

LGBTQ+ POLITICAL PROGRAMME

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Socialdemokraterna

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Updated programme

This programme was introduced in 2014 and updated in 2018. A lot has happened, and considerable progress has been made on these issues over the years. The Social Democratic-led government has made a difference. One example of this is when Prime Minister Stefan Löfven used the term “stjärnfamiljer” (meaning non-traditional family constellations) in his first Government policy statement. This was a way of highlighting all types of families. A study has also been conducted of a more modern parents’ insurance, with the assignment partly to adapt insurance to different family constellations. The Government has also put into effect more modern regulations concerning parenthood by assisted reproductive technology, which state that the regulations governing parenthood after assisted reproductive technology shall be the same for different-sex and same-sex couples. A study into “The situation of transgender persons in society” has been set up and is now ready. The studies will in turn result in specific policies and enhanced opportunities for many people. The Social Democratic Party has been working to reintroduce hate crime in the government directives to the Police authorities, and this has now been achieved.

The police authorities shall also report on the measures taken to combat hate crime, with an extra focus on transgender persons. Extended criminal protection for transgender persons will also be introduced. The Social Democratic Party has been working to ensure that persons affected by the former sterilisation requirement can now apply for public compensation. The government has also appointed a study on sexual habits, the first in 20 years, to gain an up-to-date overview of the area to continue the preventive public health work.

It is also worth mentioning that there is a national strategy for equal rights and opportunities irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression. The goal of this strategy is to reinforce the work concerning the situation of LGBTQ persons in society. The strategy is comprehensive and covers several areas. The Social Democratic-led government has actively worked to boost the rights of LGBTQ persons by means of a number of governmental assignments to authorities involving areas such as violence, discrimination, health, healthcare, family life, young LGBTQ persons, civil society and culture.

Terminology

LGBTQ+ stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and persons who express themselves and identify as queer. The L, G and B involve sexual orientation – who you fall in love with or are attracted to. The T involves how a person defines and expresses his or her gender, whether they identify as a woman, man or otherwise. Queer involves a questioning of the heterosexual norm involving gender, sexuality

and relationships. We have included queer in this programme in order to include those persons how define themselves as queer. The + sign is used to include all other persons who identify as, e.g., inter-sexual and asexual.

Gender identity involves each person's internal and individual experiences of gender.

Gender expression is how that person expresses their gender. This may be expressed through clothing, hair and body language.

Minority stress relates to stress suffered by persons who are part of a minority that is different from the majority. This can affect LGBTQ+ persons who experience that their way of life cannot be affirmed in meetings or on forms they have to fill in, to offensive words, discrimination and prejudice. This can in turn result in depression, alcohol abuse and poor health.

Introduction

The aim of social democracy is to create a society based on equality and equal rights for all persons. Our goal is free and equal persons in a society of solidarity. People shall be free to develop as individuals, to have control over their own lives, shape their own existence according to their preferences and have the ability to affect society. This freedom shall apply to all. Equality is thus a precondition for freedom. The Social Democratic Party in Sweden wants to eliminate the economic, social and cultural obstacles to liberation of all persons. Our goal is a society without superiority and subordination, without social classes, patriarchy, racism or queer phobia, homophobia, biphobia and transphobia – a society without prejudice and discrimination.

Each person is unique, and human dignity is equal. All persons have an ethnic background, a gender identity or a gender expression and a sexual orientation – none less worth than another. All persons have the right to be treated with respect. No person has the right to judge or trample on someone else because of who they are.

These principles are the fundamental pillars of our democratic society. The Social Democratic Party stands up for human dignity and demands vigorous efforts to combat discrimination and hate crimes committed on the basis of racism, xenophobia or hatred of homosexual, bisexual or transsexual persons. We do not accept discrimination on the grounds of gender, gender identity, gender expression, age, disabilities, skin colour, ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or any other issues that makes us unique – either at the workplace, during leisure time, at school, at home or any other place.

The fight for the rights of LGBTQ+ persons has successfully been led by social democracy. We will continue our efforts to improve freedom and rights for everyone to be able to participate on equal terms in our democratic society, but a lot still remains to be done.

