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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Sweden

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-fifth session from 20 to 31 January 2020. The review of Sweden was held at the 10th meeting, on 27 January 2020. The delegation of Sweden was headed by the Minister for Gender Equality, with responsibility for anti-discrimination and anti-segregation, Åsa Lindhagen. At its 16th meeting, held on 30 January 2020, the Working Group adopted the report on Sweden.
2. On 14 January 2020, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Sweden: Cameroon, Japan and Mexico.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Sweden:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/SWE/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/SWE/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/35/SWE/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/35/SWE/3/Corr.1).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Liechtenstein, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Sweden through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation stated that the world needed equal and open societies and well-functioning multilateral systems in order to address current challenges. The universal periodic review remained vital for upholding human rights, democracy and the rule of law around the world.
6. By highly valuing the views of civil society organizations, the Government held consultations with such organizations prior to the review. The Government had taken serious steps to fulfil its international human rights obligations since the previous review, and remained vigilant about the remaining challenges. The 2016 national strategy for human rights reaffirmed the Government's goal to ensure full respect of the country's international human rights obligations.
7. The delegation informed the working group about steps taken by the Government to comply with the recommendations calling for the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). A ministry memorandum of 2018 had proposed the establishment of such an institution in 2021.
8. Sweden made progress in ensuring the rights of the child, while some challenges remained, in particular concerning children in vulnerable situations. The Government would continue its efforts to combat all forms of violence against children and provide children in vulnerable situations with adequate support.
9. The delegation informed the working group that as at 1 January 2020, the Convention on the Rights of the Child had acquired the status of national law, entailing a clearer obligation on courts and legal practitioners to consider the rights contained in the Convention in cases concerning children. The potential ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure has raised a

number of questions, which must be analysed before the Government would be able to reach a view on the issue.

10. Sweden had strengthened its legislation on anti-discrimination and increased budget allocations for measures to combat discrimination. Figures of 2018 from the Swedish Security Service showed an increase in the expression of xenophobic and radical nationalistic ideas, mainly through social media. The Government had adopted a comprehensive national plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime in 2016, in line with the recommendations from the previous review that were supported by Sweden. In the framework of the national plan, the Government had implemented several measures, including the training of public employees, school staff, police officers and social workers, and initiatives to enhance awareness of children and young people on racism.

11. The Government had appointed a special envoy for intercultural and interfaith dialogue in order to coordinate the Government's participation in international initiatives to address challenges posed by racism and to protect religious minorities. The delegation reaffirmed the Government's commitment to combat all forms of racism.

12. By reaffirming the commitment of Sweden to ensure equal rights and opportunities for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, the delegation reported that the Government had been drafting a new law to permit a change of legal gender on the basis of self-determination in order to strengthen the rights of transgender persons.

13. The Swedish Migration Agency had taken measures to strengthen assessment procedures of asylum claims to effectively identify risks of persecutions in countries of origin owing to the applicant's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. The Government has been preparing its first national action plan on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

14. Sweden has had a feminist Government and a feminist foreign policy. Gender mainstreaming with gender-responsive budgeting has served the most important tool for implementing the Government's feminist policy.

15. The Government had introduced reforms in the parental leave scheme, which contributed to an equal distribution of parental allowance between women and men.

16. The Government had adopted a cross-sectoral strategy for preventing and combating men's violence against women and for providing protection and support to women and children victims of violence.

17. The Government has been in the process of consultation with the Sami people concerning the text of a Nordic Sami Convention, the preservation of Sami languages and requests for Truth Commissions. In 2019, the Prime Minister set out the Government's commitment to strengthen the self-determination of indigenous Sami people.

18. The Government had strengthened legislation to support all national minorities and set a task for municipalities and other stakeholders to promote the preservation of languages and cultures of national minorities.

19. The Government's disability policy has had the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as a starting point and the Swedish Agency for Participation has had the mission of ensuring that the disability policy would have an impact in society through monitoring, research, advice and awareness-raising measures.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 117 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. Italy welcomed the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.

22. Japan commended efforts to combat racism and hate crime, protect the rights of women and promote gender equality.

23. Jordan noted developments made in the area of human rights.

24. Kenya commended Sweden for supporting the protection of human rights through its financial contributions to other countries and OHCHR.
25. Lebanon commended Sweden for its efforts to respect human rights, including the rights of migrants.
26. Lithuania congratulated Sweden on its feminist foreign policy and the progress achieved in its human rights agenda.
27. Luxembourg congratulated Sweden for the high rate of women in public and political life.
28. Malaysia was concerned about low rates of investigations, prosecutions and convictions of perpetrators of hate speech and hate crime.
29. Maldives welcomed a new strategy for development cooperation to support human rights, democracy-building and the rule of law.
30. Malta welcomed the delegation of Sweden.
31. Mexico welcomed the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation and the ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).
32. Mongolia noted that Sweden ensured equal access to education and health care for all children and noted the policy on persons with disabilities.
33. Montenegro noted the high rate of women's representation in political and public life. It was concerned about inadequate legislation on anti-discrimination.
34. Mozambique noted efforts made to implement the recommendations from the previous review.
35. Myanmar noted effective measures taken in favour of persons with disabilities.
36. Nepal appreciated the contribution of Sweden to respect for human rights worldwide.
37. The Netherlands encouraged Sweden to ensure that a new national human rights institution would be compliant with the Paris Principles.
38. New Zealand highlighted the importance of protecting the rights of the Sami people.
39. The Niger noted the adoption of a 10-year strategy on human rights in 2016.
40. Nigeria noted measures adopted for combating discrimination, especially against migrants.
41. North Macedonia commended measures taken to combat violence against women and hate crime, and to protect the rights of children.
42. Norway noted steps taken to ensure that the Sami people could exercise their rights.
43. Pakistan appreciated the high rate of women in political life, but was concerned about the inadequate representation of minority women.
44. Panama welcomed the strategy on human rights and the ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
45. Paraguay welcomed incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation.
46. Peru thanked Sweden for the official development assistance, focusing on human rights, democracy and the rule of law.
47. The Philippines noted efforts to combat hate crime, but was concerned about the low number of resolved cases.
48. Poland welcomed the establishment of a special envoy for interreligious and intercultural dialogue.
49. Portugal commended the high rate of participation of women in the labour force, and also commended the measures taken to facilitate the conciliation of family and work life.

