

Responses to Recommendations

SWEDEN

Review in the Working Group: 07 May 2010
 Adoption in the Plenary: 22 September 2010

Sweden's responses to recommendations (as of 13.01.2011):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
88 REC accepted; 12 rejected; 49 pending	Out of the 49 pending, 18 are accepted and 32 rejected ¹	No additional information provided	Accepted: 106 Rejected: 44 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/15/11:

95. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Sweden and enjoy its support:

A - 95.1. Complete the work on clarifying the legal consequences of the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 as a matter of priority (Norway);

A - 95.2. Consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 as a matter of priority (Norway);

A - 95.3. Amend the Swedish Constitution so as to give explicit recognition to the Sami people (Greece);

A - 95.4. Enact the crimes set out in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its domestic law, as appropriate (Canada);

A - 95.5. Review its legislation in order to prohibit the trade and transit of arms to places where it is suspected that children are used as soldiers (Mexico);

A - 95.6. Incorporate into its domestic law norms protecting all children, including indigenous children, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Plurinational State of Bolivia);

A - 95.7. Further incorporate, as appropriate, its international obligations under human rights instruments into domestic law (Jordan);

¹ The total number of pending REC is 50 as REC 96.48 was split into two.

- A - 95.8. Conduct a thorough inventory of laws and regulations to bring to light those that are not in accordance with the right to equality and/or CRPD (United Kingdom);
- A - 95.9. Ensure that all laws, regulations, policies and practices are consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and with rights to equality generally, as part of, or in addition to, the multitrack strategy referred to in its report (New Zealand);
- A - 95.10. Consider establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Djibouti); **2**
- A - 95.11. Consider establishing an independent national institution to protect and promote human rights, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Russian Federation);
- A - 95.12. Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (India);
- A - 95.13. Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Jordan); **3**
- A - 95.14. Undertake a national survey to assess the exact number of homeless children throughout the world and the root causes of this phenomenon, in order to develop a national plan of action to specifically address and remedy this problem (Switzerland);
- A - 95.15. Enhance its cooperation programmes and its assistance to developing countries (Philippines);
- A - 95.16. Continue to provide overseas development assistance at the United Nations agreed level to help developing countries to realize economic and social rights (Bangladesh);
- A - 95.17. Continue its efforts to ensure full respect for human rights and further pursue the implementation of the national action plan in that direction, taking into account as a matter of priority the importance of respecting the freedoms of religion and belief (Palestine);
- A - 95.18. Continue to make efforts to guarantee equality between men and women so that women may play important roles in the decision-making processes of public institutions (Nicaragua);
- A - 95.19. Continue to move forward in its efforts to achieve full equality in remuneration between men and women (Colombia);
- A - 95.20. Take further measures to protect the rights of women in the family and society and ensure their equality in all areas (Viet Nam);
- A - 95.21. Intensify efforts to prevent, combat and prosecute hate speech violating article 20 of ICCPR (Egypt); **4**
- A - 95.22. Ensure that relevant criminal law provisions and policy directives are effectively implemented (Egypt); **5**
- A - 95.23. Adopt further special measures to prevent, combat and punish hate crimes as well as xenophobia and racism (South Africa);
- A - 95.24. Continue its efforts to vigorously prevent, combat and prosecute violent hate crimes (United States);
- A - 95.25. Increase efforts to ensure the implementation of legislation prohibiting racist crimes in practice (Qatar); **6**
- A - 95.26. Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat racism as a crime (Qatar); **7**
- A - 95.27. Envisage implementing effective measures aimed at sustainably preventing and combating xenophobia and racist manifestations (Algeria);

