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

Sweden

* * The annex to the present report is circulated as received

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Sweden was held at the 11th meeting on 26 January 2015. The delegation of Sweden was headed by H.E. Ms. Annika Söder, State Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At its 17th meeting held on 29 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Sweden.
2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Sweden: Argentina, Latvia, Republic of Korea.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Sweden:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Azerbaijan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Sweden through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

To be completed by 6/02/15

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations[☒]

[paragraph numbers will change after section I is completed]

5. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Sweden and enjoy the support of Sweden:**
 - 5.1. **Consider the ratification of the third Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, thereby establishing a procedure for presentation of communications (Belgium);**
 - 5.2. **Consider ratification of ILO Convention on indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan); Consider ratifying ILO Convention 169 (Guatemala); Consider ratifying ILO Convention 169 (Nicaragua);**
 - 5.3. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 (Brazil);**

☒

Conclusions and recommendations will not be edited

- 5.4. Consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, including the ILO Convention 189 (Philippines); Consider ratification of ILO Convention on decent work for domestic workers (Uzbekistan);
- 5.5. Initiate the process to incorporate the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation and continue the formulation of a third plan of action for human rights (Albania);
- 5.6. Adopt measures to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation (Angola);
- 5.7. Take measures to ensure the full incorporation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Swedish legislation (France);
- 5.8. Take measures to incorporate the provisions of CRC into the Swedish law (Qatar);
- 5.9. Work effectively on incorporating the CRC into Swedish laws (Iceland);
- 5.10. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);
- 5.11. Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);
- 5.12. Consider creating a national human rights institution in compliance with Paris Principles (France);
- 5.13. Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, as previously recommended (Indonesia);
- 5.14. Consider establishing a National Human Rights Institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles, with a broad mandate, as soon as possible (Ireland);
- 5.15. Consider heeding the call of the CERD for the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);
- 5.16. Continue consultations initiated for the creation of a National Human Rights Institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);
- 5.17. Consider developing Human Rights Indicators as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);
- 5.18. Consider developing a third Action Plan on Human Rights and continue sharing its experience with regard to systematic human rights implementation (Republic of Moldova);
- 5.19. Continue its efforts to raise public awareness and to include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);
- 5.20. Give due attention to the issue of human rights education in the current work on the third action plan on human rights by, inter alia, compiling a report on the situation regarding human rights education in Sweden (Finland);
- 5.21. Continue to consult, and expand its dialogue with, civil society organizations working in the area of human rights protection, particularly in combating racial discrimination (Timor-Leste);

- 5.22. Consider establishing an inter-ministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations (Portugal);
- 5.23. Continue to play an active role in international fora to fight racism and paedophilia (Lebanon);
- 5.24. Consider the introduction of a complaint mechanism for children at the domestic level as well as signature and ratification of the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure (Ireland);
- 5.25. Look into the possibility of prioritizing the rights of the child directly, as a standalone issue, not just as a horizontal consideration in its human rights policies (Hungary);
- 5.26. Take appropriate measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including through education and awareness-raising campaigns (Italy);
- 5.27. Enhance efforts – including within the “Strategy to Strengthen the Rights of the Child in Sweden” – to prevent and eliminate discrimination against children belonging to ethnic minorities, children members of immigrant families and children refugee and asylum seekers (Croatia);
- 5.28. Explore ways and means of strengthening the ongoing efforts to combat all forms of discrimination to improve the scope of protection against discrimination at all levels in society (Sri Lanka);
- 5.29. Fight against discrimination in society more effectively (Angola);
- 5.30. Strengthen measures to combat all forms of discrimination (Gabon);
- 5.31. Consolidate laws and regulations to fight all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia (Lebanon);
- 5.32. Be proactive in its measures to prevent discrimination against immigrant, refugee and minority women who continue to suffer from multiple forms of discrimination, and to combat violence against them (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 5.33. Consider the establishment of quotas to ensure a gender balanced representation in business administrative councils (France);
- 5.34. Take concrete action to reduce the gender gap in decision-making positions and ensure equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Sri Lanka);
- 5.35. Continue to take measures to narrow the gender wage gap and enhance the equal opportunities of work between men and women (State of Palestine);
- 5.36. Continue taking efficient measures with a view to eliminating differences in salaries and other terms of employment between men and women who perform work that is regarded as equal or equivalent (Croatia);
- 5.37. Take concrete actions to end the increasing gender gap in the area of employment and pay thus ensuring equal remuneration for men and women (South Africa);
- 5.38. Continue efforts to further reducing the pay gap between women and men (Albania);

