



Ministry of Employment

Response from the Swedish Government regarding UPR recommendations

The Swedish Government welcomes the recommendations received during the third Universal Periodic Review of Sweden on 27 January 2020.

The Government's overall approach when considering the recommendations received is to accept recommendations where the Government can foresee measures before the next review, or where measures have already been or are being implemented.

After careful consideration of the recommendations, the Government is pleased to provide the following responses. A table with all the recommendations and the Government's responses is annexed to this addendum.

Sweden received 300 recommendations. The Swedish Government accepts 214 recommendations, partially accepts 1 recommendation and notes 85 recommendations.

The Government would like to give the following information regarding the recommendations that it notes. (The numbering used in this addendum corresponds to the numbering in the attached annex, within its thematic order.)

156.1, 156.2, 156.3, 156.4, 156.5, 156.6, 156.7, 156.8, 156.9, 156.10 and 156.11: Sweden signed the Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance (CED) in 2007. Prior to the ratification of the Convention, further analysis of possible legislative amendments is

required. It is, however, Sweden's view that, in all essentials, Swedish legislation meets the requirements of the convention.

156.12, 156.13, 156.14, 156.15 and 156.16: In substance, Sweden fulfils the demands of the Convention. None of the other EU Member States has ratified the Convention.

156.17 and 156.18: The Government is working towards a ratification of the convention in order to strengthen the rights of the sami people, but a decision to accede the convention is ultimately a matter for the Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament).

156.20 and 156.21: Sweden takes its obligations under international human rights law most seriously. The issue of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been analysed. Sweden is not in a position for the time being where a ratification of the optional protocol is underway.

156.22, 156.23, 156.24, 156.25, 156.27: If children are to be able to have their rights upheld, it is important that there are systems in place that enable them to assert them. These rights can be asserted in different ways. The potential ratification of the Third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure raises a number of questions which must be analysed before the Government is able to reach a view on the issue.

156.59: The future human rights institution in Sweden will have a broad mandate in accordance with the Paris principles, including the mandate to freely consider any questions falling within its competence.

156.78 and 156.125: Sweden considers it important to have a comprehensive legislation for protection against discrimination. The Swedish Government has, among other things, appointed an investigator to consider how to get a more effective supervision of current legislation.

156.93, 156.103, 156.104, 156.105, 156.106, 156.107 and 156.108: Swedish criminal law effectively prohibits all forms of racist expression. Organized racism, however, poses a threat to society that must be taken very seriously. The Swedish Government has appointed an all-party committee to consider the introduction of specific criminal liability for participation in a racist

organisation and a ban on racist organisations. For further information please see the annex.

156.97: Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place. For further information please see the annex.

156.127: One of the four fundamental laws in the Swedish Constitution, namely the Instrument of Government (1974:152), sets out certain fundamental policy objectives. Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place against hate speech and hate crime. For further information please see the annex.

156.132: Sweden takes its obligations under international human rights law most seriously. Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place that prevents for example racial profiling. Sweden does not have a national ban against begging. If a municipality wants to issue a regulation which prohibits begging within specific areas of the municipality in question, it can only do so for the purpose of maintaining public order in a public place and in full respect of the comprehensive Swedish legislation that prevents discrimination. For further information please see the annex.

156.133: The Swedish Prosecution Authority and The Swedish Police Authority are responsible for the training of their employees. Training on how to handle cases of hate crime is a part of the authorities compulsory basic training for newly recruited prosecutors and police officers. In addition, there is an internal online training available to all police employees. The Swedish Police Authority has also commissioned a training course from the university in Växjö which provides in-depth insights about the underlying causes of racism, hate crime and other crimes that threaten fundamental rights and freedoms.

156.137 and 156.147: The freedom of the press and freedom of expression are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a population group. This also applies to statements made by politicians and the media.

156.138: The work to strengthen efforts in this area is done together with civil society and other relevant stakeholders within the national plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime. Furthermore, the National

Action Plan Defending Free Speech - measures to protect journalists, elected representatives and artists from exposure to threats and hatred, adopted in 2017, aims to safeguard an active democratic debate. The Action Plan aims to strengthen three main areas: measures for deeper knowledge of threats and hatred, support for those exposed, and to strengthen the work of the judicial system.

156.149: The freedom of the press and freedom of expression are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a population group. This also applies to statements in the media and on the internet. For further information please see the annex.

156.153: Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place. For further information please see the annex.

156.155: The Swedish Police Authority plays an important role in an ongoing effort to better fight and prevent hate crime and has intensified its work to combat all forms of hate crime. For further information please see the annex.

156.157: The freedom of the press and freedom of expression in the media are crucial for every democracy. These freedoms are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a population group. This also applies to statements in the media and on the Internet.

156.225: Sweden does not agree to the description that impunity applies to perpetrators of violence against women. Many authorities, like the Police Authority, work actively and have been taking many actions to combat the domestic violence.

156.229: The Swedish courts are independent and autonomous in relation to the Parliament and the Government. A requirement for a judge to participate in certain training is considered at odds with this. Therefore training is not mandatory. An independent academy offers various voluntary courses, including courses on sexual offences and violence in close relationships. For further information please see the annex.

156.76: The incorporation of the CRC does not mean that it will take precedence over other legislation. How to resolve any conflict between the incorporated Convention and other national legislation must be determined by means of general principles of legal interpretation. The Government has decided to task an Inquiry Chair with conducting a survey to shed light on how compatible Swedish legislation and practice are with the CRC. For further information please see the annex.

156.77: On 1st of January 2020 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Act (2018:1197) entered into force. Optional Protocols number one and two to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are ratified. The government ensures that the Ombudsman for Children has the conditions to fulfil its assignment in accordance with the Act (1993:335) on the Ombudsman for Children and can maintain its independence

156.236 and 156.240: Violence against children is criminalised under Swedish law. The Criminal Code also provides for aggravated sentencing when the accused exploited another person's defenceless position or difficulty defending themselves or when the offence was liable to damage the security and trust of a child in their relationship with a family member. A government inquiry has recently suggested a new crime, that would criminalise the act of letting a child witness crimes against family members or other persons with a close relationship to the child. The proposal is currently being processed in the Government Offices.

156.239: Sweden has ratified the second Optional Protocol to the CRC and Swedish legislation meets the requirements of the protocol. Thus, all the offences referred to in articles 1, 2 and 3 are already criminalised under Swedish law. However, the Government works continuously with these issues. For further information please see the annex.

156.257 and 156.258: Sweden is criticized for not providing care for vulnerable EU-citizens that are living in Sweden. This is mainly because they are not covered by health insurance in their home country. For further information please see the annex.

