

# UNESCO 1970 Convention - Periodic Reporting Form 2019

## Respondent Information

Name: Sætevik Sunneva

Position :	senior adviser
Organization/Agency :	Ministry of Culture
Country :	Norway

## Policy and Legislative Framework

### 1. Did your country implement the 1970 UNESCO Convention, and if so, how?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Civil Law
<input type="checkbox"/>	Criminal Law
<input type="checkbox"/>	Specific Law

### 2. Does your country have an overall policy and/or strategy for fighting illicit trafficking of cultural property (i.e., a document that describes the country's overall vision for fighting illicit trafficking)?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	No

### 3. Please provide the name and year the policy was passed (and web link to the policy/strategy if available).

There is no specific single policy document regarding the prevention of illicit trade in cultural property. However, the subject has been an issue of concern in the following policy documents: -Report to the Parliament: Meld.st.8 (2018-2019) "Kulturens kraft" / on the Power of Culture: <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/9778c28ab1014b789bbb3de0e25e0d85/nn-no/pdfs/stm201820190008000dddpdfs.pdf> -Report to the Parliament: Meld.st.19 (2012-2013) "Regjeringens internasjonale kulturinnsats" on Norway's international efforts regarding culture: <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/83045765942e47738ad4a006640521ef/no/pdfs/stm201220130019000dddpdfs.pdf> Also, several ministerial statements have been issued both at national and regional Level: Norwegian government: [https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/appell\\_kulturminner/id2401024/](https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/appell_kulturminner/id2401024/) Nordic Council of Ministers: <https://www.norden.org/no/declaration/rasering-av-kulturminner-i-irak-og-syria-nordisk-initiativ-stoppe-ulovlig-omsetning-av>

### 4. Please describe your country's overall legal framework for protecting cultural property from illicit trafficking, referencing specific laws and years passed (including specific provisions on the return of cultural objects illegally exported from other States Parties to the Convention).

The purpose of national legislation concerning export and import of cultural objects, as set out in section 23 of the Cultural Heritage Act (1978), is to protect cultural objects that a) form a significant part of Norway's history and cultural Heritage; and b) contribute to the protection of cultural heritage of other state parties. Also, the regulations pertaining to this provision in the Cultural Heritage Act, are intended to safeguard cultural property against illegal export and import. Since 2007 it has been prohibited to import cultural objects to Norway that have been illicitly exported from other State Parties. Also, it is illegal to export cultural objects that are considered to be of importance with regard to conservation, research or dissemination of national cultural heritage, unless a valid export certificate is granted from the competent authorities. These same rules are applicable for both long term and temporary periods abroad. Furthermore, reference is made to the following provisions: • Section 5 of the Act relating to Good Faith Acquisition of Chattels • Section 12 of the Cultural Heritage Act • Section 27 of the Cultural Heritage Act regarding penalties Pursuant to section 27 of The Cultural Heritage Act with regard to fraud and theft, any person who willfully or negligently contravenes any prohibition, order, condition or provision in or pursuant to this Act, may be punished by fines or imprisonment for up to one year. In particularly aggravating circumstances, prison sentences of up to two years may be given. Aiding and abetting or any attempts at contravention are subject to the same penalties. Violation of the first sentence is regarded as a misdemeanour. Cultural Heritage Act Section 23 (Unofficial translation): [https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/e-140916\\_en-kulturminneloven-23-23f.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/e-140916_en-kulturminneloven-23-23f.pdf) Regulations on the return of stolen and unlawfully exported cultural objects (with implementation of Directive 2014/60 on return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State) Unofficial translation): [https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816\\_en-regulations-on-the-return-of-stolen-and-unlawfully-exported-cultural-objects.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816_en-regulations-on-the-return-of-stolen-and-unlawfully-exported-cultural-objects.pdf) Regulations on the import and export of cultural objects (Unofficial translation): [https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816\\_en-regulations-on-the-import-and-export-of-cultural-objects.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816_en-regulations-on-the-import-and-export-of-cultural-objects.pdf) The Second Hand Trade Act of 22 December 1999 No. 105 with its Regulation, is an important tool to prevent illicit trade, as it allows the police to control all items and the identity of the respective sellers and buyers. Outlets are required to file a log with this specific information. The main purpose of these rules is to stop sale of stolen goods and help the police in returning the items to their rightful owner and to reduce the risk of receiving stolen property, a special license from the police is required for dealers in second- hand goods. To obtain a license, the dealer in second-hand goods should complete an application form, which can be obtained from the police. The police will then obtain the company's registration number with the Norwegian Register of Business Enterprises, and hence check out the conduct of the licensee. Furthermore, the police shall approve of all the premises and places used for the purpose of the business, both with regard to sale's outlets and storing spaces. When permission is granted and the business of second-hand trade can start, the second-hand goods dealer takes on certain obligations. The main requirements are to keep a register and log all acquired objects. Any item must be kept at least fourteen days before it can be resold. During this period, no item can be destroyed or reprocessed, unless the police have granted an exemption pursuant to Section 11 of the Regulations. The police should ensure that the requirements of the Regulations are met. If the conduct of the enterprise or other circumstances give reason to anticipate professional misconduct, the police license can be withdrawn, or the application refused. In general, the second-hand goods dealer shall act most attentively and contact the police if he or she suspects that the vendor may have acquired the object illegally, or for some other reason is not entitled to sell it. Unknown vendors are required to prove their identity in a satisfactory way. Furthermore, second-hand goods dealers shall not accept objects from persons under the age of 18 years. Pursuant to Section 10 of the Regulations, the dealer is required to keep an inventory book, approved by the police, containing a record of all objects which have been acquired, whether payment is received or not. The record has to be kept on the premises, in chronological order and always up to date. Every object shall be given a registration number corresponding to the index number in the record. Eac

5. To what extent does your country's policy and legislation on this issue address the following topics (Please rate the degree of achievement in accordance to options available in the drop down boxes below).

