

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	No.		Recommendation	Country	Position	DK follow-up status in 2023	DK follow-up in 2025
	60.						Fully implemented. Denmark ratified the Convention on 13 January 2022. The first report of the Danish Government regarding measures taken by Denmark to give effect to its obligations under the convention was submitted to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) on 3 May 2025.
2		1	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Italy; Argentina; Lithuania; Sudan; Malawi; Cuba; Costa Rica; France; Albania	Accepted	The convention has been ratified on 13 January 2022. Reference is made to the National Report of 22 February 2021, paragraph 6.	
3		2	Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Italy	Noted	Denmark is a party to the Covenant itself and to six individual communications procedures in the UN system. The Government finds that many social and economic rights entail important macro-economic choices, which are better decided upon in a parliamentary setting - rather than in an expert committee in the isolated context of an individual complaint.	Denmark is a party to the Covenant itself and to six individual communications procedures in the UN system. The Government finds that many social and economic rights entail important macro-economic choices, which are better decided upon in a parliamentary setting - rather than in an expert committee in the isolated context of an individual complaint.
4	60.	3	Proceed with the early ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Japan	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1.
5	60.	4	Take necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Slovakia	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1.
6	60.	5	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Denmark signed in 2007	Switzerland	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1.
7	60.	6	Intensify efforts on the speedy ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Ukraine	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1.
8	60.	7	Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Armenia	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1.
9	60.	8	Consider ratification of the International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	Armenia	Noted	The Government does not plan to ratify the Convention - among other reasons because the definition of a mercenary is considered too broad.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
10	60.	9	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by the next universal periodic review	Czechia	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1
11	60.	10	Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in order to strengthen the international legal regime against enforced disappearances	Germany	Accepted	See 60.1	See 60.1
12	60.	11	Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Indonesia; Argentina; Senegal; Ghana; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Rwanda	Noted	The Government does not intend to ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers and their families, as the convention does not consistently distinguish between legally residing and illegally staying workers.	The Government does not intend to ratify the Convention on Migrant Workers and their families, as the convention does not consistently distinguish between legally residing and illegally staying workers.
13	60.	12	Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Niger; Philippines; Timor-Leste; Côte d'Ivoire	Noted	See 60.11	See 60.11
14	60.	13	Reconsider its decision about not to sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Their Families	Turkey	Noted	See 60.11	See 60.11
15	60.	14	Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	Egypt	Noted	See 60.11	See 60.11
16	60.	15	Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Portugal; Slovakia; Luxembourg; Cyprus; France; Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Noted	See 60.2	See 60.2
17	60.	16	Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Accepted	DK has already ratified the convention.	DK has already ratified the convention.
18	60.	17	Ratify the ILO's Domestic Workers Convention	Namibia	Noted	Thorough tripartite consultations have been carried out on the subject of a possible Danish ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention. Danish ratification will require legislative measures that would have unintended implications on the Danish collective agreements that already ensure decent work conditions for domestic workers. It was also the overall assessment that Denmark to a large extent already meets the requirements in the Convention and the thorough examination did not reveal significant, uncovered need for protection of domestic workers subject to the Convention. Denmark has ratified all eight ILO core conventions for all workers, including domestic workers, covering subjects that are considered fundamental principles and rights at work. Domestic workers living in the household are very rare in Denmark.	Thorough tripartite consultations have been carried out on the subject of a possible Danish ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention. Danish ratification will require legislative measures that would have unintended implications on the Danish collective agreements that already ensure decent work conditions for domestic workers. It was also the overall assessment that Denmark to a large extent already meets the requirements in the Convention and the thorough examination did not reveal significant, uncovered need for protection of domestic workers subject to the Convention. Denmark has ratified all eight ILO core conventions for all workers, including domestic workers, covering subjects that are considered fundamental principles and rights at work. Domestic workers living in the household are very rare in Denmark.
19	60.	18	Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Noted	See 60.17	See 60.17

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60.						National deliberations are in progress as to the decision of ratification.	Accepted. Denmark ratified ILO convention number 190 concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work on 29 May 2024.
20		19	Ratify the ILO's Violence and Harassment Convention	Namibia	Noted		
60.						In the summer of 2022, the Danish Government has set up a committee to prepare a basis for reconsidering ratifying the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute. The work of the committee is expected to be concluded by the end of 2023.	Accepted. Denmark ratified the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (the Kampala Amendments) on 1 January 2025.
21		20	Ratify the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute	Liechtenstein	Noted		
60.		21	Ratify international human rights conventions that it has not ratified yet, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Libya	Noted	See 60.11	See 60.11
22							
60.		22	Consider withdrawing the reservation made to article 40 (2) (b) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Malawi	Noted	The reasons for entering the reservation still apply.	The reasons for entering the reservation still apply.
23							
60.		23	Consider withdrawing the reservation made to article 40 (2) (b) of CRC	Afghanistan	Noted	See 60.22	See 60.22
24							
60.		24	Explore the possibility of withdrawing its reservation to article 40(2)(b)(v) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Fiji	Noted	See 60.22	See 60.22
25							
60.		25	Ensure an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	The Government continues to find that the process for selection of national candidates is open and merit-based, but will continue to look for ways to improve the process.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
26							
60.		26	Further the development of a comprehensive human rights action plan	Greece	Noted	A number of thematic action plans are already in place, or are currently being developed, in specific areas. This is the case in relation to e.g. the action plans on gender equality; LGBTQI+; trafficking in human beings; domestic violence; racism; persons with disabilities; and business and human rights. Denmark finds that a general, national action plan on Human Rights would not add value.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
27							
60.		27	Develop a comprehensive national human rights action plan	Iceland	Noted	See 60.26	See DK follow-up status in 2023
28							
60.		28	Develop a comprehensive national human rights action plan	Burkina Faso	Noted	See 60.26	See DK follow-up status in 2023
29							
60.		29	Take the necessary steps to incorporate the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into domestic law	Greece	Noted	The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation. In 2014, a committee of experts in the human rights field delivered its report on inter alia the possibility of incorporating further human rights instruments. Against the background of the report and subsequent public consultations, the Government decided not to incorporate further human rights instruments into Danish law. Ratified but non-incorporated human rights instruments remain relevant sources of law and are invoked before, and applied by, the courts and other authorities (See National report, paragraph 9).	The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation. In 2014, a committee of experts in the human rights field delivered its report on inter alia the possibility of incorporating further human rights instruments. Against the background of the report and subsequent public consultations, the Government decided not to incorporate further human rights instruments into Danish law. Ratified but non-incorporated human rights instruments remain relevant sources of law and are invoked before, and applied by, the courts and other authorities (See National report, paragraph 9).
30							
60.		30	Continue efforts to harmonize domestic legislation with the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Morocco	Accepted	The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation.	The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation.
31							
60.		31	Integrate international obligations related to human rights into national legislation	Saudi Arabia	Accepted	Denmark's international obligations related to human rights are integrated into national legislation, see also 60.30.	Denmark's international obligations related to human rights are integrated into national legislation, see also 60.30.
32							
60.		32	Incorporate all provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols into its national legislation	Slovakia	Noted	See 60.29	See 60.29
33							
60.		33	Incorporate all provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols into national legislation	Slovenia	Noted	See 60.29	See 60.29
34							
60.		34	Incorporate the United Nations human rights conventions into the national legislation and give full effect to the rights enshrined in the conventions	South Africa	Noted	See 60.29	See 60.29
35							
60.		35	Integrate the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into its national legislation	Uzbekistan	Accepted	Denmark's international obligations related to human rights are integrated into national legislation, see also 60.30. The Danish Government has decided, that the Danish criminal legislation should be amended to introduce separate and specific penal provisions that criminalize torture as well as crimes against humanity and war crimes. To this end, a Committee was set up in June 2023. The Committee has been tasked to come up with suggestions for new penal provisions to be introduced in Danish criminal legislation before the end of 2023.	Denmark's international obligations related to human rights are integrated into national legislation, see also 60.30.
36							
60.		36	Incorporate all provisions of the CRC and its Optional Protocols into the national legislation	Zambia	Noted	See 60.29	See 60.29
37							
60.		37	Refrain from contributing to gross violations of human rights of the population targeted by the unilateral coercive measures, through compliance with such measures	Islamic Republic of Iran	Noted	The restrictive measures adopted by the UN and EU, which Denmark are legally bound by, are fully compliant with obligations under international law, including human rights.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
38							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
39	60.	38	Step up efforts to protect the rights of marginalized and minority groups, including immigrants and persons with disabilities, and to ensure their equal access to employment, education, health services and justice	Republic of Korea	Accepted	One of the main principles of Danish disability policy is the principle of equal opportunities, which states that public services should aim at supporting persons with disabilities in achieving their potential on equal terms with persons without disabilities. Furthermore, the Government is developing an action plan with the aim of creating better opportunities for people with disabilities. The action plan will, among other things, contain a set of goals to get more people with disabilities to contribute to the labor market, while also looking at opportunities to create flexible educational opportunities for students with disabilities.	PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY: Education is compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school, or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. According to the Danish constitution, all children of school age are entitled to free instruction in primary schools. The "Folkeskole" is therefore free of charge, and all children are in general entitled to admission to the school in their respective school district. UPPER SECONDARY: All students in upper secondary education with disabilities or similar difficulties are entitled to a range of different forms of support. This applies regardless of whether they attend a special programme, a programme with an extended course or not.
40	60.	39	Adopt a comprehensive legislative framework to prohibit all types of discrimination; and repeal provisions that encourage stigmatization or segregation, including the criminalization of begging	Mexico	Noted	The Government does not consider the provision in the Criminal Code regarding begging a stigmatizing provision and does not intend to repeal it. In relation to discrimination, see 60.40.	Denmark has a strong legal framework consisting of several acts which prohibit discrimination. However, the Government does not consider the provision in the Criminal Code regarding begging as a stigmatizing or discriminating provision and does not intend to repeal it.