156.262: Recognition of the Sami people's rights to use land has a long tradition in Sweden. Sami rights are protected both in the Swedish constitution and in law. The right to practice traditional activities, including the exclusive right to reindeer herding in approximately one third of the

Swedish territory, is ensured in current legislation. The ruling in the so called Girjas-case is being analysed and necessary measures will be taken.

156.265: The legislation has recently been revised in this aspect in view to have a greater participation of concerned parties before any decision-making. The Government is currently working on a proposal for a comprehensive procedure for consultations when the Government, public authorities and municipalities deal with issues of special importance for the Sami people.

156.268: Guaranteeing the repatriation of all Sami human remains is not possible. Issues of repatriation are generally complex in their nature. Sami human remains in museum collections have been collected at different times and in different ways, and sometimes it is even impossible to know for sure that the remains are Sami. In many cases there are good reasons for repatriation of human remains to the Sami people, for example if they were stolen or unrighteously taken from Sami, but decisions has to be made case by case and as a result of a thorough process including dialogue with the parties concerned.

156.278: The Swedish Transport Administration has drawn up an objective regarding physical accessibility in its disability policy work. The aim is that 150 train stations and 2 000 bus stops should be made accessible by 2021. For further information please see the annex.

156.279: In order to achieve the national goal, the implementation of disability policy will be targeted towards for example the principle of universal design and shortcomings in terms of accessibility, meaning that accessibility can be accomplished without increased funding. In accordance with the applicable principle of responsibility and financing there might however be increased funding for accessibility in certain areas. For further information please see the annex.

156.200: The Swedish welfare system includes social security schemes that covers the basic needs of all people working and/or living in Sweden. For further information please see the annex.

156.175 and 156.176: On March 19, 2020, the government adopted the bill prop. 2019/20:129 *Effektivare hantering av häktningar och minskad isolering*. According to the proposals in the bill, detention periods should be delimited through the use of time limits. The time limit may be extended if there are

special grounds to do so. Special grounds for exceeding the time limit may be if the penalty is very high in combination with the suspected crime being particularly difficult to investigate, e.g. because it has international links, or because the crime is part of organized or gang-related crime. In June 2020, the Swedish Parliament will vote on the bill.

156.287: The Government notes the first part of the recommendation regarding a prohibition and accepts the second part regarding the consideration of alternative measures. The conditions for detention and supervision of a foreign national are carefully regulated in the Swedish Aliens Act. For further information please see the annex.

156.206 Asylum seekers and foreigners living in Sweden without necessary permits are entitled to maternal health care, abortion care, contraceptive counselling and care that cannot be deferred (see further The Act (2008:344) on Health Care for Asylum Seekers and Others (2008:344) and The Act (2013:407) on healthcare for certain foreigners residing in Sweden without the required permit).

156.158: The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will take this criticism into consideration and return to the issue, especially the rights to information and bodily integrity. In March 2020 the National Board of Health and Welfare published new guidelines in relation to care and treatment in cases regarding intersex conditions. The guidelines and recommendation aim to secure a child rights approach in relation to surgical procedures.

156.282: Swedish legislation ensures the rights of migrants and refugees.

156.289: Swedish legislation is in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as regards the issues in the recommendation.

156.290: Swedish legislation is in conformity with the principle of non-refoulement.

156.298: Sweden is making improvements within our existing procedures such as asylum, residence permits and citizenship, by which statelessness can be identified.

156.171, 156.172, 156.173 and 156.174: In September 2015 an inquiry appointed to examine whether there is a need for a specific provision on torture in Swedish criminal legislation presented its findings in the ministerial memorandum A specific provision on torture? (Ds 2015:42). In the memorandum it is proposed that torture be criminalised as a specific crime. The memorandum has been circulated for formal consultation. The matter is being considered by the Government Offices.

156.179: Sweden is a State Party to the ATT and adheres to article 6(3) of the treaty which stipulates that a State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, if it has knowledge at the time of authorization that the arms or items would be used in the commission of war crimes as defined by international agreements to which it is a party. For further information please see the annex.

156.181, 156.182 and 156.183: When examining license applications for arms exports, adherence to international humanitarian law and respect for human rights by the recipient country are both important assessment requirements. For further information please see the annex.

156.208 and 156.210: The pertinent Swedish regulation on home schooling will remain to secure children's right to education and the rights of the child to be safeguarded. For further information please see the annex.

156.160: The government is working to promote equal rights irrespective of gender identity and gender expression. The work will consider the proposals made by the Inquiry concerning a Stronger Status and Improved Living Conditions for Trans People. The Inquiry's report provides an account of trans people's living conditions and proposals aimed to strengthening the status of trans people.

156.159, 156.161, 156.163 The Government is committed to human rights for LGBTI persons and therefore also to modernize the Gender recognition act to allow legal gender recognition based on self-definition. On August 30, 2018, the Government decided on a proposed legislation referred to the Council on Legislation to that end. However, the Council on Legislation expressed concern about parts of the proposal. There is now work underway in the Government Offices to amend the proposal while keeping the overall purpose intact. The Government plans to present a revised proposal in line with the

recommendation for the consideration of the Swedish parliament as soon as possible during its mandate.

156.72: The restrictive measures adopted by the UN and EU, which Sweden is legally bound by, are fully compliant with obligations under international law, including human rights.

1. Method and consultation process

Recommendation	Response	
156.75 Continue to consult and have a dialogue with civil society working in the area of human rights protection (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Accept	

2. Protecting human rights

International human rights conventions**International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance**

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (Italy); (Honduras); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Note	Sweden signed the Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance (CED) in 2007. Prior to the ratification of the Convention, further analysis of possible legislative amendments is required. It is, however, Sweden's view that, in all essentials, Swedish legislation meets the requirements of the convention.
156.2 Ratify the ICPPED which was signed in 2007 (France)	Note	See 156.1
156.3 Adhere to the ICPPED (Iraq)	Note	See 156.1
156.4	Note	See 156.1

Explore the possibility of ratifying the ICPPED (Niger)		
156.5 Reconsider ratifying the ICPPED (Uruguay)	Note	See 156.1
156.6 Consider ratifying the ICPPED (Lithuania); (Armenia)	Note	See 156.1
156.7 Adopt the necessary internal measures to enable the ratification of the ICPPED (Argentina)	Note	See 156.1
156.8 Ratify the ICPPED and recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive communications from victims or other States parties (Czechia)	Note	See 156.1
156.9 Ratify, without reservations, the ICPPED (Portugal);	Note	See 156.1
156.10 Speed up the ratification of the ICPPED (Ukraine)	Note	See 156.1
156.11 Consider ratifying the ICPPED at the earliest convenience (Ghana)	Note	See 156.1

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.12 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), within	Note	In substance, Sweden fulfils the demands of the Convention. None of the other EU Member States has ratified the Convention.

the framework of the SDGs 8, 10, 11 and 16 (Paraguay)		
156.13 Ratify the ICRMW (Honduras); (Sri Lanka); (Egypt); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Note	See 156.12.
156.14 Consider the ratification of the ICRMW (Indonesia); (Colombia)	Note	See 156.12.
156.15 Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Philippines)	Note	See 156.12.
156.16 Explore the possibility of ratifying the ICRMW (Niger)	Note	See 156.12.

The Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.17 Ratify the Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, within the framework of the SDGs 8, 10, 11 and 16 (Paraguay)	Note	The Government is working towards a ratification of the convention in order to strengthen the rights of the sami people, but a decision to accede the convention is ultimately a matter for the Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament).
156.18 Ratify the ILO Convention no. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989 (Honduras); (Denmark); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Note	See 156.17.
156.19 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)	Accept	

The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR)

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.20 Ratify, without reservations, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Portugal)	Note	Sweden takes its obligations under international human rights law most seriously. The issue of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights raises has been analysed. Sweden is not in a position for the time being where a ratification of the optional protocol is underway.
156.21 Ratify the OP-ICESCR (Honduras); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Note	See 156.20.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC)

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.22 Ratify, without reservations, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Portugal)	Note.	If children are to be able to have their rights upheld, it is important that there are systems in place that enable them to assert them. These rights can be asserted in different ways. The potential ratification of the Third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure raises a number of questions which must be analysed before the Government is able to reach a view on the issue.
156.23 Ratify the OP-CRC-IC (Slovakia);	Note.	See 156.22.

(Germany); (Benin); (Ireland); (Spain); (Cyprus)		
156.24 Speed up the ratification of the OP-CRC-IC (Ukraine)	Note.	See 156.22.
156.25 Initiate the process to ratify the third Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Italy)	Note.	See 156.22.
156.26 Consider ratifying the third Optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Mongolia)	Accept.	
156.27 Finalize the process of the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Somalia)	Note.	See 156.22.

Special rapporteurs, UN Treaty bodies and a National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up to human rights recommendations

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.28 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)	Accept	
156.29 Adopt an open, merit-based approach process when selecting national candidates for UN Treaty Bodies (United	Accept	

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);		
156.70 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)	Accept	

Establishment of an independent national human rights institution

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.30 Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (France); (India);	Accept	
156.31 Establish a National Human Rights Institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ireland); (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));	Accept	
156.32 Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Senegal); (Slovenia);	Accept	
156.33 Establish an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);	Accept	
156.34 Expedite the establishment of an independent national human rights institution based on Paris Principles (Georgia);	Accept	

156.35 Expedite the establishment of a national institution for human rights (Iraq);	Accept	
156.36 Expedite the establishment of a national human rights institution (Costa Rica);	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.38 Establish an independent National Human Rights Institution as a priority in accordance with the Paris Principles (New Zealand);	Accept	
156.39 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)	Accept	
156.40 Complete the establishment of a national human rights institution (Montenegro);	Accept	
156.41 Consider speeding up the processes aiming at the establishment of an Independent National Institution for Human Rights, in light of the Paris Principles (Mozambique)	Accept	
156.42 Continue its efforts to establish at earliest the National Human Rights Institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Myanmar)	Accept	

156.43 Consider establishing an independent National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nepal)	Accept	
156.44 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)	Accept	
156.45 Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights mandate, fully compliant with the Paris Principles (North Macedonia)	Accept	
156.46 Continue to take concrete steps in ensuring the establishment of a national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Philippines)	Accept	
156.47 Intensify its efforts to establish a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Poland)	Accept	
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);	Accept	
156.49 Make continued efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris	Accept	

Principles (Republic of Korea)		
156.50 Strengthen efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda)	Accept	
156.51 Pursue efforts to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Sudan)	Accept	
156.52 Expedite the process of setting up an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Thailand)	Accept	
156.53 Continue considering the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia)	Accept	
156.54 Establish an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine)	Accept	
156.55 Establish promptly an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Uruguay);	Accept	
156.56 Expedite the process of establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution (Lithuania)	Accept	
156.57 Continue its efforts for the establishment of an independent national human rights institution (Yemen)	Accept	
156.58 Establish an independent national human rights institution with a broad human rights	Accept	

mandate and providing 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 effective integration of asylum seekers into the country (Angola)	Note	The future human rights institution in Sweden will have a broad mandate in accordance with the Paris principles, including the mandate to freely consider any questions falling within its competence.
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)	Accept	
156.61 Continue efforts to establish a National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Bahamas)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.63 Accelerate efforts towards the establishment of an independent National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Malaysia)	Accept	
156.64 Complete the process of establishing a national human rights institution (Congo);	Accept	
156.65 Expedite efforts to establish an independent institution for the	Accept	

protection of human rights (Maldives)		
156.66 Consider the establishment of an independent national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Djibouti)	Accept	

3. Specific areas of human rights

3.1 Measures to combat discrimination and segregation and promote integration of newly arrived immigrants.

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.67 Consider expanding the mandate of Equality Ombudsman and allocate sufficient resources (Philippines)	Accept	
156.78 Expand the scope of the protection against discrimination under its domestic law (Jordan)	Note	Sweden considers it important to have a comprehensive legislation for protection against discrimination. The Swedish Government has, among other things, appointed an investigator to consider how to get a more effective supervision of current legislation.
156.79 Strengthen measures to combat discrimination (Albania)	Accept	
156.80 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)	Accept	

156.82 Expand the scope of protection against discrimination and increase access to effective remedies from any forms of discrimination (Russian Federation)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.84 Strengthen efforts aimed at combating discrimination, including through an appropriate legal reform and other interventions (Sri Lanka)	Accept	
156.85 Develop effective measures to achieve true compliance with the law on protection against discrimination (Yemen)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.87 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)	Accept	
156.89 Improve the accessibility of effective	Accept	

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)	Accept	
156.91 Engage in the work necessary to create, implement and safeguard effective and comprehensive legislation against discrimination (Barbados)	Accept	
156.92 Intensify efforts toward comprehensive enforcement of an anti-discrimination laws and regulations (Cambodia)	Accept	
156.98 Continue efforts to combat racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations (Tunisia)	Accept	
156.94 Provide protection from all forms of racial discrimination to migrants (Iraq)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.122 Take more effective measures to reduce discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities (Bahrain)	Accept	
156.123 Take effective legislative and	Accept	

