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1. Method and consultation process

Recommendation	Response	
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6. 49. Continue active collaboration with civil society in monitoring and implementing Universal Periodic Review recommendations (Albania #3);	Accept	
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2. Protecting human rights

International human rights conventions

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

6.1. Ratify the relevant United Nations Conventions, namely the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; and the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Togo #1);	Note	<p>ICMW provisions overlap with EU law, preventing unilateral action by Sweden. No EU state has ratified the Convention. Sweden substantially meets the requirements of the ICMW.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The question of ratification of Convention 190 is currently being prepared in the Government Office.</p>
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6.2. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi #1)	Accept	
6.3. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Namibia #2);	Accept	
6.4. Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea #3)	Accept	
6.5. Take effective steps to ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq #1)	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 Swedish legislation essentially meets the requirements of the convention.
6. 6. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as well as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal #2)	Note	See 5.
6. 7. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta #2)	Note	See 5.

6.8. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium #2)	Note	See 5.
6.9. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France #1);	Note	See 5.
6.10. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Costa Rica #5);	Note	See 5.
6.11. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy #1);	Note	See 5.

The ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)

6.12. Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Guyana #3);	Note	The question of ratification of Convention 190 is currently being prepared in the Government Office.
6.13. Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Mauritius #2);	Note	See 12.
6.14. Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Belgium #3);	Note	See 12.
6.15. Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Republic of Moldova #1);	Note	See 12.
6.16. Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Malawi #2);	Accept	See 12.
6.17. Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 18. 2019 (No. 190) (Uruguay #2);	Accept	See 12.

6.18. Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Chile #2);	Accept	See 12.
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The ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)

6.19. Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and take steps to strengthen the Sami People's access to influence, participation and livelihoods (Norway #1);	Partly Accept The Government notes the first part of the recommendation regarding the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and accepts the second part regarding taking steps to strengthen the Sami People's access to influence, participation and livelihoods.	The ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) is broad and covers many areas. A prerequisite for ratifying the convention is the approval of the Swedish parliament. Before the parliament takes a position, all questions regarding the legal consequences of accession to the convention must be investigated. There is currently no set timetable for the work.
6.20. Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Denmark #2);	Note	See 19.
6.21. Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) to ensure the protection of Sámi land, and review whether legislation and law enforcement are in line with Indigenous rights standards (Germany #1);	Note	See 19. Sweden is strongly committed to upholding international law and human rights including International Indigenous rights standards. The Sami were first recognized by the Swedish Parliament as an indigenous people in 1977 and with the introduction of the National Minority Act in 2000 the Sami were also recognized as a national minority. In 2007 Sweden adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous

		Peoples (UNDRIP). Since 2011, the Sami people is also recognized in the constitution which prescribes an obligation for the Government to promote the possibilities of the Sami to maintain and develop their culture and communities. At this point, no major review of Swedish legislation and law enforcement regarding Indigenous rights standards is planned.
6.22. Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and fully implement the right to free, prior and informed consent in decisions affecting Indigenous Peoples (Mexico #2);	Note	See 19. The Act on Consultation with the Sami people entered into force in March 2022. The Act means that the government, state agencies, municipalities and regions are obliged to consult the Sami Parliament and in relevant cases also Sami organizations and Sami reindeer herding communities on issues that specifically concern the Sami people. The procedure under the Consultation Act is a specific form of consultation that is based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).
6.23. Continue efforts toward ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) to further strengthen the rights of the Sámi people (Mozambique #1);	Accept	
6.24. Consider ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989	Accept	

(No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Bolivia (Plurinational State of) #1);		
6.25. Intensify the ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Montenegro #1);	Note	See 19.
6.35. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Paraguay #1);	Partly Accept The Government notes the part of the recommendation regarding the International Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and accepts the part regarding the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).	

The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

6.36. Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo #2);	Note	
6.52. Fulfil its obligations under International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and guarantee the equal enjoyment of the rights to development, education, employment and social security for all people including immigrants, minorities and children (China #2);	Note	The Swedish welfare system includes social security schemes that cover the basic needs of all people who work and/or live in Sweden.

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

6.37. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines #2);	Note	See 1.
6.38. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (South Sudan #1);	Note	See 1.
6.39. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka #1);	Note	See 1.
6.40. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria #1);	Note	See 1.
6.41. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt #3);	Note	See 1.
6.42. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia #1);	Note	See 1.
6.43. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde #3);	Note	See 1.
6.44. Ratify the International Convention on the	Note	See 1.

Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh #4);		
6.45. Adhere to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #1);	Note	See 1.
6.46. Strengthen its legal framework for the promotion and protection of human rights by ratifying, in particular, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Burkina Faso #1);	Note	See 1 and 5.
6.47. Work to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Democratic Republic of the Congo #1);	Note	See 1.

The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

6.48. Consider the possibility of withdrawing its remaining reservations to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. In addition, it is necessary to adopt legislative measures and ensure that mothers of stateless children have access to health, legal, and social services on an equal footing with other mothers (Iraq #2);	Note	<p>In 2019, Sweden undertook a comprehensive review of its reservations to the Convention on Statelessness and withdrew those that were no longer deemed necessary. For the remaining reservations it was concluded that a continued need for their retention persists.</p> <p>Everyone residing in Sweden – including individuals without a residence permit – has the right to seek assistance and</p>
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		<p>have their case assessed under the Social Services Act. The Act states that anyone residing in a municipality has the right to apply for support, have their case assessed individually, and receive a written decision that can be appealed.</p> <p>Individuals who are not registered residents of Sweden but are staying in the country may also be entitled to certain forms of assistance under the Social Services Act. This also applies to individuals staying in Sweden without a residence permit.</p>
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The Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

<p>6.26. Expedite ratification of the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (Maldives #1);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>At the initiative of the Government, an inquiry has been tasked with considering whether Sweden should ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (S 2022:03). The inquiry has proposed that Sweden should ratify the Protocol (SOU 2023:40). The committee's proposals have been submitted for consultation to, among others, government agencies and civil society organisations. The Government does not consider that ratification of the Protocol would give individual children in Sweden better opportunities to have their rights realised in practice. The Government believes, among other things, that the long processing times in the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child contribute to this. In order for children to have their rights realised in practice, the Government considers that the focus should primarily be on strengthening domestic legal remedies.</p>
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6.27. Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a Communications Procedure (France #3);	Note	See 26.
6.28. Step up its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Mongolia #1);	Note	See 26.
6.29. Take steps to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ireland #1);	Note	See 26.
6.30. Continue deliberation on becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Thailand #1);	Accept	See 26.
6.31. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure in order to further strengthen the fulfilment of the rights of the child (Slovenia #2);	Note	See 26.
6.32. Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, thus completing with the commitment of Sweden to the international human rights framework (Spain #1);	Note	See 26.
6.33. Ratify the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay #1);	Note	See 26.

6.34. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Namibia #3);	Accept	See 26.
6.55. Continue working on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which became part of Swedish law in 2020 (Bulgaria #1);	Accept	

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

6.57. Expedite the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Botswana #1);	Note	In Sweden the most common way to fulfil obligations in different conventions is through transformation or establishing norm harmony. When the review of compliance with the CRPD was made, Swedish law was deemed to be in good compliance with the provisions of the Convention. However, it was also stated that much remains to be done before Sweden can be considered to fulfil all the commitments and requirements in the CRPD, but that the convention would constitute an important goal in this work. The national goal for the disability policy now has the Convention as a starting point. Several measures have also been taken aiming to adjust Swedish law in line with the Convention. Another important part of this work is the strategy for systematic monitoring of
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		disability policy. The strategy makes it possible to follow the development and to assess whether the measures taken contribute to the implementation of the CRPD. It is also why the national disability strategy focuses on strategic follow-up. The government needs to be able to follow how the disability policy is implemented in prioritised areas of society and what measures are taken by the strategic authorities in order to be able to follow the development and identify shortcomings.
6.58. Continue harmonizing national legislation with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, particularly concerning the right to full participation in society, education, and employment (Jordan #2);	Accept	

3. Implementation of international treaties

6.50. Incorporate ratified treaties into national laws (Guyana #4);	Note	
6.51. Ensure that domestic law fully reflects its human rights obligations under the international conventions that it has ratified (China #1);	Accept	