50. Qatar welcomed the incorporation of the Convention of the Rights of the Child into national legislation.
51. The Republic of Korea appreciated the measures taken to promote gender equality and combat violence against women.
52. The Republic of Moldova noted the implementation of a strategy on human rights and efforts to ensure gender equality.
53. Romania welcomed efforts to establish a national human rights institution, and increase knowledge on racism and hate speech.
54. The Russian Federation thanked Sweden for the report presented.
55. Rwanda noted efforts to combat discrimination and segregation and encouraged Sweden to enhance such efforts.
56. Senegal welcomed the strategy to prevent violence against women and the resources allocated for its implementation.
57. Serbia noted the strategy on human rights and the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.
58. Singapore acknowledged efforts to address the discrimination and marginalization of ethnic and religious minorities.
59. Slovakia noted the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.
60. Slovenia commended Sweden for its provision of support to the international human rights mechanisms.
61. The delegation of Sweden stated that the Constitution provided safeguards for the independence of the judiciary. Regarding concerns expressed about a lack of statutory time limits for pretrial detention, the delegation explained that it was used only when necessary and proportionate. It was noted that the Government had been working on proposals to limit the use of pretrial detention. Additionally, one important aspect was taking the necessary measures to ensure that the relevant authorities take full consideration of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
62. Regarding the fight against racism, the Government had established a committee to consider the introduction of a specific criminal liability for the participation in a racist organization and a ban on such organizations. The Swedish Police Authority established a national contact point for hate crime as well as hate crime units in the three metropolitan police regions. The Government had also taken several measures to fight hate crime on the Internet and to prevent such crimes.
63. Regarding freedom of religion, the Government had increased State support to strengthen security for the premises of religious communities and to enhance security for civil society and schools.
64. The delegation reiterated the Government's commitment to combat violence against women. New legislation concerning sexual offences – based on the principle of consent – had entered into force in 2018, when the new offences of “negligent rape” and “negligent sexual assault” had been introduced.
65. The legislative framework for combating human trafficking had been strengthened recently. Penal provisions on human trafficking had been clarified and broadened in several aspects, and the new offence of “human exploitation” had been introduced.
66. Since 2015, residence permits had been granted to over 260,000 persons in need of international protection and their families.
67. The principle of non-refoulement has been the foundation of the Swedish asylum system. In 2019, a cross-party commission of inquiry was appointed to examine the country's future migration policy and to consider the design of the policy, with the aim of establishing a system that would be sustainable in the long term and a migration policy that would be humane, legally secure and effective.

68. Moreover, over the past five years, over 22,000 stateless persons had been granted Swedish nationality. Against this background, an inquiry on nationality had been appointed. One measure being examined was whether certain children who were born stateless in Sweden could acquire Swedish nationality automatically at birth.
69. The delegation stated that before Sweden could ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, a thorough analysis was required. However, Sweden essentially met the requirements set out in the Convention.
70. Solomon Islands commended Sweden for its efforts to fulfil its human rights obligations.
71. Somalia acknowledged the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.
72. South Sudan appreciated efforts to promote and protect human rights worldwide.
73. Spain welcomed the delegation of Sweden.
74. Sri Lanka commended Sweden for incorporating the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.
75. The State of Palestine noted the efforts of Sweden to combat hate crime and the steps taken concerning human rights and business.
76. Sudan welcomed the Swedish delegation and expressed its thanks for the national report presented.
77. Switzerland acknowledged the positive human rights situation, while expressing concern about the preservation of Sami languages.
78. Thailand commended the country's advocacy for human rights, including through its feminist foreign policy.
79. Timor-Leste noted a national action plan to combat racism and hate crime and a new strategy on development cooperation.
80. Togo highlighted a need for further progress towards the full enjoyment of human rights in Sweden.
81. Tunisia noted the efforts of Sweden to implement the recommendations from the previous review.
82. Turkey commended the country's human rights record, while expressing concern about the increase of hate crime and the functioning of racist organizations.
83. Ukraine welcomed actions plans to ensure gender equality and the rights of children and of persons with disabilities, and to combat hate crime.
84. The United Kingdom welcomed the adoption of a national plan to combat racism and hate crime.
85. The United States expressed concern about societal intolerance towards members of ethnic and religious minorities.
86. Uruguay noted the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.
87. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was concerned about instances of hate crime against migrants, Muslims, people of African descent and Roma.
88. Viet Nam welcomed measures to promote gender equality and the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and to combat racism.
89. Yemen commended the country's assistance to establish peace in Yemen and provide humanitarian support.
90. Zambia commended Sweden for incorporating the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law.
91. Afghanistan appreciated the adoption of national plans to combat xenophobia and hate crimes.

92. Albania welcomed the adoption of a national plan to combat racism and hate crime.
93. Algeria expressed thanks for the national report.
94. Angola commended Sweden on embracing the Paris Agreement on climate change and on adopting a human rights strategy.
95. Argentina congratulated Sweden on a high rate of women's participation in political and public life.
96. Armenia expressed its appreciation for the steps taken to combat racism and hate crimes.
97. Australia commended Sweden on its commitment to human rights and encouraged further progress in that area.
98. Austria commended Sweden on actions taken to combat racism and hate crime.
99. Azerbaijan extended its gratitude for the national report and presentation.
100. The Bahamas welcomed the establishment of the Swedish Gender Equality Agency.
101. Bahrain commended Sweden for combating discrimination against religious minorities.
102. Bangladesh welcomed the country's 10-year national strategy aimed at preventing and combating violence against women.
103. Barbados noted the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law in 2020.
104. Belarus noted a strategy on human rights and the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation.
105. Belgium congratulated Sweden on its achievements while noting there was room for further progress.
106. Benin welcomed efforts to improve the normative and institutional framework for the protection of human rights.
107. Bhutan noted with appreciation the establishment of the Swedish Gender Equality Agency.
108. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed the country's commitment to protect human rights through cooperation with all stakeholders.
109. Botswana welcomed a national strategy on human rights and the inclusion of human rights education in school curricula.
110. The delegation of Sweden stressed that safeguarding human rights was a cornerstone of Swedish foreign policy. In response to some ongoing threats to democratic principles around the world, the Government had launched the "Drive for Democracy" initiative to provide support in strengthening democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Additionally, Sweden had launched a national campaign to reinforce democracy and its values with an emphasis on 2021, the year in which Swedish democracy would be celebrating its 100th anniversary.
111. In order to strengthen opportunities for the Sami people to influence and participate in decision-making, the Government had drafted and circulated for comments a memorandum on consultation on matters concerning the Sami people and prepared a draft bill on that subject. The Government strengthened the opportunity for stakeholder consultations under the Mineral Act.
112. In 2017, three States, including Sweden, and the three Sami parliaments, concluded negotiations on a Nordic Sami Convention. The draft text was forwarded to the Sami parliaments for their final consideration. Requests for amendments received from the Sami parliaments had been considered by the States although Sweden had not opposed a limited negotiating mandate to enable negotiations to the amendments to the initial draft. The Convention would play an important role in strengthening the rights of the Sami people to preserve their languages, culture and livelihoods. Sweden intended to work towards the ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).

