



Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council

Denmark's 2nd Mid-term Report, June 2018

Denmark considers the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) an important UN mechanism and a key tool in monitoring all member states' compliance with their human rights obligations. On this basis, Denmark has actively contributed to the Universal Periodic Review since the beginning of the first cycle in 2008.

Denmark's second periodic review took place in January 2016. In June 2016, Denmark accepted 122 of the 199 recommendations received (A/HRC/32/10/Add.1).

The second UPR Mid-term Report covers the period from June 2016 until June 2018. The report provides an overview of the status of the follow-up and implementation of the recommendations, which Denmark has received and accepted (in full or in part) during the second cycle. In addition, all 199 recommendations have been considered during the drafting of the report. This has resulted in the acceptance of 4 additional recommendations, also included in the present report.

The report has been coordinated in the Government's inter-ministerial Human Rights Committee as well as with the Faroes Islands and Greenland. The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) and civil society have also been included in the drafting process. An initial consultation meeting was held in January 2018 in the Government's inter-ministerial Human Rights Committee with the participation of the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) and the UPR-Committee, which consists of Danish NGO's interested in contributing to the national UPR-process. A first draft of the report was then subject to a public hearing. The responses received in the public hearing have given rise to several revisions included in the present report.

No.	RECOMMENDATION	COUNTRY	DK-RESPONSE	DK-FOLLOW UP STATUS 2018
121.3.	Withdraw the territorial exclusion for Greenland and the Faroe Islands to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	Canada	Accepted	With effect from 10 October 2016 Denmark has withdrawn its territorial reservation for the Faroe Islands and Greenland to the Optional Protocol.
121.4.	Work with the Greenland authorities to withdraw the territorial reservation for Greenland to the Convention on the Rights of the Child Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.3.
121.11.	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and fully recognize the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, as provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention	Germany and France	Accepted	The Convention is already signed and will be ratified when the necessary amendments to national legislation have been passed.
121.12	Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances	Ghana	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.11.
121.13	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Panama, Tunisia, Uruguay, Portugal and Montenegro	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.11.

121.14	Take necessary steps to ratify the ICCPED	Slovakia	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.11.
121.15	Internalise as soon as possible the following international human rights treaties: ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, ICERD, CRC and CEDAW, as well as ratify ICCPED	Brazil	Accepted in part	As to the part concerning the ICCPED, reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.11. As to the part concerning incorporation of ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, ICERD, CRC and CEDAW, Denmark finds that incorporation might entail a risk that the responsibility for compliance with our international obligations will shift from the Parliament to the courts. Denmark finds that it is important that this responsibility remain with the elected representatives. All the treaties are relevant sources of law in Denmark. Although not incorporated into Danish law, the treaties can be and are indeed invoked before and applied by the Danish courts and other national authorities.
121.20	Incorporate core UN human rights treaties into domestic legislation	Azerbaijan	Accepted in part	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.15.
121.21	Incorporate the international instruments it acceded to into domestic legislation	Egypt	Accepted in part	In 1992, Denmark incorporated the European Convention on Human Rights. Concerning the United Nations Human Rights treaties, reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.15.
121.22	Incorporate the human rights conventions into national law	Guatemala	Accepted in part	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.21.
121.23	Bring legislation, including the Criminal Code in line with the provisions of ICERD	Kyrgyzstan	Accepted	Denmark considers that the Danish Criminal Code is in line with ICERD.

121.24	Modify the criminal code to harmonize its provisions with those of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Benin	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.23.
121.25	Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation	Maldives	Accepted in principle	<p>Denmark attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. This is reflected in Danish law. National Danish legislation includes a variety of acts on anti-discrimination, which collectively provide a broad protection against discrimination.</p> <p>According to administrative law, all citizens are equal before the law and public authorities must not discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on gender equality, including the Act on Gender Equality, which prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of gender outside the labour market, and the Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women as regards Access to Employment, etc. Moreover, the Act on Prohibition against Discrimination on the Labour Market prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the labour market on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, national or social origin, political opinion, age and disability. Furthermore, the Act on Ethnic Equal Treatment prohibits direct and indirect discrimination outside the labour market on grounds of race or ethnic origin. The prohibition applies outside the labour market to all public and private enterprises in relation to social protection and to membership of and participation in organisations whose members work in certain areas of business and to the advantages, which these organisations provide for their members. In addition, the Act on Prohibition against Discrimination on Grounds of Race, Colour, National or Ethnic Origin, Belief or Sexual Orientation criminalizes discrimination on the mentioned grounds. A violation of the Act is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.</p> <p>The Danish Government finds that discrimination of any kind is unacceptable. In May 2018, the Danish Parliament adopted a bill on cross-sectoral prohibition of discrimination of all persons with disabilities. The new act renders it illegal for both public and private service providers to discriminate against persons with disabilities outside the labour market. The act provides persons with disabilities the opportunity to file a complaint with the Board of Equal Treatment.</p> <p>As part of the Governmental Action Plan to promote security, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBTI persons 2018-2021, the Danish Government will initiate a review of legislations regarding LGBTI persons across areas.</p>

				Finally, it should be mentioned that the Danish Board of Equal Treatment is considering complaints of discrimination on a number of grounds. The Board may award compensation and invalidate dismissals.
121.26	Explicitly prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities and discrimination based on religious belief	Djibouti	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.27	Amend the relevant laws so that all persons with disabilities could vote and stand for election	Albania	Accepted in part	<p>According to the Constitution, persons who have been declared legally incapacitated do not have the right to vote and to stand as candidates in Parliamentary elections and are precluded from voting in referenda. The Constitution only regulates Parliamentary elections and referenda. Until July 2016, similar restrictions applied to the right to vote and to stand as candidates in local, regional and European Parliament elections. These restrictions were removed in July 2016, and persons who have been declared legally incapacitated now have the right to vote and stand as candidates in these elections.</p> <p>Furthermore, the topic of the right to vote of persons under guardianship is currently subject to political debate following a recent decision by the Supreme Court. The Court found that the Constitution precludes persons from voting for Parliamentary election who, due to economical issues, are placed under guardianship, and thus legally incapacitated.</p> <p>The Danish Government has initiated an analysis with the purpose of finding alternative models to the current regulations, which can ensure that fewer persons under guardianship will be precluded from voting for Parliamentary elections. It is expected that the analysis will be completed by the fall of 2018.</p>
121.28	Amend laws to ensure that all persons with disabilities could vote and stand for election	Maldives	Accepted in part	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.27.

121.29	Strengthen its legislation, in particular the Penal Code, in order to harmonize its provisions with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Côte d'Ivoire	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.23.
121.30	Incorporate into the Criminal Code an outright ban on the activities of organizations which promote racial discrimination	Russian Federation	Accepted in principle	The option to dissolve associations with the purpose of promoting racial discrimination or hate speech is contained in the Constitution. Furthermore, a provision in the Danish Criminal Code criminalizes the continued participation in the activities of an association, which has been temporarily banned or dissolved. On this ground, Denmark does not find it necessary to incorporate further regulations in the Danish Criminal Code.
121.31	Amend the Penal Code in the Faroe Islands to ensure that the definition of rape is brought in line with international standards and criminalized in all circumstances, including within marriage	Norway	Accepted	The Faroese Government is currently working on amending the Penal Code to make sure that it meets present day standards. The work is to be finished in 2022. The work on the chapter regarding sexual offences has been completed and the new provisions came into force 1 July 2017. The definition of rape is now extended to include other illegal coercion and abuse of a person in a helpless state or situation. The provision is also extended to include offences within marriage.
121.32	Complete the amendments expected to be carried on the crime of rape in the Criminal Code of the Faroe Islands	Spain	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.31.
121.33	Ensure that the definition of rape in the Faroese legislation is brought into line with international standards so that rape is criminalized in all circumstances, including within marriage	Iceland	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.31.