3.1 National Human Rights Strategy

6.61. Update the current human rights strategy, dating from 2016, to reflect and integrate recommendations from international human rights monitoring bodies and	Note	The Government's strategy for national human rights efforts was submitted to the Riksdag in 2016 and remains valid indefinitely. Assignments
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<p>develop an action plan for its effective implementation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the) #2);</p>		<p>tasked to different authorities by the Government under the strategy has been analyzed by the Swedish Agency for Public Management. Furthermore, it follows from the strategy that the Government continuously will monitor and evaluate the strategy. The government's efforts with human rights nationally are presented to the Riksdag every year in the Budget Bill, in a section regarding human rights.</p>
<p>6.62. Continue strengthening the implementation of the national human rights strategy adopted in 2016 (Cuba #1);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	

3.2 National Institute for Human Rights

<p>6.77. Ensure the independence, broad mandate, authority and resourcing of the Swedish Institute for Human Rights to effectively conduct its work to safeguard human rights, including combatting racism and discrimination, and supporting persons with disabilities (New Zealand #1);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	
<p>6.78. Ensure the institutional independence and provision of sustainable resourcing for the Swedish Institute for Human Rights, so that it delivers on its mandate to promote and protect human rights in Sweden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland #1);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	

<p>6.79. Continue upholding the independence and mandate of the Swedish Institute for Human Rights and draw on its expertise to further Sweden’s commitment to its human rights obligations (Australia #1);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	
<p>6.80. Ensure constitutional protection for the Swedish Institute of Human Rights in order to safeguard its independence and mandate (Slovenia #1);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>The Swedish Constitution protects the independence of administrative authorities by limiting the powers of the Riksdag and the Government to intervene in decisions of independent authorities. The Swedish Institute for Human Rights, as an administrative authority, has also been given a particularly strong independence through the special law on the Institute (lagen (2021:642) om Institutet för mänskliga rättigheter). In autumn 2024, the Swedish Institute for Human Rights was accredited with A-status to GANHRI.</p>
<p>6.81. Establish a National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms (Morocco #1);</p>	<p>Note</p>	
<p>6.82. Establish a permanent national mechanism for the implementation, reporting and follow-up of recommendations on human rights, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay #5);</p>	<p>Note</p>	

4. Specific areas of human rights

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

6.183. Continue efforts to support the integration of women, particularly those with immigrant backgrounds, who are currently outside the labour market, into employment opportunities (Norway #3);	Accept	
6.300. Take effective measures to ensure the rights of migrants and refugees, including access to the labour market, health care, education and their social integration into Swedish society (Russian Federation #3);	Accept	
6.301. Take robust measures to ensure that any immigration policy does not impede the equal access of migrants to services essential for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights (Namibia #1);	Note	
6.302. Take measures to promote integration with the aim to expanding newly arrived immigrants into society and the labour market (South Africa #2);	Accept	
6.304. Enhance integration policies to ensure equal opportunities and full participation for migrants and minority communities (North Macedonia #3);	Accept	
6.305. Reinforce measures to combat discrimination against persons with a migrant background and promote their full and equal participation in economic and social life, through inclusive integration policies (Thailand #3);	Accept	
6.306. Strengthen legal and systematic policies to protect	Accept	

the rights of migrant workers specially those of African descent (Uganda #1);		
6.313. Ensure that beneficiaries of international protection have a secure and stable residence status to facilitate their early and effective integration (Ecuador #2);	Accept	
6.93. Continue taking necessary measures to combat discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples (Republic of Korea #2);	Accept	
6.94. Amend the Discrimination Act to fully capture multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (Iceland #1);	Note	The mandate of the Equality Ombudsman covers multiple forms of discrimination.
6.95. Strengthen its anti-discrimination law to cover all internationally recognized prohibited grounds of discrimination (Bolivia (Plurinational State of) #2);	Note	The Discrimination Act prohibit discrimination on seven grounds (The Discrimination Act, 2008:567).
6.99. Strengthen efforts to address all forms of discrimination, particularly related to race, ethnicity, and origin, through inclusive measures (Norway #2);	Accept	
6.100. Intensify efforts to prevent, prosecute and punish criminal acts motivated by discrimination, intolerance, hatred or negative stereotypes (Cyprus #1);	Accept	
6.101. Continue its efforts to prevent and punish criminal acts motivated by discrimination, intolerance, hatred or negative stereotypes (Cabo Verde #1);	Accept	
6.102. Strengthening measures and efforts to combat all forms	Accept	

of racial discrimination and hate speech (Saudi Arabia #1);		
6.106. Take effective measures to combat discrimination and violence against Indigenous People, refugees, migrants, people of African descent and Muslims (China #3);	Accept	
6.107. Focus further on prevention, monitoring and addressing discrimination, harassment and hate speech, including cases committed in educational institutions (Croatia #2);	Accept	
6.108. Ensure with concrete, effective and verifiable measures that State institutions are not used to persecute and discriminate against migrants and vulnerable groups on the basis of race, religion, or membership to a particular social group or nationality (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #3);	Accept	
6.116. Eliminate all forms of discrimination against Muslims, migrants, and children, particularly in access to services and opportunities (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #2);	Accept	
6.123. Intensify efforts to combat structural discrimination and promote equal access to employment, education, and social services for migrants, ethnic minorities, and persons of African descent (Ethiopia #3);	Accept	
6.124. Implement swiftly, inclusively and transparently the legislation aimed at strengthening protection against discrimination (Eritrea #1);	Accept	
6.125. Reform the measures taken to combat hate speech and racial discrimination,	Accept	

particularly in the media and on digital platforms (Chile #1);		
6.126. Continue efforts to address and eradicate discrimination and intolerance (Guyana #2);	Accept	
6.130. Implement measures aimed at combating discrimination against religious groups while ensuring that secularism does not serve as a tool for such discrimination (Holy See #3);	Accept	
6.135. Continue to undertake proactive measures including awareness raising programmes to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination (Viet Nam #1);	Accept	
6.139. Continue efforts to combat discrimination and achieve equality for persons with disabilities, people of African descent and Roma in employment, health care, and education (Algeria #2);	Accept	
5.185. Step up the efforts to increase social protection measures, including for migrants and refugees (Nepal #2);	Note	The Swedish welfare system includes social security schemes that cover the basic needs of all people who work and/or live in Sweden.
6.83. Adopt legislation to guarantee increased protection against discrimination on any ground in public sector's activities and social exclusion (Romania #1);	Note	The Discrimination Act prohibit discrimination on seven grounds (The Discrimination Act, 2008:567).
6.84. Speed up the drafting of the legislative proposal on increased protection from discrimination in public sector activities and programmes (South Africa #1);	Accept	
6.85. Increase protection for victims of discrimination in public sector activities by	Accept	

providing effective remedies and legal aid (Indonesia #4);		
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4.2 Measures to combat racism and hate crime

6.63. Continue taking relevant measures aimed at combating racism and hate speech, in line with a new national action plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Georgia #1);	Accept	
6.64. Strengthen the Action Plan Against Racism and Hate Crime and establish an independent body to investigate and address complaints of discrimination (Türkiye #2);	Accept	
6.65. Allocate sufficient resources to the National Plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Morocco #2);	Accept	
6.66. Continue implementing the national plan to combat racism and hate crimes, while strengthening public awareness campaigns (Jordan #3);	Accept	
6.67. Make the forthcoming national action plan against racism launched in December 2024 build on the insights of the five action programs for 2022 to 2024 addressing racism, hostility and hate crime programs and incorporate monitoring mechanisms, transparency and meaningful community involvement (Eritrea #2);	Accept	
6.87. Enhance efforts against racism and hate crimes (United Republic of Tanzania #2);	Accept	