- A - 95.28. Collect and generate disaggregated data on actual manifestations of racism and discrimination (Brazil);
- A - 95.29. Take concrete and stern actions to ensure equal treatment for all in society, in particular to remove de facto discrimination against and xenophobic attitudes towards migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and other ethnic/religious minorities (Pakistan);
- A - 95.30. Undertake a comprehensive set of measures to combat racism and racial discrimination (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 95.31. Widely distribute information on available domestic remedies against acts of racial discrimination and the legal means available for obtaining compensation in the event of discrimination (Egypt);
- A - 95.32. Create greater awareness on the part of law enforcement personnel, and launch efforts in the field of education and training on tolerance and cultural diversity (Egypt); **8**
- A - 95.33. Carry out national campaigns against all forms of discrimination, publish its new law against discrimination and ensure its implementation (Bolivia);
- A - 95.34. Strengthen efforts and take additional steps, in particular beyond the adoption of legislation, to prevent discrimination on the basis of ethnicity in all aspects of daily life (Austria);
- A - 95.35. Consider implementing the existing legislation on non-discrimination with respect to all children within its jurisdiction (Hungary);
- A - 95.36. Heed the observations of those treaty bodies that express concern about the multiple forms of discrimination suffered by minorities and vulnerable groups in Swedish society, bringing its domestic normative framework into line with international human rights norms to which it is a State party (Nicaragua);
- A - 95.37. Give particular attention to potential discrimination based on multiple grounds (Finland);
- A - 95.38. Intensify efforts intended to punish and prevent discrimination based on ethnic grounds in all areas of life, in particular in cases affecting children and women belonging to ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum-seekers and members of migrant families (Argentina);
- A - 95.39. Take additional steps to prevent discrimination against immigrant, refugee and minority women (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- A - 95.40. Continue to address the concerns of human rights treaty bodies, special procedures and UNHCR in respect of immigrant, refugee and minority women in the area of equality and non-discrimination, and consider implementing, as appropriate, their recommendations (Jordan);
- A - 95.41. Intensify its efforts to further combat all discrimination on the ground of ethnic origin (Norway);
- A - 95.42. Take further measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of ethnicity (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- A - 95.43. Take adequate measures to combat all forms of racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia on the basis of ethnicity (Uzbekistan);
- A - 95.44. Take additional measures to combat discrimination against national minorities, in particular the Sami and the Roma, and against immigrants, refugees and women (Russian Federation);
- A - 95.45. Continue to increase the active promotion of equality of rights and opportunities, independently of sexual orientation or gender identity, and continue to play its active role at the international level in favour of legal protection against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (Colombia);

- A - 95.46. Combat negative stereotypes and prejudice against persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 95.47. Strengthen human rights education programmes at the national and local levels aimed at eradicating racism and xenophobia (Philippines);
- A - 95.48. Take practical and legislative measures to ensure impartial and effective investigations in the field of combating and preventing torture (Uzbekistan);
- A - 95.49. Consider increasing the financial resources allocated to programmes combating violence against women (Greece);
- A - 95.50. Strengthen existing efforts to prevent violence against women, including through financial support for shelters for victims of violence (Portugal);
- A - 95.51. Improve data collection and statistics on violence against women (Portugal);
- A - 95.52. Intensify its efforts to eliminate violence against women, in line with recommendations by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, CRC and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (Netherlands);
- A - 95.53. Develop awareness-raising campaigns aimed at changing attitudes and behaviours related to domestic violence (Portugal);
- A - 95.54. Intensify its efforts to eliminate violence against women and to develop a national plan of action (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 95.55. Intensify measures to avoid discrimination against women and to combat violence against them (Chile);
- A - 95.56. Continue to implement its effective measures to prevent discrimination against women and to combat violence against them (Botswana);
- A - 95.57. Continue addressing the issue of violence against women (Malaysia);
- A - 95.58. Continue the full implementation of its plan of action to combat violence perpetrated by men against women, violence and oppression in the name of honour, and violence in relations between people of the same sex (Colombia);
- A - 95.59. Take appropriate measures to stop sex tourism involving children and to punish traffickers (Belarus);
- A - 95.60. Facilitate complaints by foreign victims of trafficking so that their migration situation is not used against them as a means of coercion by the traffickers themselves (Mexico);
- A - 95.61. Work closely with the European Union to create a comprehensive antitrafficking-in persons network (United States);
- A - 95.62. Adopt the measures necessary to protect people of different religious beliefs from discrimination (Greece);
- A - 95.63. Noting the Government's commitment to the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, continue ensuring that exercise of this right does not impact negatively on other fundamental rights, including the right to privacy and freedom of religion or belief, among others (Malaysia);
- A - 95.64. Take effective legislative, administrative and judicial measures against the propagation of racial and religious hatred in the media and through the Internet (Bangladesh);
- A - 95.65. Give the female population the opportunity to achieve high-level positions with important decision-making levels (Iraq);

A - 95.66. Continue taking efficient measures with a view to decreasing and eventually eliminating the wage gap between men and women (Slovenia);

A - 95.67. Continue taking measures to promote education for all children (Chile);

