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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-fourth session**

 International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement

 Visit to Sweden[[1]](#footnote-1)\*

1. Introduction
2. Pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, and at the invitation of the Government, the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement (The Expert Mechanism) undertook a visit to Sweden from 31 October to 4 November 2022, where it visited Stockholm, Malmö and Lund. The delegation included Yvonne Mokgoro (Chair), Tracie Keesee, and Juan Méndez.
3. The Mechanism is grateful for fruitful and informative meetings with representatives of the Ministry of justice, the Ministry of employment, the Ministry of foreign affairs, the National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå), the Office of the Parliamentary Ombudsman, of the Equality Ombudsman, members of the Swedish Police authority, and the Prison and probation services.[[2]](#footnote-2) The Mechanism also met with members of the Swedish National Human Rights Institution, civil society representatives, researchers, academics, and affected communities, and visited lockup cells in Solna police station (Stockholm), and a remand prison in Malmö.
4. The Mechanism further met several representatives of different branches of the Swedish Police Authority, including those from the National Operations Department and, the International Affairs Division (within the National Operations Department), the Special Investigations Department, the Human Resources Department, and the Organizational Culture and Equality Unit (within the Human Resources Department. Further meetings were held with law enforcement officials of various ranks, from police trainees to commissioners, including chiefs of police stations and operations, and police officers of African descent.
5. During the visit, the Expert Mechanism gathered information on the existing legislative and regulatory framework governing racial discrimination, as well as official measures and initiatives adopted to prevent and address racial discrimination. The visit sought to focus on both good practices and challenges faced by Sweden in upholding its human rights obligations on non-discrimination in the context of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, with a focus on Africans and people of African descent.
6. In all cities, the Expert Mechanism met with groups of Africans and people of African descent, representatives of civil society organisations, researchers, and academics. It received additional inputs preceding, during and after the visit. The Expert Mechanism thanks the contributors for their valuable research and testimonies on racism more broadly in the country and how it manifests in law enforcement and the criminal justice system.
7. The Expert Mechanism is grateful to the Government of Sweden for accepting its request to visit and for its cooperation during the visit. The Mechanism would also like to extend its appreciation to all the people it met during the country visit.
8. Background
9. Sweden has a population of approximately 10 million people, a fifth of which was born abroad,[[3]](#footnote-3) including an important population of immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers from Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Eritrea and Somalia, among whom approximately 200,000 are reported to be Africans or people of African descent.
10. At the time of the Mechanism’s visit, Sweden had just held Parliamentary elections on 11 September 2022, and was about to form a new coalition Government for the four coming years, resulting in uncertainty with respect to future immigration and law enforcement policies and programming.
11. Official statistics in Sweden, coordinated by Statistics Sweden are broken down only by variables such as sex, citizenship, and country of birth. This disaggregation is based on the EU’s General Data Protection Regulation (2016/679) which prohibits processing personal data that reveals race, ethnic origin, or religious belief.
12. During the visit, the delegation was informed of the "Million Project", which Sweden piloted in the 1970s to address housing gaps for the working class in the suburbs. Due to liberal immigration policies, there was a marked increase in immigrants from the 1980s onwards, who settled in suburbs which are mostly racially segregated, with most of their inhabitants having foreign backgrounds. These peripheral areas are reported to be further characterised by unequal access to basic services such as education, employment, and health, leading to lower income levels. High crime rates, including gang violence, are also observed in these suburbs, several of which are included in a national list of "especially vulnerable areas".
13. **Legal Framework**
14. Sweden is a party to, inter alia, the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It is also a party to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
15. The Instrument of Government – a fundamental part of the Swedish constitution - provides fundamental legal protection against ethnic discrimination. The term "race" was deleted from the Instrument of Government following amendments that entered into force on 1 January 2011. Instead, the scope of application of the discrimination protection is stated as "ethnic origin, colour or other similar circumstances". The expression “other similar circumstances” primarily refers to notions of race. This change has however been criticised by several commentators and international mechanisms, for minimising and ignoring the race challenges specific populations face in Sweden, and may “ignore, minimise or obscure the reality of the specifically “racial” racism faced by a part of the Swedish population” [[4]](#footnote-4).