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)	Accept	
156.125 Enhance the legal framework on equality and non-discrimination in order to protect minorities against all forms of discrimination (Republic of Moldova)	Note	See 156.78
156.188 Continue taking necessary steps to promote a mutual respect and understanding among different religious communities (Cambodia);	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.283 Strengthen efforts to ensure the effective integration of migrants, especially migrant children (Portugal)	Accept	
156.284 Continue and enhance the measures with the view to promoting	Accept	

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)	Accept	
156.286 Continue promoting the implementation of integration policies of migrants (Dominican Republic)	Accept	

3.2 Measures to combat racism and hate crime

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.88 Continue the implementation of the National Plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Lebanon)	Accept	
156.93 Adopt a law to outlaw the organisations that incite to racial hatred (France)	Note	Swedish criminal law effectively prohibits all forms of racist expression. In particular, the provision on agitation against a population group criminalises the dissemination of racist statements and threats, both to the general public and within a group. It has been drafted with the intention of forcing racist groups into passivity. Organized racism, however, poses a threat to society that must be taken very seriously. The Swedish Government has appointed an all-party

		committee to consider the introduction of specific criminal liability for participation in a racist organisation and a ban on racist organisations.
156.95 Scale up efforts in combatting racism, racial discrimination and hate crime (Nigeria)	Accept	
156.96 Enhance efforts in combating racism, xenophobia, and hate crimes, especially those targeting migrants and asylum seekers (Indonesia)	Accept	
156.97 Combat xenophobia by criminalising all racial and Islamophobic acts (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Note	Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place. A person who, in a statement or other communication that is disseminated, threatens or expresses contempt for a population group by allusion to race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religious belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression is guilty of agitation against a population group according to The Swedish Criminal Code. The Criminal Code also provides for aggravated sentencing where a motive for a crime was to insult a person or a population group on one of those grounds, or another, similar circumstance.
156.99 Strengthen measures to protect vulnerable groups of population from racist hate speech, racial violence and other forms of hate crimes (Russian Federation)	Accept	

156.101 Fully implement the National Plan to Combat Racism (Bahamas)	Accept	
156.102 Increase knowledge, education and research on racism and hate crimes in all institutions in Sweden (Somalia)	Accept	
156.103 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)	Note	See 156.93.
156.104 Amend its legislation and prohibit the organisations of groups that promoted or incited racial hatred (Jordan)	Note	See 156.93.
156.105 Amend legislation with a view to prohibiting organizations inciting and promoting racial hatred (Turkey)	Note	See 156.93.
156.106 Develop a legislative framework to outlaw the formation of groups that promote and incite racial hatred (Algeria)	Note	See 156.93.
156.107 Criminalize the organization of and participation in groups that promote and encourage racial hatred (Ecuador)	Note	See 156.93.
156.108 Introduce legislation to prohibit the promotion of racial and religious hatred by organisations (Singapore)	Note	See 156.93.
156.109 Redouble efforts to fight discrimination and crimes motivated by racist	Accept	

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)	Accept	
156.111 Take efficient measures to prevent and eliminate racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia in Sweden (Azerbaijan)	Accept	
156.112 Take appropriate measures to combat racism, hate speech, including hate crimes with anti-religious motives, and similar forms of hostility (Bangladesh)	Accept	
156.113 Continue to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Barbados);	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.115 Strengthen efforts to combat racism and hate crime, including ethnic profiling, and fully implement the relevant national plan (Czechia)	Accept	
156.116 Add concrete and actionable points in its national plan to counter and prevent all forms of racism, discrimination,	Accept	

religious intolerance and violence against minorities (Pakistan)		
156.117 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)	Accept	
156.118 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)	Accept	
156.119 Take measures to increase knowledge and expertise of law enforcement officials to effectively address acts of agitation against religious minorities (Netherlands)	Accept	
156.120 Take measures to fight discrimination and crimes motivated by religious, racist or xenophobic prejudices (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.126 Continue taking the necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups, minorities and migrants	Accept	

<p>from all forms of racist acts (State of Palestine)</p>		
<p>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)</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>One of the four fundamental laws in the Swedish Constitution, namely the Instrument of Government (1974:152), sets out certain fundamental policy objectives. It lays down that public power shall be exercised with respect for the equal worth of all and the liberty and dignity of the individual. The personal, economic and cultural welfare of the individual shall be fundamental aims of public institutions. The public institutions shall also combat discrimination. The opportunities for ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities to preserve and develop their own cultural and community life shall be promoted.</p> <p>Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place against hate speech and hate crime. A person who, in a statement or other communication that is disseminated, threatens or expresses contempt for a population group by allusion to race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religious belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression is guilty of agitation against a population group according to The Swedish Criminal Code. The Criminal Code also provides for aggravated</p>

		<p>sentencing where a motive for a crime was to insult a person or a population group on one of those grounds, or another, similar circumstance. A range of measures have been implemented and are ongoing to promote respect for diversity. Within the national plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime, a number of actors, both public and from civil society, have received state funding for their efforts to prevent and combat different forms of racism.</p>
156.128 Design awareness campaigns to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Spain)	Accept	
156.129 Continue developing effective actions to combat hate speech and all forms of discrimination and intolerance based on ethnic and religion grounds (Cuba)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.131 Consider efforts to eliminate hate crimes, including racism and xenophobic crimes and bring perpetrators accountable (Ghana)	Accept	

<p>156.132 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)</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Sweden takes its obligations under international human rights law most seriously. Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place that prevents for example racial profiling. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable under the Criminal Code as agitation against a population group. The Criminal Code also provides for aggravated sentencing of offences with e.g. a xenophobic motive. The investigation and prosecution of such crimes is a priority. Sweden does not have a national ban against begging. However, according to the Swedish Public Order Act (1993:1617) a public place, as a general rule, is not to be used in a way that does not correspond with the purpose for which the place has been made available to the public or in a way that is considered unconventional unless the Swedish Police Authority has issued a permit allowing such activities. Furthermore, a municipality has the possibility to issue additional regulations if they are needed to maintain public order in a public place. It is therefore possible for Swedish</p>
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		<p>municipalities to, for example, issue regulations which prohibits begging within specific areas of the municipality in question, if such regulations are needed to maintain public order in a public place. Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place that prevents discrimination. According to the Instrument of Government (1974:152), which is part of the Swedish Constitution), public power shall be exercised with respect for the equal worth of all and the liberty and dignity of the individual and all public institutions shall combat discrimination. In addition, a Discrimination Act (2008:567) has been adopted for the purpose of combatting discrimination and the promotion of equal rights and opportunities. The Instrument of Government also prohibits laws and other provisions which entail discrimination. If a municipality chooses to issue the aforementioned regulations the ban will apply to a particular area and equally to all persons within that area.</p>
<p>156.133 Expand existing training programs on hate crime for police employees and make training on the legislation and implementation of the</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>The Swedish Prosecution Authority and The Swedish Police Authority is responsible for the training of their employees. Training on</p>

