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

Denmark

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	4
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	14
Annex	
Composition of the delegation	26

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fourth session from 18 to 13 January 2016. The review of Denmark was held at the 7th meeting on 21 January 2016. The delegation of Denmark was headed by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Kristian JENSEN. At its 14th meeting held on 26 January 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on Denmark.

2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Denmark: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire and Panama.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, 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.6/24/DNK/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/DNK/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/24/DNK/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Mexico, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands 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 the delegation looked forward to the recommendations, and thanked all national stakeholders engaged in the national consultation process leading up to the review, not least the National Human Rights Institution – the Danish Institute for Human Rights. He addressed the unprecedented high number of refugees and immigrants coming to Europe in 2015. He underscored that Denmark was a large recipient of asylum seekers in the EU per capita and that Denmark relative to size was one of the countries in the world providing the most humanitarian assistance to Syrian refugees. He emphasized that Danish policies were found to be in full accordance with its international obligations.

6. Denmark had received 133 recommendations during the first UPR review. Of these a total of 102 had been accepted, while 5 had been partially accepted. The head of delegation highlighted some of the actions that recommendations from the first UPR had generated.

7. In response to written questions of some countries the head of delegation stated that unaccompanied asylum seeking minors were appointed a personal representative who supported and cared for the minor as regards personal issues and attended asylum interviews and other meetings with the authorities. Accommodation for all unaccompanied minors was provided for at a special children's centre run by the Danish Red Cross.

8. The number of juvenile delinquents being incarcerated with adults was small – on average in 2015 the number of inmates under 18 years of age placed in a prison with adults was 1.3 individuals. If inmates under 18 should be placed apart from adult inmates this would in some cases result in a placement far from home or in solitary confinement. Court ordered solitary confinement of a minor had only happened once since 2011.

9. The Faroes delegate informed that new residential facilities had been established in the Faroes for people with special needs who had traditionally been offered housing and care outside of the Faroes. Measures had been taken to address the low participation of women in public committees and politics and over the past three elections the share of women in the Faroes Parliament had gone from under 10 percent to over 30 percent. A proposal to allow same-sex marriages had been submitted to Faroes Parliament. Also legislation regarding sexual offences and protection of victims of stalking would be presented in Parliament in the autumn of 2016.

10. The delegate of Greenland informed of the establishment of the Human Rights Council of Greenland and the extension of the mandate of the Danish Institute for Human Rights had been extended to Greenland. A children's council and children's spokesperson were appointed as part of the Children's Rights Institution increasing awareness of children's rights and living conditions. A strategy and action plan against violence particularly targeting domestic violence had been adopted. Combatting violence and improving conditions for children would be a major priority in the years to come. A consultancy unit had been established to assist social services improvement of cases involving children.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

11. During the interactive dialogue, 86 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. Bulgaria commended Denmark's ratification of several instruments since the first review as well as the establishment of the Special Office for Children (SOC) and the Greenland Human Rights Council. It appreciated the efforts to combat domestic violence, discrimination and trafficking reflected in several national action plans.

13. Burkina Faso noted that Denmark had made significant progress in improving the normative and institutional framework on the rights of the child, the vulnerable and the disabled, refugees and migrants and nationality rights. It urged continued attention to the protection of human rights, especially for migrants and refugees and strengthening human rights cooperation between the two countries.

14. Iceland applauded efforts to place human rights at the forefront of national agenda, urged the Danish Government to live up to its own high human rights and humanitarian standards and refrain from taking any measures that would undermine its international obligations towards refugees.

15. Chile recognised the institutional and legal framework for protecting and promoting human rights, through ratification of international instrument and the standing invitation to the special procedures and highlighted the action plans relating to gender equality and the implementation of Security Council (SC) Resolution 1235 (2000).

16. China noted the efforts especially made to promote and protect the rights of the child, persons with disabilities, refugees and migrants and to advance gender equality, and the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat human trafficking and protect victims 2015-2018.

17. Colombia welcomed the extensive information which had been supplied by Denmark for the review and Denmark's achievements in the protection and promotion of the rights of children and to guarantee the rights of LGBTI persons.
18. Costa Rica welcomed Denmark's role as a promoter of the International Criminal Court and hoped that it would continue these efforts. It also welcomed the creation of the expert committee to incorporate the human rights instruments other policy measures, but was concerned about cases of discrimination against members of minorities.
19. Côte d'Ivoire commended Denmark cooperation with the international human rights institutions and the accession to legal instruments and measures such as the adoption of the third NAP on the implementation of SC Resolution 1235 and the entry into force in 2012 of new rules on family reunification for the benefit of children.
20. Djibouti welcomed efforts such as the adoption of a third NAP for the implementation of SC Resolution 1325 and the integration of a greater number of children with disabilities in the mainstream education system. It expressed concerns about discrimination against minorities, including Muslims.
21. Ecuador appreciated Denmark's efforts since the first review including the legislation to combat domestic violence, facilitate voting for persons with disabilities. It was deeply concerned about the legislation requiring refugees to give up their valuable items.
22. Egypt welcomed the steps taken since the first review including enhanced human rights education. It was concerned about the adoption of restrictive policies on migration and asylum seekers including the new law on confiscating valuable belongings and increasing reports of hate crimes and racist discourse.
23. Spain welcomed the adoption of the third NAP for the implementation of SC Resolution 1235 (2000). It appreciated Denmark's efforts to investigate hate crimes. They were pleased with the efforts to integration children with disabilities in the education system.
24. Finland appreciated the involvement of civil society in the UPR process and encouraged adopting a legislative framework for the protection of women from psychological violence. It noted CEDAW's concerns about the adverse impact of the existing legislation on citizenship for stateless women and girls.
25. Georgia appreciated the new laws and actions undertaken since the first review, including the strengthening of the advocacy role of the National Council for Children and commended the establishment of SOC. It encouraged the practice of submitting mid-term implementation reports.
26. Germany commended Denmark for its commitment to upholding human rights and increased efforts to place human rights at the forefront of its national agenda.
27. Ghana noted the establishment of the SOC and as part of the Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman Institution and the Disability Pension since the first review and lauded it for implementing a significant number of the accepted recommendations.
28. Greece highlighted progress made in the protection of children, especially vulnerable ones and efforts to reduce bullying in schools and progress achieved on the rights of persons with disabilities. It was most impressed with results in promoting the rights of LGBTI persons and gender equality and women participation in the labour market.
29. Guatemala considered that the advances undeniable. It was particularly satisfied with the establishment of an expert committee to examine the incorporation of international human rights instruments into law, while concerned with the supreme court stating that