16. The principal domestic legislation against racial discrimination is the Discrimination Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 2008:567), which entered into force on 1 January 2009. It prohibits discrimination associated, *inter alia*, with ethnicity, religion, or other belief. The Act defines ethnicity as "national or ethnic origin,[[5]](#footnote-5) colour or other similar circumstance." The Act covers discrimination in most areas of society including working life, education, labour, membership of certain organizations, goods, services, housing, public meetings and events, health and medical care and social services, social insurance system, unemployment insurance, financial aid for studies, national military service, civilian service and public employment. The Mechanism was informed by the Equality Ombudsman, overseeing the implementation of the Act, that a public inquiry report had been launched a year ago, with a proposal to fill legislative gaps by broadening the protective scope of the law to include law enforcement and the criminal justice system which are not adequately covered.
17. The Penal Code chapter 29, section 2 (7) addresses issues related to hate crimes and racist crimes.[[6]](#footnote-6) The provision applies when "a motive for the offence was to insult a person or a population group on grounds of race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religious belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression, or another similar circumstance". The crimes of “agitation against a population group” (Penal Code section 16(8)) and “unlawful discrimination” (Penal Code section 16 (9)) are also considered to be hate crimes.
18. The Police Act of 1984 governs issues related to policing and the use of force by law enforcement officials, in particular sections 8, 10, 27 and 28. Other instruments also regulate the use of force such as the 1969 Government’s Decree on Use of Firearms in the Police Service. Although these regulations incorporate some of the basic international principles on the use of force by law enforcement authorities, they do not incorporate the principle of precaution and non-discrimination.
19. The Act of Detention (2010:611) provides that a person who is under the age of 18 and in a remand prison, either as arrested or in detention, has the right to be given the opportunity during the day to be together with either another inmate or a member of the staff at least four hours per day (Chapter 2 Section 5 a). In addition, according to Section 23 of the Act (1964:167) with special provisions on young offenders, anyone under the age of eighteen may only be arrested or detained if there are special reasons.
20. Institutional and Policy Measures
21. Policing
22. The delegation is grateful for meetings with high-ranking police authorities in Stockholm, and Malmo. The delegation was informed that the Special Investigation Department (SU), which consists of three investigative divisions placed in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Uppsala and Malmö, is an independent department within the Swedish Police Authority, entrusted with the task of conducting criminal investigations and intelligence work in cases concerning holders of certain offices, including police officers. The Department was set up in connection with the reorganisation of the Swedish Police Authority on 1 January 2015.The SU informed the delegation that they had received 7,110 complaints in 2021, most of which were related to police officers. The Parliamentary Ombudsman also has a mandate to oversee police conduct and may initiate legal proceedings against an official involved in a criminal offence.
23. The Police Authority informed the Experts of the “Mission Compass”, launched by the Swedish Police Commissioner in 2019, which seeks to guide the organisation to create a positive and accountable working culture.[[7]](#footnote-7) The Experts were also informed of the whistle-blower function within the police authority, which provides different ways in which employees can report misconduct or otherwise unacceptable conduct in the organisation. The delegation was also informed that the Police Authority strives to have an equal treatment organisational structure, including through the creation of specialised positions among human resources.
24. The delegation received information on community policing initiatives by the Police Authority, including the dispatching of community officers throughout the country, acting as intermediaries between the Police and local communities. The delegation was also informed that since 2015, the Police Authority has tried to institute “citizen meetings”, where police share their achievements with the communities they serve.
25. The Swedish Police Authority has dedicated hate crime units in three cities: Gothenburg, Malmö, and Stockholm, which work closely with prosecutors who specifically handle hate crimes. The delegation was informed that the Police Authority is working together with the National Council for Crime Prevention to investigate police handling of ethnic profiling cases. The delegation was further informed that related findings would be released in June 2023.
26. Police training in Sweden is carried out in conjunction with universities where new recruits are trained in law, criminology, and behavioural science. These subjects are integrated with police subjects such as crime prevention, criminal investigations, forensics, tactical driving, and self-protection. The Expert Mechanism learnt with satisfaction that topics such as human rights and ethics are also taught during the first two-year period of training.