legislation on hate crime mandatory in all areas of law enforcement (Iceland);		how to handle cases of hate crime is a part of the authorities compulsory basic training for newly recruited prosecutors and police officers. In addition, there is an internal online training available to all police employees. The Swedish Police Authority has also commissioned a training course from the university in Växjö which provides in-depth insights about the underlying causes of racism, hate crime. and other crimes that threaten fundamental rights and freedoms
156.134 Investigate and apply sanctions against people, especially in leadership role, for committing hate speech (Pakistan)	Accept	
156.135 Address hate speech, including on the internet and racist and xenophobic violence against Muslims and others (Jordan);	Accept	
156.136 Continue the awareness raising initiatives and campaigns to combat discriminative rhetoric in public space (Romania)	Accept	
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)	Note	The freedom of the press and freedom of expression are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a

		population group. This also applies to statements made by politicians and the media.
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)	Note	The work to strengthen efforts in this area is done together with civil society and other relevant stakeholders within the national plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime. Furthermore, the National Action Plan Defending Free Speech - measures to protect journalists, elected representatives and artists from exposure to threats and hatred, adopted in 2017, aims to safeguard an active democratic debate. The Action Plan aims to strengthen three main areas: measures for deeper knowledge of threats and hatred, support for those exposed, and to strengthen the work of the judicial system.
156.139 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)	Accept	
156.140 Continue taking measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes (Timor-Leste)	Accept	
156.141 Continue to take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech	Accept	

and other hate-motivated crimes (Togo)		
156.142 Continue efforts to combat hate speech (Tunisia)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.144 Continue its efforts to implement existing legislation and take necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from all forms of hate crimes (Afghanistan)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.146 Exert further steps to combat hate speech, including on the Internet, and racist and xenophobic violence against vulnerable groups (Armenia)	Accept	
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	Note	The freedom of the press and freedom of expression are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or

by politicians and media professionals, and take the necessary measures to promote tolerance and intercultural dialogue (Belarus)		ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a population group. This also applies to statements made by politicians and the media.
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)	Accept	
156.149 Advance effective measures to combat hate speech and racial discrimination in the media and on the Internet (Chile)	Note	The freedom of the press and freedom of expression are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a population group. This also applies to statements in the media and on the internet. Moreover, when it comes to preventing such hate speech on the Internet, the Swedish Media Council is an important actor. The Council runs the campaign “No Hate Speech Movement”, which aims to increase awareness of racism and similar forms of hostility on the internet.
156.150 Intensify the relevant measures to combat xenophobia and hate speech, through the adoption of comprehensive public policies (Colombia)	Accept	

156.151 Redouble efforts to fight effectively against hate speech and acts of violence and xenophobia towards minorities, including those of African-descent (Congo)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.153 Set up and implement existing legislation to combat hate crimes and hate speech (Egypt)	Note	See 156.97.
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)	Accept	
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)	Note	The Swedish Police Authority play an important role in an ongoing effort to better fight an prevent hate crime and have intensified its work to combat all forms of hate crime. The establishment of a national contact point for hate crime illustrates and singles out this form of crime as a priority. Organization-wise, dedicated hate crime units in the three metropolitan police regions have been established and additional resources have been allocated all over the

		country in every police region. From 2018 onwards, the Swedish Police Authority allocates an additional SEK 10 million in special funding for measures including strengthening existing efforts to increase bringing the perpetrators of crimes against democracy and hate crime to justice, clearer coordination, strategic work and follow-up.
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)	Accept	
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 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)	Note	The freedom of the press and freedom of expression in the media are crucial for every democracy. These freedoms are protected by the Swedish Constitution. To threaten or express contempt for a population group by allusion to e.g. race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious belief is punishable as agitation against a population group. This also applies to statements in the media and on the Internet.
156.184 Extend the national action plan against racism and hate crimes to guarantee freedom of religion to all (Kenya)	Accept	

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)	Accept	
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3.3 Measures for gender equality and to prevent men's violence against women

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.71 Guarantee the rights of women and children from the disadvantaged and marginalized groups (India)	Accept	
156.197 Take further steps to ensure equal pay for equal work (India)	Accept	
156.198 Eliminate the wage gap between men and women for the same type of work (Iraq)	Accept	
156.199 Consider redoubling efforts in addressing the gender - based pay gap in both public and private settings (Mozambique)	Accept	
156.211 Continue efforts at the national level towards gender equality (Albania);	Accept	
156.212 Continue taking measures to promote the rights of women, particularly in narrowing the gender pay gap (Bhutan)	Accept	
156.213 Develop strategies to achieve gender equality in all spheres, in particular	Accept	

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)	Accept	
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 under-represented groups of women (Togo)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.217 End the gender pay gap and eliminate discrimination against women in labour market (Pakistan)	Accept	
156.218 Implement additional measures to guarantee a greater gender equality in employment (Dominican Republic);	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.220 Continue efforts to combat violence against women (France)	Accept	

6.221 Continue efforts to combat violence against all women (Montenegro)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.223 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)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.225 Combat violence against women and girls by undertaking effective measures towards reducing impunity in cases of domestic violence (Azerbaijan)	Note	Sweden does not agree to the description that impunity applies to perpetrators of VAW. Many authorities, like the Police Authority, work actively and have been taking many actions to combat the domestic violence.
156.226 Continue undertaking proactive measures including by reinforcing assistance and	Accept	

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 ten-year national strategy to prevent and combat men's violence against women (Botswana)	Accept	
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 for Preventing and Combating Violence of Men against Women (Chile)	Accept	
156.229 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)	Note	The Swedish courts are independent and autonomous in relation to the Parliament, the Government and other government agencies. This principle is stated in the Instrument of Government. A requirement for a judge to participate in certain training could be considered at odds with the principle of independence and training is therefore not mandatory. The Swedish Judicial Training Academy, which is independent from the Government and the Swedish National Courts Administration, is responsible for providing voluntary training for judges.