treaties are not incorporated into domestic law do not have direct effect into the domestic legal order.

30. Honduras thanked the delegation of Denmark for its report and in the spirit of cooperation offered recommendations.

31. Hungary noted that restrictions in the mandate and powers of the SOC resulting in refusing majority of complaints. It encouraged complying with the recommendations of the relevant monitoring bodies of the Council of Europe, in particular by reinforcing linguistic rights and introducing additional initiatives to combat manifestations of intolerance, racism and xenophobia.

32. Italy welcomed the ratification of the third optional protocol to CRC, and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and domestic Violence, the legal amendment allowing dual citizenship, and increased protection measures for children with special needs and persons with disabilities.

33. Indonesia commended Denmark's achievements particularly on the rights of children and persons with disabilities. It commended its contribution to promoting universal ratification through the Convention against Torture Initiative. Indonesia noted challenges related to hate crime and that further measures could be taken to fully implement migrants' rights.

34. Iran (Islamic Republic of) expressed concern at discrimination against minorities and migrants in areas of employment, education and housing, especially Muslims, increasing hate speech against refugees and Muslim people through social media and the large number of children living without their parents and cared for outside the home.

35. Iraq commended legislative achievements especially on the rights of children and persons with disabilities and its efforts to meet the needs of refugees and integrate them in society, in line with regulatory frameworks and amendments to integration law. Also appreciated Denmark's passing of laws preventing hate speech.

36. Canada noted Denmark's national action plans to stop violence against women and encouraged continued efforts to protect women and girls from intimate partner violence.

37. Japan commended Denmark's role in the prohibition of torture and promotion of gender equality. Japan was concerned at reported discrimination against persons belonging to minorities and non-citizens in relation to employment, education and housing and xenophobic discourse in the media. It welcomed initiatives to help migrants and refugees integration into society.

38. Kyrgyzstan commended Denmark continuous efforts to exercise its responsibility to protect human rights standards and for its commitment to enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights.

39. Lebanon commended Denmark's commitments in protecting and promoting human rights particularly children and its efforts to combat discrimination and Xenophobia through various policies and rigorous standards, reflecting Denmark's commitments to human rights in general.

40. Libya welcomed the delegation and thanked them for the presentation of their national report and made recommendations.

41. The head of the delegation emphasized that the Government regarded hate speech and hate crimes, including on-line, as a high priority area in crime prevention. A monitoring programme had been launched the result of which should provide better means to plan and execute future national strategies on hate crime prevention.

42. The head of delegation remarked that Danish legislation ensured a comprehensive protection against discrimination on the grounds of race and ethnic origin. Also in an effort to promote tolerance and combat racism and xenophobia several initiatives by authorities as well as NGOs and civil society had been carried out.
43. The head of delegation, responding to comments, addressed certain elements of recent Danish regulation regarding asylum seekers.
44. Temporary protection status had been introduced in 2015 for asylum seekers entitled to asylum due to a general situation in the home country. Only app. 20% of those who had been granted asylum fell under the category of temporary protection status. Family reunification was in general postponed for this group. Exceptions to the postponement would be made based on individual assessment in each case, ensuring observance of Denmark's international obligations and ensuring that - where individual circumstances dictate it - family reunification was granted within the first initial period of one year. This one year to be extended to 3 years pending a proposal debated in Parliament.
45. As regards seizure of valuables, the Danish welfare state is based on the principle that the state will provide and pay for those who are unable to take care of themselves and therefore it would provide for asylum seekers who are unable to take care of themselves. The authorities would be given the authority to seize valuables such as cash but only if exceeding the amount of app. 1500 US dollars in order to cover expenses for subsistence, housing, etc. during the processing of the asylum application. It was a misconception that authorities would seize jewellery of sentimental value.
46. Newly arrived asylum seekers could only be detained when necessary to complete the registration and identification process and would be immediately released after completion of this process. Rejected asylum seekers could only be detained if they did not co-operate on their return and if deportation was possible. Both rules were in conformity with Denmark's international obligations. A rule suspending automatic access to judicial review of a detention within 3 days was introduced. This rule could only be applied in a period with a significant increase in refugees and migrants. On request the lawfulness of a detention would be decided by a court as soon as possible.
47. On integration efforts the head of delegation, responding to a question, said that all newly arrived immigrants and refugees were offered training in the Danish language and on the basic function of society as well as offered activities, facilitating their access to the labour market or an education. He underscored the importance of civil society in the integration process and mentioned a project run by the Red Cross offering a Danish friend to all newly arrived refugees to encourage and support understanding of how Danish society worked whilst building bridge between cultures and fostering better cross-cultural understanding.
48. The head of the delegation reiterated Denmark's commitment to ratify the ICPPED. Denmark was presently examining the need for legislative amendments for Greenland and the Faroes in order to meet the obligations under the OP-CRC-SC. He emphasized that Denmark was party to the ICESCR and committed to its full implementation. However, many social and economic rights entailed important macro-economic choices better decided upon in a parliamentary setting. Therefore there was no intention to ratify OP-ICESCR. As to the ICRMW, Denmark found that the Convention did not consistently distinguish between migrant workers legally residing in a host country and migrant workers staying illegally. Granting social benefits to illegal migrant workers would undermine the Danish welfare state and encourage illegal migration. Denmark had ratified all ILO core conventions on workers' rights including foreign nationals legally residing in Denmark.
49. The head to the delegation responding to a question stressed that a large scale evaluation was made on the Danish terror preparedness on account of the terror attacks in

Paris and Copenhagen. This was extensive and led to initiatives to secure adequate safeguards against terror.

