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**Draft report of the Working Group on the  
Universal Periodic Review\***

**Denmark**

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## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its eleventh session from 2 to 13 May 2011. The review of Denmark was held at the 2nd meeting on 2 May 2011. The delegation of Denmark was headed by Mr. Claus Grube, Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At its 6th meeting held on 4 May 2011, the Working Group adopted the report of Denmark.
2. On 21 June 2010, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Denmark: Chile, Ghana, Republic of Korea.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1, the following documents were issued for the review of Denmark:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/DNK/1);
  - (b) A compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/DNK/2);
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/DNK/3).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Denmark through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of delegation considered the UPR a positive, innovative mechanism with a true potential to improve human rights on the ground. The preparation of Denmark's own UPR has been a matter of priority for the Danish Government with an ambition to present a national report that was reflective of society as a whole.
6. The delegation informed that public hearings were arranged in Copenhagen, Århus, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. A draft report was made publicly available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' UPR website. The delegation welcomed the written submissions by 15 stakeholders to the OHCHR ahead of Denmark's UPR.
7. The delegation of Denmark stressed that the report addresses a broad list of human rights issues; however, those issues are by no means exhaustive.
8. The national report includes separate sections on the human rights situation in Greenland and the Faroe Islands.
9. The delegation stated that it would have liked to invite the Danish Institute for Human Rights to address the UPR Working Group. The Institute would have addressed the Council in its independent capacity as Denmark's national human rights institution with A-status from the NHRI seat in the plenary. The Danish Government deeply regretted that, as informed by the secretariat, this request could not be accommodated and sincerely hoped that this would be a possibility at future reviews.

10. The delegation drew attention to the fact that human rights form a key element of the Danish Government's value basis and for decades has been at the centre of Denmark's foreign and development policy.

11. The delegation acknowledged that human rights challenges do exist in Denmark, and that Denmark is committed to addressing them.

12. The delegation highlighted that some of these challenges relate to the demographic changes that Denmark is undergoing. Denmark is evolving into a more ethnically diverse society. However, rapid societal changes also bring about challenges in maintaining and strengthening the cohesiveness in Danish society and allowing every individual to contribute to the greater whole without discrimination.

13. The delegation reported that some people today experience a sense of exclusion from mainstream society and feel subject to different forms of discrimination. Such concerns must be addressed with commitment. Denmark must work to strengthen mutual understanding and dialogue among people of different backgrounds, religions and cultures in order to break down the fear and prejudice that can easily come to dominate the way people view each other.

14. The delegation reported that the Government is dedicated to combating discrimination in all its forms and among other things has taken a number of steps to combat discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin. In July 2010 the Government published an "Action Plan on Ethnic Equal Treatment and Respect for the Individual".

15. The delegation informed that another key priority of the Government is the prevention of social exclusion and poverty. The Government is constantly adjusting the social and labour market policies in order to improve the living conditions for people at risk of social exclusion and poverty.

16. The delegation thanked the countries who had submitted written advance questions.

17. The representative of the Government of Greenland informed that the indigenous people of Greenland, the Inuit, constitute a large majority of 88 percent. On 21 June 2009, Greenland celebrated the inauguration of Greenland Self-Government. The Act on Greenland Self-Government introduces new arrangements regarding mineral resource activities in Greenland and in economic relations between Greenland and Denmark; describes the cooperation between Greenland and Denmark regarding foreign policy; recognises Greenlandic language as the official language in Greenland and describes Greenland's access to independence – a decision which is to be taken by the people of Greenland.

18. The representative reported that the full mineral resources area was taken over by the Government of Greenland. It was also reported that the administration of justice and family law for the time being remain the responsibility of Denmark.

19. Greenland is working diligently to ensure that fundamental human rights principles form the basis of any legislative initiative and that the civil society is duly included in the preparatory process. It is the policy of the Government of Greenland that international human rights instruments are to be extended to Greenland. However, in accordance with the Act on Greenland Self-Government, the lifting of reservations for Greenland to conventions ratified by Denmark will require their previous presentation to the Parliament of Greenland.

20. It is the responsibility of the Government of Greenland to ensure the implementation of international conventions in areas taken over by Greenland. As a result, the Government of Greenland also participates actively in the reporting by Denmark to the Treaty Bodies of the UN.

21. In 2008, the Parliament of Greenland requested the Government to consider options regarding the establishment of a human rights capacity in Greenland, taking into account the relatively small size of the Greenland population.
22. It is important to point out that the Government of Greenland is a public government rather than an indigenous self-government. With the majority of the population being of Inuit decent however, the Government and Parliament of Greenland places great emphasis on the rights of indigenous peoples.
23. One of the first actions of the Government of Greenland was to introduce new legislation on language policy and integration aimed at strengthening the role and use of Greenlandic.
24. The principle of collective ownership to land also applies to natural resources; hence the Government of Greenland recognizes the importance of civil society involvement in decision making, not least concerning oil and minerals extraction and major development projects.
25. The representative informed that the Government is putting strong emphasis on improving the lives of children and youth in Greenland. Within the framework of the programme – "A Safe Childhood 2010" – several initiatives are in progress. The Government of Greenland increased the grants for the shelters for women and children and family centres substantially.
26. The Government of Greenland is preparing a Children and Youth Strategy, which will be presented to the Parliament of Greenland later this year. The strategy addresses issues such as failure of care for the child, violence and addiction.
27. Within the framework of the public health programme – "Inuuneritta" – one of the focus areas is violence and sexual health. A wide range of initiatives have already been implemented under this programme.
28. The representative of Faroe Islands stated that human rights and democracy are fundamental values in Faroese society. The democratic system of government and legislative framework continue to provide the basis for the protection of all rights. The general welfare system has contributed to an overall high standard of living in the Faroe Islands. The Government is responsible for all, or most of the costs, related to education, health care, child care, elderly care, and pensions.
29. The Faroe Islands have adopted seven UN Treaties and have since 2004 produced substantial reports documenting the efforts of the government to ensure human rights. NGOs and civil society have been actively involved in the making of the national report. The Faroese Government appreciates the efforts of the NGOs to produce own submissions.
30. The representative informed that the Government appreciates the opportunity to have a separate section dedicated to the Faroe Islands in Denmark's report. But with only three pages at their disposal, it has been necessary to limit the scope of the contribution by focusing on the most critical human rights issues.
31. The representative informed that, unfortunately, Faroese society still faces challenges in the area of gender equality. Although the participation of women in politics has increased, women are still not as well represented as men in politics. Resources have been directed at ensuring rights through legal measures by passing the law governing gender equality in 1994. Also, the Government has provided support for public information initiatives by appointing the independent committee Demokratia in 2005.
32. The representative informed that on March 8th this year, the Government announced an action plan against violence in the home specifically towards women and children.