A - 95.68. Continue to develop and institute effective mechanisms for improved dialogue and consultation with the Sami people in all areas of Government policy that affect them and in the development of legislation (Canada);

A - 95.69. Implement effectively the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and establish mechanisms for its full implementation in full cooperation with the Sami people (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 95.70. Implement measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against the Sami people, with particular focus on ensuring access to basic services in education, employment and health, as well as access to land, and ensuring that their right to land and cultural life is preserved (South Africa);

A - 95.71. Initiate further studies on methods by which Sami land and resource rights could be established, taking into account the culture of the Sami community (Austria);

A - 95.72. Develop measures in order to ensure that affected Sami communities can take part and participate actively in consultations held between federal government and municipalities on issues related to land rights, water and resources (Austria);

A - 95.73. Remain proactive in combating discrimination against Sami and Roma and in protecting their economic, social and cultural rights in consultation with the communities concerned (Netherlands);

A - 95.74. Move forward in the implementation of its law known as “from recognition to empowerment: a government strategy for minorities”, with the aim of promoting and protecting the rights of national minorities (Colombia);

A - 95.75. Address the specific needs of minorities and migrants, particularly women and children (Bangladesh);

A - 95.76. Authorize the detention of asylum seekers only in exceptional situations, and limit its duration (Algeria);

A - 95.77. Ensure that its national legislation and practice effectively protect the principle of non-refoulement (Czech Republic);

A - 95.78. Adopt legislative measures to guarantee that unaccompanied undocumented children are cared for (Spain); **9**

A - 95.79. Guarantee in equal fashion for both its national citizens and foreigners residing in Sweden the highest level of health possible, without any form of discrimination, pursuant to its international obligations, particularly those set out in ICESCR (Mexico);

A - 95.80. Look into ways to effectively ensure that the principle of the best interests of the child will be a primary consideration and hence form the basis for and guide all related processes and decisions, especially in asylum cases involving children (Hungary);

A - 95.81. Devote more efforts to reduce social exclusion and better integrate its growing immigrant population into all aspects of society (United States);

A - 95.82. Give precedence to the principle of non-refoulement when considering the situation of refugees or asylum-seekers who allege that their lives, liberty or personal integrity may be at risk in their countries of origin (Argentina);

A - 95.83. Adopt specific legal measures to better protect aliens and racial and ethnic groups against discrimination (Viet Nam);

A - 95.84. Closely monitor the interpretation and application of the 2008 Surveillance Act to prevent any interference with the right to privacy (Netherlands);

A - 95.85. Continue the efforts to increase the effectiveness of the national human rights system and share its experiences with other States in the process of undertaking similar reforms (Finland);

A - 95.86. Broadly share the experience regarding the formulation and implementation of the second National Action Plan for Human Rights (Moldova);

A - 95.87. Share national best practice and policies on ensuring nondiscrimination, including proposals such as to include sexual orientation in the Constitution, with States and relevant international organizations (United Kingdom);

A - 95.88. Continue its cooperation with civil society organizations in the follow-up to this review (Austria).

96. The following recommendations will be examined by Sweden, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the fifteenth session of the Human Rights Council, in September 2010. The response of Sweden to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifteenth session:

A - 96.1 Continue its efforts with a view to ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);

R - 96.2. Ratify, as soon as possible, the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);

A - 96.3. Allocate available resources and strengthen the preventive functioning of its national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Czech Republic);

A - 96.4. Consider withdrawing its reservation to ICCPR (Pakistan);

R - 96.5. Withdraw its reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Czech Republic);

R - 96.6. Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Bolivia);

R - 96.7. Become a State party to the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

A - 96.8. Adopt a legislative framework for ensuring the right of all migrant children to the best possible medical services and adequate housing, and fully implement those rights (Belarus);

A - 96.9. Adopt into law the proposed changes to its constitutional framework to provide protection to all persons resident in Sweden against discrimination based on sexual orientation (Canada);

R - 96.10. Establish an independent national human rights institution (Islamic Republic of Iran);

R - 96.11. Establish an independent national human rights institution, and provide the financial and human resources necessary for its adequate operation (France);

R - 96.12. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Pakistan);

R - 96.13. Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Bolivia);

R - 96.14. Establish its national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles in a timely manner (Indonesia);