50. Lithuania appreciated the regular financial support to OHCHR and welcomed Denmark's ratification of the Istanbul Convention and efforts to combat trafficking in children. Lithuania appreciated Denmark's cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner and its financial support to the Office.

51. Malaysia acknowledged initiatives aimed at improving the rights of persons with disabilities, at tackling child pornography and at raising awareness on human rights in business. Malaysia expressed concern at the proposal to confiscate cash and valuables from asylum seekers and urged reconsidering it.

52. Maldives congratulated the progress since the last review and welcomed adoption of the Gender Equality Act in 2013 and adoption of the 2014-2017 Strategy and Action Plan against Violence.

53. Mexico acknowledged the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights since the first cycle.

54. Montenegro welcomed steps to improve the legislative framework on the protection of children, persons with disabilities and LGBTI rights. It noted the new monitoring system of hate crimes and revised guidance on handling hate crime cases. Montenegro shared the treaty body concern at increased xenophobia and political propaganda targeting non-citizens and racist publications in the media.

55. Morocco welcomed attention given to protecting the rights of the child as part of its efforts the legislative framework on the protection of vulnerable categories, asylum seekers and migrants. It congratulated Denmark's engagement and efforts in combating torture, especially through the international Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI).

56. Mozambique noted progress through the embracement of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the adoption of action plans for persons with disabilities and to combat human trafficking. Mozambique referred to consultations on accession to Protocol 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

57. Namibia commended efforts to promote and protect the rights of the child, including through the amendment of Nationality laws. Namibia remained concerned about the solitary confinement of children. It noted the amendments of the Integration Act and the Aliens Act improving refugees and migrants' conditions.

58. Nepal was encouraged by entering into force of a number of laws with regard to child, the vulnerable and the disabled, refugees and migrants and nationality rights. It appreciated the provision of development assistance to foster socio-economic development, Denmark's support for capacity building of NHRI and its financial contributions to the human rights office and other mechanisms.

59. The Netherlands encouraged Denmark to continue putting human rights at the forefront of policy, including when confronted with external challenges, as Europe faced today. Netherlands called for children and youth's self-experienced gender to be recognized as authentic and legitimate.

60. New Zealand commended Denmark for its progress on gender pay equity. New Zealand referred to the challenges caused by the Syrian conflict, including from a sudden influx of people entering Denmark. It acknowledged efforts to address hate crimes.

61. Nicaragua highlighted progress in implementing recommendations related to children, persons with disabilities and gender equality. Nicaragua encouraged Denmark to

continue working on the social issue of combating human trafficking and take into consideration recommendations made in other for a, including the ILO.

62. Norway complimented establishing the SOC but identified limitations in its mandate. Norway complimented Denmark for strengthening the Criminal Code and penalization of non-consensual sex with a victim in “helpless state” as rape, although the Faroe Islands’ legislation lagged behind, particularly reducing penalty for rape and sexual violence within marriage.

63. Pakistan noted that little had been achieved in considering cultural and religious sensitivities when designing social integration policies and programmes. Pakistan was concerned at the treatment of trafficking victims and at increasing negative political discourse on migrants, especially Muslims, affecting their socio-economic spheres.

64. Panama welcomed the ratification by Denmark of international human rights instruments, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

65. The Philippines appreciated improved policies towards migrants and asylum seekers, particularly the shift in the selection criteria for refugees. They welcomed the longer allowable refectation for victims of trafficking. Philippines welcomed new initiatives to protect and promote women’s rights, was concerned that persisting domestic violence remained a challenged.

66. Poland appreciated the adoption of the Gender Equality Act, the NAP to Combat Human Trafficking and the Action Plan against violence in the family and in intimate relations. Poland welcomed the appointment in Greenland of the Minister of Gender Equality.

67. Portugal welcomed the establishment of the SOC and its ratification of “Istanbul Convention”. It expressed concern for the progressive tightening of conditions for asylum seekers and immigrants, including detention of migrant children and confiscation of refugee belongings.

68. The Republic of Korea observed progress in ensuring the rights of children and persons with disabilities in institutional and practical terms in Denmark and appreciated efforts to reduce solitary confinement, particularly in cases concerning juveniles.

69. The Republic of Moldova recognized Denmark’s establishment of the SOC, and the initiatives undertaken to safeguard the rights of vulnerable children and children at risk but noted concerns for children living in institutional care and in domestic violence situations.

70. The Russian Federation was concerned that despite Denmark’s declared commitment to observe human rights standards, the situation was far from beyond reproach. It expressed particular concern about the situation of the rights of migrants and refugees.

71. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts taken to guarantee a better future for Danish citizens regardless of their origins. However expressed concerns as to racism and discrimination based on religious beliefs, and denounced Islamophobia.

72. Serbia welcomed school reforms to improve academic results, increase pupils’ well-being and reduce bullying and commended efforts to eliminate discrimination against marginalised groups, particularly measures to combat sexism, stereotypes and harassment based on gender expression.

