



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
29 January 2020

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-fifth session
Geneva, 20–31 January 2020

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Sweden

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

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, Ms. 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, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Liechtenstein, Portugal on behalf of Group of Friends of the NMIRFs, 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

To be completed by 7 February 2020

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. 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.

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

6.2 **Ratify the ICPPED which was signed in 2007 (France);**

- 6.3 Adhere to the ICPPED (Iraq);
- 6.4 Explore the possibility of ratifying the ICPPED (Niger);
- 6.5 Reconsider ratifying the ICPPED (Uruguay);
- 6.6 Consider ratifying the ICPPED (Lithuania); (Armenia);
- 6.7 Adopt the necessary internal measures to enable the ratification of the ICPPED (Argentina);
- 6.8 Ratify the ICPPED and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive communications from victims or other States parties (Czechia);
- 6.9 Ratify, without reservations, the ICPPED (Portugal);
- 6.10 Speed up the ratification of the ICPPED (Ukraine);
- 6.11 Consider ratifying the ICPPED at the earliest convenience (Ghana);
- 6.12 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), within the framework of the SDGs 8, 10, 11 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 6.13 Ratify the ICRMW (Honduras); (Sri Lanka); (Egypt); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.14 Consider the ratification of the ICRMW (Indonesia); (Colombia);
- 6.15 Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Philippines);
- 6.16 Explore the possibility of ratifying the ICRMW (Niger);
- 6.17 Ratify the Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, within the framework of the SDGs 8, 10, 11 and 16 (Paraguay);
- 6.18 Ratify the ILO Convention no. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989 (Honduras); (Denmark); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.19 Continue to work towards ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 while considering further measures to strengthen the Sami People's access to influence, participation and livelihoods (Norway);
- 6.20 Ratify, without reservations, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Portugal);
- 6.21 Ratify the OP-ICESCR (Honduras); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 6.22 Ratify, without reservations, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Portugal);
- 6.23 Ratify the OP-CRC-IC (Slovakia); (Germany); (Benin); (Ireland); (Spain); (Cyprus);
- 6.24 Speed up the ratification of the OP-CRC-IC (Ukraine);
- 6.25 Initiate the process to ratify the third Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Italy);
- 6.26 Consider ratifying the third Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Mongolia);

- 6.27 **Finalize the process of the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Somalia);**
- 6.28 **In view of standing invitation, initiate country visits of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Belarus);**
- 6.29 **Adopt an open, merit-based approach process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Bodies (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 6.30 **Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France); (India);**
- 6.31 **Establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ireland); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**
- 6.32 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal); (Slovenia);**
- 6.33 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);**
- 6.34 **Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution based on Paris Principles (Georgia);**
- 6.35 **Expedite the establishment of a national institution for human rights (Iraq);**
- 6.36 **Expedite the establishment of a national human rights institution (Costa Rica);**
- 6.37 **Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution with a broad mandate, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and provide it with adequate resources (Greece);**
- 6.38 **Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution as a priority in accordance with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);**
- 6.39 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, including collaboration with the National Human Rights Institutions in other states (Indonesia);**
- 6.40 **Complete the establishment of a national human rights institution (Montenegro);**
- 6.41 **Consider speeding up the processes aiming at the establishment of an Independent National Institution for Human Rights, in light of the Paris Principles (Mozambique);**
- 6.42 **Continue its efforts to establish at earliest the National Human Rights Institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Myanmar);**
- 6.43 **Consider establishing an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal);**
- 6.44 **Envisage the establishment of 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);**

- 6.45 **Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights mandate, fully compliant with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia);**
- 6.46 **Continue to take concrete steps in ensuring the establishment of a national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines);**
- 6.47 **Intensify its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland);**
- 6.48 **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);**
- 6.49 **Make continued efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);**
- 6.50 **Strengthen efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);**
- 6.51 **Pursue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sudan);**
- 6.52 **Expedite the process of setting up an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand);**
- 6.53 **Continue considering the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 6.54 **Establish an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**
- 6.55 **Establish promptly an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);**
- 6.56 **Expedite the process of establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution (Lithuania);**
- 6.57 **Continue its efforts for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (Yemen);**
- 6.58 **Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights mandate and providing it with adequate resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Zambia);**
- 6.59 **Make an effort to establish an independent national human rights institution to promote initiatives on Human Rights, including for effective integration of asylum seekers into the country (Angola);**
- 6.60 **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);**
- 6.61 **Continue efforts to establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Bahamas);**
- 6.62 **Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution and provide it with adequate resources, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bangladesh);**

