

**ALTERNATIVE REPORT
to Sweden's 19TH, 20TH AND 21ST
periodical reports to the
Committee on the Elimination of
Racial Discrimination**

**SUBMITTED BY THE AFRO-SWEDISH NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION, AUGUST 2013**

FOREWORD	3
ARTICLE 2: GENERAL MEASURES TO COUNTERACT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION	5
POPULATION DATA	5
THE DISCRIMINATION ACT	5
GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT TO ORGANISATIONS	6
POSTIVE ACTION MEASURES	6
PARTICIPATION IN THE DURBAN PROCESS	7
RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 2	8
ARTICLE 3 & 5: SEGREGATION & EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW	8
RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION	8
EMPLOYMENT SEGREGATION	10
RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO ARTICLES 5 & 6	11
ARTICLE 6: THE RIGHT OF EFFECTIVE LEGAL REMEDIES	12
PENAL LAW	12
Alarming rate of hate crimes	12
CIVIL LAW	12
Application of The Discrimination Act	12
RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 6	13
ARTICLE 7: EDUCATIONAL POLICIES	13
RECOGNITION AND REMEMBRANCE OF PAST ATROCITIES AND THEIR LEGACIES	13
EVENTS OF SPECIAL CONCERN	14
Assault on the African personality by Cabinet Minister	14
The authorities failure to address the racial persecution in Forserum	14
REVA	15
RECOMMENDATION IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 7	15

FOREWORD

This alternative report is the Afro-Swedish National Association's response to the Swedish government's nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first periodic report to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, (the Committee).

The Afro-Swedish National Association (Afrosvenskarnas Riksförbund, ASR) is a humanitarian and cultural non-governmental organisation. The association, which was established 1990, consists of several regional departments through out the major Swedish cities and has the purpose to promote the equal rights and social wellbeing of Africans and people of African descent living in Sweden. The number of Africans and people of African descent amount to approximately 200 000, representing 2 per cent of the Swedish population.¹

As statistics show that Africans and people of African descent is the group that is most effected by racial discrimination, it is indeed remarkable that our plight and our voice has not been given adequate space in the Swedish governments previous periodic reports including the one we are responding to now.

The cause for concern has grown more acute as the situation with economical segregation is not improving but on the contrary worsening unabatedly in every area of life.

It is therefore our ambition to, by the submitting of this report, draw the Committees attention to our main concerns regarding the Swedish governments failure to meet its obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The structure of this report follows the structure of the articles in the Convention and includes our main concerns and recommendations under each article. Issues regarding Articles 3 and 5 are raised jointly as they are closely interrelated and Article 4 is left out for now as we view the failures of the Swedish government to comply with the Convention to be more acute regarding the other Articles.

Comment on race

On 1 January 2009, the new Discrimination Act entered into force with the term race deleted. Two years later, on 1 January 2011, the term race was deleted from the Instrument of Government. It is with great concern that we are witnessing the Swedish government's determination to unilaterally eliminate the term race.

The ideology of racism is based on the categorising of people into permanent groups that are put in a hierarchy. The grounds of categorising have shifted through history

¹ Swedish Statistics

and have included sociocultural, religious, biological, pseudo scientific, and cultural grounds.

Despite that the legitimacy of the biological and pseudo scientific grounds has been phased out since its peak during the Second World War, race has yet not been eradicated as a social construction.² Quite the contrary, it is a factor that still is proven to be important in determining a persons living condition globally, and Sweden is no exception.³

We believe that in order to eliminate racial discrimination there need to be a de-hierarchizing before a de-categorising lest the strive will be doomed to chase the ever going mutations of racism i.e. etnotism, anti-Muslimism etc. This stance of ours is in line with, not only the overwhelming researchers in the field but also a number of international accords that Sweden is a signatory to, amongst them the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Samson Beshir
Editor

² Heng, G., *The Invention of Race in the European Middle Ages I: Race Studies, Modernity, and the Middle Ages*. 2011

³ Hübinette, T., et. al. (red), *Om ras och vithet i det samtida Sverige*, 2012

ARTICLE 2: GENERAL MEASURES TO COUNTERACT RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

POPULATION DATA

1. The problem of the presented data in the government's report is a problem shared with most national measures for the eliminating of racial discrimination in Sweden – the disregard of race as a crucial factor.