41	60.	40	Seek a legislative framework that guarantees protection against discrimination of any kind	Nicaragua	Accepted	The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination.	The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination.
42	60.	41	Enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation complying with its international obligations that will promote tolerance as well as better integration of minorities and immigrants to Danish society	Turkey	Accepted	The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination. In December 2021, Denmark amended the Act on Gender Equality to explicitly cover direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds on gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics – in addition to gender and sexual orientation, which was already covered by the act prior to the amendment.	The Danish Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination. In December 2021, Denmark amended the non-discrimination legislation so the Act on Gender Equality and the legislation prohibiting discrimination on the labour market explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. In January 2023, new legislation entered into force supporting the work to promote a more equal gender composition in management and boards in private companies and in the public sector. Since 2023, the anti-discrimination effort has been further strengthened in the general legislation. In 2024 the provisions in the Service Act that guarantee women the right to shelters and to receive psychological treatment when experiencing violence was extended to include male victims of violence, in order to provide men who are victims of violence to have the same rights as women. The provision still recognizes that women are more often victims of violence. Full equality between men and women in relation to military conscription was introduced in 2025. Previously only men were required to make themselves available for conscription, while women could choose to volunteer. The legal position of LGBT+ families has been strengthened from 2025 by the introduction of "co-fatherhood" as a legal concept which entails that both men in a homosexual couple is considered legal parents.
43	60.	42	Make progress towards the development and implementation of a comprehensive law against discrimination	Chile	Accepted	See 60.41	See 60.41
44	60.	43	Take all measures to prevent all forms of discrimination, namely on grounds of ethnicity, colour, religion and nationality	Libya	Accepted	See 60.41	See 60.41
45	60.	44	Continue its efforts to address the gaps in the anti-discrimination legal framework, including by adopting comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, and to repeal provisions that have direct and indirect discriminatory effects on refugees and migrants	State of Palestine	Accepted	See 60.41	See 60.41

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
46	60.	45	Continue efforts to develop measures to prevent discrimination, intolerance and racism, and combat hate speech and crimes	Tunisia	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	<p>Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism and this is a priority for the Danish Government. Therefore Denmark in January 2022 published an action plan on combatting antisemitism, and in June 2024 the Danish Government and all parties of the Danish Parliament agreed on 12 initiatives to combat antisemitism, some of which also targets hate crimes in general. In February 2025 Denmark also published an action plan against racism. The Act on Gender Equality explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. In January 2023, new legislation entered into force supporting the work to promote a more equal gender composition in management and boards in private companies and in the public sector. Since 2023, the anti-discrimination effort has been further strengthened in the general legislation. In 2024 the provisions in the Service Act that guarantee women the right to shelters and to receive psychological treatment when experiencing violence was extended to include male victims of violence, in order to provide men who are victims of violence to have the same rights as women. The provision still recognizes that women are more often victims of violence. Full equality between men and women in relation to military conscription was introduced in 2025. Previously only men were required to make themselves available for conscription, while women could choose to volunteer. The legal position of LGBT+ families has been strengthened from 2025 by the introduction of "co-fatherhood" as a legal concept which entails that both men in a homosexual couple is considered legal parents.</p> <p>Complementary to the legal changes, the government provides funding for LGBT+ action plans. The government allocated 24,8 mio. DKK (approx. 3,3 mio. euro) to the LGBT+ action plan for the period 2022-2025, and the government has proposed to allocate 24,4 mio. DKK (approx. 3,3 mio. euro) to the new LGBT+ action plan for the period 2026-2029 which will focus on preventing discrimination, hate crimes and overall well-being.</p>
47	60.	46	Include all relevant ethnic and religious minorities in its forthcoming action plan on combatting racism and hate crimes	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
48	60.	47	Enhance laws and legislation to curb all forms of discrimination, racism and hatred	Malaysia	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to 60.41</p> <p>It is of great importance to the Government to prevent and combat racism. The Government has developed an action plan on combatting antisemitism, which was published in January 2022. Furthermore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024. In December 2021, Denmark amended the Act on Gender Equality to explicitly cover direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics – in addition to gender and sexual orientation, which was already covered by the act prior to the amendment.</p>	<p>Reference is made to 60.41</p> <p>It is of great importance to the Danish Government to prevent and combat racism. The Government has developed an action plan on combatting antisemitism, which was published in January 2022, and an action plan against racism, which was published in February 2025. The Act on Gender Equality explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. In January 2023, new legislation entered into force supporting the work to promote a more equal gender composition in management and boards in private companies and in the public sector. Since 2023, the anti-discrimination effort has been further strengthened in the general legislation. In 2024 the provisions in the Service Act that guarantee women the right to shelters and to receive psychological treatment when experiencing violence was extended to include male victims of violence, in order to provide men who are victims of violence to have the same rights as women. The provision still recognizes that women are more often victims of violence. Full equality between men and women in relation to military conscription was introduced in 2025. Previously only men were required to make themselves available for conscription, while women could choose to volunteer. The legal position of LGBT+ families has been strengthened from 2025 by the introduction of "co-fatherhood" as a legal concept which entails that both men in a homosexual couple is considered legal parents.</p> <p>Complementary to the legal changes, the government provides funding for LGBT+ action plans. The government allocated 24,8 mio. DKK (approx. 3,3 mio. euro) to the LGBT+ action plan for the period 2022-2025, and the government has proposed to allocate 24,4 mio. DKK (approx. 3,3 mio. euro) to the new LGBT+ action plan for the period 2026-2029 which will focus on preventing discrimination, hate crimes and overall well-being.</p>
49	60.	48	Reduce inequalities and take concrete actions to promote interracial and interreligious relations	Malaysia	Accepted	See 60.47	See 60.47
50	60.	49	Take measures to prohibit all forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia and intolerance on the grounds of religion or belief, ethnicity and immigration status	Bangladesh	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
51	60.	50	Ensure that measures to combat discrimination based on gender, ethnic origin or disability are fully promoted and respected	Costa Rica	Accepted	<p>See 60.41, 60.49</p> <p>Disability: Since 2018, the Act on prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability has been in effect within all areas of society.</p> <p>Sexual harassment: In March 2022, the Danish Government landed a tripartite agreement with the social partners on sexual harassment in the workplace. The tripartite agreement contains 17 initiatives, including 8 legislative proposals on compensation for victims of sexual harassment and the clarification of the responsibilities of the employer, among other things.</p> <p>In spring 2022, the Danish Government established an 'Alliance against Sexual Harassment'. The Alliance aims to promote lasting cultural change by maintaining focus on the prevention of sexual harassment and anti-harassment initiatives in the workplace, in education, in cultural life, in communities, sports, volunteer work, etc. Labor market partners, educational and student organizations and organizations from civil society participates in the alliance. As part of the activities in the alliance a range of activities will be implemented, including: funding for concrete projects to prevent sexual harassment, a national campaign, a study and a conference.</p> <p>Moreover, the Danish Parliament adopted the whistleblower law in June 2021, which entered into force in December 2021 for all public authorities and private organizations with more than 249 employees. The law implements the EU's Whistleblowing Directive and aims to provide a safe channel for reporting of sexual harassment, economic fraud and other unethical behavior.</p> <p>Gender equality in families: In August 2022, the legislation on earmarked leave entered into force - thus implementing the EU Directive on work-life balance of parents and carers, specifically regarding earmarked parental leave for both parents. The parental leave is by default equally split with 24 weeks for each parents – 11 of which will be earmarked and be non-transferable. Moreover, the new rules will provide better opportunities for diverse forms of families to share the leave as they wish so.</p>	<p>The Act on Gender Equality explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. In January 2023, new legislation entered into force supporting the work to promote a more equal gender composition in management and boards in private companies and in the public sector. Since 2023, the anti-discrimination effort has been further strengthened in the general legislation. In 2024 the provisions in the Service Act that guarantee women the right to shelters and to receive psychological treatment when experiencing violence was extended to include male victims of violence, in order to provide men who are victims of violence to have the same rights as women. The provision still recognizes that women are more often victims of violence.</p> <p>Full equality between men and women in relation to military conscription was introduced in 2025. Previously only men were required to make themselves available for conscription, while women could choose to volunteer. The legal position of LGBT+ families has been strengthened from 2025 by the introduction of "co-fatherhood" as a legal concept which entails that both men in a homosexual couple is considered legal parents.</p> <p>In addition to the legal changes, the government strengthened the initiative "The Alliance Against Sexual Harassment" which aims to promote lasting cultural change by maintaining focus on the prevention of sexual harassment and anti-harassment initiatives in the workplace, in education, in cultural life, in communities, sports, volunteer work, etc.</p>
52	60.	51	Adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate all kinds of discrimination on the basis of racism, religion, gender identity, age and disability, and ensure non-discriminatory treatment of all minority communities within its territory	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Noted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
53	60.	52	Carry out the necessary actions to fully include in the national legal framework the express prohibition of all forms of discrimination enshrined in international human rights instruments, especially on grounds such as sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, age and disability	Ecuador	Accepted	See 60.41 and 60.50	See 60.41 and 60.50.
54	60.	53	Repeal provisions that have a discriminatory effect in public policies, particularly in education and access to social housing	France	Noted	The Government does not find that there are provisions with discriminatory effect.	SBM
55	60.	54	Further provide information on other measures, and on developing of an action plan on racism in the next periodic report	Georgia	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole
56	60.	55	Intensify efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia as well as racism and bring perpetrators to justice	Ghana	Accepted	See 60.54	See 60.54
57	60.	56	Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation	Greece	Accepted	See 60.40-44. 60.52 The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination.	See 60.40-44. 60.52 The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination.