- 6.63 Accelerate efforts towards the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);
- 6.64 Complete the process of establishing a national human rights institution (Congo);
- 6.65 Expedite efforts to establish an independent institution for the protection of human rights (Maldives);
- 6.66 Consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Djibouti);
- 6.67 Consider expanding the mandate of Equality Ombudsman and allocate sufficient resources (Philippines);
- 6.68 Continue providing the children's Ombudsman with the requisite mandate and appropriate resources to guarantee the rights of the child (Kenya);
- 6.69 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);
- 6.70 Establish a permanent National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up to human rights recommendations, taking into account the SDGs 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 6.71 Guarantee the rights of women and children from the disadvantaged and marginalized groups (India);
- 6.72 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);
- 6.73 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);
- 6.74 Continue its actions and initiatives aimed at protecting indigenous peoples, refugees and asylum seekers (Benin);
- 6.75 Continue to consult and have a dialogue with civil society working in the area of human rights protection (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.76 Guarantee CRC and its optional protocols precedence over national legislation in situations of conflicting laws and to reinforce the independence of the Ombudsman for Children (North Macedonia);
- 6.77 Guarantee the CRC and its optional protocols and to reinforce the independence of the Ombudsman for Children (North Macedonia);
- 6.78 Expand the scope of the protection against discrimination under its domestic law (Jordan);
- 6.79 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination (Albania);
- 6.80 Step up measures to combat all forms of discrimination, particularly racial discriminations, with particular emphasis on combating hate speech and racist and xenophobic rhetoric (Djibouti);
- 6.81 Increase its efforts to combat existing inequalities among children and families (Finland);

- 6.82 Expand the scope of protection against discrimination and increase access to effective remedies from any forms of discrimination (Russian Federation);
- 6.83 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);
- 6.84 Strengthen efforts aimed at combating discrimination, including through an appropriate legal reform and other interventions (Sri Lanka);
- 6.85 Develop effective measures to achieve true compliance with the law on protection against discrimination (Yemen);
- 6.86 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);
- 6.87 Improve the accessibility of effective remedies against any form of discrimination and take the necessary measure to protect vulnerable groups from hate speech and other hate crimes (Bahrain);
- 6.88 Continue the implementation of the National Plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Lebanon);
- 6.89 Improve the accessibility of effective remedies against any form of discrimination, including hate crimes (Philippines);
- 6.90 Strengthen measures to effectively combat discrimination and further facilitate the integration of migrants into the society (Viet Nam);
- 6.91 Engage in the work necessary to create, implement and safeguard effective and comprehensive legislation against discrimination (Barbados);
- 6.92 Intensify efforts toward comprehensive enforcement of an anti-discrimination laws and regulations (Cambodia);
- 6.93 Adopt a law to outlaw the organisations that incite to racial hatred (France);
- 6.94 Provide protection from all forms of racial discrimination to migrants (Iraq);
- 6.95 Scale up efforts in combatting racism, racial discrimination and hate crime (Nigeria);
- 6.96 Enhance efforts in combating racism, xenophobia, and hate crimes, especially those targeting migrants and asylum seekers (Indonesia);
- 6.97 Combat xenophobia by criminalising all racial and Islamophobic acts (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 6.98 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Tunisia);
- 6.99 Strengthen measures to protect vulnerable groups of population from racist hate speech, racial violence and other forms of hate crimes (Russian Federation);

