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Compilation on Sweden

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies^{1, 2}

2. Several treaty bodies and special procedure mandate holders recommended that Sweden ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,³ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁴ the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵ and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure,⁶ as well as the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).⁷

3. The Human Rights Committee reiterated its recommendation that Sweden review the justifications for, and the necessity of maintaining, its reservations to articles 10, 14 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with a view to withdrawing them.⁸

4. In 2018, Sweden submitted its midterm report regarding the implementation of the recommendations made during its second universal periodic review.⁹

5. Sweden made annual financial contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).¹⁰

III. National human rights framework¹¹

6. The Human Rights Committee noted that, while several Swedish bodies had a mandate to promote and protect human rights, the scope of their authority remained restricted



to specific instruments and did not include international norms.¹² It reiterated its recommendation that Sweden establish an independent national human rights institution invested with a broad human rights mandate and provide it with adequate financial and human resources, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).¹³ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights made similar recommendations.¹⁴

7. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Sweden provide the Ombudsman for Children with the mandate and appropriate resources to receive, investigate and address complaints by children in a child-sensitive manner, and that it reinforce the independence of the Ombudsman.¹⁵

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination¹⁶

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination welcomed the adoption in 2016 of the national plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime.¹⁷

9. The Human Rights Committee noted with concern that the existing anti-discrimination laws and regulations failed to afford protection against all forms of discrimination and did not cover discrimination in all areas of public life.¹⁸ It recommended that Sweden consider expanding the scope of protection against discrimination under its domestic law.¹⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Sweden amend its legislation to enforce the prohibition of discrimination associated with, inter alia, ethnicity.²⁰ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended including social status and political opinion in the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination.²¹

10. The same Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned that the mandate of the Equality Ombudsman was limited.²² The Human Rights Committee was concerned that the Equality Ombudsman could not exercise jurisdiction over cases of discrimination by some government agencies, such as the police, the prison service, prosecutors and the courts.²³ Furthermore, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned that the number of successfully resolved cases by the Equality Ombudsman was relatively low and the resources available might not be commensurate with the expected performance of the office.²⁴

11. The Human Rights Committee recommended improving the accessibility of effective remedies against any form of discrimination, including by considering expanding the mandate of the Equality Ombudsman to all forms of discrimination.²⁵ Additionally, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended providing the Equality Ombudsman with adequate resources to carry out its mandate.²⁶

12. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that people of African descent and Muslims faced discrimination in many areas and that the targeted measures to address that situation were inadequate.²⁷ The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent stated that marginalization and racial discrimination against Afro-Swedes was apparent within all sectors of society, such as education, health, housing and employment. The Working Group considered that the structural discrimination faced by Afro-Swedes and the level of racist violence and Afrophobic hate crimes against people of African descent constituted an extensive social problem that had not been addressed sufficiently.²⁸

13. The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about continued reports of hate speech, including on the Internet, and racist and xenophobic violence against Muslims, Afro-

Swedes, Roma and Jews, as well as the chronic negative portrayal of Muslims in the media. It was also concerned about the large number of incidents of religious intolerance, including physical assaults against persons belonging to religious minorities, such as Muslims and Jews, and attacks against their places of worship, and about underreporting of such cases.²⁹

14. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned about the gap between the number of reported cases of hate speech and hate crimes and the number of investigations, prosecutions and convictions of perpetrators.³⁰ It also remained concerned about reports of frequent cases of police profiling of visible minorities.³¹

15. The Committee recommended that Sweden effectively implement and enforce existing legislation and continue taking the necessary measures to protect vulnerable groups from racist hate speech, racist violence and other hate crimes.³² It also recommended that Sweden investigate and apply appropriate sanctions for hate speech by politicians and media professionals, and take the necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity, aimed in particular at journalists.³³ The Human Rights Committee recommended investigating all cases of manifestation of racism, hatred and xenophobia, prosecuting suspected perpetrators where appropriate and, if they were convicted, punishing them and providing victims with adequate remedies.³⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended preventing and combating racial profiling by police of all vulnerable groups.³⁵

16. The same Committee was concerned about the presence of racist and extremist organizations and their public demonstrations.³⁶ The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that there were no explicit legal provisions declaring illegal and prohibiting organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred.³⁷ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination reiterated its previous recommendation that Sweden amend its legislation and prohibit the organization of groups that promoted and incited racial hatred.³⁸