121.36	Eliminate discrimination against migrants, and especially migrant women	Maldives	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25. Discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity and gender is explicitly prohibited by law.
121.37	Refrain from passing discriminatory legislation that are based on bias against foreigners and refugees	Lebanon	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.40	Ensure that the review of counter-terrorism legislation take account of, and that the relevant legislation be amended in full compliance with Denmark's human rights obligations	Hungary	Accepted	Substantive counter-terrorism initiatives have been launched in the last couple of years, since the 2015 attacks in Copenhagen. Once the effects of these are known, Denmark sees the merits of a general evaluation of Danish counter-terrorism efforts. Any necessary amendments will be in full compliance with Denmark's human rights obligations.
121.41	To the Faroe Islands: Establish a National Human Rights Institution covering the Faroe Islands according to recommendations made by the UN General Assembly (1994) and the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2013)	Poland	Accepted	The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Faroe Islands appointed a task force in 2016 to examine and make recommendations on National Human Rights Institution models that could fit the Faroese society. The task force delivered its report and recommendations in May 2017. The report was scheduled for a Ministerial debate, but was put on hold due to some other pressing political issues. It is now expected to be scheduled again in the near future.
121.48	Establish a national action plan against racism, to work for tolerance and to preserve freedom of belief	Djibouti	Accepted in principle	Denmark will continuously focus on developing new and existing measures to prevent discrimination, intolerance and racism, and to preserve freedom of belief and to promote intercultural dialogue. In different contexts measures involve education materials, dialogue teams, online campaigns and skills upgrading with a focus on strengthening democracy and citizenship and critical thinking, preventing discrimination, racism and intolerance, challenging stereotypes and prejudice. Minority groups and non-citizens legally residing in Denmark enjoy equal access to, inter alia, employment, education, housing, health services, and to justice.

				<p>It can be mentioned that in 2016, the Danish National Police initiated a dialogue regarding hate crimes with a number of significant stakeholders in the field in order to establish a closer and ongoing collaboration with the stakeholders and to obtain input to future police efforts concerning hate crimes. The purpose of the dialogue is also to collaborate on how to encourage more victims to report hate crimes to the police.</p> <p>Freedom of religion or belief is guaranteed in the Danish constitution. In 2017, the Danish Parliament adopted the Act on Religious Communities that unifies and codifies previous rules and practices on religious communities into one single law. The law clarifies the rights and obligations imposed when a religious community obtains the status of acknowledgement in Denmark. The Act on Religious Communities ensures for example that preachers in religious communities with acknowledgement status can apply for permission to legally perform marriages. Furthermore, a status of acknowledgement provides the religious communities with certain benefits in regards to Danish tax laws. Accordingly, the Act on Religious Communities adds to a promotion of tolerance towards and respect for religious diversity in the Danish society.</p>
121.49	Develop a national plan against racism and discrimination, in accordance with its international obligations	Costa Rica	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.48 and 121.25.
121.50	Develop a plan of action to combat racism	Russian Federation	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.

121.51	Strengthen national action plans that promote tolerance and intercultural understanding, in order to prevent and counter racist and xenophobic acts, particularly those arising from political propaganda	Chile	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.52	Develop a national plan for combating hate crimes in order to ensure continuity and sustainability	Poland	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.53	Develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan to combat xenophobia and racial discrimination	Turkey	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.54	Establish an independent mechanism to defend the rights of children on Faroe Islands	Benin	Accepted	An independent mechanism to defend the rights of children is already in place in the Faroes. In 2014, the Parliamentary Ombudsman was tasked with monitoring the rights of children and young people in the Faroe Islands including public and private institutions. Furthermore, the right to make a complaint to the Ombudsman was extended to Faroese children.
121.55	Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation	State of Palestine	Accepted	Corporate social responsibility and good corporate behavior are Danish priorities. The Mediation and Grievance Mechanism for Responsible Business Conduct is an institution, which addresses such issues established on the basis of the UN Guiding principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. According to its national and international obligations, Denmark continuously implements the recommendation through policies and regulation.

121.56	Build on existing inclusion strategies by implementing public awareness campaigns and education programmes to promote diversity and tolerance, while condemning racism and xenophobia	Canada	Accepted	<p>The Ministry of Education provides course materials and guides on how to educate students on issues of discrimination and stigmatization of certain groups in society.</p> <p>The Danish Vocational Education is organized to contribute to the development of the students' interest in and ability to actively participate in a democratic society.</p> <p>The Government has furthermore initiated different efforts to prevent radicalization and extremism. An example is the 2016 reform of higher secondary education. The reform emphasises educating students on issues of democracy, human rights and freedom rights.</p> <p>In primary and lower secondary schools, the binding Common Goals for Social Studies and religion require that the students are taught about the identity of the group, the significance of culture and different religions, and their relationships to society.</p> <p>Furthermore, in June 2018, the Danish Government released an action plan to promote the safety and well-being of and equal opportunities for LGBTI persons. The plan features several initiatives aimed at promoting tolerance of sexual diversity in primary and lower secondary school. These include an evaluation of the teaching of health- sexual- and family knowledge, a pre investigation of the planned monitoring of the well-being of LGBTI persons and the publishing of inspiration and guidance materials for schools.</p> <p>Teacher training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a democratic professional ethos and professional competence is not just a matter of transferring knowledge and skills in special courses in teacher education, but concerns the purpose and functions of teacher education institutions (whole institutional approach). • Students in initial teacher training can attend the optional course “Health and Sexuality Education and Family Knowledge”. The course prepares the future teachers to make informed choices regarding planning, execution and evaluation of health education in the mandatory ground school subject Health-, Sexuality-, and Family Knowledge. The course includes themes such as acknowledgement of different sexual orientations, diversity in gender identity etc. • General education/Christianity, philosophy of life and citizenship is a mandatory area of competence for all students in the Danish teacher education programme. One of the aims is to make the teacher students able to prepare the pupils to
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				<p>participate, demonstrate mutual responsibility and understand their rights and duties in a free and democratic society”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Danish Government's action plan (June 2018) on equal opportunities, security and well-being for LGBTI persons includes, that the Ministry of Higher Education and Science will initiate discussions with the management of higher education institutions. The purpose of the discussions will be to uncover any challenges in the area. Including whether there is a need for follow-up action. The Danish teacher education is currently being evaluated. When it is done (by the end of 2018) it will be considered whether there is a need for initiatives in relation to the sexual education in the teachers education program. <p>Reference is also made to the response to recommendation 121.80.</p>
121.57	Increase efforts to promote tolerance and intercultural understanding with the aim of eliminating discrimination against minorities and non-citizens	Japan	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.58	Encourage highly placed state officials and politicians to take a clear stance against racist and xenophobic political discourse	Tunisia	Accepted	<p>Denmark has a vibrant political debate-culture. In this free debate a large number of highly placed state officials and politicians have taken clear stances against racist and xenophobic political discourse. A general prohibition on racist remarks and actions is also reflected in provision 266b of the Danish Criminal Code.</p> <p>The Government considers free speech a fundamental precondition for democracy. Ensuring the right to freedom of expression is a main priority. Therefore the Government together with a majority of the political parties in the Parliament established a Commission on Freedom of Expression in 2017. The Commission will identify the legal framework, the historical development and the social circumstances, which have made a considerable impact on the conditions for freedom of expression in Denmark. The Commission is expected to conclude its work in the first half of 2019. The findings will form the basis for a political debate on the unfolding of freedom of expression in Denmark.</p>

121.59	Implement public awareness campaigns to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and to counter prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, racism, and Islamophobia	United Arab Emirates	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.60	Build tolerance and intercultural understanding, and to develop a national action plan on racism	Albania	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.61	When responding to hate crimes, ensure targeted training of law enforcement to strengthen capacity to conduct special investigations, accurately register complaints and reflect victims' perspectives	Canada	Accepted	Training of law enforcement on how to identify, register, investigate and handle hate crimes is an integrated part of the law enforcement training at the Danish National Police College. Further training is offered by the Danish National Police after the law enforcement training has ended.
121.62	Provide basic human rights education to children in primary and secondary schools	Slovenia	Accepted	<p>The Ministry of Education has entered into a cooperation with the Danish Institute of Human Rights to produce examples of teaching modules, teaching activities and other relevant materials on teaching human rights in school. The 2016 reform of higher secondary education also emphasises educating students on issues of democracy and human rights.</p> <p>It is mandatory for the Danish public schools to ensure that the students acquire knowledge and skills regarding human rights. The educational objectives for the Danish public school are provided for in the Act on the Public Primary and Lower Secondary School. The aim of the Danish public school system is to prepare the students for participation, co-responsibility, rights and duties in a society of freedom and democracy. Consequently, the educational platform must inhabit freedom of mind, equality and democracy – all values that derive from human rights.</p>
121.63	Make teaching on genocide and crimes against humanity a part of curriculum in public schools	Armenia	Accepted	The curriculum at elementary schools contains topics related to genocide as part of the list of 29 events included in the curriculum for history. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights is one of the 29 events. Furthermore, under the Nordic Council of Ministers, a teaching package has been prepared for school leaders and teachers on difficult topics to be applied in Danish public schools.