Discriminatory norms

Our society is permeated with different norms that state how we should be and act. Norms are an important and unifying part of our society's social structure. A number of these norms are, however, discriminatory. To date, our society has been based on the heterosexual norm. This norm has laid the foundations for numerous prejudices against and discrimination of LGBTQ+ persons. We are also aware that these norms may result in minority stress, which may emerge as stress-related illnesses. Diversity and respect for different ways of expressing one's person and lifestyle shall form the foundations for society's values.

The gender power system

The systematic superiority and subordination between genders, the gender power system, creates unequal living conditions for women and men, irrespective of sexual orientation. In every social class, conditions for women are different from men; their average salary is lower, and they do much more unpaid work at home and with children. Tenacious mentalities define that which is male and that which is female. The actions, attributes and positions of men are systematically valued higher than those of women. This mind-set limits women's power and life choices, but also restricts development possibilities for men. The gender power system is also evident in the LGBTQ+ world.

The Social Democratic Party is a feminist party and aims to eliminate superiority and subordination based on gender. There shall be no stronger or weaker sex. We aim to shape a society where people are free to live their lives without being restricted by stereotype gender roles or power structures. We want to see people realise their potential without being inhibited by conventional gender roles.

Municipalities and county councils

Many LGBTQ+ persons find it difficult to be open about their orientation, gender identity or gender expression. It is important to ensure that LGBTQ+ persons are able to live and work throughout Sweden, and this requires the municipalities and county councils to safeguard the rights of all their citizens. To achieve this, knowledge must be developed and action taken.

The aim of the Social Democratic Party is to ensure that all municipalities and county councils work actively to combat prejudice, discrimination and abuse of LGBTQ+

persons. In those municipalities and county councils governed by the Social Democratic Party, we aim to introduce the following measures.

Our goals:

- To provide training for municipal and county council delegates in the life choices of LGBTQ+ persons and how political decisions impact the daily lives of such persons
- To have municipalities and county councils produce an action plan to increase expertise regarding LGBTQ+ persons within their own organisation and to take action to improve opportunities for such persons to live openly
- To review relevant regulatory documents so that they also include statements regarding the grounds for discrimination against sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression

Work

Work is a central part of our lives. Bullying or discrimination shall not exist at a workplace. Active measures are required to achieve this. Measures must be taken to counteract prejudice, lack of knowledge and hostility towards LGBTQ+ persons. It is not only deliberate discrimination that causes problems at a workplace; random words and lack of knowledge are often just as harmful.

Everyone is of equal value, and everyone is entitled to feel welcome at the workplace. Employers are responsible for preventing poor treatment of or discrimination against their employees. By law, employers are responsible for taking active measures to counteract discrimination based, for example, on sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression and to promote equal rights and opportunities irrespective of the grounds for discrimination.

Research shows that countries where active measures are taken to promote diversity and openness are more creative, achieve higher growth and more jobs. A boost to equal opportunities and diversity allows for more creativity, productivity and profitability. Employers need to do more to affirm diversity. This will help many more feel confident and find their place on the labour market. Such measures benefit the individual, the company and society.

Our goals:

- Spread awareness of the benefits of gender diversity at work and in business
- Promote staff training for a norm-critical approach
- Take action to eliminate discrimination at work

- For Sweden to take action to promote a labour market throughout the EU that is protected against discrimination related to sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression

Schools

Children and adolescents spend much of their time at school. It is important that they are allowed to obtain knowledge in a secure environment where they are treated with respect and allowed to be who they are. It is also fundamentally important to be respected for your own identity, your family background and the sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression of your parents. Young LGBTQ+ persons need affirmation and the opportunity to develop. Many adolescents encounter stereotype and restrictive norms and are expected to grow up as heterosexuals.

The journey from childhood to the adult world can be overwhelming and it is important to be surrounded by a safe adult world. Adolescents who identify as homosexual, bisexual and/or transgender persons often have particular difficulties in both feeling secure in their own identity but also the fear of how others will react. It is important that these young people are met by teachers and other staff at schools who have LGBTQ+ knowledge, and that a norm-critical approach is fully integrated in teaching. This is essential in preventing minority stress that may result in illnesses.

Swedish schools shall have a zero-tolerance policy against bullying and offensive treatment. It is absolutely unacceptable for any pupils to be afraid of going to school because of the way they are treated. The Social Democratic Party aims to reinforce efforts to combat bullying, offensive treatment, harassment and discrimination in schools. Teachers and other school staff require knowledge and competencies to allow them to prevent offensive treatment and to deal with bullying.