6.88. Step up measures to combat racism, anti-Semitism, discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech and support the rights of ethnic minorities (Azerbaijan #1);	Accept	
6.91. Enhance efforts to increase education and awareness raising on racism and hate-motivated violence (Ukraine #2);	Accept	
6.96. Take effective measures to combat racism and xenophobia (Russian Federation #1);	Accept	
6.97. Accelerate the adoption of effective and comprehensive measures and legislation to combat discrimination, racism, and intolerance, as well as hate speech, incitement, and related crimes, and prosecute and punish perpetrators (Qatar #1);	Accept	
6.98. Strengthen the legal framework for preventing all forms of racism, discrimination, and religious intolerance with concrete, targeted and measurable actions (Pakistan #1);	Accept	
6.112. Continue reinforcing its legal and institutional framework to combat all forms of racism, xenophobia, and religious intolerance through inclusive policies and legal safeguards (State of Palestine #3);	Accept	
6.132. Continue efforts to combat racism and hate crimes, particularly Islamophobia (Tunisia #3);	Accept	
6.133. Develop stricter law to strengthen preventive and law enforcement measures against all forms of hate	Accept	

crimes, including religious hatred, such as Islamophobia (Indonesia #2);		
6.134. Intensify efforts to prevent and combat racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia, particularly against people of African descent and religious minorities (Gambia #1);	Accept	
6.137. Strengthen legal protections against racism and discrimination, ensuring access to justice and support services for victims (Philippines #3);	Accept	
6.86. Strengthen the fight against discrimination, including hate crimes against minorities and strengthen their access to housing, education and employment (Luxembourg #1);	Accept	
6.89. Improve considerably the implementation of measures aimed at combating hate crimes (Belarus #1);	Accept	
6.90. Introduce stricter legislations to combat hate crimes, particularly those related to Islamophobia and abuse of sacred and religious symbols (Azerbaijan #2);	Note	In Sweden, the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and to demonstrate are constitutionally protected and extensive. They include the right to express opinions that others may perceive as provocative and hurtful, even when it comes to religion. However, these freedoms are not unlimited and several recent court verdicts have been handed down where among other things burning of the Quran in public has been considered falling within the crime of agitation against a population group.

6.103. Strengthen the legal framework against hate speech and hate crimes (Albania #1);	Accept	
6.104. Step up efforts to address hate speech and hate crimes, including those occurring online (North Macedonia #1);	Accept	
6.109. Ensure legislation and law enforcement efforts are sufficient to address rising hate crimes, including against the Sámi, antisemitism and Islamophobia (Canada #4);	Accept	
6.110. Effectively implement the existing legislation so as to prevent Quran burnings and other hate crimes against Muslims which abuse freedoms and intend to threaten people's dignity and cause harm (Türkiye #1);	Note	In Sweden, the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and to demonstrate are constitutionally protected and extensive. They include the right to express opinions that others may perceive as provocative and hurtful, even when it comes to religion. However, these freedoms are not unlimited and several recent court verdicts have been handed down where among other things burning of the Quran in public has been considered falling within the crime of agitation against a population group.
6.111. Ensure that effective judicial remedies and accessible legal aid were available to victims of harassment, hate crimes and discrimination on the grounds of disability, race, ethnicity and religion (South Sudan #2);	Accept	
6.119. Effectively identify, register and investigate cases	Accept	

of hate crime and prosecute and sanction those responsible to close the gap between reported incidents and convictions (Austria #1);		
6.127. Develop training programmes for all relevant public officials to better identify, investigate and prosecute cases of hate crimes, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief (Indonesia #3);	Accept	
6.128. Continue commendable efforts to prevent and prosecute criminal acts motivated by intolerance or hatred and strengthening measures to fight disinformation (Lithuania #1);	Accept	
6.129. Improve the capacity of competent authorities to prevent, monitor, and combat discrimination, harassment, and hate speech in educational institutions (Ecuador #1);	Accept	
6.140. Strengthen data collection and law enforcement responses to hate crimes and discrimination with appropriate training and oversight mechanisms (Gambia #3);	Accept	
6.153. Continue to enhance training programs for law enforcement and the judiciary to further address the nature and impact of hate crimes on diverse population groups (Malta #3);	Accept	
6.154. Build law enforcement and justice sector capacities to recognize and effectively investigate hate crimes (Azerbaijan #3);	Accept	

6.262. Increase measures to protect persons with disabilities from hate crimes (Germany #2);	Accept	
6.92. Take additional measures to eradicate racist and xenophobic discourse targeting migrants, Muslims, people of African descent, Roma, and representatives of other ethnic and confessional groups (Belarus #2);	Accept	
6.105. Strengthen and intensify efforts to combat hate speech against migrants and minorities, and ensure accountability for these crimes (Egypt #1);	Accept	
6.113. Continue making efforts to fight every expression of hate, online and off-line, based on ethnicity or religious affiliation (Italy #2);	Accept	
6.114. Take urgent legal and policy measures to prevent and condemn religious hatred, including algorithmic and digital bias (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #1);	Note	In Sweden, the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and to demonstrate are constitutionally protected and extensive. They include the right to express opinions that others may perceive as provocative and hurtful, even when it comes to religion. However, these freedoms are not unlimited and several recent court verdicts have been handed down where among other things burning of the Quran in public has been considered falling within the crime of agitation against a population group.
6.117. Work to implement national policies to combat racist and xenophobic	Accept	

activities among children, as well as combat racial profiling by law enforcement agencies and organize training programs for these agencies to highlight the need to respect human rights and non-discrimination in the performance of their duties (Iraq #3);		
6.118. Develop comprehensive measures to combat, investigate and punish hate speech, its related crimes, as well as all forms of racial or religious discrimination, especially those directed against Muslims, Roma, Jews and people of African descent (Costa Rica #2);	Accept	
6.131. Strengthen public awareness programmes to ensure full tolerance and respect for religious diversity across all sectors of society, including programmes to combat Islamophobia (Malaysia #1);	Accept	
6.136. Prosecute and punish instigators of public and premeditated acts of hatred carried out with the intent to incite hostility, discrimination or violence (Pakistan #3);	Accept	
6.156. Make efforts to foster public appreciation of the right of all groups to manifest freedom of religion or belief including in clothing (Pakistan #2);	Accept	
6.157. Promote an open, structured and inclusive dialogue between the state and religious institutions in order to find concrete solutions for a better balance between religious freedom	Accept	

and secularization policies (Holy See #4);		
6.159. Encourage interface dialogue to prevent escalating religious tensions (Azerbaijan #4);	Accept	

4.3 Measures for gender equality and to prevent men's violence against women

6.184. Ensure equal employment opportunities for men and women and the principle of equal for equal work or work of equal value (Burundi #1);	Accept	
6.204. Strengthen the Gender Equality Agency's monitoring role by ensuring it has adequate staffing, tools, and funding to fulfil its mandate effectively (Ukraine #3);	Accept	
6.212. Promote gender equality while preventing domestic violence (United Republic of Tanzania #3);	Accept	
6.213. Intensify efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence while ensuring that support services are accessible to all victims (Luxembourg #3);	Accept	
6.214. Strengthen protection mechanisms for women and girls against all forms of violence, ensuring effective investigations and accountability (Lebanon #2);	Accept	
6.215. Strengthen further legislation to combat gender-based and sexual violence (Cyprus #2);	Accept	
6.216. Strengthen continuously efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence (Austria #2);	Accept	