27. The Expert Mechanism was apprised on the steps that the Police Authority is taking to have a more diverse police force including based on gender. The police Authority reported that women comprised 46% of the force. However, no official figures were provided to the delegation on the number of police officers belonging to non-Swede ethnic or racial background, although it is estimated that 6.7% of the police officers have a foreign background.
28. The Police Authority informed the Expert Mechanism that the police service is increasingly using body cameras, facial recognition technology, and less lethal weapons such as tasers, among other new technologies, to detect and respond to criminal conduct in the country.
29. Other initiatives
30. The Mechanism was pleased to note, among other initiatives, the National Plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime adopted in 2016 and the work of the Living History Forum under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, which is responsible for coordination and follow- up, as well as education and training under the National Plan.
31. The Expert Mechanism also commends Sweden for establishing a National Human Rights Institution (the Institute for Human Rights) in January 2022, mandated to promote and protect human rights in the country, and also act as the independent national mechanism under the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
32. Data
33. The Personal Data Act (1998:204), prohibits the processing of personal data pertaining to race, ethnic origin or religious belief (section 13). The Mechanism is of the view that this invisibilizes the race-related experiences of Afro-Swedes, mostly from sub-Saharan countries including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia, among other countries, which accounts for approximately 2% of Sweden's population according to civil society estimates.
34. Throughout its visit, the Mechanism was struck by the absence of official data related to its mandate. Consequently, the Mechanism was practically unable to assess related issues, such as the level of representation of people of African descent in Government departments and agencies, including the police, or the real impact of the above mentioned institutional and policy measures. Without concrete disaggregated data, these measures remain good practice in the abstract, but their result can only be assessed and measured against empirical indicators and statistical data, disaggregated by race or ethnic origin. This is the case for positive policing measures such as the whistle-blower function established within the police authority, or the equal treatment organisational structure within the police.
35. For the same reason, the Mechanism was unable to assess the extent of implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Act. This is compounded by the fact that the Act excludes the conduct of state agents involved in law enforcement and criminal justice. The Mechanism took note of the figures provided by the Government, stressing that 15% of all hate crimes motives in 2020 concerned Afrophobia (574 cases). However, statistics in relation to Afrophobia and xenophobia are sorely lacking, though needed to create indicators and benchmarks to assess the impact of hate crime units, and progress made in monitoring, investigating and prosecuting hate crimes. As matters stand, the report of the National Council on Crime Prevention shows that there is significant underreporting of Afrophobic hate crime due to perceived lack of response from the criminal justice system.[[8]](#footnote-8)
36. Manifestations of Systemic Racism
37. The Expert mechanism received reports of racial profiling by law enforcement, especially against young men perceived as ethnically non-Swedes, including allegations of incidents where the police had stopped and searched young men and drove them away from the place of arrest, dropping them off in faraway neighbourhoods, sometimes raising issues of personal security for the particular individual in the context of criminality generally and gang violence in particular.
38. The delegation also received reports of racial profiling against Muslim women, especially those who wear head coverings like hijabs, and young African men and those of African descent, in particular those who wear hoodies. There were also reports of communities in so-called “vulnerable areas” feeling overly policed or observed through daily patrols and random/arbitrary identity checks.
39. When asked whether she would feel safer if the area was monitored by police officers of African descent, the community member replied, “there are no black officers in the field”. The delegation also received testimonies from community members, stating that incidents of racism experienced on a daily basis were not taken seriously by the police when reported.
40. Law enforcement
41. The Mechanism acknowledges the challenges faced by Sweden in confronting increased criminality and gang violence in recent years, including a record number of 61 deadly shootings in 2022 only.
42. The delegation received reports of proposals to create so-called "visitation zones", to address increased levels of crime. This would in effect justify searches and arrests by the police without probable cause in racially segregated areas with higher crime rates. The Expert Mechanism received with concern allegations that in practice, these measures are already being implemented in some suburbs.