33. The Government of the Faroe Islands intended to maintain a high level of ambition regarding systematic work on human rights. The Government intends to collaborate closely with all relevant stakeholders to any recommendations following this review, and in the follow-up to this report.

## B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

34. During the interactive dialogue, 47 delegations made statements. A number of delegations commended Denmark for the initiatives to promote and protect human rights, as well as for the broad national consultations with civil society in preparation for the universal periodic review. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

35. India asked about progress in promoting people from other ethnic backgrounds to achieve a racially balanced police service, about measures to combat violence against women and to develop a domestic violence action plan. It further sought clarification on the Danish Institute for Human Rights power to investigate, suo motu or otherwise, human rights complaints. India made a recommendation.

36. Algeria observed that Denmark is party to most core human rights instruments, but noted that it had only incorporated the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms into domestic law and sought explanations. Algeria referred to concerns at shelving of cases of racial or religious hatred, and the possible abolition of article 266 (b) of the criminal code. Algeria made recommendations.

37. Canada welcomed the 2005 inclusion of Greenland in the act establishing the Danish Institute for Human Rights, yet noted resource constraints limiting its presence in Greenland, and noted the mandate does not cover the Faroe Islands. It asked about measures to address these issues. Canada noted the Criminal Code considered the act of torture an aggravating circumstance rather than a specific offence. Canada made recommendations.

38. The Republic of Moldova acknowledged Denmark's active role in developing reporting and complaint procedures to conform with relevant human rights treaties. It noted efforts to eliminate violence against women, and to increase participation of women in decision making, including in Greenland and the Faroe Islands. It inquired about additional measures for full and equal participation of women in political life. It made a recommendation.

39. The Russian Federation thanked Denmark for the comprehensive national report and for the presentation made by the head of the delegation. The Russian Federation expressed its belief that Denmark was one of the countries with sufficiently high level of protection of human rights and freedoms. It made recommendations.

40. Hungary commended Denmark for consistent submission of periodic reports to UN treaty bodies and the standing invitations to special mechanisms. Hungary encouraged Denmark to share best practices on implementing the National Strategy to combat all forms of violence in intimate relations in the UPR midterm report. Hungary made recommendations.

41. Austria noted Denmark developed several national action plans to fight human trafficking and inquired about other measures to tackle the problem. Austria asked about the impact of Denmark's initiatives for disabled, particularly children, and challenges faced in implementing the national strategy to combat violence in intimate relations. Austria made recommendations.

42. France inquired about the status of the ratification procedure of the Convention on enforced disappearances. It noted the High Commissioner for Refugees and the CERD recommended Denmark remove restrictions to the right to marriage with foreigners, or between foreigners, and modify the right to family reunification. France made recommendations.

43. Finland noted that the Danish Ministry for Integration did not act in compliance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to which Denmark acceded, and over several years denied citizenship to at least 22 stateless Palestinians. The Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs' application instructions fail to mention that stateless persons are exempted from the regular citizenship tests and requirements. Finland asked about measures to ensure compliance of its citizenship policies with international obligations. Finland made a recommendation.

44. Greece commended Denmark for its commitment to human rights promotion and wished it share best practices in this regard. Greece asked about action taken regarding the status of Greenland's Thule Tribe since the 2003 Supreme Court decision. Greece expressed concern at child sex tourism and raised issues regarding immigration, including hate speech cases and racist statements by public officials. Greece made recommendations.

45. Switzerland, on forcible returns, noted difficulties in tracing individuals after their return. It also noted that when returning alleged terrorists, States often rely on diplomatic assurances, and that in the fight against terrorism, European States also participated, directly or indirectly, in numerous human rights violations. Switzerland stated that rape is a crime that must be punished regardless of the type of relationship of those concerned. Switzerland made recommendations.

46. Poland commended Denmark for its active cooperation with the UN special procedures and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. It appreciated the developed institutional and legislative system of human rights protection, including the A-status national human rights institution. Poland made recommendations.

47. Slovenia welcomed legislative and policy measures to eliminate violence against women, noted the lack of legislation protecting women victims of domestic violence in Greenland and the Faroe Islands. Slovenia inquired about plans to adopt a national action plan for human rights. It commended the adoption of the Act on Equal Treatment and the launch of the Action plan for ethnic equal treatment and respect for the individual, but noted the lack of data on Roma and inquired about remedial measures. Slovenia made recommendations.

48. Egypt noted the establishment of the centre against Human Trafficking in 2007 and requested information on Denmark's experience in this field, particularly child trafficking and on efforts addressing sexual exploitation of children. Egypt was concerned at racist statements by parliament members, negative profiling of migrants and recurrent cases and manifestations of intolerance, lack of respect for others' religion and hate speech as well as incitement to hatred and defamation of Islamic religious symbols and personalities. Egypt made recommendations.

49. Azerbaijan asked whether Denmark considers acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families. It noted gaps regarding discrimination of women, sexual-based violence and sexual abuse and inquired about the adoption of legislation on violence against women, including domestic violence. Azerbaijan made recommendations.