113. Sweden had adopted amendments to the Act on National Minorities and Minority Languages and to a communication entitled “New start for a stronger minority policy” in order to promote the use of minority languages and consultations with minorities at all levels of decision-making. The Government had been planning to adopt two programmes for the preservation of minority languages. The delegation stressed the need to intensify efforts, increase funding and ensure genuinely inclusive consultations with minorities in order to ensure further progress. It also stressed the need to continue efforts to enhance general public knowledge about national minorities.

114. The delegation reaffirmed the country’s commitment to fighting discrimination against Roma. Sweden adopted a long-term strategy for Roma inclusion. The Government had taken steps to enhance the capacity of professionals working on matters related to Roma.

115. The delegation informed the working group about measures taken to improve the situation of persons with disabilities, including the participation of and accessibility for persons with disabilities. Developments in most policy areas had been slow but there had been positive developments in the areas of culture, media, information technology and transport.

116. The delegation stated that the issue of ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families should be discussed and decided at the level of the European Union.

117. Sweden had issued guidelines specifying a responsible ministry for each recommendation from the United Nations human rights bodies in order to coordinate the implementation and reporting of those recommendations.

118. Brazil encouraged Sweden to review its legislation to enforce the prohibition of discrimination based on ethnicity.

119. Bulgaria noted the commitment of Sweden to equality between women and men, and commended Sweden for strengthening the status of the Sami people.

120. Burkina Faso welcomed a strategy on development cooperation. It encouraged Sweden to raise awareness against hate speech.

121. Cambodia commended Sweden for the adoption of a national action plan to combat racism and hate crime.

122. Canada welcomed the commitment of Sweden with regard to an independent human rights institution and progress concerning Sami people.

123. Chile acknowledged the progress made with regard to human rights, including the adoption of a national action plan on business and human rights.

124. China was concerned about discrimination and hate crime against Muslims, Roma and people of African descent.

125. Colombia welcomed the Swedish Gender Equality Agency and legal measures to combat human trafficking.

126. The Congo commended national plans on human rights and business, on combating racism and hate crime and on development cooperation.

127. Costa Rica noted the harmonization of legislation on children’s rights. It highlighted a need for measures to combat racism.

128. Croatia inquired about measures to establish a national human rights institution and to combat human trafficking.

129. Cuba welcomed the delegation of Sweden and expressed its thanks for the presentation of the national report.

130. Cyprus commended Sweden for mainstreaming and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals into all government decisions and policies.

131. Czechia appreciated the efforts of Sweden to strengthen democracy and human rights worldwide.

132. Denmark highlighted the importance of the protection of the rights of indigenous people by Sweden.
133. Djibouti welcomed the fact that Sweden had strengthened its legal and institutional framework on human rights since its previous review.
134. The Dominican Republic acknowledged the progress made in aligning legislation with some international instruments.
135. Ecuador praised the actions taken to ensure gender equality measures, including the adoption of a feminist foreign policy.
136. Egypt noted the progress achieved but was troubled by the increase in hate crime and hate speech, and in far-right organizations.
137. Estonia noted the high rate of representation of women in decision-making and encouraged the representation of women from disadvantaged groups in the area.
138. Ethiopia welcomed a human rights strategy and efforts to ensure gender equality and promote the rights of children and persons with disabilities.
139. Fiji commended the leadership of Sweden on climate change, particularly the adoption of the Climate Act.
140. Finland appreciated the country's transparency and inclusivity during the preparation for the review.
141. France applauded the steps taken to create alternatives to detention, to promote gender equality and to combat human trafficking.
142. Georgia hailed the appointment of an ambassador for human rights and the decision to create a national human rights institution.
143. Germany welcomed the adoption of the national plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crimes.
144. Ghana praised measures to combat racism and hate crime, and to integrate migrants.
145. Greece applauded a national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women.
146. Haiti noted the long-term commitment of Sweden to devoting 1 per cent of its gross domestic product to official development assistance.
147. Honduras noted the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation.
148. Iceland welcomed the efforts outlined in the national report.
149. India welcomed the measures to combat gender inequality, violence against women, human trafficking and discrimination.
150. Indonesia commended the country's international leadership in human rights, especially with regard to the implementation of efforts aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
151. The Islamic Republic of Iran was concerned about violations of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities.
152. Iraq noted a strategy on human rights and efforts to promote the rights of persons with disabilities.
153. Ireland commended the contribution of Sweden to promoting human rights in multilateral forums.
154. Israel appreciated the efforts taken to fight antisemitism and noted the intention of Sweden to host an important conference in October 2020 on combating antisemitism.
155. In conclusion, the head of the delegation of Sweden thanked other States for their active engagement in the interactive dialogue and assured them that the Government considered the recommendations received from the States an important part of their systematic work to ensure the respect of human rights.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

156. The following recommendations will be examined by Sweden, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council:

156.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy) (Honduras) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

156.2 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which was signed in 2007 (France);

156.3 Adhere to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);

156.4 Explore the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Niger);

156.5 Reconsider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);

156.6 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Lithuania) (Armenia);

156.7 Adopt the necessary internal measures to enable the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

156.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive communications from victims or other State parties (Czechia);

156.9 Ratify, without reservations, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);

156.10 Speed up the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);

156.11 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance at the earliest convenience (Ghana);

156.12 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10, 11 and 16 (Paraguay);

156.13 Ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers (Honduras) (Sri Lanka) (Egypt) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

156.14 Consider the ratification of the Convention on Migrant Workers (Indonesia) (Colombia);

156.15 Consider ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers (Philippines);

156.16 Explore the possibility of ratifying the Convention on Migrant Workers (Niger);

156.17 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10, 11 and 16 (Paraguay);

156.18 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Honduras) (Denmark) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

156.19 Continue to work towards ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) while considering further measures to strengthen the Sami People's access to influence, participation and livelihoods (Norway);