Our goals:

- That the entire education system shall have integral knowledge of LGBTQ+ issues
- That staff in schools shall have the knowledge and prerequisites necessary to provide better help and support to young LGBTQ+ persons
- That all school personnel shall be aware of and investigate offensive treatment and discrimination, and that the principle of public access to official records and whistleblowing shall apply at all schools
- That student health bodies take preventive action on LGBTQ+ issues to minimise mental illnesses
- That LGBTQ+ issues and a norm-critical approach are integrated in healthcare studies and in the Child and Recreation Programme at upper

secondary level and college studies, where this is of relevance for a future career

Stjärnfamiljer (non-traditional family constellations)

Modern families may be completely different constellations of people who care about each other and take care of each other; they are not necessarily made up of a mother, father and children. Families are all different, and the Social Democratic Party aims to protect diversity and non-traditional families and is aware of the failings in current legislation in relation to the emergence of new family constellations. We are very aware that these are difficult issues and we believe that the best interests of the child shall always come first. On this basis, we intend to review legislation in several areas.

The presumption of parenthood

If a man is married to a woman who gives birth to a child, the man automatically becomes the child's legal parent. This is true even if the child is the result of assisted reproductive technology. If two married women have a child, the woman who did not give birth to the child is, however, not automatically and legally the child's parent until a so-called "confirmation" has taken place. The regulations are thus unequal.

The Social Democratic-led government has therefore ordered an investigation to determine whether same-sex female couples who are married or registered partners should be governed by a presumption of parenthood, on the same terms as for a different-sex married couple. It is naturally our aim that such a presumption shall apply to all married couples and registered couples.

Our goals:

- That a presumption of parenthood is introduced covering all married couples and registered couples

More than two guardians

As new family constellations emerge, the current legislation governing guardians of children is challenged. This problem is most evident for children living with divorced parents and for children who are born when two same-sex couples have chosen to have a child together. Under the current law, such children have two guardians, the biological parents, who have the right to make decisions about their schooling, healthcare etc. At the same time, the parents' partners or other persons acting as the child's parents but who are not biologically the child's parents, are excluded from the legal right to contribute and make decisions involving the child. As a result, the child may not receive the help and support they need. One example of this is difficulties

registering a child for a recreational activity, as a number of organisers require signatures from the child's guardians. The current legislation requires a review in respect of the above.

Our goals:

- That a review is performed of the legislation relating to families with more than two guardians

Adoption

Swedish law allows same-sex couples to adopt a child. However, there is a problem in that numerous countries do not allow same-sex couples to adopt. Sweden must continue in its efforts to encourage more countries to allow same-sex couples to adopt.

Our goals:

- That Sweden shall take active measures to prompt more countries to allow adoption for same-sex couples

Surrogacy

The Social Democratic Party absolutely excludes the commercialisation and trade of children that will result in the exploitation of poor women and children. Carrying a child shall be free from pressure. This is also a question of children being entitled to know their biological parents, as far as is possible and as laid down in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The issue of surrogacy has been studied and both the governmental study and the Social Democratic Party have concluded that surrogacy shall still be prohibited in Swedish healthcare.

There are children born from surrogacy currently growing up in Sweden. It is important to ensure a secure and good childhood for these children. Many of them were born outside of Sweden. Even if surrogacy is not permitted within the Swedish healthcare system, knowledge-based support is urgently required for our authorities when dealing with issues involving children born via surrogacy, so that no child is compromised; with a view to ensuring that every child has legal parents.

Our goals:

- That knowledge-based support is obtained involving children born via surrogacy, so that our authorities know how to deal with such situations

Parents' insurance

The economic support paid to families with children, such as parents' insurance, child benefit and maintenance, has existed for many years and is a valuable source of support for families. With many different family constellations, this economic support is challenged in having to deal with completely different situations. The Social Democratic-led government ordered a study involving modernisation of parents' insurance, the final findings of which were presented in 2017. One part of the study involves adapting parents' insurance to different family constellations.

