COMPLIANCE REPORT to the Ninth Review Conference of the BTWC
submitted by SWEDEN

1. Sweden provides the following report on compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, after the request decided by the Preparatory Committee for the Ninth Review Conference.

Article I

2. Sweden is in full compliance with its obligations under Article I and has never developed, produced, stockpiled, or otherwise acquired or retained microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective, or other peaceful purposes; neither weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

Article II

3. Sweden has never developed, produced or possessed biological weapons or their means of delivery, and accordingly Article II does not impose any obligations on Sweden.

Article III

4. Sweden complies fully with the undertaking not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any state, group of states or international organisations to manufacture or otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery specified in Article I of the Convention.

5. Sweden continues to fulfil its obligations through national legislation and administrative arrangements and guidelines. The following legislation is the principal means of implementation:

   i) The Swedish Criminal Code
   ii) Customs Act
   iii) Act on Penalties for Smuggling
   iv) Military Equipment Act
   v) Dual-use Items and Technical Assistance Control Act
   vi) Act on Criminal Responsibility for Terrorist Offences
vii) Act on Criminal Responsibility for Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes

viii) Act on Transport of Dangerous Goods

Relevant EU-legislation is also important in the implementation of the convention, in particular regulation (EU) 2021/821 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items. Sweden applies the control lists of the Australia Group (AG), which are included in Annex I of the EU Regulation, and coordinates export policies with other AG members in order to ensure that transfers are in accordance with Article III of the Convention.

Article IV

6. Sweden has taken the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent activities specified in Article I. Such measures apply to the territory of Sweden and the territory under the jurisdiction or control of Sweden. Relevant legislation includes the Swedish Criminal Code which makes activities prohibited under the Convention into offences under domestic criminal legislation. The legislation also specifies penalties for the offences. In addition, the Act on Criminal Responsibility for Terrorist Offences provides for penalties for an act of terrorism which uses dangerous pathogens or toxins, which could endanger life or cause serious harm. Other important means of legislation are the Communicable Diseases Act and provisions on infectious risks.

7. The effectiveness of the necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the proscribed activities under the Convention is regularly reviewed.

8. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the Final declaration of the Seventh Review Conference, Sweden has designated a national focal point for coordinating national implementation of the Convention.

Article V

9. Sweden supports fully the decisions of States Parties recorded in the final declaration of previous Review Conferences with regard to consultation and cooperation mechanisms. Sweden has not requested a formal Consultative Meeting of State Parties under the provisions of Article V.

10. In accordance with the relevant decisions of States Parties at the Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh Review Conferences of the Convention Sweden has submitted confidence-building measures (CBM) to States Parties, via the
Implementation Support Unit (ISU) within the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs each year 2017-2022.

**Article VI**

11. Sweden has not lodged any complaints with the Security Council concerning any other State Party acting in breach of obligations under Article I or II.

12. Under the UNSG’s mechanism for the investigation of alleged use of chemical and biological weapons, Sweden, together with international partners, co-organised five laboratory data analysis exercises in 2018-2019 and 2021-2022. Sweden, together with UNODA, also arranged a team leader training course for nominated experts in 2019. Furthermore, Sweden has contributed to scenario building and evaluation planning for an upcoming UNSGM field exercise (Capstone), planned for autumn 2022, as well as evaluation of a prelude virtual table-top exercise in 2020. Sweden continues to nominate experts and laboratories available to the UNSG.

**Article VII**

13. See separate document submitted by Sweden on its implementation of Article VII.

**Article VIII**


**Article IX**

15. Sweden ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention on 17 June 1993. The Swedish Agency for Non-proliferation and Export Controls is the national authority responsible for the implementation of the CWC in Sweden. Every year the agency provides the Government with a report on the implementation of CWC. Information on the implementation of the CWC in Sweden can also be found at the Agency’s website.

**Article X**

See separate document submitted by Sweden on its implementation of Article X.

**Other activities which support compliance with the BTWC**
18. Sweden undertakes a wide range of activities to fulfil its obligation under the Convention. Examples include:

- support for UN Security Council Resolution 1540, including the submission of reports as required;
- support for the Proliferation Security Initiative;
- active participation in the Australia group.

19. Sweden has supported the Council Decision of support for the Convention (with current implementation period extended to 4 February 2023).