73. Singapore welcomed efforts to strengthen integration and ensure educational opportunities of ethnic minorities and recognized the challenges and opportunities posed by ethnic and religious diversity and the importance of maintaining social cohesion.

74. Slovakia acknowledged progress on implementing recommendations, including identifying law enforcement officials, welcomed protections for vulnerable groups particularly opening the hotline for domestic violence victims and noted insufficient protection from school bullying by the lack of clarity of the law and its failure to comply with it.

75. Slovenia noted the establishment of the SOC and the inclusion of the rights of the child in the education and training of teachers, but noted problems with school discrimination and segregation, education of children in alternative care and solitary confinement.

76. South Africa welcomed efforts in gender mainstreaming through the adoption of a national strategy and combatting poverty and encouraged efforts towards human rights promotion, protection and fulfilment, including the right to development.

77. Estonia welcomed the efforts to protect child rights, among them it highlighted the Child Divorce Phone and its role in the areas of gender equality, women's rights with achieved results in participation in the labour market and decision-making positions. It also underlined the importance of the Greenland Human Rights Council. It commended its role in humanitarian aid and help of torture victims.

78. Sri Lanka noted Denmark's continued efforts to develop its legislative and institutional frameworks to ensure protection of human rights to its citizens, particularly child rights through the establishment of the special Office, increase the number of women in management positions and protect women from domestic violence.

79. Regarding the Danish development assistance the head of delegation confirmed that Denmark would continue to give 0.7 percent of GNI. He encouraged other countries to live up to the recommended target of development assistance and encouraged all countries to ensure that their citizens benefitted fully from economic growth by combatting bad governance and corruption.

80. On human-trafficking the head of the delegation stressed that victims of trafficking could apply for asylum or a residence permit like other foreign nationals. However, a residence permit would not be granted solely on the grounds of the person being a victim of trafficking. Circumstances relating to the fact that a person was a victim of trafficking might however be of relevance in the assessment of granting asylum. If a victim applied for asylum a procedural stay would be granted while the case was being processed.

81. Regarding the Children's Office at the Ombudsman the head of the delegation stressed that this constituted an additional guarantee of legal protection of children in Denmark, when all other relevant means had been exhausted. It did not replace the existing complaints system.

82. On mother tongue teaching to children from non-European countries the head of the delegation responding to a question informed that an experimental programme designed to examine the effects of different teaching modules had been launched and that app. 3,500 pupils from 210 schools would participate in the programme. On the anti-bullying strategy of public primary and lower secondary schools the head of delegation emphasized that the focus was on empowering the individual schools to formulate such a strategy.

83. The head of the delegation stressed the importance the government places on reducing the use of coercion in psychiatry. Funds had been allocated for trial runs with force-free units in psychiatric care. A task force had been formed to follow the development and monitor progress towards a 50 percent reduction of coercive measures. The aim was to reduce the use of immobilization by 50 percent by 2020.

84. Finally the head of delegation responding to a question informed that the legal system already had a number of provisions prohibiting discrimination on and outside the labour market. As regards to the prohibition against discrimination on ground of disability the head of delegation stressed that Denmark was considering adequate measures.

85. The State of Palestine commended the progress including by establishing an expert committee to examine the incorporation of international instruments. It noted the positive initiatives taken in promoting children's rights and welcomed the steps taken with regard to business and human rights including the institution for responsible business.

86. Sweden commended efforts to improve gender equality while noting the need for continuous improvement to achieve equal opportunities for men and women. It expressed concern about the tendency of public discourse to be prejudicial towards migrants, sometimes even amounting to hate speech.

87. Thailand encouraged Denmark to expedite the revocation of territorial reservations of the human rights instruments for Greenland and Faroe Islands. It welcomes the Action Plan for Gender Equality and the limited use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure for inmates.

88. Tunisia noted the adoption of policies and measures for the implementation of recommendations from the first review and welcomed the excellent cooperation with treaty bodies and the commitment to ODA.

89. Turkey noted that Denmark hosted a relatively high number of refugees and welcomed humanitarian aid efforts and development programmes worldwide. It encouraged Denmark to strengthen efforts to eliminate racism, xenophobia and discrimination in society. It remained concerned with the restrictive measures to family reunification.

90. Uganda noted the progress made since the last review, including the adoption of the Gender equality act and the improvement of living conditions for asylum seeker and immigration and their integration in the society. It also noted that Amendment in the Aliens Act 2012 placed more restrictions on obtaining residence permits; and that decisions of the refugee Appeals Board cannot be appealed to a court of law.

91. Ukraine commended efforts improving legislative framework on the protection of children, vulnerable categories, asylum seekers and migrants and noted that between 2013 and 2015 Denmark had ratified or signed four international conventions and encouraged ratification of the remaining conventions. It also noted the steps taken towards the implementation of UPR recommendations.

92. The United Arab Emirates recognized Denmark's commitment to human rights and praised measures to promote the rights of the child and of persons with disabilities. It expressed concern at reports of discrimination against minorities, such as Muslims.

93. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the action taken to limit the lengths of pre-trial custody and Denmark initiative and support for universal ratification and implementation of CAT and its Optional Protocol. It urged continued efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence ensuring that perpetrators are brought to justice and better support for survivors.

94. The United States of America encouraged continued efforts to address violence against women and domestic violence and the promotion of religious freedom. It urged increasing incentives for victims to secure their cooperation in the prosecution of traffickers. It expressed concern about the pending bill that would permit the search of asylum seekers and the seizure of their cash and objects of value.