- 156.20 **Ratify, without reservations, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**
- 156.21 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Honduras) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 156.22 **Ratify, without reservations, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);**
- 156.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Slovakia) (Germany) (Benin) (Ireland) (Spain) (Cyprus);**
- 156.24 **Speed up the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**
- 156.25 **Initiate the process to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Italy);**
- 156.26 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Mongolia);**
- 156.27 **Finalize the process of the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Somalia);**
- 156.28 **In view of standing invitations, initiate country visits of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Belarus);**
- 156.29 **Adopt an open, merit-based approach process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty bodies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 156.30 **Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France) (India);**
- 156.31 **Establish a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ireland) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 156.32 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal) (Slovenia);**
- 156.33 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);**
- 156.34 **Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution based on the Paris Principles (Georgia);**
- 156.35 **Expedite the establishment of a national institution for human rights (Iraq);**
- 156.36 **Expedite the establishment of a national human rights institution (Costa Rica);**
- 156.37 **Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad mandate, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and provide it with adequate resources (Greece);**
- 156.38 **Establish an independent national human rights institution as a priority in accordance with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);**
- 156.39 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, including collaboration with national human rights institutions in other States (Indonesia);**
- 156.40 **Complete the establishment of a national human rights institution (Montenegro);**

- 156.41 Consider speeding up the processes aiming at the establishment of an independent national institution for human rights, in line with the Paris Principles (Mozambique);
- 156.42 Continue its efforts to establish as soon as possible the national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Myanmar);
- 156.43 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);
- 156.44 Envisage the establishment of an independent national human rights institution and provide it with a broad mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles and human rights standards in this regard (Niger);
- 156.45 Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights mandate, fully compliant with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);
- 156.46 Continue to take concrete steps to ensure the establishment of a national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);
- 156.47 Intensify its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland);
- 156.48 Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution and provide it with the necessary support to enable it to fulfil its mandate in line with the Paris Principles (Qatar);
- 156.49 Make continued efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);
- 156.50 Strengthen efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);
- 156.51 Pursue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);
- 156.52 Expedite the process of setting up an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);
- 156.53 Continue considering the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);
- 156.54 Establish an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 156.55 Establish promptly an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);
- 156.56 Expedite the process of establishing an independent national human rights institution (Lithuania);
- 156.57 Continue its efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution (Yemen);
- 156.58 Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights mandate and provide it with adequate resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Zambia);
- 156.59 Make an effort to establish an independent national human rights institution to promote initiatives on human rights, including for the effective integration of asylum seekers into the country (Angola);
- 156.60 Create an independent national human rights institution with a broad mandate and provide it with the necessary financial and human resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Luxembourg);
- 156.61 Continue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Bahamas);

- 156.62 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution and provide it with adequate resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bangladesh);
- 156.63 Accelerate efforts towards the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 156.64 Complete the process of establishing a national human rights institution (Congo);
- 156.65 Expedite efforts to establish an independent institution for the protection of human rights (Maldives);
- 156.66 Consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 156.67 Consider expanding the mandate of the Equality Ombudsman and allocate sufficient resources (Philippines);
- 156.68 Continue providing the children's Ombudsman with the requisite mandate and appropriate resources to guarantee the rights of the child (Kenya);
- 156.69 Take measures to ensure that children have accessible and effective complaint mechanisms and entities to turn to for information and for support when their rights are violated (Belgium);
- 156.70 Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up to human rights recommendations, taking into account Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 156.71 Guarantee the rights of women and children from disadvantaged and marginalized groups (India);
- 156.72 Stop complying with the inhuman and illegal sanctions that continue to violate the basic human rights of the people in the targeted countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 156.73 Continue to strengthen measures to increase social inclusion among children and improve access of persons with disabilities to employment, education and health care, without any discrimination (Angola);
- 156.74 Continue its actions and initiatives aimed at protecting indigenous peoples, refugees and asylum seekers (Benin);
- 156.75 Continue to consult and have a dialogue with civil society working in the area of human rights protection (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 156.76 Guarantee that the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols take precedence over national legislation in situations of conflicting laws, and reinforce the independence of the Ombudsman for Children (North Macedonia);
- 156.77 Guarantee the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols and reinforce the independence of the Ombudsman for Children (North Macedonia);
- 156.78 Expand the scope of the protection against discrimination under its domestic law (Jordan);
- 156.79 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination (Albania);
- 156.80 Step up measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on combating hate speech and racist and xenophobic rhetoric (Djibouti);
- 156.81 Increase its efforts to combat existing inequalities among children and families (Finland);

- 156.82 Expand the scope of protection against discrimination and increase access to effective remedies from any forms of discrimination (Russian Federation);
- 156.83 Strengthen efforts to fight discrimination, including by enhancing institutional capacity to systematically document, investigate and prosecute incidents of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Rwanda);
- 156.84 Strengthen efforts aimed at combating discrimination, including through an appropriate legal reform and other interventions (Sri Lanka);
- 156.85 Develop effective measures to achieve true compliance with the law on protection against discrimination (Yemen);
- 156.86 Strengthen enforcement of the Discrimination Act, including through adequate oversight and appropriate sanctions for non-compliance, and promote public awareness of the Act's provisions (Bahamas);
- 156.87 Improve the accessibility of effective remedies against any form of discrimination and take the necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from hate speech and other hate crimes (Bahrain);
- 156.88 Continue the implementation of the national plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Lebanon);
- 156.89 Improve the accessibility of effective remedies against any form of discrimination, including hate crimes (Philippines);
- 156.90 Strengthen measures to effectively combat discrimination and further facilitate the integration of migrants into the society (Viet Nam);
- 156.91 Engage in the work necessary to create, implement and safeguard effective and comprehensive legislation against discrimination (Barbados);
- 156.92 Intensify efforts toward comprehensive enforcement of anti-discrimination laws and regulations (Cambodia);
- 156.93 Adopt a law to outlaw organizations that incite racial hatred (France);
- 156.94 Provide protection from all forms of racial discrimination to migrants (Iraq);
- 156.95 Scale up efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination and hate crimes (Nigeria);
- 156.96 Enhance efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and hate crimes, especially those targeting migrants and asylum seekers (Indonesia);
- 156.97 Combat xenophobia by criminalizing all racial and Islamophobic acts (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 156.98 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Tunisia);
- 156.99 Strengthen measures to protect vulnerable groups of the population from racist hate speech, racial violence and other forms of hate crimes (Russian Federation);
- 156.100 Invest sufficient resources to ensure the full and effective implementation of legislation to address racism, racial discrimination, discrimination based on religion, and xenophobia (Singapore);
- 156.101 Fully implement the National Plan to Combat Racism (Bahamas);
- 156.102 Increase knowledge, education and research on racism and hate crimes in all institutions in Sweden (Somalia);
- 156.103 Adopt legislation that criminalizes the creation or the leadership of a group that promotes racism, support for such a group or participation in its activities (North Macedonia);