Our goals:

- That parents' insurance is modernised, adapting it to different family constellations

Health

Most LGBTQ+ persons have good health, but as a group they have, on average, poorer health than the rest of the population. One of the reasons for this is the prejudice and offensive treatment suffered by LGBTQ+ persons, and the affect this has on their health. This can take the form of stress-related illnesses and may result in alcohol, drug and/or medicine abuse, but also a number of illnesses. This minority stress is particularly common among women in their 30s living in same-sex marriages, according to a report published by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare. The report also demonstrates that there is an increased risk of premature death for people living in same-sex marriages. This is because suicide is more common in this group, predominantly men who have been married to someone of the same sex and someone of the opposite sex. LGBTQ+ persons are also more exposed to physical and mental violence. Suicidal thoughts and attempted suicides are also more common among LGBTQ+ adolescents than among heterosexual adolescents of the same age. This is a serious situation and we must take the warning signs seriously.

Research into the health of LGBTQ+ persons is urgently required, and it is important to highlight the different groups in studies, as the LGBTQ+ group is far from homogeneous. Many transgender persons, for example, suffer more from illness, exposure and suicidal thoughts than other groups.

The Social Democratic-led government has made a decision regarding a new national strategy to combat HIV and AIDS. The aim is to limit spread and ensure that those suffering receive proper support. The strategy shall also help to e.g. minimise stigma and discrimination related to HIV, so that persons living with an HIV infection are able to be open about their illness without the fear of special treatment.

Our goals:

- Stimulate increased research into the health of LGBTQ+ persons to boost competencies among professional groups working within human services
- That the health of LGBTQ+ persons is monitored and highlighted during public health studies
- That county councils/regions adopt action plans involving mental illness, which address the mental health and suicidal problems of LGBTQ+ persons by introducing preventive, targeted and strategic measures based on the particular needs of the group
- That there is access to special centres for LGBTQ+ persons suffering from addiction in several parts of Sweden, for example as an integrated part of ordinary activities
- Increase knowledge of HIV to minimise stigma and discrimination of persons living with this disease

Health and social care

Patients and clients within health and social care shall always be met with respect. It is important for everyone to feel safe and welcomed when seeking and receiving care. In order to ensure professional and correct treatment, the staff working within healthcare, psychiatric help, childcare and care for the elderly and those working as personal assistants need more knowledge of the lives of LGBTQ+ persons. Good health and social care rely on competencies regarding LGBTQ+ persons among those who meet patients and clients.

We also need good and secure care homes staffed by persons with LGBTQ+ competencies for elderly LGBTQ+ persons. These may be integrated centres with high LGBTQ+ competencies or a centre with an LGBTQ+ profile or by providing home help workers with LGBTQ+ knowledge.

Our goals:

- Carry out training for personnel in human services and for personnel in schools and social services, in order to boost knowledge of LGBTQ+ persons for improved support, help, treatment and care
- That methods are introduced to increase competencies regarding LGBTQ+ persons in all youth clinics in Sweden
- To start work on guidelines on equality for employers within healthcare
- That the Health and Social Care Inspectorate (IVO) in Sweden, when carrying out inspections of healthcare organisations, shall focus on issues of equal care for all, including care for LGBTQ+ persons

The situation of transgender persons in society

Many transgender persons feel that they cannot live in harmony with their own gender identity, and this has an effect on their health. They also suffer from a higher rate of discrimination in society than other groups. They experience, for example, being violated at school, in healthcare, employment offices and in social services. Moreover, they are dissatisfied with the way they are treated by the police and when reporting assaults. Many transgender persons also feel that our use of language, based on the concept of two genders only, makes them invisible. Legally, there are no other recognised identities than woman/man. In order to take these warning signs seriously and to obtain a comprehensive view of the situation of transgender persons in society, the Social Democratic Party in office ordered a study that was completed in 2017. The title of the study is “Transgender persons in Sweden” and it contains proposals that aim to provide improved living conditions for the group.

Our goals:

- To consider the possibility of introducing a third legal gender in Sweden

Gender affirming treatment

The current Gender Recognition Act in Sweden was adopted in 1972. Since then, there have been changes in attitudes and perspectives. One example of such changes is the removal of the so-called sterilisation requirement in 2013. People who have been affected by the sterilisation requirement now have the opportunity to apply to the government for public compensation.