				The Danish Government also supports an online learning page called Never Again (www.aldrigmere.dk), which includes learning activities and information about genocide for students. An annual contribution of DKK 2.4 million has been made over the past 5 years.
121.64	Expressly prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities as well as religious belief, sexual orientation or age, outside the labour market	Bulgaria	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.65	Enhancing and improving laws and legislation to combat all forms of discrimination, racism and foreign hatred	Lebanon	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25. Furthermore, the Criminal Code contains provisions regarding racism.
121.66	Review its body of legislation prohibiting discrimination on any grounds, and in this regard, expressly prohibit discrimination due to disability, age, religious belief, sexual orientation or gender identity	Canada	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.67	Continue the strengthening of the comprehensive regulatory framework that prohibits discrimination, including that based on gender, and promote coordination between the competent bodies and facilitate the reporting of such crimes by persons in situations of vulnerability	Mexico	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25. Furthermore, since 2015 the Danish Police has published an annual National Strategic Analysis, which sets out the overall analysis of the police's operational focus areas. One of the focus areas of the police is hate crimes.

121.68	Consider enacting comprehensive equality legislation that will provide effective remedies and address discrimination on all grounds	Serbia	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.69	Adopt the necessary legislative measures to ensure the integration of the gender perspective in all public policies at all levels of government, and prohibit and punish discrimination based on gender	Honduras	Accepted	Discrimination based on gender is prohibited with the Act on Gender Equality, which covers discrimination outside the labour market and the Act on Equal Treatment covering discrimination within the labour market. Denmark will continue the implementation of the Strategy for Future Work, including through a gender mainstreaming assessment in the public sector, which was launched in 2013. As a consequence, all legislative proposals must be assessed with a view to determining whether it is relevant to conduct a gender mainstreaming assessment. Every two years, all public authorities must report on their work on gender equality.
121.70	Take more effective measures to combat racial discrimination and intolerance against migrants, and improve the legislative framework with the aim of fostering social acceptance of migrants	Italy	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.71	Continue its efforts to further mainstream gender equality in the public sphere as well as to combat domestic violence to protect the rights of women in the private sphere	Thailand	Accepted	Denmark will continue the implementation of the Strategy for future work with gender mainstreaming assessment in the public sector. The Danish Government is currently implementing its fourth national action plan on violence in intimate relations. The national action plan is a supplement to a comprehensive system of publicly funded services for victims of violence including health care, shelters and social services. In 2017, the Government established a new national unit against violence in intimate relations, which will operate a national hotline, organize rehabilitations networks for victims of violence and provide knowledge on violence to professionals across sectors. The Danish Government attaches great importance to securing that victims of crime, including victims of domestic violence, are treated with dignity and respect and that they receive the help and support, which is necessary, relevant and efficient under the circumstances. During training at the National Police College, all police students receive

				<p>training on how to prevent and detect violence, including domestic violence. As a part of their education, all students pay a visit to a crisis centre.</p> <p>At the courses, police investigators and caseworkers learn about the importance of respectful and appreciative response in dealing with victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>The Danish National Police provides continuous training in the use of the evidence-based risk assessment tool. The risk assessment tools are used to assess the risk of violence including the risk of repetitive and/or deadly violence in cases regarding stalking, cohabitant-related violence and honour-related violence.</p> <p>The police districts are required to follow the “Overall strategy for strengthened action against homicide due to jealousy and other serious crimes in cohabitant relations” (2007) dealing with e.g. the establishment of specialized police units, further development of the cooperation between police, social services and health services and efficient use of the rules regarding emergency barring orders and restraining orders.</p> <p>The Danish Police has taken several measures to secure that female victims and victims of domestic violence are sufficiently informed about civil organizations and associations, which carry out tasks in the field of preventing violence in close relationships.</p> <p>Reference is also made to the response to recommendation 121.69.</p>
121.72	Continue progress to increase gender equality and protections for women and girls who encounter violence including enhanced implementation of Denmark’s existing legal and policy frameworks	Australia	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.71.</p> <p>In 2016, the Government launched an action plan against stalking including new restraining order measures, increased maximum punishments, improved handling of cases by the police, education and training of personnel, nation-wide support services for victims and an awareness raising campaign.</p> <p>In 2017, the Government launched a comprehensive plan against sexual abuse online including new guidelines for police and prosecutors, increased maximum penalties, new research and prevention measures in schools.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government recently announced that it will introduce strengthened measures against psychological violence including a separate section in the criminal code.</p>

121.73	Engage in dialogue and offer assistance to the autonomous authorities of the Faroe Islands and Greenland to introduce legislative changes in favour of women's rights and equality	Costa Rica	Accepted	Denmark exchanges best practices with Greenland and the Faroe Islands concerning legislative as well as policy and other measures on promoting women's rights and equality through regular meetings. Also, through the Nordic Council of Ministers concrete projects, conferences and seminars are organized in order to advance new initiatives, including on combatting violence against women.
121.74	Counter discrimination and promote a more inclusive society	Australia	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.
121.75	Develop and implement a national action plan to cultivate a culture of respect and tolerance and promote intercultural understanding	Maldives	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.76	Adopt legislation to prohibit all forms of discrimination on the basis of race, colour, ethnicity, age, religion and disability and to ensure access to effective remedy for victims of discrimination	Iran	Accepted in principle	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.
121.77	Enhance the promotion of dialogue among societies, including inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue in the country	Indonesia	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.79	Pay more attention to the problems of discrimination against non-ethnic Danes and multicultural relations	Kyrgyzstan	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.

121.80	Step-up measures to effectively combat racism and xenophobia while inculcating respect, tolerance and intercultural understanding, especially in schools	Malaysia	Accepted	Denmark prioritizes efforts to prevent racism and discrimination and will continue to do so in accordance with international obligations. The Ministry of Education provides course materials and guides on how to educate students on issues of discrimination and stigmatization of particular groups in society. The Government has launched a 3-year effort to create resilience for all children and young people through efforts to promote citizenship to prevent radicalization, extremism and social control. In addition, the Minister of Education has launched a campaign focusing on community, democracy and citizenship for elementary school and all youth education. Reference is also made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.81	Continue efforts to prevent various forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on ethnic origin	Morocco	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.
121.82	Take effective policy measures in order to combat racism; intolerance, stereotypes and unlawful attitudes against ethnic and religious minorities and take legislative measures that prohibit hate speech	Namibia	Accepted	Pursuant to the Danish Criminal Code when determining a sentence, it must be considered an aggravating circumstance that the act was based on ethnic origin, religious faith or sexuality of others or similar issues. The Danish Criminal Code contains a prohibition against hate speech. Denmark attaches great importance to combating hate speech, incitement to hatred etc., and several steps have been taken to ensure that such cases are effectively investigated and prosecuted. Furthermore, reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25 and recommendation 121.48.
121.83	Continue to implement measures to eliminate discrimination, including on the basis of ethnic or religious background	New Zealand	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.
121.84	Continue working on programmes to combat discrimination, particularly against persons belonging to minorities or vulnerable groups	Nicaragua	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.