5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Satisfactory
1	Poor

4	Clear definition of cultural property
4	State ownership of undiscovered cultural heritage
4	Regulations on trade of cultural property
3	Export controls
3	Export certificates

2	Certificate of authenticity
2	Import controls
3	Establishment of national services
3	National inventory of cultural property
3	Inventory requirements for museums, public institutions, private collections
4	Protection of archaeological sites and regulation of archaeological excavations
2	Public education and awareness raising
3	Measures to prevent museums and similar institutions from acquiring illegally exported cultural property
4	Prohibition of import of cultural property stolen from a museum or religious/secular institution
1	Regulation of the diplomatic pouch
4	Provisions for the return of cultural objects stolen from a museum or other public institution
3	Sanctions (criminal and/or administrative and/or civil) of illicit activities related to destruction and illicit trafficking of cultural property
3	Requirement of register of sales for antique dealers, auction houses, dealers of cultural heritage and art galleries
4	Protection of underwater cultural heritage
2	Regulations regarding the use of metal detectors
2	Regulations regarding the trade of cultural artefacts on internet
<p>Other (please specify): Regulation of trade on internet platforms is not specifically mentioned in the legislation, but is subject to the same import and export regulations as trade of cultural property in other sales outlets. Internet trade with cultural goods is a growing challenge as concerns illegal export of cultural property. A more efficient monitoring of the Internet, as well as targeted information efforts towards traders and buyers, would probably increase general knowledge of the regulations and subsequently lead to a reduction of illegal trade. Such monitoring would, however, require high skills and competence in specific fields like for instance archaeology, art history, etc., and/or access to a broad network of museum specialists.</p>	

**6. Did your country's legal framework regarding illicit trafficking of cultural property change as a result of ratifying the 1970 Convention?**

X	Yes
	No

**7. What laws were passed or changed as a result of ratification? (Please provide the name of the law and the year it was passed)**

Ratification by the Norwegian Parliament of the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property took place on 16 February 2007. The Convention took effect in Norway as from that date (c.f. Government bill to the Storting St.prp. nr.70 (2003-2004) and Recommendation of the Storting, Innst.S. nr. 24 (2004-2005). Links to relevant documents in Norwegian:  
<http://www.regjeringen.no/Rpub/STP/20032004/070/PDFS/STP200320040070000D DDPDFS.pdf>  
<http://www.stortinget.no/Global/pdf/Innstillinger/Stortinget/2004-2005/inns-200405024.pdf> Cultural Heritage Act (1978):  
<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/cultural-heritage-act/id173106/> Unofficial translation of amendments after 3. March 2000 of Section 23 pertaining to illicit trade in separate addendum here:  
[https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/e-140916\\_en-kulturminneloven-23-23f.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/e-140916_en-kulturminneloven-23-23f.pdf)  
 Regulations on the return of stolen and unlawfully exported cultural objects (with implementation of Directive 2014/60 on return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State)(Unofficial translation):  
[https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816\\_en-regulations-on-the-return-of-stolen-and-unlawfully-exported-cultural-objects.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816_en-regulations-on-the-return-of-stolen-and-unlawfully-exported-cultural-objects.pdf) Regulations on the import and export of cultural objects ( Unofficial translation): [https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816\\_en-regulations-on-the-import-and-export-of-cultural-objects.pdf](https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/15961ce78df042b7953656f6aecc635a/220816_en-regulations-on-the-import-and-export-of-cultural-objects.pdf) International Conventions relevant in respect of illicit trade in Cultural property: • Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, 1954 • Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, 1970 • UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, 1995 • The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017 (not yet ratified) • Also, UN resolutions including UNSC-resolutions, take immediate effect in Norwegian legislation. Year of Norway's ratification of: • 1961 - Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, 1954 • 2007 - Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, 1970 • 2001 - UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, 1995 • Not ratified - The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, 2017

**8. Please add any additional comments on the legislative/policy framework**

The purpose of national legislation concerning export and import of cultural objects, as set out in section 23 of the Cultural Heritage Act, is to protect movable and immovable cultural objects that form a significant part of Norway's history and cultural heritage. Regulations pertaining to cultural objects are intended to safeguard cultural property against illegal export and import. The definition of the term "cultural property" in Norwegian legislation corresponds fully to the definition in Article 1 in the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, as national regulations were designed on the basis of this definition. Norway has not identified "national treasures" in a specified list. To a large extent this function is covered by the inventories of the major national museums, as the cultural objects that are considered being the most important, are already owned by these museums. The Cultural Heritage Act now contains a detailed list of numismatic objects that need a formal export license to be taken out of the country. The Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, considers this to be an important step towards establishing a well-functioning cooperation between the museums and the Customs authorities. As a general comment, the Museum appreciates the legal framework provided by Norway's ratification of the UNESCO 1970 Convention, and will make vigorous efforts to integrate the principles of the Convention in collection and heritage management in the years to come. Additional comment: The present administrative and legislative system is often time-consuming and rather complicated. In the coming period we will discuss the need for revision of the relevant provisions of the Cultural Heritage Act, as well as of the Regulation on import and export of cultural objects.