43. The police Authority informed the Expert Mechanism that in 2017, it was reported that 54% of the Swedish population trusted the Police and that this statistic increased to 77% in 2022.[[9]](#footnote-9) In contrast, the Mechanism received contradictory reports from Afro-Swedish population groups, revealing that indeed there was a lack of trust between them and the police. A 2022 safety survey conducted in Järva, Stockholm, highlighted the trust deficit with police officers in the area, with 42% of the 499 respondents surveyed stating that they did not have any confidence in the work police were conducting in their residential area.[[10]](#footnote-10) Several Afro-Swedes that the Mechanism met with, stated that they perceived police presence as provocative, oppressive and excessive, especially in racially segregated areas. Further, the delegation received reports of over policing in racially segregated neighbourhoods, where the police often unduly use helicopters to patrol the areas. The police authority acknowledged that there had been reported cases of racial profiling by police officers, especially at border checks and in racially segregated areas.
44. Academics met by the delegation expressed concern over what they identified as segregation, resulting in social gaps in regions and in society with a de facto hierarchy based on ethnicity and race. Poor access to services, in particular health and education in economically disadvantaged urban areas was also highlighted as a consequence of structural racism.
45. The Expert Mechanism received testimonies from police officers of African descent over their difficulties in career advancement, coupled with systemic racism that they face in the workplace. The delegation also received reports that the requirements for admission to the National Police, including specialised tests, are impeding and do not appear to be conducive to more diversified recruitment.
46. The Expert Mechanism visited Rinkeby police station in Stockholm, a predominantly racially segregated area. The delegation took note of the dilemma police officers in such areas face, where they receive increased funding from the government to combat crime and insecurity, potentially leading to over-policing and therefore reduced trust between the police and the communities they serve. The Expert Mechanism also took note of the role police end up playing in such areas, which goes above and beyond the policing mission and includes social and other similar services to community members incumbent on other government agencies.[[11]](#footnote-11)
47. The delegation further received reports over the increasing responsibilities entrusted to private security companies exercising policing prerogatives, including personal identification and vehicle checks. In addition to performing safety operations at entertainment or sporting venues, for instance, they may carry out sweeping operations (searching of property to look for weapons, drugs or explosives), and intelligence and counter-terrorism protocols wearing weapons in designated areas. At the time of the visit, reports indicated that private security guards only receive 80 hours of training but exercise the same community policing powers as police officers,[[12]](#footnote-12) which raises issues of adequate training, and of accountability lines.[[13]](#footnote-13)
48. The delegation received reports over the 2021 “34-point program” introduced by the government to combat gang violence, planning to increase the number of national police officers, with a view to curbing gang violence in the so-called “vulnerable areas”.
49. Criminal Justice System
50. The Expert Mechanism highly regrets that a meeting with the Judiciary and the Swedish Prosecution Authority could not be arranged during its visit, leaving a number of relevant issues hanging. However, the Mechanism acknowledges the written submissions from the Prosecution Authority, including detailed information on their work on hate crimes.
51. According to the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention statistics, 15% of hate crimes reported to the Police in 2020 were Afrophobic, consisting of assault and defamation in public, private, and digital spaces.[[14]](#footnote-14) The Expert Mechanism was encouraged to learn about the appointment of prosecutors specialising in hate crimes, who cooperate with the Police to address hate crime in Sweden.
52. During the visit, the Expert Mechanism visited police custody cells in Solna, where it observed with satisfaction respect for the maximum legal period during which criminal suspects may be held in police custody before being released or transferred to a remand prison. Compliance with these important requirements is commendable.
53. The Expert Mechanism also visited Malmö remand prison. At the time of the visit, the remand prison was at full capacity with 140 detained persons, 11 of whom were under 18 years old. The Mechanism was informed that detainees on average spent six months in the remand prison.
54. The delegation was unable to hold interviews and meet with detainees in the remand prison to assess their treatment, because the Prosecutor's Office declined to grant the permission, despite the advance authorisation sought. This was a grave concern as the delegation was consequently unable to assess the treatment reserved to persons falling under its mandate (i.e., Africans and persons of African descent). This was compounded by the general absence of data, as no statistics of ethnic representation of the prison population were readily available, although the prison personnel informed the delegation that it would be possible to provide it with a list of detainees which would include their nationalities.