58	60.	57	Develop a comprehensive national human rights plan which incorporates actions to prevent xenophobia, racism and hate crimes, and further encourage social integration	Indonesia	Noted	See 60.26, 60.46 and 60.238 A number of thematic action plans are already in place, or are currently being developed, in specific areas. This is the case in relation to e.g. the action plan on racism, which is expected to be published in a foreseeable future. Denmark finds that a general, national action plan on Human Rights would not add value.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
59	60.	58	Adopt a national action plan against racism to combat the persistence of discriminatory acts against the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious, linguistic minorities	Jordan	Noted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
60	60.	59	Adopt a national action plan against racism	Namibia	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	See 60.54
61	60.	60	Develop and implement a national action plan to combat discrimination on any ground	Pakistan	Noted	See 60.41, 60.46	See 60.41, 60.46

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60.	61	Adopt a comprehensive national action plan to combat racism, ethnic and religious hate crimes and ensure that they are effectively investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice	Qatar	Accepted	See 60.54		
62							See 60.54
60.	62	Develop a national action plan on combating racism and xenophobia having in mind an increase of crimes on the bases of religious and racial hatred	Russian Federation	Noted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.		Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
63							
60.	63	Adopt a national action plan to combat racism and hate crimes motivated by ethnic or religious considerations	Senegal	Accepted	See 60.54		
64							See 60.54
60.	64	Consider adopting a national action plan to combat racism and hate crime, and ensuring that such crimes are effectively investigated and prosecuted	Singapore	Accepted	See 60.54		
65							See 60.54
60.	65	Prepare an action plan against Islamophobia	Turkey	Noted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024. The Danish Government prefers the term anti-muslim hatred.		Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
66							
60.	66	Develop a National Human Rights Action Plan; adopt comprehensive legislation to combat discrimination, especially against members of religious and ethnic minority groups, women and girls, and LGBTQI+ persons; and end the official application of the term "ghetto" to immigrant communities	United States of America	Noted	The recommendation is noted, because the Government does not plan to develop a general human rights action plan, see 60.26. In relation to the second part of the recommendation on discrimination, it is a fundamental principle in Danish law that all citizens are equal before the law and that public authorities cannot discriminate between citizens on any ground. See 60.49, 60.26, 60.46. As regards the third part of the recommendation on the application of the term "ghetto", see 60.87.		The recommendation is noted, because the Government does not plan to develop a general human rights action plan, see 60.26. In relation to the second part of the recommendation on discrimination, it is a fundamental principle in Danish law that all citizens are equal before the law and that public authorities cannot discriminate between citizens on any ground. See 60.49, 60.26, 60.46. As regards the third part of the recommendation on the application of the term "ghetto", see 60.87.
67							
60.	67	Adopt a national action plan against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Belgium	Noted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.		Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
68							
60.	68	Adopt a long-term strategy and action plan aiming at parity between women and men in the public and private spheres by 2030, in addition to the annual gender equality action plans	Bulgaria	Noted	As a mandated by the Act on Gender Equality, the annual gender equality action plan is at the center of the Danish Government's efforts on gender equality. The Government regularly launches multi-year action plans on specific issues related to gender equality.		As a mandated by the Act on Gender Equality, the annual gender equality action plan is at the center of the Danish government's efforts on gender equality. The government regularly launches multi-year action plans on specific issues related to gender equality.
69							
60.	69	Adopt a national action plan to combat racism and hate crimes based on ethnic or religious grounds	Burkina Faso	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
70							
60.	70	Adopt a national action plan to combat racism and hate crimes based on ethnic or religious grounds and bring perpetrators to justice	Côte d'Ivoire	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
71							
60.	71	Continue the efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, including against migrants, also by taking measures to improve the legislative framework	Italy	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.		See 60.54
72							
60.	72	Continue to take further measures to prevent racism, hate speech and hate crimes, including COVID-19-related hate incidents	Japan	Accepted	See 60.54		Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
73							
60.	73	Prohibit instrumentalizing racism, xenophobia and hate speech by politicians in the pursuit of political office, and promote inclusion and solidarity	Jordan	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
74							
60.	74	Further strengthen measures to combat racism, racial discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes, and ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all	Nigeria	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
75							
60.	75	Continue implementing measures to prevent and combat racial discrimination, intolerance and hate crimes	Republic of Korea	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
76							
60.	76	Continue the efforts of combating racism and discrimination	Romania	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
77							
60.	77	Take the necessary measures to combat racism, including monitoring and condemning hate speech in political and public discourse	Saudi Arabia	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
78							
60.	78	Combat the significant increase in discrimination, racism, xenophobia and hate attacks against migrants and ethnic minorities, and adopt a comprehensive action plan for its eradication	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
79							
60.	79	Combat racism and hate speech, especially against religious minorities, immigrants and asylum seekers	Malaysia	Accepted	See 60.54		See 60.54
80							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
81	60.	80	Step up measures to combat racism and negative stereotyping, including on social housing initiatives	Brazil	Accepted	Danish legislation and policies are designed with the aim of ensuring equal treatment and protection for all citizens. All citizens with legal residence in Denmark, regardless of income, social, religious, ethnic, or national background, have the opportunity to apply for decent housing in the non-profit social housing sector.	See 60.54
82	60.	81	Combat racial discrimination and hate crimes against Asians and people of Asian descent, and prevent some politicians and the media from inciting racial discrimination under the pretext of freedom of expression	China	Accepted	See 60.54	See 60.54
83	60.	82	Ensure that the actions taken by the Government in the prevention of intolerance, racism or hate crimes are based on human rights principles, including rights related to cultural diversity and freedom of worship	Costa Rica	Accepted	See 60.54	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
84	60.	83	Implement effective measures to fight against racism and hate crimes based on ethnic or religious grounds	Cuba	Accepted	See 60.54	See 60.54
85	60.	84	Build a more inclusive society by improving national legislation and government programmes aimed at ending discrimination based on ethnicities or religion	Indonesia	Accepted	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024. The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination.	See 60.54
86	60.	85	Take steps to counter ever-increasing Islamophobia and hate crimes against Muslims in Denmark and develop comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation	Islamic Republic of Iran	Accepted	See 60.84 Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	See 60.54
87	60.	86	Remove from the definition of "ghetto" the geographic criterion of the residents' origin and repeal provisions that in practice discriminate against residents of "ghettos"	Spain	Noted	The government finds it relevant and necessary to identify residential areas where the socio-economic conditions of the residents and the proportion of non-Western immigrants and descendants significantly differ from the national average. By identifying these areas, the government can gain a better understanding of and address the challenges associated with social and economic inequalities, as well as integration.  It is important to emphasize that the government's efforts do not aim to determine individual rights based on ethnic or cultural origins. Instead, the focus is on creating equal opportunities and improving conditions in the respective residential areas through various initiatives and policies. See also 60.87.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
88	60.	87	Stop using the term "ghetto" to designate disadvantaged residential areas and ensure that there is no discrimination in solving problems of social inclusion and housing	Switzerland	Accepted	A political agreement has been reached to change the term "ghetto" used to designate disadvantaged residential areas in the legislation to "parallel societies" and "areas of transformation". This change reflects an altered approach to addressing the challenges associated with disadvantaged residential areas. It entails a greater emphasis on inclusion, integration, and improving living conditions.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
89	60.	88	Step up efforts to eliminate discrimination faced by minority groups, non-citizens and refugees, especially with regard to employment, education, housing, health services and access to justice	Turkmenistan	Accepted	See 60.87 Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government, which attaches great importance to combatting discrimination and actively works to address the challenges faced by minority groups, non-citizens, and refugees. One of the fundamental principles of Danish law is that all citizens are equal before the law, and it is illegal for public authorities to discriminate against citizens on any grounds. Thus, Denmark has comprehensive legislation aimed at preventing and eliminating discrimination. Denmark has also commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.
90	60.	89	Ensure non-discriminatory treatment of all religious communities and encourage interreligious and "interconviction" dialogues	Bahrain	Accepted	The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination.	The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination. The Danish Government also presented a national action plan against racism in February 2025 with the ambition to fight racism in different sectors of society.