2. According to paragraph 5 in the Governments report it has instructed the Equality Ombudsman to undertake a preliminary study where methods of collecting data on the composition and the living conditions of the population are to be examined.⁴ Amongst the central conclusions of the study is that data can be collected according to the requirements of International Convention on the Elimination of all form of Racial Discrimination, hereafter called the Convention, given that it is carried out in a way where certain protective measures are taken.

3. The study also concludes that a prerequisite for a meaningful national discussion on discrimination and equality is qualitative and quantitative data that can shed light on the form and extent of discrimination, making campaigns and other awareness-raising activities formulated and enforced in a relevant and adequate manner.⁵

4. As place of birth is misleading in regards to having a clear understanding of along what lines the dominant division of access to resources has lied and still lies,⁶ and given the overwhelming international research, not to mention the very basis of the Convention and other international accords that the State party has adopted or otherwise obligated itself to comply with – data disaggregated according to race is required.⁷

THE DISCRIMINATION ACT

5. On 1 January 2009, the new Discrimination Act (Swedish Code of Statutes 2008:567) entered into force. On 1 January 2011, the term race was deleted from the Instrument of Government. It is with regret that we witness the making invisible of race as a central ground of discrimination. It is of no consolation to those of us discriminated on the basis of race that the law *assumes that all people belong to one and the same race – the human race*.⁸ On the contrary, it is a cause of concern that the

4 Sweden's 19th, 20th and 21st periodic report to the Committee

5 Statistikens roll i arbetet mot diskriminering – en fråga om strategi och trovärdighet. (A2011/4415/DISK).

6 Kindly view the statistics presented in this reports chapter on segregation.

7 European Union Racial Equality directive (2000/43/EC), Durban Declaration and Programme of Action etc.

8 Sweden's 19th, 20th and 21st report to the Committee, 2012, § 37.

legislators seem to believe that the racial body is an effect of biological truths as opposed to a socially constructed category that yet plays a pivotal role in determining the living conditions of Swedes.⁹

GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT TO ORGANISATIONS

6. Ethnically based organisations receive yearly grants from the National Board for Youth Affairs. This support is to strengthen the organisations' own agenda on culture, identity and language. In 2012 ethnic organisations received approximately 18 904 998 SEK for 315 598 members. This grants each member 60 SEK. During the same year LGBT-organisations were, for the similar aim allocated 6 297 994 SEK for 4 525 members, which makes about 1400 SEK per member - 23 times more than what was granted to the ethnically based organisations.¹⁰

7. Another factor is the government grant for organisations that represent national minorities other than Sami, administered by the County Administrative Board of Stockholm. Organisations of national minorities are not required to report on how many members they have. In 2011, eleven organisations applied for grants and all were granted funding. This should be compared with the fact that 60 organisations had to share funding for ethnically based organisations. This discrepancy should be rectified in order for equality and opportunity to be the main factors in coming to terms with the problems regarding discrimination. We strongly believe that the civil society need to be included in the measures that need to take place in order to come to terms with structural racial discrimination.

POSTIVE ACTION MEASURES

8. The government's comments in its report (paragraph 62-67) on the Committees encouragement stated in paragraph 13 of its conclusions from 2008 are far from satisfactory. It seems that the government is guided by some false sense of a prevalent meritocracy that is commonly expresses as that positive action measures go against the fundamental principal of justice and that people should be rewarded according to their efforts.

9. The problem with that notion however is that the reality is that currently people are *not* being rewarded according to their efforts. On the contrary there is a, albeit informal, positive action measure in place since many years back that privileges certain groups, mainly white male from the middle and upper-class. The measure is better known as structural discrimination. It is this informal positive action measure that temporarily needs to be balanced with a formal one to even out the scales, as is stated in the Convention.

⁹ Hübinette, T., et. al. (red), *Om ras och vithet i det samtida Sverige*, 2012

¹⁰ Ungdomsstyrelsen, Statsbidrag HBT-personer resp. Etniska organisationer 2012.

PARTICIPATION IN THE DURBAN PROCESS

10. The Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, (DDPA), no doubt represented a tremendous achievement for People of African Descent and the recognition of their rights. The DDPA was adopted by consensus by the UN member states present and was acclaimed by victim groups of racism, including Africans and African descendants in Sweden.