121.86	Take effective measures to encourage tolerance and to combat illegal stands and stereo types against minorities, in particular Muslims	Saudi Arabia	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.87	Combat racism and xenophobia, and strengthen efforts at promoting intercultural understanding and tolerance	South Africa	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.88	Step up efforts to fight racial prejudice and violence, xenophobia and intolerance	Argentina	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.89	Taking clear measures to combat Islamophobia, racism and Xenophobia and hatred	Bahrain	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.90	Effectively combat all manifestations of Islamophobia and to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity in the society	Azerbaijan	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.

121.91	Launch specific targeted initiatives and formulate policies to combat intolerance, racism, xenophobia, in particular against Muslims	Saudi Arabia	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.48 and 121.85.
121.92	Intensify its efforts to eliminate discrimination based on ethnicity, including by improving access to justice for victims of ethnic discrimination	Sweden	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.
121.93	Re-enforce measures to combat racism and discrimination against persons of foreign origin, in particular through the prohibition of ethnic profiling and through awareness raising in the security services as to non-discriminatory measures and methods	Algeria	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.48 and 121.67.
121.94	Step up efforts to combat racism and ensure elimination of all acts of racial intolerance	Botswana	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.48, 121.97 and 121,103. Denmark continues to be committed to preventing racism and racial intolerance and will continue to counter acts of racial intolerance.
121.95	Work towards enforcing resolution 16/18 concerning combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief	Bahrain	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.

121.96	Discourage discrimination against minorities in Denmark, especially Muslims and take effective measures to promote tolerance and counter attitudes which lead to stereotyping and hate crimes against ethnic and religious minorities	Pakistan	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.67.
121.97	Raise awareness in public, regarding the limits and responsibility of freedom of expression, in accordance with international standards urging to take concrete legal and practical measures to combat incitement to religious hatred and intolerance	Pakistan	Accepted	The Danish Criminal Code contains a prohibition against hate speech motivated by race, color of the skin, ethnicity, religious belief or sexual orientation. Combatting hate crimes remains a high priority for Denmark that does not accept any form of intolerance. Thus, in November 2015, the Danish National Police intensified the efforts to prevent and combat hate crime, amongst other things, by launching a monitoring programme, which makes it possible to monitor hate crimes on a national scale. The monitoring programme provides an overview of hate crimes carried out in Denmark, and is considered a valuable contribution in the attempt to follow the development in hate crimes closely. The second annual report of the monitoring programme was released in June 2017.
121.98	Promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other rural workers	Bolivia	Accepted	Denmark is party to the ILO convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and supports the implementation of the UNDRIP of 2007. On 21 June 2009, the Act on Greenland Self-Government came into force replacing the former Greenland Home Rule Act of 29 November 1978. A principal objective of introducing self-government has been to facilitate the transfer of additional authority and thus responsibility to Greenlandic authorities. In the preamble to the Self-Government Act, it is recognised that the people of Greenland is a people pursuant to international law with the right to self-determination, and the act affirms that the Greenland Self-Government authorities exercise legislative and executive power in the fields of responsibility taken over.
121.99	Take concrete steps to end ethnic segregation in schools, include diversity and tolerance education in primary school curricula, and submit outstanding reports to the implementation on the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education	Slovenia	Accepted	Denmark does not accept the premise that there is ethnic segregation in Danish schools. According to the objective of the Act on the Danish Elementary School, the primary school must prepare students for participation, co-responsibility, rights and duties in a society of freedom and democracy. The work of the school must therefore be characterized by freedom of mind, equality and democracy. Ensuring ethnic diversity in schools is the focus of current government policy. Reference is also made to response to recommendation 121.80.

121.100	Implement support services and ensure non-discrimination against the LGBTI community	South Africa	Accepted	<p>Discrimination based on sexual orientation is prohibited in the labour market by the Act on Equal Treatment. A Governmental Action Plan to promote security, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBTI persons will be published in 2018.</p> <p>The Danish Parliament agreed on allocating 3.36 million Euros over 4 years (2018-2021) to the plan, among others to different initiatives aiming at supporting LGBTI persons and combat discrimination.</p> <p>The Action Plan will consist of a number of initiatives aiming at strengthening the security, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBTI persons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened counseling and support for LGBTI persons - Combating prejudices - Campaign for openness and inclusion in the labour market - Combatting homophobia and transphobia in sports and in public - Strengthened counseling for transgender people - Information material targeted parents of intersex children - Strengthened health efforts targeted LGBTI persons - A study of the well-being and living conditions of LGBTI persons.
121.101	Ensure equal access to public health for LGBT persons, removing existing legislative barriers for access to gender reassignment-related treatments	Uruguay	Accepted in part	<p>From 1 January 2017, Denmark stopped using the transgender diagnosis code “F64 Gender identity disorders”, with the underlying codes. A set of new codes for treatment was created instead in a neutral chapter. Denmark was the first country in the world to make this change.</p> <p>Furthermore, in September 2017 Denmark issued new guidelines regarding gender reassignment treatments. The new guidelines emphasize the importance of the healthcare professionals showing respect and consideration. Due to the new guidelines, a psychiatric investigation is no longer mandatory.</p> <p>The Governmental Action Plan to promote security, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBTI persons will include several initiatives regarding health issues, including a strengthened focused on health of LGBTI persons in general practice: A new initiative seeks to 1) improve general practitioners’ knowledge about the health challenges often met by LGBTI persons 2) enable general practitioners to better meet LGBTI persons without prejudice 3) encourage LGBTI persons to meet with their general practitioners and to be open-minded about their gender and sexuality in their meeting with general practice.</p>

				Denmark finds that the legislation on gender reassignment contains relevant safeguards. Furthermore, since January 2016 it has been possible for children and adolescents from 12 years old to be considered for hormone-treatment, which postpones puberty, and from 16 years to receive hormones from the gender identified with. The treatment takes place in the newly opened Knowledge Center for Transgender Children and Young People.
121.103	Monitor and address rampant hate speech on the social media, especially that is directed at Muslims and refugees in public and political debates and manifested in Islamophobia	Pakistan	Accepted	Denmark continues to attach great importance to combating online hate speech, incitement to hatred etc., by taking several steps to ensure that such cases are effectively investigated and prosecuted. In addition, the Danish Security and Intelligence Service and the Danish National Police will launch a digital mapping project in 2018 that amongst other things, will give authorities a more comprehensive, exact and updated picture of the role that social media plays in relation to hate crimes in Denmark. The knowledge gathered in this project will e.g. be used for adapting and strengthening the prevention efforts carried out by ministries, agencies, municipalities, the police, civil society participants and others. Reference is also made to the responses to recommendations 121.97 and 121.48.
121.104	Limit the use of prolonged periods of pre-trial detention for non-nationals	Greece	Accepted	The provisions regarding pre-trial detention in the Danish Administration of Justice Act, which are based on a principle of proportionality, do not distinguish between nationals and non-nationals.
121.105	Continue to combat violence against women and girls and develop a comprehensive action plan for the prevention of sexual violence and for ensuring the legal rights of victims of sexual violence	Finland	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.71. Furthermore, in 2016 the Government launched a number of initiatives to improve the efforts against rape, including guidelines for the police on how to receive and handle rape cases. The national police has set up an expert group of investigators and prosecutors who will contribute to developing the guidelines and an advisory forum where the police meet with organizations that deal with victims of rape.
121.106	Allocate the human and technical resources necessary to strengthen the fight against gender violence, at all levels of government and the justice system	Honduras	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.71 and 121.105.

