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Sweden

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.

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I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1971)		ICRMW
	ICESCR (1971)		ICPPED, signature only 2007
	ICCPR (1971)		
	ICCPR-OP 2 (1990)		
	CEDAW (1980)		
	CAT (1986)		
	OP-CAT (2005)		
	CRC (1990)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2003)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2007)		
	CRPD (2008)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICESCR (reservation, art. 7(d), (1971)		
	ICCPR (reservations, arts. 10, para. 3; 14, para. 7; and 20, para. 1 (1971)		
	ICCPR-OP 1 (declaration, art. 5, para. 2 (1971)		
	OP-CRC-SC (declaration, art. 2 (c) (2007)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICERD, art. 14 (1971)		OP-ICESCR
	ICCPR, art. 41 (1971)		OP-CRC-IC
	ICCPR-OP 1 (1971)		
	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2003)		
	CAT, arts. 20, 21 and 22 (1986)		
	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2008)		

Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Palermo Protocol ⁴		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁵		
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I, II and III ⁶		
	ILO fundamental conventions ⁷		
	UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		

1. Sweden was invited to consider ratifying international human rights treaties to which it was not yet a party, namely ICRMW, ICPED⁹ and OP-ICESCR.¹⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) reiterated its encouragement to Sweden to ratify ILO Convention No. 169.¹¹ In 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples also urged Sweden to consider ratification of ILO Convention No. 169, in consultation with Sami people.¹²

2. In 2014, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee), in its list of issues prior to reporting, asked whether Sweden envisaged reconsidering its position on withdrawing or reviewing its reservations to ICCPR.¹³ The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended that Sweden consider withdrawing its declaration on article 2 (c) in order to give full effect to OP-CRC-SC in addressing all forms of child pornography.¹⁴

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

3. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples noted that following an amendment, as of 1 January 2011, the Swedish Constitution explicitly recognized the Sami as a people.¹⁵

4. The Committee against Torture (CAT), in its list of issues prior to reporting, referred to its previous concluding observations¹⁶ and asked Sweden about steps taken to incorporate into domestic law the crime of torture¹⁷ and to adopt a definition of torture that covered all elements contained in article 1 of the Convention,¹⁸ and to review its rules and provisions on the statute of limitations and bring them fully into line with its obligations under the Convention;¹⁹ and whether Sweden had included, or envisaged including, a specific provision in its domestic legislation to the effect that “any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings”, as required by article 15 of the Convention.²⁰ CAT asked whether Sweden had enacted legislation implementing the provisions of the Rome Statute, including the list of crimes, in domestic law.²¹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

Status of national human rights institutions²²

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle</i> ²³
Sweden: Equality Ombudsman	–	B (2011)

5. CERD expressed concern at the absence of an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (Paris Principles)²⁴ and the HR Committee asked about the progress made in establishing an independent national institution with a broad human rights mandate, in accordance with the Paris Principles.²⁵

6. While welcoming the establishment of the Equality Ombudsman, CERD noted with concern the lack of a broad mandate for the Ombudsman going beyond the limits of the Anti-Discrimination Act, which did not include, for example, protection from the wrongful acts of private individuals or public officials. CERD recommended that the Ombudsman's mandate be broadened and that the operational and perceived independence of the Ombudsman be ensured, by establishing proper appointment and dismissal procedures.²⁶

7. Concerned at the very small number of cases in which discrimination was established by the Equality Ombudsman, despite the reported prevalence of ethnic discrimination in the workplace, housing, access to goods and services and education, CERD recommended that Sweden undertake a thorough analysis of the reasons for that and take steps to address the problem.²⁷

8. CERD also stated that Sweden should assess the effects of the consolidation of the Ombudsman's mandate on combating discrimination.²⁸

9. In 2008, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) reported on the need for a thorough re-examination of the Government's decision to designate the Parliamentary Ombudsmen and the Chancellor of Justice as the official Swedish National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs).²⁹ In 2009, Sweden indicated that the role of the above-mentioned institutions fitted well with the national preventive mechanisms' role and stated that budgetary issues would be dealt with in the Riksdag and in government annual budgetary planning processes.³⁰

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

10. Sweden voluntarily submitted a mid-term report on the implementation of UPR first-cycle recommendations.³¹

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies³²

11. CERD recommended that Sweden continue to consult, and expand its dialogue with, civil society organizations working in the area of human rights protection, particularly in combating racial discrimination, in connection with preparing the next report and the follow-up to concluding observations.³³