- 156.104 Amend its legislation and prohibit the organization of groups that promote or incite racial hatred (Jordan);
- 156.105 Amend legislation with a view to prohibiting organizations inciting and promoting racial hatred (Turkey);
- 156.106 Develop a legislative framework to outlaw the formation of groups that promote and incite racial hatred (Algeria);
- 156.107 Criminalize the organization of and participation in groups that promote and encourage racial hatred (Ecuador);
- 156.108 Introduce legislation to prohibit the promotion of racial and religious hatred by organizations (Singapore);
- 156.109 Redouble efforts to fight discrimination and crimes motivated by racist or xenophobic prejudices and, especially, on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity or religion (Spain);
- 156.110 Continue efforts to eliminate racism and all forms of discrimination, especially on the basis of religion, and eliminate hate speech and xenophobia (Sudan);
- 156.111 Take efficient measures to prevent and eliminate racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia in Sweden (Azerbaijan);
- 156.112 Take appropriate measures to combat racism, hate speech, including hate crimes with anti-religious motives, and similar forms of hostility (Bangladesh);
- 156.113 Continue to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crimes (Barbados);
- 156.114 Effectively implement and enforce existing legislation and continue taking the necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes (Belgium);
- 156.115 Strengthen efforts to combat racism and hate crime, including ethnic profiling, and fully implement the relevant national plan (Czechia);
- 156.116 Add concrete and actionable points to its national plan to counter and prevent all forms of racism, discrimination, religious intolerance and violence against minorities (Pakistan);
- 156.117 Further enhance its efforts to combat all forms of antisemitism, including through the full implementation of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism, in policy and in practice (Israel);
- 156.118 Strengthen efforts to combat antisemitism at all levels of government by engaging with civil society, and by instituting training for law enforcement and prosecutors (United States of America);
- 156.119 Take measures to increase the knowledge and expertise of law enforcement officials to effectively address acts of agitation against religious minorities (Netherlands);
- 156.120 Take measures to fight discrimination and crimes motivated by religious, racist or xenophobic prejudices (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 156.121 Take further measures to combat racism and all forms of intolerance and racial discrimination against foreigners, migrants, refugees, and religious and ethnic minorities, and prevent hate speech, especially against Muslims (Qatar);
- 156.122 Take more effective measures to reduce discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities (Bahrain);
- 156.123 Take effective legislative and administrative measures to stop discrimination against people of African descent, Muslims and Roma, and combat racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes (China);

- 156.124 Step up efforts to combat discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples and migrants, and to promote tolerance in society (Republic of Korea);
- 156.125 Enhance the legal framework on equality and non-discrimination in order to protect minorities against all forms of discrimination (Republic of Moldova);
- 156.126 Continue taking the necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups, minorities and migrants from all forms of racist acts (State of Palestine);
- 156.127 Strengthen its legislation to protect vulnerable groups from violence and racist hate speech and other crimes motivated by prejudices, and promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Panama);
- 156.128 Design awareness campaigns to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Spain);
- 156.129 Continue developing effective actions to combat hate speech and all forms of discrimination and intolerance based on ethnic and religious grounds (Cuba);
- 156.130 Take steps to overcome the obstacles that prevent the effective prosecution of hate speech and strengthen efforts to properly enforce the legislation prohibiting agitation against racial, religious and ethnic minorities (Germany);
- 156.131 Consider efforts to eliminate hate crimes, including racism and xenophobic crimes, and hold perpetrators accountable (Ghana);
- 156.132 Strengthen policies that prevent the proliferation of xenophobic speech and eliminate those policies that stigmatize minorities and migrants and refugees, such as racial profiling, the prohibition of begging, and policies in the fight against terrorism that lack a human rights approach (Mexico);
- 156.133 Expand existing training programmes on hate crime for police employees and make training on the legislation and implementation of the legislation on hate crime mandatory in all areas of law enforcement (Iceland);
- 156.134 Investigate and apply sanctions against people, especially in leadership roles, for committing hate speech (Pakistan);
- 156.135 Address hate speech, including on the Internet, and racist and xenophobic violence against Muslims and others (Jordan);
- 156.136 Continue the awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns to combat discriminative rhetoric in public spaces (Romania);
- 156.137 Seek to investigate and apply appropriate sanctions for hate speech by politicians and the media, and take the necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity, especially by journalists (Serbia);
- 156.138 Develop a strategy with clear targets and indicators, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, to tackle hate speech and hate crimes based on such forms of discrimination (Singapore);
- 156.139 Take necessary and concrete actions to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from racist hate speech, violence and other hate crimes, including in cyberspace (Thailand);
- 156.140 Continue taking measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes (Timor-Leste);
- 156.141 Continue to take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech and other hate-motivated crimes (Togo);
- 156.142 Continue efforts to combat hate speech (Tunisia);
- 156.143 Effectively investigate and prosecute ethnically and religiously motivated hate crimes, including hate speech and physical attacks against

Muslims and Jews, thoroughly implement the current legislation and update its national plan with clear targets (Turkey);

156.144 Continue its efforts to implement existing legislation and take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from all forms of hate crimes (Afghanistan);

156.145 Strengthen the necessary legal and administrative measures to ensure the effectiveness of investigations in courts and sanctions for incitement to hate speech and other acts of discrimination and violence against minorities (Argentina);

156.146 Exert further steps to combat hate speech, including on the Internet, and racist and xenophobic violence against vulnerable groups (Armenia);

156.147 Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to prevent hate crimes, investigate and apply appropriate sanctions for hate speech by politicians and media professionals, and take the necessary measures to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue (Belarus);

156.148 Intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of hate speech and hate crimes based on ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation and gender expressions (Canada);

156.149 Advance effective measures to combat hate speech and racial discrimination in the media and on the Internet (Chile);

156.150 Intensify the relevant measures to combat xenophobia and hate speech, through the adoption of comprehensive public policies (Colombia);

156.151 Redouble efforts to fight effectively against hate speech and acts of violence and xenophobia towards minorities, including those of African descent (Congo);

156.152 Continue implementing measures to eliminate stereotypes and hate speech, foreseen in the National Plan to Combat Racism, Similar Forms of Hostility and Hate Crime (Dominican Republic);

156.153 Set up and implement existing legislation to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Egypt);

156.154 Take necessary measures not to resort to profiling of some groups by law enforcement authorities, as also cited by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Turkey);

156.155 Prioritize and devote additional resources, such as establishing hate crimes units in all police districts, to deter, investigate and prosecute hate crimes, including those based on race, religion, creed or national origin (United States of America);

156.156 Effectively identify, register and investigate cases of hate crimes and prosecute and sanction those responsible to close the gap between reported incidents and convictions (Austria);

