combating smuggling.
- Preparing information and awareness programs about the harmful effects resulting from smuggling.
- Submitting an annual report to the supervisory authority on its activities and presenting appropriate proposals and recommendations.

It is observed that the legislator has granted the Office powers that may prevent and combat smuggling, by assigning it the task of developing a national action program to combat and prevent it, evaluating the mechanisms, tools, and procedures in force in this field, in addition to assigning it statistical, awareness-raising, and educational tasks. However, these powers remain insufficient, as activating the role of the Office requires granting it broader powers, such as the power to receive notifications and reports related to smuggling crimes, before or after their occurrence, in particular by establishing a green number and allocating and activating a digital space specific to the Office in implementation of the provisions of Executive Decree 06-288, which clarifies the modalities for implementing Article 5 of Ordinance 05-06, in addition to granting it the authority to notify the competent judicial

authorities (specifically the Public Prosecution) of crimes related to smuggling.

Local Committees for Combating Smuggling:

According to Article 9 of Ordinance 05-06, local committees for combating smuggling are established at the level of the wilayas, operating under the authority of the wali. Their composition and powers were defined by Executive Decree 06-287, whereby Article 4 determined their composition and Article 3 defined their powers, which are exercised in coordination with the National Office for Combating Smuggling, and consist of the following:

- Coordinating the activities of the various departments responsible for combating smuggling at the level of the wilaya.
- Collecting information related to anti-smuggling activities and sending it to the Office.
- Monitoring anti-smuggling activity at the level of the wilaya.
- Developing communication networks among the various departments responsible for combating smuggling.
- Informing all stakeholders in the field of smuggling prevention and control of the measures taken.
- Deciding on the allocation of seized or confiscated goods, pursuant to Articles 6 to 13 of the same decree.

It should be noted that the situation in this matter requires the amendment of Ordinance 06-09, Article 9 bis, which entrusted the resolution of allocation disputes to the administrative chamber, whereas the provisions of the applicable Judicial Organization Law and the Code of Civil Procedure require that they be entrusted to the competent administrative court. Moreover, the urgency required in handling smuggling cases imposes the necessity of modernizing these committees by providing digital platforms through which they can be notified.



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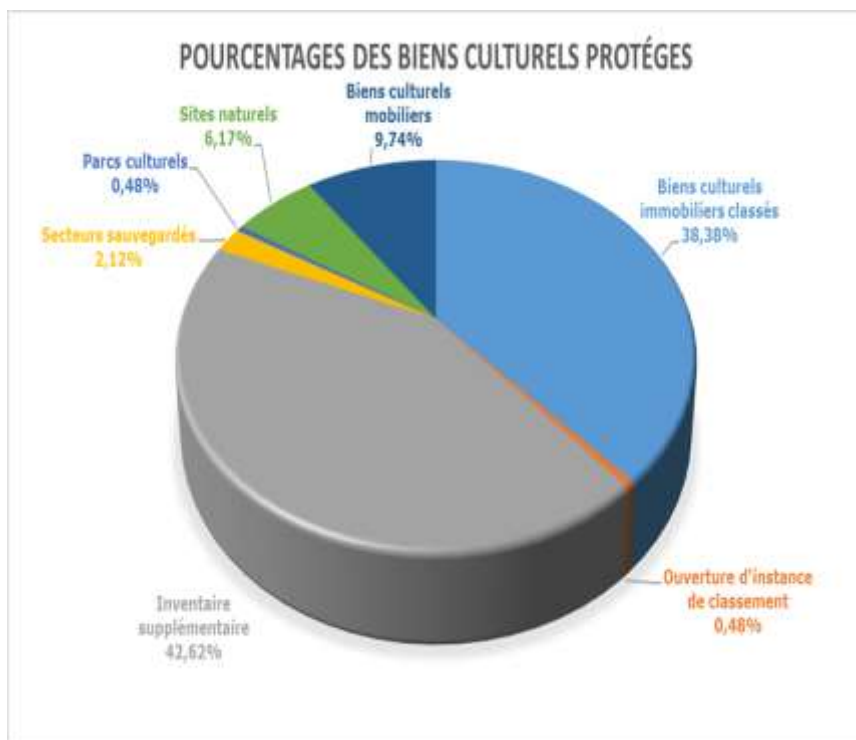
In general, the existence of these bodies, whether those provided for in Law 98-04 or Ordinance 06-09, remains insufficient to curb the phenomenon of smuggling cultural heritage, in the absence of a general inventory or comprehensive survey of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Therefore, the Ministry of Culture, within the framework of the state's general policy aimed at modernizing and digitizing its administration and services, has initiated the digitization of cultural heritage and created a digital portal for cultural heritage.

Third Axis: Digitization of Cultural Heritage as a Supporting Factor in Combating the Crime of Smuggling.

Digitization can be defined as the use of information and communication technology to create, preserve, store, and make digital copies and detailed information about heritage properties, with the aim of preserving them from extinction and making them accessible remotely via the internet to different generations.

