

UNESCO 1970 Convention - Periodic Reporting Form 2019

Respondent Information

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Position :	Administrative Officer
Organization/Agency :	Delegation of Sweden to UNESCO
Country :	Sweden

Policy and Legislative Framework

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

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

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

□

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 Heritage Conservation Act (1988:950) states in Section 5 that older Swedish and foreign cultural goods of major importance to the national cultural heritage may not be taken out of Sweden without an export certificate. Section 2 in this law states that acquisition or transfer of ownership of archeological objects, under certain conditions, is a criminal offence punishable with a fine, or in severe cases with imprisonment. As the result of the EU Directive 93/7/EEC (after revision 2014/60/EU), a particular chapter has been included in the Historic Environment Act: "Return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from a state that is part of the EES". Two particular chapters were also introduced as a result of Sweden's ratification of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention in 2011. These chapters include legislation regarding the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed or stolen from a State that has acceded the Convention. The Act concerning Certain Provisions for Finds at Sea (1918:163) states that anyone who, in the Swedish archipelago or along the Swedish coast, recovers abandoned ships or shipwrecks or objects or goods belonging to such a ship, whether lifted from the sea bottom, the beach or floating in the water, is obligated to report the find to the Police, the Coast Guard or Customs. The Act concerning Customs' Powers at the Swedish Border to Another Country within the European Union (SFS 1996:701) contains provisions for entry or exit across the Swedish border to neighboring countries within the European Union. However, these powers for the Swedish Customs only concern Swedish cultural goods as defined in the Heritage Conservation Act (SFS 1988:950). The Act on Penalties for Smuggling (SFS 2000:1225) states provisions for liability, for instance concerning import or export of goods to/from Sweden. The Good Faith Acquisition of Personal Property Act (1986:796) was revised in 2003, making it no longer possible for a buyer to claim to have acted in good faith (with the right to keep) when having purchased goods/property that are stolen or have been taken from their rightful owner under threat or coercion. There is also an Act (1999:271) on Trade in Used Goods which aim is to combat the circulation of stolen or smuggled goods. The law provides coercive measures for the police in order to achieve that goal. Aside from the laws that are specifically applicable to various types of cultural property, there are general criminal rules on theft, damaging and destruction et cetera in the Swedish Penal Code (1962:700) that in a no lesser way applies to the cultural heritage. The fact that an object has great cultural importance can in some cases be considered as an aggravating circumstance, making the crime more severe.

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

	Clear definition of cultural property
	State ownership of undiscovered cultural heritage
	Regulations on trade of cultural property
	Export controls
	Export certificates
	Certificate of authenticity
	Import controls
	Establishment of national services
	National inventory of cultural property
	Inventory requirements for museums, public institutions, private collections
	Protection of archaeological sites and regulation of archaeological excavations
	Public education and awareness raising

Measures to prevent museums and similar institutions from acquiring illegally exported cultural property
Prohibition of import of cultural property stolen from a museum or religious/secular institution
Regulation of the diplomatic pouch
Provisions for the return of cultural objects stolen from a museum or other public institution
Sanctions (criminal and/or administrative and/or civil) of illicit activities related to destruction and illicit trafficking of cultural property
Requirement of register of sales for antique dealers, auction houses, dealers of cultural heritage and art galleries
Protection of underwater cultural heritage
Regulations regarding the use of metal detectors
Regulations regarding the trade of cultural artefacts on internet
Other (please specify): No possibility to answer

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

	Yes
X	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)**

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

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

X	Yes
	No

Please specify :

Sweden has introduced a more formalized cooperation between the Swedish National Heritage Board, Swedish Customs and the Swedish Police in order to prevent and detect illicit export of cultural property.