- 5.39. Take the necessary measures to reduce the gender wage gap (Algeria);
- 5.40. Ensure equal treatment of all workers carrying out the same tasks (Senegal);
- 5.41. Continue consolidating the Equality Ombudsman's mandate in combating discrimination (Romania);
- 5.42. Adopt special measures to promote equal opportunities, address structural discrimination and enhance strategies against inequality and discrimination faced by migrants, foreign-born citizens, indigenous peoples as well as minority groups, including Afro-Swedes and Muslims (South Africa);
- 5.43. Take further measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of ethnicity (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 5.44. Pursue strategies and policies to prevent discrimination, in all spheres of public life, against its indigenous people and other minority groups such as Afro-Swedes and Muslims (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 5.45. Further enhance efforts to combat discrimination, including racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances (Namibia);
- 5.46. Continue strengthening efforts to combat racism, intolerance and hate crimes (Iceland);
- 5.47. Continue strengthening efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and religious intolerance in law and practice (Indonesia);
- 5.48. Continue efforts to combat discrimination and promote greater social integration of immigrants, indigenous and minority groups (Costa Rica);
- 5.49. Promote equal opportunities and enhance strategies against discrimination faced by immigrants and minority groups, both ethnic and religious (Poland);
- 5.50. Continue taking the necessary measures to strengthen the efforts aiming to combat discrimination and hatred to foreigners (State of Palestine);
- 5.51. Take immediate steps to adopt and implement policies and measure to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Islamophobia and related intolerances (Pakistan);
- 5.52. Double its efforts to eliminate any remaining forms of discrimination and xenophobia (Sudan);
- 5.53. Continue ensuring the implementation of measures in order to fully eliminate discrimination, racism and xenophobia against minorities, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants (Macedonia);
- 5.54. Take more effective measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against minority groups in the country, in particular prejudice against the Muslims (Malaysia);
- 5.55. Apply stronger measures to combat discrimination, xenophobia and incitement to hatred (Cuba);
- 5.56. Take legislative and other measures to address discrimination, racial hatred and incitement, and investigate reported cases (Botswana);

- 5.57. Further progress on measures to prevent and punish all forms of racial discrimination (Chile);
- 5.58. Strengthen efforts to prevent, effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes, as well as acts of racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance (Brazil);
- 5.59. Intensify efforts to prosecute cases of hate crimes, either on the basis of race or religious belief (Sierra Leone);
- 5.60. Effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes and take effective measures to combat hate speech in the media and on the internet, including by prosecuting the perpetrators regardless of their official status (Turkey);
- 5.61. Investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes against visible minorities, including Muslims, Afro-Swedes, Roma and Jews (Azerbaijan);
- 5.62. Take further measures to boost children, adolescent, young peoples knowledge of the issue of xenophobia and similar forms of intolerance (Qatar);
- 5.63. Promote tolerance and further protect minorities and vulnerable groups (Senegal);
- 5.64. Take additional measures to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Botswana);
- 5.65. Continue efforts to promote respect of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity (Morocco);
- 5.66. Take the necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Montenegro);
- 5.67. Take all appropriate measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Azerbaijan);
- 5.68. Enhance measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Slovenia);
- 5.69. Strengthen the necessary measures to enhance tolerance and dialogue among civilisations (Kuwait);
- 5.70. Strengthen measures to promote tolerance and dialogue between civilizations and take categorical measures to fight hate speech and to penalize the perpetrators of such speech (Libya);
- 5.71. Do everything in its power to continue to live up to its well-deserved reputation, particularly by working actively to combat xenophobic, racist, anti-Semitic and Islamophobic acts which are tending to increase in the country (Comoros);
- 5.72. Continue its meritorious efforts to prosecute violent hate crimes, including racist and xenophobic crimes (Ghana);
- 5.73. Step up measures to combat discriminatory acts and hate speech against certain minority groups, emphasizing prevention and follow-up (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 5.74. Take additional steps beyond the adoption of legislation, to prevent racially motivated hate speech, hate crimes and discrimination (Austria);