**9. Has your country implemented a policy to prevent the illicit export of cultural property?**

X	Yes
	No

**Please specify :**

Reference is made to Norwegian legislation, outlined in # 4, according to which it is prohibited to export cultural objects of significance for national Heritage, unless they are granted an export license from the competent authorities. Likewise, it is prohibited to import cultural objects that have been illicitly exported from another state party. Also, information to the public is considered to be of vital importance to prevent illicit trade and acquisition of illicit artefacts. All Norwegian museums have received information leaflets about the Norwegian Regulations relating to a Prohibition against the Export and Import of Cultural Objects. This information has also been distributed to custom offices, antiques' dealers and other targeted groups, along with a brochure "Do you want anything illegal in your home? Think before you buy art and artefacts". The focus of this brochure was to give information and advice on important issues that need consideration before buying cultural property abroad to bring home. Although these guidelines are primarily designed for raising public awareness, they are also useful for professionals working in this field. Link to brochure (in Norwegian): "Vil du ha noe ulovlig i stua? Tenk før du kjøper kunst – og kulturgjenstander". <http://www.kulturradet.no/documents/10157/c1cee3b7-47e3-491a-88dd-58ca3a118ede> The leaflet "Utførsel og innførsel av kunst – og kulturgjenstander. Hva er lov?" (Export and import of art and other cultural objects. What is allowed?) is also available for download from the Arts Council's website. See: <http://www.kulturradet.no/documents/10157/42e70125-9769-45f9-812b-bdd8db9cbac9> This leaflet is also available in English, see: <http://www.kulturradet.no/documents/10157/42d02715-ef6b-4f25-8dc6-f21282763cdf> Arts Council Norway and the Norwegian National Committee of ICOM are cooperating with regard to making information about the ICOM Code of Ethics accessible for museums, including the dissemination of the Code, which are printed and distributed, as well as available online on the Council's website. The general impression is that Norwegian museums and similar institutions are well aware of the Code of Ethics. For more information, see the Arts Council Norway's website: <http://www.kulturradet.no/museum/import-og-eksport> (in Norwegian) (maximum of 5000 characters accepted in the field)

10. **Does the implemented policy include the requirement of a legally issued export certificate of the country of origin and/or transit?**

X	Yes
	No

**Please specify :**

Reference is made to Norwegian legislation mentioned in # 4,. The Cultural Heritage Act sets out that artefacts and cultural material which is of major importance to national cultural heritage may not be taken out of the country unless granted an export licence from the competent authority. Norway has established an administrative system for issuing export certificates/export permits for cultural property, which has been delegated from the Ministry of Culture to Arts Council Norway. Arts Council Norway is also responsible for public information on rules and regulations with regard to export or import of cultural property, statistics, etc. Arts Council Norway administers the application system with regard to export licences and is the appeals body for cases involving prohibition against the export of cultural objects. Exceptions are cases decided by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, where the Ministry of Climate and Environment is the appeals body, and cases concerning Sámi cultural property, where the Sámediggi (Sámi Parliament) acts as the appeals body. Twelve competent institutions have been given authorization to issue export permits, each with responsibility for their respective categories of cultural property covered by the regulations, as shown in the table below: Competent Institution Type of cultural heritage objects Norwegian Armed Forces Museum Tel + 47 23 09 35 82 [www.mil.no/felles/fmu](http://www.mil.no/felles/fmu) Military cultural heritage objects, weapons, aircrafts Museum of Cultural History, UiO Tel + 47 22 85 19 00 [www.khm.uio.no](http://www.khm.uio.no) Archaeological material and ethnographic material, objects from before the Reformation (1537), coins and banknotes National Library of Norway Tel + 47 81 00 13 00 [www.nb.no](http://www.nb.no) books, leaflets/posters, maps, manuscripts, sound- and film archives National Museum for Art, Architecture and Design Tel + 47 21 98 20 00 [www.nasjonalmuseet.no](http://www.nasjonalmuseet.no) paintings, drawings, sculptures, prints and other pictorial art, handicrafts, design products, furniture and other inventory and chattels Norwegian Museum of Cultural History Tel + 47 22 12 37 00 [www.norskfolkemuseum.no](http://www.norskfolkemuseum.no) folk art, rural antiquities, craft products, folk costumes, buildings and cultural material from work and daily life after the Reformation Norwegian Maritime Museum Tel + 47 24 11 41 50 [www.marmuseum.no](http://www.marmuseum.no) maritime objects Norwegian Museum of Science and Technology Tel + 47 22 79 60 00 [www.tekniskmuseum.no](http://www.tekniskmuseum.no) motor vehicles and other technical objects Preus museum Tel + 47 33 03 16 30 [www.preusmuseum.no](http://www.preusmuseum.no) photography, cameras and other photographic equipment

11. **Has your country encountered difficulties in returning/restituting cultural property to its place of origin due to incompatibilities with national judicial decisions?**

	Yes
X	No

## Implementation and operative framework

### Institutional Framework

12. Does your country have a specialized service for the protection of cultural property (as described in Article 5 of the Convention) whose functions may include drafting laws and legislation, establishing national inventory, promoting establishment/development of scientific and technical institutions, organizing the supervision of archaeological sites, establishing rules for curators, antique dealers, etc., developing educational activities and/or publicizing the disappearance of cultural property?