156.157 Strengthen current legislation and undertake all necessary measures to combat, investigate and punish hate speech and the various expressions of religious intolerance and racist and xenophobic violence, particularly against Muslims, Roma, Jews and Swedes of African descent, paying particular attention to the influence of political groups and the media in the creation of racist and xenophobic prejudices and stigmas (Costa Rica);

156.158 Protect children's rights to bodily integrity, autonomy and self-determination by ensuring, by legislation or otherwise, that non-vital surgical or other medical procedures on intersex infants are not performed before they are able to provide their informed consent (Malta);

156.159 Adopt a new gender recognition law to ensure a quick, transparent and accessible mechanism based on self-definition, detaching medical

procedures from legal gender recognition, in line with the Yogyakarta Principles (Malta);

156.160 Commission a State public report with the mandate to investigate the legal possibility of introducing a third legal gender, towards the increased recognition of self-defined gender identity of each person (Malta);

156.161 Adopt a new gender recognition law based on self-definition, detaching medical procedures from legal gender recognition (Iceland);

156.162 Facilitate the legal registration of the self-defined gender identity of transgender persons by detaching the change of legal gender from requirements on mandatory medical assessments or procedures (Netherlands);

156.163 Adopt a new gender recognition law, as proposed in SOU 2014:91, basing legal gender recognition on self-definition and detaching it from medical procedures (Denmark);

156.164 Continue to ensure that a human rights approach is reflected in the Government's 2020 submission of the reviewed nationally determined contributions (Fiji);

156.165 Continue its international development cooperation focusing on the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (Viet Nam);

156.166 Continue to provide development assistance towards achieving the 2030 Agenda (Bhutan);

156.167 Continue development cooperation from the perspective of poor people (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

156.168 Continue its efforts to promote human rights and gender equality around the world, through international cooperation (Burkina Faso);

156.169 Continue to ensure that the implementation of the Climate Act and Climate Policy Framework is gender-responsive and disability-inclusive, consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji);

156.170 Strengthen oversight over Swedish companies operating abroad with regard to any negative impact of their activities on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly in conflict areas, which includes situations of foreign occupation, where there are heightened risks of human rights abuses (State of Palestine);

156.171 Adopt the definition of torture in accordance with the article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);

156.172 Incorporate the crime of torture as a specific crime in the Criminal Code (Spain);

156.173 Define and criminalize torture in its domestic law consistent with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention against Torture (Australia);

156.174 Define and criminalize torture in its domestic legislation, in full conformity with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention against Torture (Chile);

156.175 Adopt legislation limiting the time an individual can be placed in pretrial detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

156.176 Reduce the average length of pretrial detentions and eliminate pretrial detentions over six months in length (United States of America);

156.177 Ensure access to comprehensive, affordable and accessible support for all survivors of sexual violence, including those who do not report the crime to the police (Iceland);

156.178 Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary officials to respond to cases of violence effectively, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders (Azerbaijan);

- 156.179 Prohibit trade and transit of arms to places where children could be used as soldiers (Mexico);
- 156.180 Ensure that all arms transfers and exports comply with Sweden's obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty (Iceland);
- 156.181 Stop the selling of weapons to countries that have a long record of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 156.182 Refrain from transferring arms when there is a risk that they might be used to commit grave violations of human rights or international humanitarian law (Panama);
- 156.183 Take into account the human rights perspective in the arms export procedure, so that these weapons are not used to facilitate or commit violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (Peru);
- 156.184 Extend the national action plan against racism and hate crimes to guarantee freedom of religion to all (Kenya);
- 156.185 Respect the right of parents guaranteed under international law to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions (Solomon Islands);
- 156.186 Respect the right of parents guaranteed under international law to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions (Bangladesh);
- 156.187 Take further steps to promote religious tolerance and protect religious minorities, as well as to combat all forms of violence and discrimination based on religion or belief, including by effectively implementing and enforcing existing legislation (Brazil);
- 156.188 Continue taking necessary steps to promote a mutual respect and understanding among different religious communities (Cambodia);
- 156.189 Sustain efforts in combating human trafficking and protecting the rights of its victims (Nigeria);
- 156.190 Redouble efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide them with protection and redress (Qatar);
- 156.191 Allocate adequate resources to implement the adopted national action plan to combat prostitution and human trafficking (Botswana);
- 156.192 Ensure that cases of trafficking are promptly and thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators are brought to justice and that the victims have access to effective means of protection and assistance (Greece);
- 156.193 Ensure thorough investigation of cases of trafficking in human beings, and that punishment for sexual exploitation of children is proportionate to the gravity of the crime (Russian Federation);
- 156.194 Ensure that cases of human trafficking, including the sexual exploitation of children, are effectively and thoroughly investigated, and that victims have access to effective means of protection and assistance, and to the fullest possible compensation, including rehabilitation and adequate social assistance (Serbia);
- 156.195 Advise authorities to take further measures to ensure human trafficking offenders are investigated and prosecuted effectively, including through provision of sufficient funding to units investigating trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 156.196 Provide protection and support for the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 156.197 Take further steps to ensure equal pay for equal work (India);

- 156.198 Eliminate the wage gap between men and women for the same type of work (Iraq);
- 156.199 Consider redoubling efforts in addressing the gender-based pay gap in both public and private settings (Mozambique);
- 156.200 Study, in close consultation with stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income (Haiti);
- 156.201 Guarantee access to education, employment, housing and health services to all communities (Senegal);
- 156.202 Improve the delivery of health services to vulnerable groups and communities (Sri Lanka);
- 156.203 Step up its efforts to improve the health status of children from disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Timor-Leste);
- 156.204 Continue its efforts to improve the health of children from disadvantaged or marginalized groups and put in place the necessary resources to guarantee their right to health, without discrimination (Algeria);
- 156.205 Continue efforts to support and strengthen mental health (Tunisia);
- 156.206 Ensure equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, especially for asylum seekers, undocumented persons, Roma and persons belonging to other vulnerable groups (Peru);
- 156.207 Ensure that all women and girls, including those belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, have access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services (Belgium);
- 156.208 Review and amend the requirement set out for parents intending to homeschool their children (Solomon Islands);
- 156.209 Review the proposed legislative ban on faith-based private schools (Solomon Islands);
- 156.210 Recognize that the State has no legitimate authority under international law to mandatorily prescribe conventional education for all children, that individuals have the right to seek alternative forms of education, and that the prohibition and criminalization of home education is a violation of international human rights law (Solomon Islands);
- 156.211 Continue efforts at the national level towards gender equality (Albania);
- 156.212 Continue taking measures to promote the rights of women, particularly in narrowing the gender pay gap (Bhutan);
- 156.213 Develop strategies to achieve gender equality in all spheres, in particular in employment and decision-making, and to achieve full equal pay (Cuba);
- 156.214 Continue targeted measures in order to maintain a high rate of women's representation in public and political life (Georgia);
- 156.215 Continue to take specific measures to maintain the results achieved in the representation of women in political and public life and to pay particular attention to underrepresented groups of women (Togo);
- 156.216 Continue to take targeted measures to maintain its achievements in ensuring a high rate of representation of women in political and public life (Zambia);
- 156.217 End the gender pay gap and eliminate discrimination against women in the labour market (Pakistan);
- 156.218 Implement additional measures to guarantee greater gender equality in employment (Dominican Republic);