From this perspective, digitization facilitates the inventory of cultural heritage in its various forms, its classification, and its monitoring, thereby enhancing its protection. Digitization also contributes to its promotion (e-marketing – global tourism display), whereby any type of heritage can be transformed into an informational item that can be circulated, shared, and updated within the knowledge society (digital tourism). Digitization also helps reduce the costs of its protection, given the real-time monitoring of the condition of cultural properties.

Based on this, in 2016, the Algerian Ministry of Culture created an electronic portal for cultural heritage, in order to build a digital database through which all tangible and intangible heritage properties would be stored, preserved, and made available to the public.



Public authorities, whether central or local, have a duty, based on the United Nations e-government program, as Law 98-04 also referred in its Article 70 to encouraging the use of modern technology. Accordingly, a virtual channel specialized in the project of Algerian cultural parks was also launched on YouTube. This channel will present Algeria's five parks, their environmental and cultural heritage, and the efforts to protect and preserve biodiversity and both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The official page of the Ministry of Culture also contains statistics and data on movable and immovable tangible cultural heritage, according to its status: classified, under additional inventory, or scheduled for classification, whether in the form of archaeological reserves, cultural parks, or natural sites, with a total number of 1043, distributed as follows:



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From this chart, it appears that the majority of tangible cultural heritage is under additional inventory, while a small number of classification proceedings have been initiated, estimated at 0.48%. The site does not provide percentages related to intangible cultural heritage.

Alongside these official statistics, some sources indicate that Tipaza province completed, in 2014, the digitization of 1251 archaeological pieces, and the progress rate of the cultural heritage digitization project in Algeria is estimated at about 50% across 23 archaeological sites containing rare artifacts. In 2018, the Mediterranean Architectural Engineering Laboratory at Ferhat Abbas University in Setif sought to take three-dimensional digital fingerprints of archaeological properties in order to preserve them in a database for later use in restoration operations if they were tampered with or disappeared due to natural factors.

However, these efforts do not hide some facts about Algeria's move toward digitizing its cultural heritage. The cultural heritage portal, after 9 years of its creation, is still incomplete, as many of the page's icons are empty. The same is also noted with regard to the official page of the Ministry of Culture, especially in its Arabic version. Researchers attribute this to a shortage of qualified human resources and advanced technological tools, particularly scanning equipment, in addition to the management and preservation of cultural heritage being subject to multiple bodies, which leads to overlapping competences (Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Local Communities). Furthermore, the budgets allocated to this sector are not commensurate with the costs required for its development. Added to all this, advancing digitization also requires establishing a cyber-security system capable of combating acts of piracy, since the inventory of cultural heritage and its display on the web would, conversely, allow smugglers quicker access to cultural properties, both in reality and virtually. Accordingly, it is necessary to establish a legislative and institutional framework capable of ensuring the best protection for the digitization of cultural heritage.

Conclusion:

Considering cultural heritage as an element of national identity, Algeria has sought to provide it with legal and institutional means of protection, in the face of the crime of its smuggling, which ranks third among crimes threatening the nation. The legislator criminalized the crime of smuggling under Law 98-04 relating to heritage, by prohibiting any export of cultural property by unlawful means, and also criminalized this act under the Customs Law and the Anti-Smuggling Law, stipulating that the crime of smuggling applies to any goods that can be traded.

In addition to these legal mechanisms, the legislator sought to establish bodies and institutions dedicated to the preservation of cultural heritage and combating smuggling, some of which were provided for in Law 98-04, and others stipulated under Ordinance 05-06, as amended and supplemented, relating to combating smuggling. The most notable observation concerning these mechanisms is their limited role in combating smuggling, as they are either consultative bodies or administrative ones whose primary task is to present work programs to combat smuggling and to evaluate available prevention and control mechanisms.

Alongside these mechanisms, Algeria has adopted a system of digitizing its cultural heritage since 2016. However, for financial, human, and technical reasons, as well as practical reasons related to the supervision of multiple bodies over cultural heritage, digitization has not yet been completed. Many icons of the cultural heritage portal and the Ministry of Culture remain inactive, which weakens the protection of cultural heritage against smuggling operations, particularly in light of the weakness of cyber-security technology.

Therefore, in order to activate mechanisms for the prevention of and fight against smuggling, especially digital mechanisms, we propose the following:

- The necessity of revising Law 98-04 relating to cultural heritage, and Ordinance 05-06, as amended and



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supplemented, relating to smuggling, by granting the bodies responsible for the management and preservation of cultural heritage, the National Office for Combating Smuggling, and the wilaya committees, the authority to directly notify judicial authorities of any crime of smuggling cultural property.

- Supporting the visibility of bodies responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage and combating smuggling via the internet, and providing them with a toll-free number and the authority to receive complaints.
- Providing the necessary resources (human, material, and technical) to activate the electronic portal of cultural heritage and equipping it with an effective security program.
- Requiring local communities, especially municipalities, as they are entrusted with preserving heritage, to include on their official pages the tangible and intangible heritage of the region.
- Ensuring coordination among the various bodies responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage.
- Encouraging students to establish start-ups that support the preservation of cultural heritage and promote it safely.

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