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**Advance edited version**

Distr.: General  
23 June 2025

Original: English

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**Human Rights Council**  
**Sixtieth session**  
8 September–3 October 2025  
Agenda item 6  
**Universal periodic review**

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic  
Review\***

**Sweden**

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

## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-ninth session from 28 April to 9 May 2025. The review of Sweden was held at the 11th meeting, on 5 May 2025. The delegation of Sweden was headed by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Dag Hartelius. At its 16th meeting, held on 7 May 2025, the Working Group adopted the report on Sweden.
2. On 8 January 2025, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Sweden: Mexico, Gambia and Switzerland.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Sweden:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolutions on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Costa Rica, Maldives and Slovenia), Germany, Panama, on behalf of the members of the core group of sponsors of the resolution on the open-ended intergovernmental working group on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights to early childhood education, free pre-primary education and free secondary education (Armenia, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Panama, Romania and Sierra Leone), Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Sweden through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Sweden expressed appreciation for the universal periodic review process and welcomed the opportunity to reflect on the State's human rights obligations, progress and challenges. The delegation emphasized the State's strong commitment to human rights, democracy, gender equality and the rule of law. Sweden was a party to the main international human rights instruments; those rights and principles formed part of the Constitution of Sweden and were foundational to Swedish society.
6. In preparation for the national report, Sweden had engaged in a dialogue with national institutions, including the Swedish Institute for Human Rights, and civil society actors. Sweden reiterated its dedication to a liberal democratic system where all public power proceeded from the people and was exercised under the law.
7. Since its previous review, Sweden had implemented the majority of the more than 200 recommendations from 2020 that it had accepted. A notable achievement was the establishment, in 2022, of the Swedish Institute for Human Rights, which monitored how human rights were being respected. The Institute gained A status accreditation from the

<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/SWE/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/SWE/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/49/SWE/3](#).

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in 2024. In addition, Sweden had launched a national action plan to combat racism and hate crime, focusing on schools, the judicial system, welfare and working life, and addressing specific forms of racism, such as anti-Black racism, anti-Gypsyism, anti-Muslim racism, antisemitism and racism against the Sami.

8. The delegation outlined the State's efforts to combat hate crime and intolerance, including the creation of specialized police units, increased support to faith communities and enhanced criminal law protection. It referred to the occurrences of Qur'an burnings and, while reaffirming the State's commitment to freedom of expression, freedom of religion or belief and freedom to demonstrate, noted that such incidents had led to legal convictions.

9. The delegation reaffirmed the State's commitment to the rights of the Sami Indigenous people, highlighting the 2022 act on consultation, increased funding to the Sami Parliament, and the establishment of the Truth Commission for the Sami People. Sweden acknowledged the importance of repatriating Sami human remains and artefacts and had tasked the Swedish National Heritage Board with supporting repatriation efforts.

10. The delegation reaffirmed the State's commitment to gender equality. Since 1994, gender mainstreaming had been the Government's main strategy for achieving national gender-equality policy goals. Gender mainstreaming initiatives in the government offices had been extended to 2029.

11. The Government had launched an action programme (2024–2026) with 130 measures to tackle domestic violence, honour-based violence and trafficking in persons. Initiatives included a coordinated chain of support for individuals who were subjected to violence, and regional resource centres for victims of honour-based violence.

12. Addressing sexual and reproductive health and rights, including legal and safe abortions, was fundamental to ensuring good and equal health. The delegation highlighted that in Sweden, pregnant women had the right to free abortion up to the eighteenth week of pregnancy. A proposal had been submitted to enshrine abortion rights in the Constitution.

13. On LGBTIQ persons' enjoyment of human rights, the Government had adopted a national action plan through 2027 and had passed legislation allowing legal gender change from age 16 without surgery. In addressing trafficking in persons, Sweden was enhancing support for victims, including those in prostitution or subjected to work-related exploitation, with increased inter-agency collaboration and funding.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

14. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Lebanon, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, the Holy See, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Mauritius, Lithuania, Mongolia and Colombia made statements. The complete version of the statements can be found in the webcast archived on the United Nations website.<sup>4</sup>

16. The delegation of Sweden reaffirmed the State's commitment to judicial independence and the rule of law and referred to ongoing reforms, including constitutional amendments to further strengthen the independence of the courts and judges. The Government of Sweden had introduced statutory time limits for pretrial detention. All security and criminal justice measures, including the creation of security zones, would be in compliance with human rights obligations and the principle of proportionality.

17. With regard to migration policy, the delegation acknowledged that there had been significant strains in society following large-scale immigration; Sweden was thus implementing a more restrictive and sustainable approach. All measures complied with European Union law and international obligations, including with regard to the right to seek asylum and the principle of non-refoulement.