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	August 2008	2012	August 2013	Twenty-second and twenty-third reports due in 2017
CESCR	November 2008	2013	–	Sixth report pending consideration
HR Committee	April 2009	–	–	Seventh report overdue since April 2014
CEDAW	January 2008	2014	–	Eighth and ninth reports pending consideration
CAT	May 2008	2013	–	Sixth and seventh reports pending consideration in November 2014
CRC	June 2007 / June 2009	2009 (for OP-CRC-SC) / 2012 (for CRC)	October 2011 (for OP-CRC-SC)	Fifth report pending consideration in January 2015
CRPD	–	2011	April 2014	Second and third reports due in 2019

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	2014	Accountability for hate speech, including racism in political discourse; economic segregation; racial profiling. ³⁴	2014. ³⁵
HR Committee	2010	Persons with disabilities; fundamental legal safeguards for persons held in custody; practice of torture; detention of asylum seekers. ³⁶	2010 ³⁷ and 2011. ³⁸ Follow-up ongoing ³⁹ and completed. ⁴⁰
CAT	2009	Fundamental safeguards; non-refoulement; imposition of restrictions on remand prisoners; coercive measures in psychiatric institutions. ⁴¹	2009. ⁴² Further information requested. ⁴³

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
HR Committee	2 ⁴⁴	Follow-up dialogue ongoing ⁴⁵
CAT	8 ⁴⁶	Seven decisions finding violations implemented. One follow-up dialogue ongoing. ⁴⁷
CRPD	1 ⁴⁸	Follow-up dialogue ongoing ⁴⁹

Country visits and/or inquiries by treaty bodies

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>
SPT	2008 ⁵⁰	Basic safeguards for the prevention of ill-treatment at the initial stage of deprivation of liberty by the police; regime of remand prisoners held under restrictions; mandate of NPM. ⁵¹

B. Cooperation with special procedures⁵²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Violence against women (2006) Health (2006)	
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>		People of African descent, 1–5 December 2014
<i>Visits requested</i>	–	–
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review 5 communications were sent. The Government replied to 3 communications.	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

12. Sweden contributed financially to OHCHR annually, including to the indigenous fund in 2012.⁵³

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law**A. Equality and non-discrimination**

13. Expressing concern at the position of Sweden that “special measures is a controversial concept and not defined in Swedish law”, CERD recommended that Sweden amend its legislation to provide for the possibility of adopting special measures to promote equal opportunities, address structural discrimination and enhance strategies against inequality and discrimination faced by immigrants, foreign-born citizens, and indigenous and minority groups, including Afro-Swedes and Muslims.⁵⁴

14. CERD expressed concern at increased reports of racially motivated hate speech against visible minorities, including Muslims, Afro-Swedes, Roma and Jews, particularly by some far-right politicians and at the reported increase in hate speech in the media and on the Internet, including by certain media professionals. UNHCR stated that there were

political parties advocating for a restriction of asylum and immigration policies and that discriminatory statements in political discourse were not uncommon.⁵⁵ CERD recommended that Sweden effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes and take effective measures to combat hate speech in the media and on the Internet, including by prosecuting the perpetrators, where appropriate, regardless of their official status. CERD urged Sweden to take the necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity, including aiming those measures at journalists.⁵⁶

15. Despite the position of Sweden that its legislation effectively prohibited all forms of racist expression, including the operation of groups advocating racial discrimination, CERD noted with concern reports that racist and extremist organizations continued to function. CERD reiterated its previous recommendation that Sweden amend its legislation to declare illegal and prohibit organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred, in line with article 4 (b) of the Convention.⁵⁷

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

16. The HR Committee requested Sweden to report on measures to address allegations of police violence and excessive force; and on whether Sweden envisaged establishing an independent civilian body to investigate complaints of excessive use of force and other police abuse of power and to provide access to effective remedies for police misconduct.⁵⁸

17. SPT reported that it had been informed that remand prisoners were often held under some restrictions until the moment court proceedings were initiated or the moment the court gave its decision.⁵⁹ In 2011, CAT reiterated that restrictions should be individualized, proportionate, and lifted as soon as the grounds for their imposition no longer existed.⁶⁰ SPT also emphasized that restrictions must be the exception and that their imposition should be based on concrete grounds laid down in law⁶¹ and recommended that Sweden review the legislation regarding restrictions; remind public prosecutors that restrictions should be requested only when strictly necessary in the interest of criminal investigations; subject the decision to impose specific restrictions to appeal;⁶² and establish clear guidelines on the application of restrictions.⁶³