<p>6.217. Ensure the availability of specialized inclusive and accessible shelters for gender-based violence victims and survivors (Iceland #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Since 1 April 2024, new rules apply for sheltered accommodations. The main objective of the new legislation regarding sheltered accommodation, is that women and children should receive assistance of good quality that meet their need for protection and support. According to new provisions in the Social Services Ordinance, it is e.g required that sheltered accommodations must be adequately staffed and suitable for children. The government has tasked several agencies with supporting the implementation of the reform. In addition to the permanent financial compensation provided to municipalities and regions, these entities as well as civil society organizations have been eligible to receive targeted government grants aimed at enhancing their work in this area.</p>
<p>6.218. Adopt legal measures and policies to prohibit, investigate and prosecute Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence (TFGBV) and develop appropriate and effective mechanisms of accountability for social media platforms and other technology companies focused on ensuring company transparency and remediation (Netherlands (Kingdom of the) #1);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	
<p>6.219. Continue its efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by adopting the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination</p>	<p>Accept</p>	

of Discrimination against Women to improve efforts to identify and eliminate barriers preventing women from reporting violence (New Zealand #2);		
6.220. Continue to combat gender-based violence and oppression, including through implementation of the government action plan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland #3);	Accept	
6.221. Continue with efforts to combat gender-based violence (Malawi #3);	Accept	
6.222. Redouble efforts to combat violence against women and girls, with particular attention to the needs of women belonging to national or ethnic minorities, women with disabilities, and migrant women (Chile #4);	Accept	
6.223. Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence, including by expanding access to legal aid (Armenia #1);	Accept	
6.224. Strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence (Albania #2);	Accept	
6.225. Strengthen the institutional, regulatory, and public policy framework to prevent and punish sexual and domestic violence against women (Paraguay #4);	Accept	
6.226. Continue efforts to combat domestic violence, in particular by expanding access to legal aid, in accordance with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, ratified by Sweden in 2014 (Switzerland #2);	Accept	
6.227. Take steps to address domestic violence by expanding access to legal aid, protection	Accept	

services, and comprehensive victim support (Thailand #4);		
6.228. Enhance knowledge of the digital dimensions of violence, including gender-based violence (Estonia #2);	Accept	
6.229. Continue efforts to protect women and children online, including by addressing digital violence, strengthening legal safeguards, and sharing experiences with other countries (Thailand #2);	Accept	
6.75. Prioritize implementation of the 'National Strategy to Prevent and Combat Men's Violence Against Women' and the 'Free and safe without violence and oppression' action program (Australia #2);	Accept	
6.205. Strengthen measures to increase women's participation in decision-making bodies (Nepal #3);	Accept	
6.206. Consider introducing temporary special measures to ensure the equal representation of women in senior academic posts (South Sudan #4);	Note	While more women than men attend and graduate from higher education in Sweden, only 33 percent of the professors are women (2024). Therefore, the Government has set a goal of ensuring that half of all newly appointed professors shall be women by 2030.
6.207. Address the remaining challenges faced by women and girls, particularly with regard to equal representation in the labour market and leadership positions (Saudi Arabia #2);	Accept	
6.208. Continue to strengthen the rights of women, especially their representation in both public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic #1);	Accept	
6.209. Improve further migrant women's access to language and professional training as well as	Accept	

other public services, which enable them to integrate into the Swedish society (Finland #3);		
6.210. Expedite the in-depth study on empowerment and participation of women and girls in local democracy to broaden knowledge and share experiences (South Africa #3);	Accept	
6.211. Redouble efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls, particularly those exposed to vulnerability (Burkina Faso #2);	Accept	

4.4 Measures to combat human trafficking

6.68. Take the necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the national action plan against exploitation in prostitution and trafficking in persons, ensuring appropriate mechanisms for awareness and sensitization, data collection, and victims' access to justice (Paraguay #3);	Accept	
6.72. Effectively implement the National Action Plan for 2025-2027 to combat human trafficking (Malaysia #3);	Accept	
6.73. Continue efforts to develop a national action plan 2025–2027 in order to prevent and combat human trafficking (Lao People's Democratic Republic #2);	Accept	
6.74. Continue efforts to develop a new national action plan to prevent and combat human trafficking and exploitation and to strengthen the protection of victims (Greece #1);	Accept	
6.167. Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking (Sri Lanka #2);	Accept	

6.168. Redouble efforts to combat the crime of trafficking in persons, prosecute and punish perpetrators, and provide adequate assistance, protection, and redress to victims (Qatar #2);	Accept	
6.169. Make further efforts to identify, investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking, and ensure effective investigation and prosecution of human trafficking offenders (Croatia #1);	Accept	
6.170. Combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation against women and girls, forced labour, forced crime and prevent impunity (China #5);	Accept	
6.171. Adopt effective mechanisms to combat trafficking in women and girls and ensure full prosecution of such crimes (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #4);	Accept	
6.172. Redouble efforts to prevent and punish exploitation through prostitution and human trafficking and to strengthen the protection of victims (Burundi #2);	Accept	
6.173. Address the root causes of human trafficking by improving educational and economic opportunities for vulnerable groups, and by raising public awareness (Lebanon #1);	Accept	
6.174. Continue efforts to address the root causes of trafficking of women and girls with a view to eliminating sexual	Accept	

exploitation, forced labour or forced criminal activities (Bangladesh #1);		
6.175. Take further steps aimed at tackling trafficking in persons, including by addressing the root causes and expediting the development of the new action plan in this regard (Republic of Moldova #3);	Accept	
6.176. Ensure the effective implementation of the 2024–2026 action programme on combating gender-based violence and human trafficking (Ukraine #1);	Accept	
6.232. Strengthen efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking (Morocco #3);	Accept	

4.5 Measures for the rights of the child

6.186. Ensure access to adequate housing for all and ensure that no child is evicted into homelessness and that the child’s right to adequate housing is always respected (Armenia #2);	Note	In Sweden, it is exceedingly rare for children to be rendered street homeless as a result of an eviction. However, it does occur that families with children are referred to various forms of temporary accommodations. In the event of an eviction, compensatory measures must be taken, and the family must be provided with relevant information and offered the support and services they are entitled to. In October 2024, the National Board of Health and Welfare was tasked to strengthening the efforts against evictions of families with children. The National
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		<p>Board of Health and Welfare is to, among other things, map and analyze the causes of evictions and propose measures to reduce the number of evictions of families with children. The agency is also to report on how different municipalities work to prevent evictions and what measures are taken after an eviction, with particular consideration for a child perspective.</p> <p>Furthermore, the National Board of Health and Welfare is to support municipalities in their efforts to reduce the number of evictions of families with children and disseminate knowledge about the results of the assignment in close dialogue with the municipalities. A fundamental principle in the implementation of the assignment is the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>
6.237. Follow the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to strengthen measures to eliminate child marriage and prevent female genital mutilation, adopting strategies to encourage the reporting of these cases and other harmful practices against children (Colombia #2);	Accept	
6.238. Continue its efforts to end child marriages, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mauritius #1);	Accept	
6.248. Comprehensively protect the rights of children, including preventing their recruitment by	Accept	

<p>criminal gangs and ensuring the exercise of their criminal and procedural rights, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Cuba #3);</p>		
<p>6.294. Ensure equal access to rights for children in disadvantaged groups, including refugee and migrant children (Vanuatu #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>The goal of Sweden's child rights policy is to ensure that children and young people are respected and given the opportunity for development, security, participation, and influence. The goal means that all children, regardless of age, gender, origin, and disability, among others, should have their rights met. The Convention of the Rights of the Child was ratified in 1990 and came into force the same year. On January 1, 2020, the Convention was incorporated into Swedish law.</p>
<p>6.69. Update the national strategy on rights of the child and develop an action plan for its effective implementation (Uruguay #3);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>The government has commissioned the Swedish Agency for Public Management to follow up and analyze the government's strategic work on children's rights. The focus should be on the work the government has carried out in connection with the national strategy to strengthen children's rights in Sweden. The Swedish Agency for Public Management should also propose how the government can strengthen the efficiency and impact of the work at the national, regional, and municipal levels. Among other things the Swedish Agency for Public Management should follow up and analyze the government's efforts and the</p>

		work that has been carried out in connection with the strategy, with a particular focus on the challenges and opportunities that national, regional, and municipal actors have had in applying children's rights in practice.
6.70. Consider updating the national child rights strategy (Georgia #3);	Accept	
6.71. Establish or formally designate a national-level coordinating body tasked with ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, operating at central, regional and municipal levels and facilitating cross-sectoral cooperation (Poland #2);	Note	See 69.
6.158. Acknowledge the prerogative of parents in determining the religious and moral education of their children in accordance with their personal beliefs (Holy See #2);	Note	The Education Act (2010:800) and the Discrimination Act (2008:567) prohibit discrimination on the grounds of religion or beliefs in the area of education. In addition, the Instrument of Government contains a specific provision that protects religious freedom, according to which everyone is guaranteed freedom of religion in relation to the public domain. In this context, the Swedish Education Act stipulates that all instruction must be non-confessional. However, confessional elements may be included in other parts of the educational activities at schools with a confessional orientation, provided that participation is voluntary.