50. Afghanistan noted Denmark is party to most human rights treaties, and established the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the Action Plan on Ethnic Equal Treatment and Respect for the Individual in July 2010. While welcoming Denmark's cooperation with

OHCHR, treaty bodies and special procedures, Afghanistan reiterated treaty body recommendations to incorporate CERD, CCPR, CEDAW and CAT into national legislation to ensure direct application before courts. Afghanistan made a recommendation.

51. **Indonesia** commended Denmark for making respect for human rights a core value of Danish foreign policy. Indonesia referred to an incident of clear manifestation of the defamation of Islam and noted cases of violence against women, particularly domestic violence and rape. Indonesia made recommendations.

52. **Germany** inquired about plans to improve the situation of children in the asylum status and on policy on social welfare for refugees. Germany requested information on follow-up plans to CEDAW recommendations to pursue efforts regarding violence against women, to adopt a coordination policy and specific legislation, including on domestic violence. It inquired about plans to improve access to citizenship of women, who have currently to prove that they lived at least seven years with their husband. Germany commended Denmark for launching the Action plan for ethnic equal treatment and sought more details. Germany made no recommendations.

53. **Palestine** commended Denmark for the importance given to human rights as universal values and noted it ratified many human rights treaties. Palestine noted Denmark's concern about children's rights as reflected by the law on social services, ensuring their consultation on decisions by which they are concerned. Palestine made recommendations.

54. **Uzbekistan** noted Denmark's recent measures to combat racial discrimination and eliminate violence against women, and inclusion in the criminal code of a special section on torture. Uzbekistan emphasized Treaty Body concerns about human rights violations, including that the offence of torture was not included in the criminal code and was subject to the statute of limitations. Uzbekistan noted negative and hostile attitudes towards growing numbers of immigrants. It made recommendations.

55. The delegation responded to written questions and questions from delegations during the interactive dialogue and clustered them into thematic issues. There were several considerations for not incorporating the UN human rights instruments into national law: The government assesses whether national law is in conformity with the conventions, and the conventions are relevant sources of law regardless of the method of implementation and can be invoked by national courts and other authorities.

56. Denmark does not consider a national action plan on human rights necessary, as various human rights issues are addressed on a concrete basis and initiatives are developed and implemented by experts responsible for the area of society concerned. Furthermore, new legislation is carried out within the framework of human rights obligations.

57. The government has found it inexpedient to sign the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as the obligations are difficult to define and subject to gradual implementation within resources available.

58. Danish case law is available on private websites, which often require subscription. Some case law from the Supreme Court and the Maritime and Commercial Court is available to the public at no expense. The Danish Court Administration initiated preparations for a public database on case law in 2010.

59. Between 1992 and 2010, 757 applications from persons born stateless in Denmark were examined. 36 of these have been mistakenly rejected. Most of these 36 have already been granted citizenship, while the rest are listed in the naturalization bill that has been introduced to Parliament on 15 April 2011. It has been made possible for certain stateless persons to submit applications before 1 March 2012 as they may have received incorrect



information on their rights. A commission of inquiry is carrying out an independent inquiry of the case.

60. With regard to family reunification, the rules regarding spousal reunification in the Danish Aliens Act do not regulate the right to marry. Obtaining spousal reunification normally requires that the spouses' combined attachment to Denmark is stronger than to any other country to ensure the best possible starting point for a successful integration. In some cases exemptions from the requirements are made. A bill was submitted to the Parliament, that if adopted will reform the legislation on spousal reunification and modernize the 24-year requirement.

61. Denmark has experienced a strong increase in the number of unaccompanied minors entering the country and faces certain challenges with regard to these minors. In the future, the specific residence permit as unaccompanied minor will expire when the foreigner turns 18. Return of unaccompanied minor will not take place unless the asylum claim has been rejected.

62. On the issue of the expulsion of refugees, the safeguard against refoulement is absolute. Those who cannot be expelled are either granted asylum status or stay in Denmark without a residence permit (exceptional leave to remain).

63. As for expelled EU-citizens, Denmark cannot verify if they belong to Roma ethnicity, as people are not registered on the basis of their ethnicity. The Supreme Court did not find substantial grounds for expulsion in two cases. After these rulings, 14 other decisions were reviewed and overturned. The authorities are investigating how to handle this type of cases in the future.

64. On forced return of Iraqi refugees the Refugee Appeals Board has indicated that UNHCR's recommendations on the treatment of asylum seekers from Iraq are an essential element when a concrete and individual assessment of each case is made - although the recommendations are not legally binding and of a general character. The Ombudsman monitors forced returns.

65. Concerning health care of asylum seekers, the government makes no distinction between children of asylum seekers and other children residing in Denmark. Adult asylum seekers are entitled to health care provided that it is necessary, urgent and alleviating.

66. The government clearly stated that it does not support an abolition of section 266b of the Criminal Code, as it will be contrary to obligations under ICERD and international law.

67. Various measures have been put in place to prevent hate crimes against ethnic minorities. The "Stop Hate Crimes" campaign was launched to raise awareness and urge victims and witnesses to report the crimes to the police. In 2009, the government presented an action plan to prevent extremist views and radicalization among young people. The Danish Security and Intelligence Service gathered information from the police on crimes motivated by extremist opinions in order to detect any signs of an organized or systematic rise in crime with a possible extremist background.

68. Danish legislation ensures comprehensive protection against discrimination on the grounds of race and ethnic origin. Legislation, obviously, cannot stand alone. Denmark therefore supports several initiatives carried out by authorities and civil society.

69. The delegation of the Government of Greenland responded to question on the ratification the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography has been approved by the Parliament of Greenland, but has awaited the necessary adaptation of the Greenland legislation to the protocol.

70. The Government of Greenland actively promotes equal representation of men and women in public office. The issue of domestic violence is dealt with in a holistic manner and linked with many of the government's initiatives. The Government of Greenland is preparing a Children and Youth Strategy which will be presented to the Parliament of Greenland in 2011.