- 6.100 Invest sufficient resources to ensure the full and effective implementation of legislation to address racism, racial discrimination, discrimination based on religion, and xenophobia (Singapore);
- 6.101 Fully implement the National Plan to Combat Racism (Bahamas);
- 6.102 Increase knowledge, education and research on racism and hate crimes in all institutions in Sweden (Somalia);
- 6.103 Adopt the legislation that criminalise the creation or the leadership of a group which promoted racism, support for such a group or participation in its activities (North Macedonia);
- 6.104 Amend its legislation and prohibit the organisations of groups that promoted or incited racial hatred (Jordan);
- 6.105 Amend legislation with a view to prohibiting organizations inciting and promoting racial hatred (Turkey);
- 6.106 Develop a legislative framework to outlaw the formation of groups that promote and incite racial hatred (Algeria);
- 6.107 Criminalize the organization of and participation in groups that promote and encourage racial hatred (Ecuador);
- 6.108 Introduce legislation to prohibit the promotion of racial and religious hatred by organisations (Singapore);
- 6.109 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);
- 6.110 Continue efforts to eliminate racism and all forms of discrimination, especially on the basis of religion and eliminate hate speech and xenophobia (Sudan);
- 6.111 Take efficient measures to prevent and eliminate racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia in Sweden (Azerbaijan);
- 6.112 Take appropriate measures to combat racism, hate speech, including hate crimes with anti-religious motives, and similar forms of hostility (Bangladesh);
- 6.113 Continue to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Barbados);
- 6.114 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);
- 6.115 Strengthen efforts to combat racism and hate crime, including ethnic profiling, and fully implement the relevant national plan (Czechia);
- 6.116 Add concrete and actionable points in its national plan to counter and prevent all forms of racism, discrimination, religious intolerance and violence against minorities (Pakistan);
- 6.117 Further enhance its efforts to combat all forms of anti-Semitism, including through the full implementation of the IHRA working definition of anti-Semitism in policy and in practice (Israel);

- 6.118 Strengthen efforts to combat anti-Semitism at all levels of government by engaging with civil society, and by instituting training for law enforcement and prosecutors (United States of America);
- 6.119 Take measures to increase knowledge and expertise of law enforcement officials to effectively address acts of agitation against religious minorities (Netherlands);
- 6.120 Take measures to fight discrimination and crimes motivated by religious, racist or xenophobic prejudices (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.121 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);
- 6.122 Take more effective measures to reduce discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities (Bahrain);
- 6.123 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);
- 6.124 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);
- 6.125 Enhance the legal framework on equality and non-discrimination in order to protect minorities against all forms of discrimination (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.126 Continue taking the necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups, minorities and migrants from all forms of racist acts (State of Palestine);
- 6.127 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);
- 6.128 Design awareness campaigns to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Spain);
- 6.129 Continue developing effective actions to combat hate speech and all forms of discrimination and intolerance based on ethnic and religion grounds (Cuba);
- 6.130 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);
- 6.131 Consider efforts to eliminate hate crimes, including racism and xenophobic crimes and bring perpetrators accountable (Ghana);
- 6.132 Strengthen policies that prevent the proliferation of the xenophobic speech and the elimination of those 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);
- 6.133 Expand existing training programs 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);

- 6.134 Investigate and apply sanctions against people, especially in leadership role, for committing hate speech (Pakistan);
- 6.135 Address hate speech, including on the internet and racist and xenophobic violence against Muslims and others (Jordan);
- 6.136 Continue the awareness raising initiatives and campaigns to combat discriminative rhetoric in public space (Romania);
- 6.137 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);
- 6.138 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);
- 6.139 Take necessary and concrete actions to protect vulnerable groups and minorities from racist hate speech, violence and other hate crimes, including on the cyberspace (Thailand);
- 6.140 Continue taking measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes (Timor-Leste);
- 6.141 Continue to take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech and other hate-motivated crimes (Togo);
- 6.142 Continue efforts to combat hate speech (Tunisia);
- 6.143 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);
- 6.144 Continue its efforts to implement existing legislation and take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from all forms of hate crimes (Afghanistan);
- 6.145 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);
- 6.146 Exert further steps to combat hate speech, including on the Internet, and racist and xenophobic violence against vulnerable groups (Armenia);
- 6.147 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);
- 6.148 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);
- 6.149 Advance effective measures to combat hate speech and racial discrimination in the media and on the Internet (Chile);

- 6.150 Intensify the relevant measures to combat xenophobia and hate speech, through the adoption of comprehensive public policies (Colombia);
- 6.151 Redouble efforts to fight effectively against hate speech and acts of violence and xenophobia towards minorities, including those of African-descent (Congo);
- 6.152 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);
- 6.153 Set up and implement existing legislation to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Egypt);
- 6.154 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);
- 6.155 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);
- 6.156 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);
- 6.157 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 Swedish of African-decent, paying particular attention to the influence of political groups and media in the creation of racist and xenophobic prejudices and stigmas (Costa Rica);
- 6.158 Protect children's right 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);
- 6.159 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);
- 6.160 Commission a State Public Report with the mandate to investigate the legal possibility to introduce a third legal gender, towards increased recognition of self-defined gender identity of each person (Malta);
- 6.161 Adopt a new gender recognition law based on self-definition, detaching medical procedures from legal gender recognition (Iceland);
- 6.162 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);
- 6.163 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);