<p>6.189. Adopt a national strategy on mental health and suicide prevention that includes a child rights-based approach (Panama #3);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>At the beginning of 2025, Sweden adopted a national strategy on mental health and suicide prevention. The strategy not only emphasizes children's rights as a whole but also dedicates an entire subgoal to increasing investments in favour of children's mental health and well-being. Besides the adoption of the national strategy, the government also appointed a national coordinator for suicide prevention, contributing to engage and mobilize actors in all fields of society to prevent suicide.</p>
<p>6.190. Increase investment in mental health, particularly suicide prevention among children and adolescents (Jordan #1);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Mental health and suicide prevention stand high among Sweden's priorities. Considerable investments have been made over the past years to improve mental health in the population and prevent suicide. Children and adolescents have been the focus of these investments, for example, to reduce queues for child psychiatric care.</p>
<p>6.120. Continue expanding investments in youth recreational spaces to foster social cohesion and help prevent marginalisation of young people (Maldives #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	
<p>6.230. Strengthen regulations and safeguarding policies to protect the rights and safety of children in the digital environment and ensure that laws on access to information in the digital environment protect children from harmful content (Montenegro #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>One of the basic goals for Swedish media policy is the protection of minors from harmful media influences.</p> <p>According to its instructions, the Swedish Agency for the Media is tasked with working to strengthen children and young people as conscious</p>

		<p>media users and to work to protect children from harmful media influences. In addition, the authority has supervisory tasks relating to the protection of children that follow from the Digital Services Act (DSA). The DSA is an important tool in the work to protect children in the digital environment as it requires platforms to establish measures to ensure a high level of privacy, security and safety for minors. The Media Agency is participating actively in the work to develop this protection.</p> <p>Any regulation to protect minors against harmful media influences must be carefully balanced in order to ensure wide freedom of speech as protected by the Swedish Constitution.</p>
6.231. Take further measures to protect the rights and safety of children in the digital environment and ensure that laws on access to information in the digital environment protect children from harmful content (Greece #2);	Note	See 230.
6.233. Take measures to ensure efficient criminalization of all forms of sale and sexual exploitation of children (Croatia #3);	Accept	
6.236. Continue advancing policies that promote the inclusion of children and young people in society, with a focus on preventing youth radicalisation (India #1);	Accept	
6.239. Continue efforts to address discrimination against children in disadvantaged	Accept	

situations (Republic of Moldova #2);		
6.241. Consider conducting a comprehensive study to identify the root causes of children involvement in crime and violence (Sierra Leone #2);	Accept	
6.242. Redouble efforts to prevent suicide among children and adolescents and form inter-institutional teams of experts to examine child deaths in order to strengthen preventive measures (Ecuador #3);	Note	Mental health and suicide prevention stand high among Sweden's priorities. Considerable investments have been made over the past years to improve mental health in the population and prevent suicide, especially amongst the younger ones. The Swedish government is currently actively working with the proposal of a government inquiry to establish a national investigation centre for suicide. This national centre will carry on investigations to better understand suicide, its causes and how to prevent it, with a particular attention given to children's suicides.
6.243. Take measures to ensure that children have accessible and effective complaint mechanisms and entities to turn to for information and support when their rights are violated (Belgium #1);	Note	
6.244. Ensure that children have access to confidential and child-friendly complaints mechanisms for the reporting of all forms of violence and abuse (Botswana #2);	Accept	
6.249. Prevent all forms of coercive measures against children in alternative care institutions and strengthen mechanisms for protection, reporting and punishment (Italy #3);	Note	The Swedish Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services (SBU) has been tasked to conduct knowledge compilations on

		<p>alternative methods and approaches to coercive measures in psychiatric compulsory care, forensic psychiatric care, and state institutional care.</p> <p>The Government has significantly increased the agency’s funding in order to strengthen the quality of care and to improve the availability of places in the special youth homes.</p> <p>The National Board of Institutional Care (SiS) has also been tasked to monitor the implementation of the expanded special authorities at the special youth homes. The assignment is to be reported no later than May 7, 2026. The agency has also been tasked with strengthening children's opportunities to claim their rights.</p> <p>An inquiry has been appointed to review the entire mandate and organization of SiS. The purpose of the inquiry is to strengthen the agency’s caregiving mission in order to ensure that children and young people receive safe and high-quality care, education, and treatment.</p>
6.252. Sustain efforts for enhancing protection of children, especially in vulnerable situations (Georgia #2);	Accept	
6.253. Continue its efforts to combat violence in schools through prevention and early-detection mechanisms, training	Accept	

for teachers, and awareness-raising on the harmful effects of bullying and violence (Mongolia #2);		
6.254. Enhance multisectoral coordination to provide comprehensive support services for children who are victims of violence (India #2);	Accept	

4.6 Measures for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and national minorities

6.263. Effectively implement the Act on Consultation on Issues concerning the Sami People, to guarantee, both in law and in practice, the free, prior and informed consent of the Sami in all decisions affecting them and to ratify the Nordic Sami Convention, in view of establishing minimum standards for the rights of the Sami people (Austria #3);	Note	<p>The Act on Consultation with the Sami People entered into force in March 2022. The Act means that the government, state agencies, municipalities and regions are obliged to consult the Sami Parliament and Sami organizations on issues that specifically concern the Sami people. The procedure under the Consultation Act is a specific form of consultation that is based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p> <p>A first draft of a Nordic Sami Convention was drawn up by an expert group in 2002. Real negotiations began in 2011 between Finland, Norway and Sweden, with representatives from the three governments and the Sami Parliaments. The delegation chairmen initialed the negotiated text in January 2017. In 2022 and 2023 Sweden took an active role in trying to bridge some remaining disagreements, but the process of signing</p>
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		<p>the convention stalled in 2023. Since there are several parties that need to agree in the process of signing and ratifying the convention, the path forward is currently uncertain.</p>
<p>6.264. Ensure legislation is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the principle of free, prior and informed consent (Canada #1);</p>	<p>Partly Accept</p> <p>The Government accepts the first part of the recommendation regarding ensuring that legislation is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and notes the second part regarding the principle of free, prior and informed consent.</p>	<p>In this context, we would like to refer to Sweden's explanation of vote when adopting UNDRIP in 2007, where Sweden, among other things, clarified that the right to self-determination in Article 3 should not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States and that Article 32 (2) shall be interpreted as a guarantee that indigenous peoples must be consulted, not as giving them a right of veto.</p> <p>It has also been explained by for example the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, James Anaya in his reports to the Human Rights Council in 2009 and 2012 that the principle of free, prior and informed consent is important in relation to States duty to consult with indigenous peoples in good faith in matters that may affect their rights. However, FPIC does not imply the right to veto, and it is not a stand-alone right under international law. There is also no specific formula for conducting consultations</p>

		<p>with indigenous peoples that applies to all countries and in all circumstances. (A/HRC/12/34 para 37, 46, A/HRC/21/47 para 49).</p> <p>The Act on Consultation with the Sami people entered into force in March 2022. The Act means that the government, state agencies, municipalities and regions are obliged to consult the Sami Parliament and Sami organizations on issues that specifically concern the Sami people. The procedure under the Consultation Act is a specific form of consultation that is based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).</p>
<p>6.265. Strengthen measures to support the Sami people, particularly through early implementation of the findings and recommendations of the Truth Commission for the Sami People (New Zealand #3);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>The Government is dedicated to the commission's mission and awaits the commission's findings. It follows from the terms of reference that the Truth Commission has a broad mandate, which allows it to determine more precisely which areas to examine and how its work is to be carried out. The terms of reference lay out the guidelines for the work but does not direct the Truth Commission in a detailed way on specific activities that must be carried out within its mandate. Thus, no plan for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations can be made before the Commission has submitted its report.</p>