		<p>The academy offers courses on sexual offences and violence in close relationships. The courses emphasizes that sexual offenses and violence in close relationships require knowledge in areas other than law, for example the knowledge of crisis reactions, the expression and mechanisms of violence as well as causal factors for sexual violence in the practical handling of cases. The aim of the courses is that participants should be able to discuss and evaluate the impact that the character of the crime has on information provided during questioning. The courses also focus on the strains that the trial in cases of sexual offenses entails for all actors and the demand it places on the judge, who must combine a good organization of procedure with a professional and good treatment. Another aim is that the participants gain a deeper understanding of the parties to the proceedings and thus be able to critically review and analyze his or her own ability to organize the proceedings, professionalism and treatment of all actors in these cases.</p>
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3.4 Measures to combat human trafficking

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.189 Sustain efforts in combatting human trafficking, and protecting the rights of its victims (Nigeria);	Accept	
156.190 Redouble efforts to combat human trafficking, ensure the rights of victims and provide them with the protection and redress (Qatar)	Accept	
156.191 Allocate adequate resources to implement the adopted national action plan to combat prostitution and human trafficking (Botswana)	Accept	
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);	Accept	
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)	Accept	
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, to the fullest	Accept	

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)	Accept	

3.5 Measures for the rights of the child

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.68 Continue providing the children's Ombudsman with the requisite mandate and appropriate resources to guarantee the rights of the child (Kenya)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.76 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)	Note	The incorporation of the CRC does not mean that it will take precedence over other legislation. How to resolve any conflict between the incorporated Convention and other national legislation must be determined by means of general principles of legal interpretation. The Government has decided to task an Inquiry Chair

		with conducting a survey to shed light on how compatible Swedish legislation and practice are with the CRC. The aim of the survey is to provide support in future work on the transformation of the CRC's provisions in various areas of law. The government ensures that the Ombudsman for Children has the conditions to fulfil its assignment in accordance with the Act (1993:335) on the Ombudsman for Children and can maintain its independence”.
156.77 Guarantee the CRC and its optional protocols and to reinforce the independence of the Ombudsman for Children (North Macedonia)	Note	On 1st of January 2020 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Act (2018:1197) entered into force. Optional Protocols number one and two to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are ratified. The government ensures that the Ombudsman for Children has the conditions to fulfil its assignment in accordance with the Act (1993:335) on the Ombudsman for Children and can maintain its independence
156.81 Increase its efforts to combat existing inequalities among children and families (Finland)	Accept	
156.231 Implement Government's proposal to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of Child into the Swedish Law (South Sudan)	Accept	

156.232 Ensure that penalties for the sexual exploitation of children, including in cyberspace, are commensurate with the gravity of such crimes (Greece)	Accept	
156.233 Take further steps to promote and protect the rights of all children, including the elimination of child abuse and sexual exploitation (Japan)	Accept	
156.234 Eliminate cases of abuse and exploitation against children - including but not limited to sexual abuse and domestic violence (Poland)	Accept	
156.235 Increase national efforts to prevent and protect children from sexual abuse, exploitation and human trafficking (Republic of Moldova)	Accept	
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 CRC (Slovenia)	Note	Violence against children is criminalised under Swedish law. The Criminal Code also provides for aggravated sentencing when the accused exploited another person's defenceless position or difficulty defending themselves or when the offence was liable to damage the security and trust of a child in their relationship with a family member. A government inquiry has recently suggested a new crime, that would criminalise the act of letting a child witness crimes against family members or other persons with a close relationship to the child. The proposal is currently

		being processed in the Government Offices.
156.237 Ensure that child victims of abuse and neglect have access to rehabilitation services and mental health care (Luxembourg)	Accept	
156.238 Eliminate sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and step up programmes and policies of prevention, re-adaptation and social integration of child victims (Benin)	Accept	
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);	Note	Sweden has ratified the second Optional Protocol to the CRC and Swedish legislation meets the requirements of the protocol. Thus, all the offences referred to in articles 1, 2 and 3 are already criminalised under Swedish law. However, the Government works continuously with these issues. For example, in 2018 the penal provision on trafficking in human beings was made clearer and broadened in several respects, inter alia with regard to trafficking of children. In recent years the penalties for, inter alia, gross rape of a child, contact with a child for sexual purposes, exploitation of a child through the purchase of a sexual act and gross child pornography offence were raised.

156.240 Ensure measures to protect children against all forms of violence at home and at school, and criminalise child abuse (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)	Note	See 156.236
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3.6 Measures for the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.74 Continue its actions and initiatives aimed at protecting indigenous peoples, refugees and asylum seekers (Benin)	Accept	
156.247 Continue implementing policies to ensure access of indigenous people, minorities and other vulnerable groups in education, employment, healthcare, housing and justice (Nepal);	Accept	
156.248 Continue the efforts to protect indigenous people and national minorities, and enhance their participation in public life (Lebanon)	Accept	
156.249 Take additional steps to promote and protect the rights of minorities and migrants (Japan)	Accept	
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);	Accept	

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)	Accept	
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);	Accept	
156.255 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)	Accept	
156.256 Strengthen effort to protect the human rights of Roma and other vulnerable EU citizens living in Sweden (Australia)	Accept	
156.257 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)	Note	Sweden is criticized for not providing care for vulnerable EU-citizens that are living in Sweden. This is mainly because they are not covered by health insurance in their home country. There is no easy solution to this problem, as it is difficult to overlook the consequences that could occur if people who are not covered by health insurance in their home country could take

		<p>advantage of Swedish health insurance as long as they stay in Sweden. The free movement of people within the EU member states is strongly supported by the Swedish Government. But the right to stay in another member state comes with an obligation to be able to provide for one self. The government understands the difficult situation of vulnerable EU migrants who are looking for opportunities to support themselves in Sweden. But Sweden has limited obligations to provide assistance to persons without a legal right to stay in the country, or for those EU migrants who cannot provide for themselves during the first three months. These persons have the right to apply for social services and assistance at the municipality for an individual assessment, but they are normally only entitled to necessary support to solve an emergency situation, such as temporary accommodation, money for food and a ticket to return home.</p>
<p>156.258 Intensify efforts to eliminate inconsistent or discriminatory treatment of minority populations, noting in particular vulnerable EU citizens, including the Roma (Canada)</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>See 156.257</p>

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)	Accept	
156.260 Strengthen its efforts to reflect the distinct status of the Sami as indigenous people in legislation regarding land and resources (New Zealand)	Accept	
156.261 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)	Accept	
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)	Note	Recognition of the Sami people's rights to use land has a long tradition in Sweden. Sami rights are protected both in the Swedish constitution and in law. The right to practice traditional activities, including the exclusive right to reindeer herding in approximately one third of the Swedish territory, is ensured in current legislation. The ruling in the so called Girjas-case is being analysed and necessary measures will be taken.
156.263 Continue developing measures to ensure that affected Sami communities are consulted and can participate in line	Accept	