- 5.75. Enhance efforts to curb hate crimes against certain religious communities, ethnic groups and other minorities, including indigenous people (India);
- 5.76. Combat hate speech, in particular, in the media and on the internet and punish perpetrators (Bahrain);
- 5.77. Take effective measures to combat hate speech in the media and on the Internet, including by prosecuting the perpetrators, where appropriate, regardless of their official status (Azerbaijan);
- 5.78. Take additional crucial measures to fight hate speech and prosecute and punish perpetrators of hate crimes (Kuwait);
- 5.79. Take measures to improve the follow-up of complaints against hate crimes (France);
- 5.80. Take effective measures to combat hate speech on racial and religious grounds in the media and on the Internet, to bring to justice the perpetrators of hate speech (Uzbekistan);
- 5.81. Take necessary legislative, political and awareness-raising measures to effectively fight against hate speech and crimes committed on the grounds of religious hatred in particular Islamophobia (Algeria);
- 5.82. Take all necessary measures to ensure greater effectiveness of legislation on hate crimes (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.83. Take steps for eliminating religious and racial discrimination (Pakistan);
- 5.84. Step up efforts to effectively deal with discrimination, violence and hate speech against migrants (China);
- 5.85. Adopt vigorous measures to combat all forms of discrimination against persons with immigrant background (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.86. More actively confront the crimes against national minorities (Cuba);
- 5.87. Take measures to improve enforcement of existing laws prohibiting discrimination, including against the Roma (Canada);
- 5.88. Continue to fight against racism and acts of violence and discrimination against persons of African descent (Algeria);
- 5.89. Take steps to prevent and respond to incidents of violence and intimidation against members of minority religious groups, including through education and awareness campaigns, and effective interventions by law enforcement officials (Canada);
- 5.90. Enhance measures to reduce societal discrimination and incidents of violence against members of ethnic and religious minorities (United States of America);
- 5.91. Take concrete measures to end harassment, verbal threats, sabotage, arson attacks and vandalism faced by Muslim population and provide access to justice to Roma people and Afro-Swedes and ensure their social inclusion (Pakistan);
- 5.92. Guarantee effective protection, in law and practice, of rights of national and religious minorities, firstly Muslims, Jews as well as the Sami (Russian Federation);

- 5.93. Consider additional measures for improving the socioeconomic conditions of the Swedish Roma population (Serbia);
- 5.94. Further develop policies and measures to promote the rights of the national minorities (Armenia);
- 5.95. Take measures to improve the situation of persons belonging to the Roma and other minorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.96. Take appropriate measures to support the cultures of persons belonging to national minorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.97. Remain proactive in combating discrimination against Sami and Roma and in protecting their economic, social and cultural rights in consultation with the communities concerned (Netherlands);
- 5.98. Continue the implementation of policies pertaining to national minorities such as the Sami and the Roma with a view to improving their living conditions (Lebanon);
- 5.99. Continue to give due attention to the situation of minorities, in particular to the situations regarding discrimination based on multiple grounds. Sweden should continue to take necessary measures to ensure full and effective implementation of its legislation on national minorities (Finland);
- 5.100. Consider ways to ensure the meaningful involvement of the Roma community in the implementation of the strategy and to focus more on efforts to change negative attitudes in Swedish society towards the Roma (Hungary);
- 5.101. Undertake a deeper dialogue with representatives of the Sami Parliament and increase efforts to give additional responsibilities to this Parliament to strengthen self-determination of the Sami people (Albania);
- 5.102. Continue developing measures in order to ensure that affected Sami communities can participate actively in consultations on issues related to land rights, water and resources (Austria);
- 5.103. Continue its programmes to combat violence against women, including addressing the values and attitudes that contribute to the perpetration of violence (Philippines);
- 5.104. Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women as well as support victims and survivors of such violence (India);
- 5.105. Develop programmes to raise awareness about domestic and gender violence (Mexico);
- 5.106. Step up efforts aimed at combating trafficking in human beings (Romania);
- 5.107. Strengthen efforts to prosecute human trafficking and increase understanding of human trafficking among the judiciary (United States of America);
- 5.108. Intensify action against child sex tourism (Romania);
- 5.109. Expedite the ongoing measures for combating child sex tourism (Sri Lanka);
- 5.110. Punish severely perpetrators of paedophile tourism and sensitize the population on the negative effects of sex tourism (Senegal);