<p>6.266. Ensure the full and effective implementation of the mandate of the Truth Commission for the Sámi People and its recommendations, including through the allocation of sufficient financial resources (Brazil #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>See 265.</p>
<p>6.267. Ensure that the recommendations made by the Truth Commission for the Indigenous Sami people and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalians, Kvens, and Lantalaïset are given due attention at the local, regional and national level, and are duly implemented (Finland #1);</p>	<p>Partly Accept</p> <p>The Government notes the first part of the recommendation regarding the Truth Commission for the Sami people and accepts the second part regarding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalians, Kvens, and Lantalaïset. (Ku SNA)</p>	<p>Regarding the Truth Commission for the Sami people see 265.</p> <p>Regarding the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalians, Kvens, and Lantalaïset the Government has allocated funds for the continuous work with the reconciliation process and is committed to ensuring that the reconciliation process takes place in close dialogue with the minority.</p> <p>Norrbotten County Administrative Board has been commissioned to support the state's ongoing reconciliation process with the Tornedalians, Kvens, and Lantalaïset in the county. The County Administrative Board shall also work to increase knowledge about the historical treatment of the Tornedalians, Kvens, and Lantalaïset in the county.</p>
<p>6.268. Work with the Truth Commission for the Sami People to ensure its forthcoming proposals to redress and promote reconciliation are considered in good faith and fairly implemented (United Kingdom</p>	<p>Accept</p>	

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland #2);		
6.269. Continue with the progress made by the Truth Commission for the Sami people (Spain #2);	Accept	
6.270. Fully implement the recommendations of the relevant Truth Commission to better safeguard the human rights of the Sami and other minorities (China #4);	Note	See 265.
6.271. Implement an independent follow-up mechanism for the truth commissions for the Sami people on land dispossession and the denial of cultural and territorial rights, and develop a comprehensive reparations programme that guarantees their free, prior and informed consent in all decisions that affect them (Costa Rica #1);	Note	See 265.
6.272. Continue efforts to promote reconciliation and advance the economic, social and cultural rights and interests of the Sami people, including relating to land, language, education, participation in decision making, and the repatriation of Sami human remains to the Sami people (Australia #3);	Accept	
6.273. Establish, with the substantive participation of the Sami, a comprehensive national strategy and action plan regarding the rights of the Sami people (Paraguay #2);	Note	The Sami people is recognised as an indigenous people and a national minority. Their rights are protected both in the constitution and in the law. The Sami Parliament plays a crucial role in implementing the right to Sami self-determination. The Sami Parliament is the Swedish government's key dialogue partner on Sami issues. The overall objective of Swedish

		<p>Sami policy is to promote a thriving Sami culture based on ecologically sustainable reindeer husbandry and other Sami economic activities.</p> <p>In December 2024, the Government decided on an Action Plan against racism and hate crimes. The plan includes, among other things, efforts to prevent and combat racism against the Sami people.</p> <p>In November 2021 a truth commission for the Sami people was set up with the task of surveying and examining the policies pursued towards the Sami and to submit proposals for measures that contribute to redress and promote reconciliation.</p> <p>There are currently no plans to establish a specific comprehensive national strategy and action plan regarding the rights of the Sami people.</p>
<p>6.274. Take steps to secure traditional livelihoods of Sami community and their meaningful participation in the adoption of measures under the Climate Change Policy Action Plan (India #4);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	
<p>6.275. Provide Sámi organizations with the resources required to respond to increased consultation requests under the Law on Consultation (Canada #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>There are no specific earmarked funds allocated to Sami organizations and reindeer herding communities to finance their participation in consultations. However, as of 2025, the Sami Parliament has received an added</p>

		<p>permanent budget allocation of SEK 5 million to be able to effectively participate in consultations with local, regional and national authorities. The Sami Parliament is also tasked by the government to allocate support to Sami organizations with the aim of contributing to a vibrant Sami society. In 2024, 51 Sami organizations received grants to finance their activities, and 29 Sami organizations received project grants to promote a rich and varied arts and cultural life. In addition, the Sami Parliament allocated grants to 24 Sami organizations with the aim of supporting their activities in representing the Sami as an indigenous people and a national minority.</p>
<p>6.276. Implement the recommendations to protect the Sami, Tornedaler, Kven and Lantalaiset, in consultation with these minorities (Switzerland #3);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>It is unclear exactly which recommendations are referred to here. However, if what is referred to are the recommendations from the Truth Commission for the Sami people and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalians, Kvens, and Lantalaiset, see the response to recommendation 267.</p>
<p>6.277. Modify the legal framework to expressly prohibit racial profiling against ethnic, religious, national, and indigenous minorities (Mexico #1);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Sweden is strongly committed to non-discrimination. Sweden has a comprehensive legislation in place that prevents racial profiling. E.g. the Discrimination Act (2008:567) includes a prohibition against discriminatory treatment of the public that applies, inter</p>

		alia, to employees of the Swedish Police Authority.
6.279. Enhance safeguards against racial profiling and discrimination by conducting comprehensive reviews of relevant legislations, with a view to preventing any disproportionate impact on migrants, as well as racial and ethnic minority communities (Ethiopia #1);	Note	See 277.
6.280. Continue to engage with national minorities and further ensure that the Act on national minorities and minority languages is fully implemented (Finland #2);	Accept	
6.281. Implement the necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of national minorities and of migrants (Cuba #2);	Accept	
6.282. Continue work to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all minority groups in Sweden (Ireland #2);	Accept	
6.283. Provide equal access to quality education for national minorities at all levels (Malaysia #2);	Accept	
6.284. Continue efforts to address issues related to minorities and ensure that their human rights continue to be protected (Guyana #1);	Accept	
6.115. Take further action in view of implementing the Roma inclusion strategy, focusing mainly on areas of labour market, education, health, housing and gender equality (Romania #2);	Accept	

4.7 Measures for the rights of persons with disabilities

6.59. Review the existing national legislation to address	Note	The strategy for systematic monitoring of disability
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<p>systemic, intersectional and structural barriers faced by persons with disabilities (Poland #3);</p>		<p>policy makes it possible to follow the development and to assess whether the measures taken contribute to the implementation of the CRPD. Through the strategy, the government can follow how the disability policy is implemented in prioritised areas of society and what measures are taken by the strategic authorities in order to be able to follow the development and identify shortcomings. Sweden received the concluding observations and recommendations from the Committee in 2024. The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Participation to conduct dialogues with relevant stakeholders, including disability organisations, to and obtaining their assessment of what the recommendations may imply for each stakeholder in a national context. Sweden is also preparing a new action plan for disability policy that is expected to be finalised in 2026.</p>
<p>6.60. Back up the 2023 legislation by measurable implementation framework and periodic reviews to ensure tangible improvements in patient safety and overall quality of care of persons with disabilities (Eritrea #3);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	
<p>6.76. Develop an effective national strategy to ensure that persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>In Sweden, all Swedish residents have the right to basic services, such as</p>

<p>enjoy equal access to basic services, healthcare, housing, education and employment (Cyprus #4);</p>		<p>healthcare and education. It is a fundamental right, guaranteed by different laws. These rights are supported by a comprehensive social welfare system that aims to ensure everyone has a reasonable standard of living, regardless of their circumstances. Persons with disabilities are also entitled to reasonable accessibility measures in certain situations – for example at work, at school and when seeking health or medical care.</p>
<p>6.258. Take measures to address systematic, intersectional and structural barriers experienced by persons with disabilities, national minorities and migrants (Sri Lanka #3);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>The national objective for disability policy has the Convention as a starting point. In September 2021, the Swedish Government decided on a new strategy for systematic follow-up of the national objective for disability policy from 2021 to 2031. This strategy will give us a better overview of the situation for persons with disabilities, help us identify developments and shortcomings in different areas of society, and increase the visibility of the measures taken by government agencies and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>6.259. Pursue the efforts aimed at guaranteeing the full and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in the public, political, social</p>	<p>Accept</p>	

and economic spheres (Bulgaria #2);		
6.260. Continue efforts to achieve equality in living conditions and full participation for persons with disabilities, including through inclusive policies in employment, healthcare and education (Greece #3);	Accept	
6.261. Develop a national strategy to promote access to justice for persons with disabilities (Congo #1);	Accept	
6.256. Harmonize the legal definition of disability with the international human rights model of disability (Zambia #2);	Note	<p>Sweden received the following recommendation from the UN CRPD Committee in 2024: <i>The Committee recommends that the State party harmonize the definition of disability in laws and policies with the human rights model of disability and revise, in particular, the definition of disability in the Discrimination Act as the result of the interaction between impairment and socially constructed barriers.</i></p> <p>The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Participation to conduct dialogue with relevant stakeholders, including disability organisations, to and obtaining their assessment of what the recommendations may imply for each stakeholder in a national context. The Government will wait for the report before any further steps are taken.</p>
6.257. Harmonize the definition of disability in laws and policies with the human	Note	See 256.