2. Development, the environment, and business and human rights³⁹

17. The Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity noted that the net official development assistance of Sweden had represented 1.01 per cent of its gross national income in 2017.⁴⁰

18. The Independent Expert welcomed the new strategy adopted by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency for development cooperation in the areas of human rights, democracy and the rule of law for the period 2018–2022 and encouraged the Agency to pursue its efforts to advance human rights and gender equality worldwide through its actions.⁴¹

19. The Independent Expert congratulated Sweden on embracing the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals to ensure a sustainable approach to environmental actions, inside and outside the country.⁴² He noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Goals were mainstreamed and implemented in all government decisions and policies in all relevant sectors.⁴³

20. OHCHR noted that in 2015, Sweden had launched a national action plan on business and human rights based on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework.⁴⁴ The Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples noted that the plan primarily focused on human rights in Swedish business operations abroad; a central weakness of the plan was its lack of consideration of indigenous peoples, including the Sami.⁴⁵

21. The Independent Expert on international solidarity recommended that all Swedish-based business companies and funds integrate the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into their day-to-day operations and in activities related to the advancement of international solidarity.⁴⁶ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Sweden exercise its regulatory powers and strengthen its oversight of investment decisions made by the National Pension Funds and other investors acting abroad, with a view to ensuring that such decisions respected and protected human rights. It also recommended ensuring that those investors undertook a systematic and independent human rights impact assessment prior to making investment decisions.⁴⁷

3. Human rights and counter-terrorism

22. The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent stated that counter-terrorism measures had significantly impacted ethnic and religious communities.⁴⁸ The Human Rights Committee was concerned about allegations of a practice that unfairly targeted Muslims in counter-terrorism-related law enforcement and investigations.⁴⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended ensuring that measures to combat terrorism were taken in such a way as to protect fundamental human rights, including the right to equality.⁵⁰

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person⁵¹

23. The Committee against Torture reiterated its previous recommendation that Sweden define and criminalize torture in domestic law, in full compliance with articles 1 and 4 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Committee recommended that Sweden ensure that acts amounting to torture were not subject to any statute of limitations in its law.⁵²

24. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports of excessive use of force by law enforcement officers. It was also concerned that the new Department of Special Investigations mandated to investigate all allegations of excessive use of force and other police misconduct might not be perceived as independent, given its operation within the Swedish Police Authority.⁵³

25. In 2014, the Committee against Torture recalled its previous recommendation and urged Sweden to ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation by an independent body into all allegations of ill-treatment and excessive use of force by law enforcement officials.⁵⁴ In 2016, the Committee considered that substantive steps had been taken towards the implementation of that recommendation and requested further information to assess the progress made.⁵⁵

26. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the insufficient use of alternative treatments for persons with psychosocial disabilities, and about the prevalence of compulsory admissions of such individuals to psychiatric institutions. It was also concerned that those persons enjoyed limited opportunity to appeal against decisions for compulsory admission. Furthermore, it was concerned about the use of coerced treatment against persons, particularly women, during compulsory care.⁵⁶ It recommended that Sweden provide alternative forms of mental health treatment, particularly outpatient treatment, guarantee full respect for the human rights of patients in psychiatric institutions, and ensure that treatments were provided on the basis of free and informed consent, unless exceptional circumstances required otherwise.⁵⁷

27. The Committee against Torture remained concerned at the absence of a maximum time limit for pretrial detention and the minimal attention given to alternatives to such detention.⁵⁸ The Human Rights Committee recommended that Sweden establish a statutory time limit on the duration of pretrial detention and ensure that pretrial detention constituted an exceptional measure and that, in practice, priority was given to alternative measures to detention.⁵⁹

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law⁶⁰

28. In 2014, the Committee against Torture expressed concern at reports that the right of notification of custody was often unduly delayed in the interests of the investigation and that access to health care for persons in police custody continued to be left to the discretion of the police. It recommended that all persons deprived of their liberty were afforded all the fundamental legal safeguards from the very outset of deprivation of liberty, particularly the right to access to a lawyer, the right to a medical examination by an independent doctor, preferably of their own choice, and the right to notify a relative, in accordance with international standards.⁶¹ In 2016, the Committee considered that initial steps had been taken

to implement its recommendation and requested further information to assess the progress made.⁶²

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life⁶³

29. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommended that Sweden decriminalize defamation.⁶⁴

30. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the large number of incidents of religious intolerance, including physical assaults against persons belonging to religious minorities, such as Muslims and Jews, and attacks against their places of worship, and about underreporting of such cases.⁶⁵

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery⁶⁶

31. The Human Rights Committee was concerned that trafficking in human beings, including for the sexual exploitation of children, continued to be a problem.⁶⁷ The Committee against Torture remained concerned at reports of the increasing number of victims of trafficking for the purpose of various forms of exploitation, such as labour exploitation, forced begging and forced criminality involving children. It was also concerned at the very limited number of cases filed, prosecutions and convictions of perpetrators of trafficking, and the lack of protection and remedy provided to victims.⁶⁸

32. The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that cases of trafficking, including for the sexual exploitation of children, were promptly and thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators were brought to justice and that victims had access to effective means of protection and assistance services and to full reparation, including rehabilitation and adequate compensation. It also recommended ensuring that penalties for the sexual exploitation of children, including in cyberspace, were commensurate with the gravity of such crimes.⁶⁹

5. Right to privacy and family life⁷⁰

33. While acknowledging the number of safeguards in place to prevent abuse in the application of the Signals Intelligence Act, the Human Rights Committee remained concerned about the limited degree of transparency with regard to the scope of such surveillance powers and the safeguards on their application. It was also concerned about the lack of sufficient safeguards against arbitrary interference with the right to privacy with regard to the sharing of raw data with other intelligence agencies.⁷¹

34. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at reported instances of arbitrary interference in the family life of Afro-Swedes and Africans and at the removal of children by social welfare authorities.⁷² It recommended that Sweden fully regulate practices relating to the removal of children from their families and ensure that removal was always subject to thorough investigation, was in accordance with the best interests of the child and was used as a measure of last resort.⁷³

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to an adequate standard of living

35. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that a relatively large number of children were living in poverty.⁷⁴ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned that refugees, asylum seekers, Roma and Afro-Swedes were particularly affected by poverty.⁷⁵

36. The same Committee recommended that Sweden step up its efforts in addressing poverty, including through the effective implementation of the relevant employment and social protection policies and programmes, while paying particular attention to groups exposed to continuing poverty.⁷⁶ The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent recommended studying and addressing the relationship between discrimination and poverty and social exclusion.⁷⁷

37. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights remained concerned about the shortage of housing, especially in main cities, the limited access to affordable tenancies and the lack of social housing, which generated homelessness. It was concerned about the persistence of de facto residential segregation, which particularly affected Afro-Swedes, Muslims and Roma.⁷⁸ It recommended that Sweden increase the availability of affordable tenancies and consider allocating resources to social housing so as to meet demand, particularly of those most in need, and take targeted measures with a view to ending de facto residential segregation affecting in particular Afro-Swedes, Muslims and Roma.⁷⁹

2. Right to health

38. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Sweden step up its efforts to improve the health status of children from disadvantaged and marginalized groups and allocate sufficient resources to guarantee their right to health, without discrimination.⁸⁰

39. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended ensuring that all women and girls, including those belonging to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, had free access to adequate sexual and reproductive health services.⁸¹

3. Right to education⁸²

40. UNESCO noted that socioeconomic background and the neighbourhood of residence were having an increasing impact on students' performance, and that the performance gap between foreign-born and native-born students remained high.⁸³ The Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent stated that many students had experienced racist attitudes and behaviour from students, teachers and other school personnel.⁸⁴

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women⁸⁵

41. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Human Rights Committee welcomed the adoption of the Swedish Foreign Service action plan for feminist foreign policy, 2015–2018.⁸⁶

42. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women commended Sweden on the high rate of representation of women in political and public life. It was concerned, however, at the insufficient representation of disadvantaged groups of women, including young women and women belonging to minority groups, particularly those of Roma, Sami and foreign origin, in decision-making.⁸⁷ It recommended that Sweden continue to take targeted measures to maintain its achievements in ensuring a high rate of representation of women in political and public life and that, in doing so, Sweden pay particular attention to underrepresented groups of women.⁸⁸

43. The Committee welcomed the generally high rate of labour force participation of women and the various measures taken to facilitate the reconciliation of family and work life. It was concerned, however, at continued horizontal and vertical occupational segregation, with women concentrated in part-time work, predominantly for family reasons, and the persistent gender pay gap. It regretted that 75 per cent of parental leave was still taken by women.⁸⁹

44. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Sweden eliminate the gender wage gap by tackling vertical and horizontal segregation in employment and addressing differences in pay between men and women for the same work.⁹⁰ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Sweden continue its efforts towards a more equal sharing of family responsibilities between men and women.⁹¹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.⁹²

45. The same Committee commended Sweden on its efforts to address gender-based violence against women. It was concerned, however, that the prevalence of violence against women remained high, at the low rates of reporting of cases of violence against women, including rape, and at the low rates of prosecution and conviction.⁹³

46. It recommended that Sweden study the root causes of the low reporting and conviction rates in cases of violence against women and strengthen its efforts to eliminate all barriers preventing women from reporting violence to the police. It also recommended reinforcing assistance and protection provided to all women victims of violence.⁹⁴

2. Children⁹⁵

47. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the significant rise in child abuse, especially of children up to 6 years of age, and was disappointed that only a few reports of such abuse had resulted in prosecution. The Committee noted with concern that child victims of abuse and neglect frequently experienced difficulties in accessing rehabilitation services and mental health care.⁹⁶

48. The Committee was also concerned about the persistence of child prostitution and child pornography and about the lack of data on the sexual exploitation of children. It recommended that Sweden step up its efforts to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse and increase the development of programmes and policies for the prevention, recovery and social integration of child victims.⁹⁷

49. The Committee recommended criminalizing all the offences referred to in articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and all forms of child pornography, and making sexual exploitation punishable with sanctions commensurate to the gravity of the crime. It also recommended providing all victims of child abuse, including those over the age of 15 years, with adequate legal protection.⁹⁸

50. The Committee against Torture and the Committee on the Rights of the Child were concerned that minors continued to be subjected to pretrial detention and that there was a lack of formalized routines for handling minors in pretrial detention.⁹⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended promoting alternative measures to custody and detention of children, and ensuring that detention was used as a last resort, for the shortest possible period, and that it was reviewed by a judge on a regular basis with a view to its being terminated.¹⁰⁰

51. The same Committee was seriously concerned about the practice of solitary confinement of children in conflict with the law in remand prisons and police cells and about the large number of children in police cells. It recommended that Sweden remove all children from solitary confinement and revise its legislation to prohibit the use of solitary confinement in all circumstances.¹⁰¹

52. The same Committee recommended that Sweden provide appropriate support services to child victims and witnesses throughout legal proceedings, together with legal representation, information and access to compensation for damages, and grant children entitlement to the status of aggrieved party in legal proceedings.¹⁰²

3. Persons with disabilities¹⁰³

53. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Sweden adopt a human rights-based approach to disability.¹⁰⁴

54. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the cutbacks in the allocation of funds for personal assistance benefits for persons with disabilities, depriving such persons of necessary services and assistance.¹⁰⁵

55. The Human Rights Committee recommended strengthening the measures taken to improve equal access of persons with disabilities to employment, education, health care, justice and governmental services, without any discrimination.¹⁰⁶

56. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Sweden abolish the provision of the Education Act which made the acceptance by schools of a child with disabilities conditional upon certain factors, and allocate sufficient human, technical and financial support to ensure that no schools were confronted with organizational or financial constraints that hampered fully inclusive education. It also recommended taking prompt legal measures and allocating all the necessary resources to ensure that every child with disabilities

was given the opportunity and all the necessary assistance to reach the highest level of education possible given his or her individual capacities.¹⁰⁷

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples¹⁰⁸

57. UNESCO encouraged Sweden to ensure that mother-tongue education for ethnic and national minorities was consistently provided in schools and to consider introducing new educational initiatives to protect the cultural and linguistic identity of minorities.¹⁰⁹

58. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about persistent societal discrimination against Roma, despite the many measures taken to address it.¹¹⁰ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination remained concerned that Roma continued to face difficulty in accessing education, employment, housing, health care and justice.¹¹¹ The Human Rights Committee noted with concern the vulnerable position of citizens of other European Union countries of Roma origin who, because of their lack of formal residency status in Sweden, had limited access to social benefits, subsidized health care and education.¹¹² The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was concerned about the increased incidence of forced evictions affecting Roma persons living in informal settlements.¹¹³

59. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended ensuring adequate resources and implementation of the strategy on Roma inclusion (2012–2032) and equal access by all Roma communities to education, employment, housing, health care and justice.¹¹⁴ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Sweden address the root causes leading to Roma vulnerability to forced evictions, and facilitate access to adequate housing by Roma and remove discriminatory obstacles in such access.¹¹⁵

60. The same Committee was concerned that the Sami people still encountered obstacles to the full enjoyment of their indigenous rights, which included access to their ancestral lands and maintenance of their traditional ways of living.¹¹⁶

61. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples stated that the Reindeer Herding Act recognized the Sami people's right to use land and water traditionally used for themselves and their reindeer. However, specific reindeer grazing areas had not yet been officially demarcated. Although the former Special Rapporteur had recommended that Sweden increase its efforts to demarcate the traditional territory of the Sami people, the Government had not yet done so.¹¹⁷

62. The Special Rapporteur noted that the Mineral Act, the main law governing mining activities, did not include any explicit references to the rights of Sami people.¹¹⁸ Furthermore, she noted that the State's expropriation of lands traditionally used by Sami communities constituted a limitation of their property rights and could be justified only if such a limitation was pursuant to a valid public purpose, which could not be found in mere commercial interests or revenue-raising objectives. In her view, a balancing of interests as foreseen by the Environmental Code, where traditional Sami livelihoods were weighed against possible economic gain only, was not in line with the international human rights obligations and commitments Sweden had assumed with respect to indigenous peoples.¹¹⁹ The Human Rights Committee remained concerned about the scope of the duty to consult with representatives of the Sami people in connection with extractive and development projects.¹²⁰

63. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples recommended the expeditious resolution of Sami land and resource rights issues by introducing appropriate legislation. She also reiterated the recommendation of the previous Special Rapporteur that Sweden 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.¹²¹

64. She recommended that Sweden revise its Minerals Act to ensure that it was in compliance with international human rights standards, including adequate consultations with affected indigenous communities and their free, prior and informed consent at all stages of the permit process, mitigation measures, compensation and fair and equitable benefit-sharing.¹²²

65. She encouraged Sweden to introduce reforms to ensure that the Sami Parliament had greater independence from State institutions and authorities.¹²³ The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that the Sami Parliament was provided with adequate resources to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively.¹²⁴

66. The same Committee recommended that Sweden contribute efficiently to the adoption without undue delay of the Nordic Sami Convention.¹²⁵

67. The Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples noted that Sami languages spoken in Sweden were granted protections within certain designated administrative areas. The legal guarantees, however, remained only partially implemented, often as a result of a lack of staff with Sami language skills.¹²⁶

68. She also noted that education in the Sami language was mainly guaranteed in five Swedish Sami schools and their coverage did not extend to the entire Sami region.¹²⁷ She further noted that the 2011 Educational Decree specified that only half of the total amount of teaching could be in the mother tongue of the student and it was planned so as to ensure that teaching progressively increased in Swedish. Those requirements formed an obstacle to effective Sami language teaching and prevented more Sami children from learning Sami languages.¹²⁸

69. She recommended that Sweden redouble its efforts to revitalize Sami languages and strengthen programmes for education in Sami languages. At a minimum, all municipalities in the Sami administrative area should provide integrated Sami teaching.¹²⁹

5. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers¹³⁰

70. In 2019, the Independent Expert on international solidarity recommended that, in light of the rise of xenophobic populist discourse against migrants and refugees in Sweden within the most recent political campaign, Sweden renew and enhance its efforts to combat such discourse.¹³¹

71. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with appreciation the previous open reception policy of Sweden during the mass influx of asylum seekers in Europe in 2015, its acceptance of approximately 162,877 persons and its efforts to ensure their protection and to provide assistance.¹³² The Independent Expert on international solidarity also acknowledged the efforts made by the Government in the aftermath of the 2015 migration crisis and in the absence of a joint European response.¹³³

72. However, the Independent Expert noted that as of July 2016, national immigration legislation had reverted to the less generous minimum requirements imposed by European Union standards for a three-year period. Furthermore, the authorities had introduced temporary identity checks and border controls.¹³⁴ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) explained that the three-year temporary law limited the protection afforded to asylum seekers. It made temporary permits the general rule and restricted the granting of residence permits on humanitarian grounds to persons in situations that would otherwise give rise to a violation of the State's international obligations.¹³⁵