18. Referring to the situation of persons deprived of their liberty, SPT emphasized that the police assisted in the exercise of basic and relevant procedural rights from the very outset of deprivation of liberty.⁶⁴

19. SPT also recommended that detainees in remand prisons be systematically given information on their rights, the applicable rules and the regime in remand custody.⁶⁵

20. Concerned about the methods used in coercive and involuntary treatment of boys and girls with disabilities in mental health-care settings, in particular the use of straps or belts and the use of seclusion, as reported by the Ombudsman for Children, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) urged Sweden to implement the Ombudsman's recommendations in relation to boys and girls with disabilities in mental health-care settings.⁶⁶ Related concerns were expressed by CAT, which requested information on the outcome of a Government-commissioned review of legislation, including the regulation on the use of physical restraints and solitary confinement.⁶⁷

21. CRPD was concerned that Swedish law allowed for a person to be confined against his or her will in a medical facility if he or she had a psychosocial disability and was considered to be a danger to himself or herself or to others; and for compulsory psychiatric care in medical institutions or within the community.⁶⁸ CRPD recommended that Sweden take all the immediate necessary legislative, administrative and judicial measures to ensure that no one was detained against their will in any medical facility on the basis of actual or

perceived disability. CRPD also recommended that Sweden ensure that all mental health services were provided with the free and informed consent of the person concerned.⁶⁹

22. Deeply concerned at the reported number of cases relating to the use of electroconvulsive therapy, at its possible use as a compulsory treatment, and that such treatment was reportedly performed more often on women, CRPD recommended that Sweden abolish the use of non-consensual practices on persons with psychosocial disabilities in medical institutions and provide staff training on the prevention of torture.⁷⁰

23. CAT asked Sweden to comment on the reported increase in cases of sexual violence of almost 50 per cent between 1995 and 2008 and on steps to ensure a sufficient number of shelters.⁷¹ CRPD was concerned at reports showing the level of violence to which women with disabilities were exposed, and at the small percentage of shelters accessible to persons with disabilities.⁷²

24. While appreciating measures taken against trafficking⁷³ and for victims of trafficking,⁷⁴ CRC was concerned at the exacerbation of the vulnerability of victims of trafficking resulting from their frequent preclusion from obtaining a residence permit; and the non-compliance with the Palermo Protocol due to the absence of provisions prohibiting the involuntary appearance of victims in court.⁷⁵

25. While noting improved efforts to combat child sex tourism, CRC made recommendations to address its concern at the low level of public awareness of child sex tourism and at the fact that the sign-up rate for the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism remained low among businesses in Sweden.⁷⁶ CRC recommended that Sweden remove the limits on extradition for offences under OP-CRC-SC,⁷⁷ reconsider its evaluation of the purchase of a sexual act of a minor and exploitation of children for sexual purposes as “less serious sexual offences against children” and consider removing the requirement of double criminality for such offences when committed outside its territory.⁷⁸

26. HR Committee requested information on measures taken or planned to protect foreign labourers employed in the berry-picking sector from labour exploitation, inadequate living conditions and debt bondage.⁷⁹

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

27. While taking note of the enhanced data on xenophobic and racially motivated hate crimes and welcoming the special hate crime investigators and on-call hate crime units, CERD expressed concern at the reported discrepancy between increased reports to the police of hate crimes and the decrease in the number of preliminary investigations and convictions, in particular as regards “agitation” against a national or ethnic group. CERD was also concerned that the consideration of forms of hate speech under “agitation” might result in a restrictive application and was further concerned at the use of differing definitions of hate crime by individual law enforcement agencies.⁸⁰

28. CERD recommended that Sweden develop a clear strategy to ensure scrutiny of the way police and prosecutors dealt with hate crimes and replicate measures such as hate crime units and special investigators in all parts of the country. Sweden should extend to all parts of the country the training given to the police, prosecutors and judges to effectively investigate, prosecute and punish hate crimes, in order to close the gap between reported incidents and convictions. CERD reiterated its request that Sweden introduce a common and clear definition of hate crime to enable tracking of all all reported hate crimes through the justice system.⁸¹ Sweden should also follow up on the report of its special investigator on further measures to combat xenophobia and similar forms of intolerance.⁸²

29. CERD encouraged Sweden to consider increasing the compensation available to victims of discrimination and to implement the measures proposed by the Equality Ombudsman to provide financial assistance to individuals and associations to facilitate litigation in discrimination cases, increase resources for the local and regional anti-discrimination offices and strengthen the legal aid system.⁸³

D. Right to privacy

30. The HR Committee requested information on the safeguards to ensure that the gathering, storage and use of personal data, pursuant to the Law on Signals Intelligence in Defence Operations, were consistent with ICCPR.⁸⁴