121.107	Ensure that programmes and policies to curb domestic violence are fully implemented	Philippines	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.71.</p> <p>The implementation of the national unit against violence in intimate relations is independently evaluated by the independent consulting firm, Rambøll. The evaluation report will be finished by 2019.</p>
121.108	Review its approach to domestic violence to better prevent and respond to cases of domestic violence against women and children	United States of America	Accepted	<p>Denmark is continuously working to strengthen the protection and support for women, vulnerable children, and their families.</p> <p>The implementation of the fourth national action plan on violence in intimate relations by the Danish Government, which focuses on domestic violence against women and children, is being thoroughly evaluated by the independent consulting firm, Oxford Research. The evaluation will be used to develop new policies.</p> <p>In addition to the national action plan against domestic violence, the Parliament has agreed to launch the initiative “Collective effort to end violence in intimate relations”.</p> <p>The initiative has three main focus areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding for counselling and treatment programmes run by the NGO, Mothers’ Aid, for women and children who are victims of domestic violence. 2. Funding for the NGO Dialogue against Violence’s treatment programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence. 3. The establishment in 2017 of a national unit against violence in intimate relations. <p>Reference is also made to the responses to recommendations 121.71 and 121.114.</p>
121.109	Develop and adopt further measures to prevent and combat sexual violence against women	Austria	Accepted	<p>In 2016, Denmark took measures in order to support more victims of sexual violence in reporting the crimes to the police alongside with a strengthened and more professionalized case handling. In this process, there is a continuous focus on improving the approach of the various authorities, which handle the victims.</p> <p>In 2017, the Government launched a comprehensive plan against sexual abuse online including new guidelines for police and prosecutors, increased maximum penalties, new research and prevention measures in schools. In the light of the #MeToo the Government have launched a number of initiatives to combat sexual harassment in the labour market.</p>

				This includes revising the guidelines on and engaging in dialogues with companies and social partners on how to prevent and tackle sexual harassment.
121.110	Step up efforts to prevent violence against women and domestic violence	Azerbaijan	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.71.</p> <p>In December 2017, the Government launched an awareness raising campaign on intimate partner violence using films on social media. In addition, an annual school competition and information and awareness raising days in schools are organized throughout the country to inform young people about psychological, physical and sexual violence in relationships. The Government recently announced that it will introduce strengthened measures against psychological violence including a separate section in the criminal code.</p>
121.111	Take necessary measures in order to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people especially in Greenland	Iran	Accepted	<p>The Greenlandic Government (Naalakkersuisut) has adopted an action plan for 2014-2017 to prevent and combat violence. The action plan does not entail a specific focus on sexual violence. However, it emphasizes that violence is not solely physical violence. Thus, several of the initiatives also have a positive effect on the prevention and combating of sexual violence.</p> <p>Several initiatives were established on the grounds of the action plan, including the launch of a website addressed at young people who seek knowledge and counselling on relationships and problems in relationships, an edutainment television campaign, and capacity building in relation to crisis centres for women and children. The implementation of the initiatives is ongoing.</p> <p>In 2015, the Parliament of Greenland (Inatsisartut) agreed to the entry into force in Greenland of the Danish Act on Parental Responsibility. According to the act, the child has a right to care and security. It must be treated with respect and not be exposed to corporal punishment or other acts of insult.</p> <p>The aim is to send a clear political message and protect children against all forms of domestic violence as well as to ensure that Greenland respects Article 19 in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>In 2016, the Parliament of Greenland (Inatsisartut) agreed to the entry into force in Greenland of the Danish Act on retention, residence ban and expulsion. The Act intends to protect people, who are being exposed to violations and harassment. The act for instance</p>

				makes it possible to intervene and aid in ways that do not require a victimised woman or child to leave the family home.
121.112	Continue moving in the direction of improving the standards and the quality of care and treatment in foster homes	Georgia	Accepted	Since 2016, new initiatives have been put in place to improve the quality of foster care and to ensure stability and continuity in the upbringing of children living in foster homes. Several measures have been adopted, including enhanced support, supervision and training of foster families. Furthermore, efforts are made to strengthen local cooperation between foster families and specialised treatment facilities to ensure that each child's needs for specialised support are being met while allowing the child to grow up in a family-like environment.
121.113	Accelerate the establishment of a police independent mechanism which ensures that they do not resort to violence against women and girls	Libya	Accepted	The Danish Independent Police Complaints Authority handles investigation of criminal cases against police officers and considers and decides complaints of police misconduct. Headed by a council and a chief executive, the Police Complaints Authority exercises its functions in complete independence of both police and prosecutors.
121.114	Ensure that all cases where children have been a victim of domestic violence or witnessed such violence are properly documented and registered and that social recovery and reintegration services of child victims are reinforced	Republic of Moldova	Accepted	In 2013, the Government allocated DKK 268 million to strengthen the protection of children and young people from violence and sexual abuse. Among several initiatives, one entailed the establishment of five special Children's Houses covering all municipalities in Denmark. The purpose of the Children's Houses is to ensure that all child victims of abuse receive coordinated and professional help from social services, police, therapeutic services and health services in a child friendly environment. The relevant authorities will meet the children in the Children's Houses and coordinate their casework to ensure that each child receives a timely and effective support. The Children's Houses are staffed by professionals who are specifically qualified to handle cases of abuse involving children and adolescents. The Children's Houses also collect data on children receiving help in the Children's Houses. The data is disaggregated by geographical location, sex and age of the victim, type of violence and the relationship between the suspected perpetrator and the victim. A national statistical analysis on child abuse based on data collected in the Children's Houses is published yearly by the National Board of Social Services. The National Board of Social Services is also responsible for supporting the operation of the Children's Houses and the cross-sectorial collaboration between the authorities involved. Also, the Act on Social Services ensures that all women exposed to domestic violence can receive help at a women's shelter, and that these victims can be accompanied by their children. Danish municipalities are obliged to offer psychological support to all children who are temporarily staying at a women's shelter.

				The social authorities are notified when a child under the age of 15 has been a victim of domestic violence or witnessed such violence and is to be interrogated by the police. This ensures that the social authorities can be present at the interrogation and take further appropriate measures.
121.115	Continue its successful initiatives to fight the worst forms of child labour, in particular child trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and prostitution	Venezuela	Accepted	The Danish National Police have established guidelines as well as an administrative procedure for the handling of cases regarding trafficking, including cases regarding child victims of trafficking. Furthermore, the Danish National Police provides education for police officers within the framework of the Danish National Police College regarding the handling of human trafficking cases concerning children. The Danish National Police will take action to review the guidelines to ensure that they are clear and up to date.
121.116	Take necessary measures to ensure that sufficient up-to-date data on the worst forms of child labour would be made available	Lithuania	Accepted	The Danish National Police and the Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions is able to provide statistics on the number of child labour offenses reported to the police as well as the number of persons charged, prosecuted and convicted for child labour offenses.
121.117	Step up efforts to prevent and address bullying in schools, inter alia, by introducing a range of educational and socio-pedagogical methods, and consider introducing appropriate monitoring of anti-bullying strategies in schools	Slovakia	Accepted	In March 2017, the Act on Pupils and Students Educational Environment was amended. The changes included requirements regarding a mandatory strategy for anti-bullying, a mandatory action plan regarding problems in the psychological educational environment and the establishment of an agency for complaints and supervision regarding bullying.
121.118	That Greenland reform and upgrade municipal competences and accountability in order to apply constructive measures and to promote protection of the child against violence, and to assist families in rehabilitation efforts on substance abuse and addiction	Iceland	Accepted	In 2017, the Government of Greenland (Naalakkersuisut) established a Social Agency. A primary task for the Social Agency is to support and upgrade competences in the municipalities. Among the specific initiatives related to the Social Agency can be mentioned: Ensure common workflows and approaches; better and more training; exchange of best practices and experiences; and implementation of it systems that support the purpose of relevant regulations. In 2016 and 2017, new centres for treatment of abuse were opened in three of the five