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)	Accept	
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)	Note	The legislation has recently been revised in this aspect in view to have a greater participation of concerned parties before any decision-making. The Government is currently working on a proposal for a comprehensive procedure for consultations when the Government , public authorities and municipalities deals with issues of special importance for the Sami people.
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	Accept	

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)	Accept	
156.268 Guarantee the repatriation of all Sami human remains detained by the Swedish State to the Sami people (Haiti)	Note	Guaranteeing the repatriation of all Sami human remains is not possible. Issues of repatriation are generally complex in their nature. Sami human remains in museum collections have been collected at different times and in different ways, and sometimes it is even impossible to know for sure that the remains are Sami. In many cases there are good reasons for repatriation of human remains to the Sami people, for example if they were stolen or unrighteously taken from Sami, but decisions has to be made case by case and as a result of a thorough process including dialogue with the parties concerned.
156.269 Take further steps in view of the finalization of the work on the Nordic Sami Convention (Austria)	Accept	
156.270 Strengthen the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially its article 12 (Peru);	Accept	

156.271 Ensure that the measures to promote the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities receive the necessary resources for effective implementation (Barbados)	Accept	
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3.7 Measures for the rights of persons with disabilities

Recommendation	Response	Information
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);	Accept	
156.272 Continue efforts to promote human rights of persons with disabilities (Tunisia)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.274 Further improve equal access of persons with disabilities to employment, education, health care as well as justice and governmental services (Poland)	Accept	
156.275 Take steps to provide education for children with disabilities (Albania)	Accept	
156.276 Continue to pursue relevant legislative	Accept	

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)	Accept	
156.278 Redouble efforts to achieve the target set in constructing stations and bus stops for persons with disabilities (Ethiopia)	Note	The Swedish Transport Administration has drawn up an objective regarding physical accessibility in its disability policy work. The aim is that 150 train stations and 2 000 bus stops should be made accessible by 2021. In the UPR report Sweden reported that the Swedish Transport Administration had adapted around 100 train stations and approximately 1 700 bus stops. During 2019 another 6 train stations and 288 bus stops have been adapted. If the Swedish Transport Administration continues with the same ambition as the recent years the goal for bus stops will be reached more than a year ahead and about 80 % of the train stations will be adapted in 2021. Sweden feels confident in achieving the target set.
156.279 Increase the funding for accessibility for the persons with disabilities (South Sudan)	Note	In order to achieve the national goal, the implementation of disability policy will be

		<p>targeted towards for example the principle of universal design and shortcomings in terms of accessibility, meaning that accessibility can be accomplished without increased funding. In accordance with the applicable principle of responsibility and financing there might however be increased funding for accessibility in certain areas.</p> <p>The Government has carried out a number of reforms aiming to improve the opportunities for women and men with disabilities to find and keep jobs, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o gradually raising the ceiling for the grant-based salary costs for subsidised employment and raising the ceiling level for remuneration for persons in need of interpreting support in further training, o increased funding for Samhall AB, o reviewing the regulations for subsidised employment, o work experience places with government agencies, o information campaigns to encourage employers to focus on people skills and abilities rather than barriers and disabilities, and o a review of regulations for specific
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		initiatives for persons with disabilities.
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)	Accept	
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)	Accept	

3.8 Labor Law

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.200 Study, in close consultation with stakeholders, the possibility of a universal basic income (Haiti)	Note	The Swedish welfare system includes social security schemes that covers the basic needs of all people working and/or living in Sweden. The system is made up of general benefits and services, social insurances and social assistance. Social assistance is the ultimate safety net in the social welfare system and can be seen as a complementary support to the social security system. Anyone who is unable to provide for his or her needs or to obtain provision for them in any other way is entitled to

		social assistance. The aim of the assistance is to assure the individual of a reasonable standard of living
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3.9 International development cooperation

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.165 Continue its international development cooperation focusing on the realization of the SDGs (Viet Nam)	Accept	
156.166 Continue to provide development assistance towards achieving the 2030 agenda (Bhutan)	Accept	
156.167 Continue development cooperation for the perspective of poor people (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Accept	
156.168 Continue its efforts for the promotion of human rights and gender equality around the world, through international cooperation (Burkina Faso)	Accept	

3.10 Detention and restrictions

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.175 Adopt legislation limiting the time an individual can be placed in pre-trial detention (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	Note	On March 19, 2020, the government adopted the bill prop. 2019/20:129 Effektivare hantering av häktningar och minskad isolering. According to the proposals in the bill, detention periods should be delimited through the use of time limits. The time limit may be extended if there are special grounds to do so.

		Special grounds for exceeding the time limit may be if the penalty is very high in combination with the suspected crime being particularly difficult to investigate, e.g. because it has international links, or because the crime is part of organized or gang-related crime. In June 2020, the Swedish Parliament will vote on the bill.
156.176 Reduce the average length of pre-trial detentions and eliminate pre-trial detentions over six months in length (United States of America);	Note	See 6.175
156.241 Establish official rules for the treatment of minors in custody (Senegal)	Accept	
156.242 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)	Accept	
156.243 Eliminate the isolation regime for minors, as well as promote alternative measures to the imprisonment of minors (Spain)	Accept	
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)	The Government notes the first part of the recommendation regarding a prohibition and accepts the second part regarding the consideration of alternative measures	The conditions for detention and supervision of a foreign national are carefully regulated in the Swedish Aliens Act. The law permits the detention of minors only in very restrictive circumstances. Minors shall, as a rule, not

		<p>be detained, except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible time, and we always take in to account the best interest of the child. A minor may not be separated from a legal guardian. A child may not be detained for longer than 72 hours or, if there are exceptional grounds, for a further 72 hours. Children may not be transferred to a correctional institution, remand centers or police arrest facility.</p>
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3.11 Healthcare

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.202 Improve the delivery of health services to vulnerable groups and communities (Sri Lanka)	Accept	
156.203 Step up its efforts to improve the health status of children from disadvantaged and marginalized groups (Timor-Leste)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.205 Continue efforts to support and strengthen mental health (Tunisia)	Accept	
156.206 Ensure equal access to sexual and reproductive health	Note	Asylum seekers and foreigners living in Sweden without necessary

services, especially for asylum seekers, undocumented persons, Roma and persons belonging to other vulnerable groups (Peru)		permits are entitled to maternal health care, abortion care, contraceptive counselling and care that cannot be deferred (see further The Act (2008:344) on Health Care for Asylum Seekers and Others (2008:344) and The Act (2013:407) on healthcare for certain foreigners residing in Sweden without the required permit).
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)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.158 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	Note	The Ministry of Social Affairs will take this criticism into consideration and return to the issue, especially the rights to information and bodily integrity. In March 2020 The National Board

performed before they are able to provide their informed consent (Malta)		of Health and Welfare published new guidelines in relation to care and treatment in cases regarding intersex conditions. The guidelines and recommendation aims to secure a child rights approach in relation to surgical procedures.
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3.12 Climate