91	60.	90	Refrain from legislation that discriminates among migrants on the basis of their race, religion and ethnicity	Pakistan	Accepted	The Government attaches great importance to combatting discrimination. All citizens are equal before the law, and public authorities cannot discriminate citizens on any ground. Danish law also contains a number of acts on non-discrimination. Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.	Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60.	91	Take all appropriate measures in order to ensure equality in all aspects of life for the children living in the country regardless of their religion or national origin	Somalia	Accepted	According to the Consolidation Act on Social Services, any person, including children and young people, who is lawfully residing in Denmark is eligible to receive assistance under this Act regardless of their religion or national origin. According to The Primary School Act, promoting equality and democracy is an integrated part of subjects and an overarching objective in the general school practice.	PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY: According to The Folkeskole Act, part of the main purpose of the Folkeskole is to prepare the pupils to be able to participate, demonstrate mutual responsibility and understand their rights and duties in a free and democratic society. The daily activities of the school must, therefore, be conducted in a spirit of intellectual freedom, equality and democracy. UPPER SECONDARY: The purpose clause of The Act on General Upper Secondary Education states that education programmes and institutional culture as a whole must prepare students for participation, shared responsibility, rights and duties in a society based on freedom and democracy. Teaching and the daily life of the institution as a whole must therefore be based on freedom of thought, equality and democracy and strengthen pupils' knowledge of and respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights, including gender equality. Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing: According to the Child's Act children and young people, who is lawfully residing in Denmark, is eligible to receive assistance under this Act regardless of their religion or national origin	
92							
60.	92	Design policies to eliminate intersecting forms of discrimination, especially against elderly and migrant women, and ensure that the granting of residence permits to women and children who have been victims of domestic violence is not conditioned upon the receipt of social benefits	Argentina	Accepted	When a foreign national who is granted a residence permit on the basis of family reunification no longer meets the cohabitation-requirement with the partner or spouse in Denmark, the Danish immigration authorities must always take into consideration whether the foreign national has ended the relationship as a consequence of abuse/domestic violence. This rule is a part of the current Danish legislation implemented in the Aliens Act. The rule also applies in cases where the abuse has been aimed at the child. Circumstances such as abuse/domestic violence will be in favor of not revoking the residence permit, even though the couple no longer live together. The immigration authorities will assess whether the foreign national has shown a will to integrate into Danish society, for instance through studies, language courses or work while residing in the country. To determine this, the Danish immigration authorities will also take into consideration whether the integration into Danish society has been prevented by the spouse, for instance if the spouse has prohibited the person in question to integrate. It is not a prerequisite for continued residence according to the relevant provision in the Aliens Act (section 19, subsection 7), that the applicant has/has not received social benefits.	When a foreign national who is granted a residence permit on the basis of family reunification no longer meets the cohabitation-requirement with the partner or spouse in Denmark, the Danish immigration authorities must always take into consideration whether the couple have ended the relationship as a consequence of abuse/domestic violence. This rule is a part of the current Danish legislation implemented in the Aliens Act. The rule also applies in cases where the abuse has been aimed at the child. Circumstances such as abuse/domestic violence will be in favor of not revoking the residence permit, even though the couple no longer live together. The immigration authorities will assess whether the foreign national has shown a will to integrate into Danish society, for instance through studies, language courses or work while residing in the country. To determine this, the Danish immigration authorities will also take into consideration whether the integration into Danish society has been prevented by the spouse, for instance if the spouse has prohibited the woman to integrate. On 1 July 2025 an amendment to the law came into effect. The amendment includes i.a. the possibility to keep a residence permit as an accompanying family to a foreign national working og studying in Denmark if the accompanying family has been subjected to abuse/domestic violence.	
93							
60.	93	Continue efforts to combat hate crime, specifically following up on the recommendation by the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance to establish a comprehensive data collection system that would facilitate more efficient policy design and better analysis of the hate crimes committed	Norway	Accepted	Combatting hate speech and hate crime is an important priority to Denmark. As an example, the Danish National Police has revised its monitoring scheme in a way that will increase the ability to disaggregate data about hate crime based on type of bias motivation or target group.	Combatting hate speech and hate crime is an important priority to Denmark. The Danish National Police is responsible for collecting and maintaining data on hate crimes reported to the police. Hate crime statistics are published on the official website of the Danish Police.	
94							



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60.	94	Take effective actions to prohibit hate speech online and offline, including the use of legislative and/or policy measures	Singapore	Accepted	See 60.41	<p>Combating hate speech and hate crime is an important priority to Denmark. Criminal offences regarding hate speech are regulated under Section 266 b of the Danish Criminal Code according to which any person who publicly, or with intent of dissemination to a wide group, issues a statement or other communication threatening, humiliating or degrading persons of a particular group because of their race, colour, national or ethnic origin or religious faith or their disability or sexuality, gender identity, gender expression or gender characteristics is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Furthermore, according to Section 81, no. 6, of the Danish Criminal Code, when determining a sentence, it should normally be considered an aggravating circumstance that the act was based on the ethnic origin, religious faith, disability, sexuality or similar issues. It is noted that the reference to "gender identity, gender expression, or gender characteristics" in Section 226 b and Section 81, no. 6, and to "disability" in Section 266 b of the Danish Criminal Code was added to the provisions' wording through an amendment that entered into force on January 1 2022.</p>	<p>Reference is made to 60.41 and 60.101.</p> <p>Criminal offences regarding hate speech are regulated under Section 266 b of the Danish Criminal Code according to which any person who publicly, or with the intent of dissemination among a wide group of people, issues a statement or other communication threatening, humiliating or degrading persons of a particular group because of their race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religious faith or disability or sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or gender characteristics is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.</p> <p>Furthermore, according to Section 81, no. 6, of the Criminal Code, when determining a sentence, it should normally be considered an aggravating circumstance that the act was based in full or in part on the ethnic origin, religious faith, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or gender characteristics of others or similar issues.</p> <p>In June 2024, the Danish Government and the Danish Parliament also entered into an agreement on strengthening efforts to combat anti-Semitism. The agreement includes the possibility of imposing harsher penalties for hate crimes, mapping antisemitism on social media, strengthening monitoring of anti-Semitism on tech giants' platforms, and developing educational materials. These initiatives supplement the Action Plan against anti-Semitism from January 2022.</p> <p>The Danish government attaches great importance to combat hate speech against LGBT+ person. The Act on Gender Equality explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics.</p> <p>The government provides funding for national LGBT+ action plans. The government allocated 24.8 mio. DKK (approx. 3.3 mio. euro) to the current LGBT+ action plan for the period 2022-2025. The national LGBT+ action plan contains 39 initiatives, which promotes the safety, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBT+ persons. The action plan focuses on five areas 1) LGBT+ families, 2) children and young people's well-being, 3) intimate partner violence, sexual assault and hatred toward LGBT+ persons, 4) health and well-being and 5) the fight for rights of LGBT+ persons internationally. The action plan focuses on the living conditions for everyone in the LGBT+ group, including intersex persons. The Danish government intends to continue the efforts in a new LGBT+ action plan for the period 2026-2029 to which the government has proposed to allocate 24.4 mio. DKK (approx. 3.3 mio. euro). The concrete initiatives in the forthcoming action plan is still in the process of being developed.</p> <p>Furthermore, Denmark is co-hosting IDAHOT in 2026 (International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia) with the Council of Europe as part of the Danish Presidency of the Nordic Council of Ministers to promote the rights of LGBT+ persons globally.</p> <p>Criminal offences regarding hate speech are regulated under Section 266 b of the Danish Criminal Code according to which any person who publicly, or with the intent of dissemination among a wide group of people, issues a state-ment or other communication threatening, humiliating or degrading persons of a particular group because of their race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religious faith or disability or sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or gender characteristics is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.</p> <p>Furthermore, according to Section 81, no. 6, of the Criminal Code, when determining a sentence, it should</p>
95	60.	95	Streamline initiatives aimed at preventing hate speech and fighting intolerance in a comprehensive effort to prevent extremism and radicalization	Viet Nam	Accepted	See 60.94	
96	60.	96	Strengthen the communication between the national police and the Muslim community	Turkey	Noted	The Government considers that the Danish police maintain an active and positive dialogue with all communities.	Fully implemented. Reference is made to 60.94.
97	60.	97	Put an end to abusive, humiliating and discriminatory practices by the police against ethnic minorities and prohibit their controls based on ethnic profiling	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Noted	The Government considers that the Danish police act in a non-abusive, non-humiliating and non-discriminatory way. Should a police officer act in such a way, a citizen can complain to the Independent Police Complaint Authority.	The Government considers that the Danish police maintain an active and positive dialogue with all communities.
98	60.	98	Thoroughly investigate reports of discrimination based on xenophobia, hatred and racism against immigrants or citizens of non-Danish origin and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice	Botswana	Accepted	It is the view of the Danish Government that the recommendation already is implemented.	
99	60.	99	Develop – in consultation with rights holders – national guidelines for responding to people with variations in sex characteristics, including the possibility to postpone non-emergency, invasive and irreversible genital surgery or hormone treatment on infants and children until they are able to meaningfully participate in decision-making and give their informed consent	Netherlands	Noted	The Government notes that the Danish Pediatric Society's guidelines on Disorders (differences) of sex development (DSD) were published in 2019. The Government also notes that all non-emergency surgery requires informed consent. Until the person turns 15 the required informed consent is given by the parents. No matter the age, the preferences of the person under 15 should always be taken into account. It should also be noted that it is illegal to perform surgery on cosmetic indication for children under the age of 18 in Denmark.	It is the view of the Danish Government that the recommendation already is implemented.