11. Sweden participated in the 2001 World Conference Against Racism, (WCAR), as well as the 2009 Review Conference and the 2011 High-level Meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the DDPA. However the official Swedish follow up to the WCAR has been far from satisfactory.

12. There has not even been any translation into Swedish and dissemination of the final document from the World Conference. Besides being different from normal Swedish practice after important UN conferences it is also in contradiction to the General Recommendation XXVIII of the follow up to the WCAR I (h) where the Committee recommended states to disseminate the DDPA and *"provide the Committee with information on the efforts in this respect under the section of their periodic reports concerning article 7 of the Convention."*

13. All requests for support to publish a Swedish edition of the DDPA has been met with refusal. Furthermore the English language booklet with the DDPA is practically unavailable in Sweden at public libraries. Nor has the outcome document from the 2009 Review Conference or the 2011 High Level Meeting been translated and disseminated.

14. While the Committee in its 2008 concluding observations asked the Swedish government to participate actively and comprehensively in the Durban Review Conference this participation differed from the normal Swedish practice of supporting Swedish NGO participation in such conferences. It is worth noting that Sweden did take a role in the planning and did participate at the World Conference Against Racism, as well as the Durban Review Conference, however there has been very little effort to live up to the requirements to the DDPA or to Sweden's obligations to conduct follow-up activities to the WCAR.

15. Indeed one could even question the commitment to the DDPA given that a representative of the foreign ministry, at an information meeting for NGOs prior to the Durban review conference, undermined the legitimacy of the DDPA by stating that it had been forced through by the developing countries and that the Swedish target for the 2001 WCAR had been to have the concept of racism replaced with discrimination. While Sweden participated in the 2009 Durban Review Conference its attitude

towards the process was negative and hostile towards Swedish NGO efforts in support of the conference.

16. In our view the willingness and sincerity in supporting the Durban process must be seen as the litmus test for assessing a country's adherence to the Convention.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 2

We suggest the State party to

actively and comprehensively participate in the Durban follow up mechanisms of the United Nations, including the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, as well as provide support to NGO participation in these mechanisms.

actively and positively inform the public on the Convention and the DDPA and its follow up processed and disseminate widely Swedish translations of these key documents.

increase state grants to ethnically based organisations to levels comparable to those of other organisations with the purpose to promote and accommodate the interest of minorities.

comply with the Committee's recommendation by providing official statistics on the composition of the population so that more can be known about the causes, extent, nature and effects of racial discrimination in Sweden. It will take additional examination and dialogue with minority groups before settling on appropriate methodological approaches, however, the government is well advised to heed the recommendations from the Equality Ombudsman's preliminary study of methods for determining the population's composition and living conditions when complying with the requirements of the Convention.

comply with the Committees recommendations by adopting and implementing positive action measures regarding race to the same extent that is currently allowed in regard to gender concerning working life, higher studies and government agencies.

ARTICLE 3 & 5: SEGREGATION & EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

17. The three Swedish metropolitan areas show segregation indexes that are extreme in a Western context to the extent that it can be compared with the sharp segregation

between Roma and non-Roma in many Central and Eastern European cities.¹¹ As seen from the statistics below, there is a division of not only the type of residence but also the area of residence.

18. Even with the current use of categories there can be no serious doubt that race is an important factor in the lines of division. However, one could draw sharper, unmasked and more relevant conclusions regarding the line of division and the extent of it if data based on race had been available.

Residential segmentation in Stockholm divided in region of background.¹²

Owned Homes including condominium

Swedish background	52%
West European background	44%
East European background	35%
Latin American background	25%
Middle Eastern background	17%
Sub-Saharan African Background	8% (7 times)

Rental apartments

Swedish background	31%
West European background	40%
East European background	53%
Latin American background	64%
Middle Eastern background	75%
Sub-Saharan African Background	85% (more than double)

Residing in Stockholm County neighbourhoods having 30 per cent immigrants or more.¹³

Total Stockholm County	18%
Born in Sweden	12%
Rest of Nordic countries	19%
Rest of Western Europe	20%
Eastern Europe	37%
Latin America	39%
Middle East	61%
Sub-Saharan African	63% (almost 6 times)

11 Hübinette, T, et. al. (red), *Om ras och vithet i det samtida Sverige*, 2012

12 Bråmås, Å., et. al, *Bostadsmarknadens institutioner och grindvakter i den etnisk segmenterade staden – exemplet Stockholm och Uppsala*. 2006

13 GeoSweden database

EMPLOYMENT SEGREGATION

19. When it comes to employment, Sweden is the developed country where the difference between natives and foreign born is the largest, 15%.¹⁴ As in the case of the residential segregation, the discrepancy becomes even sharper when comparing natives with African born.