				municipalities. Centres are also to be opened in the remaining municipalities. The idea is to offer treatment as close to the recipients' home as possible. This will be ensured with a mobile team or at the aforementioned centres. Treatment is free of charge.
121.119	Further ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking	Sri Lanka	Accepted	The Danish Parliament has recently agreed on allocating 8.5 million Euros to a new Action Plan against Human Trafficking for 2019-2021. The new action plan focuses on flexibility and to ensure that efforts are tailored to the specific needs of each victim of human trafficking. The relevant stakeholders and front staff must be ready to meet new developments and exploitation forms, and those who already have contact with the target group must be able to identify signs and signals on human trafficking and thus contribute to preventing trafficking through engaging in the outreach work.
121.120	Continue to pay special attention to the victims of human trafficking and harmonize its national legislation with international instruments to which it is a party and recommendations made on this matter by treaty bodies	Nicaragua	Accepted in principle	Denmark finds its legislation in accordance with Denmark's international obligations and will consider all treaty body recommendations on this matter.
121.121	Strengthen the implementation of mechanisms for the assistance of victims of trafficking, placing emphasis on child victims of this crime	Colombia	Accepted	Denmark finds the existing mechanisms for the assistance of victims of trafficking fully adequate, including mechanisms regarding child victims. Danish authorities are particularly aware of the special vulnerability of children victims of trafficking. Therefore, a wide range of measures, including individual assistance and support for the children victims are offered in a close cooperation between the involved actors and the child's personal representative.
121.122	Further combat the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking for the purpose of forced labour and prostitution	Lithuania	Accepted	The upcoming Danish action plan against human trafficking 2019-2021 continues the effort to combat trafficking in human beings in all forms, including a special focus on particularly vulnerable groups such as children. Reference is also made to the response to recommendation 121.115.
121.123	Further ensure the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking	Greece	Accepted	The Danish effort against human trafficking has a special focus on outreach work, identification and support of victims of human trafficking. Denmark has a well-functioning identification process – both regarding persons staying in Denmark legally and irregularly as well as asylum seekers. Furthermore, all victims of human trafficking are - depending on their individual needs - offered health services and social/psychological/legal counselling and advice, including the possibility of applying for asylum if the victim fears persecution in his

				<p>or her home country. In addition, a support person can also be designated to a victim as and when needed.</p> <p>The identification process is also a priority in the National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2019-2021.</p>
121.124	Adopt legislative and policy measures to eradicate re-victimization in cases of trafficking and ensure adequate protection to victims, migrant workers in particular, regardless of their immigration status	Honduras	Accepted	Denmark considers that adequate legislation is in place.
121.125	Strengthen protection for victims of human trafficking by providing temporary residency in order to promote cooperation with law enforcement and establish legal alternatives to their deportation to countries where they may face retribution or hardship	United States of America	Accepted	Temporary residence permits may be issued to a foreign national, whose presence in Denmark is required for the purpose of investigation or prosecution. Furthermore, regardless of whether or not a victim of human trafficking cooperates with the police, the person is provided with a period of 30 days to recover and retribute. This period can be extended up to a total of 120 days when the victim cooperates with the authorities in relation to a voluntary return. Victims of trafficking may - as all other foreign nationals staying in Denmark - apply for asylum or a residence permit on other grounds. Denmark is not considering expanding the possibilities for obtaining residence permit in this area.
121.126	Undertake a comprehensive investigation into the so-called prison flights in which the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States of America landed aircraft at Danish airports with arbitrarily detained persons on board during its special operations	Russian Federation	Accepted	An inter-ministerial working group published a report on the alleged CIA rendition flights in 2008. In November 2011, on behalf of Greenland, the Minister of Foreign Affairs requested the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) to initiate an impartial investigation on a number of aspects regarding the alleged CIA flights, i.e. allegations of duplicity on the part of the former Danish Government. The results of the investigation were published on 29 May 2012 and concluded, inter alia, that the Government with the preparation of the inter-ministerial Working Group Report of 2008 had succeeded in carrying out a thorough investigation on the issue of the alleged overflights. The report of DIIS also concluded that there had been no duplicity on the part of the Government in the matter. Following the release of the report the Government announced that it considered the matter closed.

121.127	Investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes against minorities	Azerbaijan	Accepted	A number of provisions in the Danish Criminal Code criminalize violence, threats, vandalism etc. Furthermore, a provision states that in general it is an aggravating circumstance, if a crime is motivated by ethnicity, religious belief, sexual orientation or similar reasons. The Criminal Code also has a separate provision concerning hate speech motivated by race, color of the skin, ethnicity, religious belief or sexual orientation. In addition, the Danish Act on Prohibition against Discrimination on the ground of Race etc. states that no commercial or non-profit business may deny service or access to a specific person or group on the grounds of race, color of the skin, ethnicity, religious belief or sexual orientation. The police and the prosecution will investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of these provisions, where the conditions are met. The Danish Ministry of Justice produces a national crime victim survey in cooperation with other institutions, which includes estimates of the number of violent hate crimes committed in Denmark. Starting in 2019, the questionnaire used for the survey will include a question, which to a wider extent covers motives for violence against LGBTI persons.
121.128	Reform its criminal justice system and ensure the age of criminal responsibility is in line with international standards	Botswana	Accepted in principle	In October 2017, the Danish Government has proposed a reform on the strategy on combating youth crime, which is currently being discussed in the Danish Parliament. If reformed, the age of criminal responsibility will remain in line with international standards.
121.129	Review the detention in solitary confinement of persons under 18 years of age, to ensure that no child is held in ordinary prisons for adults	Mexico	Accepted in part	The conditions for the use of solitary confinement of persons under the age of 18 are very strict and the possibility of such confinement is only used in exceptional cases. Persons under the age of 18 are only placed outside juvenile departments if it is assessed to be for the benefit of the individual.
121.131	Introduce alternative measures to pre-trial detention for minors wherever possible, and develop clear rules for the treatment of minors in police custody and monitor their effective implementation in practice	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	The Danish Administration of Justice Act already contains alternative measures to pre-trial detention. Further to the Danish Administration of Justice Act, the Danish Police Administration Act contains provisions that ensure that the police is obliged to make certain considerations when encountering a child in a vulnerable situation.

121.132	Take the measures necessary to prevent the detention of minors in adult prisons	Honduras	Accepted in part	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.129.
121.133	Limit the use of or abolish solitary confinement of children	Namibia	Accepted in part	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.129.
121.136	Give special considerations to juvenile offenders, such as to prohibit the use of solitary confinement against persons under 18 and separate juveniles offenders from adult offenders	Thailand	Accepted in part	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.129.
121.137	Provide protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society	Egypt	Accepted	Danish legislation promotes and protects family life. Denmark leaves it to the citizens to decide how to organize their family life.
121.138	Ensure, through effective measures and consultations, that contested children in a marital dispute have the possibility of maintaining a consistent contact with the foreign parent living abroad	Italy	Accepted	Danish legislation ensures that the child's connection with both parents is maintained by granting the child the right to access with the parent with whom it does not reside. This also applies in relation to a parent living outside of Denmark. The legislation also ensures that decisions concerning custody, access and residence must be based on the best interest of the child, and that in all matters relating to the child, the child's own views must be taken into consideration, depending on the child's age and maturity.
121.139	Adopt practical and legal measures to strengthen the foundation of the family and avoid resorting to measures and legislation which endanger the very foundation of the family in society	Iran	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.137.

121.140	Undertake all necessary efforts to allow for both parents to be able to act responsibly for the upbringing and development of the child	Austria	Accepted	Children who are placed in alternative care have the right to maintain parent visitation and contact with both parents as well as the child's network. In ensuring this right due consideration of the best interest of the child must be made, including with regard to the health and safety of the child.
121.142	Amend the Marriage Law in the Faroe Islands to allow for same sex marriages	Iceland	Accepted	The Faroese Parliament passed an amendment to the Marriage Act in May 2017, allowing same-sex couples to wed.
121.143	Refrain from banning or setting age limit on non-therapeutic circumcision of boys	Egypt	Accepted	The current Danish legislation is already consistent with the recommendation.
121.145	Eliminate any legislation or measures that discriminate on the basis of religion	United Arab Emirates	Accepted	No Danish legislation discriminates on the basis of religion. Furthermore, minority groups and non-citizens legally residing in Denmark enjoy equal access to, inter alia, employment, education, housing, health services, and to justice. Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.
121.146	Intensify its efforts in combatting hate crimes through the effective implementation of the new monitoring system provided for this purpose	Côte d'Ivoire	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.97.
121.147	Launch awareness campaigns and financially support NGOs working in the area of crimes related to prejudice and hate	Spain	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.48.