- 6.164 Continue to ensure that a human rights approach is reflected in the Government's 2020 submission of the reviewed Nationally Determined Contributions (Fiji);
- 6.165 Continue its international development cooperation focusing on the realization of the SDGs (Viet Nam);
- 6.166 Continue to provide development assistance towards achieving the 2030 agenda (Bhutan);
- 6.167 Continue development cooperation for the perspective of poor people (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.168 Continue its efforts for the promotion of human rights and gender equality around the world, through international cooperation (Burkina Faso);
- 6.169 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 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji);
- 6.170 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);
- 6.171 Adopt the definition of torture in accordance with the Article 1 of the CAT (Honduras);
- 6.172 Incorporate the crime of torture as a specific crime in the Criminal Code (Spain);
- 6.173 Define and criminalize torture in its domestic law consistent with Article 1 and Article 4 of the Convention against Torture (Australia);
- 6.174 Define and criminalize torture in its domestic legislation, in full conformity with articles 1 and 4 of the CAT (Chile);
- 6.175 Adopt legislation limiting the time an individual can be placed in pre-trial detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.176 Reduce the average length of pre-trial detentions and eliminate pre-trial detentions over six months in length (United States of America);
- 6.177 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);
- 6.178 Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary officials to respond to cases of violence effectively, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders (Azerbaijan);
- 6.179 Prohibit trade and transit of arms to places where children could be used as soldiers (Mexico);
- 6.180 Ensure that all arms transfers and exports comply with Sweden's obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty (Iceland);
- 6.181 Stop the selling of weapons to the countries that have a long record of serious violation of international human right and humanitarian law (Islamic Republic of Iran);

- 6.182 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);
- 6.183 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);
- 6.184 Extend the national action plan against racism and hate crimes to guarantee freedom of religion to all (Kenya);
- 6.185 Respect the rights guaranteed under international law of parents to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions (Solomon Islands);
- 6.186 Respect the right of parents guaranteed under international law to raise and educate their children in accordance with their moral and religious convictions (Bangladesh);
- 6.187 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);
- 6.188 Continue taking necessary steps to promote a mutual respect and understanding among different religious communities (Cambodia);
- 6.189 Sustain efforts in combatting human trafficking, and protecting the rights of its victims (Nigeria);
- 6.190 Redouble efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide them with the protection and redress (Qatar);
- 6.191 Allocate adequate resources to implement the adopted national action plan to combat prostitution and human trafficking (Botswana);
- 6.192 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);
- 6.193 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);
- 6.194 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, to the fullest possible compensation, including rehabilitation and adequate social assistance (Serbia);
- 6.195 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);
- 6.196 Provide the protection and support for the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 6.197 Take further steps to ensure equal pay for equal work (India);

- 6.198 Eliminate the wage gap between men and women for the same type of work (Iraq);
- 6.199 Consider redoubling efforts in addressing the gender - based pay gap in both public and private settings (Mozambique);
- 6.200 Study, in close consultation with stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income (Haiti);
- 6.201 Guarantee access to education, employment, housing and health services to all communities (Senegal);
- 6.202 Improve the delivery of health services to vulnerable groups and communities (Sri Lanka);
- 6.203 Step up its efforts to improve the health status of children from disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Timor-Leste);
- 6.204 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);
- 6.205 Continue efforts to support and strengthen mental health (Tunisia);
- 6.206 Ensure equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, especially for asylum seekers, undocumented persons, Roma and persons belonging to other vulnerable groups (Peru);
- 6.207 Ensure that all women and girls, including those belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, have access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services (Belgium);
- 6.208 Review and amend the requirement set out for parents intending to home-school their children (Solomon Islands);
- 6.209 Review the proposed legislative ban on faith-based private schools (Solomon Islands);
- 6.210 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 criminalisation of home education is a violation of international human rights law (Solomon Islands);
- 6.211 Continue efforts at the national level towards gender equality (Albania);
- 6.212 Continue taking measures to promote the rights of women, particularly in narrowing the gender pay gap (Bhutan);
- 6.213 Develop strategies to achieve gender equality in all spheres, in particular in employment and decision-making, and to achieve full equal pay (Cuba);
- 6.214 Continue targeted measures in order to maintain a high rate of women's representation in public and political life (Georgia);
- 6.215 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 under-represented groups of women (Togo);