rights-based model of disability (Colombia #3);		
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4.8 Detention and restrictions

6.295. Ensure that detention facilities for vulnerable migrants meet international human rights standards (Mozambique #3);	Accept	
6.303. Prohibit the detention of children for purposes related to their immigration status, and consider alternative measures to detention (Colombia #5);	Note	Detention of a child shall always be in conformity of the law and only used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period.
6.309. Ensure full respect for the rights of migrants and asylum seekers, in accordance with international obligations, in particular in access to fair procedures, protection against arbitrary detention and the right to family reunification (Luxembourg #2);	Accept	
6.310. Consider alternatives to the detention for irregular asylum seekers (Mozambique #2);	Accept	
6.145. Abolish the use of solitary confinement, especially in the case of minors (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #4);	Accept	
6.234. Fully outlaw the use of solitary confinement for children, as recommended by the International Independent Expert Mechanism (Poland #1);	Note	Sweden has already made legislative amendments meaning that a person under 18 years of age suspected of committing a crime and remanded in custody has the right to be with staff or someone else for at least four hours of every day.
6.235. Adopt the recommendation of the	Accept	

International Mechanism of Independent Experts on the abolition of the use of solitary confinement for children (Sierra Leone #3);		
6.240. Continue implementing laws and policies to combat racist and xenophobic activities among children, to eliminate discrimination, online and offline harassment, bullying and violence in educational settings and to abolish the use of physical restraint and solitary confinement for minors (Romania #3);	Accept	

4.9 Healthcare

6.177. Enhance further efforts to ensure access to healthcare, education and employment opportunities for disadvantaged populations promoting and inclusive society (Viet Nam #2);	Accept	
6.188. Protect the principle of conscientious objection of health workers, particularly regarding abortion procedures (Holy See #1);	Note	There is no conscience clause in Swedish healthcare. Staff cannot refuse to provide care to patients on the basis of their conscientious objections. It is not a right to work in a workplace or in a profession where the employee refuses certain elements. From the perspective of the abortion seeker, it is important not to have to feel questioned in their decision by meeting staff who refuse to participate in abortion care.
6.293. Adopt a legislative framework for ensuring the right of all migrant children to	Note	

the best possible medical services and adequate housing (Vanuatu #1);		
6.161. Ensure that all individuals, irrespective of their migration status, are granted effective access to essential public services, including healthcare, in full compliance with international human rights obligations (Portugal #3);	Accept	
6.191. Continue efforts to ensure access to health care services for all without discrimination (Tunisia #1);	Accept	
6.246. Improve access to mental health services for children (Estonia #3);	Note	Mental health and suicide prevention stand high among Sweden's priorities. Considerable investments have been made over the past years to improve mental health in the population and prevent suicide. Children and adolescents have been the focus of these investments, for example, to reduce queues for child psychiatric care.

4.10 Right of Asylum

6.247. Ensure the full protection of the rights of child migrants and asylum seekers, including access to education, healthcare and psychosocial support irrespective of status (Gambia #2);	Accept	
6.292. Ensure that the rights of children in migration and asylum procedures are fully respected, including access to legal support and child-appropriate care (Lebanon #3);	Accept	
6.296. Redouble efforts to ensure that national policies	Accept	

and practices on migration and asylum grant sufficient guarantees for the respect of the principle of non-refoulement (Republic of Korea #1);		
6.297. Continue to fully guarantee the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including the right to family reunification, and respect of the principle of non-refoulement (Philippines #1);	Accept	
6.298. Take appropriate steps to ensure that cultural misrepresentation does not lead to family separations or children being put in foster care, particularly among the immigrant families (India #3);	Accept	
6.299. Ensure that the rights of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons are fully protected under national law and practice (State of Palestine #4);	Accept	
6.308. Protect the rights of migrants and asylum seekers, strengthening their procedural guarantees and aligning migration policies with international standards (Mexico #3);	Accept	
6.311. Revise restrictive measures in the area of asylum and family reunification (Zambia #1);	Note	Sweden is undertaking a responsible and sustainable reform of its migration policy. This shift is a response to the high levels of immigration in recent years, which have placed considerable pressure on Swedish society. The new, more restrictive approach will align with the minimum standards set by EU law and binding international obligations.
6.312. Take the necessary measures to ensure access to	Partly Accept	Access to procedures for those who need to apply for

the asylum procedure for all persons wishing to apply for international protection, including by removing legal, practical and economic obstacles to family reunification (Uruguay #4);		international protection are and will be ensured. Limitations on family reunifications will align with the minimum standards set by EU law and binding international obligations.
6.314. Increase the annual quota for the resettlement programme with the UNHCR and include Rohingya refugees in the programme (Malaysia #4);	Note	Sweden's resettlement programme is based on the UNHCR global resettlement needs considering the route-based approach. As Sweden's quota programme is set per calendar year it will not be possible to provide information on the number of persons nor the nationalities to be resettled to Sweden in the coming years.
6.315. Take effective measures to remedy the situation in temporary holding centres for refugees to address overcrowding and the lack of adequate living conditions for persons whose asylum claims have been rejected (Russian Federation #2);	Accept	Sweden will respond to the hypothetical situations described in the recommendation if they occur.
6.164. Remove legal, practical and economic obstacles to family reunification as soon as possible (Colombia #4);	Note	A new and more restrictive approach to residence permits on grounds of family ties, will align with the minimum standards set by EU law and binding international obligations.
6.166. Uphold family reunification, ensuring conformity with international law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada #3);	Accept	A new and more restrictive approach to residence permits on grounds of family ties, will align with the minimum standards set by EU law and binding international obligations.
6.307. Ensure the implementation of fair and equitable policies in favour of	Accept	

migrants and other vulnerable groups, thus allowing the enjoyment of all their human rights (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #5);		
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4.11 Torture

6.53. Include the definition of torture in the Swedish domestic legislation (France #2);	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.
6.141. Promptly adopt and incorporate into domestic legislation a comprehensive definition of torture, consistent with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Portugal #1);	Note	See 53.
6.142. Continue the work undertaken to improve the mechanisms for preventing and controlling torture 142(Spain #3);	Accept	
6.143. Incorporate the crime of torture into its Penal Code, establishing a clear definition	Note	See 53.

in line with Article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica #4);		
6.144. Ensure that the definition and criminalisation of torture in domestic law is in full compliance with article 1 and 4 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark #1);	Note	See 53.

4.12 Education

6.155. Continue supporting the work of civil society organizations engaged in digital literacy training and digital education initiatives (Lithuania #2);	Note	The Swedish Agency for the Media has for several years worked to establish a structure for collaboration between private and public actors at national, regional and local level in questions regarding media- and information literacy (MIL). This has resulted in the “MIL Sweden” network, which today consists of 23 authorities and organizations. Since 2024, the Agency is instructed to work permanently to promote MIL in Sweden. For several years before that, the agency had time-limited assignments to identify and create greater collaboration and more effective MIL work.
6.192. Continue efforts to promote the right to education for all children and combat school dropouts (Tunisia #2);	Accept	
6.193. Continue efforts enhancing equal access to quality education for all (Nepal #1);	Accept	

6.194. Strengthen measures for ensuring inclusive education in mainstream schools for all children, including children from disadvantaged groups and children with disabilities (South Sudan #3);	Accept	
6.195. Continue work to guarantee inclusive education to all children (Sri Lanka #4);	Accept	
6.196. Consider sharing best practices on how States can provide sustainable free pre-primary education to secondary education (Sierra Leone #1);	Accept	
6.245. Strengthen measures to combat violence in schools and ensure equal access to education for all children irrespective of their family status (Bangladesh #2);	Accept	
6.250. Provide equal access to quality education for children from disadvantaged groups and strengthen measures to ensure inclusive education in mainstream schools for children with disabilities (Cyprus #5);	Accept	
6.251. Strengthen its measures to ensure equal access to quality education for boys and girls from disadvantaged groups (Bolivia (Plurinational State of) #3);	Accept	

4.13 Gender recognition

6.291. Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition, free from intrusive requirements (Iceland #4);	Accept	
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4.14 LGBTIQ