The legal aspects of changing gender should be kept separate from the medical process of correcting gender. It should be possible to change gender recognition without the need for healthcare action.

Transgender persons in general have poorer health than the general population, not least mental health. A new legislation may hopefully result in simpler and more rapid processes so that more people can live according to their own gender identity.

It is essential that the professionals working with transgender persons have the competencies required to meet the special needs of this group. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, for example, requires knowledge of the knowledge-based support provided by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare for caring for persons with gender dysphoria, and the opportunity to write referrals to a gender investigation team. They also require the capacity to support young transgender persons during and after investigation.

The number of patients who seek investigation for gender affirming treatment has increased. In some parts of Sweden, the numbers have doubled. This has resulted in long queues where the healthcare organisations are struggling to keep up and, not least, the patients have to wait longer.

Our goals:

- That it is possible to change gender recognition without the need for healthcare action
- That mental healthcare workers for children and adolescents have knowledge of gender dysphoria and are allowed to write referrals to gender investigation teams and the opportunity to support young transgender persons during and after investigation
- That the waiting time for gender affirming treatment is shortened

Hate crimes, violence in close relationships and honour-related oppression

Many LGBTQ+ persons are currently exposed to violence, hate and harassment because of their sexual orientation, gender expression or gender identity. Hate crimes are a serious violation of personal integrity and a harsh blow to a person's identity. As a result of hate crime, many LGBTQ+ persons are forced into silence and are not able to live openly and participate fully in social life. Many who are subjected to hate crimes refrain from reporting the crime, primarily due to the fear of being met with contempt during the legal process. The Social Democratic government from 1996 had hate crime as a high priority issue in its government directive to the Police authorities, but the Moderate led government removed this after only one year. When the Social Democratic Party regained office, hate crime was reintroduced to the government directive, requiring that the police authorities shall report on measures taken to fight hate crime, with a specific focus on transgender persons. The report shall also state how the authorities are working to ensure proper treatment of transgender persons, in particular those who are subjected to hate crimes.

The Social Democratic-led government has also studied and implemented extended criminal protection for transgender persons. This implies e.g. that transgender identities or expressions are integrated in the law regarding hatred of groups, illegal discrimination and the rule of law regarding offences. Moreover, it is now also an aggravating circumstance if the motive behind a crime is to violate a person or group of persons on the grounds of transgender identity or expression, so-called hate crimes.

The Social Democratic Party supports human dignity in every aspect. Attention must be drawn to hate crime motivated by racism, transphobia and homophobia, and such crimes must receive high priority from the judicial system. Discrimination, oppression and violence based on sexual orientation are in violation of human rights, and these crimes shall be vigorously opposed.

Violence in close relationships and honour-related violence and oppression are unacceptable in every form. The Social Democratic-led government has therefore adopted a national strategy to prevent and combat this type of action. The strategy also covers exposure for LGBTQ+ persons to violence in close relationships as well as violence and oppression related to family honour.

Our goals:

- To increase knowledge within the judicial system's authorities regarding hate crimes targeting LGBTQ+ persons. This may take the form of training for personnel, better treatment for victims of crime and stronger preventive work.
- That a process is performed to chart the scope of honour-related violence and oppression in order to increase knowledge in this area and produce new methods
- Ref. measures to combat violence in same-sex relationships

Culture

It is important to express the LGBTQ+ perspective within culture. It is important that our history from the LGBTQ+ perspectives is highlighted, documented, integrated into culture and made accessible. The cultural expression in films, theatre, art and literature are valuable. Highlighting the LGBTQ+ perspective in art and cultural expression has often been based on initiatives by individuals or organisations. It is important to ensure that this perspective is present within public cultural institutions and in all public contributions to the field of culture. The goals in the national cultural policy refer to “diversity” and “the opportunity for all to enjoy cultural experiences”. This shall naturally include LGBTQ+ persons.

A free and independent media is fundamental for a democratic society. Allowing different groups in society, including LGBTQ+ persons, the opportunity to speak out is important for forming opinion and generating change.