- 5.111. Take all necessary measures to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly to combat the sale, exploitation, and prostitution of children (Bahrain);
- 5.112. Raise the level of public awareness in relation to child sex tourism, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Lithuania);
- 5.113. Continue its efforts to ensure that perpetrators of hate crimes are brought to justice and proper redress given to victims, including by adopting measures to better track all reported hate crimes throughout the justice system (Canada);
- 5.114. Adopt the judicial and administrative measures necessary to make effective the investigations before tribunals and sanctions to declarations of incitement to racial hatred and other acts of discrimination against minorities (Argentina);
- 5.115. Strengthen the judicial follow-up of hate crimes and hate speech, leaving no room for impunity (Hungary);
- 5.116. Extend to all parts of the country the training given to the police, prosecutors and judges to effectively investigate, prosecute and punish hate crimes (Austria);
- 5.117. Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are afforded all the fundamental legal safeguards in accordance with international standards (Slovakia);
- 5.118. Carry out the judicial procedures in accordance with the norms that protect individual rights, particularly the right to an effective judicial protection and due process (Uruguay);
- 5.119. Provide without discrimination the proper guarantees of effective judicial protection for detainees in accordance with the principles and international obligations (Nicaragua);
- 5.120. Ensure all children are guaranteed fundamental rights during the judicial process (Israel);
- 5.121. Take effective measures to ensure the right of a person to enjoy freedom of religion and religious belief (Trinidad and Tobago);
- 5.122. Continue implementing measures and funding programmes to combat anti-Semitism (Israel);
- 5.123. Ensure effective protection of Muslim minorities, including their places of worship (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- 5.124. Take necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Estonia);
- 5.125. Raise the age of entry into marriage to 18 years in accordance with the definition of the child under CRC (Egypt);
- 5.126. Continue the efforts directed towards the promotion of the right to education (Armenia);
- 5.127. Implement the Government's disability policy 2011-2016 (Sudan);
- 5.128. Implement speedily the CRPD recommendations (India);

- 5.129. **Implement the 2014 recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure that all medical treatments are provided with free and informed consent and that no one is confined against his will in medical facilities on the basis of actual or perceived disability (Italy);**
- 5.130. **Take further measures to improve the situation of persons with disabilities in terms of participation and accessibility (Morocco);**
- 5.131. **Strengthen measures to promote access by persons with disabilities to employment in the public sector (Spain);**
- 5.132. **Take action to improve opportunities for persons with disabilities to obtain gainful employment (Trinidad and Tobago);**
- 5.133. **Continue efforts aimed at ensuring protection of rights of persons with intellectual and psychological disabilities who require a high level of support, including through allocation of necessary financial resources (Ukraine);**
- 5.134. **Take appropriate steps in order to prevent, identify and address situations of risk of suicide in persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);**
- 5.135. **Ensure that, in practice, undocumented children can benefit from health care and education (Togo);**
- 5.136. **Prioritise family member tracing when dealing with asylum-seeking unaccompanied children and ensure all relevant processes are in the child's best interests (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 5.137. **Continue to maintain its level, framework and channel of official development assistance (Bangladesh);**
- 5.138. **Promote a holistic perspective to the rights of the child in its international development assistance policy in line with articles 4 and 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium).**
6. **The following recommendations will be examined by Sweden which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 29th session of the Human Rights Council in 15 June – 3 July 2015:**
- 6.1. **Ratify as soon as possible the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and incorporate it in the national legislation as well as recognizing the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (France); Ratify the ICPPED (Portugal); Ratify the ICPPED (Tunisia); Proceed to ratify the ICPPED, signed in 2007 (Spain); Ratify the ICPPED (Costa Rica); Ratify the ICPPED, signed in February 2007 (Uruguay); Ratify the ICPPED (Argentina);**
- 6.2. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Portugal); Ratify the OP-ICESCR (Tunisia); Ratify OP-ICESCR (Spain); Ratify OP-ICESCR (Pakistan);**
- 6.3. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Portugal); Ratify the OP-CRC-IC (Spain);**
- 6.4. **Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Montenegro);**
- 6.5. **Sign and ratify the third Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);**