73. Furthermore, the Independent Expert on international solidarity noted that, even though a person was granted a residence permit or received protection status as a refugee, family reunification remained uncertain. A person receiving protection status with subsidiary protection, such as an unaccompanied minor, had little chance of benefiting from family reunification unless that person was granted a permanent residence permit, a process that could take up to several years.¹³⁶

74. The Independent Expert also noted that, while the temporary identity checks had been discontinued in 2017 and temporary border controls removed in 2018, as a result of the legislative reform, the number of people seeking asylum in Sweden had decreased significantly.¹³⁷ He expressed concern at the long-term implications of such restrictive measures for people seeking protection. As those measures were due to be reviewed in 2019, it was essential that they remained temporary, and were lifted.¹³⁸ He recommended that increased efforts be made to ease the process of family reunification for persons granted refugee status in Sweden.¹³⁹

75. The Independent Expert expressed concern at reports of forced returns of some asylum seekers and migrants originating from war-torn countries. The people whose asylum applications had been denied might face the danger of continuing violence and a high risk of retaliation for having left.¹⁴⁰ The Human Rights Committee recommended ensuring that policies and practices related to the return and expulsion of asylum seekers afforded sufficient guarantees of respect for the principle of non-refoulement.¹⁴¹

76. The same Committee was concerned about the limited use of alternatives to the detention of migrants and asylum seekers.¹⁴² It recommended ensuring that the detention of migrants and asylum seekers was a measure of last resort, was implemented for the shortest period of time, was necessary and proportionate in light of the circumstances, and that alternatives to detention were resorted to in practice.¹⁴³ The Committee against Torture made similar recommendations.¹⁴⁴

77. UNHCR stated that the Swedish Aliens Act allowed for detention of children. It recommended amending the Act to prohibit the detention of children for immigration related purposes, irrespective of their status or that of their parents, and considering the application of alternative measures to detention.¹⁴⁵

78. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with concern reported cases of lengthy waiting periods being imposed on children until the determination of their asylum claim, and reports according to which many unaccompanied and asylum-seeking children were not provided with winter clothes, personal hygiene articles or school materials.¹⁴⁶

79. The Committee also noted with concern that no time frame was set out in the Act on Guardians for Unaccompanied Children, which provided for the appointment of a guardian for the child “as soon as possible”, leading in some cases to children waiting for several weeks before a guardian was appointed.¹⁴⁷

80. It further noted with concern that unaccompanied and asylum-seeking children were at particular risk of sexual exploitation and/or abuse, and that there were many cases of unaccompanied children disappearing every year, most of which were insufficiently investigated.¹⁴⁸

81. UNHCR recommended ensuring that the best interests of the child were assessed in all matters concerning children at all stages of asylum procedures.¹⁴⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Sweden expedite the processing of asylum applications and ensure that all asylum-seeking children were fully provided with basic necessities, particularly adequate clothing and personal hygiene articles, as well as all the necessary school material. It also recommended that Sweden require by law that each unaccompanied child was immediately appointed a guardian who was adequately trained and received regular ongoing training.¹⁵⁰

82. It further recommended investigating all cases of disappearance of unaccompanied children and taking all the necessary measures to increase their protection.¹⁵¹ The Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture made similar recommendations.¹⁵²

83. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted with concern that the daily allowance for asylum-seekers remained low and had remained unchanged since 1994, and that unlike the general child allowance, the child allowance for asylum-seeking families decreased for the third child and subsequent children.¹⁵³

84. The Independent Expert on international solidarity noted with appreciation the positive initiatives implemented by the authorities to ensure the effective integration of newcomers into the country. The integration policy put in place by the authorities focused on employment from day one. Newcomers had some access to medical and social services. All asylum seekers arriving in the territory were entitled to a free health check-up upon arrival, and children were entitled to free health care and education. Asylum seekers over 18 years old had access to urgent health care, and those registered as asylum seekers were entitled to pay only 50 Swedish kronor (approximately \$5) for a health-care visit.¹⁵⁴

6. Stateless persons

85. UNHCR recommended that Sweden incorporate the definition of a stateless person in article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in all relevant legislation to ensure consistent identification, determination and registration by the responsible authorities of a person as stateless. It also recommended establishing a dedicated statelessness determination procedure.¹⁵⁵

86. UNHCR further recommended amending the Citizenship Act so that stateless children born in Sweden acquired citizenship automatically, regardless of their residence status, or giving due consideration to the place of habitual residence in accordance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.¹⁵⁶