- 156.219 Ensure equal wages between women and men for the same work, and enforce and enhance laws to eliminate discrimination against women in the labour market (Egypt);
- 156.220 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (France);
- 156.221 Continue efforts to combat violence against all women (Montenegro);
- 156.222 Continue its efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by adopting the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to improve efforts to identify and eliminate barriers preventing women from reporting violence (New Zealand);
- 156.223 Continue to combat sexual violence and address the causes of underreporting of rape, as outlined in the national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women (Australia);
- 156.224 Investigate the causes of low reporting and conviction rates for violence against women and strengthen the assistance and protection offered to all women victims of violence (Luxembourg);
- 156.225 Combat violence against women and girls by undertaking effective measures towards reducing impunity in cases of domestic violence (Azerbaijan);
- 156.226 Continue undertaking proactive measures including by reinforcing assistance and protection provided to all women victims of violence (Malaysia);
- 156.227 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls, including intimate partner violence, to ensure effective implementation of the 10-year national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women (Botswana);
- 156.228 Prioritize the fight against sexual violence against women and address the causes of the lack of reporting of violations, as described in the national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women (Chile);
- 156.229 Strengthen the capacity of judicial officials on gender issues so that the judiciary can deal with those issues efficiently and without revictimizing victims of gender-based violence (Colombia);
- 156.230 Collect data on the impact of reducing the number of hospitals and maternal health centres on women's right to health, particularly in rural areas, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5.6 (Paraguay);
- 156.231 Implement the Government's proposal to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Child into the Swedish Law (South Sudan);
- 156.232 Ensure that penalties for the sexual exploitation of children, including in cyberspace, are commensurate with the gravity of such crimes (Greece);
- 156.233 Take further steps to promote and protect the rights of all children, including the elimination of child abuse and sexual exploitation (Japan);
- 156.234 Eliminate cases of abuse and exploitation against children, including but not limited to sexual abuse and domestic violence (Poland);
- 156.235 Increase national efforts to prevent and protect children from sexual abuse, exploitation and human trafficking (Republic of Moldova);
- 156.236 Introduce child abuse as a specific crime in the Penal Code that includes all forms of violence against children, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Slovenia);
- 156.237 Ensure that child victims of abuse and neglect have access to rehabilitation services and mental health care (Luxembourg);
- 156.238 Eliminate sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and step up programmes and policies of prevention, readaptation and social integration of child victims (Benin);

- 156.239 Criminalize all the offences referred to in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and ensure that sexual exploitation of children is punishable with appropriate penalties that take into account the grave nature of these crimes (Croatia);
- 156.240 Ensure measures to protect children against all forms of violence at home and at school, and criminalize child abuse (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 156.241 Establish official rules for the treatment of minors in custody (Senegal);
- 156.242 Introduce alternative measures to custody and pretrial detention of children as well as a total ban on solitary confinement of children in remand prisons in all circumstances (Slovenia);
- 156.243 Eliminate the isolation regime for minors, and promote alternative measures to the imprisonment of minors (Spain);
- 156.244 Prevent arbitrary removal of children from their families by social welfare authorities (India);
- 156.245 Ensure that the process of removing children from dysfunctional families is used as a measure of last resort (Russian Federation);
- 156.246 Step up efforts to improve the health status of children from disadvantaged and marginalized groups and allocate sufficient resources to guarantee their right to health, without discrimination (Maldives);
- 156.247 Continue implementing policies to ensure access of indigenous people, minorities and other vulnerable groups in education, employment, health care, housing and justice (Nepal);
- 156.248 Continue the efforts to protect indigenous people and national minorities, and enhance their participation in public life (Lebanon);
- 156.249 Take additional steps to promote and protect the rights of minorities and migrants (Japan);
- 156.250 Effectively implement and enforce existing legislation and continue taking the necessary measures to protect minorities from all forms of discrimination, intolerance, racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes (Malaysia);
- 156.251 Ensure that authentic, mother-tongue education for ethnic minorities is consistently provided in schools, and consider new educational initiatives to protect their cultural and linguistic identity (Croatia);
- 156.252 Strengthen measures for the integration of Roma and other minorities, in particular to ensure their participation in political and social life and in the decision-making process (Cuba);
- 156.253 Provide sufficient resources for the implementation of the strategy on Roma inclusion and ensure equal access to education, employment, housing, health care and justice (Ecuador);
- 156.254 Ensure effective implementation of the strategy on Roma inclusion to enable their equal access to education, employment, housing, health care and justice (India);
- 156.255 Ensure equal access to education, employment, housing and health services to the Roma and other minorities and ensure that individuals who have been discriminated against have full access to remedies (Finland);
- 156.256 Strengthen efforts to protect the human rights of Roma and other vulnerable European Union citizens living in Sweden (Australia);

- 156.257 Take further steps to ensure that vulnerable European Union citizens are protected against hate crimes and granted rights to health care, primary education and social services (Bulgaria);
- 156.258 Intensify efforts to eliminate inconsistent or discriminatory treatment of minority populations, noting in particular vulnerable European Union citizens, including Roma (Canada);
- 156.259 Continue with steps to ensure the Sami people full enjoyment of their indigenous rights, which include access to ancestral lands and maintenance of their traditional ways of living (Estonia);
- 156.260 Strengthen its efforts to reflect the distinct status of the Sami as indigenous people in legislation regarding land and resources (New Zealand);
- 156.261 Take further steps to promote and strengthen the indigenous Sami languages, including by ensuring that the Nordic resource centre to protect Sami languages has adequate resources to fulfil its mandate (New Zealand);
- 156.262 Strengthen legislation to ensure the full protection of the rights of its indigenous peoples, especially to their ancestral lands and cultural integrity (Philippines);
- 156.263 Continue developing measures to ensure that affected Sami communities are consulted and can participate in line with the free, prior and informed consent principle on issues related to land rights, water and resources (Austria);
- 156.264 Build on efforts related to reconciliation through enhanced dialogue with all groups within the Sami community towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Canada);
- 156.265 Consider revising its legislation in order to ensure the exercise of the right to prior consultation for the Sami people with respect to development projects and extractive activities in their ancestral lands (Ecuador);
- 156.266 Intensify efforts to promote reconciliation and advance the economic, social and cultural rights and interests of the Sami people, including in relation to land, language, education and participation in decision-making, and work to facilitate the repatriation of Sami human remains to the Sami people (Australia);
- 156.267 Promote the training of teachers of the Sami languages, provide them with adequate teaching materials and provide for sufficient training opportunities in the Sami languages (Switzerland);
- 156.268 Guarantee the repatriation of all Sami human remains detained by the Swedish State to the Sami people (Haiti);
- 156.269 Take further steps in view of the finalization of the work on the Nordic Sami Convention (Austria);
- 156.270 Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially its article 12 (Peru);
- 156.271 Ensure that the measures to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities receive the necessary resources for effective implementation (Barbados);
- 156.272 Continue efforts to promote the human rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);
- 156.273 Strengthen the measures taken to improve equal access of persons with disabilities to employment, education, health care, justice and government services, without any discrimination (Jordan);
- 156.274 Further improve equal access of persons with disabilities to employment, education, health care as well as justice and governmental services (Poland);