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 :

The Historic Environment Act states that older Swedish and foreign cultural objects of major importance to the national cultural heritage may not be taken out of Sweden without an export license. For the majority of categories of cultural property covered by this regulation, this means objects that predate a 75-100 year limit from today. For the majority of categories there is also the requirement of a minimum economic value. The obligation to present an export license at the EU's external border due to the EU-regulation 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods makes it possible for the customs officers to control the existence of an, if needed, export permit according to the national law as well.

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.**

The Swedish National Heritage Board is the government agency in Sweden that is responsible for issues regarding matters of heritage and the historical environment. The mission of the National Heritage Board is to play a proactive, coordinating role in promoting heritage and ensuring that the historical environment is preserved as effectively as possible. The Swedish National Heritage Board is Sweden's central administrative agency in the area of heritage and the historical environment under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. The Board's objectives include encouraging - preservation and protection of the historical environment - respect for the heritages of different groups - appreciation of, commitment to and assumption of responsibility for one's own heritage

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
X	Public prosecutor
	Customs
	None
	Other (please specify):

15. **Please describe the roles and responsibilities of these specialized services in more detail.**

Swedish Customs has a senior advisor with special knowledge of cultural heritage property. Since April 2016 the Swedish Police has a specific heritage crime police force, a group/squad, within the Swedish police. It is located at the national level at the Department of National operations and within the Investigations Division. This squad consist of two investigation teams, the one investigating cultural heritage crimes and the other Wildlife crimes. The International public prosecution office in Stockholm has one prosecutor that is responsible for handling criminal cases relating to cultural heritage crimes where there is an international dimension.

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

X	Formal coordinating committee, working group, etc.
X	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)
X	Cross-trainings (i.e., trainings for police from Ministry of Culture staff)
	No Coordination
	Other (please specify) :

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

There are regular meetings between the cultural heritage authorities, the Swedish customs and the Swedish police. On a daily basis there is communication by telephone and e-mail. In 2016-2017 the Swedish National Heritage Board organized a series of training opportunities for the police on rules and regulations covering the cultural heritage.

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.**

The Swedish Police check the INTERPOL database in the instances of thefts of cultural property of international interest.

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?**

X	All/almost all cultural property is inventoried
	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.**

According to the Historic Environment Act, the Swedish Church is responsible for keeping an inventory of all of its cultural objects.

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 National Heritage Board's database for archaeological sites and monuments provides information about ancient and historical remains located on both land and under water. The database contains information on more than 1.7 million remains in nearly 600 000 places. The Data Base of Built Heritage is the Swedish national registry holding information about the built heritage. The represented data ranges from traditional log cabins and old industrial quarters to modern city buildings. There are approximately 80 000 searchable building records, with around 13000 listed as National Monuments, Historical Buildings and Church Monuments. Updates and new entries are made continually. DigitaltMuseum is a platform that contains objects and information from 266 different collections belonging to museums, associations and archives institutions in Sweden and Norway. The objective of DigitaltMuseum is that museums' collections should be made available to anybody who is interested, regardless of time or place. It is hoped that it will now be easier for these collections to be used for image searching, in-depth research, studies, education and for the mutual development of knowledge. DigitaltMuseum is available for Norway and Sweden

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.**

In Sweden there is evidence that looting occurs at archaeological sites, often due to the use of metal detectors. There has also been some looting of ship wrecks.