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

31. Given the reported increase in hate crimes, including physical assaults against members of religious minorities, including Muslims and Jews, and attacks against their places of worship, the HR Committee requested information on measures taken to ensure equal enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief and on whether Sweden intended to address the chronically negative portrayal in the media of members of the Muslim minority.⁸⁵

32. UNESCO encouraged Sweden to decriminalize defamation.⁸⁶

33. CRPD recommended, inter alia, that information about elections be made fully accessible and that mechanisms to facilitate voting assistance be developed in close consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities; and that all persons with disabilities elected to a public position be provided with all support required.⁸⁷

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

34. CRPD noted promising achievements made with respect to support for personal assistants and the support provided by the public employment service. However, the 100 per cent increase in the number of registered unemployed persons with disabilities since 2008, due to changes in the insurance scheme, was quite alarming.⁸⁸ CRPD recommended that Sweden take measures to improve opportunities for persons with disabilities to obtain work on the basis of the report presented by the FunkA Inquiry; and put in place measures to narrow the employment and gender pay gap.⁸⁹

35. CERD was concerned at stark discrepancies in access to employment between native Swedes and foreign-born persons, which prevailed even after a long stay by the latter in Sweden, and disproportionately affected the next generation.⁹⁰

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

36. CERD was concerned at reports that several metropolitan areas showed a stark division in the type and areas of residence along ethnic and socioeconomic lines, which impacted mostly on foreign-born persons, and in particular Afro-Swedes and Muslims. CERD was particularly concerned about the increased likelihood that foreign-born persons would be unemployed, occupy unskilled, low-paying jobs, or live in a de facto segregated area, the consequences of which surfaced during the May 2013 riots, which started in the Stockholm suburb of Husby.⁹¹

37. CERD recommended that Sweden study the causes of the 2013 riots with a view to assessing the effectiveness of its strategies against prevailing de facto segregation in Sweden along ethnic and socioeconomic lines, and the need for those strategies to be adjusted.⁹² CERD recommended that Sweden take further legal and policy measures to address the problem of social exclusion and segregation along ethnic lines.⁹³

H. Right to health

38. CRPD recommended that Sweden allocate more financial resources to persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities who required a high level of support, in order to ensure that there were sufficient community-based outpatient services to support persons with disabilities.⁹⁴

I. Right to education

39. With reference to UPR recommendations on access to, and aims of, education,⁹⁵ UNESCO encouraged Sweden to take further measures to include immigrants and undocumented people in the educational system and provide them with educational opportunities; and continue to promote tolerance.⁹⁶

J. Cultural rights

40. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples noted that there was no legislation specifically protecting the Sami language. However, under the recent Act on National Minorities and National Minority Languages, the Sami language, along with some others, had been granted special protections within certain designated “administrative areas.”⁹⁷

K. Persons with disabilities

41. CRPD noted positively the adoption of a new law that classified denial of reasonable accommodation as discrimination.⁹⁸ CRPD recommended that Sweden ensure that municipalities and local authorities be sensitized about the accessibility principle, with a view to aligning relevant local and regional laws, such as building and planning codes, with article 9 of CRPD; that they have the necessary funding and guidance to monitor, evaluate and secure full accessibility to buildings; and that the reasonable accommodation needs of persons with disabilities be integrated into municipal planning. CRPD also recommended that accessibility requirements be systematically included in all public procurement agreements.⁹⁹

42. While noting that declarations of incapacity had been completely abolished, CERD was concerned that the appointment of an administrator was a form of substituted decision-making.¹⁰⁰ CRPD recommended that Sweden take immediate steps to replace substituted decision-making with supported decision-making and provide a wide range of measures which respected the person’s autonomy, including the right to give and withdraw informed consent for medical treatment, to have access to justice, to vote, to marry and to work.¹⁰¹

43. Deeply concerned at the increasingly high rate of suicide among persons with disabilities,¹⁰² CRPD urged Sweden to adopt all necessary measures to prevent, identify and address situations of risk of suicide in persons with disabilities, including boys and girls.¹⁰³

44. CRPD encouraged Sweden to adopt all appropriate measures to sign, ratify and implement the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.¹⁰⁴

L. Minorities and indigenous peoples

45. In 2013, CERD noted with concern that a bill on Sami rights was to have been submitted to parliament in March 2010 reflecting the outcomes of various inquiries into Sami land and resources rights, but that the draft bill had been rejected by the Sami parliament and other interest groups during the preparatory process.¹⁰⁵ CERD expressed its concern that Sweden allowed major industrial and other activities affecting Sami, including under the Swedish Mining Act, to proceed in the Sami territories without Sami communities giving their free, prior and informed consent (art. 5 (d) (v)).¹⁰⁶