- 6.216 Continue to take targeted measures to maintain its achievements in ensuring a high rate of representation of women in political and public life (Zambia);
- 6.217 End the gender pay gap and eliminate discrimination against women in labour market (Pakistan);
- 6.218 Implement additional measures to guarantee a greater gender equality in employment (Dominican Republic);
- 6.219 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);
- 6.220 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (France);
- 6.221 Continue efforts to combat violence against all women (Montenegro);
- 6.222 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);
- 6.223 Continue to combat sexual violence and address the causes of under-reporting of rape, as outlined in the National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Men's Violence Against Women (Australia);
- 6.224 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);
- 6.225 Combat violence against women and girls by undertaking effective measures towards reducing impunity in cases of domestic violence (Azerbaijan);
- 6.226 Continue undertaking proactive measures including by reinforcing assistance and protection provided to all women victims of violence (Malaysia);
- 6.227 Strengthen measures to combat violence against women and girls, including intimate partner violence, to ensure effective implementation of the ten-year national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women (Botswana);
- 6.228 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 for Preventing and Combating Violence of Men against Women (Chile);
- 6.229 Strengthen the capacity of judicial officials on gender issues so that the judiciary can deal with those issues efficiently and without re-victimizing victims of gender-based violence (Colombia);
- 6.230 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 the SDGs 3 and 5.6 (Paraguay);
- 6.231 Implement Government's proposal to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of Child into the Swedish Law (South Sudan);
- 6.232 Ensure that penalties for the sexual exploitation of children, including in cyberspace, are commensurate with the gravity of such crimes (Greece);
- 6.233 Take further steps to promote and protect the rights of all children, including the elimination of child abuse and sexual exploitation (Japan);

- 6.234 Eliminate cases of abuse and exploitation against children - including but not limited to sexual abuse and domestic violence (Poland);
- 6.235 Increase national efforts to prevent and protect children from sexual abuse, exploitation and human trafficking (Republic of Moldova);
- 6.236 Introduce child-abuse as a specific crime in the Penal Code that includes all forms of violence against children in line with the CRC (Slovenia);
- 6.237 Ensure that child victims of abuse and neglect have access to rehabilitation services and mental health care (Luxembourg);
- 6.238 Eliminate sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and step up programmes and policies of prevention, re-adaptation and social integration of child victims (Benin);
- 6.239 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);
- 6.240 Ensure measures to protect children against all forms of violence at home and at school, and criminalise child abuse (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.241 Establish official rules for the treatment of minors in custody (Senegal);
- 6.242 Introduce alternative measures to custody and pre-trial detention of children as well as a total ban on solitary confinement of children in remand prisons in all circumstances (Slovenia);
- 6.243 Eliminate the isolation regime for minors, as well as promote alternative measures to the imprisonment of minors (Spain);
- 6.244 Prevent arbitrary removal of children from their families by social welfare authorities (India);
- 6.245 Ensure that the process of removing children from dysfunctional families is used as a measure of last resort (Russian Federation);
- 6.246 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);
- 6.247 Continue implementing policies to ensure access of indigenous people, minorities and other vulnerable groups in education, employment, healthcare, housing and justice (Nepal);
- 6.248 Continue the efforts to protect indigenous people and national minorities, and enhance their participation in public life (Lebanon);
- 6.249 Take additional steps to promote and protect the rights of minorities and migrants (Japan);
- 6.250 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);