6.289. Improve further the protection of LGBTIQ+ persons by fully prohibiting conversion therapy and enabling access to healthcare for all LGBTIQ+ children (Germany #3);	Accept	
6.290. Develop and adopt a new and updated action plan for equal rights and opportunities for LGBTIQ persons (Estonia #1);	Accept	
6.285. Ban conversion practices on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Malta #1);	Accept	
6.286. Prohibit conversion practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia #1);	Accept	
6.287. Ban conversion therapy (Iceland #5);	Accept	
6.288. Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland #3);	Accept	

4.15 Criminal Law

6.146. Amend the Police Act 1984 and the Government Decree 1969 on the use of firearms by police forces, so as to bring them into line with the most recent international standards governing the use of force (Togo #2);	Accept	
6.147. Take measures to reduce the illicit proliferation of firearms and strengthen control over the arms trade (Algeria #3);	Accept	

6.148. Redouble efforts to combat criminal networks and armed gangs by adopting social and security programmes that integrate a human rights-based approach, and develop strategies to reduce the illegal proliferation of firearms and strengthen control of the arms trade (Panama #2);	Accept	
6.151. Strengthen accountability mechanisms for law enforcement by establishing an independent and adequately resourced oversight body to investigate allegations of misconduct (Ethiopia #2);	Note	Such an oversight body exists in Sweden. The Department of Special Investigations, SU, is an independent department within the Swedish Police Authority that investigates suspected crimes that police employees, police students, judges and prosecutors may have committed.
6.152. Strengthen judicial independence (United Republic of Tanzania #1);	Accept	
6.162. Ensure that the implementation of legislation relating to secret and preventive surveillance measures fully guarantees the protection of the right to privacy, with regard to their proportionality and cumulative effect (Switzerland #1);	Accept	
6.278. Cease the existing practice of racial profiling, which is used by state law enforcement agencies (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) #2);	Note	Sweden is strongly committed to non-discrimination. Sweden has a comprehensive legislation in place that prevents racial profiling. E.g. the Discrimination Act (2008:567) includes a prohibition against discriminatory treatment of the public that applies, inter alia, to employees of

		the Swedish Police Authority.
6.54. Criminalise femicide in national legislation (Cyprus #3);	Note	<p>Homicide is already criminalised in Sweden. The provision is gender neutral.</p> <p>The Government has also proposed that gender should be added to the general regulation on aggravating circumstances (Chapter 29, Section 2 in the Swedish Criminal Code). This would mean that a court should, when assessing penalty value, take into consideration whether a motive for a committed offence was to insult a person or a population group on the ground gender. The amendment will enter into force on 1 July 2025.</p>
6.56. Amend the Penal Code to criminalize femicide and all forms of sale and sexual exploitation of boys and girls, including sextortion (Panama #1);	Partly Accept The Government notes the part of the recommendation that refers to femicide.	See 54.
6.121. Reinforce policies to effectively address racial profiling and systemic bias within law enforcement (North Macedonia #2);	Accept	
6.122. Take all necessary measures to prevent and avoid the excessive use of police force in racially segregated neighbourhoods, prohibit the isolation of children as a form of sanction or punishment (Cabo Verde #2);	Accept	
6.160. Exempt peaceful protests from the criminal	Note	The freedom of demonstration is strongly protected by the Swedish

<p>offense of sabotage (Germany #4);</p>		<p>Constitution. The freedom to organise and participate in demonstrations in public places can only be restricted if it is necessary for the fulfilment of certain purposes specifically set out in the Constitution, and a restriction may never go beyond what is necessary to fulfil these purposes. The criminal provision on sabotage is well balanced and expresses an appropriate limitation on the freedom of demonstration.</p>
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4.16 International Development Cooperation

<p>6.149. Uphold its obligations under international law by ensuring that its public and private entities do not contribute to the maintenance of situations created in violation of international law, including through trade, investment, or cooperation in territories under unlawful occupation (State of Palestine #1);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	
<p>6.150. Continue and strengthen its support for UN humanitarian and relief agencies, particularly UNRWA, in line with its responsibilities to assist populations in situations of protracted displacement (State of Palestine #2);</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Sweden remains committed to continued generous humanitarian support to UN humanitarian and relief agencies, in Palestine and elsewhere, and will continuously review its humanitarian engagement and partners. Specific appropriations from the Swedish Government are decided on an annual basis, subject to approval by Parliament and</p>

		subsequent Government decisions.
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4.17 Labour market/Labour law

6.178. Continue strengthening legislative and administrative measures to combat all forms of exploitation and discrimination in the labour market, particularly among persons of migrant origin (Qatar #3);	Accept	
6.179. Take measures to reduce structural discrimination in the labour market against individuals of migrant origin (Egypt #2);	Accept	
6.180. Take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to combat all forms of labour exploitation (Mongolia #3);	Accept	
6.181. Strengthen measures to ensure job security and adequate protection of working conditions for all migrant workers in accordance with international standards (Congo #2);	Accept	
6.182. Continue to improve workers' conditions and ensure their full enjoyment of their rights to a fair and safe working environment (Saudi Arabia #3);	Accept	

4.18 Climate Change

6.197. Ensure the necessary funding to adequately address climate change to ensure a safe and healthy environment (Vanuatu #3);	Note	We note the recommendation and recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the
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		needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in line with the Paris Agreement. Nationally the government of Sweden has adopted a national adaptation strategy guiding local communities and private property owners in their adaptation action and informing them of their responsibility to build resilience and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.
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4.19 Other

6.198. Strengthen its legal framework to hold companies accountable for human rights abuses committed abroad (Bolivia (Plurinational State of) #4);	Note	
6.199. Consider establishing a clear regulatory framework for business enterprises and their subsidiaries operating in or managed from Swedish territory with robust monitoring mechanism for the investigation and redress of violation of the environmental, health-related and child rights (Bangladesh #3);	Accept	
6.200. Strengthen policies that support development globally including provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, particularly those facing structural challenges (Uganda #2);	Note	.
6.201. Fulfil annually the commitment to dedicate 0.7	Note	

percent of its Gross National Product to official development assistance (Cuba #4);		
6.202. Refrain from the use of unilateral coercive measures which widely violate human rights (Belarus #3);	Note	EU restrictive measures are fully compliant with international law, including international human rights law. They are imposed in reaction to actions that constitute breaches of international norms and to defend key UN principles, including the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of human rights
6.203. End the implementation and promotion of unlawful unilateral coercive measures (Iran (Islamic Republic of) #3);	Note	See 202.
6.138. Implement actions to promote tolerance, respect for diversity and intercultural dialogue, paying particular attention to the role of the media, political discourse and the digital environment in reproducing prejudices (Costa Rica #3);	Note	Respect for diversity is captured by the general requirement in the radio- and tv act for audiovisual media to uphold the principle of democracy. This should be interpreted as a defence of the right and dignity of the individual. For public service media this is further developed through the requirement to mirror the whole country and the whole population in the programming.
6.163. Provide protection and support to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society (Egypt #4);	Note	
6.165. Maintain efforts to investigate international adoption processes that took place since 1950 and implement measures that contribute to the full satisfaction of the right to identity of those who so require (Chile #3);	Accept	
6.187. Develop policies to prevent homelessness and	Note	See 186.

<p>guarantee access to affordable and adequate housing, especially for families in situations of vulnerability (Brazil #1);</p>		
<p>6.255. Ensure the active involvement of older persons in policy development in all relevant policy areas for their full enjoyment of all human rights (Philippines #4);</p>	<p>Accept</p>	<p>There is a special governmental committee for pensioners (Pensionärskommittén) with the aim of being a forum for deliberations between the Government and representatives of organisations representing pensioners on issues of particular interest to pensioners and older people. This may include, for example, the financial circumstances of older person and pensioners, matters related to social services, health and medical care, housing and housing services. The Committee convenes regularly four times a year and is chaired by the Minister for Older People and Social Security. Other government minister also regularly take part in the meetings when issues within their respective spheres of responsibility are discussed.</p> <p>Organizations representing older persons and pensioners are also regularly included as consultation bodies (remissinstanser) in formal consultations and referral rounds (remissrundor) and given the opportunity to leave comments on the government's policy proposals.</p>