95. Uruguay commended Denmark for the high number of reports submitted to the treaty bodies. It noted the initiatives taken in protecting the rights of children and persons with disabilities and the advances made in relation to LGBT persons.
96. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Denmark for the adoption of the Gender Equality Act and noted the setting-up of 24 hour hotline for victims of domestic violence and the adoption of the disabilities pension plan and flexi-job scheme. The reform of the state schools was an important step for increasing student welfare and reducing bullying.
97. Afghanistan appreciated Denmark's commitment to a holistic and inclusive approach to refugees and immigrants and noted incentives to promote gender equality. It acknowledged the intention of Denmark to collaborate with national stakeholders in the application of human rights.
98. Albania commended Denmark on the Disability Policy Action Plan of 2013. It encouraged further endeavours in improving the protection of human rights, particularly in area of gender equality and especially those awareness campaigns targeting ethnic minority.
99. Algeria welcomed measures to combat domestic violence and the amendments to the law on nationality. It lauded initiatives to promote gender equality and noted the plan for 2015 to 2018 to combat trafficking in persons.
100. Argentina congratulated Denmark on the progress made in protecting persons with disabilities following the implementation of the Disability Policy Action Plan of 2013. It noted the new rules concerning family reunification.
101. Armenia noted positive the developments since the first review, particularly related to children and persons with disabilities rights. It welcomed the amendment in the Nationality Act allowing for dual citizenship. It appreciated that the UDHR continued to be a taught in schools.
102. Australia commended Denmark for accession to OP-CRPD. It welcomed increase protection for children vulnerable to human trafficking, as well as initiatives to address gender inequality and violence against women and children. It noted the high level of discrimination against indigenous people, migrants and minority groups.
103. Austria commended efforts to implement recommendations, including the ratification of OP-CRPD. It expressed concern about introduced amendments to the Aliens Act as a result of the Refugee situation in Europe. It was worried of the low number of reported cases taken to trial or conviction from the reported high number of sexual and physical violence against women, stalking or harassment.
104. Azerbaijan shared the concerns of treaty bodies regarding the existence of problems related to discrimination, xenophobia, hate speech, islamophobia, ethnic profiling and domestic violence. They shared concerns of CERD concerning minorities and non-citizens in accessing housing, health services, education and access to justice.
105. Bahrain expressed concern regarding racial discrimination and discrimination against ethnic groups and nationalities to receive work, education and housing. They were concerned with family reunification restrictions. It expressed concern regarding the negative political speech on migration that is still widespread in political debates.
106. Belarus noted the continuous work of Denmark to improve its legal norms to protect human rights. It was concerned about reports of racist speech from some politicians in the mass media.
107. Benin expressed appreciation for the progress made in implementing the recommendations from the first review. They noted measures improving the conditions of

disabilities by reforming the Disability Pension and Flexi Job scheme and the Nationality Act and the situation of migrants and refugees.

108. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) underscored the creation of a SOC in the Parliamentary Ombudsman.

109. Botswana commended the legislative, policy and administrative measures by reforming the Disability Pension and Flexi Job scheme and the Nationality Act and the establishment of the National Cyber Crime Centre. It noted reports of racial profiling, and persons from minority groups and non-citizens faced structural discrimination with regard to access to employment, housing, health services, quality education and justice. Noting pre-trial detention of children under 17.

110. Brazil noted the efforts to improve the general situation of human rights through the adoption of laws regarding children, vulnerable persons and persons with disabilities, LGBT persons, refugees and migrants. Brazil was concerned with the situation of the increasing number of migrants with many facing serious difficulties with the process of integration.

111. France welcomed the efforts of Denmark in combatting torture as well as its international role in promoting the international criminal justice and the International Criminal Court in particular.

112. Ireland commended Denmark for publishing its NAP relating to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Ireland shared the concerns of CERD and UNHCR and noted with concern the amendments to the Aliens Act which placed restrictions on family reunification for persons possessing temporary protection status.

113. The head of the delegation stated that children placed in alternative care in a municipality other than the municipality of residence had to receive an educational offer within three weeks during which time one-on-one education had to be offered to the child. Exceptions were made where the former municipality of residence could approve another educational offer for the child.

114. Denmark had in practice made every ministry responsible for assessing the gender impact of their new legislation. A strategy had been launched aiming at strengthening and systematizing gender mainstreaming done by public authorities. At local level a booklet had been published for municipalities with tools, best practices and recommendations for working with gender equality assessment activities.

115. The Refugee Appeals Board is an independent, quasi-judicial body which could not accept or seek directions from the Danish Government. Its decisions were final. The Immigration Service was the first instance responsible for assessing claims for asylum. If the Immigration Service rejected an asylum application the case would automatically be appealed to the Refugee Appeals Board.

116. Responding to a question the head of delegation clarified that only persons under the most serious form of legal guardianship were precluded from voting in Danish Parliamentary elections.

117. The delegate of the Faroes informed that the Faroes had begun to look into different national monitoring mechanisms in the field of human rights that could fit the Faroese society in accordance with the Paris-principles.

118. The delegate of Greenland addressed concerns regarding child abuse emphasizing the setting up of a mobile task force helping adults cope with psychological complications resulting of abuse in childhood. Corporal punishment of children was expected to be fully abolished by legislation adopted during 2016. A shelter had opened comprising nationwide crisis and treatment services for battered women and their children. Two surveys addressing

the extent of sexual abuse in Greenland would strengthen initiatives and actions in response to sexual abuse. Regarding access to education the delegate stressed the priority of education with substantial investments including financial support from the EU. Denmark had only one indigenous people in the sense of the ILO Convention no. 169 on Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples – the Inuits. This however did not mean that the Inughuit of Uummannaq were not capable of maintaining their identity and use their own language.

119. The head of delegation stressed that Denmark would stay diligent in the work to promote and protect human rights and to actively contribute to improving the rights of people around the world. Denmark would formally launch its candidacy to the UN Human Rights Council for the period 2019-2021 at the opening of the 31st Council session.