46. Recalling its previous concluding observations, CERD recommended that Sweden take further measures to facilitate the adoption of the new legislation on Sami rights, in consultation with the communities concerned, building on the studies undertaken on Sami land and resource rights which were considered mutually acceptable. CERD also recommended that Sweden adopt legislation and take other measures to ensure respect for the right of Sami communities to give free, prior and informed consent whenever their rights might be affected by projects, including the extraction of natural resources in their traditional territories.¹⁰⁷

47. Related concerns and recommendations were made by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, including that Sweden, in consultation with the Swedish Sami parliament and the Sami people, should increase its efforts to develop legislation to address issues related to the Sami people, including the issue of land and resource rights.¹⁰⁸

48. The Special Rapporteur indicated that the structure put in place for the Swedish Sami Parliament was of particular concern. While the Government had acknowledged that the Sami Parliament constituted a body through which the Sami people could exercise its right to self-government, it still functioned as both a popularly elected body and a State administrative agency.¹⁰⁹ The Special Rapporteur recommended that Sweden introduce reforms as necessary to ensure that the Sami parliament – as the highest representative bodies of the Sami people – have greater independence from State institutions and authorities. Sweden should review the statutory status and functions of the Sami parliament in relation to Government authority structures, with the goal of increasing its independent decision-making powers.¹¹⁰

49. Concerning the land rights situation in Sweden, the Special Rapporteur noted that specific reindeer grazing areas had not been officially demarcated. Importantly, the Government had created a Boundary Commission to identify lands traditionally used by the Sami people, which issued its report in 2006, although the Government had not yet moved forward to implement the findings of the Commission.¹¹¹ Compounding the difficulty faced by Sami in securing rights over lands and resources was the fact that Swedish courts placed the burden of proof on Sami claimants to demonstrate land ownership.¹¹² The Special Rapporteur recommended that Sweden increase its efforts to demarcate the traditional territory of the Sami people. He further called on Sweden to adopt legislation to revise the high burden of proof required to establish traditional Sami rights to land in court proceedings and to provide Sami parties with legal aid in such proceedings.¹¹³

50. CERD recommended that Sweden continue its efforts to find ways to compensate the Sami reindeer-herding communities for damages caused to them by predators (protected under the Swedish wildlife policy), on the basis of a negotiated settlement.¹¹⁴

51. While welcoming the adoption of the Strategy for Roma Inclusion 2012–2032, CERD expressed concern at the lack of progress in the equal enjoyment of rights by Roma. CERD recommended that Sweden enhance its efforts to combat discrimination against Roma, including by implementing temporary special measures; combat prejudice and stereotypes and provide redress to individuals on the basis of the Anti-Discrimination Act; take further steps to alleviate the precarious socioeconomic situation of Roma, including by increasing their access to public and private employment through training, requalification and counselling; ensure the effective and systematic enforcement of the Education Act; and increase access to adequate housing for Roma without discrimination and segregation, including by facilitating access to public and low-cost housing and improving the living conditions of Roma.¹¹⁵

M. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

52. UNHCR observed that, overall, Swedish society was open and tolerant towards accepting refugees and migrants, and that the right of asylum was respected. It had also been acknowledged that discrimination constituted an obstacle to “social integration”, if measured as the interaction between native-born Swedes and immigrant groups.¹¹⁶ Regarding integration measures, UNHCR recommended that Sweden reinforce participation of refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR in the identification of gaps and in the formulation and implementation of policies directly affecting them.¹¹⁷ CERD recommended that Sweden evaluate the results of the Comprehensive National Strategy for Integration with a view to addressing prevailing discrimination against persons of foreign origin throughout the country and, in particular, take further effective measures to increase access to education and employment by persons of foreign origin.¹¹⁸

53. UNHCR complimented the efforts of the Government and the Swedish Migration Board to ensure a quality refugee status determination process.¹¹⁹ UNHCR reported that from 2009 to 2013 the number of asylum seekers per year in Sweden had increased from 37,897 to 54,259. To June 2014, a total of 31,950 persons had applied for asylum in Sweden. UNHCR observed that, following the relatively large increase in the number of asylum applicants in recent years, the Swedish authorities had faced a challenge in finding enough reception facilities for asylum-seekers and municipality placements for persons granted international protection and a residence permit.¹²⁰