71. The Parliament of Greenland has passed broad based legislation concerning equality of gender, which is regularly reviewed. Equal representation of men and women on boards and committees is strongly emphasized with respect to publicly owned companies and institutions. Fair and equal wages are ensured through the collective agreements in the public and private sector.

72. Mexico recognized Denmark's efforts to advance human rights promotion and protection, including prevention of ethnic discrimination and violence against women. It noted Denmark's efforts at the international level, including on torture, and highlighted its cooperation with special procedures. It also noted remaining challenges, particularly on non-discrimination and inclusion of ethnic minorities. Mexico made recommendations.

73. Pakistan noted legislative and institutional measures promoting and protecting human rights. Pakistan remarked efforts to integrate foreigners and migrants into society and acknowledged that social integration is a complicated process. Regarding the 2005 newspaper publication of cartoons about the Prophet Muhammad, it noted this shocked Muslims worldwide, prompted forceful reactions, stirred a pointless debate and violated Articles 19 and 20 of ICCPR and Article 4 of ICERD. Pakistan requested information on measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents. It made recommendations.

74. The United States of America commended Denmark for its commitment upholding human rights and increased efforts to place human rights at the forefront of its national agenda. It shared concerns over religious and ethnic discrimination, domestic violence against women, residency and citizenship requirements for migrants and asylum seekers, and human trafficking. It made recommendations.

75. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concern at possible inadequacies, in the Danish legal system, to combat age discrimination outside employment; the possible abolishment of article 266 (b) of the criminal code; islamophobia; discrimination against women in the Faroe Islands; the lack of ratification by Greenland and the Faroe Islands of the Convention on the rights of the child, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as well as the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children; gender-based violence and the narrow definition of rape; and the broad definition of terrorism in the criminal code. It made recommendations.

76. Belgium welcomed Denmark's efforts to ensure gender equality and combat discrimination against women. Noting the low number of reported rapes leading to convictions, it asked about envisaged measures, including the adoption of a national action plan. Belgium made recommendations.

77. Australia acknowledged Denmark's longstanding commitment to human rights and commended it for ratifying most human rights treaties, while noting that it is not party to the optional protocol to the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. It commended the work of non-governmental organizations in Denmark in promoting human rights, and the establishment of the centre against human trafficking and noted Denmark is part of regional and European networks to combat child trafficking. Australia made recommendations.

78. Argentina recognized Denmark's national and international initiatives, through the work of the Danish Human Rights Institute. It asked about measures to ensure equal

remuneration of men and women and to combat sexual tourism which affects children. Argentina made recommendations.

79. The Netherlands noted Denmark's increased police powers since 2011 to investigate and prevent terrorism. It also noted that none of the UN core human rights conventions ratified by Denmark were incorporated in Danish law. It made recommendations.

80. Italy praised Denmark's innovative approach facilitating the Universal Periodic Review process, including a dedicated website, identifying this as best practice. It acknowledged the importance given to human rights promotion and protection and Denmark's leadership in anti-torture efforts worldwide, as recognized by treaty bodies and special procedures. It made a recommendation.

81. Norway commended Denmark for its consistent efforts against torture. It referred to focus areas for enhanced efforts on gender equality and noted the importance of children's access to an independent body monitoring their rights and advocating on their behalf. Norway hoped Denmark would share its experience in lowering the age of criminal responsibility. It asked how certain Penal Code provisions on rape and sexual abuse, which refer to the marital relation of the victim and the perpetrator, influence sentences. Norway made recommendations.

82. Spain commended Denmark's efforts to promote and protect human rights, including the plan to combat ghettos and awareness-raising initiatives against trafficking of persons, as well as the mechanism established in 2004 to receive individual complaints on racial discrimination cases. Spain commended the 2008 judicial system reform and inquired about intentions to adopt legislation on gender violence, also addressing the situation of abused migrant women. Spain made recommendations.

83. Belarus noted that Denmark signed many UN human rights instruments and regularly submits periodic reports, but is overdue on a number of special procedure questionnaires. Belarus noted efforts to fight human trafficking, especially the national plan against human trafficking and the establishment of a special unit to investigate crimes of child pornography in the Internet. Belarus made recommendations.

84. The Republic of Korea commended Denmark's efforts in promoting respect for human rights, its accession to most core human rights treaties and closer cooperation with UN human rights bodies. Noting the number of victims of violence in intimate relations, it welcomed the launch of a National Strategy to combat such violence. It noted concerns on forcible return of asylum seekers to third countries where they may face the danger of persecution or serious harm and reiterated the principle of non-refoulement. It stated that Denmark should embrace minorities and indigenous peoples into society. It made recommendations.

85. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, noting positive developments in Denmark for employment of non-Western immigrants and descendants, was concerned about the 24-year rule potentially preventing immigrants from securing the desired family life and inquired about remedial measures. It noted encouraging targeted efforts for trafficking victims and asked about initiatives to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children. While noting decreasing pre-trial solitary confinement, statistics discern long periods of pre-trial custody. The United Kingdom commended initiatives to improve accessibility for disabled, including amending building regulations. It made recommendations.

86. Brazil noted Denmark's standing invitation to special procedures and its A-status national human rights institution. It commended efforts in raising awareness on human trafficking and urged Denmark to resist calls to repeal section 266 (b) of the Criminal Code

on racism on grounds of freedom of expression. Brazil noted the lowering of the age of criminal responsibility and recalled that the Convention on the Rights of the Child's provisions should prevail over domestic law. Brazil made recommendations.

87. Sweden noted concerns raised over family reunification conditions of spouses and inquired about their human rights impact. On the administrative detention of demonstrators at the 2009 COP15 meeting, which were found unlawful by court, Sweden appreciated that Denmark's legal system upheld its functions protecting individual's rights, and inquired about follow-up steps. Sweden made a recommendation.