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.**

The Swedish National Heritage Board has accomplished a campaign on Facebook and Instagram with awareness raising clips and pictures about cultural heritage crime and illicit trafficking. The Swedish National Heritage Board and the Swedish Police have participated in Sweden's largest antique fair to inform the public and the antique-dealers about rules for the export of cultural goods and the risks in not abiding with the law. There was also information spread about the campaign #Unite4heritage. At the same event the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO and the Swedish National Heritage Board held a public presentation on the destruction of cultural heritage in ongoing armed conflicts and on how private persons can contribute to the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property. The National Heritage Board has also produced a folder containing brief information in both Swedish and English on export rules and the risk of smuggling. The folder has been sent to every Swedish auction house, to all major dealers in art, antiques and antiquarian books and to every transportation company specialized in international moving and shipping of art and antiques. Sweden has launched an information campaign on the Internet directed at the public to prevent illicit trafficking in threatened cultural property. This project is implemented in cooperation between cultural heritage authorities and organizations as Swedish National Commission for UNESCO, Swedish National Heritage Board, World Culture Museums and Swedish ICOM. Sweden has also established a broad cross-sectoral cooperation between authorities which are concerned with issues related to illicit trafficking of cultural property, for example Swedish National Commission for UNESCO, Swedish National Heritage Board, World Culture Museums, Swedish Customs and Swedish Police. A common message platform will be established in 2017 for these authorities to be used in both internal and external communications on issues related to illicit trafficking. In 2014 the Swedish Police, the National Heritage Board and the National Council for Crime Prevention attended and participated in the so called "Week of Almedalen" - Sweden's largest political meeting place - where there were two different seminars that addressed the issue of illicit trafficking of cultural property and the destruction of cultural heritage in war and conflicts. One seminar had a national perspective on the problem and the other had a more international perspective with UNESCO's former Director-General Irina Bokova participating in the discussion. Both events attracted a big audience and had a good impact in the media.

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

Protection of local archaeological and heritage sites by the public (eg. assistance in monitoring of sites, support in documenting etc.)
Return of objects to relevant authorities
Sharing information on stolen objects with authorities
Placing pressure on museums to change acquisition policies
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
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
To some extent
To no extent

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

No specific training on this issue
Training has occurred in the past, but is not ongoing

X	Training occurs periodically
	In-depth, specialized training for officers working on this issue
	Assistance is required from UNESCO and its partners
	Other

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

No answer.

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	Other No answer

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

No answer

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?**

X	All or almost all have adopted such a code of ethics
	Most have adopted such a code of ethics
	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.**

As members of ICOM, Swedish museums and museum professionals undertake to follow ICOM's Code of Ethics. Swedish ICOM provides training in order to enhance understanding of ethical rules and to support museums in their everyday work. For this, Swedish ICOM appoints people with experience in staff training, ethics and museum activities.

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
X	Most follow such practices
	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.**

Information on the policies and practices of Sweden's larger auction houses are available on their respective websites.

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

Information about Swedish export legislation has been made available to dealers in art and antiquities in a particular booklet and via the Swedish National Heritage Board's website. Application forms for export permits are digitally available. The National Heritage Board has also initiated a dialogue with a number of major Swedish art and antique-dealers in order to make them aware of the resolutions and sanctions of the UN Security Council and to establish cooperation between the competent authorities and the art market in order to strengthen the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural property. In 2015 The Swedish Police received funding from the Swedish National Heritage Board for a research led by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention to carry out a study with the purpose to investigate whether objects originating from war and conflict zones exist on the Swedish market. The study was focusing on so-called "risk objects" – archeological objects and particularly exposed to looting for the purpose of financing the continuation of the conflict. In the beginning of 2019 the Swedish Police arranged a seminar where the art and antiquities dealers have been invited to take part in and discuss the results of this research study.

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.**

Sweden has no such bilateral agreements concluded with other countries.

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 return/restitution				
Provided a moral framework for return/restitution				
Provided a diplomatic framework for return/restitution				
Other (please specify):				

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

At the end of 2017, Norway returned a stone age axe to Sweden. The axe had been illegally exported from Sweden to Norway, which resulted in a criminal case. The import into Norway was considered illegal because of the national import law in Norway that refers to the 1970 UNESCO Convention. Consequently, the axe was restored to Sweden by indirect reference to the Convention.

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

Like other EU Member States Sweden has appointed a central authority to deal with illicit trafficking and the return of cultural objects. The central authority in Sweden (National Heritage Board) shall cooperate and promote consultation using the Internal Market Information System (IMI) in order to search for a specified cultural object that has been stolen and/or unlawfully removed, identify its possessor, notify the discovery of a cultural object and enable a check on the object.