Recommendation	Response	Information
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)	Accept	
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 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Fiji)	Accept	

3.13 Right of Asylum

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.282 Stop policy and measures that violates the rights of migrants and refugees (China)	Note	Swedish legislation ensures the rights of migrants and refugees.
156.288 Ensure full compliance with the	Accept	

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)	Note	Swedish legislation is in conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as regards the issues in the recommendation.
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 running from the significant risks of persecution in their countries of origin (Haiti)	Note	Swedish legislation is in conformity with the principle of non-refoulement.
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 LGBTI persons (Mexico)	Accept	
156.292 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)	Accept	
156.293 Ensure that policies and practices	Accept	

related to the return and expulsion of asylum seekers respect the principle of non-refoulement (Afghanistan)		
156.294 Ensure that its national legislation and practice effectively protect the principle of non-refoulement (Czechia)	Accept	
156.295 Ensure that all asylum seekers have access to fair and effective asylum procedures (Azerbaijan)	Accept	
156.296 Ensure that asylum seekers and refugees enjoy their human rights including the right to family reunification (Afghanistan)	Accept	
156.297 Further strengthen efforts in helping refugees, asylum seekers and the most importantly the stateless persons, especially children (Somalia)	Accept	
156.298 Establish a dedicated statelessness determination procedure to identify stateless persons within the territory and facilitate their protection, particularly regarding stateless children (Brazil)	Note	Sweden is making improvements within our existing procedures such as asylum, residence permits and citizenship, by which statelessness can be identified.

3.14 Social services

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.244 Prevent arbitrary removal of children from their families by social welfare authorities (India)	Accept	
156.245 Ensure that the process of removing children from	Accept	

dysfunctional families is used as a measure of last resort (Russian Federation)		
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3.15 Terrorism

Recommendation	Response	Information
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)	Accept	
6.300 Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are taken in a way that protects fundamental human rights, including the right to equality (Togo).	Accept	

3.16 Torture

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.171 Adopt the definition of torture in accordance with the Article 1 of the CAT (Honduras)	Note	In September 2015 an inquiry appointed to examine whether there is a need for a specific provision on torture in Swedish criminal legislation presented its findings in the ministerial memorandum A specific provision on torture? (Ds 2015:42). In the memorandum it is proposed that torture be criminalised as a specific crime. The memorandum has been circulated for formal consultation. The matter is being considered by the Government Offices.

156.172 Incorporate the crime of torture as a specific crime in the Criminal Code (Spain);	Note	Reference is made to 156.171.
156.173 Define and criminalize torture in its domestic law consistent with Article 1 and Article 4 of the Convention against Torture (Australia)	Note	Reference is made to 156.171.
156.174 Define and criminalize torture in its domestic legislation, in full conformity with articles 1 and 4 of the CAT (Chile)	Note	Reference is made to 156.171.

3.17 Trade and transit of arms

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.179 Prohibit trade and transit of arms to places where children could be used as soldiers (Mexico)	Note	Sweden is a State Party to the ATT and adheres to article 6(3) of the treaty which stipulates that a State Party shall not authorize any transfer of conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of items covered under Article 3 or Article 4, if it has knowledge at the time of authorization that the arms or items would be used in the commission of war crimes as defined by international agreements to which it is a party. The criteria of the EU Common Position on arms exports (2008/944/CFSP) are applied in parallel and stipulate that member states should deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used in the commission of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

156.180 Ensure that all arms transfers and exports comply with Sweden's obligations under the Arms Trade Treaty (Iceland)	Accept	
156.181 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)	Note	When examining license applications for arms exports, adherence to international humanitarian law and respect for human rights by the recipient country are both important assessment requirements. These principles are detailed in the Government's guidelines for the export of military equipment and other foreign cooperation (cf. Govt Bill 1991/92:174 pp. 41-42, Govt Bill 1995/96:31 pp. 23-24 f. and Govt Bill 2017/18:23), the EU Common Position defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (2008/944/CFSP), and the Arms Trade Treaty.
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)	Note	See 156.181.
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)	Note	See 156.181.

3.18 Education

Recommendation	Response	Information
156.185 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)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.201 Guarantee access to education, employment, housing and health services to all communities (Senegal)	Accept	
156.208 Review and amend the requirement set out for parents intending to home-school their children (Solomon Islands)	Note	The pertinent Swedish regulation on home schooling will remain to secure children's right to education and the rights of the child to be safeguarded. The Swedish Education Act states that the compulsory schooling that applies in Sweden must be completed in compulsory school or in an alternative way in accordance with certain provisions in the Education Act. A permission to complete compulsory schooling in an alternative way is granted if the activity is considered an adequate alternative to the education, the need for supervision of activities can be met and

		there are exceptional reasons.
156.209 Review the proposed legislative ban on faith-based private schools (Solomon Islands)	Accept	
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 criminalisation of home education is a violation of international human rights law (Solomon Islands)	Note	See 156.208
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)	Accept	

3.18 Gender recognition

Recommendation	Response	Information
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)	Note	The Government is committed to human rights for LGBTI persons and therefore also to modernize the Gender recognition act to allow legal gender recognition based on self-definition. On August 30, 2018, the Government decided on a proposed legislation referred to the Council on Legislation to that end. However, the Council on

		Legislation expressed concern about parts of the proposal. There is now work underway in the Government Offices to amend the proposal while keeping the overall purpose intact. The Government plans to present a revised proposal in line with the recommendation for the consideration of the Swedish parliament as soon as possible during its mandate.
156.160 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)	Note	The government is working to promote equal rights irrespective of gender identity and gender expression. The work will consider the proposals made by the Inquiry concerning a Stronger Status and Improved Living Conditions for Trans People. The Inquiry's report provides an account of trans people's living conditions and proposals aimed to strengthening the status of trans people.
156.161 Adopt a new gender recognition law based on self-definition, detaching medical procedures from legal gender recognition (Iceland)	Note	See 156.159
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	Accept	

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)	Note	See 156.159

3.19 Other

Recommendation	Response	Information
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)	Note	The restrictive measures adopted by the UN and EU, which Sweden is legally bound by, are fully compliant with obligations under international law, including human rights.
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)	Accept	
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)	Accept	
156.178 Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and judiciary officials to respond to	Accept	

cases of violence effectively, in partnership with all relevant stakeholders (Azerbaijan)		
156.196 Provide the protection and support for the family as a natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt)	Note	