Our goals:

- That the LGBTQ+ perspective is highlighted within cultural policy

- That authorities and public institutions shall promote culture linked to the LGBTQ+ community

Sports and associations

Within associations and the world of sport, a lot of work needs to be done in terms of attitudes and values relating to the issue of LGBTQ+ persons. Many LGBTQ+ persons still choose to remain silent about their sexual orientation when they are involved in e.g. team sports. No LGBTQ+ person should need to opt out of sports or hide their orientation just so they can play sports with their friends. The Swedish Sports Confederation works with these issues, but their efforts should intensify and clear incentives created, so the message is received in full in all clubs and associations.

The LGBTQ+ movement is an important popular movement that has had a significant impact on the development of policies and for individual persons. It is very important that there are meeting places around the country where LGBTQ+ persons can feel safe and be themselves.

Our goals:

- To conduct a joint effort between associations, the government and the interest organisations for LGBTQ+ persons to increase openness within sports
- That there are meeting places in our municipalities for LGBTQ+ persons

Migration and asylum

Persons who experience a valid fear of persecution due to their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression are entitled to protection in Sweden. It is also important to ensure that LGBTQ+ refugees receive a fair and legal judgement within the common asylum system in the EU. LGBTQ+ persons seeking asylum in our country shall receive a fair trial. In order to achieve this goal, the Swedish Migration Agency has developed a special hearing programme involving LGBTQ specialists. The Agency also works to promote security in asylum centres.

Our goals:

- That LGBTQ+ refugees are assured a fair and legal treatment within the boundaries for the common asylum system in the EU

The EU

Studies in Europe show that fear, isolation and discrimination are part of the daily lives of many LGBTQ+ persons. Despite this, the EU has no comprehensive action

plan to protect the fundamental rights of LGBTQ+ persons. More intensive action is required at an EU level to form a society where all persons are able to exercise their rights in full, irrespective of sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. The EU must take action to ensure compliance with human rights in all member states, and to make their voice heard worldwide. We have achieved a lot of progress in many areas in Sweden, but not in all. We still have a lot to learn from other member states in purely legal terms but also in how we can practically deal with LGBTQ+ issues. Encouraging “sharing of best practice” may be one way to learn from the examples of others.

Our goals:

- That discrimination legislation in the EU shall be reinforced to cover more groups, where the objective is to have a coherent legislation that covers all grounds for discrimination
- That registered partnerships and same-sex marriages shall be recognised throughout the EU and that same-sex couples thereby have free movement in practice
- That the European Commission, member states and relevant EU bodies jointly prepare a comprehensive action plan that guarantees human rights for LGBTQ+ persons
- That member states are encouraged to “share best practice”

Internationally

Discrimination, oppression and assault based on sexual orientation occur worldwide. Same-sex sexual relationships are prohibited in some 70 countries. In at least five countries, a person can still be sentenced to death for homosexual acts. In recent years, several regions have made progress in this area, such as North America and Latin America. On the other hand, there are signs of increased intolerance in e.g. Russia and several African and Muslim countries.

In countries where homosexuality is a criminal act, LGBTQ+ persons are sentenced to prison and discriminated against at work and within the education system. LGBTQ+ persons worldwide are exposed to violence, hate, harassment, being beaten to death and torture. It is therefore important for Sweden to continue actively to encourage all countries to decriminalise same-sex sexual contact and relationships, and for the introduction of laws that provide protection against discrimination due to sexual orientation and gender identity.

Marginalisation of groups, obstruction of freedom of speech and violation of human rights take place in many parts of the world. It is important to draw attention to this and to support those who stand up for tolerance and human rights. The work these

people do is very difficult, and they often encounter harsh opposition. The fight for the rights of LGBTQ+ persons requires support. Sweden shall continue to speak out on these issues internationally, and drive the debate in all relevant fora, such as the Nordic Council, the EU, the Council of Europe and the UN.

Our goals:

- That Sweden shall continue to speak out for the rights of LGBTQ+ persons worldwide
- That Sweden, within the UN, shall promote an international convention on the elimination of all discrimination due to sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression
- That Sweden actively defends the human rights of LGBTQ+ persons in the Nordic countries, EU, UN and other international contexts
- That LGBTQ+ issues and related competencies are highlighted strategically in development work. The efforts to support LGBTQ+ rights should increase, and that assistance is channelled via the civil society in countries that do not guarantee human rights for LGBTQ+ persons
- That Sweden promotes an international conference for the reinforcement of LGBTQ+ persons' rights