100	60.	100	Continue promoting the revision of the law to establish mechanisms that allow minors under 18 years of age to modify their legal gender	Uruguay	Accepted	A draft bill based on a declaration model without a lower age limit was sent for external consultation on 25 May 2022 in order to be presented before the Danish Parliament in November 2022. However, as a consequence of the parliamentary election held on 1 November 2022, the bill was not presented. The current government intends to follow up on the implementation of the LGBT+ action plan for 2022-2025, presented by the former government, which includes the question of legal gender change for minors. The current government has not yet taken a position on the issue of legal gender reassignment for minors.	The Government notes that the Danish Pediatric Society's guidelines on Disorders (differences) of sex development (DSD) were published in 2024. The Government also notes that all non-emergency surgery requires informed consent. Until the person turns 15 the required informed consent is given by the parents. No matter the age, the preferences of the person under 15 should always be taken into account. It should also be noted that it is illegal to perform surgery on cosmetic indication for children under the age of 18 in Denmark
101	60.	101				A draft bill based on a declaration model without a lower age limit was sent for external consultation on 25 May 2022 in order to be presented before the Danish Parliament in November 2022. However, as a consequence of the parliamentary election held on 1 November 2022, the bill was not presented. The current government intends to follow up on the implementation of the LGBT+ action plan for 2022-2025, presented by the former government, which includes the question of legal gender change for minors. The health care service concerning hormone-treatment and subsequently possibly cross-sex hormone therapy for minors is currently under consideration in Denmark. Due to the connection between healthcare service on this field and the obligations to provide a model for legal gender change for minors the current government has not yet taken a position on the issue of legal gender reassignment for minors.	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
102	60.	101	Maintain the efforts to promote and protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, especially to protect the body integrity of intersex girls and boys	Chile	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to 60.41.</p> <p>In December 2021, The Danish National Center for Social Science Research published a qualitative research paper on experiences of intersex persons. The Danish Government initiated and financed the publication as a measure to further the safety, well-being and equal opportunities of LGBT+ persons within the frame of the National Action Plan 2018-2021. The Action Plan took several additional measures with the target to include, protect and further the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons i.e. in schools, work places, in sports and in health care. The Danish Parliament has adopted amendments to the Discrimination Act and the Gender Equality Act, which explicitly prohibits discrimination on grounds of gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. It further amended the penal code to add gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics as aggravating factors for prosecuting hate crime. The amendments entered into force on 1 January 2022.</p> <p>The Danish Government launched a new LGBT+ action plan in August 2022. The action plan contains 39 initiatives, which promotes the safety, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBT+ persons. The action plan focuses on five areas 1) LGBT+ families, 2) children and young people's well-being, 3) intimate partner violence, sexual assault and hatred toward LGBT+ persons, 4) health and well-being and 5) the fight for rights of LGBT+ persons internationally. The Action Plan focuses on the living conditions for everyone in the LGBT+ group, including intersex persons.</p> <p>The Action Plan finances among others three projects led by civil society organizations for in total DKK 5.3 million. One project led by LGBT+ Denmark aims to increase the well-being of LGBT+ children and youth by fighting prejudice against LGBT+ people through nationwide youth dialogue networks.</p> <p>Another project operated by LGBT+ Denmark and Lev Uden Vold (Live Without Violence) focuses on preventing intimate partner violence, sexual assault and abuse within the LGBT+ community by ensuring LGBT+ people's access to qualified support and counseling services.</p> <p>Finally, Foreningen for Transkønnede Børn (The Association in Support of Transgender Children) leads a project with the aim to improve living conditions for transgender children and youth by</p>	<p>The Danish government attaches great importance to promoting and protecting the rights of LGBT+ persons. The Act on Gender Equality explicitly prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. The legal position of LGBT+ families has been strengthened in relation to forming families through international surrogacy agreements and national altruistic surrogacy agreements, including by introducing "co-fatherhood" as a legal concept which entails that both men in a homosexual couple is considered legal parents. The introduction of "co-fatherhood" as a legal concept is part of the current National LGBT+ Action Plan for the period 2022-2025. The LGBT+ action plan contains 39 initiatives, which promotes the safety, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBT+ persons. The action plan focuses on five areas 1) LGBT+ families, 2) children and young people's well-being, 3) intimate partner violence, sexual assault and hatred toward LGBT+ persons, 4) health and well-being and 5) the fight for rights of LGBT+ persons inter-nationally. The action plan focuses on the living conditions for everyone in the LGBT+ group, including intersex persons. The Danish government intends to continue the efforts in a new LGBT+ action plan for the period 2026-2029. The concrete initiatives in the forthcoming action plan is still in the process of being developed.</p> <p>In addition, it was decided in 2022 to create the website: lgbt+ familie (LGBT family). The purpose of the website is to help LGBT+ people find relevant and professionally qualified knowledge about opportunities and legislation related to family formation in the area of family law and health law.</p> <p>Furthermore, Denmark is co-hosting IDAHOT in 2026 (International Day</p>
103	60.	102	Amend the law to allow persons under the age of 18 to change their legal gender	Malta	Accepted	See 60.100	See 60.100
104	60.	103	Continue to spread the values of tolerance and openness in Danish society	Lebanon	Accepted	<p>The purpose clause of The Act on General Upper Secondary Education states that the educations and the institutional culture as a whole must prepare students for co-determination, co-responsibility, rights and duties in a society with freedom.</p>	<p>PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY: The purpose clause of The Act on General Upper Secondary Education states that the educations and the institutional culture as a whole must prepare students for co-determination, co-responsibility, rights and duties in a society with freedom. UPPER SECONDARY: The purpose clause of The Act on General Upper Secondary Education states that the educations and the institutional culture as a whole must prepare students for co-determination, co-responsibility, rights and duties in a society with freedom. The Danish government also attaches great importance to spreading tolerance and openness in relation to LGBT+ persons. The LGBT+ action plan contains 39 initiatives, which promotes the safety, well-being and equal opportunities for LGBT+ persons. The action plan focuses on five areas 1) LGBT+ families, 2) children and young people's well-being, 3) intimate partner violence, sexual assault and hatred toward LGBT+ persons, 4) health and well-being and 5) the fight for rights of LGBT+ persons inter-nationally. The action plan focuses on the living conditions for everyone in the LGBT+ group, including intersex persons. The Danish government intends to continue the efforts in a new LGBT+ action plan for the period 2026-2029. The concrete initiatives in the forthcoming action plan is still in the process of being developed.</p> <p>Furthermore, Denmark is co-hosting IDAHOT in 2026 (International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia) with the Council of Europe as part of the Danish Presidency of the Nordic Council og Ministers to promote the rights of LGBT+ persons globally.</p>
105	60.	104	Develop awareness programmes to promote a culture of tolerance and respect for cultural diversity, and combat discrimination, stereotypes and Islamophobia	Saudi Arabia	Accepted	<p>Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.</p>	<p>Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole. In 2025, a national disability week and an information campaign that will raise awareness of persons with disability in the broader population and contribute to removing myths, prejudices and misunderstandings will be initiated.</p>
106	60.	105	Enhance efforts to promote tolerance and intercultural understanding with the aim of eliminating discrimination against minorities	Turkmenistan	Accepted	<p>Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism in all its forms and this is a key priority for the Danish Government. Therefore, Denmark has commenced the work on a national action plan against racism, which is expected to be published in the first half of 2024.</p>	<p>Denmark fully recognizes the need to fight racism, and this is a priority for the Danish Government. In February 2025, the Danish government presented a national action plan against racism with 36 initiatives and the ambition to fight racism in a variety of areas in society as well as society as a whole.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
107	60.	106	Continue with its development assistance to developing countries to better achieve the right to development as part of the sustainable development agenda	Turkmenistan	Accepted	Denmark remains committed to allocate 0.7 percent of GNI to Official Development Assistance. A Rights Based Approach to development is central to Danish development cooperation.	
108	60.	107	Maintain its global commitment to official development assistance through its steadfast support via the Danish Development Cooperation	Ethiopia	Accepted	See 60.106	See DK follow-up status in 2023
109	60.	108	Take concrete measures to combat the negative impacts of climate change, both at home and abroad	Haiti	Accepted	The Government is committed to take ambitious and concrete measures – at home as well as abroad – to combat the negative impacts of climate change. At home, the government is strongly committed to do its part in combatting climate change. The Danish Climate Act sets a target of reducing Denmark's GHG emissions with 70% in 2030 and Denmark aims to achieve net-negative emissions by 2050. Denmark is also committed to the goals set out in the EU Fit-for-55 package. Abroad, Denmark provides support for climate action through international development cooperation and climate finance. Engagements range from support to green transition, strategic sector cooperation, building resilience in vulnerable communities and working through multilateral organisations, IFIs and civil society organisations. Denmark expects to contribute at least 1% of the collective goal of the developed countries to mobilise 100 billion USD annually for climate finance. Furthermore, to increase ambitious global action, Denmark engages actively through climate diplomacy, in the international climate negotiations and through UNFCCC workstreams and global climate funds.	The Government is committed to take ambitious and concrete measures – at home as well as abroad – to combat the negative impacts of climate change. At home, the government is strongly committed to do its part in combatting climate change. The Danish Climate Act sets a target of reducing Denmark's GHG emissions with 70% in 2030 compared to 1990 and Denmark aims to achieve net-negative emissions by 2050. Denmark is also committed to the goals set out in the EU Fit-for-55 package. Abroad, Denmark provides support for climate action through international development cooperation and climate finance. Engagements range from bilateral partnerships on green transition, strategic sector cooperation, building resilience in vulnerable communities and working through multilateral organisations, IFIs and civil society organisations. Denmark expects to contribute at least 1% of the collective goal of the developed countries to mobilise 100 billion USD annually for climate finance. Furthermore, to increase ambitious global action, Denmark engages actively through climate diplomacy, in the international climate negotiations and through UNFCCC workstreams and global climate funds.
110	60.	109	Increase funding and support to tackle the climate crisis, particularly in climate vulnerable countries and ensure that its contribution to international climate finance is additional to its ODA	Bangladesh	Noted	Denmark gives high priority to funding and supporting the tackling of the climate crisis, particularly for the most vulnerable. In doing so, the Government intends to continue working with developing country partners, civil society organisations and multilateral partners. In 2023, Denmark is scaling up our grant-based climate finance to its highest level ever of which at least 60% will be allocated for adaptation, including loss and damage activities. In total, Denmark expects to contribute at least 1% of the collective goal of the developed countries to mobilise 100 billion USD annually. Denmark is also engaged in the Transitional Committee on loss and damage, just like Denmark already supports activities to respond to loss and damage.	Denmark gives high priority to funding and support of the tackling of the climate crisis, particularly for the most vulnerable. In doing so, the Government intends to continue working with developing country partners, civil society organisations and multilateral partners. In 2023, Denmark is scaling up our grant-based climate finance to its highest level ever of which at least 60% will be allocated for adaptation, including loss and damage activities. In total, Denmark contributes at least 1% of the collective goal of the developed countries to mobilise 100 billion USD annually and will continue to work with all actors to scale up finance from all sources to developing countries. Denmark is also engaged in the Transitional Committee on loss and damage, just like Denmark already supports activities to respond to loss and damage.