Unemployment divided by place of birth¹⁵

Sweden	7,1%
Rest of Europe	10%
South America	14%
Asia	22%
Africa	25% (3 times more)

Unskilled low wage employment among males divided by place of birth

Swedes	4,3%
Rest of Nordic countries	5,3%
Rest of Europe	9,9%
North America	9,4%
Asia	12,7%
South America	17,0%
Africa	20,1% (5 times more)

Employment with leading positions among males divided by place of birth

Swedes	8,4%
Rest of Nordic countries	7,5%
Rest of Europe	4,2%
North America	5,7%
Asia	2,8%
South America	2,3%
Africa	1,7% (5 times)

20. Despite the decreasing difference with duration in Sweden the pattern still applies amongst immigrants with a longer duration in Sweden but also amongst mixed, adoptees and second generation Swedes.¹⁶

21. To concretise further, the statistics presented below will provide an insight in the situation of male immigrants that have arrived to Sweden before the age of 16 and attained a university degree. Additionally it will present the situation for second-generation Swedes with parents born in Africa, Asia or South America.

¹⁴ *International migrations outlook*, Organisation for economic co-operation and development. 2011

¹⁵ Eriksson, S., *Utrikes födda på den svenska arbetsmarknaden*, Regeringskansliet, 2011

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

Place of birth	Wage difference	Average years of education	Over-educated ¹⁷
Sweden	(norm)	12,3	26%
Horn of Africa	-19%	12,3	37%
Chile	-17%	11,9	35%
Turkey	-16,5%	11,6	47%
MENA	-15,5%	12,6	45%
2 nd generation	-14,5%	12,9	45%

22. In conclusion, the category of Swedish male with an African background is in comparison with the category Swedish males with Swedish background:

- three times more likely to be unemployed,
- five times more likely to have an unskilled low wage employment,
- five times less likely to have an employment with a leading position,
- seven times less likely to own his home,
- six times more likely to live in an area with other immigrants

23. Even when born here he is: twice as likely to have an employment he is over-educated for and will be paid 15-20 per cent less than his colleague that has native born parents.

24. In any other country that takes racial discrimination issues seriously these figures would awake a sense of urgency, regrettably, in Sweden it is not even a subject that is included in the debate. This is a telling example of how the governments disregard of race as a crucial factor manifests itself as a counterproductive stance.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO ARTICLES 5 & 6

We suggest that the State party to

take immediate steps to restore race as a ground of discrimination so that to comply with obligations according to the Convention and relevant parts of the Durban Declaration Programme of Action and the European Union Racial Equality Directive, and as a result take steps to combat the economical segregation in society that goes along racial lines.

¹⁷ Over-educated for the position that they currently are holding, an indicator of a glass ceiling.

ARTICLE 6: THE RIGHT OF EFFECTIVE LEGAL REMEDIES

PENAL LAW

Alarming rate of hate crimes

25. According to the report by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) on Hate crimes the were in 2012, 940 reports were identified to have Afrophobic motives, which is an increase of 17 per cent compared to 2011 and an increase of 24 per cent compared to 2008. The Afrophobic hate crimes accounted for 25 per cent of the racially motivated reports in 2012 despite that Africans and people of African descent only constitute 10 per cent of non-white Swedes, and even less of the total victim groups of hate crimes. In comparison with hate crimes motivated by other reasons, the hate crimes motivated by Afrophobia have a high proportion of violent crime. The most common crime scene was the public spaces (22 per cent) and a relatively high proportion was the victim's workplace (14 per cent). In over half the cases (56 per cent) the perpetrator was unknown to the victim.¹⁸

26. Only 8 per cent of the reports led to convictions.¹⁹

27. In light of the recent statistics that hate crimes as a whole have decreased but crimes of an acrophobic nature have increased with 17 %, shows that measures have to be done in order to change this dangerous spiral of acrophobic hate crimes.