X	Yes
	No

13. Please describe this service's major roles and responsibilities.

Norway does not have one single specialized service for the protection of cultural property. The responsibilities for the protection of Cultural property as described in Article 5 of the 1970 Convention, are shared among several services: the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Climate and Environment, Ministry of Education, The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the Arts Council Norway, Police, and Customs. The Ministries are responsible for drafting laws and regulations in their fields of responsibilities. As outlined in the regulation on export and import, Norway has established a system for issuing export certificates/export permits for cultural property. The administration has been delegated from the Ministry of Culture to Arts Council Norway. The regulation states that export of cultural property must be approved by certain institutions such as the National Archives when it comes to export of archives and the Norwegian maritime museum when it comes to maritime archaeological artefacts. There are all together 12 different institutions that can give approval for export of cultural property of different types. Arts Council Norway can advise on export if there are uncertainty on what institution to contact on the matter. About 200 approvals were given in 2018. Arts Council Norway is also responsible for public information on rules and regulations with regard to export or import of cultural property, statistics, etc. The Norwegian National Authority for Investigation and Prosecution of Economic and Environmental Crime (ØKOKRIM) is the central unit for the investigation and prosecution of economic and environmental crime. This unit has also been given the responsibility for preventing and fighting trafficking and ensuring international cooperation in relation to the protection of cultural heritage. Hence, ØKOKRIM is the main source of specialist skills for the police and the prosecuting authorities in their efforts to counter crime of this kind. The Norwegian Directorate of Customs established in February 2017 a specialized investigation unit to prevent and combat all kinds of trafficking, including illicit import and export of cultural property. This unit cooperates closely with customs services in other states in concrete cases, the most recent example being the disclosure and seizure of pre-Columbian artefacts from Peru in 2018. The purpose of the Customs Intelligence Centre (TES) is to strengthen the capacity in the field of intelligence and analyses. In order to better utilize new technology and modern methodology, data and analyses experts have been recruited. They work alongside with Customs intelligence officers already in place. Cooperation and networking with relevant national and international partners is of utmost importance in this line of work. The Centre produces strategic reports to support decision makers as well as products of operational character that enables Customs units in the field to better target risk objects. In accordance with article 5d, The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren) is responsible for the supervision of archaeological excavations, the preservation of certain cultural property and the protection of certain areas reserved for future archaeological research. The Archaeological Museums administer excavations and investigations of archaeological monuments and sites. The Maritime Museums are responsible for shipwrecks at the sea bed. Applications to excavate are subject to independent decisions by The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage. The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage is also responsible for architectural monuments and sites, and cultural environments in accordance with the applicable legislation.

14. Please indicate which of the following departments/ministries/agencies also have specialized services for the protection of cultural property against illicit trafficking (mark all that apply).

	Magistrates and/or judges
X	Police, gendarmerie, and/or Department of Interior
	Public prosecutor
X	Customs
	None

X	Other (please specify): Also, the Ministry of Culture and Arts Council Norway have dedicated administrative resources for the protection of cultural property against illicit importation and exportation.
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15. Please describe the roles and responsibilities of these specialized services in more detail.

Norway has a national unit within the police that supports the local police forces in investigating criminal cases regarding cultural property. Responsibility for investigations lies primarily in the districts, but the national unit can also investigate its own cases.

16. How do relevant stakeholders (Ministry of Culture, police, customs, etc.) coordinate regarding the protection of illicit trafficking? Mark all that apply

	Formal coordinating committee, working group, etc.
	Coordination lead by specialized service (as described in Article 5), antenna or focal point
X	Communication and meetings as necessary (i.e., for specific cases)
	Cross-trainings (i.e., trainings for police from Ministry of Culture staff)
	No Coordination
X	Other (please specify): There is no formal administrative structure for coordination and cooperation with the police and customs authorities with regard to cultural heritage crime, neither are there any formal routines for such cooperation. other than the procedures set out in the regulations pertaining to the Cultural Heritage Act. To compensate, the Ministry of Culture invite on a regular basis (4-5 times a year) relevant stakeholders to meet in an informal, open-ended network group with a view to coordinating efforts and discuss best practices and future actions. An overriding goal is to establish operative routines and procedures for actions to be taken in dealing with cases of illegal export. An important objective of these meetings is to create a consultancy network or resource base of competent advisers from government administration and relevant institutions. There has not yet been any specific cross-training workshops for law enforcement personnel. However, law enforcement authorities have been important contributors and participants in the Nordic Conference on Illicit Trade in Oslo in December 2015. Representatives from police and customs also participated in the Nordic symposium on rules and legal practices in relation to culture crimes in Oslo in December 2017. More information on these events here: <a href="http://www.kulturkrim.no">www.kulturkrim.no</a>

17. Please provide more detail on this coordination, including how it functions and who is involved.

Among the regular participants in the informal, open-ended network group are representatives from police, customs, Arts Council Norway, The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, The Ministry of Education and Research (?), The Church of Norway Employers' and Stakeholders' Association, The Museum of Cultural History, and others. Also, sometimes we invite on an ad hoc basis stake holders from outside the government administration. In particular, this network forum has been an important arena for dialogue, exchange of views and dissemination of information, between representatives from law enforcement and cultural experts and administrators. Cultural experts are learning from law enforcement representatives, and vice-versa.

18. Does your country use a database of stolen cultural objects?

	Yes, we have our own national or/and regional database that is not linked with the INTERPOL database
	Yes, we have our own national or/and regional database that is linked with the INTERPOL database
X	Yes, we use the INTERPOL database (and do not have our own national database)
	No, we do not currently have a national database or use the INTERPOL database

	We would request assistance to establish such a database

19. **Please provide additional details on how your country uses such a database.**

A police officer within the national unit (as described in # 14) has access to the INTERPOL database and have the responsibility for managing the database.