111	60.	110	Continue its contribution to the international climate finance and continue its efforts in addressing the climate crisis, particularly in developing countries	Bhutan	Accepted	The Government is strongly committed to contribute to international climate finance, including efforts to address the climate crisis in developing countries. Denmark expects to contribute at least 1% of the collective goal of the developed countries to mobilise 100 billion USD annually. Denmark is also working on developing and testing new and innovative models of mobilising private finance for climate investments.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
112	60.	111	Continue to support the recognition of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment	Cyprus	Accepted	The Government continues to recognize the right to a healthy environment and acknowledge that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is integral to the full enjoyment of human rights. We are committed to explore all necessary aspects of a possible international recognition of the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.	See DK follow-up status in 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
113	60.	112	Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and Inuit communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks	Fiji	Accepted	<p>Naalakkersuisut is planning the development of a national climate strategy, which will be made with the participation and contribution of the local communities in Greenland. The national climate strategy will set targets for reducing Greenland's emissions of greenhouse gases, and form the framework for Greenland's efforts in the field of climate change.</p> <p>Naalakkersuisut is collaborating with Greenland's Language Secretariat and Greenlandic companies on developing an official Greenlandic dictionary on climate and sustainability terminology. The dictionary will play a crucial role in the accessibility of information and knowledge about climate change for the general public, and thus be an important tool to ensure inclusion and participation in the societal dialogue about climate change.</p> <p>In addition, a website in Greenlandic about climate change targeting primarily the Greenlandic speakers is being developed. Based on the official vocabulary on climate and sustainability, the website will provide access to up-to-date and reliable knowledge about climate change. It will also contain a portal where all citizens can submit their ideas and contributions to the upcoming national climate strategy.</p> <p>In Greenland risk reduction and other emergency- and contingency planning is primarily carried out at a local level or as close to the citizens as possible. The planning is conducted by local actors, ensuring that it is relevant for the individual local communities in its application and operationalization, and thus ensuring inclusion of the local community and the adaption to their specific risks.</p> <p>The Danish government ensures close cooperation with the relevant authorities in Greenland. Further, a process has been initiated to withdraw the territorial reservation regarding Greenland to the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>In Denmark, national and international civil society organisations are important partners through which Denmark engages in international development cooperation. It is a priority for the Danish government to ensure meaningful participation of civil society organizations in climate negotiations and the government has an on-going and close dialogue with civil society organizations. Further, the Danish governments funds a youth delegate program to ensure</p>	<p>Naalakkersuisut is preparing a national climate strategy, which is developed with the participation and contribution of the local communities in Greenland (the majority of the Greenlandic population is Inuit). The national climate strategy will set targets for reducing Greenland's emissions of greenhouse gases, and form the framework for Greenland's efforts in the field of climate change.</p> <p>Naalakkersuisut is collaborating with Greenland's Language Secretariat and Greenlandic companies on developing an official Greenlandic dictionary on climate and sustainability terminology. The dictionary will play a crucial role in the accessibility of information and knowledge about climate change for the general public, and thus be an important tool to ensure inclusion and participation in the societal dialogue about climate change.</p> <p>In addition, a website in Greenlandic about climate change targeting primarily the Greenlandic speakers is being developed. Based on the official vocabulary on climate and sustainability, the website will provide access to up-to-date and reliable knowledge about climate change. It will also contain a portal where all citizens can submit their ideas and contributions to the upcoming national climate strategy.</p> <p>In Greenland risk reduction and other emergency- and contingency planning is primarily carried out at a local level or as close to the citizens as possible. The planning is conducted by local actors, ensuring that it is relevant for the individual local communities in its application and operationalization, and thus ensuring inclusion of the local community and the adaption to their specific risks.</p> <p>In 2024, Greenland withdrew the territorial reservation to its commitment</p>
114	60.	113	Ensure that their businesses respect human rights and avoid environmental damage in other countries	Islamic Republic of Iran	Accepted	<p>Denmark is actively supporting the introduction of mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence at the EU level through the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). The main focus of the follow-up on the recommended actions is to finalize negotiations on the CSDDD, which serves as a crucial framework for businesses to conduct due diligence, respect human rights, and prevent environmental damage. The directive outlines legal obligations, regulatory requirements, and accountability measures, ensuring a comprehensive approach to promoting and safeguarding human rights and the environment. In line with this, Denmark has actively worked to align the CSDDD with international standards such as the United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.</p>	<p>Denmark has actively supported the introduction of mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence at the EU level through the adoption of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), which serves as a crucial framework for businesses to conduct due diligence, respect human rights, and prevent environmental damage. In line with this, Denmark has actively worked to align the CSDDD with international standards such as the United Nations Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Denmark has approached the ongoing negotiations on simplifications of the directive (Omnibus I) with an aim to reduce burdens on businesses, while maintaining the aim of the regulation.</p>
115	60.	114	Establish effective mechanisms to require businesses in its territory or under its jurisdiction to conduct human rights-related due diligence to address abuses regarding toxic substances throughout their supply chain	Panama	Accepted	See 60.113	See 60.113
116	60.	115	Consider obligations on business enterprises to carry out due diligence to respect human rights and the environment within their global value chains and by their business relationships, to prevent any harm	South Africa	Accepted	See 60.113	See 60.113
117	60.	116	Enact specific legislation to conflict-affected areas and provide guidance and advice for business enterprises on ensuring respect for human rights to prevent and address the heightened risk of corporate involvement in gross human rights violations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation	(State of Palestine	Accepted	See 60.113	See 60.113See 60.120 on guidance

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
118	60.	117	Adopt a legislative and regulatory framework that commits companies to respect human rights and prevent environmental damage throughout their value chains and business relationships	Togo	Accepted	<p>See 60.113</p> <p>Complementary to these efforts, the Danish Government has initiated several programs to uphold and promote the respect of and work with human rights, including the prevention of doing environmental harm, among Danish companies throughout their value chains and business relationships.</p> <p>More specifically, the Ministry of Industry, Business, and Financial Affairs has introduced digital guidance focusing on, among others, environmental and human rights due diligence, accessible for all Danish companies. Additionally, starting April 2022, the regional business hubs in Denmark have provided free, customized one-on-one guidance for Danish companies on this matter. More than 375 Danish companies have participated in this as of June 2023.</p> <p>The guidance draws upon the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct and is continuously updated and expanded in line with developments in legislation and other regulatory frameworks in the area as well as the needs of companies.</p>	See 60.113
119	60.	118	Strengthen the legal and other regulatory frameworks to ensure that an obligation of human rights due diligence is borne by companies domiciled in its jurisdiction and hold them accountable for violations of economic, social and cultural rights	Malawi	Accepted	See 60.113	See 60.113
120	60.	119	Adopt legal and other regulatory frameworks requiring business entities to exercise human rights due diligence in their operations at home and abroad	Zambia	Accepted	See 60.113	See 60.113
121	60.	120	Continue to encourage and ensure that businesses domiciled in its jurisdiction respect human rights and are environmentally responsible and accountable	Fiji	Accepted	See 60.113	Beyond the work on legal requirements outlined in 60.113, Denmark has since 1976 adhered to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and has a National Contact Point, which continuously encourages and provides guidance on responsible business conduct among Danish businesses and serves as a non-judicial grievance mechanism.
122	60.	121	Introduce legislation requiring companies and investors to respect human rights and to prevent environmental harm, including by carrying out due diligence, and to establish corporate liability for human rights and environmental harm	Finland	Accepted	See 60.113	See 60.113
123	60.	122	Include torture as a distinct offence in its Criminal Code	North Macedonia	Noted	Torture is already an offence in the Danish Criminal Code, as it is included in the provisions regarding violence, cf. Sections 244 and 245, among other provisions. Furthermore, torture is expressly mentioned in Section 157 a in the Criminal Code. According to this provision, the use of torture is considered an aggravating factor in the sentencing of any crime.	Fully implemented. Previously, torture was not specifically criminalised in Danish law, but acts of torture could, depending on the circumstances, be punished under the general provisions of the Danish Criminal Code on homicide, violence, rape, duress and deprivation of liberty. However, a legislative amendment to the Danish Criminal Code entered into force on 1 January 2025 that includes a criminalisation of torture as a distinct offence. With regard to Greenland, it should be noted that a bill containing, among other things, a distinct criminalisation of torture is currently being drafted.
124	60.	123	Include torture as a separate offence in its Criminal Code	Turkey	Noted	See 60.122	Fully implemented. Reference is made to 60.122.