- 156.275 Take steps to provide education for children with disabilities (Albania);
- 156.276 Continue to pursue relevant legislative and policy measures and allocate adequate resources for establishing opportunities for every child with disabilities to reach the highest possible level of education (Bulgaria);
- 156.277 Continue the efforts in employing persons with disabilities in both government agencies and the private sector (Bhutan);
- 156.278 Redouble efforts to achieve the target set in constructing stations and bus stops for persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);
- 156.279 Increase the funding for accessibility for persons with disabilities (South Sudan);
- 156.280 Continue making efforts to guarantee full respect of the rights of people with disabilities, including patients in psychiatric institutions, by also ensuring that treatments are provided on the basis of free and informed consent, unless exceptional circumstances require otherwise (Italy);
- 156.281 Continue measures to protect the rights of persons with psychological disabilities by providing appropriate access and support in both health and social services (Myanmar);
- 156.282 Stop policies and measures that violate the rights of migrants and refugees (China);
- 156.283 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective integration of migrants, especially migrant children (Portugal);
- 156.284 Continue and enhance the measures with the view to promoting integration in working and social life of immigrants and of persons living in vulnerable situations (Romania);
- 156.285 Continue to undertake measures to combat discrimination and segregation and promote integration of newly arrived immigrants (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 156.286 Continue promoting the implementation of integration policies of migrants (Dominican Republic);
- 156.287 Prohibit the detention of children for immigration-related purposes, irrespective of their status or that of their parents, and consider the application of alternative measures to detention (Cyprus);
- 156.288 Ensure full compliance with the Swedish Aliens Act with regard to the return of unaccompanied children (Cyprus);
- 156.289 Ensure the protection of child asylum seekers, including by maintaining such protection once they reach the age of majority, in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the recommendations of the Human Rights Committee (Uruguay);
- 156.290 Defend the principle of non-refoulement by taking more effective measures to properly protect the rights of asylum seekers to leave their current religion or to change their religion for another, and to run from the significant risks of persecution in their countries of origin (Haiti);
- 156.291 Effectively apply the principle of non-refoulement when there is risk to life, liberty or personal integrity of the asylum seeker, especially in cases of children, girls and adolescents, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico);
- 156.292 Take the necessary measures to ensure that national policies and practices on migration and asylum grant sufficient guarantees for the respect of the principle of non-refoulement (Uruguay);
- 156.293 Ensure that policies and practices related to the return and expulsion of asylum seekers respect the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan);

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- 156.294 Ensure that its national legislation and practice effectively protect the principle of non-refoulement (Czechia);
- 156.295 Ensure that all asylum seekers have access to fair and effective asylum procedures (Azerbaijan);
- 156.296 Ensure that asylum seekers and refugees enjoy their human rights, including the right to family reunification (Afghanistan);
- 156.297 Further strengthen efforts in helping refugees, asylum seekers and, most importantly, stateless persons, especially children (Somalia);
- 156.298 Establish a dedicated statelessness determination procedure to identify stateless persons within the territory and facilitate their protection, particularly regarding stateless children (Brazil);
- 156.299 Ensure that its laws and practices against terrorism are fully compatible with international human rights standards, including the right to liberty and security (Panama);
- 156.300 Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are taken in a way that protects fundamental human rights, including the right to equality (Togo).
157. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Sweden was headed by the Minister for Gender Equality, with responsibility for anti-discrimination and anti-segregation, Ms. Åsa Lindhagen and composed of the following members:

- Ms. Susanne Södersten, Director-General for Administrative Affairs; Ministry of Employment;
- Ms. Jenny Olausson, Director, Division for Discrimination Issues, Human Rights and Child Rights Policy, Ministry of Employment;
- Ms. Camilla Molin, Deputy Director, Division for Discrimination Issues, Human Rights and Child Rights Policy, Ministry of Employment;
- Ms. Marie Ek, Deputy Director, Division for Discrimination Issues, Human Rights and Child Rights Policy, Ministry of Employment;
- Ms. Linda Österberg, Senior Adviser, Division for Gender Equality, Ministry of Employment;
- Mr. Felix König, Political Advisor to the Minister for Gender Equality, Ministry of Employment;
- Dr. Anna-Carin Svensson Director-General for International Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Marie Skåniger, Director and Head of Division, Division for Prosecution Issues, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Anki Fritzsche, Director, Division for Migration and Asylum Policy, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Oskar Jöberger, Deputy Director, Division for Police Issues, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Johanna Gustafsson, Deputy Director, Division for Criminal Law, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Jenny Janlöv, Desk Officer, Division for European Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Carl Magnus Nesser, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Annika Ben David, Ambassador for Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Gustaf Lind, Head of the Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Anna Svantesson, Desk Officer, Department for International Law, Human Rights and Treaty Law, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Göran Ternbo, Senior Legal Adviser, Section for civil society and national minorities, Ministry of Culture;
- Ms. Bilge Tekin Befrits, Deputy Director, Division for Fisheries, Game Management and Reindeer Husbandry, Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation;
- Ms. Erika Borgny, Senior Adviser, Division for Public Health and Health Care, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs;
- Ms. Christina Velandér Desk Officer Division for Disabilities and Social Services, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs;
- Ambassador Veronika Bard, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;

- Ms. Karin Bolin, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
 - Ms. Clara Molin, Second Secretary, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
 - Ms. Sandra Lyngdorf, Senior Advisor, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
 - Ms. Malin Sundström, Assistant, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva.
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