

Fact sheet

Date: December, 2022

The German Lost Art Foundation is a central point of contact in Germany for matters pertaining to cultural goods which were unlawfully seized. It supports provenance research by providing research grants. The Foundation's primary focus is on cultural assets seized as a result of persecution during the National Socialist era, especially property owned by Jewish citizens ("Nazi-confiscated property"). Its work in this area is based on the [Washington Principles](#) adopted in 1998, which Germany pledged in 1999 to implement as part of its historical and moral commitment (>> [Joint Declaration](#)). The Foundation's Lost Art Database that is publicly accessible registers search requests and found reports for cultural assets in this field. The Foundation's areas of activity also cover cultural property displaced as a result of war ("wartime losses") and cultural assets lost in the Soviet Occupation Zone and the GDR. As of April 2018, the Foundation is also active in the field of cultural goods from colonial contexts.

The foundation is continuing the work of the Magdeburg Coordination Office (Koordinierungsstelle Magdeburg) and the Bureau for Provenance Research (Arbeitsstelle für Provenienzforschung). It provides organizational support to the independent Advisory Commission and works with key stakeholders in the field of provenance research. The work of the Foundation is regulated by the >> [Foundation's statute](#) and resolutions of the Foundation Board. The German Lost Art Foundation was established by the German federal government, the federal states and the three leading municipal associations on January 1, 2015 as a foundation with legal capacity under civil law. Its registered office is in Magdeburg.

Specific tasks:

Strengthening and expanding provenance research

By providing independent funding for research projects, the Foundation enables research to be carried out into

- the history of works of art and other museum objects, books and archive records
- the provenance of human remains
- the fates of victims
- the roles of all other stakeholders

It is committed to

- creating conditions under which basic research can be carried out
- promoting cooperation with the university and non-university research landscape
- establishing training for provenance researchers as an integral part of university education
- ensuring further training for employees in museums, libraries, archives and universal collections

Creating transparency at national and international level

- Documenting search requests and found reports submitted by reporting parties from Germany and abroad via the Lost Art Database
- Documenting research results (database Proveana)
- Publishing academic works
- Organizing conferences and events
- Press and public relations activities

Advising and networking

- Advising and supporting public and private institutions and individuals in order to reach fair and just solutions
- Forwarding and referring inquiries to the relevant federal, state and municipal authorities
- Cooperating with non-profit provenance researcher associations in Germany
- Serving as the office for the independent “Advisory Commission on the return of cultural property seized as a result of Nazi persecution, especially Jewish property”

Structure

The German Lost Art Foundation is a foundation with legal capacity under civil law. It is managed and represented externally by the Executive Board. The most senior decision-making body is the >> Foundation Board. The Foundation Board has 15 members who are representatives of the founders. Since 2018, the position of Chair of the Foundation Board has been held on a long-term basis by a representative of the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media. An international >> Board of Trustees advises and supports the Executive Board and the Foundation Board in their duties. The >> funding committees “Nazi confiscated art” and “Colonial Contexts” make recommendations on granting funding for research projects.

Executive Board

Prof. Gilbert Lupfer (since May 15, 2020)

Departments

- General and Administrative Matters (head: Dr. Michael Franz)
- Department for Media and Communication (head: Lena Grundhuber)
- Department for Cultural Property Losses in Europe in the 20th Century (head: Dr. Uwe Hartmann)
- Department for Documentation and Research Data Management (head: Dr. Andrea Baresel-Brand)
- Cultural Goods and Collections from Colonial Contexts (head: Dr. Larissa Förster)

For further details, please see the Foundation’s >> organization chart

Staff members

The Foundation has 37 staff posts; 35 of these were filled as at November 2022.

Funding

In the 2022 financial year, the Foundation will receive funding, in accordance with its budget, of EUR 12,2 million from the German federal government (Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media) and a restricted grant of EUR 62,000 from Saxony-Anhalt. The Foundation’s assets total EUR 50,000.