18. Sweden was committed to supporting the enjoyment of human rights by national minorities. The delegation highlighted initiatives to support Roma inclusion, the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalians, Kvens and Lantalaïset and funding for minority-language education and for institutions such as the Sami Education Board.

19. Regarding the rights of the child, Sweden was analysing its strategic framework and considering ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. Investments had been made in child healthcare, family counselling and violence prevention.

20. Efforts in the areas of integration and social inclusion were centered on a new policy promoting self-sufficiency, language learning and equal rights and on the need to improve the living conditions in certain geographic areas that had challenges with social exclusion. Even though most of the population in those areas were foreign-born, the policy reform to counter exclusion was not based on ethnicity. It was about giving everyone equal opportunities.

21. Closing the gender pay gap was a matter of priority. Sweden was implementing the European Union pay transparency directive, with oversight by the Equality Ombudsman.

22. Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, Sweden had engaged with the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and was developing a national action plan for disability policy, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Committee. Sweden was implementing a strategy (2021–2031) to systematically follow up on the national objectives for disability policy.

23. In concluding, the delegation reiterated the State's unwavering commitment to upholding human rights and democratic principles while continuing efforts to promote equality.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

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

24.1 **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 Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization (ILO) (Togo);**

<sup>4</sup> See <https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1e/k1ebrnls5>.

- 24.2 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malawi);
- 24.3 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Namibia);
- 24.4 Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Republic of Korea);
- 24.5 Take effective steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Iraq);
- 24.6 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);
- 24.7 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Malta);
- 24.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Belgium);
- 24.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- 24.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Costa Rica);
- 24.11 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy);
- 24.12 Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Guyana);
- 24.13 Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Mauritius);
- 24.14 Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Belgium);
- 24.15 Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Republic of Moldova);
- 24.16 Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Malawi);
- 24.17 Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Uruguay);
- 24.18 Consider ratifying the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Chile);
- 24.19 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);
- 24.20 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Denmark);
- 24.21 Ratify the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) to ensure the protection of Sami land, and review whether legislation and law enforcement are in line with Indigenous rights standards (Germany);
- 24.22 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);
- 24.23 Continue efforts towards ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) to further strengthen the rights of the Sami people (Mozambique);

- 24.24 Consider ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 24.25 Intensify the ratification of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Montenegro);
- 24.26 Expedite ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives);
- 24.27 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (France);
- 24.28 Step up its efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Mongolia);
- 24.29 Take steps to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ireland);
- 24.30 Continue deliberation on becoming a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Thailand);
- 24.31 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);
- 24.32 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, thus fulfilling the commitment of Sweden to the international human rights framework (Spain);
- 24.33 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Uruguay);
- 24.34 Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Namibia);
- 24.35 Consider ratifying 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 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) (Paraguay);
- 24.36 Finalize the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 24.37 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);
- 24.38 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (South Sudan);
- 24.39 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sri Lanka);
- 24.40 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria);
- 24.41 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);
- 24.42 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);
- 24.43 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Cabo Verde);

- 24.44 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bangladesh);**
- 24.45 **Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 24.46 **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);**
- 24.47 **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);**
- 24.48 **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);**
- 24.49 **Continue active collaboration with civil society in monitoring and implementing universal periodic review recommendations (Albania);**
- 24.50 **Incorporate ratified treaties into national laws (Guyana);**
- 24.51 **Ensure that domestic law fully reflects its human rights obligations under the international conventions that it has ratified (China);**
- 24.52 **Fulfil its obligations under the 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);**
- 24.53 **Include the definition of torture in the Swedish domestic legislation (France);**
- 24.54 **Criminalize femicide in national legislation (Cyprus);**
- 24.55 **Continue working on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which became part of Swedish law in 2020 (Bulgaria);**
- 24.56 **Amend the Penal Code to criminalize femicide and all forms of sale and sexual exploitation of boys and girls, including sextortion (Panama);**
- 24.57 **Expedite the domestication of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Botswana);**
- 24.58 **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);**
- 24.59 **Review the existing national legislation to address systemic, intersectional and structural barriers faced by persons with disabilities (Poland);**
- 24.60 **Back up the 2023 legislation with a measurable implementation framework and periodic reviews to ensure tangible improvements in patient safety and overall quality of care of persons with disabilities (Eritrea);**
- 24.61 **Update the current human rights strategy, dating from 2016, to reflect and integrate recommendations from international human rights monitoring bodies and develop an action plan for its effective implementation (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 24.62 **Continue strengthening the implementation of the national human rights strategy adopted in 2016 (Cuba);**