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

The IMI system is developed and administrated by the European Commission.

Overall

Thefts

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 130 Around 30 medieval sculptures were stolen from Swedish churches and about 100 other cultural object belonging to churches and to folk museums. All thefts were conducted by the same person.		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 6 Two sculptures were stolen from a public park and two valuable chic crown from a church. There were also a theft from a folk museum and one from a public museum.		
3rd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 10 Seven sculptures were stolen from different public gardens. A museum lost three paintings and one church lost an 18th century sword.		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 20 Seventeen sculptures were stolen from different public gardens. Some royal regalias were stolen from a cathedral. The theft included two royal crowns and one globus cruciger.		

Illegal Excavations

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : No illegal excavations was discovered.		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : No illegal excavations was discovered.		
3nd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : No illegal excavations was discovered.		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		

Seizures (cultural objects originating from own country)

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		
3nd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 5 A Swedish antique dealer was suspected of smuggling furniture that needed export permits to the US.		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		

Seizures (cultural objects originating from another country)

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 8 The Swedish Police seized eight smaller cultural objects in connection with a search. The objects were examined by experts at the Swedish National Museums for World Culture and most items were considered to originate from Iraq and Syria and surrounding areas. The prosecutor did not proceed with the case because it was not possible to prove when the import of the objects had taken place.		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		
3rd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		

Restitutions

1st Year reporting	2015	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		
2nd Year reporting	2016	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		
3rd Year reporting	2017	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 1 See answer on question 43.		
4nd Year reporting	2018	Number of objects
Additional information : Number of objects: 0		

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				
Lack of police capacity related to cultural property				
Lack of customs capacity related to cultural property				
Lack of coordination between relevant stakeholders				
Lack of inventories and databases in museums				

Inadequate security systems in museums and places of worship				
Inadequate security of archaeological sites				
Lack of cooperation from the art market				
Lack of expertise/capacity in the legal field (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, etc.)				
Lack of regulation on the internet				
Lack of public awareness				
Other (please specify):				

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.).**

1. Statutes of limitation. There are a few problems regardless from the fact that a legal instrument cannot be applied retroactively. For instance, limitations on the time a State have to bring a case before a court after it became aware of the location of the object can be too strict. Another problem is that one part of the state can be aware of the location of a certain object, and another is not. This leads to a lapse in the right to litigate for the State as a whole. 2. Cost of legal proceedings in other countries. Sometimes high legal expense can make a State avoid initiating return proceedings in another country. Especially when the expenses are borne by the losing party. 3. Different procedural rules govern the return proceedings. In some countries it is a civil matter where the parties may reach a settlement. In other countries a return of cultural goods is handled by an administrative court.

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.).**

□

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.**

In 2015 the Swedish National Heritage Board has used UNESCO's model for Export Certificates for Cultural Objects in developing a new national application for the Export of Cultural Objects. The Basic Measures Concerning Cultural items Offer for Sale on the Internet are the only ones Sweden uses and knows of. They are both practical and easy to apply in a national context.

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

The Swedish National Heritage Board has uploaded the national laws in connection with a specific request made by UNESCO in 2013.

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

No answer

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.**

The Swedish officials who participated in a training in 2018 are employees of the police and the judiciary. This training and workshop have increased their knowledge of illicit trafficking of cultural property and will onwards in various ways promote the implementation of the convention.

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.**

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

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 Swedish Government has commissioned the National Heritage Board to produce a process-oriented guidance by the end of 2019 that will support the identification of objects that are parts of museum collections and where there are specific - at first hand - ethical reasons for a return or restitution. The guidance will be delimited to objects brought to Swedish collections in modern times, i.e. specially from the late 19th century and onward. The Operational Guidelines is very useful in this project.

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

Unfortunately we are unable to submit a reply Swedish reply to the following questions; 5, 27, 28, 29, 42 and 47. Thank you for your understanding!