55. The Expert Mechanism was further concerned by the excessive restrictions imposed by Prosecutors and Courts on detainees in pre-trial detention. Persons held in remand are denied contact with the outside world, including with other detainees, for indefinite or prolonged periods, which contravenes their right to liberty and security of the person, and violates the Nelson Mandela Rules, which restrict the use of solitary confinement as a measure of last resort, to be used only in exceptional circumstances.[[15]](#footnote-15)
56. Although restrictions are supposed to be imposed exceptionally, and with the strict objective to reduce the risk of defendants' contact prior to trial in order to preserve evidence, the delegation noted that in the Malmö remand prison such measures appeared to be applied systematically. The delegation was especially concerned that such isolation measures were also applied to remanded children.
57. The Mechanism was further concerned over reports on future plans to increase the prison estate in Sweden, which may suggest an approach overly focused on deprivation of liberty, rather than finding effective alternative measures.
58. Conclusions and recommendations
59. **The Expert Mechanism acknowledges the efforts the Swedish Government is taking to address racism. It also expresses satisfaction at the Government’s willingness to engage in dialogue and cooperate with the Expert Mechanism to address racism and racial discrimination against Africans and people of African descent in the context of law enforcement.**
60. **The Mechanism recognizes the importance of safeguards on the right to privacy, and Sweden’s historical sensitivity around using race as a factor for classification. However, the Mechanism recommends wide-ranging consultations aimed at assessing the potential that disaggregated data could have in advancing racial justice and equality in Sweden, by making racial discrimination visible, as a precondition for any remedial action.**
61. **The Mechanism recommends, more specifically, that Sweden ensures the required digital capacity to collect, compile and analyse statistical data, disaggregated by race or ethnic origin, on direct interactions of the population with law enforcement and the criminal justice system, including stop-and-search, arrests, racially motivated crimes; on the length of pretrial detention; solitary confinement; on the use of force; and on related** **complaints, investigations, prosecutions and convictions in cases of hate crimes; on the use of coercive measures and excessive use of force, as well as other racially motivated offences committed by law enforcement and detention personnel. Further, similar data should be compiled, analysed, and made publicly available on the means of redress provided to victims, including appropriate compensation and rehabilitation. All initiatives and measures adopted and implemented to address racial discrimination should be assessed against such indicators.**
62. **The Mechanism also recommends the amendment of the Anti-Discrimination Act so that it fully applies to the conduct of State agents, including law enforcement and officials in the criminal justice system as a whole.**
63. **The Mechanism further recommends the amendment of the Police Act of 1984, as well as the 1969 Government’s Decree on Use of Firearms in the Police Service, to align them with the most recent international standards governing the use of force, i.e., the United Nations Code of Conduct for law enforcement officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. Sweden should ensure, in particular, that its relevant legislation restricts police use of force in accordance with the principles of precaution and proportionality.**
64. **In order to strengthen its independence, and perception of its independence, the Mechanism recommends that Sweden consider detaching completely the Special Investigations Department from the police authority, and, for its efficacy, guarantee its independence, efficiency, and adequate funding.**
65. **The Mechanism recommends that the National Police adapt its entry and examination strategy and requirements to effectively and efficiently increase diversity, including race and gender within the ranks of the police force.**
66. **The Mechanism further encourages the Swedish Police to enhance and systematise organisational surveys, whereby police officers can anonymously report on their perception of trust in the institution itself, their peers, and their leadership.**
67. **The Mechanism invites the Swedish authorities to continue pursuing efforts to prevent and prosecute hate crimes, and all offences motivated by discrimination, intolerance or hatred. Sweden should guarantee effective investigations, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators; it should systematically collect statistics, disaggregated by race or ethnic origin, on the number and type of hate crimes, and on the administrative and judicial measures taken to investigate and prosecute such crimes, and the sentences imposed.**
68. **The Mechanism has observed, in some areas visited, that ethnic segregation appeared strongly correlated with socioeconomic segregation. In this regard, the Mechanism echoes, and reiterates the recommendation of the Working Group of experts on people of African descent, pursuant to their 2014 visit to Sweden, to address disparities in access to housing, health, education and employment for people of African descent, and to take a close look at the relationship between discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.[[16]](#footnote-16) The Mechanism further encourages the Swedish Government to address the root causes of criminality, including perceptions of root causes- among communities living in marginalised and racially segregated neighbourhoods- who have limited access to quality education, employment opportunities, healthcare, and adequate housing.**