Notes

- ¹ Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Sweden will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/SEindex.aspx.
- ² For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.1–145.4, 145.24, 146.1–146.7 and 147.1–147.6.
- ³ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 75, CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 62, CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 28, CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 43, CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 20, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 50.
- ⁴ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 75, CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 62, CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 20, and CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 43.
- ⁵ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 75, CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 62, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 49.
- ⁶ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 75, and CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 61.
- ⁷ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 14, CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 39, and A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 35.
- ⁸ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 7.
- ⁹ See www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRImplementation.aspx.
- ¹⁰ OHCHR, *OHCHR Report 2015*, pp. 61, 65–66, 72, 88, 94–95 and 116; *OHCHR Report 2016*, pp. 78–79, 83–84, 90, 106, 114 and 135; *OHCHR Report 2017*, pp. 79, 83–84, 90, 107, 112, 115, 121 and 137; *OHCHR Report 2018*, pp. 72, 76, 78, 84 and 96; and *OHCHR Report 2019* (forthcoming).
- ¹¹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.10–145.16, 145.18, 145.24 and 146.14–146.25.
- ¹² CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 8. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 8, CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 20, and A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 7.
- ¹³ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 9.
- ¹⁴ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 9, CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 21, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 10. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23/Add.1, para. 3.
- ¹⁵ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 14.
- ¹⁶ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.28–145.83, 145.86–145.91, 145.113–145.116, 145.121–145.124, 146.28–146.29, 146.31–146.33 and 147.10–147.19.
- ¹⁷ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 3.
- ¹⁸ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 10. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 17, CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 14, and CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 15.
- ¹⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 11. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 106.
- ²⁰ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 16.
- ²¹ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 18.
- ²² *Ibid.*, para. 9, and CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 6.
- ²³ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 10.
- ²⁴ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 6. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 79.
- ²⁵ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 11. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 7, and A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 123.
- ²⁶ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 7.
- ²⁷ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 21. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 18.
- ²⁸ A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, paras. 50 and 77.
- ²⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 16. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, paras. 50, 56 and 68, CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, paras. 10 and 18, CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 15, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 21.
- ³⁰ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 10. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, paras. 50, 65 and 100, and CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 15.
- ³¹ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 26. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, paras. 73, 76, 95 and 99.

- ³² CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 11. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 103, E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 22, and CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 17, and letter dated 1 April 2019 from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CCPR/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CCPR_FUD_SWE_34519_E.pdf.
- ³³ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 19. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 17, and letter dated 1 April 2019 from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.
- ³⁴ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 17. See also CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 15, and A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 66.
- ³⁵ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 27.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 12.
- ³⁷ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 15.
- ³⁸ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 13. See also CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 16.
- ³⁹ For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.137–145.138.
- ⁴⁰ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 33. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 4.
- ⁴¹ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 71.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 72.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 9.
- ⁴⁴ OHCHR, “Highlights of results” in *OHCHR Report 2015*, p. 24.
- ⁴⁵ A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 35.
- ⁴⁶ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 75.
- ⁴⁷ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 12.
- ⁴⁸ A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 75.
- ⁴⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 22. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 20.
- ⁵⁰ CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 21. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 23.
- ⁵¹ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.129, 146.9–146.13, 146.34 and 146.41.
- ⁵² CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 6. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 27.
- ⁵³ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 24.
- ⁵⁴ CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 14. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 25.
- ⁵⁵ Letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available at https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/SWE/INT_CAT_FUL_SWE_25023_E.pdf.
- ⁵⁶ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 43. See also CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 13, and CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 25.
- ⁵⁷ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 44. See also CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 26.
- ⁵⁸ CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 9. See also CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 57.
- ⁵⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 29. See also CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 58.
- ⁶⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.117–145.119.
- ⁶¹ CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 7. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 29, CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 58, and CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7/Add.1, paras. 1–10.
- ⁶² Letter dated 29 August 2016 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.
- ⁶³ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.121–145.123 and 147.22.
- ⁶⁴ UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Sweden, para. 12.
- ⁶⁵ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 16. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, paras. 10 and 18.
- ⁶⁶ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.106–145.107.
- ⁶⁷ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 30.
- ⁶⁸ CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 17.
- ⁶⁹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 31.
- ⁷⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 147.23–147.25.
- ⁷¹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 36.
- ⁷² CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 37. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, paras. 83 and 99.
- ⁷³ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 38.
- ⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 47. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 35.
- ⁷⁵ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 35. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 77.
- ⁷⁶ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 36. See also CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 48.
- ⁷⁷ A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 117.
- ⁷⁸ E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 37. See also CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 47, and letter dated 22 March 2019 from the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, to the Permanent

- Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=24494>.
- 79 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 38.
- 80 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 42.
- 81 CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 37.
- 82 For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/29/13, para. 145.126.
- 83 UNESCO submission, pp. 4–5.
- 84 A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 77.
- 85 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.32–145.39, 145.103–145.105, 146.27 and 146.35.
- 86 CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 7, and CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 3. See also A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 25.
- 87 CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 30.
- 88 *Ibid.*, para. 31.
- 89 *Ibid.*, para. 34. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 25.
- 90 CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 19.
- 91 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 26.
- 92 CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 35.
- 93 *Ibid.*, para. 26. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 20, CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 16, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 33.
- 94 CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 27. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 21, CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 16, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 34.
- 95 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.25–145.26, 145.108–145.112, 145.120, 146.37–146.39 and 146.42.
- 96 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 27. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 20, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 33.
- 97 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, paras. 29–30.
- 98 *Ibid.*, para. 56.
- 99 CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 9, and CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 57.
- 100 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 58.
- 101 *Ibid.*, paras. 25–26. See also CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 8.
- 102 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 60.
- 103 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.127–145.133.
- 104 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 40.
- 105 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 29.
- 106 CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 13.
- 107 CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 40.
- 108 For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.92–145.102.
- 109 UNESCO submission, para. 11. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 46.
- 110 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 19.
- 111 CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 24. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 14.
- 112 CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 14. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 19.
- 113 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 39. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 24 and letter dated 30 October 2015 from the Special Rapporteur on minority issues to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Available at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gId=18174>.
- 114 CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 25.
- 115 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 40. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 25.
- 116 E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 13. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 16.
- 117 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 38. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 38.
- 118 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 40.
- 119 *Ibid.*, paras. 46–47. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 13.
- 120 CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 38. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 16.
- 121 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 82. See also CERD/C/SWE/CO/22-23, para. 17, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 14.
- 122 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 83. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 39, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 14.
- 123 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 81.
- 124 CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 39. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 16.
- 125 CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 39. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 14.
- 126 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 49. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 45.
- 127 A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 50.

- ¹²⁸ Ibid., para. 52.
- ¹²⁹ A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para. 84. See also UNESCO submission, p. 5, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 46.
- ¹³⁰ For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/29/13, paras. 145.135–145.136 and 146.44.
- ¹³¹ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 78. See also A/HRC/30/56/Add.2, para. 18.
- ¹³² CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 10. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 31, and UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Sweden, p. 1.
- ¹³³ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, paras. 53 and 77.
- ¹³⁴ Ibid., para. 52.
- ¹³⁵ UNHCR submission, p. 1. See also CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 10.
- ¹³⁶ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 56. See also CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 10, and E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 31.
- ¹³⁷ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 52.
- ¹³⁸ Ibid., para. 53. See also para. 77.
- ¹³⁹ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 78. See also E/C.12/SWE/CO/6, para. 32.
- ¹⁴⁰ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 55. See also CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 11, CAT/C/56/D/586/2014, paras. 8.1–12, CAT/C/63/D/750/2016, paras. 8.1–10, and CAT/C/66/D/729/2016, paras. 9.1–11.
- ¹⁴¹ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 33. See also A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, para. 78, CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 50, CEDAW/C/SWE/CO/8-9, para. 11, and letter dated 1 April 2019 from Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.
- ¹⁴² CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 32.
- ¹⁴³ CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 33. See also letter dated 1 April 2019 from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.
- ¹⁴⁴ CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 10.
- ¹⁴⁵ UNHCR submission, pp. 4–5.
- ¹⁴⁶ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 49.
- ¹⁴⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁴⁸ Ibid. See also CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 34.
- ¹⁴⁹ UNHCR submission, p. 4.
- ¹⁵⁰ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 50.
- ¹⁵¹ Ibid.
- ¹⁵² CCPR/C/SWE/CO/7, para. 35, and CAT/C/SWE/CO/6-7, para. 12.
- ¹⁵³ CRC/C/SWE/CO/5, para. 47.
- ¹⁵⁴ A/HRC/41/44/Add.1, paras. 60–61.
- ¹⁵⁵ UNHCR submission, p. 5.
- ¹⁵⁶ Ibid.
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