## Protection and Prevention Systems

20. **To what extent do museums and religious or secular public monuments have their own specific inventories of their cultural property/collections?**

	All/almost all cultural property is inventoried
X	Most, but not all, cultural property is inventoried
	Some cultural property is inventoried, but significant gaps remain
	Very little cultural property is inventoried
	No/almost no cultural property is inventoried

21. **Please provide additional details on these inventories, specifying whether they are digitized, and including any challenges in creating/maintaining them.**

The Government funded Norwegian museums have inventories of their collections. For many museums parts of these inventories are digitized. The Government funded museums work methodically to increase the volume and quality of digitized inventories by conversion of paper-based inventories. Digitization of the inventories is time-consuming and several museums claim it will take several decades before the work is completed. Arts Council Norway is active in funding the development of digital and organizational solutions for this purpose. Better digitized inventories will increase efficiency as to describing and recognizing misappropriated or stolen items from collections. Arts Council Norway also promotes the implementation of international standards for collection care such as SPECTRUM 4.0 and collaborate with museums in the development of national standards. The implementation of international or national standards for collection care will help facilitate better monitoring of collections.

22. **To what extent does your country have a centralized national inventory of cultural property?**

	All/almost all protected cultural property is inventoried
X	Most, but not all, protected cultural property is inventoried
	Some protected cultural property is inventoried, but significant gaps remain
	Very little protected cultural property is inventoried
	No/almost no protected cultural property is inventoried

23. **Please provide additional details on this inventory, including any challenges in creating/maintaining it.**

The majority of the Government funded Norwegian museums use the national PRIMUS-database for digitized inventories. This database is developed by Kultur-IT, a company owned by the museums. Arts Council Norway is active in financing further development of this solution. The process of digitizing paper-based inventories is however time-consuming and as noted earlier several museums points out that it will take several decades before the work is completed and their whole inventories are digitized. Cultural church property is described in a similar database, called the Norwegian Church Inventories, c.f. link to [www.kirkebyggdatabasen.no](http://www.kirkebyggdatabasen.no) . (Please note that there is limited access to this database). The Directorate for Cultural Heritage maintains a centralized national inventory of cultural heritage sites.

24. **Please describe the extent to which looting/pillaging/illegal excavations of archaeological and ethnological objects is a challenge, including actions taken to combat it.**

There are on a relatively frequent basis, a few occurrences of reported illegal excavations every year. Usually these cases include use of metal detectors in areas with known existence of cultural heritage items, as well as in areas with ongoing archaeological excavations. There are no available public statistics of illegal excavations, but according to police reports there are less than ten cases each year. There are, however, good reasons to assume that the volume of illicit excavations are higher than indicated by the number of police reports. The relevant cultural authorities (The County Governor) are requested to notify and report any discovered breach of relevant regulations. Furthermore, The Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage (Riksantikvaren) has developed guidelines for the use of metal detectors. Looting of churches is a minor problem, but some of the objects are of great value. Re: The legal system concerning ownership of cultural heritage: According to the basic criteria for determining the national importance of an archaeological site, as set out in Regulations pursuant to the Cultural Heritage Act, the following finds are automatically considered protected State property: -Monuments, sites and objects older than 1537 -Shipwrecks older than 100 years, including objects that have been on board -Sami monuments, sites and objects older than 100 years -Coins older than 1650 -Standing structures confirmed at any time as originating in the period 1537- 1649

## Knowledge, Skills and Values of Stakeholders and the Public

25. **Has your country undertaken any public awareness campaigns related to the protection of cultural property in the past five years?**

X	Yes
	No

26. **Please describe, including methods, target audience, etc.**

Both the Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Arts Council Norway take responsibility for informing the public about the protection of cultural property. The web pages of these institutions contain information on the matter and both institutions regularly answers inquiries from the public and from other government agencies. The Ministry of Culture has established a dedicated web site for information to the public with regard to culture crimes and illicit trade, including information regarding the return of stolen and illicitly exported cultural artefacts. The web site contains references to resources like legislation, relevant policy statements or ministerial speeches, general information and articles on the subject, etc.: [www.kulturkrim.no](http://www.kulturkrim.no) On government level the following public information initiatives have been implemented: • Ministerial declaration from Minister of Culture and Minister of Foreign Affairs, February 2015: <https://www.norden.org/no/declaration/rasering-av-kulturminner-i-irak-og-syria-nordisk-initiativ-stoppe-ulovlig-omsetning-av> • Nordic Council of Ministers' call for action, appeal reaching out to professional communities and the public throughout the Nordic region. May 2015: <https://www.norden.org/en/node/4821> • Press releases and Public media attention (national television) in connection with three return cases (e.g. Buddha statue to Myanmar in 2017 and pre-Colombian artefacts to Peru in 2018, Stone Age Axe to Sweden in 2017))

27. **To what extent is the public in your country engaged in the protection of cultural property? Examples of engagement may include :**

5	Excellent
4	Very Good

3	Good
2	Satisfactory
1	Poor

2	Protection of local archaeological and heritage sites by the public (eg. assistance in monitoring of sites, support in documenting etc.)
4	Return of objects to relevant authorities
3	Sharing information on stolen objects with authorities
1	Placing pressure on museums to change acquisition policies
2	Advocating for policy change

28. **Overall, to what extent do police and/or gendarmerie have the necessary resources and knowledge to address cultural property crime?**

	To a great extent
	To a considerable extent
X	To some extent
	To no extent

29. **Overall, to what extent do customs officers have the necessary resources and knowledge to address cultural property crime?**

	To a great extent
	To a considerable extent
X	To some extent
	To no extent

30. **What type of training do police receive on cultural property crime?**

X	No specific training on this issue
	Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing
	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners
	Other SVAR ØKOKRIM

31. **Please provide additional details on the content and frequency of these trainings.**

□

32. **What type of training do customs officers receive on cultural property crime?**

	No specific training on this issue
	Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing
	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners
X	<b>Other</b> There is no specific training for customs officers with regard to culture crimes. However, customs officers' basic training includes information regarding trafficking of cultural objects across borders.