- 24.63 Continue taking relevant measures aimed at combating racism and hate speech, in line with the new national action plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Georgia);
- 24.64 Strengthen the action plan against racism and hate crime and establish an independent body to investigate and address complaints of discrimination (Türkiye);
- 24.65 Allocate sufficient resources to the national plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime (Morocco);
- 24.66 Continue implementing the national plan to combat racism and hate crime, while strengthening public awareness campaigns (Jordan);
- 24.67 Make the forthcoming national action plan against racism launched in December 2024 build on the insights of the five action programmes for 2022 to 2024 addressing racism, hostility and hate crime and incorporate monitoring mechanisms, transparency and meaningful community involvement (Eritrea);
- 24.68 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);
- 24.69 Update the national strategy on the rights of the child and develop an action plan for its effective implementation (Uruguay);
- 24.70 Consider updating the national child rights strategy (Georgia);
- 24.71 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);
- 24.72 Effectively implement a national action plan for 2025–2027 to combat human trafficking (Malaysia);
- 24.73 Continue efforts to develop a national action plan 2025–2027 in order to prevent and combat human trafficking (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 24.74 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);
- 24.75 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 programme (Australia);
- 24.76 Develop an effective national strategy to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equal access to basic services, healthcare, housing, education and employment (Cyprus);
- 24.77 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 combating racism and discrimination and supporting persons with disabilities (New Zealand);
- 24.78 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);
- 24.79 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);
- 24.80 Ensure constitutional protection for the Swedish Institute of Human Rights in order to safeguard its independence and mandate (Slovenia);



- 24.81 Establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up for recommendations of international human rights mechanisms (Morocco);
- 24.82 Establish a permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up for recommendations on human rights, and consider the possibility of receiving cooperation for this purpose (Paraguay);
- 24.83 Adopt legislation to guarantee increased protection against discrimination on any ground in public sector activities and against social exclusion (Romania);
- 24.84 Speed up the drafting of the legislative proposal on increased protection from discrimination in public sector activities and programmes (South Africa);
- 24.85 Increase protection for victims of discrimination in public sector activities by providing effective remedies and legal aid (Indonesia);
- 24.86 Strengthen the fight against discrimination, including hate crimes against minorities, and strengthen access by minorities to housing, education and employment (Luxembourg);
- 24.87 Enhance efforts against racism and hate crime (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 24.88 Step up measures to combat racism, antisemitism, discrimination, hate crimes and hate speech and support the rights of ethnic minorities (Azerbaijan);
- 24.89 Improve considerably the implementation of measures aimed at combating hate crimes (Belarus);
- 24.90 Introduce stricter legislations to combat hate crimes, particularly those related to Islamophobia and the abuse of sacred and religious symbols (Azerbaijan);
- 24.91 Enhance efforts to increase education and awareness-raising on racism and hate-motivated violence (Ukraine);
- 24.92 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);
- 24.93 Continue taking necessary measures to combat discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples (Republic of Korea);
- 24.94 Amend the Discrimination Act to fully capture multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (Iceland);
- 24.95 Strengthen its anti-discrimination law to cover all internationally recognized prohibited grounds of discrimination (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 24.96 Take effective measures to combat racism and xenophobia (Russian Federation);
- 24.97 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);
- 24.98 Strengthen the legal framework for preventing all forms of racism, discrimination and religious intolerance with concrete, targeted and measurable actions (Pakistan);
- 24.99 Strengthen efforts to address all forms of discrimination, particularly related to race, ethnicity and origin, through inclusive measures (Norway);