- 6.6. **Ratify the ILO Convention no. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples (Denmark); Ratify ILO Convention 169 (Honduras);**
- 6.7. **Continue to work towards ratification of ILO Convention 169 and thereby secure the Sami people's rights (Norway);**
- 6.8. **Fully incorporate the CRC and its optional protocols in Swedish legislation so as to end child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 6.9. **Incorporate the crime of torture as a specific criminal offense under the Penal Code (Spain);**
- 6.10. **Define and criminalize torture in its domestic law consistent with Article 1 and Article 4 of the Convention against Torture (Australia);**
- 6.11. **Strengthen its legal framework and explicitly criminalize torture under the Penal Code in accordance with Article 1 of the CAT (Czech Republic);**
- 6.12. **Adopt a definition of torture in line with article 1 of the Convention Against Torture (Egypt);**
- 6.13. **Adopt a definition of torture under Swedish law that conforms to the definition under the Convention against Torture (Ghana);**
- 6.14. **Intensify efforts for the early establishment of a national independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);**
- 6.15. **Accelerate the process of establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**
- 6.16. **Take all the necessary measures to have an Independent National Human Rights Institution with an "A" status in accordance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**
- 6.17. **Establish a national institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua);**
- 6.18. **Establish national human rights institution in accordance with Paris Principles (Pakistan);**
- 6.19. **Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**
- 6.20. **Establish an independent national human rights institution (Sudan);**
- 6.21. **Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Benin);**
- 6.22. **Establish a fully independent Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Denmark);**
- 6.23. **Establish a national independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**
- 6.24. **Create an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Gabon);**
- 6.25. **Establish early a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (India);**

- 6.26. Further strengthen the Parliamentary Ombudsman as a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the OP-CAT (Czech Republic);
- 6.27. Eliminate the gender pay gap (Slovenia);
- 6.28. Broaden the mandate of the Ombudsman for equality to ensure better follow-up to the cases of discrimination (Bahrain);
- 6.29. Adopt a national plan on combating crimes of hatred, racism, and xenophobia (Russian Federation);
- 6.30. Amend legislation, in line with CERD recommendations to provide for the possibility of adopting special measures to promote equal opportunities, and address structural discrimination and inequality faced by immigrants, and minority groups, including Afro-Swedes and Muslims (Bangladesh);¹
- 6.31. Take steps for eliminating religious and racial profiling faced by minorities including Muslims, Roma people and Afro-Swedes and prosecute perpetrators of xenophobic crimes (Pakistan);
- 6.32. Adopt measures against ethnic profiling and prevent any collection of personal data on the basis of ethnic origin without the prior consent of those concerned (Czech Republic);
- 6.33. Remove all ethnic profiling in the working methods of the police and other officials responsible for law enforcement (Mexico);
- 6.34. Take measures to rapidly end the unlawful use of force by the police (Russian Federation);
- 6.35. Intensify efforts in fighting the root causes of violence against women by paying special attention to addressing alcohol and drug abuse (Greece);
- 6.36. Strengthen its investigations of sex crimes committed overseas by Swedish nationals and ensure that those who have travelled abroad to purchase sexual services, especially from children, can be prosecuted in Sweden (Thailand);
- 6.37. Abolish the use of solitary confinement for minors in juvenile justice system (Slovakia);
- 6.38. Take urgent action to introduce an explicit statutory ban on the solitary confinement for children in remand prisons and police cells (Israel);
- 6.39. Introduce a limit for the time a child can be held in detention, pretrial (Israel);
- 6.40. Take concrete steps to ensure that access to evidence is guaranteed to anyone under any regime of detention (Cuba);
- 6.41. Take measures to limit the time of pretrial detention or the equivalent situation of deprivation of liberty without charges and for investigation purposes, in accordance with General Comment 8 of the Human Rights Committee (Ecuador);
- 6.42. Introduce alternative measures to pre-trial detention for minors wherever possible, develop clear rules for the treatment of minors in police

¹ □ The recommendation read in the meeting was “Amend legislation, in line with CERD recommendations to provide for the possibility of adopting special measures to promote equal opportunities, and address structural discrimination and inequality”

custody, and monitor their effective implementation in practice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

6.43. Take all appropriate measures in order to prevent the transfer of unaccompanied minors to Sweden and provide those who are already in the country with necessary humanitarian support (Senegal);

6.44. Take concrete measures to ensure that the guarantees of *non-refoulement* can be given to any person under the control of the Swedish authorities while considered a refugee by a third country, including for this purpose and if necessary, the adoption of legislative measures (Argentina).

7. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Sweden and would thus be noted:

7.1. Consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Philippines); Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Guatemala); Consider ratifying the ICRMW (Rwanda); Sign and ratify the ICRMW (Uruguay); Accelerate the process of ratification of the ICRMW (Benin); Ratify the ICRMW (Sierra Leone); Ratify the ICRMW (Honduras);

7.2. Consider ratifying ICRMW (Indonesia);

7.3. Ratify the ICRMW (Timor-Leste);

7.4. Ratify the ICRMW (Turkey);

7.5. Ratify the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families, considering the equal and universal character should prevail for all international human rights instruments (Ecuador);

7.6. Remove reservations to the ICCPR, ICESCR and the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children and child pornography in order to ensure full implementation of these key international instruments (Uzbekistan);

7.7. Withdraw its declaration on Article 2 (c) in order to give full effect to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in addressing all forms of child pornography (Lithuania);

7.8. Restore the term 'race' as a ground of discrimination in accordance with ICERD (Ghana);

7.9. Take immediate steps to restore race as a ground of discrimination in compliance with ICERD, and the European Union Racial Equality Directive (Pakistan);

7.10. Further effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes and establish an authority where complaints in this regard can be addressed (Germany);

7.11. Double its efforts in fostering national unity and harmony including by intensifying dialogues promoting deeper understanding among societies of different ethnic and faith, addressing the negative portrayal in the media of members of the Muslim community and criminalizing hate speech and all forms of incitement to hatred and violence (Malaysia);

- 7.12. **Take measures to prohibit in practice anti-immigration speech and racist propaganda (Togo);**
- 7.13. **Take the necessary steps to curb racist propaganda, including on the internet (Thailand);**
- 7.14. **Immediately ban anti-immigrant and anti-Muslim political discourse propagated by some political parties including Sweden Democrats (Pakistan);**
- 7.15. **Ensure accountability for hate speech including in political discourse, prohibiting organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred in line with article 4 b of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and ratify ICRMW (Egypt);**
- 7.16. **Amend legislation to prohibit the activities of organizations which promote and incite racial and religious hatred (Uzbekistan);**
- 7.17. **Declare illegal and prohibit organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred, in line with the international norms (Azerbaijan);**
- 7.18. **Amend its legislation to declare illegal and prohibit organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred, in line with article 4 (b) of the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (Greece);**
- 7.19. **Implement a ban on racist organizations and activities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 7.20. **Strengthen legislation on the protection of the public from unauthorized actions by the police (Russian Federation);**
- 7.21. **Speed up the international legal cooperation mechanisms in the judicial bodies and the Prosecutor Office, to ensure due process, specifically in cases where the person concerned is protected by an asylum decision or a refugee status (Ecuador);**
- 7.22. **Decriminalize defamation (Estonia);**
- 7.23. **Review surveillance legislation with a view to effectively protecting the right to privacy (Slovenia);**
- 7.24. **Keep monitoring the application of the 2008 Surveillance Act to prevent interference with the right to privacy and to implement reforms to comply with its obligations under EU law as set out in the International Principles for the Applications of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance (Netherlands);**
- 7.25. **Provide protection for the family unit as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 7.26. **Conduct impartial, public and thorough investigation of cases of possible involvement of Sweden in the unlawful detention, transportation, interrogation and torture by officers of the CIA of the USA of suspects of terrorism (Russian Federation).**
8. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Sweden was headed by Ms Annika Söder, State Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr Jan Knutsson, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden, Geneva;
 - Mr Anders Rönquist, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr Gustaf Lind, Ambassador, Deputy Director-General, Head of department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Josefin Simonsson Brodén, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
 - Ms Anna Jakenberg Brinck, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
 - Mr Måns Molander, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Karin Seydlitz, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Anna Falkdalen, Desk Officer, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Anna C. Lindberg, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm;
 - Ms Johanna Peyron, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm;
 - Ms Karin Kvarfordt Niia, Deputy Director, Ministry of Culture, Stockholm;
 - Mr Mårten Kivi, Deputy Director, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Mikaela Bexar, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm;
 - Ms Moa Östberg, Desk Officer, Ministry of Culture, Stockholm;
 - Ms Anna Schölin, Desk Officer, Ministry of Culture, Stockholm;
 - Ms Josefin Emanuel Brattberg, Desk Officer, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Jenny Munkelt, Desk Officer, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm;
 - Ms Bilge Tekin Befrits, Desk Officer, Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, Stockholm.
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