125	60.	124	Cease torture and cruel and inhuman treatment in places of detention, particularly for persons with an immigration background	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Accepted	The government does not agree to the premise set out in this recommendation. However the government is committed to maintaining appropriate standards in prisons. To this end the Government has enacted a number of initiatives to increase the capacity of the Danish prison system, inter alia by constructing new prison facilities, expanding old prison facilities, recruiting more prison personnel and reducing unnecessary administrative burdens.	The Government does not agree to the premise set out in this recommendation. However the Government is committed to maintaining appropriate standards in prisons. To this end the Government has enacted a number of initiatives to increase the capacity of the Danish prison system, inter alia by constructing new prison facilities, expanding old prison facilities, recruiting more prison personnel and reducing unnecessary administrative burdens. The Government expects that Denmark will have prison facilities for more than 2000 extra inmates by 2036.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
126	60.	125	Reduce the use of coercive measures in the psychiatric system, in particular against children	Italy	Accepted	Denmark maintains a significant commitment to diminishing the utilization of coercion within psychiatric care. During the fall of 2022, a comprehensive political agreement was forged concerning a 10-year plan to permanently improve psychiatric care. One of the key components of this agreement entails the establishment of a novel objective aimed at reducing the reliance on coercion within psychiatric practices, placing specific emphasis on the welfare of children and adolescents.  Moreover, the agreement includes a dedicated commitment to investigating potential alternatives of less intrusive coercive measures, under the condition that such alternatives do not lead to an overall escalation in the employment of coercion within psychiatric care.	Denmark maintains a significant commitment to reducing the utilization of coercion within psychiatric care. The most recent comprehensive political agreement from May 2025, which is the final step of the 10-year plan towards 2030, has the purpose of ensuring the necessary capacity and quality of care for psychiatric patients. The aim of the political agreement is also to contribute to the new and ambitious goal to reduce coercive measures by 30 % by 2030. This goal includes belts, restraints and forced medication with a particularly focus on young people and children.  One of the initiatives in the political agreement is the introduction of new coercive measures of a less intrusive nature in order to reduce the use of the most intrusive forms of coercion, including in particular the use of belt fixation. One example is the possibility to tell patients to go their patient for a shorter period of time (without the door being locked). The new coercive measures are based on recommendations from the Danish Health Authority. The Mental Health Act has to be changed in order to implement the new coercive measures of a less intrusive nature. The changes will enter into force by 2027 at the earliest.
127	60.	126	Reduce the use of coercion on adults and children within psychiatric care from current levels	Sweden	Accepted	See 60.125	See 60.125
128	60.	127	Ensure that the use of physical restraint and other forms of coercion in psychiatric institutions is in line with international human rights norms and standards	Austria	Accepted	See 60.125	See 60.125
129	60.	128	Incorporate consent into the elements that make up the legal definition of rape, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Panama	Accepted	The Danish Parliament adopted a consent-based rape provision, according to which sex without consent is rape. The provision entered into force on 1st of January 2021. After the provision entered into force, the number of charges and indictments for rape has increased. Furthermore, there is a trend towards an increase in the number of convictions for rape. This indicates that the new provision has had an effect. To support the new provision, the Minister of Gender Equality launched a campaign "Only with consent", that ran until spring 2021. At the same time as the campaign was launched, a new nationwide and anonymous hotline for rape victims opened at Lev Uden Vold. The hotline aims to increase rape victims' awareness of their rights and options, as well as contribute to more victims contacting rape victims' centers and reporting to the police.  In 2025, the Danish government launched a new action plan to improve young women's safety in the nightlife. Among the 10 new initiatives, five of the initiatives specifically concerns consent: 1) Criminalization of stealthing: Stealthing, when a person removes a condom during sex without consent, is now considered a criminal offence, 2) Information and guidance on consent rules for young people: The Danish government has allocated 1,0 mio. DKK to inform and guide young people on the notion of consent in sexual relations, 3) Evaluation of consent rules: The Danish government will evaluate the practical implication of the new consent-based rape provision in 2025, 4) The Alliance against sexual harassment focuses on safe youth communities: In 2025, the Alliance was strengthened with 3,5 mio. DKK to support initiatives that contribute to safe spaces among youth, 5) A study of the extent and nature of drugging in nightlife: For women, drugging is often linked to a fear or suspicion of having been subjected to a sexual assault. The Danish Crime Prevention	See 60.125 The Danish Parliament adopted a consent-based rape provision, according to which sex without consent is rape. The provision entered into force on 1 January 2021. After the provision entered into force, the number of charges and indictments for rape has increased. Furthermore, there is a trend towards an increase in the number of convictions for rape. This indicates that the new provision has had an effect. To support the new provision, the Minister of Gender Equality launched a campaign "Only with consent", that ran until spring 2021. At the same time as the campaign was launched, a new nationwide and anonymous hotline for rape victims opened at "Lev Uden Vold". The hotline aims to increase rape victims' awareness of their rights and options, as well as contribute to more victims contacting rape victims' centers and reporting to the police.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
130	60.	129	Ensure the creation of effective mechanisms to combat sexual abuse and domestic violence, especially against women	Nicaragua	Accepted	See 60.213 The Government attaches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women.	<p>The Danish Consolidation Act on Social Services contains an obligation for the municipalities to offer temporary accommodation in a crisis shelter for persons who have been victims of violence in intimate relations. The persons may be accompanied by children and shall receive care and support during their stay. It should be noted that the National Guidelines on Residential Accommodation for Adults explicitly state that both the municipality and crisis shelters should be aware that persons with disabilities staying at crisis shelters may require special support. Furthermore, the guidelines announce that crisis shelters should be physically accessible to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Furthermore, in an agreement about measures on the social, health and labor market area the government and all other parties in parliament agreed to prioritize DKK 4,0 million in 2024-2027 to the prevention of sexual assault towards adults with disabilities. The preventative efforts focus on skills development with regards to prevention of and handling of sexually offensive behavior and the preparation of sexual policies.</p>
131	60.	130	Take measures to increase prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence	Bahamas	Accepted	<p>As of 2021, several steps had already been taken to make sure that cases of sexual violence are effectively investigated and prosecuted. As an example the Director of Public Prosecutions and the State Prosecutors have established a temporary referral system for rape cases that are intended to be closed. Such cases must be submitted to the State Prosecutor for decision on whether the case should be closed or prosecuted. The Director of Public Prosecutions has also set out general guidelines to the prosecutors on how to handle cases on sexual crimes and will continue the efforts to effectively combat sexual violence by ensuring effective prosecutions and sanctions of perpetrators in all police districts.</p> <p>In addition to the 2021 contribution, the Danish National Police has issued guidelines on the police's handling of cases concerning rape. The guidelines include mandatory investigation steps that the police must take.</p> <p>The Danish Police has increased the use of trauma-informed practice by the police by offering a 12 day training course. The aim of the course is to improve the police's handling of cases relating to domestic violence, stalking, rape and honour-related crimes, and to ensure that more police officers acquire up-to-date knowledge relating to the complexity of these types of cases.</p> <p>In each police district a specialised team has been established for cases relating to domestic violence, rape, stalking and honour-related crimes, that inter alia provide knowledge about domestic and intimate partner violence and rape and support investigators and prevention officers in their work. Furthermore the interrogation of victims of rape has been improved by offering the possibility to use video-recorded interrogation in these cases. In addition to the 2021 contribution, it is noted that the temporary referral system for rape cases ended on 31 December 2022.</p> <p>See in addition comments under 60.128</p>	<p>Fully implemented. The Danish Government attaches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women.</p> <p>Reference is made to 60.130, 60.131, 60.132 og 60.219.</p>
132	60.	131	Continue its efforts to eliminate all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including by addressing barriers to reporting, investigation and prosecution of sexual violence, and to provide justice to survivors	Liechtenstein	Accepted	<p>Reference is made to 60.213</p> <p>The Criminal Code already contains provisions criminalizing sexual abuse and violence, and the Government has taken - and will continuously take - measures to prevent sexual abuse and domestic violence against women.</p> <p>The police always encourages the reporting of criminal offences to the police. The police is conscious that the victim's encounter with the police may be decisive in whether the victim wish to make a report and to whether or not the report is maintained. The handbook on trauma-informed practice in the police contains a section on the initial encounter between the police and people affected by crises and trauma. The handbook on trauma-informed practice also contains sections on crisis and trauma reactions, the importance of the interrogation to the mental processing of the incident, and the prevention of secondary victimization in the encounter between the victim and the police and victim drop-out among other things. When the police handle cases concerning violence against women, a contact person is assigned to the victim, from initial report to the final decision of the court, unless the victim declines this. The contact person must inter alia provide guidance and information on the legal position of the victim, including their right to have a support attorney appointed, the progress of the case and its expected development, as well as safeguards relating to court appearances.</p>	<p>Fully implemented. The Danish government at-taches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women.</p> <p>Reference is made to 60.130, 60.132 og 60.219. The Danish Consolidation Act on Social Services contains an obligation for the municipalities to offer temporary accommodation in a crisis shelter for persons who have been victims of violence in intimate relations. The persons may be accompanied by children and shall receive care and support during their stay. It should be noted that the National Guidelines on Residential Accommodation for Adults explicitly state that both the municipality and crisis shelters should be aware that persons with disabilities staying at crisis shelters may require special support. Furthermore, the guidelines announce that crisis shelters should be physically accessible to persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Furthermore, in an agreement about measures on the social, health and labor market area the government and all other parties in parliament agreed to prioritize DKK 4,0 million in 2024-2027 to the prevention of sexual assault towards adults with disabilities. The preventative efforts focus on skills development with regards to prevention of and handling of sexually offensive behavior and the preparation of sexual policies.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
133	60.	132	Continue efforts to strengthen policies and strategies to prevent domestic violence and to protect women and children who are victims of violence	Tunisia	Accepted	See 60.129, 60.130, 60.213 The Danish Police has increased the use of trauma-informed practice by the police by offering a 12 day training course. The aim of the course is to improve the police's handling of cases relating to domestic violence, stalking, rape and honour-related crimes, and to ensure that more police officers acquire up-to-date knowledge relating to the complexity of these types of cases.	Fully implemented. The Danish government attaches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women. Reference is made to 60.130, 60.131, 60.132 og 60.219. In addition, the government launched a new National Action Plan Against Partner Violence and Partner Killings, featuring 26 initiatives, on June 27, 2023. One of the outcomes of this plan was the Danish Parliament's adoption in 2024 of a law obligating municipalities to offer temporary accommodation in crisis shelters to men who have been victims of violence in intimate relations, on equal terms with women.