- 24.100 Intensify efforts to prevent, prosecute and punish criminal acts motivated by discrimination, intolerance, hatred or negative stereotypes (Cyprus);
- 24.101 Continue its efforts to prevent and punish criminal acts motivated by discrimination, intolerance, hatred or negative stereotypes (Cabo Verde);
- 24.102 Strengthen measures and efforts to combat all forms of racial discrimination and hate speech (Saudi Arabia);
- 24.103 Strengthen the legal framework against hate speech and hate crimes (Albania);
- 24.104 Step up efforts to address hate speech and hate crimes, including those occurring online (North Macedonia);
- 24.105 Strengthen and intensify efforts to combat hate speech against migrants and minorities, and ensure accountability for these crimes (Egypt);
- 24.106 Take effective measures to combat discrimination and violence against Indigenous people, refugees, migrants, people of African descent and Muslims (China);
- 24.107 Focus further on prevention, monitoring and addressing discrimination, harassment and hate speech, including cases committed in educational institutions (Croatia);
- 24.108 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 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 24.109 Ensure that legislation and law enforcement efforts are sufficient to address rising hate crime, including against the Sami, antisemitism and Islamophobia (Canada);
- 24.110 Effectively implement the existing legislation so as to prevent Qur'an burnings and other hate crimes against Muslims that abuse freedoms and intend to threaten people's dignity and cause harm (Türkiye);
- 24.111 Ensure that effective judicial remedies and accessible legal aid are available to victims of harassment, hate crimes and discrimination on the grounds of disability, race, ethnicity and religion (South Sudan);
- 24.112 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);
- 24.113 Continue making efforts to fight every expression of hate, online and offline, based on ethnicity or religious affiliation (Italy);
- 24.114 Take urgent legal and policy measures to prevent and condemn religious hatred, including algorithmic and digital bias (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 24.115 Take further action in view of implementing the Roma inclusion strategy, focusing mainly on the areas of labour market, education, health, housing and gender equality (Romania);
- 24.116 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against Muslims, migrants and children, particularly in access to services and opportunities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 24.117 Work to implement national policies to combat racist and xenophobic activities among children, as well as combat racial profiling by law enforcement agencies and organize training programmes for these agencies to highlight the need to respect human rights and non-discrimination in the performance of their duties (Iraq);

- 24.118 **Develop comprehensive measures to combat, investigate and punish hate speech and 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);**
- 24.119 **Effectively identify, register and investigate cases of hate crime and prosecute and sanction those responsible to close the gap between reported incidents and convictions (Austria);**
- 24.120 **Continue expanding investments in youth recreational spaces to foster social cohesion and help prevent the marginalization of young people (Maldives);**
- 24.121 **Reinforce policies to effectively address racial profiling and systemic bias within law enforcement (North Macedonia);**
- 24.122 **Take all necessary measures to prevent and avoid the excessive use of police force in racially segregated neighbourhoods, and prohibit the isolation of children as a form of sanction or punishment (Cabo Verde);**
- 24.123 **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);**
- 24.124 **Implement swiftly, inclusively and transparently the legislation aimed at strengthening protection against discrimination (Eritrea);**
- 24.125 **Reform the measures taken to combat hate speech and racial discrimination, particularly in the media and on digital platforms (Chile);**
- 24.126 **Continue efforts to address and eradicate discrimination and intolerance (Guyana);**
- 24.127 **Develop training programmes for all relevant public officials to better identify, investigate and prosecute cases of hate crime, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief (Indonesia);**
- 24.128 **Continue commendable efforts to prevent and prosecute criminal acts motivated by intolerance or hatred and strengthening measures to fight disinformation (Lithuania);**
- 24.129 **Improve the capacity of competent authorities to prevent, monitor and combat discrimination, harassment and hate speech in educational institutions (Ecuador);**
- 24.130 **Implement measures aimed at combating discrimination against religious groups while ensuring that secularism does not serve as a tool for such discrimination (Holy See);**
- 24.131 **Strengthen public awareness programmes to ensure full tolerance and respect for religious diversity across all sectors of society, including programmes to combat Islamophobia (Malaysia);**
- 24.132 **Continue efforts to combat racism and hate crimes, particularly Islamophobia (Tunisia);**
- 24.133 **Develop stricter laws to strengthen preventive and law enforcement measures against all forms of hate crimes, including religious hatred, such as Islamophobia (Indonesia);**
- 24.134 **Intensify efforts to prevent and combat racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia, particularly against people of African descent and religious minorities (Gambia);**
- 24.135 **Continue to undertake proactive measures, including awareness-raising programmes, to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination (Viet Nam);**