120. The delegation thanked all delegates for views, questions and recommendations. The many recommendations would be subject to careful considerations and internal discussions and consultations with Greenland, the Faroes, local authorities and civil society. Denmark would respond to the recommendation at the June session of the Council.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

121. The following recommendations will be examined by Denmark which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council in June 2016:

121.1. Consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy) / Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Ghana);

121.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Montenegro) (France) (Portugal) (Tunisia);

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);

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);

121.5. Advance the ratification of the pending international instruments, including the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Chile);

121.6. Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia) (Sri Lanka) (Ghana) (Philippines);

121.7. Accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

- 121.8. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Algeria) (Azerbaijan) (Benin) (Egypt) (Honduras) (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 121.9. **Sign and ratify ICRMW (Uruguay) (Turkey);**
- 121.10. **Ratify and implement the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 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) (France);**
- 121.12. **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (Ghana);**
- 121.13. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Panama) (Tunisia) (Uruguay) (Portugal) (Montenegro);**
- 121.14. **Take necessary steps to ratify the ICPPED (Slovakia);**
- 121.15. **Internalise as soon as possible the following international human rights treaties: ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT, ICERD, CRC and CEDAW, as well as ratify ICPPED (Brazil);**
- 121.16. **Ratify ILO Convention 189 of 2011 on domestic workers (Benin);**
- 121.17. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**
- 121.18. **Reconsider the constraints underneath the process of whether to accede to Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights (Mozambique);**
- 121.19. **Accede to Protocol 12 of the European Convention and ensure implementation of concrete measures against all forms of discrimination (Uruguay);**
- 121.20. **Incorporate core UN human rights treaties into domestic legislation (Azerbaijan);**
- 121.21. **Incorporate the international instruments it acceded to into domestic legislation. (Egypt);**
- 121.22. **Incorporate the human rights conventions into national law (Guatemala);**
- 121.23. **Bring legislation, including the Criminal Code in line with the provisions of ICERD (Kyrgyzstan);**
- 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);**
- 121.25. **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Maldives);**
- 121.26. **Explicitly prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities and discrimination based on religious belief (Djibouti);**
- 121.27. **Amend the relevant laws so that all persons with disabilities could vote and stand for election (Albania);**

- 121.28. Amend laws to ensure that all persons with disabilities could vote and stand for election (Maldives);
- 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);
- 121.30. Incorporate into the Criminal Code an outright ban on the activities of organizations which promote racial discrimination (Russian Federation);
- 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);
- 121.32. Complete the amendments expected to be carried on the crime of rape in the Criminal Code of the Faroe Islands (Spain);
- 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);
- 121.34. Strengthen its regulatory and policy framework, in accordance with international human rights standards, for the effective protection of asylum seekers and refugees (Ecuador);
- 121.35. Decriminalize defamation and place it within a civil code in accordance with international standards (Estonia);
- 121.36. Eliminate discrimination against migrants, and especially migrant women (Maldives);
- 121.37. Refrain from passing discriminatory legislation that are based on bias against foreigners and refugees (Lebanon);
- 121.38. Amend the new Aliens law on confiscating valuable belongings to cover refugees' expenses to ensure compatibility with human rights obligations (Egypt);
- 121.39. Consider amending the Aliens Act in order to ensure that refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection and their family members can exercise their right to long term residence (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 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);
- 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);
- 121.42. Provide the Special Office for Children with a mandate and additional powers to enable it to provide advisory and legal assistance in a wider range of cases (Germany);
- 121.43. Increase the mandate and powers of the Special Office for Children to provide advisory or legal assistance in a wider range of cases (Hungary);
- 121.44. Strengthen the mandate of the Special Office for Children and give the Office additional powers to provide advisory and legal assistance in a wider range of cases (Norway);

- 121.45. Strengthen the mandate of the Office for Children and guarantee children direct access to a single complaints mechanism and to independent advice and legal assistance for children in a wider range of cases (Ireland);
- 121.46. Consider the development of a national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights (Georgia);
- 121.47. Develop 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);
- 121.48. Establish a national action plan against racism, to work for tolerance and to preserve freedom of belief (Djibouti);
- 121.49. Develop a national plan against racism and discrimination, in accordance with its international obligations (Costa Rica);
- 121.50. Develop a plan of action to combat racism (Russian Federation);
- 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);
- 121.52. Develop a national plan for combating hate crimes in order to ensure continuity and sustainability (Poland);
- 121.53. Develop a comprehensive strategy and action plan to combat xenophobia and racial discrimination (Turkey);
- 121.54. Establish an independent mechanism to defend the rights of children on Faroe Islands (Benin);
- 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);
- 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);
- 121.57. Increase efforts to promote tolerance and intercultural understanding with the aim of eliminating discrimination against minorities and non-citizens (Japan);
- 121.58. Encourage highly placed state officials and politicians to take a clear stance against racist and xenophobic political discourse (Tunisia);
- 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);
- 121.60. Build tolerance and intercultural understanding, and to develop a national action plan on racism (Albania);
- 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);
- 121.62. Provide basic human rights education to children in primary and secondary schools (Slovenia);

- 121.63. **Make teaching on genocide and crimes against humanity a part of curriculum in public schools (Armenia);**
- 121.64. **Expressly prohibit discrimination against persons with disabilities as well as religious belief, sexual orientation or age, outside the labour market (Bulgaria);**
- 121.65. **Enhancing and improving laws and legislation to combat all forms of discrimination, racism and foreign hatred (Lebanon);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 121.68. **Consider enacting comprehensive equality legislation that will provide effective remedies and address discrimination on all grounds (Serbia);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 121.74. **Counter discrimination and promote a more inclusive society (Australia);**
- 121.75. **Develop and implement a national action plan to cultivate a culture of respect and tolerance and promote intercultural understanding (Maldives);**
- 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 (Islamic Republic of));**
- 121.77. **Enhance the promotion of dialogue among societies, including inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue in the country (Indonesia);**
- 121.78. **Continue its efforts to fight hate speech in different state institutions through the establishment of tolerance and understanding between cultures (Iraq);**
- 121.79. **Pay more attention to the problems of discrimination against non-ethnic Danes and multicultural relations (Kyrgyzstan);**