88. Morocco sought information on migrants' rights and the law on integration, and encouraged Denmark to share best practices. It welcomed the establishment of the Council on ethnic minorities and of the equal treatment board to consider any complaints of discrimination, the provisions on freedom of religion ensuring that citizens can form associations and meet for religious purposes, and the prohibition of religion-based discrimination. Morocco acknowledged Danish cooperation on development and human rights and commended efforts to improve living conditions in Greenland. It made recommendations.

89. Honduras commended Denmark's commitment to respect human rights, but expressed concern about the situation of foreign women losing their residency permit when leaving violent spouses. It noted reports of racial disparity in primary and secondary education and the fact that child asylum seekers receive lower education than nationals. Honduras asked about prospects for incorporating into domestic legislation provisions of main human rights instruments. Honduras made recommendations.

90. Ecuador asked about the legal basis and norms of due process observed by Denmark to authorize the use of its territory, airspace and airports, to transport, transfer and/or allow transit of presumed terrorists to countries where their life, physical integrity and human dignity may be at risk. Ecuador made recommendations.

91. Slovakia noted Denmark's outstanding human rights record. It commended the Action plan for ethnic equal treatment and respect for the individual and measures to improve the conditions at asylum centres, through extra funds allocation and strengthening the asylum case processing. It welcomed regular updating of anti-trafficking action plans, criminalization of trafficking in the Criminal Code and ratification of the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. Slovakia made recommendations.

92. Turkey noted that Denmark has not ratified or incorporated into domestic law several core human rights instruments. It sought Denmark's views on reported difficulties of human rights monitoring in Turkey due to non-existent human rights data. Referring to the case of Ekren Sahin, it wished to know how Denmark would secure an effective investigation and sought Denmark's views on mother tongue teaching, given the 65000 Turkish people living in Denmark. Turkey made recommendations.

93. South Africa, referring to CERD recommendations to monitor the incidence of and the combating of racism and xenophobia and to promote intercultural understanding and tolerance, requested information on its implementation and on the degree the elimination and prevention of racist and xenophobic acts is addressed in the platform "Denmark 2020 – Knowledge, growth, prosperity, welfare". While Denmark is party to several human rights instruments, South Africa noted that it maintains certain reservations and declarations. It made recommendations.

94. Burkina Faso welcomed Denmark's dedication to human rights promotion and protection in the country and abroad, including in Burkina Faso. It welcomed Denmark's efforts to combat poverty, protect the rights of disabled and to eliminate discrimination against women. It made a recommendation.

95. Malaysia expressed concern about commercial sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism in Denmark, asked about measures to address this and inquired about Denmark's intentions to prohibit the commercialization of sexual services. Malaysia noted reports on the increase of discrimination, intolerance and absence of respect of religious sensitivities of minority groups, particularly Islam. Malaysia made recommendations.
96. Bangladesh appreciated Denmark's contribution in developing countries' human rights promotion and protection endeavours, especially empowering women in development activities, and commended it for exceeding the UN ODA target. It appreciated actions to ensure protection of ethnic groups, on curbing trafficking, and the high standards of reception centres for unaccompanied children seeking asylum. Persisting racial discrimination, prejudices, stereotyping and profiling of migrants as well as instances of racist statements and expressions, including with negative religious overtones by high public figures and the media remained of concern. Bangladesh made recommendations.
97. Guatemala sought information on policies to ensure an adequate standard of living, health and work for migrants. It inquired about Denmark's reasons for not having ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and asked if it intended doing so in the near future. Guatemala further inquired about the status of CERD recommendations on eliminating labour market obstacles for migrants. Guatemala made a recommendation.
98. Kyrgyzstan welcomed steps Denmark implemented to safeguard human rights, the standing invitation to special procedures, the establishment of a national preventive mechanism in accordance with the optional protocol to CAT, and the rules regarding construction of buildings to facilitate access for disabled. Despite significant progress, deficiencies remained in achieving effective equality of men and women, the situation of unaccompanied refugee minors and of asylum seekers. It noted that, as yet, Denmark only incorporated the European Convention on Human Rights into its national legislation. Kyrgyzstan made recommendations.
99. The delegation of Denmark highlighted that efforts are made to combat violence in intimate relations. The numbers of abused women dropped from 42,000 in 2002 to 28,000 in 2007.
100. With regard to the incrimination of rape the government has asked an expert committee on criminal law to make a thorough review of chapter 24 on sexual offences in the Criminal Code.
101. On minimum age of criminal responsibility, the delegation reported that statistics show that the numbers of juvenile crimes have decreased since 2001. It has not been possible to establish a connection between the decrease and changing the age of criminal responsibility.
102. Freedom of expression is enshrined in the Danish Constitution where censorship is prohibited. Denmark condemns any action that attempts to demonize people on the basis of their religion or ethnic background, and expect all religions to respect each other. Denmark respects Islam as one of the world's major religions as well as their religious symbols, as Denmark respects all religious creeds and communities. The Director of Public Prosecution did not find grounds to institute criminal proceedings in the case of the drawings depicting the prophet Muhammad.
103. The representative of the Faroe Islands addressed concerns related to gender discrimination as various legislations does not distinguish between women and men and ensures that all citizens enjoy the same rights equally. Concerning violence against women the delegation referred to the action plan against violence and the funding provided to the Crisis Centre for women.

104. Women participation in political life has also increased. As a result of the elections in January 2008 the proportion of women in parliament increased from 9.4% to 21.2%.

105. The head of delegation concluded by thanking Danish civil society for its active participation in the process preceding the review and hoped for a continued fruitful dialogue in the follow-up phase. Denmark appreciated the review as an opportunity to take stock of the human rights situation and considers it a very useful tool in identifying areas where an extra effort is needed. They will make good use of the valuable input received during the review in the future efforts to further improve the human rights of their citizens.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

106. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue listed below will be examined by Denmark which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 18<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council in September 2011.