- 24.136 Prosecute and punish instigators of public and premeditated acts of hatred carried out with the intent to incite hostility, discrimination or violence (Pakistan);
- 24.137 Strengthen legal protections against racism and discrimination, ensuring access to justice and support services for victims (Philippines);
- 24.138 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);
- 24.139 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and achieve equality for persons with disabilities, people of African descent and Roma in employment, healthcare and education (Algeria);
- 24.140 Strengthen data collection and law enforcement responses to hate crimes and discrimination with appropriate training and oversight mechanisms (Gambia);
- 24.141 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);
- 24.142 Continue the work undertaken to improve the mechanisms for preventing and controlling torture (Spain);
- 24.143 Incorporate the crime of torture into its Penal Code, establishing a clear definition in line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica);
- 24.144 Ensure that the definition and criminalization of torture in domestic law is in full compliance with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 24.145 Abolish the use of solitary confinement, especially in the case of minors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 24.146 Amend the Police Act (1984) and the government decree of 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);
- 24.147 Take measures to reduce the illicit proliferation of firearms and strengthen control over the arms trade (Algeria);
- 24.148 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);
- 24.149 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);
- 24.150 Continue and strengthen its support for United Nations humanitarian and relief agencies, particularly the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, in line with its responsibilities to assist populations in situations of protracted displacement (State of Palestine);
- 24.151 Strengthen accountability mechanisms for law enforcement by establishing an independent and adequately resourced oversight body to investigate allegations of misconduct (Ethiopia);
- 24.152 Strengthen judicial independence (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 24.153 Continue to enhance training programmes for law enforcement and the judiciary to further address the nature and impact of hate crimes on diverse population groups (Malta);
- 24.154 Build law enforcement and justice sector capacities to recognize and effectively investigate hate crimes (Azerbaijan);
- 24.155 Continue supporting the work of civil society organizations engaged in digital literacy training and digital education initiatives (Lithuania);
- 24.156 Make efforts to foster public appreciation of the right of all groups to manifest freedom of religion or belief, including in clothing (Pakistan);
- 24.157 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 and secularization policies (Holy See);
- 24.158 Acknowledge the prerogative of parents in determining the religious and moral education of their children in accordance with their personal beliefs (Holy See);
- 24.159 Encourage interfaith dialogue to prevent escalating religious tensions (Azerbaijan);
- 24.160 Exempt peaceful protests from the criminal offence of sabotage (Germany);
- 24.161 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);
- 24.162 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);
- 24.163 Provide protection and support to the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);
- 24.164 Remove legal, practical and economic obstacles to family reunification as soon as possible (Colombia);
- 24.165 Maintain efforts to investigate international adoption processes that have taken place since 1950 and implement measures that contribute to the full satisfaction of the right to identity of those who so require (Chile);
- 24.166 Uphold family reunification, ensuring conformity with international law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Canada);
- 24.167 Strengthen efforts to combat human trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 24.168 Redouble efforts to combat the crime of trafficking in persons, prosecute and punish perpetrators and provide adequate assistance, protection and redress to victims (Qatar);
- 24.169 Make further efforts to identify, investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking, and ensure effective investigation and prosecution of human trafficking offenders (Croatia);
- 24.170 Combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls, forced labour and forced crime, and prevent impunity (China);
- 24.171 Adopt effective mechanisms to combat trafficking in women and girls and ensure full prosecution of such crimes (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 24.172 Redouble efforts to prevent and punish exploitation through prostitution and human trafficking and to strengthen the protection of victims (Burundi);

- 24.173 Address the root causes of human trafficking by improving educational and economic opportunities for vulnerable groups and by raising public awareness (Lebanon);
- 24.174 Continue efforts to address the root causes of trafficking of women and girls with a view to eliminating sexual exploitation, forced labour and forced criminal activities (Bangladesh);
- 24.175 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);
- 24.176 Ensure the effective implementation of the 2024–2026 action programme on combating gender-based violence and human trafficking (Ukraine);
- 24.177 Enhance further efforts to ensure access to healthcare, education and employment opportunities for disadvantaged populations, promoting an inclusive society (Viet Nam);
- 24.178 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);
- 24.179 Take measures to reduce structural discrimination in the labour market against individuals of migrant origin (Egypt);
- 24.180 Take appropriate legislative and administrative measures to combat all forms of labour exploitation (Mongolia);
- 24.181 Strengthen measures to ensure job security and adequate protection of working conditions for all migrant workers in accordance with international standards (Congo);
- 24.182 Continue to improve workers' conditions and ensure their full enjoyment of their rights to a fair and safe working environment (Saudi Arabia);
- 24.183 Continue efforts to support the integration of women, particularly those with immigrant backgrounds, who are currently outside the labour market, into employment opportunities (Norway);
- 24.184 Ensure equal employment opportunities for men and women and the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value (Burundi);
- 24.185 Step up the efforts to increase social protection measures, including for migrants and refugees (Nepal);
- 24.186 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);
- 24.187 Develop policies to prevent homelessness and guarantee access to affordable and adequate housing, especially for families in situations of vulnerability (Brazil);
- 24.188 Protect the principle of conscientious objection of health workers, particularly regarding abortion procedures (Holy See);
- 24.189 Adopt a national strategy on mental health and suicide prevention that includes a child rights-based approach (Panama);
- 24.190 Increase investment in mental health, particularly suicide prevention among children and adolescents (Jordan);
- 24.191 Continue efforts to ensure access to healthcare services for all without discrimination (Tunisia);
- 24.192 Continue efforts to promote the right to education for all children and combat school dropout (Tunisia);