69. **The Mechanism recommends that pre-trial detention is used only as a measure of last resort, for children, and invites Sweden to privilege alternative measures to detention, combined with rigorous collection of data to monitor and assess the use and impact of pretrial detention. The Mechanism also encourages the Swedish Government to privilege alternatives to detention (Rule 6.1 of the Tokyo Rules).**
70. **The Mechanism draws the attention of the Swedish authorities to Rule 45 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules),[[17]](#footnote-17) and calls on Sweden to ensure that restrictions on remand prisoners are only imposed in exceptional circumstances, as a last resort, based on concrete individual grounds, only when strictly necessary in the interest of criminal investigations, and for the shortest time possible. The Mechanism further recommends that Sweden fully outlaws the use of solitary confinement for children,[[18]](#footnote-18) and adopt legislation to enable adult detainees to associate with others.**

1. \* The information contained in the present document should be read in conjunction with the annual report of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement (A/HRC/54/69), to be submitted to the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fourth session, pursuant to Council resolution 47/21. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Because of the transition to a new Government, meetings with some of these entities were held with civil servants, rather than policy- makers. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [Population in Sweden by Country/Region of Birth, Citizenship and Swedish/Foreign background, 31 December 2021 (scb.se)](https://www.scb.se/en/finding-statistics/statistics-by-subject-area/population/population-composition/population-statistics/pong/tables-and-graphs/foreign-born-citizenship-and-foreignswedish-background/population-in-sweden-by-countryregion-of-birth-citizenship-and-swedishforeign-background-31-december-2021/). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See, for example, the report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent pursuant to its official 2014 mission to Sweden (A/HRC/30/56/Add.2), at par. 24. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Ethnic origin means that people share a sociocultural heritage, inter alia history, and a common origin, language, and religion. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [Swedish Criminal Code](https://www.government.se/4adb14/contentassets/7a2dcae0787e465e9a2431554b5eab03/the-swedish-criminal-code.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The four pillars of the Mission Compass are: developing and reflecting, building confidence, acting together, and creating safety. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. National Council on Crime Prevention: English Summary Report on Afrophobic hate crime 2022:7 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. According to the National Council for crime prevention, the proportion of the population (aged 16–84) who stated that they have a high degree of confidence in the way the police perform their work was 59 percent in 2022. [Swedish Crime Survey - Brottsförebyggande rådet (bra.se)](https://bra.se/bra-in-english/home/crime-and-statistics/swedish-crime-survey.html). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. [Folkets Husby Safety Survey 2022](https://folketshusby.se/folkets-husbys-trygghetsundersokning-2022/). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. The Government of Sweden noted that the Local Police District of Järva disagreed with this finding. The local police are reportedly working to strengthen the cooperation between authorities, with knowledge of the different tasks of the authorities, and the delimitation between each agency’s responsibilities. The Government noted that there may be situations where individual police employees have difficulties in delimiting their own commitment to people they meet in the service, which may lead to some instances where their work extends beyond the designated police mission. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The Sharp Edge of Violence: Police brutality and Community Resistance Groups available at <https://www.enar-eu.org/wp-content/uploads/enar_report_-_the_sharp_edge_of_violence-2.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Subsequent information transmitted by the Swedish Government indicates that new legislation scheduled to enter into force in 2024, will provide for 160 hours of training to security guards. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. See English Summary- Hate Crimes Reported to the police in 2020: A compilation of the cases that were classified as hate crimes by the police available at <https://bra.se/download/18.79079f9d17cc01fce501b0b/1638885605048/2021_17_Hate_crimes_reported_to_the_police_in_2020.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. See similar findings of the Committee for the Prevention of torture, further to its 2021 visit to Sweden (CPT/Inf (2021) 20) : “The Committee regrets to note that there is still no substantive improvement on the entire approach to restrictions for remand prisoners in Sweden and once again calls upon the Swedish authorities to take decisive steps to ensure that restrictions on remand prisoners are only imposed in exceptional circumstances which are strictly limited to the actual requirements of the case and last no longer than is absolutely necessary (page 5). [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. A/HRC/30/56/Add.2 (par 117). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. [The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (unodc.org)](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Nelson_Mandela_Rules-E-ebook.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. See also Rule 67 of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (resolution 45/113, annex); and rule 22 of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules) (resolution 65/229, annex). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)