CIVIL LAW

Application of The Discrimination Act

28. The upholding of the Discrimination Act, a civil law, requires the wronged to be able to litigate. It is however not easy for a natural person to litigate against a legal person as the latter often has more experience and resources to litigate. Litigation also constitutes an economical risk, as the main principle is that the loosing part in civil law cases is liable to pay both parties litigation costs. In light of the fact that penalty compensation in discrimination cases are low in Sweden in comparison to international standards, the sums differ from 15000 up to 60000 SEK the current legislation is in a sense acting as a deterrent to for a wronged to claim his or her rights rather than a deterrent to discriminate.

29. The Equality Ombudsman has in a report to the government called for measures to encourage other actors to litigate in discrimination cases. The agency also advices that a fund should be set up in order to provide financial assistance to individuals and associations to bring litigation in discrimination cases as well as increasing the resources for the local and regional anti-discrimination offices. The Equality Ombudsman also calls for a strengthened legal aid system. We concur with the

¹⁸ Brå, Hatbrott 2012 – Statistik över brott med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv

¹⁹ Ibid.

Equality Ombudsman's assessment that all these measures should be put in place in order to make proper use of the Discrimination Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 6

We suggest the State party to

allocate resources to the police and prosecution authority earmarked to address the alarming rates of afrophobic hate crimes

raise the penalty compensation to a level that constitutes more of a deterrent factor

implement the recommendations of the Equality Ombudsman to

- (i) create a process fund from which individuals or associations can apply for money to fund the operation of major discrimination disputes in court,
- (ii) improve the anti-discrimination offices,
- (iii) strengthen the legal aid system,
- (iv) create conditions to improve the extension of legal protection provided through home insurances to include litigation of discrimination cases,
- (v) oversee the rules on litigation costs.

ARTICLE 7: EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

RECOGNITION AND REMEMBRANCE OF PAST ATROCITIES AND THEIR LEGACIES

30. The Swedish report gives prominent role to the government agency "Living History Forum" which commands considerable resources for research, outreach and education based on a concept of the unique centrality of the Second World War holocaust for the understanding and education against racism and discrimination.

31. However no similar efforts or support for research, outreach and education on the crimes against humanity related to the ideology of racism, the transatlantic slave trade and colonialism exist. The small-scale programme that was initiated in 2007 by the now disbanded Delegation for Human Rights in Sweden on slavery and the Swedish role in the slave trade quickly evaporated. There is no willingness to restore that previous small-scale outreach programme and no support for NGO efforts for education and outreach on slavery and colonialism is available.

32. We find this atmosphere of denial and total imbalance with regard to absence of education and public recognition of the considerable role of Sweden in the transatlantic slave trade and the construction of the ideology of racial thinking to be in

variance with a good faith implementation of the Convention and relevant parts of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

EVENTS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Assault on the African personality by Cabinet Minister

33. An art installation purported to highlight the issue of genital mutilation ended in a racist spectacle. A cake; shaped as a life-size female naked torso with glossy black icing, red sponge cake on the inside and the artist of this creation painted in stereotypic minstrel Black face juxtaposed to the torso cake was put on display. The minister of culture in Sweden was the first one to cut the cake from the section that was the vaginal area. The artist then howled in an animalistic manner when she cut the area of the cake representing the genitals while laughing, as well as the other guests.

34. The entertainment factor of this display can be discussed but there is no question that a racist factor is imminent as well as disrespect and continuing dehumanisation of Black women. This action has been strongly condemned due to its' racist nature, both on a national and an international level. It was widely seen as an assault on the global African personality thus legitimizing atrocious racism against African and Afro-descendant women.

35. The Afro-Swedish community strongly protested and called upon the resignation of the minister. This created a media frenzy as well as a debate regarding the minister's responsibility. Neither, she or the Prime minister felt the need to address the demand of resignation, instead the minister of culture stressed the importance of free speech and expression, as if it was under threat somehow.