- 24.193 Continue efforts enhancing equal access to quality education for all (Nepal);
- 24.194 Strengthen measures for ensuring inclusive education in mainstream schools for all children, including children from disadvantaged groups and children with disabilities (South Sudan);
- 24.195 Continue work to guarantee inclusive education to all children (Sri Lanka);
- 24.196 Consider sharing best practices on how States can provide sustainable free pre-primary education to secondary education (Sierra Leone);
- 24.197 Ensure the necessary funding to adequately address climate change to ensure a safe and healthy environment (Vanuatu);
- 24.198 Strengthen its legal framework to hold companies accountable for human rights abuses committed abroad (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 24.199 Consider establishing a clear regulatory framework for business enterprises and their subsidiaries operating in or managed from Swedish territory with a robust monitoring mechanism for the investigation and redress of violations of environmental, health-related and child rights (Bangladesh);
- 24.200 Strengthen policies that support development globally, including provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries, particularly those facing structural challenges (Uganda);
- 24.201 Fulfil annually the commitment to dedicate 0.7 per cent of its gross national product to official development assistance (Cuba);
- 24.202 Refrain from the use of unilateral coercive measures which widely violate human rights (Belarus);
- 24.203 End the implementation and promotion of unlawful unilateral coercive measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 24.204 Strengthen the Swedish Gender Equality Agency's monitoring role by ensuring that it has adequate staffing, tools and funding to fulfil its mandate effectively (Ukraine);
- 24.205 Strengthen measures to increase women's participation in decision-making bodies (Nepal);
- 24.206 Consider introducing temporary special measures to ensure the equal representation of women in senior academic posts (South Sudan);
- 24.207 Address the remaining challenges faced by women and girls, particularly with regard to equal representation in the labour market and leadership positions (Saudi Arabia);
- 24.208 Continue to strengthen the rights of women, especially their representation in both the public and private sectors (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 24.209 Improve further migrant women's access to language and professional training as well as other public services, which enable them to integrate into Swedish society (Finland);
- 24.210 Expedite the in-depth study on empowerment and participation of women and girls in local democracy to broaden knowledge and share experiences (South Africa);
- 24.211 Redouble efforts in promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls, particularly those exposed to vulnerability (Burkina Faso);
- 24.212 Promote gender equality while preventing domestic violence (United Republic of Tanzania);

- 24.213 Intensify efforts to prevent and address gender-based violence while ensuring that support services are accessible to all victims (Luxembourg);
- 24.214 Strengthen protection mechanisms for women and girls against all forms of violence, ensuring effective investigations and accountability (Lebanon);
- 24.215 Strengthen further legislation to combat gender-based and sexual violence (Cyprus);
- 24.216 Strengthen continuously efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence (Austria);
- 24.217 Ensure the availability of specialized inclusive and accessible shelters for gender-based violence victims and survivors (Iceland);
- 24.218 Adopt legal measures and policies to prohibit, investigate and prosecute technology facilitated gender-based violence and develop appropriate and effective mechanisms of accountability for social media platforms and other technology companies focused on ensuring company transparency and remediation (Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- 24.219 Continue its efforts to combat gender-based violence, including by adopting the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to improve efforts to identify and eliminate barriers preventing women from reporting violence (New Zealand);
- 24.220 Continue to combat gender-based violence and oppression, including through implementation of the government action plan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 24.221 Continue with efforts to combat gender-based violence (Malawi);
- 24.222 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);
- 24.223 Continue to strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence, including by expanding access to legal aid (Armenia);
- 24.224 Strengthen efforts to combat domestic violence (Albania);
- 24.225 Strengthen the institutional, regulatory and public policy framework to prevent and punish sexual and domestic violence against women (Paraguay);
- 24.226 Continue efforts to combat domestic violence, in particular by expanding access to legal aid, in accordance with the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention), ratified by Sweden in 2014 (Switzerland);
- 24.227 Take steps to address domestic violence by expanding access to legal aid, protection services and comprehensive victim support (Thailand);
- 24.228 Enhance knowledge of the digital dimensions of violence, including gender-based violence (Estonia);
- 24.229 Continue efforts to protect women and children online, including by addressing digital violence, strengthening legal safeguards and sharing experiences with other countries (Thailand);
- 24.230 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);