121.148	Condemn all hate crimes, discrimination and racial profiling	Malaysia	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25 and 121.48.
121.149	Promote responsible freedom of expression in speeches and publications to curb hate crimes	Malaysia	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.97.
121.150	Continue strengthening efforts to combat hate crime	Morocco	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.48, 121.97 and 121.103.
121.151	Continue to strengthen efforts taken by the police to combat hate crime based on ethnicity and ensure effective handling of such cases	Singapore	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.97 and 121.103.

121.152	Enact legislation which makes a distinction between the freedom of expression and hate speech and take measures to guarantee the representation of minorities in social and political areas	Saudi Arabia	Accepted in part	<p>The first part is accepted, and reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.97.</p> <p>In Denmark, anyone with franchise for national elections has the same rights and opportunities to vote and stand for elections and to join politics. Foreigners can vote and stand as candidates on an equal footing with Danish nationals at local elections, when they have resided in Denmark (the realm) for three years.</p>
121.153	Intensify its efforts to combat hate speech, racist and xenophobic statements	Belarus	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25 and 121.48.
121.154	Take further active steps to create equal opportunities for both men and women in the labour market, and to bridge the gender wage gap	Sweden	Accepted	<p>In Denmark, the level of pay is regulated by the social partners in collective agreements or individual contracts. The Act on Equal Pay prohibits gender-based discrimination in relation to pay. The Act also sets an obligation for employers with at least 35 employees and 10 men and 10 women in the same work function to provide gender-segregated pay statistics. This obligation has existed since 2007. As a service to employers, Statistics Denmark and employers' organisations provide employers with pay statistics free of charge. Pay statistics increase pay transparency and serve as a basis for the employer and employees to discuss the pay structures within the company. Furthermore, the Act on Equal Treatment of Men and Women in relation to Employment obliges employers to treat men and women equally in relation to recruitment, transfers and promotions.</p> <p>The Danish Government has taken a number of active steps towards creating equal opportunities in the labour market, including most recently a nationwide campaign to promote the use of parental leave by fathers. The campaign has been developed in dialogue with a number of companies, organisations and trade unions. The aim is to promote the use of parental leave by fathers through debate, education, inspirational material for companies and role models. A study on the effects of the use of parental leave is also being prepared.</p>
121.155	Continue strengthening social programmes for the most vulnerable sectors of the population, in particular children, women, the elderly and those with disabilities belonging to minorities	Venezuela	Accepted	Denmark has a variety of different social programmes with the purpose of helping and strengthening the abilities of vulnerable persons.

121.156	Ensure that all persons belonging to disadvantaged groups and marginalized groups have access to basic health care	Uganda	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.25.</p> <p>Health care facilities such as general practitioners (GPs), health care clinics and hospitals must aim to be accessible to people with reduced mobility. In the case of newbuilding or major refurbishment of health care facilities, it is a general requirement that the building code is respected regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities etc.</p>
121.157	Ensure continuous schooling of children following the decision on placement in alternative care	Slovenia	Accepted	<p>The municipalities are responsible for the enrolment in primary or lower secondary education of every child subject to compulsory education. To ensure the right to education of children placed in alternative care outside the municipality of residence, the current and the former municipality of residence must co-operate on the education offered to the child. The child must receive an educational offer within three weeks of placement. Their education must meet the standards of the Public School Act and sufficient support must be given for children with special needs.</p>
121.158	Continue its efforts to ensure access to state education for all children, without regard to their legal status	Belarus	Accepted	<p>Denmark has 10 years of compulsory education and the tuition is free for Danish primary and lower secondary schools. This right and duty applies to all children as soon as they have a residence permit. According to the Aliens Act, asylum seekers of the age of instruction (approx. 6-17 years old) must participate in specially organized education corresponding the age and competence based education offered to bilingual children enrolled in the Danish school system.</p> <p>If an asylum seeker under the age of 18 wishes to be admitted to a public school class, this is possible if certain criteria are met.</p>
121.159	Consider further actions to promote better access to education for children in Greenland and in the Faroe Islands	Estonia	Faroes: Accepted GL: Accepted	<p>FO: Faroese children are already guaranteed access to education in the Faroe Islands. Education is compulsory for 9 years, normally between the ages of 7 and 16. The enrolment rates for primary and secondary schools are 100%.</p> <p>GL: The enrolment rates for primary and lower secondary schools are 100%.</p> <p>Greenland respects and observes Section 76 of the Danish Constitution regarding compulsory schooling as well as the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>These obligations are implemented through <i>inter alia</i> automatic enrolment of children in the school age, who are under an obligation to attend school until and including the 10th school</p>

				year. The schools have a rights council whose job it is to ensure children's rights during their schooling.
121.160	Pay special attention to accessibility and the physical environment of educational establishments in line with the suggestions of the National Council for Children	Spain	Accepted	The Act on Student's Learning Environment states that all students have a right to a good learning environment. It is the responsibility of the municipality and the school principal to ensure physical accessibility for the students. In this regard, schools are obliged to make and publish an educational environment assessment every three years that examines both the physical, psychological and aesthetic educational environment.
121.161	Take effective measures to address the inequality in the status of minority languages	Djibouti	Accepted [Denmark understands the recommendation of Djibouti as delivered in French during the review and subsequently distributed in writing as: "Concernant l'assistance pour les réfugiés, les immigrés, et les groupes minoritaires devant les tribunaux, nous recommandons au Danemark de prendre des mesures efficaces pour remédier la qualité inégale des langues minoritaires." It is this wording of the recommendation which Denmark accepts.]	The work of the Committee to Secure Higher Quality of Interpretation Resources ended in 2017, because the new Public Procurement Act from 1 January 2016 states a procurement obligation with regard to interpretation resources. In 2017, the Danish Ministry of Justice and the Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration started working on a common public procurement of interpretation services, where the focus is also on improving interpretation skills. The plan is that a new provider of interpretation resources will start delivering interpretation resources to the Danish ministries in March 2019.

121.162	Ensure that Inuit children can retain their identity and use their own language	Panama	GL: Accepted	Reference is made to the declaration made by the Danish Government, acceded to by the Government of Greenland, in line with Denmark's ratification of the ILO Convention no. 169 on Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. In addition, Greenlandic is the official language in Greenland. The Parliament of Greenland has passed a Parliament of Greenland Act no 7 of 19 May 2010 on language policy. Thus the right of the Inuit children to retain their identity and use their own language is ensured.
121.163	Strengthen policies and initiatives to promote tolerance towards and integration of ethnic minorities in all spheres of society	Singapore	Accepted	Denmark emphasises a good reception of newly arrived refugees and immigrants within the frames set out by the Danish Integration Act and the integration programme. Thus, the purpose of The Integration Act is to ensure that newcomers are granted the possibility to use their resources and capabilities in order to become participating, self-sufficient and contributing fellow citizens on equal terms with the society's other citizens in accordance with the basic norms and values in the Danish society.
121.164	Strengthen the employment and education rate among refugees and migrants	South Africa	Accepted	Overall, participation in the labour market is the main focus point of the Danish Integration Policy as the Government believes that practical labour market acquaintance is the surest path to obtain regular employment and integration in general. Thus, the Danish Integration Act was amended in 2016 focusing on the outcome of employment and integration programs by introducing better screening of refugees' competencies, combining employment and language classes and tying refugees' allocation to job opportunities.
121.165	Continue its experimental programme on access to mother tongue education for children belonging to minority groups	State of Palestine	Accepted	The results and the report about the experimental program on mother tongue education was released on the 3rd of May 2017. The final results of the program show that no programs have been found that can uniquely help bilingual students.
121.167	Fulfil obligations and commitments under international law to enhance efforts to combat hate crimes, especially those targeting refugees, migrants and based on religious background	China	Accepted	Reference is made to responses to recommendations 121.48, 121.103, 121.127 and 121.150.