106.1. Extend the applicability of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children to Greenland and to the Faroe Islands (Hungary);

106.2. Withdraw its reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Protocols (Brazil);

106.3. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Spain);

106.4. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);

106.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (Palestine);

106.6. Become party to the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Austria);

106.7. Proceed to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as soon as possible (France);

106.8. Become a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);

106.9. Sign, ratify and implement the optional protocol to the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Kingdom);

106.10. Accede to other international human rights instruments to which it is not yet party in order to strengthen its national provisions to ensure human rights specifically with regards to persons with disabilities (Burkina Faso);

106.11. Ratify as soon as possible 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 (France);

106.12. Continue commitment in human rights through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in accordance with the recommendation 1737 of 17

March 2006 as adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council Europe of which Denmark is a member (Algeria);

106.13. Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);

106.14. Become party to the remaining UN human rights instruments in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Pakistan);

106.15. Study the possibility of ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Argentina);

106.16. Study the possibility of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

106.17. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Brazil);

106.18. Review its reservations to a number of international human rights instruments with a view to withdrawing them completely (South Africa);

106.19. Ratify and implement the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Morocco);

106.20. Adhere or ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);

106.21. Adhere or ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ecuador);

106.22. Adhere or ratify the Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the general prohibition of discrimination (Ecuador);

106.23. Accept the right to present individual communications provided for in the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and withdraw the reservation to the ICESCR (Ecuador);

106.24. Greenland and Faroe Islands to ratify the following international instruments: the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and ensure its application (Ecuador);

106.25. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);

106.26. Incorporate into its domestic law its international human rights obligations under the Conventions to which it is party (Canada);

106.27. Bring its national legislation in line with its international obligations. (Egypt);

106.28. Incorporate international human rights instruments to which it is a party into its legal system as recommended by various treaty monitoring bodies (South Africa);

106.29. Incorporate the different provisions of the United Nations core human rights conventions, ratified by Denmark, into national law (The Netherlands);

- 106.30. Extend the applicability of all international human rights instruments that it acceded to the whole territory of the country (Azerbaijan);
- 106.31. Review its body of legislation prohibiting discrimination to ensure equal protections on all grounds, and in this regard, consider elaborating a single comprehensive act covering all grounds for possible discrimination (Canada);
- 106.32. Ensure that all acts of torture are specific offences under its criminal law (Canada);
- 106.33. Incorporate the provisions of the UN conventions on human rights into national legislation, to ensure the direct application of international treaties by the courts (Kyrgyzstan);
- 106.34. Make efforts to correct formulations in the Penal Code that cover rape and sexual abuse which make reference to the marital relations between the victim and the alleged perpetrator that have an actual influence on sentences (Norway);
- 106.35. Bring its legislation on rape in line with international law and abolish all references to the status of married couple (Switzerland);
- 106.36. Remove from penal code (arts. 218, 220, 221, 227) any references to marital relations between victim and perpetrator of offences in order to ensure that there is no impunity in cases of marital rape (Belgium);
- 106.37. Not to repeal section 266B of the criminal code (Pakistan);
- 106.38. Establish an independent body to promote and protect the rights of the child and to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (India);
- 106.39. Consider establishing an independent body or organ charged with the monitoring of the implementation of the CRC provisions (Poland);
- 106.40. Consider the establishment of a Children's Ombudsman (Norway);
- 106.41. Consider creation of a separate institution of Ombudsman for children's rights, as previously recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Danish National Council for Children (Kyrgyzstan);
- 106.42. Develop and implement a national action plan for human rights in order to framework a systematic and comprehensive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights (Indonesia);
- 106.43. Continue efforts to achieve gender equality (Norway);
- 106.44. Consider launching an Action Plan to combat domestic violence in Greenland (Spain);<sup>1</sup>
- 106.45. Continue the implementation of the national strategy to combat violence in intimate relations for 2009-2012 (Republic of Moldova);
- 106.46. Continue its efforts aimed at the promotion of the human rights expertise and education and public awareness about the human rights protection. (Azerbaijan);
- 106.47. Implement effectively the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (Islamic Republic of Iran);

<sup>1</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Launch an Action Plan to combat domestic violence in Greenland.



- 106.48. Undertake a process of broad, national consultations with civil society, including the Danish Institute for Human Rights, in the follow-up to this review (Austria);
- 106.49. Continue providing ODA in line with the UN target of 0.7 per cent of GDP (Pakistan);
- 106.50. Continue to support developing countries in fighting poverty through its development assistance (Bangladesh);
- 106.51. Enhance accessibility of the UN human rights system for all members of Danish society by ensuring the translation into Danish of its UPR outcome and relevant treaty body concluding observations and special procedure country reports (Canada); *Clear the backlog in*
- 106.52. Reduce delays in the submission of responses to thematic questionnaires of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Russian Federation);
- 106.53. Respond to the remaining questionnaires on thematic issues sent by special procedures mandate holders (Afghanistan);
- 106.54. Identify, pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, cases of racism and xenophobia, combat them and foster intercultural understanding and tolerance. (Russian Federation);
- 106.55. Take appropriate measures to protect vulnerable groups from discrimination, racial profiling and hate crimes and to combat racism and xenophobia (Greece);
- 106.56. Take actions to combat racism, xenophobia, and religious intolerance and hatred (Bangladesh);
- 106.57. Monitor the incidence of and combating xenophobia, and promote intercultural understanding and tolerance (Turkey);
- 106.58. Take more effective measures to combat racial discrimination and intolerance, including by promptly investigating and taking stern action against the perpetrators of hatred, racist and xenophobic acts, speeches and publication (Malaysia);
- 106.59. Step up efforts in promoting intercultural understanding and tolerance between different ethnic groups in the country (Malaysia);
- 106.60. Strengthen the legal actions against all forms of discrimination, on the basis of race, ethnic origin, language, religion or national origin (Ecuador);
- 106.61. Fully respect the human rights of foreigners, regardless of their migratory status (Ecuador);
- 106.62. Strengthen and effectively implement its legislation to prohibit, prosecute and punish hate speech, incitement to hatred, and acts of religious profiling. (Egypt);
- 106.63. Take effective measures to prevent and prohibit racial profiling by the police. (Egypt);
- 106.64. Identify cases of racism of racism and xenophobia and to combat them as well as to continue to foster intercultural understanding and tolerance (Uzbekistan);
- 106.65. Remove the obstacles preventing victims of discrimination of having effective access to justice, adopting appropriate measures to facilitate reporting on this crime by national, ethnic and religious minorities (Mexico);