- 24.231 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);
- 24.232 Strengthen efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking (Morocco);
- 24.233 Take measures to ensure efficient criminalization of all forms of sale and sexual exploitation of children (Croatia);
- 24.234 Fully outlaw the use of solitary confinement for children, as recommended by an international independent expert mechanism (Poland);
- 24.235 Adopt the recommendation of an international mechanism of independent experts on the abolition of the use of solitary confinement for children (Sierra Leone);
- 24.236 Continue advancing policies that promote the inclusion of children and young people in society, with a focus on preventing youth radicalization (India);
- 24.237 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);
- 24.238 Continue its efforts to end child marriage, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Mauritius);
- 24.239 Continue efforts to address discrimination against children in disadvantaged situations (Republic of Moldova);
- 24.240 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 restraints and solitary confinement for minors (Romania);
- 24.241 Consider conducting a comprehensive study to identify the root causes of child involvement in crime and violence (Sierra Leone);
- 24.242 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);
- 24.243 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);
- 24.244 Ensure that children have access to confidential and child-friendly complaints mechanisms for the reporting of all forms of violence and abuse (Botswana);
- 24.245 Strengthen measures to combat violence in schools and ensure equal access to education for all children irrespective of their family status (Bangladesh);
- 24.246 Improve access to mental health services for children (Estonia);
- 24.247 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);
- 24.248 Comprehensively protect the rights of children, including by preventing their recruitment by criminal gangs and ensuring the exercise of their criminal and procedural rights, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Cuba);

- 24.249 Prevent all forms of coercive measures against children in alternative care institutions and strengthen mechanisms for protection, reporting and punishment (Italy);
- 24.250 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);
- 24.251 Strengthen its measures to ensure equal access to quality education for boys and girls from disadvantaged groups (Plurinational State of Bolivia);
- 24.252 Sustain efforts for enhancing the protection of children, especially those in vulnerable situations (Georgia);
- 24.253 Continue its efforts to combat violence in schools through prevention and early-detection mechanisms, training for teachers and awareness-raising on the harmful effects of bullying and violence (Mongolia);
- 24.254 Enhance multisectoral coordination to provide comprehensive support services for children who are victims of violence (India);
- 24.255 Ensure the active involvement of older persons in policy development in all relevant policy areas for their full enjoyment of all human rights (Philippines);
- 24.256 Harmonize the legal definition of disability with the international human rights model of disability (Zambia);
- 24.257 Harmonize the definition of disability in laws and policies with the human rights-based model of disability (Colombia);
- 24.258 Take measures to address systematic, intersectional and structural barriers experienced by persons with disabilities, national minorities and migrants (Sri Lanka);
- 24.259 Pursue the efforts aimed at guaranteeing the full and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in the public, political, social and economic spheres (Bulgaria);
- 24.260 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);
- 24.261 Develop a national strategy to promote access to justice for persons with disabilities (Congo);
- 24.262 Increase measures to protect persons with disabilities from hate crime (Germany);
- 24.263 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 Saami Convention, with a view to establishing minimum standards for the rights of the Sami people (Austria);
- 24.264 Ensure that legislation is consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the principle of free, prior and informed consent (Canada);
- 24.265 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);
- 24.266 Ensure the full and effective implementation of the mandate of the Truth Commission for the Sami People and its recommendations, including through the allocation of sufficient financial resources (Brazil);

- 24.267 Ensure that the recommendations made by the Truth Commission for the Sami People and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Tornedalian, Kvens and Lantalaïset are given due attention at the local, regional and national levels and are duly implemented (Finland);
- 24.268 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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 24.269 Continue with the progress made by the Truth Commission for the Sami People (Spain);
- 24.270 Fully implement the recommendations of the relevant truth commission to better safeguard the human rights of the Sami and other minorities (China);
- 24.271 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);
- 24.272 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);
- 24.273 Establish, with the substantive participation of the Sami, a comprehensive national strategy and action plan regarding the rights of the Sami people (Paraguay);
- 24.274 Take steps to secure the traditional livelihoods of the Sami community and their meaningful participation in the adoption of measures under the climate change policy action plan (India);
- 24.275 Provide Sami organizations with the resources required to respond to increased consultation requests under the act on consultation (Canada);
- 24.276 Implement the recommendations to protect the Sami, Tornedaler, Kven and Lantalaïset peoples, in consultation with these minorities (Switzerland);
- 24.277 Modify the legal framework to expressly prohibit racial profiling against ethnic, religious, national and Indigenous minorities (Mexico);
- 24.278 Cease the existing practice of racial profiling, which is used by State law enforcement agencies (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 24.279 Enhance safeguards against racial profiling and discrimination by conducting comprehensive reviews of relevant legislation, with a view to preventing any disproportionate impact on migrants and on racial and ethnic minority communities (Ethiopia);
- 24.280 Continue to engage with national minorities and further ensure that the act on national minorities and minority languages is fully implemented (Finland);
- 24.281 Implement the necessary measures to ensure the protection of the rights of national minorities and of migrants (Cuba);
- 24.282 Continue work to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all minority groups in Sweden (Ireland);
- 24.283 Provide equal access to quality education for national minorities at all levels (Malaysia);