121.168	Adopt comprehensive immigration legislation consistent with their human rights obligations, to ensure non-discrimination and the effective integration of immigrants	Honduras	Accepted	Reference is made to responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48, 121.163 and 121.164.
121.169	Continue working to improve its treatment of migrants and refugees in a transparent manner, and with full respect for human rights, especially those of women and children	Japan	Accepted	Reference is made to responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48 and 121.163.
121.171	Ensure that all relevant international conventions and protocols are respected, and that migrants, particularly children, have access to basic services and are housed in suitable conditions	New Zealand	Accepted	Denmark respects its international obligations including in relation to ensuring the rights of migrants, including for children. Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25, 121.48, 121.158, 121.163 and 121.173.
121.172	Step up efforts to tackle structural discrimination faced by minority groups, non-citizens and refugees, especially with regard to employment, education, housing, health services, and access to justice	Republic of Korea	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25 and 121.48.
121.173	Take measures to prevent discrimination against migrants and refugees in access to the labour market, as well as to health care and education	Russian Federation	Accepted	Reference is made to the responses to recommendations 121.25 and 121.48. The Act on prohibition against differences of treatment applies to workers or applicants for vacant jobs on the Danish labour market. If a worker experiences discrimination, the worker has the opportunity to complaint (free of charge) to the Board of Equal Treatment. The Danish health care system is based on the principle of easy and equal access for all residents and the vast majority of health services in Denmark are free of charge for residents,

				<p>e.g. hospital services, and services provided by general practitioners (GPs). Migrants with a Danish residence permit are entitled to the same healthcare as Danish nationals. Asylum seekers and undocumented migrants have access to necessary healthcare as well as acute healthcare.</p> <p>Concerning education reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.158.</p>
121.177	Ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered when deciding on asylum applications	Namibia	Accepted	The best interest of the child is always taken into account when deciding on asylum cases e.g. when appointing a personal representative to an unaccompanied minor, conducting interviews with children in a child friendly manner, deciding <i>not</i> to conduct an interview with a child accompanied by its parents e.g. to prevent damage of the credibility of the parents, granting residence permit to an unaccompanied minor, who is assessed too immature to complete an asylum procedure and who does not have family members or the opportunity to stay at a reception centre in his/her home country or former country of residence, offering schooling to children between 6-16 years old, accommodating unaccompanied minors in child sensitive facilities and accommodating minors accompanied by its parents in family sensitive facilities.
121.178	Ensure that changes in the asylum laws and regulations are compliant with international human rights standards	Philippines	Accepted	It is a standing procedure that Denmark assesses the compliance with and respect of Denmark's international obligations when amendments to national legislation are introduced. Denmark considers its legislation in full conformity with Denmark's international obligations.
121.179	Exempt all asylum-seeking and migrant children from detention and grant them access to education through integration into mainstream public schools	Portugal	Accepted in part	As a main rule, asylum seeking minors and minors with illegal stay cannot be detained. In special cases, detention may however be necessary in order to ensure, inter alia, their return. Asylum-seeking children are offered free schooling to which they are obliged to attend. All migrant children residing legally in Denmark enjoy equal access to education.
121.180	Ensure that asylum seekers and children of refugees receive the same quality of education as other children in Danish schools	Afghanistan	Accepted	<p>Asylum seeking children receives education corresponding the education offered to bilingual children enrolled in the Danish school system. Children of refugees have equal access to the school system as Danish nationals.</p> <p>Reference is further made to the response to recommendation 121.158.</p>

121.182	Ensure that the treatment of asylum seekers remains in accordance with the international conventions and protocols that Denmark has signed up to	Austria	Accepted	Denmark considers that refugees and asylum seekers in Denmark are adequately protected and that this protection is in accordance with Denmark's international obligations.
121.183	Ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered when deciding on asylum cases	Austria	Accepted	Reference is made to response to recommendation 121.177.
121.184	Ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered when deciding on asylum cases and to uphold international obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention	Iceland	Accepted	Reference is made to response to recommendation 121.177.
121.186	Grant the right to family reunification to all refugees	Guatemala	Accepted in principle	Denmark finds its regulation on family reunification in accordance with Denmark's international obligations, including the right to family life. As the main rule refugees have the right to family reunification with their spouse/partner and children in Denmark if they cannot live together in for example the spouse/partner's country of origin. For foreigners with temporary protection status see response to 121.190.
121.189	Take the necessary legal measures to ensure the right to family reunification of children aged over 15 years	Argentina	Accepted	Denmark considers that the necessary legal measures to ensure the right to family reunification of children aged over 15 years are being taken.
121.190	Importance be given to guarantee that refugees who fall into the category of "war refugees" are given the right to family reunification	Bahrain	Accepted	<p>Foreigners with temporary protection status have the right to family reunification, but the right is generally postponed for 3 years in the light of the special temporary residence status.</p> <p>In November 2017, the Danish Supreme Court – in a specific case concerning the rules governing the postponement of family reunification for beneficiaries of temporary protection – found that the 3 year postponement of the right to family reunification was not a violation of the right to family life nor the prohibition on discrimination.</p> <p>Exceptions to the postponement shall be made in all cases where Denmark's international obligations so require. When receiving an application for family reunification to foreigners with temporary protection status, the immigration authorities conduct a preliminary</p>

				screening in order to examine whether there is information indicating that the application should be subject to a fast track processing.
121.193	Continue to implement the measures necessary to find solutions for stateless persons	Colombia	Accepted	The current political agreement on the conditions for acquiring Danish citizenship by naturalisation contains, among others, a separate chapter dedicated to stateless applicants, born in Denmark, who are covered by the 1961 UN Convention on Reduction of Statelessness and the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
121.194	Take further measures to ensure that its national citizenship legislation complies fully with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	Finland	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.193.
121.195	Strengthen measures to promote citizenship	South Africa	Accepted	The Nationality Act was amended in 2014, giving children born in or out of wedlock equal access to acquire Danish citizenship by birth. Furthermore, in 2014 the Nationality Act was amended, allowing dual citizenship from 1st September 2015.
121.196	Adopt a legal framework to facilitate the granting of residence permits to child victims of trafficking and to grant citizenship to all children born in Denmark that otherwise would be stateless and thus more vulnerable to exploitation	Mexico	Accepted in part	The first part, on adopting a legal framework to facilitate the granting of residence permits to child victims of trafficking is noted (See response to 121.125). The second part, on granting citizenship to all children born in Denmark that otherwise would be stateless is accepted. Reference is made to response 121.193.
121.197	Carry out an inclusive, evidence-based evaluation of the Danish anti-terrorism legislation, as previously recommended	Netherlands	Accepted	Reference is made to the response to recommendation 121.40.

121.198	Continue to honour its commitment to development aid to help developing countries better achieve the right to development	China	Accepted	<p>Denmark has met the UN target of providing 0.7 percent of GNI in Official Development Assistance every year for 40 years.</p> <p>The development assistance is based on the Strategy for development policy and humanitarian action, The World 2030 and on the Danish International Development Cooperation Act, which states that, “the objective of Denmark’s development cooperation is to combat poverty and promote human rights, democracy, sustainable development, peace and stability in conformity with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and United Nations conventions on human rights and the UNs 2030 agenda for sustainable development and the sustainable development goals”.</p> <p>Denmark’s development cooperation has a longstanding record of making important contributions to the promotion of human rights globally. Denmark has adopted a human rights based approach to development, which entails continuously working to promote all human rights – economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political.</p> <p>Through its development assistance, Denmark supports the development of sustainable societies, based on the democratic rule of law, human rights and gender equality that do not discriminate based on gender identity or sexual orientation and which observe the internationally agreed rules.</p>
121.199	Continue its development assistance to the developing countries for better realization of socio-economic rights as part of a globally inclusive and sustainable development agenda	Nepal	Accepted	Reference is made to response to recommendation 121.198.