33. **Please provide additional details on the content and frequency of these trainings.**

Customs officers' basic training includes information regarding trafficking of cultural objects across borders.

34. **To what extent have museums in your country adopted a code of ethics, such as the ICOM Code of Ethics, that is in line with the principles of the 1970 Convention?**

	All or almost all have adopted such a code of ethics
	Most have adopted such a code of ethics
X	Some have adopted such a code of ethics
	None/only a few have adopted such a code of ethics
	Other (please specify) :

35. **Please provide additional details on the degree to which museums adhere to such a code of ethics.**

The work of the Norwegian museums is based on ICOM Code of Ethics. These guidelines are therefore well known by museums professionals. The ICOM Code of Ethics has a central position in the work of The Norwegian Museums Association "Norges Museumsforbund" (the national NGO) . Also, the Code of Ethics has been translated into Norwegian by the Norwegian National Committee of ICOM and distributed in a digital version published on the Internet by i.e. Arts Council Norway and the Ministry of Culture.

36. **To what extent do dealers and auction houses in your country follow practices that are in line with the principles of the 1970 Convention, such as those outlined in the UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Dealers in Cultural Property and the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention?**

	All or almost all follow such practices
	Most follow such practices
X	Some follow such practices

	None/only a few follow such practices
	Other (please specify) :

**37. Please provide additional details on the policies and practices of dealers and auction houses in your country.**

Those who trade in old and used items are required to comply with the Second Hand Trade Act. It imposes a duty to keep records with information about who they are dealing with and description of the objects. It also involves a quarantine time before objects can be sold on. According to the Norwegian Association of Art and Antiquity Dealers (NKAF) all members know that foreign and Norwegian archaeological items are under a restricted scheme. We have informed that checking provenance and items history is essential before dealing in such items. We have an established routine to ask relevant institution for any export permission if taken abroad.

**38. How has your country engaged art and antiquities dealers around the issue of illicit trafficking of cultural property?**

The Norwegian Association of Art and Antiquity Dealers (NKAF) has been invited to, and participated in, Nordic expert conferences and meetings on illicit trade in cultural artefacts. They have been represented in meetings with the authorities, police, customs and institutions about this topic. According to the NKAF-respondent, who was consulted in the preparation of this report, all relevant information has been spread to members of the trade.

**39. Do you regulate the trade of cultural objects on internet?**

	Yes
X	No

**40. Have you entered into a specific agreement with an internet platform?**

	Yes
X	No

## International Cooperation

**41. Please list any bilateral agreements your country has regarding the protection of cultural property, including the years for which the agreement is in effect.**

Norway has concluded the following agreements in connection with the repatriation of illicitly exported/illicitly imported cultural objects: • Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Myanmar (2017), • Memorandum of Understanding with Peru (2018)

**42. Please indicate how the 1970 Convention helped with return/restitution cases your country has been involved in?**

	To no extent	To some extent	To a considerable extent	To a great extent
Provided a legal framework for		X		

return/restitution				
Provided a moral framework for return/restitution			X	
Provided a diplomatic framework for return/restitution			X	
Other (please specify):			UNESCO workshops and expert meetings are of vital importance for creating networks with delegates from other member states, thus facilitating informal, initial contact with regard to cases of bilateral character, i.e. agreeing on procedures and common approach as to the handling of repatriation of cultural objects.	

43. **Please provide additional details on or examples of how the 1970 Convention has facilitated return/restitution cases**

The UNESCO Secretariat gave valuable assistance and advice in proceeding with the repatriation of the Buddha statue to Myanmar in 2016-2017.

44. **Does your country have a system in place to facilitate international cooperation (e.g. single points of contacts and easily accessible information) in cases of illicit trafficking of cultural property?**

X	Yes
	No

**If yes, please specify**

Norway has a system in place to facilitate international cooperation through the system of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, UNESCO, UNDC, UNIDROIT and the Nordic Council of Ministers. Also, Norway has included in our legislation the EU Directive 2014/60 on Return of Cultural Objects, which includes adherence to the EU internal market communication system (IMI) with regard to notifications and requests concerning cultural objects. For state parties outside the EEA-area or the EU Internal Market, it is important to inform UNESCO colleagues that they can contact the Ministry of Culture with regard to restitution claims or notifications. Or, in cases related to ongoing investigation, they can contact Customs or Police directly - if they have enquiries regarding illicit trafficking of cultural property. There is an established network for cooperation between the police and customs authorities with Norway's neighbouring countries under the remits of the Nordic Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Culture has organised two events that have been instrumental for building network and useful contacts for cooperation across professional and geographical borders: On the initiative of the Nordic Council of Ministers of Culture a Nordic expert conference was held in Oslo in December 2015 in order to explore the potential for a Nordic platform from which to launch joint initiatives to stop illicit trade in cultural goods. The purpose of the conference was to gather concerned stakeholders and to discuss the potential for the Nordic countries working more closely together and making better use of our combined resources. The conference targeted customs, police, museums, antique dealers, auction houses and other official bodies in art and cultural heritage institutions. Link to the conference Report: Report: Illicit trade in cultural artefacts (.pdf) TemaNord 2017:533 As a follow-up initiative, the Ministry of Culture in December 2017 invited Nordic experts from law enforcement and cultural administrations to a symposium on Legislation and practices with regard to cultural heritage protection in the Nordic countries.