- 24.284 Continue efforts to address issues related to minorities and ensure that their human rights continue to be protected (Guyana);
- 24.285 Ban conversion practices on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Malta);
- 24.286 Prohibit conversion practices based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);
- 24.287 Ban conversion therapy (Iceland);
- 24.288 Respect intersex children's right to self-determination and ban medically unnecessary surgeries (Iceland);
- 24.289 Improve further the protection of LGBTIQI+ persons by fully prohibiting conversion therapy and enabling access to healthcare for all LGBTIQI+ children (Germany);
- 24.290 Develop and adopt a new and updated action plan for equal rights and opportunities for LGBTIQI persons (Estonia);
- 24.291 Introduce a transparent administrative self-identification process for legal gender recognition, free from intrusive requirements (Iceland);
- 24.292 Ensure that the rights of children in migration and asylum procedures are fully respected, including through access to legal support and child-appropriate care (Lebanon);
- 24.293 Adopt a legislative framework for ensuring the right of all migrant children to the best possible medical services and adequate housing (Vanuatu);
- 24.294 Ensure equal access to rights for children in disadvantaged groups, including refugee and migrant children (Vanuatu);
- 24.295 Ensure that detention facilities for vulnerable migrants meet international human rights standards (Mozambique);
- 24.296 Redouble efforts to ensure that national policies and practices on migration and asylum grant sufficient guarantees for the respect of the principle of non-refoulement (Republic of Korea);
- 24.297 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);
- 24.298 Take appropriate steps to ensure that cultural misrepresentation does not lead to family separations or children being put in foster care, particularly among immigrant families (India);
- 24.299 Ensure that the rights of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons are fully protected under national law and practice (State of Palestine);
- 24.300 Take effective measures to ensure the rights of migrants and refugees, including access to the labour market, healthcare and education and their social integration into Swedish society (Russian Federation);
- 24.301 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);
- 24.302 Take measures to promote integration with the aim to expanding newly arrived immigrants into society and the labour market (South Africa);
- 24.303 Prohibit the detention of children for purposes related to their immigration status, and consider alternative measures to detention (Colombia);
- 24.304 Enhance integration policies to ensure equal opportunities and full participation for migrants and minority communities (North Macedonia);

- 24.305 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);
- 24.306 Strengthen legal and systematic policies to protect the rights of migrant workers, especially those of African descent (Uganda);
- 24.307 Ensure the implementation of fair and equitable policies in favour of migrants and other vulnerable groups, thus allowing the enjoyment of all their human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 24.308 Protect the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers, strengthening their procedural guarantees and aligning migration policies with international standards (Mexico);
- 24.309 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);
- 24.310 Consider alternatives to detention for asylum-seekers in an irregular situation (Mozambique);
- 24.311 Revise restrictive measures in the area of asylum and family reunification (Zambia);
- 24.312 Take the necessary measures to ensure access to the asylum procedure for all persons wishing to apply for international protection, including by removing legal, practical and economic obstacles to family reunification (Uruguay);
- 24.313 Ensure that beneficiaries of international protection have a secure and stable residence status to facilitate their early and effective integration (Ecuador);
- 24.314 Increase the annual quota for the resettlement programme with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and include Rohingya refugees in the programme (Malaysia);
- 24.315 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).
25. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Sweden was headed by the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Dag Hartelius, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Magnus Hellgren, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva;
  - Ms. Alexandra Wilton Wahren, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Johanna Johnsson, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Ministry of Employment;
  - Mr. Niklas Kebbon, Deputy Director-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
  - Mr. Fredrik Nivaeus, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations in Geneva;
  - Ms. Christina Linnarud, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Frida Hansson, Deputy Director, Ministry of Employment;
  - Ms. Jenny Janlöv, Deputy Director, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Caroline Karlström Mitt, Deputy Director, Ministry of Employment;
  - Ms. Anna Falkdalen, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations in Geneva;
  - Mr. Oscar Ekéus, Senior Advisor, Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations in Geneva;
  - Ms. Klara Lundh, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Lotta Wendelsson, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
  - Mr. Johannes Forssberg, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice;
  - Mr. Daniel Wohlgemuth, Senior Adviser, Ministry of Culture;
  - Ms. Vera Carlbaum Wrennmark, Desk Officer, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
  - Ms. Nanna Holmgren, Desk Officer, Ministry of Rural Affairs and Infrastructure;
  - Mr. Bastian Ljunggren, Desk Officer, Ministry of Climate and Enterprise;
  - Ms. Charlotte Roth Olanders, Desk Officer, Ministry of Justice;
  - Ms. Maj Fagerlund, Desk Officer, Ministry of Social Affairs.
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