54. Reporting that Sweden was home to 13,020 stateless persons,¹²¹ UNHCR recommended that Sweden incorporate the definition of a stateless person, pursuant to the 1954 Convention, in all relevant legislation; establish a procedure for the determination of statelessness, and ensure that the requirements of the 1961 Convention as pertaining to the grant of nationality to children born in Sweden who would otherwise be stateless were fully incorporated into Swedish legislation.¹²²

55. In 2010, Sweden explained that the Government had appointed a committee to thoroughly examine the legal framework on detention under the Aliens Act. Sweden would adopt new provisions on a maximum detention period of six months. The new provisions were expected to enter into force in 2010.¹²³ In 2014, the HR Committee requested information on the efforts to limit the length of detention of asylum-seekers.¹²⁴

56. CAT requested Sweden to elaborate on effective steps taken to ensure that evidence was not withheld from the asylum-seeker in asylum deportation cases on national security grounds.¹²⁵ Sweden, in its 2011 replies to the HR Committee, stated inter alia that, if denied full disclosure of a document, the asylum seeker was informed of the content but not the specific details, provided that did not seriously damage the interests protected by the secrecy provisions. The asylum seeker was always granted sufficient information for him or her to be able to pursue the claim.¹²⁶

57. The HR Committee requested clarification, in the context of “qualified security cases” under the Act concerning Special Controls in Respect of Aliens, on what circumstances were considered by the Migration Court of Appeal as impediments to the enforcement of expulsion orders.¹²⁷

58. In its communication No. 1833/2008, the HR Committee recalled that individuals must not be exposed to the danger of torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment upon return to another country by virtue of their extradition, expulsion or refoulement.¹²⁸ It also considered that when further domestic remedies were available to asylum-seekers risking deportation they must be allowed a reasonable length of time to pursue the remaining remedies before deportation.¹²⁹ The HR Committee requested information on the alleged forced repatriation of 531 Iraqi nationals in 2012 and the measures and mechanisms put in place to ensure that that specific repatriation and other deportations of that kind did not result in a violation of ICCPR.¹³⁰

59. With reference to reported gaps in policy and obstacles to family reunification, including strict identity document requirements, UNHCR recommended that Sweden review the criteria and procedural requirements pertaining to family reunification.¹³¹

60. Concerned at the lack of protection for vulnerable unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors and children of irregular immigrants or undocumented children, CRC recommended that Sweden provide adequate protection measures for children in an unaccompanied asylum-seeking or migration situation, including by increasing control of the person(s) into whose care the child was placed.¹³²

N. Right to development, and environmental issues

61. CRC recommended that State corporations, including the State pension funds, that invest abroad or operate through subsidiaries or associates in foreign countries, comply with due diligence requirements to prevent and protect children in those countries from offences under the Convention and OP-CRC-SC and in accordance with their principles. CRC further recommended that Sweden appropriately regulate the investments and activities of all Swedish companies abroad in that respect.¹³³

62. UNHCR reported that Sweden was the third largest bilateral humanitarian aid donor and that its development budget was 1 per cent of gross national income (GNI).¹³⁴ Commending Sweden on its adoption of both the mainstreaming and twin-track approaches to disability-inclusive international development work,¹³⁵ CRPD recommended that Sweden share its good practice and called for the integration of a disability rights-based perspective in the post-2015 development framework.¹³⁶

63. CRPD recommended that Sweden ensure its preparedness to provide persons with disabilities with the necessary support in the event of a disaster.¹³⁷

O. Human rights and counter-terrorism

64. CERD recommended that Sweden evaluate the effects of the application of the Terrorism Act, including on minority communities and apply relevant guarantees to prevent possible police profiling and any discrimination in the administration of justice.¹³⁸

65. Regarding the use of diplomatic assurances to permit the sending of persons to places where they might face treatment contrary to article 7 of ICCPR,¹³⁹ in 2011, Sweden explained that it had no established practice of using diplomatic assurances in asylum cases with security aspects and that the issue of diplomatic assurances had only been raised in the

case of two nationals from a third country.¹⁴⁰ In 2011, the HR Committee considered the information provided by Sweden was largely satisfactory.¹⁴¹

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Sweden from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/8/SWE/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, at www.icrc.org/IHL.