R - 96.15. Strengthen the capacities and expand the role of the Equality Ombudsman to cover the whole range of human rights, with a view to its possible assumption of the role of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Malaysia);

R - 96.16. Guarantee that the national human rights institution has full independence in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua); **10**

R - 96.17. Adopt a policy to strengthen the institution of the family, and develop traditional family values in society (Belarus);

A - 96.18. Clear the backlog of responses to thematic questionnaires from special procedures (Russian Federation);

R - 96.19. Prohibit racist organizations, and take all measures to ensure that racist propaganda cannot be disseminated and that people are appropriately punished for committing racist crimes (Belarus);

R - 96.20. Enact explicit laws criminalizing organizations and entities promoting or inciting racial or religious hatred, as well as publicly denounce such acts, when they occur, in line with recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Pakistan);

R - 96.21. Implement a ban on racist organizations, in line with international obligations (Egypt); **11**

R - 96.22. Implement a ban on racist organizations, in line with its international obligations (Islamic Republic of Iran);

R - 96.23. Devise policies aimed at quelling racist platforms which incite hatred and discrimination within political parties and circles (Egypt);

A - 96.24. Criminalize and effectively combat incitement to racial hatred, xenophobia and religious intolerance; including by prohibiting racist and xenophobic organizations and prosecuting perpetrators (Cuba);

A - 96.25. Prohibit hate speech and prosecute perpetrators of racist crimes (Qatar); **12**

R - 96.26. Prohibit racist organizations, in accordance with its international obligations (Qatar); **13**

R - 96.27. Incorporate explicitly the crime of torture, as defined in the Convention against Torture, into domestic law (Canada);

R - 96.28. Incorporate the prohibition of torture into its legislation (Islamic Republic of Iran);

R - 96.29. Consider incorporating into its national legislation the specific crime of torture, reflecting fully the definition of torture in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, so that the grave nature of this crime is thus clearly visible and discernible from other crimes (Czech Republic);

R - 96.30. Incorporate into domestic legislation the crime of torture as defined in CAT (Bolivia);

R - 96.31. Include in its national legislation specific and explicit safeguards guaranteeing that no evidence obtained through torture or other ill treatment may be used before the court (Czech Republic);

R - 96.32. Promote the institution of the family in its policies for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bangladesh);

R - 96.33. Take serious measures to address such irresponsible acts as the recent publication of an outrageous poster of Prophet Muhammad as well as a blasphemous video message by one of the Swedish political parties, which merely perpetuate religious hatred and intolerance (Indonesia);

A - 96.34. Pay more attention to the issues of Islamophobia, hatred towards Muslims, and incitement to hatred against Islam and Muslims, including through newspaper articles and caricatures of the

Prophet Mohammed published by certain media under the pretext of freedom of expression, which are an affront to many Muslims throughout the world and an affront to their beliefs and are denounced by all international instruments to which Sweden is a party (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

A - 96.35. Take concrete actions to reduce the gender gap in decision-making positions as well as to ensure equal remuneration for men and women (Pakistan);

R - 96.36. Transfer the administration of land-user rights and land use to the Sami people (Greece);

R - 96.37. Include representatives of the Sami people in all political, economic and social decisions that concern them, on an equal footing with others (Bolivia);

R - 96.38. Provide all necessary support to the Sami people so that they may make use of legal resources that enable them to defend their rights, on an equal footing (Bolivia);

A - 96.39. Consider alternatives to the detention of irregular migrants and asylum seekers, limit the length of detentions, and ensure that detainees have access to the judiciary, to consular assistance and to adequate information (Brazil);

R - 96.40. Guarantee for all undocumented migrants access to the same healthcare system, on the same basis, as persons with residence permits (Brazil);

A - 96.41. Improve the services, especially social services, provided to asylum-seekers; stress the importance of providing asylum-seekers deprived of means of subsistence with health insurance comparable to that afforded to nationals (France);

R - 96.42. Put an end to denying the right to education of children belonging to minorities or who do not have a residency permit in the country (Cuba);

A - 96.43. Ensure that those who find themselves in an irregular situation have legally recognized access to medical services and assistance, as provided in article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);

A - 96.44. Adopt legislative measures to guarantee the right to education for all migrant boys and girls (Spain); **14**

A - 96.45. Use diplomatic assurances in a manner consistent with the UNHCR "Note on Diplomatic Assurance and International Refugee Protection" dated August 2006 (New Zealand);

A - 96.46. Intensify its public policies in the area of homeless migrant children, by identifying the number of homeless children and their specific needs, and by guaranteeing their right to health, education and housing (Chile);

A - 96.47. Review the law and practice related to the lengthy detention of asylum-seekers (South Africa);

A - 96.48. Find, with reference to the law on screening electronic messages, a rational balance between upholding the rights of citizens and real steps to combat terrorism on the Internet,
R - which should include a denial by Swedish services providers of sites to paramilitary organizations (Russian Federation);

R - 96.49. Put an end to impunity as regards the use of Swedish territory as a transit territory for flights by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States transporting people subjected to violation of their human rights (Cuba).

97. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Sweden:

R - 97.1. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);

R - 97.2. Proceed to the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, in conformity with recommendation No. 1737, of

17 March 2006, of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, of which Sweden is an active member (Algeria);

R - 97.3. Become party to ICRMW (Pakistan);

97.4. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Islamic Republic of Iran);

R - 97.5. Ratify, as early as possible, the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their families (China);

R - 97.6. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Nigeria);

R - 97.7. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their families (Bosnia and Herzegovina);

R - 97.8. Engage in national consultation on the possible ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their families (Philippines);

R - 97.9. Become a State party to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Argentina);

R - 97.10. Become a State party to the International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant workers and Members of Their Families (Argentina);

R - 97.11. Consider making some amendments to the Aliens Act, particularly as regards appeals against decisions from the Supreme Migration Court (Nigeria);

R - 97.12. Launch, with the participation of all media, a process of reflection on the role and responsibility of the media with respect to combating racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (Egypt). **15**

Notes

2 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles” (Djibouti).

3 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Consider re-establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles” (Jordan).

4 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Implement a ban on racist organizations in line with international obligations, and to intensify efforts to prevent, combat and prosecute hate speech violating article 20 of the ICCPR, and ensure that relevant criminal law provisions and policy directives are effectively implemented (Egypt)”.

- 5 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Implement a ban on racist organizations in line with international obligations, and to intensify efforts to prevent, combat and prosecute hate speech violating article 20 of the ICCPR, and ensure that relevant criminal law provisions and policy directives are effectively implemented (Egypt)”.
- 6 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat racism as a crime and prohibit racist organizations, in accordance with its international obligations, and to increase efforts to ensure the implementation of legislation prohibiting racist crimes in practice, and to prohibit hate speech and prosecute perpetrators (Qatar)”.
- 7 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat racism as a crime and prohibit racist organizations, in accordance with its international obligations, and to increase efforts to ensure the implementation of legislation prohibiting racist crimes in practice, and to prohibit hate speech and prosecute perpetrators (Qatar)”.
- 8 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Create greater awareness on the part of law enforcement personnel; and set up its efforts in the field of education and training in tolerance and cultural diversity, and launch, with the participation of all media, a process of reflection on the role and responsibility of the media to combat racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (Egypt)”.
- 9 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Adopt legislative measures to guarantee the taking of care of unaccompanied undocumented children, as well as the right to education for all migrant boys and girls (Spain)”.
- 10 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Guarantee the Office of Ombudsman with full independence in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua)”.
- 11 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Implement a ban on racist organizations in line with international obligations, and to intensify efforts to prevent, combat and prosecute hate speech violating article 20 of the ICCPR, and ensure that relevant criminal law provisions and policy directives are effectively implemented (Egypt)”.
- 12 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat racism as a crime and prohibit racist organizations, in accordance with its international obligations, and to increase efforts to ensure the implementation of legislation prohibiting racist crimes in practice, and to prohibit hate speech and prosecute perpetrators (Qatar)”.
- 13 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Adopt comprehensive legislation to combat racism as a crime and prohibit racist organizations, in accordance with its international obligations, and to increase efforts to ensure the implementation of legislation prohibiting racist crimes in practice, and to prohibit hate speech and prosecute perpetrators (Qatar)”.
- 14 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Adopt legislative measures to guarantee the taking of care of unaccompanied undocumented children, as well as the right to education for all migrant boys and girls (Spain)”.
- 15 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Create greater awareness on the part of law enforcement personnel; and set up its efforts in the field of education and training in tolerance and cultural diversity, and launch, with the participation of all media, a process of reflection on the role and responsibility of the media to combat racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (Egypt)”.

Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, read our “Methodology”. For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org