- 6.251 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);
- 6.252 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);
- 6.253 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);
- 6.254 Ensure effective implementation of the strategy on Roma inclusion to enable their equal access to education, employment, housing, health care and justice (India);
- 6.255 Ensure equal access to education, employment, housing and health services to the Roma and other minorities as well as to ensure that individuals who have been discriminated have full access to remedies (Finland);
- 6.256 Strengthen effort to protect the human rights of Roma and other vulnerable EU citizens living in Sweden (Australia);
- 6.257 Take further steps to ensure that vulnerable EU citizens are protected against hate crimes and granted rights to health care, primary education and social services (Bulgaria);
- 6.258 Intensify efforts to eliminate inconsistent or discriminatory treatment of minority populations, noting in particular vulnerable EU citizens, including the Roma (Canada);
- 6.259 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);
- 6.260 Strengthen its efforts to reflect the distinct status of the Sami as indigenous people in legislation regarding land and resources (New Zealand);
- 6.261 Take further steps to promote and strengthen the indigenous Sami languages, including by ensuring the Nordic resource centre to protect Sami languages has adequate resources to fulfil its mandate (New Zealand);
- 6.262 Strengthen legislation to ensure the full protection of the rights of its indigenous peoples especially to their ancestral lands and cultural integrity (Philippines);
- 6.263 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);
- 6.264 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);
- 6.265 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);
- 6.266 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);

6.267 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);

6.268 Guarantee the repatriation of all Sami human remains detained by the Swedish State to the Sami people (Haiti);

6.269 Take further steps in view of the finalization of the work on the Nordic Sami Convention (Austria);

6.270 Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially its article 12 (Peru);

6.271 Ensure that the measures to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities receive the necessary resources for effective implementation (Barbados);

6.272 Continue efforts to promote human rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia);

6.273 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);

6.274 Further improve equal access of persons with disabilities to employment, education, health care as well as justice and governmental services (Poland);

6.275 Take steps to provide education for children with disabilities (Albania);

6.276 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);

6.277 Continue the efforts in employing persons with disabilities in both government agencies and the private sector (Bhutan);

6.278 Redouble efforts to achieve the target set in constructing stations and bus stops for persons with disabilities (Ethiopia);

6.279 Increase the funding for accessibility for the persons with disabilities (South Sudan);

6.280 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);

6.281 Continue measures to protect the rights of persons with psychological disabilities by providing appropriate access and support in both health and social services (Myanmar);

6.282 Stop policy and measures that violates the rights of migrants and refugees (China);

6.283 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective integration of migrants, especially migrant children (Portugal);

- 6.284 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);
- 6.285 Continue to undertake measures to combat discrimination and segregation and promote integration of newly arrived immigrants (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 6.286 Continue promoting the implementation of integration policies of migrants (Dominican Republic);
- 6.287 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);
- 6.288 Ensure full compliance with the Swedish Aliens Act with regard to the return of unaccompanied children (Cyprus);
- 6.289 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);
- 6.290 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 running from the significant risks of persecution in their countries of origin (Haiti);
- 6.291 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 LGBTI persons (Mexico);
- 6.292 Take the necessary measures to ensure that national policies and practices on migration and asylum grant sufficient guarantees for the respect for the principle of non-refoulement (Uruguay);
- 6.293 Ensure that policies and practices related to the return and expulsion of asylum seekers respect the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan);
- 6.294 Ensure that its national legislation and practice effectively protect the principle of non-refoulement (Czechia);
- 6.295 Ensure that all asylum seekers have access to fair and effective asylum procedures (Azerbaijan);
- 6.296 Ensure that asylum seekers and refugees enjoy their human rights including the right to family reunification (Afghanistan);
- 6.297 Further strengthen efforts in helping refugees, asylum seekers and the most importantly the stateless persons, especially children (Somalia);
- 6.298 Establish a dedicated statelessness determination procedure to identify stateless persons within the territory and facilitate their protection, particularly regarding stateless children (Brazil);
- 6.299 Ensure that its laws and practices against terrorism are fully compatible with international human rights standards, including the right to liberty and security (Panama);
- 6.300 Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are taken in a way that protects fundamental human rights, including the right to equality (Togo).

7. 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 for Gender Equality;
- Ms. Jenny Olausson, Director, Division for Discrimination Issues, Human Rights and Child Rights Policy, Ministry for Gender Equality;
- Ms. Camilla Molin, Deputy Director, Division for Discrimination Issues, Human Rights and Child Rights Policy, Ministry for Gender Equality;
- Ms. Marie Ek, Deputy Director, Division for Discrimination Issues, Human Rights and Child Rights Policy, Ministry for Gender Equality;
- Ms. Linda Österberg, Senior Adviser, Division for Gender Equality, Ministry for Gender Equality;
- Mr. Felix König, Political Advisor to the Minister for Gender Equality;
- Dr. Anna-Carin Svensson Director-General for International Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Marie Skåninger, 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.
-