45. **How has your country promoted this system and ensure the international community is aware of it?**

Norway promotes the system of United Nations and ensures that the international community is aware by giving speeches and participating in the UN, in side events, UN Security Council, Council of Europe and Nordic Council of Ministers. Information regarding the IMI system has been communicated on the government's web site [www.kulturkrim.no](http://www.kulturkrim.no), and in several meetings with concerned parties and stakeholders. Also, the Ministry of Culture establishes contact with museums and institutions if they have been subject to thefts with a view to notifying missing artefacts through the IMI-system. (A recent example being the theft of Viking artefacts from The University Museum of Bergen). On the initiative of the Nordic Council of Ministers of Culture a Nordic expert conference was held in Oslo in December 2015 in order to explore the potential for a Nordic platform from which to launch joint initiatives to stop illicit trade in cultural goods. The purpose of the conference was to gather concerned stakeholders and to discuss the potential for the Nordic countries working more closely together and making better use of our combined resources. The conference targeted customs, police, museums, antique dealers, auction houses and other official bodies in art and cultural heritage institutions. As a follow-up initiative, the Ministry of Culture in December 2017 invited Nordic experts from law enforcement and cultural administrations to a symposium on Legislation and practices with regard to cultural heritage protection in the Nordic countries.. A brief overview of measures and events that were supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the reporting period: 2015 • The former Norwegian embassy in Sofia arranged a conference to discuss the problem of smugglers using Bulgaria as a gateway into Europe. • The Nordic Council of Ministers conference about reviewing preventive national measures. NOK 100 000. 2016 • UN General Assembly Side Event. Speech by Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs, condemning illicit trafficking of cultural property. His particular reference was UN Security Council's resolution of 2015, which called on states to take steps to end the trade in cultural property from Iraq and Syria. 2016- 2018 • Together with INTERPOL, the embassy in Beirut arranged two conferences on illicit trade in cultural property in the region. • Norway supported UNESCO's Heritage Emergency Fund, which works to protect cultural heritage in wars and conflicts (under Norway's Programme Cooperation Agreement with UNESCO). 2016: NOK 1.5 million 2017: NOK 3 million 2018: NOK 3 million • Norway provides funding NOK 500 000 for the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights through our agreement with OHCHR in Geneva. SRs first report to the UN Human Rights Council showed the links between the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage and violations of human rights. 2017 • Norway supported UNODC's training programme to enhance the identification of cultural property in container traffic. NOK 1 million. • Norway supported UNODC's training programme to identify stolen cultural objects in containers. NOK 1 million to fund the development of training modules and courses. 2018 • The embassy in Beirut supported the NGO Biladi, which has cooperated with the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq and various civil society organisations on, among other things, training programmes on negotiating the return of cultural property.

## Overall

### 46. Yearly statistics

#### Thefts

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		
2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		
3rd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		
4nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

#### Illegal Excavations

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		
2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

3rd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

4nd Year reporting	13	Number of objects
Additional information : In 2018 13 artefacts (old shell cases) from underwater shipwreck were seized at the border before exportation to Denmark.		

### Seizures (cultural objects originating from own country)

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

2nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

3nd Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

4nd Year reporting	13	Number of objects
Additional information : In 2018 13 artefacts (old shell cases) from underwater shipwreck were seized at the border before exportation to Denmark.		

### Seizures (cultural objects originating from another country)

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

2nd Year reporting	96	Number of objects
Additional information : Seized by police in 2016: The stolen iron gate from Dachau in Germany was found outside Bergen. Seized by customs in 2016: 95 ancient coins (in 2 shipments)		

3nd Year reporting	49	Number of objects
Additional information : Seized by customs in 2017: A number of ancient coins (in 16 shipments) and one piece of antique jewellery Seized by police in 2017: An antique Lurestan bronze dagger illegally exported from Iran was seized by the police at Romerike.		

4nd Year reporting	567	Number of objects
Additional information : Seized by customs in 2018: 64 coins (in two shipments) Seized by the police in 2018: 492 objects imported illicitly from Latvia; 11 pre-Colombian artefacts imported illegally from Peru.		

### Restitutions

1st Year reporting	0	Number of objects
Additional information :		

2nd Year reporting	1	Number of objects
Additional information : In 2016 the stolen iron gate from Dachau was returned to its rightful institution in Germany.		

3nd Year reporting	2	Number of objects
Additional information : In 2017: -A Buddha statue that had been illicitly imported from Thailand was repatriated to Myanmar. - An illicitly imported ancient Stone-age axe was returned to Sweden		

4th Year reporting	11	Number of objects
Additional information : In 2018 eleven pre-Colombian artefacts were returned to Peru.		

47. Please rate the extent to which each of the following is a challenge your country faces in preventing theft and illicit exportation of its cultural property.