The authorities failure to address the racial persecution in Forserum

36. A vast number of families with Somali origin in the town Forserum had been the victims of systematic Afrophobic discrimination and violence. Their homes, places of worship and gatherings had been vandalised during a long period of time. It reached the point where the parents kept their children home from school out of concern for their safety. Statistics show that out of 160 Somali-Swedes, 95 of them fled Forserum.

37. The families had reported this on-going violence but the police and other authorities did not take adequate measures. It wasn't until the story broke in the media that things started to happen.

38. The Justice Minister, Beatrice Ask called the events individual cases which did not merit the involvement of the government in ensuring the affected community their rights to education, freedom of association, personal security and the right to practise

their religion. She even refused to start an independent inquiry to study if and how the state failed in its responsibility.

REVA

39. REVA is a collaboration between the Police, the Probation Service and the Immigration Service with the aim of increasing efficiency and certainty in the law enforcement process, namely the rejection of persons residing without permanently reside in Sweden, also known as irregular immigrants. A part of this project is an internal immigration control that the police are to conduct. The Police are to stop suspects only when there it is well founded under objective circumstances.

40. To bypass the requirement of having a well-founded cause to suspect someone for a crime in order to stop and search, the police suddenly targeted people in the metro. They would ask people if they had a valid metro ticket and if the one stopped didn't then a breach against the law was committed that entitled the Police to ask for documents that could verify that the person is in the country legally. Despite already standing on shaky legal premises this conduct was also in effect racial profiling, as it was targeting non-whites and nine out of ten stopped and controlled were not irregular migrants.²⁰

41. Due to the huge public outcry against these obvious acts of racism the Police chose to discontinue from the method of stopping suspects in the Metro. It is however important to point out that the Police made it clear that they did not share the viewpoint of the opinion that the method constituted racial profiling but that the reason for the change of implementing the method in Metro was that the opinion took away focus from the good job they do.²¹

RECOMMENDATION IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 7

We suggest the State party to

set up an inquiry to find out if and how the local authorities in Forserum failed to live up to their obligations to the local Somali Swedish community; especially with regards to respecting the rights to personal security, education, effective legal remedies and the right to religious freedom. Then, if needed, the government should take all necessary measures to make sure human rights abuses are discontinued and that the affected parties get redress for their grievances.

apologise for the racist assault on the global African personality by the Minister of Culture.

²⁰ Sveriges Radio, *Nyheter P4 Stockholm*, 2013-02-25

²¹ Sveriges Radio, *Ekot*, 2013-03-08

recognise the immense difficulty to combat structural and institutional discrimination with only case law and therefore create a commission dedicated to monitoring how the Swedish Public authorities promote racial equality and prevent discrimination while carrying out their functions.

establish a closer, clearer and more structured cooperation and consultation with the NGOs representing the groups targeted by discrimination. This should include

- (i) inclusion in the aforementioned commission
- (ii) an obligation for the State party to consult with organisations representing groups that would be affected by any reform, policy change or similar measure and that
- (iii) a raise of grants for these purposes.

commence a mass education endeavour on racism with the purpose to make Sweden's role in the development of racial thinking and the transatlantic slave trade as well as a basic understanding of the nature of structural and institutional racial discrimination household knowledge. The endeavour should be pursued in close consultation with the Afro-Swedish National Association and include

- (i) political manifestations and support by the state bodies and outspoken support from the Prime minister, including but not limited to the commemoration of important anniversaries such as 25 March, the International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade and October 9th the Day of the Abolishing of Swedish Colonial Slavery,
- (ii) authoring a book on the history and development of racism as an ideology, beginning from the transatlantic slave trade to its modern day expression; structural racial discrimination, with a focus on Sweden's role,
- (iii) mass distributing the mentioned book, translated to English and a number of languages that are spoken amongst immigrants in Sweden, to every household with children in school age,
- (iv) a dedicated website,
- (v) a plan and to target parents,
- (vi) supporting NGOs to hold public seminars and conferences,
- (vii) education material that targets school students, including written material, documentary, and a recommendation list of available sources of information
- (viii) pedagogical idea material targeted to school teachers,
- (ix) educational campaigns in cooperation with Universities and the Swedish Adult Education Association,
- (x) establishing a museum on the history and development of racism beginning from the transatlantic slave trade to its modern day expression through structural racial discrimination with a focus on Sweden's role.
- (xi) international co-operations.