Chronology

- 1994** The Coordination Office of the Länder for the Return of Cultural Property (Koordinierungsstelle der Länder für die Rückführung von Kulturgütern) is established in Bremen (funded by Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringia)
- 1998** The Coordination Office relocates to Magdeburg and becomes Germany's central service facility for lost art; from 2001 it is funded equally by the German federal government and all the federal states (it is located at the Saxony-Anhalt Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs); adoption of the *Washington Principles*
- 1999** Adoption of the *Joint Declaration* ("Declaration of the German Federal Government, German states and leading municipal associations to locate and return cultural assets confiscated through Nazi persecution, especially those of Jewish ownership")
- 2000** Launch of the Lost Art Database www.lostart.de
- 2003** The independent "Advisory Commission on the return of cultural property seized as a result of Nazi persecution, especially Jewish property" (known as the Limbach Commission) is established
- 2008** The Bureau for Provenance Research at the Institute for Museum Research of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation, is established, primarily for the purpose of awarding funding to support provenance research; the Scientific Advisory Board at the Bureau for Provenance Research is established and is chaired by Prof. Uwe M. Schneede
- 2010** The Magdeburg Coordination Office takes on the technical administration of the www.kulturgutschutz-deutschland.de website and of the Database of Cultural Property of National Significance
- 2015** The German Lost Art Foundation (Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste) is founded on January 1 as a foundation under civil law; its registered office is in Magdeburg
- 2016** The German Lost Art Foundation is responsible for overseeing the Gurlitt Provenance Research project
- 2017** Succeeding Prof. Dr. Uwe M. Schneede, Prof. Dr. Gilbert Lupfer is appointed as the new honorary executive board; The Foundation initiates cooperation partnerships for basic research into the confiscation of cultural assets in the Soviet Occupation Zone and the GDR
- 2018** The Foundation establishes a further area of research and funding focusing on cultural goods and collections from colonial contexts
- 2019** The department for cultural goods and collections from colonial contexts takes up its work
- 2020** Launch of the database "Proveana"; Branch Office moves to permanent premises in Berlin; the Branch Office accommodates the Department for Cultural Goods and Collections from Colonial Contexts, the Help Desk for inquiries on Nazi-confiscated property, and the Advisory Commission; Prof. Gilbert Lupfer appointed as full-time Executive Board with effect from May 15

Provenance research

In the [Nazi-confiscated art funding area](#), applications may be submitted by public institutions and, since 2017, by individuals or privately funded institutions in Germany who comply with the Washington Principles and the Joint Declaration in their own search for Nazi-confiscated property and for just and fair solutions.

Between 2008 and November 2022, a **total of 422 projects** (of which **302** were long-term and **120** short-term) were supported with funding totaling approximately **EUR 46,9 million**. In addition, the individual bodies responsible for the projects make available funding from their own resources. The German Lost Art Foundation provides access via its database "Proveana" to the findings of the supported provenance research projects. These are made accessible and searchable especially for the provenance research work.

Since the guideline on provenance research funding, which took effect on February 6, 2017, was extended to private applicants, the Foundation has been funding projects involving systematic inventory checks in private collections since 2018. In addition to privately funded museums, e. g. collections of museum associations are also being examined for Nazi-confiscated property. Also projects led by a private individual to reconstruct a private collection that was seized and sold as a result of persecution under the National Socialist regime are eligible.

The German Lost Art Foundation has laid the foundations for the investigation of cultural goods confiscated in the Soviet Occupation Zone and the GDR with **thirteen cooperative partnerships** to date since September 2017. The following important cooperation partners have been recruited in this field so far: the Hannah Arendt Institute for Research on Totalitarianism (HAIT) at TU Dresden, the Federal Commissioner for the Records of the State Security Service of the former German Democratic Republic (BStU), the Brandenburg Association of Museums, Kulturstiftung Sachsen-Anhalt, the Deutsches Historisches Museum Foundation (DHM), the museum association Museumsverband in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e.V. and the Staatliche Schlösser, Gärten und Kunstsammlungen Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the Landesstelle für die nichtstaatlichen Museen in Bayern, the TU Berlin, the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden (SKD) and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz. The aim of the research partnerships is to identify structures of organized seizures of cultural goods in the Soviet Occupation Zone and the GDR, determine the source situation and help classify subsequent individual research cases. The work of the German Lost Art Foundation in this area is based on the resolutions of the foundation board. Currently, the research in this area is supported with **up to 800,000 EUR annually**.