⁷ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise; Convention No. 98 concerning the

- Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ⁸ International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ⁹ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 22.
- ¹⁰ CRC/C/OPSC/SWE/CO/1, para. 42.
- ¹¹ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 19.
- ¹² A/HRC/18/35/Add.2, para. 73.
- ¹³ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 2.
- ¹⁴ CRC/C/OPSC/SWE/CO/1, para. 9.
- ¹⁵ A/HRC/18/35/Add.2, para. 21.
- ¹⁶ CAT/C/SWE/CO/5, paras. 9, 10 and 22.
- ¹⁷ See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 8 (a).
- ¹⁸ CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, para. 1.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., para. 2. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 8 (b).
- ²⁰ Ibid., para. 31.
- ²¹ Ibid., para. 35.
- ²² According to article 5 of the rules of procedure of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²³ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/27/40, annex.
- ²⁴ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 10.
- ²⁵ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 3 (b).
- ²⁶ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 9.
- ²⁷ Ibid., para. 9. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 3 (a).
- ²⁸ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 9.
- ²⁹ CAT/OP/SWE/1, para. 37. See also *ibid.*, paras. 38–41.
- ³⁰ CAT/OP/SWE/1/Add.1, para. 3.
- ³¹ Available from <http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session8/SE/ImplementationSweden.pdf>.
- ³² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| SPT | Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture |
- ³³ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 24.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 26.
- ³⁵ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1.
- ³⁶ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/6, para. 23.
- ³⁷ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/6/Add.1.
- ³⁸ Reply of the Government of Sweden, dated 17 February 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCCPR%2fFCO%2fSWE%2f16831&Lang=en.

- ³⁹ Letters from the HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 28 September 2010, 10 May 2011 and 2 August 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUL_SWE_11925_E.pdf; http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUL_SWE_11924_E.pdf; and http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUL_SWE_11923_E.pdf.
- ⁴⁰ Letter from the HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 27 November 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_NGS_SWE_11922_E.pdf.
- ⁴¹ CAT/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 30.
- ⁴² CAT/C/SWE/CO/5/Add.1.
- ⁴³ Letter from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 25 May 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CAT_FUF_SWE_12112_E.pdf.
- ⁴⁴ CCPR/C/103/D/1833/2008; CCPR/C/108/D/2149/2012.
- ⁴⁵ A/62/40; CCPR/C/112/R.3.
- ⁴⁶ CAT/C/44/D/322/2007; CAT/C/45/D/349/2008; CAT/C/45/D/373/2009; CAT/C/46/D/338/2008; CAT/C/46/D/310/2007; CAT/C/46/D/379/2009; CAT/C/47/D/374/2009; CAT/C/48/D/391/2009.
- ⁴⁷ A/66/44.
- ⁴⁸ CRPD/C/7/D/3/2011.
- ⁴⁹ CRPD/C/12/R.2.
- ⁵⁰ CAT/OP/SWE/1. See also CAT/OP/SWE/1/Add.1.
- ⁵¹ CAT/OP/SWE/1, para. 6.
- ⁵² For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ⁵³ OHCHR Report 2012, pp. 128, 152 and 170, available from www2.ohchr.org/english/ohchrreport2012/web_en/allegati/downloads/1_Whole_OHCHR_Report_2012.pdf.
- ⁵⁴ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 8.
- ⁵⁵ UNCHR submission for the UPR of Sweden, p. 2.
- ⁵⁶ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 12. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, paras. 22–23 and CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1, para. 10.
- ⁵⁷ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 13.
- ⁵⁸ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, paras. 9 (c) and 10.
- ⁵⁹ CAT/OP/SWE/1, para. 109. See also CAT/OP/SWE/1/Add.1, para. 23.
- ⁶⁰ Letter from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 25 May 2011, p. 2, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CAT_FUF_SWE_12112_E.pdf. See also CAT/OP/SWE/1, para. 121, and CAT/OP/SWE/Add.1, para. 24.
- ⁶¹ CAT/OP/SWE/1, paras. 121 and 123. See also CAT/OP/SWE/1/Add.1, para. 24.
- ⁶² CAT/OP/SWE/1, paras. 122 and 160. See also CAT/OP/SWE/1/Add.1, paras. 25, 27–29, and CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, para. 20.
- ⁶³ CAT/OP/SWE/1, paras. 123 and 161.
- ⁶⁴ Ibid., para. 144. See also *ibid.*, paras. 145–150.
- ⁶⁵ CAT/OP/SWE/1, para. 155.
- ⁶⁶ CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, paras. 39–40. See also CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, para. 33.
- ⁶⁷ CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, para. 33; letter from CAT to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 25 May 2011, p. 2, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CAT_FUF_SWE_12112_E.pdf; CAT/C/SWE/CO/5/Add.1, para. 40.
- ⁶⁸ CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, para. 35.
- ⁶⁹ Ibid., para. 36.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid., paras. 37–38.
- ⁷¹ CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, paras. 6–7.
- ⁷² CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, para. 41. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 15.
- ⁷³ CRC/C/OPSC/SWE/CO/1, para. 5.