- 106.66. Intensify their efforts to eliminate all forms of practical discrimination against children (Palestine);
- 106.67. Continue combating the phenomenon of racism, xenophobia and promote tolerance between cultures and religions. (Palestine);
- 106.68. Undertake measures to tackle racial discrimination and to combat more resolutely all forms of racism (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 106.69. Continue with its efforts to combat xenophobia (Argentina);
- 106.70. Monitor the incidence of and to combating racism and xenophobia (Brazil);
- 106.71. Strengthen measures to promote tolerance to combat attitudes behaviour and reflexes' not covered by the law as well as stereotypes directed among others, at the Muslim minority (Morocco);
- 106.72. Implement the recommendation of the treaty bodies and special procedures to introduce the offence of torture into the penal and military ~~penal~~ codes as well as align rules and provisions on the statute of limitations with the Convention against Torture. (Russian Federation);
- 106.73. Specifically envisage the inclusion of offence of torture in the penal and military codes (Uzbekistan);
- 106.74. Incorporate the crime of torture in the Criminal Code and the Military Criminal Code (Spain);
- 106.75. Ensure that conditions are created so that any reports of violations committed by law enforcement officials were investigated independently, impartially and in a timely manner (Uzbekistan);
- 106.76. Introduce proper identification for its law enforcement officials (Slovakia);
- 106.77. Review the existing mechanism and framework for handling allegations of excessive use of force, including use of weapons, by law enforcement officials in order to ensure full compliance with the Convention against Torture (Uzbekistan);
- 106.78. Ensure a timely and impartial investigation of all complaints and reports against such illegal acts (Uzbekistan);
- 106.79. Adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the establishment of so-called arrest and search zones is not done on the basis of criteria which might be equivalent to racial, ethnic or religious profiling (Algeria);
- 106.80. Continue to ensure an effective protection of victims of domestic violence, including through considering the adoption of a specific law on violence against women, including domestic violence (Austria);
- 106.81. Continue efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, in particular in the Faroe Islands and Greenland (Poland);
- 106.82. Ensure a more effective protection of victims of domestic violence (Slovenia);
- 106.83. Continue its efforts to combat domestic violence, especially against vulnerable groups such as women and children (Republic of Korea);
- 106.84. Provide foreign married women, who are victims of domestic violence, with legal safeguards and administrative guidelines for their protection, giving particular consideration to residence permits (Honduras);

106.85. Adopt effective policy measures aimed at combating and eliminating violence against women, including domestic violence and encourage the high-level participation of women in the labour market and especially decision-making (Azerbaijan);

106.86. Establish specific mechanisms and formulate specific programmes geared to addressing the issue of violence against women and children, including by harmonizing their national legislation with international human rights standards (Indonesia);

106.87. Strengthen the capacities for identification of victims of trafficking (Austria);

106.88. Strengthen the identification of human trafficking victims (Slovakia);<sup>2</sup>

106.89. Ensure that victims of human trafficking are not detained but instead granted proper protection, as well as to expand the reflection period while making it entirely unconditional (Slovakia);<sup>3</sup>

106.90. Take necessary measures to combat child prostitution and ensure that those children have access to adequate services for their recovery and social reintegration (Indonesia);

106.91. Prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children and ensure additional protective measures for all victims of trafficking (Azerbaijan);

106.92. Take more effective measures to prevent sexual exploitation of children, including through criminalizing the production and distribution of pornographic or erotic images, including children and to prosecute Danish citizens who abused children abroad (Malaysia);

106.93. Adopt all necessary measures in combating the phenomenon of child sex tourism including by consistently prosecuting offenders for the crimes committed abroad upon return (Greece);

106.94. Strengthen the capacity of the criminal police to deal with crimes related to child pornography on the internet and to inform children and their parents about the safe use of the internet (Islamic Republic of Iran);

106.95. Develop a more systematic approach to cooperation between governmental bodies and civil society to combat child trafficking (Australia);

106.96. Maintain article 266 (b) of the criminal code and to adopt measures to avoid that the shelving of cases related to racial or religious hatred, does not dissuade victims to continue to make complaints and does not lead to impunity of the perpetrators of such crimes (Algeria);

106.97. Make case law from Danish courts and administrative organs be made publicly available and free of charge (Hungary);

106.98. Limit the use of long periods of pre-trial custody (United Kingdom);

<sup>2</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Strengthen the identification of human trafficking victims, ensure that such victims are not detained but instead granted proper protection, as well as to expand the reflection period while making it entirely unconditional.

<sup>3</sup> The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: Strengthen the identification of human trafficking victims, ensure that such victims are not detained but instead granted proper protection, as well as to expand the reflection period while making it entirely unconditional.

