

Repatriation of sacred indigenous cultural heritage and the law

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Propositions

1. Repatriating indigenous sacred cultural heritage can be classified as a measure states take to fulfil Art.27 ICCPR.
2. The elements of federal Indian law in the United States and aboriginal law in Canada that were examined do not fully respect contemporary indigenous rights standards.
3. There is a need for more indigenous judges amongst the American and Canadian judiciary.
4. Museum self-regulation through soft law codes cannot pose the complete solution to repatriation requests.
5. Future repatriation models in Europe should be based on the experiences that have already been made in repatriating indigenous cultural heritage elsewhere. They should also be drafted to strengthen not weaken human rights standards.
6. International law as a legal field requires further decolonization.
7. The fragmentation of international cultural heritage law showcases the political nature of international law.
8. Law is storytelling.