- ⁷⁴ Ibid., para. 36.
⁷⁵ Ibid., para. 34.
⁷⁶ Ibid., paras. 24–25.
⁷⁷ Ibid., para. 31.
⁷⁸ Ibid., para. 11 (c).
⁷⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 17.
⁸⁰ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 11.
⁸¹ See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1, para. 5.
⁸² CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 11.
⁸³ Ibid., para. 21.
⁸⁴ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 6. See also CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, para. 36.
⁸⁵ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 23. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1, paras. 15–19.
⁸⁶ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Sweden, p. 6, section on freedom of opinion and expression.
⁸⁷ CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, para. 52.
⁸⁸ Ibid., para. 49.
⁸⁹ Ibid., para. 50.
⁹⁰ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 14.
⁹¹ See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1, paras. 21–23.
⁹² See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1, paras. 24–27 and CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 12 (b).
⁹³ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 14. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 12 (b).
⁹⁴ CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, para. 36.
⁹⁵ For the full text see A/HRC/15/11, paras. 95.32 (Egypt); 95.47 (Philippines); 95.67 (Chile); 95.70 (South Africa) and 96.42 (Cuba); 96.44 (Spain); 96.46 (Chile).
⁹⁶ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Sweden, specific recommendations on the right to education, paras. 24.2–24.3.
⁹⁷ A/HRC/18/35/Add.2, para. 65.
⁹⁸ CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, para. 4.
⁹⁹ Ibid., para. 26.
¹⁰⁰ Ibid., para. 33.
¹⁰¹ Ibid., para. 34.
¹⁰² Ibid., para. 29.
¹⁰³ Ibid., para. 30.
¹⁰⁴ Ibid., paras. 53–54.
¹⁰⁵ See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 24 (b).
¹⁰⁶ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 17. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 24 (a).
¹⁰⁷ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 17.
¹⁰⁸ A/HRC/18/35/Add.2, paras. 22, 40, 58 and 83. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 24.
¹⁰⁹ A/HRC/18/35/Add.2, para. 42.
¹¹⁰ Ibid., para. 77.
¹¹¹ Ibid., para. 50.
¹¹² Ibid., para. 51.
¹¹³ Ibid., para. 82. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 24 (c).
¹¹⁴ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 18.
¹¹⁵ Ibid., para. 20. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, paras. 13 and 22.
¹¹⁶ UNCHR submission for the UPR of Sweden, p. 1.
¹¹⁷ Ibid., p. 5.
¹¹⁸ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 15. See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 12 (b).
¹¹⁹ UNCHR submission for the UPR of Sweden, p. 3.
¹²⁰ Ibid., p. 1.
¹²¹ Ibid., p. 1.
¹²² Ibid., p. 4.
¹²³ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/6/Add.1, paras. 19 and 25.
¹²⁴ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 18.
¹²⁵ CAT/C/SWE/Q/6-7, para. 4.

- ¹²⁶ Response of Sweden on follow-up to concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee
http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCCPR%2fFCO%2fSWE%2f16831&Lang=en.
- ¹²⁷ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 19.
- ¹²⁸ CCPR/C/103/D/1833/2008 (see endnote 44), para. 9.2.
- ¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 8.4.
- ¹³⁰ CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 20.
- ¹³¹ UNCHR submission for the UPR of Sweden, p. 4.
- ¹³² CRC/C/OPSC/SWE/CO/1, paras. 22 (d) and 23 (d). See also CCPR/C/SWE/QPR/7, para. 21.
- ¹³³ CRC/C/OPSC/SWE/CO/1, para. 21.
- ¹³⁴ UNCHR submission for the UPR of Sweden, p. 2.
- ¹³⁵ CRPD/C/SWE/CO/1, para. 59.
- ¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 60.
- ¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 32.
- ¹³⁸ CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21, para. 16. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/19-21/Add.1, paras. 28–34.
- ¹³⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/6, para. 16. See also letters from the HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 28 September 2010, 10 May 2011 and 2 August 2011, p. 1, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUL_SWE_11925_E.pdf; http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUL_SWE_11924_E.pdf; http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUL_SWE_11923_E.pdf.
- ¹⁴⁰ Response of Sweden dated 17 February 2011 on follow-up to the concluding observations of the HR Committee, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FCO_SWE_16831_E.pdf.
- ¹⁴¹ Letters from the HR Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, dated 27 November 2011, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_NGS_SWE_11922_E.pdf.