106.99. In light of amendments from July 1, 2010 to Danish legislation on reducing age for criminal responsibility to 14, bring it into alignment with the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Kyrgyzstan);

106.100. Prohibit incarceration of minors in facilities together with adults as well as their solitary confinement (Belgium);

106.101. Take further steps to solve the problem of overcrowding in prisons and to ensure legal responsibility of the spread of racial and religious intolerance through the press (Belarus);

106.102. Ensure that the right to family life, marriage and choice of spouse is guaranteed to every person without discrimination based on national or ethnic origin (Turkey);

106.103. Abrogate the provisions of its internal legislation which prohibit in practice a union with a person who would have family links abroad and those which prohibit reunification of spouses who have not yet reached the minimum age of 24 years (France);

106.104. Further strengthen the foundation of family and avoid resorting to measures and legislations which endanger the very foundation of family in the society (Islamic Republic of Iran);

106.105. Ensure to contested children in a marital dispute the possibility of maintaining effective contacts with the foreign parent living abroad (Italy);

106.106. Take effective measures to strengthen the institution of family, including awareness raising activities which should be focus on awareness raising in society, specifically with young people, on the traditional understanding of the family and its social significance (Belarus);

106.107. Continue to take serious measures to promote inter-religious and intercultural dialogues in the country and to prevent the reoccurrence of such irresponsible acts which merely perpetuate religious hatred and intolerance (Indonesia);

106.108. Strengthen measures with a view of the promotion of intercultural understanding and tolerance in order to overcome unacceptable cases of intolerance and absence of respect for the religion of other in the country (Azerbaijan);

106.109. Take concrete legal and practical measures to combat incitement to religious hatred and intolerance (Pakistan);

106.110. Pay due attention to commensurate responsibility in protecting rights of others and respect to others, while promoting and protecting freedom of expression and opinion (Bangladesh);

106.111. Give equal recognition to the right to education of undocumented children (Honduras);

106.112. Address particularly the high school dropout among students belonging to ethnic minorities (Slovakia);

106.113. Adopt stronger measures to protect minorities and indigenous peoples from discrimination and to ensure their access to the public facilities (Republic of Korea);

106.114. Remedy the difficulties in terms of access to healthcare for asylum seekers created by the fact that they do not have the social security number required to be identified and supported (France);

106.115. Oversee the citizenship policy regarding the granting of citizenship to stateless persons in order to ensure its correspondence with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Finland);

106.116. Allow for family reunification for children, in as many cases as possible, and ensure that the Danish jurisprudence on family reunification is in accordance with human rights obligations (Greece);

106.117. Review its practice of returning aliens to regions where they encounter real risks of persecution or serious harm, particularly in Iraq (Switzerland);

106.118. Strictly observe the principle of non-refoulement and not resort to diplomatic assurances to circumvent them (Switzerland);

106.119. Revise the proposed amendments to the Danish Aliens Act with respect to unaccompanied children seeking asylum, ensuring that necessary protection and assistance is provided to them (Poland);

106.120. Ensure that any decision obliging a foreigner to leave the country, is in accordance with international standards and in no case should a person needing international protection be expelled in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to all of which Denmark is a party (Mexico);

106.121. Take the necessary legal or administrative measures to ensure that migratory status does not depend on conjugal relations in cases in which gender violence is reported (Mexico);

106.122. Give due consideration to cultural and religious sensitivities of newly arrived foreigners and migrants while designing social integration policies and programmes (Pakistan);

106.123. Review the requirements for migrants and asylum seekers to obtain permanent residence and citizenship and consider removal of retroactive elements of these requirements (United States of America);

106.124. Strengthen its protection of trafficking victims, specifically by offering longer-term alternatives that would allow them to stay in country via work or residency permit rather than solely offering repatriation or asylum (United States of America);

106.125. Further streamline the Aliens Act to ensure that acts, which may lead to expulsion, are in line with international refugee and human rights law (Netherlands);

106.126. Strengthen safeguards against potential refoulement for persons in need of international protection, including by closely monitoring the situations in the countries of origin of the asylum seekers (Republic of Korea);

106.127. Take further concrete steps to ensure the rights of all its citizens in relation to the 24-year rule (United Kingdom);

106.128. Ensure that non-Danish residents can also fully enjoy their basic human rights, paying special attention to the access to justice (Brazil);

106.129. Implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in regard to the conditions for family reunification of spouses (Sweden);

106.130. Implement the legal provisions, and where necessary, adopt legal reforms to guarantee family reunification of foreigners who have settled in Denmark,

particularly family members of refugees, in accordance with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Ecuador);

106.131. Ensure that detention of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers is applied only as a last resort (Slovakia);

106.132. Assess in an open and transparent manner the consequences of flights conducted over Danish territory and landings that took place in the context of the CIA extradition programme (Switzerland);

106.133. Carry out an inclusive evidence-based evaluation of the Danish anti-terrorism legislation (Netherlands).

107. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Denmark was headed by Mr. Claus Grube, Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Steffen Smidt, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Denmark, Geneva;
- Mr. Allan Rahbøl Jacobsen, Head of the Human Rights Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Jakob Jensen, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Gender Equality;
- Ms. Dorte Bech Vizard, Head of Department, Ministry of Social Affairs;
- Mr. Frederik Gammeltoft, Head of Division, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs;
- Ms. Dorit Hørlyck, Head of Division, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs;
- Ms. Helle Schnedler, Head of Division, Ministry of Interior and Health;
- Mr. Carsten Madsen, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Susanne Beck Petersen, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Interior and Health;
- Mr. Leo Torp, Special Advisor, Ministry of Employment;
- Mr. Steen Nørlov, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Julia Winding, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Anne-Mette Kjær, Head of Section, Ministry of Social Affairs;
- Mr. Nicolai Winther, Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Anne Line Kræmmer, Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Ane Maria Røddik Christensen, Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Louise Hauberg Wilhelmsen, Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Christian Lamhauge Rasmussen, Head of Section, Ministry of Education;
- Ms. Maria Ulff-Møller, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Denmark, Geneva;
- Ms. Tanja Vestergaard Jørgensen, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Denmark, Geneva;

#### Government of Greenland:

- Ms. Marianne Lykke Thomsen, Senior Policy Advisor, Department of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Adam Worm, Senior Policy Adviser, Department of Foreign Affairs;

#### Government of the Faroe Islands:

- Ms. Durita Lamhauge Jóansdóttir, Department of Fisheries, Trade and Regional Policy.