	Not a challenge	Somewhat of a challenge	A considerable challenge	A major challenge
Gaps in national legislation to protect cultural property		X		
Lack of police capacity related to cultural property			X	
Lack of customs capacity related to cultural property			X	
Lack of coordination between relevant stakeholders		X		
Lack of inventories and databases in museums		X		
Inadequate security systems in museums and places of worship				X
Inadequate security of archaeological sites			X	
Lack of cooperation from the art market				X
Lack of expertise/capacity in the legal field (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc.)		X		
Lack of regulation on the internet				X
Lack of public awareness		X		
			According to the police, a lack of registration codes for cultural	

Other (please specify):		heritage crimes leads to a lack of relevant statistics. Consequently, yearly statistics as reported above in #46 are not in any way complete or comprehensive.	
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48. **If applicable, please describe the three biggest barriers your country faces in securing the return/restitution of cultural property that has been stolen/illegally exported (e.g., cost of legal proceedings in other countries, lack of communication with counterparts in other countries, etc.).**

There is no major impediment for return/restitution, legally or communication wise, to most other countries. However, in two cases there have been discrepancies between national legislations. Such cases call for "diplomatic" actions, as a supplement to the provisions of the Convention.

49. **If applicable, please describe the most common reasons why your country is not able to fulfill requests for return/restitution made by other countries (e.g., requests made outside parameters of existing legal framework, lack of evidence for claims, etc.).**

We have experienced lack of feedback from one country with regard to our notification of a seized shipment. In two cases - in relation to different countries - there have been divergences between national legislations. One case was solved through cooperation and "diplomatic" approach outside the judicial system, the other case is at the moment at a "dead end" because importation to Norway took place before the prohibition on importation took effect in Norwegian legislation.

## UNESCO Support for the Implementation of the 1970 Convention

### General awareness raising and communication strategies

50. **UNESCO and its partners have developed a number of tools to help State Parties implement the 1970 Convention. Please rate how helpful these tools have been to your country :**

	Not helpful	Somewhat helpful	Very helpful	Extremely helpful
Object ID Standard (ICOM, the Getty, and UNESCO)		X		
UNESCO International Code of Ethics for Cultural Property Dealers		X		
ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums			X	
UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws		X		
Basic Measures Concerning Cultural Items Offered for Sale on the Internet (INTERPOL, UNESCO, ICOM)		X		
Model Provisions Defining State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Property (UNESCO and UNIDROIT)		X		
Model Export Certificate for Cultural Objects (UNESCO and WCO)		X		

51. **Please provide additional details on how your country has used UNESCO's tools.**

The answers in #50 are based on input from several stakeholders. In cases where there is a discrepancy in the various assessments, a middle value has been chosen.

**52. Please indicate whether your country has uploaded relevant national laws to the UNESCO Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws.**

Yes. The latest amendments of the legislation relevant to the 1970-Convention, have also been translated and uploaded in English Version.

**53. What additional tools would be helpful for UNESCO to develop ?**

It would perhaps be useful to develop a list of contact persons / contact points in the respective state parties, that can be consulted in different cases (police / customs / cultural heritage expertise).

**54. Have you or other stakeholders in your country participated in any of UNESCO's capacity building workshops or projects related to preventing illicit trafficking of cultural property in the past five years?**

X	Yes
	No

**55. How did these workshops or projects contribute to the implementation of the 1970 Convention in your country? Please provide specific examples where possible.**

Participation in workshops and meetings organised by UNESCO – sometimes in cooperation with other organisations - have been very useful as a source of inspiration for initiatives and actions at national level related to preventing illicit trade of cultural property. The most recent examples being the law enforcement training in November 2018, and also the round table with antiquity dealers in March 2016.

**56. There are a number of ways the UNESCO Secretariat could support State Parties in the implementation of the 1970 Convention in the future, in addition to servicing the governing bodies of the Convention. Please indicate the extent to which the Secretariat should give priority to the following activities :**

	No priority	Low priority	Somewhat of a priority	High priority
Support in reforming national policies and legislation		X		
Promoting policy dialogues between countries				X
Support for inventorying projects		X		
Specialized trainings for police			X	
Specialized trainings for customs			X	
Specialized trainings for museum staff			X	
National workshops to bring together stakeholders across departments, ministries, etc.		X		

Regional workshops to bring together stakeholders from across the region across departments, ministries, etc.				X
Awareness raising activities (press releases, video clips, etc.)			X	
Development of more legal and practical tools such as the WCO model export certificate, the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws, etc.			X	
Facilitating the sharing of best practices between countries (e.g., online or through a newsletter)				X
Other (please specify):				

57. **Please provide any additional suggestions for how UNESCO should focus its work on this topic going forward.**

We suggest that UNESCO should focus its work on regional workshops, to bring together stakeholders from across regions, across departments, ministries, etc., targeted at specific challenges. We also suggest to continue with workshops or roundtable-meetings to target specific challenges. For instance, it would be useful in relation to our needs to learn more about how we could proceed with a view to putting in place a more efficient online application systems with regard to export licences, with safe and easy access for law enforcement services. Also we suggest to follow up on the monitoring of Internet trade.

58. **What difficulties did you State encounter while implementing the Convention during the last reporting cycle period ?**

A main challenge is lack of administrative resources in Art Council Norway, who runs the operative administrative application system with regard to export licenses. Also, both police and customs report that more resources are needed. Sometimes the need for coordination between the many stakeholders could be better, for instance with regard to being able to giving swift response to notifications from other countries.

59. **How has your country used the Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention adopted in UNESCO during the Third Meeting of States Parties (2015)?**

The Operational Guidelines of the 1970 Convention is no doubt an important guiding document for many state parties. It has not been instrumental in our national implementation of the Convention.

60. **Any other additional issues or comments you would like to share.**

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