- 121.80. **Step-up measures to effectively combat racism and xenophobia while inculcating respect, tolerance and intercultural understanding, especially in schools (Malaysia);**
- 121.81. **Continue efforts to prevent various forms of discrimination, including discrimination based on ethnic origin (Morocco);**
- 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);**
- 121.83. **Continue to implement measures to eliminate discrimination, including on the basis of ethnic or religious background (New Zealand);**
- 121.84. **Continue working on programmes to combat discrimination, particularly against persons belonging to minorities or vulnerable groups (Nicaragua);**
- 121.85. **Take concrete measures to put an end to Islamophobia and hate speech regarding Muslims, which continues to be widespread in public and political debate (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**
- 121.86. **Take effective measures to encourage tolerance and to combat illegal stands and stereo types against minorities, in particular Muslims (Saudi Arabia);**
- 121.87. **Combat racism and xenophobia, and strengthen efforts at promoting intercultural understanding and tolerance (South Africa);**
- 121.88. **Step up efforts to fight racial prejudice and violence, xenophobia and intolerance (Argentina);**
- 121.89. **Taking clear measures to combat Islamophobia, racism and Xenophobia and hatred (Bahrain);**
- 121.90. **Effectively combat all manifestations of Islamophobia and to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity in the society (Azerbaijan);**
- 121.91. **Launch specific targeted initiatives and formulate policies to combat intolerance, racism, xenophobia, in particular against Muslims (Saudi Arabia);**
- 121.92. **Intensify its efforts to eliminate discrimination based on ethnicity, including by improving access to justice for victims of ethnic discrimination (Sweden);**
- 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);**
- 121.94. **Step up efforts to combat racism and ensure elimination of all acts of racial intolerance (Botswana);**
- 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);**
- 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);

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);**

121.98. **Promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other rural workers (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));**

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);**

121.100. **Implement support services and ensure non-discrimination against the LGBTI community (South Africa);**

121.101. **Ensure equal access to public health for LGBT persons, removing existing legislative barriers for access to gender reassignment-related treatments (Uruguay);**

121.102. **Explicitly prohibit organizations promoting racial and religious hatred as well as racial profiling (Egypt);**

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);**

121.104. **Limit the use of prolonged periods of pre-trial detention for non-nationals (Greece);**

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);**

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);**

121.107. **Ensure that programmes and policies to curb domestic violence are fully implemented (Philippines);**

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);**

121.109. **Develop and adopt further measures to prevent and combat sexual violence against women (Austria);**

121.110. **Step up efforts to prevent violence against women and domestic violence (Azerbaijan);**

121.111. **Take necessary measures in order to prevent and combat sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable people especially in Greenland (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

121.112. **Continue moving in the direction of improving the standards and the quality of care and treatment in foster homes (Georgia);**

- 121.113. Accelerate the establishment of a police independent mechanism which ensures that they do not resort to violence against women and girls (Libya);
- 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);
- 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 (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 121.119. Further ongoing efforts to combat human trafficking (Sri Lanka);
- 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);
- 121.121. Strengthen the implementation of mechanisms for the assistance of victims of trafficking, placing emphasis on child victims of this crime (Colombia);
- 121.122. Further combat the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking for the purpose of forced labour and prostitution (Lithuania);
- 121.123. Further ensure the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking (Greece);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 121.127. Investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes against minorities (Azerbaijan);

- 121.128. Reform its criminal justice system and ensure the age of criminal responsibility is in line with international standards (Botswana);
- 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);
- 121.130. Repeal the provisions that allow persons with disabilities to be subject to medication and psychiatric treatment without their consent (Mexico);
- 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);
- 121.132. Take the measures necessary to prevent the detention of minors in adult prisons (Honduras);
- 121.133. Limit the use of or abolish solitary confinement of children (Namibia);
- 121.134. Adopt legislation to limit the use of solitary confinement and abolish solitary confinement of children (Poland);
- 121.135. Prohibit the use of solitary confinement for children within the criminal justice system (Slovenia);
- 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);
- 121.137. Provide protection for the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society (Egypt);
- 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);
- 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 (Islamic Republic of));
- 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);
- 121.141. Allow minors to change their legal gender by allowing the person exercising parental authority over the minor to file an application (Netherlands);
- 121.142. Amend the Marriage Law in the Faroe Islands to allow for same sex marriages (Iceland);
- 121.143. Refrain from banning or setting age limit on non-therapeutic circumcision of boys (Egypt);
- 121.144. Enact a legislation criminalizing defamation of religious symbols under the pretext of freedom of expression (Libya);
- 121.145. Eliminate any legislation or measures that discriminate on the basis of religion (United Arab Emirates);