Following a Foundation Board decision in April 2018, the German Lost Art Foundation has established an additional field of activity focusing on cultural goods and collections from colonial contexts. With the entry into force of the funding guideline as of January 1, 2019 the conditions for the financial support of provenance research projects on collections from colonial contexts have been met. Currently, applications may be submitted by publicly owned or non-profit institutions based in Germany that collect or hold these cultural goods or carry out research in this field. Since 2019, **59 project grant applications** (of which 38 were long-term and 21 short-term) were approved with funding totaling approximately EUR 7,54 million. The projects investigate the origin of objects and human remains in collections of ethnography, art history, archaeology, history, natural history, anthropology and anatomy. In addition, some conduct basic and contextual research, which aims, for example, to investigate the actors, networks and structures that had an influence on the formation of the collections. Since 2022, projects dealing with the evaluation and indexing of central sources and archival materials can also be funded.

Training and development in the field of provenance research is supported by the German Lost Art Foundation in the form of certificate programs organized in conjunction with the Weiterbildungszentrum (further education center) at the Freie Universität (FU) Berlin and the Deutsche Bibliotheksverband e.V.. Other professional development events, such as workshops for scientific volunteers at museums, are also carried out. The Foundation's staff is contributing to university teaching.

Lost Art Database

The Lost Art Database operated by the German Lost Art Foundation serves to record details of cultural assets that were seized from their owners as a result of Nazi persecution, or which were removed or relocated due to the events of the Second World War. The database also records the details of cultural property for which such a history of loss cannot be ruled out. The database currently contains **almost 180.000 publicly accessible and detailed descriptions and several million summaries of objects**. These

are in the form of search requests and found reports submitted by more than **1.400** German and foreign institutions and individuals.

The Federal Administrative Court's decision of February 19, 2015 in the case of van Diemen vs. Saxony-Anhalt (BVerwG 1 C 13.14) is of fundamental importance with regard to the entry and deletion of reports in the Lost Art Database (www.lostart.de). In this decision regarding the retention of a search request in the database due to the suspicion of the artwork having been looted, the Federal Administrative Court held, amongst other things, that the purpose of such a search request would not already have been achieved when the registered work of art had been located, unless agreement had been reached between the parties involved regarding its subsequent fate. The Court ruled that the purpose of the database went beyond merely supporting pre-war owners and their heirs in their search for works of art which had gone missing as a result of Nazi persecution, since such a restriction of the determination of its purpose would run counter to the Washington Principles. The Principles stipulated that pre-war owners and their heirs were to be encouraged to come forward and make known their claims and, once a work of art had been found, were also to receive support in their efforts to reach a just and fair solution. Against this backdrop, the Federal Administrative Court rejected a claim for deletion without the consent of all the applicants.

The website www.lostart.de registers approx. 40.000 page views and a total of some 7.500 visits on average per month.

Restitution register

For informational purposes, the German Lost Art Foundation records restitutions and agreements on Nazi-confiscated cultural goods that it becomes aware of in an internal register.

It is important to note that this register is by no means exhaustive because, among other factors, there is no legally binding requirement to report returns to the Foundation, and also the sources vary greatly. The information comes not only from public sources, but also includes data that has been provided on a confidential basis by public and private institutions.

The register is therefore also kept as an internal list. Only a general number of the restitutions that the Foundation has become aware of is published.

Public and private museums, libraries and archives in Germany also have the opportunity to inform the German Lost Art Foundation of restitutions or other just and fair solutions reached in connection with cultural goods that were seized as a result of Nazi persecution. This can be done using the online restitution report on the Foundation's website.

To date, a total of 8.920 museum objects and 27.330 library materials and archive documents, which have been returned to their rightful owners since the end of the war, have been recorded. However, these restitutions also include bundles of items, the scope of which cannot be determined in more precise detail because of the sources.

As regards Nazi-confiscated property, more than 7.100 cultural goods in the museum sector have been restituted in Germany since the Washington Principles of 1998. In terms of counting objects, collections such as the Sachs poster collection, which comprises 4.344 single objects, have been recorded individually. There are also more than 20.680 books and other library materials, as well as an amount of archive documents that is difficult to quantify in numerical terms.

Research Database Proveana

The research database Proveana that was launched in January 2020 displays the results of research projects that were funded by the German Lost Art Foundation. The objective is to support provenance

research through documenting historical information, thereby making it more transparent and contributing to the solution of unresolved cases. Proveana comprises four research areas: cultural assets seized due to national socialist persecution (Nazi-looted art), cultural assets displaced during wartime (“wartime losses”), cultural assets seized in the Soviet-occupied zone and the GDR, as well as cultural assets and collections from colonial contexts. Proveana provides assistance for those whose cultural assets were seized, for their descendants, for scholars, for everybody involved in the trade with cultural goods, for the media, and for policy-makers.

“Help Desk” for Enquiries about Cultural Assets seized in the National Socialist era

From January 1, 2020 the German Lost Art Foundation has established a contact and information point (Help Desk) in Berlin for enquiries about cultural assets seized in the national socialist era.

The Help Desk will offer victims of the NS regime and their descendants advice and assistance in matters relating to Nazi-looted art. It is intended as a low-threshold first and central point of contact in Germany and is aimed in particular at residents from abroad who may be unfamiliar with German practices, especially with regard to cultural federalism. The Help Desk will assist with initial steps and provide further contacts and information. Staff will also be happy to facilitate contact with museums and other institutions.

The Help Desk is directed by Dr. Susanne Meyer-Abich.

Gurlitt Provenance Research project

Following the discovery of a hoard of artworks in the Munich apartment of Cornelius Gurlitt, the “Schwabing Art Trove Taskforce” was formed in November 2013. Its mission was to clarify the origin of the artworks found in the apartment and of other works found later in Salzburg. In particular, the Taskforce focused on investigating whether any of the works had been unlawfully confiscated from their owners between 1933 and 1945 as a result of persecution during the unjust National Socialist regime. The work of the Taskforce, for which the German Lost Art Foundation took over responsibility on April 1, 2015, was concluded as planned as of December 31, 2015.

The Gurlitt Provenance Research project was subsequently launched in January 2016 to continue the research into the Gurlitt art trove. The German Lost Art Foundation was the body responsible for the project, which was funded exclusively from the budget of the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media. The project ended in December 2017. The research focused on those works that had not been conclusively examined by the Taskforce. Of primary interest were artworks suspected of having been lost as a result of Nazi persecution, or for which such claims had been asserted.

The consecutive projects “Reviews, Dokumentation und anlassbezogene Forschungsarbeiten zum Kunstfund Gurlitt” (January 1–December 31, 2018) and “Publikation und Ergebnisdokumentation zum Kunstfund Gurlitt” (January 1–December 31, 2019) were carried out between 2018 and 2019. The research reports from these projects on Gurlitt provenance research were published via the Proveana research database maintained by the German Lost Art Foundation.

Further to the findings of the Taskforce, by the end of 2019 the Gurlitt provenance research project team had ascertained that 14 works from the Gurlitt art trove were highly likely or confirmed to be cultural property seized as a result of Nazi persecution (known as Nazi-confiscated property).

In May 2020, the volume “Gurlitt Art Trove. Research pathways” came out as part of the Provenire series published by the German Lost Art Foundation. It gives important insights into the structures, framework conditions and sources of Nazi art theft. Selected contributions illustrate research pathways

and their successes, challenges and limits. They also present fundamental insights into markets and stakeholders in the countries occupied by German troops between 1939 and 1945.

Advisory Commission

The “Advisory Commission on the return of cultural property seized as a result of Nazi persecution, especially Jewish property” was formed in 2003 on the basis of an agreement between the German federal government, the federal states and the leading municipal associations. The Commission’s activities are based on the Washington Conference Principles of 1998 and the 1999 Joint Declaration of the German federal government, the federal states and the leading municipal associations to locate and return cultural assets confiscated as a result of Nazi persecution.

The Commission may be called upon in the event of disputes concerning the return of cultural assets seized from their owners as a result of Nazi persecution during the National Socialist regime from January 30, 1933 to May 8, 1945, in particular from Jewish victims of Nazi oppression. The prerequisite for intervention by the Commission is the agreement of both sides to enter into mediation with the Commission which, where appropriate, results in a recommendation by the Commission, and to act on this.

The Advisory Commission is an independent body. The staff of the Commission report directly to the Commission chair. In terms of labor law, the staff are employees of the German Lost Art Foundation.

The members of the Advisory Commission and further information can be found [here](#).

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