- 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);
- 121.147. Launch awareness campaigns and financially support NGOs working in the area of crimes related to prejudice and hate (Spain);
- 121.148. Condemn all hate crimes, discrimination and racial profiling (Malaysia);
- 121.149. Promote responsible freedom of expression in speeches and publications to curb hate crimes (Malaysia);
- 121.150. Continue strengthening efforts to combat hate crime (Morocco);
- 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);
- 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);
- 121.153. Intensify its efforts to combat hate speech, racist and xenophobic statements (Belarus);
- 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);
- 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 (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 121.156. Ensure that all persons belonging to disadvantaged groups and marginalized groups have access to basic health care (Uganda);
- 121.157. Ensure continuous schooling of children following the decision on placement in alternative care (Slovenia);
- 121.158. Continue its efforts to ensure access to state education for all children, without regard to their legal status (Belarus);
- 121.159. Consider further actions to promote better access to education for children in Greenland and in the Faroe Islands (Estonia);
- 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);
- 121.161. Take effective measures to address the inequality in the status of minority languages (Djibouti);
- 121.162. Ensure that Inuit children can retain their identity and use their own language (Panama);
- 121.163. Strengthen policies and initiatives to promote tolerance towards and integration of ethnic minorities in all spheres of society (Singapore);
- 121.164. Strengthen the employment and education rate among refugees and migrants (South Africa);
- 121.165. Continue its experimental programme on access to mother tongue education for children belonging to minority groups (State of Palestine);

- 121.166. Recognise the Thule tribe as a distinct indigenous community in power to claim its traditional rights (Bolivia (Plurinational State of));
- 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);
- 121.168. Adopt comprehensive immigration legislation consistent with their human rights obligations, to ensure non-discrimination and the effective integration of immigrants (Honduras);
- 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);
- 121.170. Increase the security in the shelters for unaccompanied migrant children; investigate cases of disappearances of children from these centres (Mexico);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 121.174. Review the legal framework on asylum, migration and immigration and repeal the provisions on denial of stay in the country and expulsion for reasons of national security which contravene the international standards to which Denmark is a party (Mexico);
- 121.175. Review and improve the practices related to the care of asylum seekers (Costa Rica);
- 121.176. Step up efforts towards the prevention of discrimination against refugees and asylum seekers by repealing recent laws and methods perpetuating those practices (Greece);
- 121.177. Ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered when deciding on asylum applications (Namibia);
- 121.178. Ensure that changes in the asylum laws and regulations are compliant with international human rights standards (Philippines);
- 121.179. Exempt all asylum-seeking and migrant children from detention and grant them access to education through integration into mainstream public schools (Portugal);
- 121.180. Ensure that asylum seekers and children of refugees receive the same quality of education as other children in Danish schools (Afghanistan);
- 121.181. Ensure further protection to refugees and asylum seekers (Algeria);
- 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);

- 121.183. Ensure that the best interests of the child are fully considered when deciding on asylum cases (Austria);
- 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);
- 121.185. Take further steps in order to protect the right to family reunifications for refugees, giving emphasis to child rights (Greece);
- 121.186. Grant the right to family reunification to all refugees (Guatemala);
- 121.187. Allow persons originating from countries in conflict and other situations of violence and thus granted temporary subsidiary protection status to initiate family reunification proceedings during their first year in Denmark (Portugal);
- 121.188. Take further measures to facilitate family reunification (Turkey);
- 121.189. Take the necessary legal measures to ensure the right to family reunification of children aged over 15 years (Argentina);
- 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);
- 121.191. Grant expedited family reunification to refugees who are entitled to asylum due to the general situation in their home country, in particular “war refugees” (Brazil);
- 121.192. Ensure that persons with temporary protection status have the right to immediately initiate family reunification proceedings, and that the age limit for family reunification for children be raised from 15 to 18 (Ireland);
- 121.193. Continue to implement the measures necessary to find solutions for stateless persons (Colombia);
- 121.194. Take further measures to ensure that its national citizenship legislation complies fully with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Finland);
- 121.195. Strengthen measures to promote citizenship (South Africa);
- 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);
- 121.197. Carry out an inclusive, evidence-based evaluation of the Danish anti-terrorism legislation, as previously recommended (Netherlands);
- 121.198. Continue to honour its commitment to development aid to help developing countries better achieve the right to development (China);
- 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).
122. 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. Kristian JENSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Poul MICHELSEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Faroe Islands;
- Mr. Carsten STAUR, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN;
- Mr. Tobias Elling REHFELD, Under-Secretary for Legal Services, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Pernille BENGTSSEN, Special Advisor, Government of Greenland;
- Ms. Mette Nørgaard DISSING-SPANDET, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Hanne FINDSEN, Head of International Affairs, Ministry of Health;
- Mr Jakob Dam GLYNSTUP, Head of Division, Danish Immigration Service;
- Ms. Anita HØRBY, Head of Division, Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior;
- Ms. Lone ZEUNER, Head of Division, Danish Immigration Service;
- Mr. Henrik THOMASSEN, Head of Department, Ministry for Immigration, Integration and Housing;
- Ms. Marie-Louise Koch WEGTER, Deputy Permanent Representative, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN;
- Ms. Tina Gade JENSEN, Special Advisor, Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior;
- Mr. Gunvør BALLE, Special Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Faroe Islands;
- Mr. Lars Peter LEVY, Special Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Margretha Nónklett, Special Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, The Faroe Islands;
- Mr. Søren Feldbaek WINTHER, Special Advisor, Ministry for Children, Education and Gender Equality;
- Mr. Adam WORM, Senior Advisor, Government of Greenland;
- Ms. Louise FALKENBERG, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice;
- Mr. Jens M. Ketilbjørn HERTZ, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Caroline Cecilie Østergaard NIELSEN, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Justice;
- Ms. Anne HOUGAARD, Private Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Malene MORTENSEN, Head of Section, Ministry for Children, Education and Gender Equality;
- Ms. Christine PETHEÖ, Head of Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Ms. Camilla Brinch RASMUSSEN, Head of Section, Ministry of Justice;
 - Ms. Stine SVEJBORG, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN;
 - Mr. Hasse HECKMANN, Intern, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN;
 - Ms. Eva Krogsgaard NIELSEN, Intern, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN;
 - Ms. Benedicte STORM, Intern, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the UN.
-