134	60.	133	Continue efforts to increase protections for victims of gender-based violence during investigations, including regular training for relevant professionals on the National Police Guidelines	Australia	Accepted	In order to strengthen the police and the prosecution services work process in cases of violence in close relationships, stalking, rape and honour-related crimes, a new e-learning course in trauma-informed practice has been introduced by the Director of Public Prosecution in 2022. The course provides the prosecutors with information on reaction patterns when traumatized victims are in contact with authorities and in situations where re-experience is necessary for example during interrogation in court, all to ensure a greater understanding for the victims' situation. On 1 January 2022 an amendment to the law entered into force according to which the victim in cases of rape or sexual activity other than sexual intercourse must be offered a video recording of the first interview with the police according to section 745 e of the Administration of Justice Act. If prosecution services decide to press charges, the video must be played in court in the presence of the victim and the victim must confirm the testimony given to the police. There will also be an opportunity to ask the victim supplementary questions in the courtroom. Furthermore, on 1 March 2022 an amendment to the Administration of Justice Act entered into force giving victims of sexual violence the right to speak with a lawyer free of charge prior to a potential report to the police.	In order to strengthen the police and the prosecution services work process in cases of violence in close relationships, stalking, rape and honour-related crimes, a new e-learning course in trauma-informed practice has been introduced by the Director of Public Prosecution in 2022. The course provides the prosecutors with information on reaction patterns when traumatized victims are in contact with authorities and in situations where re-experience is necessary for example during interrogation in court, all to ensure a greater understanding for the victims' situation. On 1 January 2022 an amendment to the law entered into force according to which the victim in cases of rape or sexual activity other than sexual intercourse must be offered a video recording of the first interview with the police according to section 745 e of the Administration of Justice Act. If prosecution services decide to press charges, the video must be played in court in the presence of the victim and the victim must confirm the testimony given to the police. There will also be an opportunity to ask the victim supplementary questions in the courtroom. Furthermore, on 1 March 2022 an amendment to the Administration of Justice Act entered into force giving victims of sexual violence the right to speak with a lawyer free of charge prior to a potential report to the police.
135	60.	134	Ensure that combating gender-based violence remains a top priority	Cyprus	Accepted	See 60.129, 60.130, 60.213	See DK follow-up status in 2023
136	60.	135	Continue strengthening policies to combat domestic violence and sexual abuse and the implementation of protection and assistance programmes for victims	Dominican Republic	Accepted	See 60.129, 60.130, 60.133, 60.213	The Danish Consolidation Act on Social Services contains an obligation for the municipalities to offer temporary accommodation in a crisis shelter for persons who have been victims of violence in intimate relations. The persons may be accompanied by children and shall receive care and support during their stay. It should be noted that the National Guidelines on Residential Accommodation for Adults explicitly state that both the municipality and crisis shelters should be aware that persons with disabilities staying at crisis shelters may require special support. Furthermore, the guidelines announce that crisis shelters should be physically accessible to persons with disabilities.  Furthermore, in an agreement about measures on the social, health and labor market area the government and all other parties in parliament agreed to prioritize DKK 4,0 million in 2024-2027 to the prevention of sexual assault towards adults with disabilities. The preventative efforts focus on skills development with regards to prevention of and handling of sexually offensive behavior and the preparation of sexual policies.
137	60.	136	Address the use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure in line with the recommendations of the Council of Europe's Committee on the Prevention of Torture	Ireland	Accepted	By law 893 of 21 June 2022, the maximum length of time a person can be imposed penalty cell as a disciplinary sanction has been adjusted. This means that a decision on penalty cell as a disciplinary sanction cannot exceed 14 days (before the amendment penalty cell could be imposed for no longer than four weeks). However, it is still possible to exceed the maximum of 14 days (not exceeding four weeks) under special circumstances, namely in cases with particularly challenging and outwardly responsive inmates. The above-mentioned does also apply to prisoners remanded in custody. The conditions for the use of solitary confinement of persons under the age of 18 are very strict and the possibility of such confinement is only used in exceptional cases. For persons under the age of 18, the maximum period of solitary confinement is seven days, unless the case concerns violence against staff in the institution.	A new disciplinary penalty system entered into force in september 2023, which has led to a decrease in long-term solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure and in particular a substantial decrease in long-term solitary confinement exceeding 14 days. Only in special cases, e.g. repeated offences or especially challenging or aggressive behaviour, the maximum duration can be more than 14 days per decision and no longer than 4 weeks. Reference is made to paragraph 92 in the Response of the Danish Government to the report of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) on its visit to Denmark from 23 May to 3 June 2024.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
138	60.	137	Abolish the use of solitary confinement on minors and ensure that its use as a disciplinary measure for inmates is in accordance with the Mandela Rules, as recommended by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Norway	Noted	Minors (persons under the age of 18) can be imposed penalty cell as a disciplinary sanction for no more than 7 days, unless the minor has been violent against staff in the institution. However, minors can participate in employment within the institution, when they are imposed penalty cell as a disciplinary sanction, unless there are specific reasons to the contrary. The above-mentioned does also apply to minors remanded in custody.	Minors (persons under the age of 18) can be imposed penalty cell as a disciplinary sanction for no more than 7 days, unless the minor has been violent against staff in the institution. However, minors can participate in employment within the institution, when they are imposed penalty cell as a disciplinary sanction, unless there are specific reasons to the contrary. The above-mentioned does also apply to minors remanded in custody.
139	60.	138	Adopt legislation to completely abolish solitary confinement of children	Poland	Noted	See 60.137	In Denmark, bilingual students admitted to primary school who require language support must receive education in Danish as a second language. The rationale behind instruction in Danish as a second language is that it is a crucial requirement for bilingual students to participate in and benefit from regular school instruction, whereby students acquire proficiency in Danish. Bilingual students should be able to engage in regular primary school instruction so that their linguistic and academic achievements are maximized. Moreover, first language instruction is provided to a limited number of bilingual students. The purpose of first language instruction is to develop students' linguistic awareness based on their daily use of two languages. In accordance with EU Directive 77/486, Denmark is obligated to offer first language instruction to bilingual children from EU/EEA countries, as well as to students from the Faroe Islands and Greenland.
140	60.	139	Prohibit the use of solitary confinement for children within the criminal justice system	Slovenia	Noted	See 60.137	In Denmark, bilingual students admitted to primary school who require language support must receive education in Danish as a second language. The rationale behind instruction in Danish as a second language is that it is a crucial requirement for bilingual students to participate in and benefit from regular school instruction, whereby students acquire proficiency in Danish. Bilingual students should be able to engage in regular primary school instruction so that their linguistic and academic achievements are maximized. Moreover, first language instruction is provided to a limited number of bilingual students. The purpose of first language instruction is to develop students' linguistic awareness based on their daily use of two languages. In accordance with EU Directive 77/486, Denmark is obligated to offer first language instruction to bilingual children from EU/EEA countries, as well as to students from the Faroe Islands and Greenland.
141	60.	140	Reduce the practice of solitary confinement exceeding 14 days in prisons and at Danish deportation/refugee centres from current levels	Sweden	Accepted	See 60.136	See 60.136.
142	60.	141	Take measures against serious overcrowding in prisons, terrible prison conditions and the violation of inmates' rights	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Accepted	The government does not agree to the premise set out in this recommendation. However the government is committed to maintaining appropriate standards in prisons. To this end the Government has enacted a number of initiatives to increase the capacity of the Danish prison system, inter alia by constructing new prison facilities, expanding old prison facilities, recruiting more prison personell and reducing unecesarry administrative burdens.	The government does not agree to the premise set out in this recommendation. However the government is committed to maintaining appropriate standards in prisons. To this end the Government has enacted a number of initiatives to increase the capacity of the Danish prison system, inter alia by constructing new prison facilities, expanding old prison facilities, recruiting more prison personell and reducing unecesarry administrative burdens. The government expect, that Denmark will have prison facilities for more than 2000 extra inmates by 2036.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
143	60.	142	Further foster freedom of religion and belief	Romania	Accepted	<p>The Danish Constitution contains a number of guarantees in regards of personal freedoms, including the liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner according with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done. Furthermore The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation.</p> <p>In Denmark, religious communities do not need any registration or official permission to exercise their religious affairs.</p> <p>However, religious communities do have the possibility to register as a recognised religious community through the Act on Religious Communities outside the Established Church of Denmark. The act, which was adopted in 2017, unifies and codifies previous rules and practices on religious communities into one single Act. The Act promotes tolerance towards and respect for religious diversity in the Danish society by clarifying the rights and obligations imposed when a religious community is recognised according to the Act. For instance, recognised religious communities can apply for permission to perform legally accepted marriages and for certain benefits in regards to Danish tax laws.</p>	<p>The Danish Constitution contains a number of guarantees in regards of personal freedoms, including the liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner according with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done. Furthermore The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation. In Denmark, religious communities do not need any registration or official permission to exercise their religious affairs.</p> <p>However, religious communities do have the possibility to register as a recognised religious community through the Act on Religious Communities outside the Established Church of Denmark. The act, which was adopted in 2017, unifies and codifies previous rules and practices on religious communities into one single Act. The Act promotes tolerance towards and respect for religious diversity in the Danish society by clarifying the rights and obligations imposed when a religious community is recognised according to the Act. For instance, recognised religious communities can apply for permission to perform legally accepted marriages and for certain benefits in regards to Danish tax laws. The Act was revised in 2025 based on experiences with the application of the law’s provisions. The revision, which entered into force on January 1st, 2026, includes additional codification of existing practices to further clarify the obligations imposed on recognised religious communities.</p>
144	60.	143	Maintain the special status of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the “Established Church of Denmark”	Haiti	Accepted	<p>In Denmark, freedom of religion or belief is protected by the Danish Constitution. Section 67 of the Danish Constitution reads that “citizens shall be at liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner which is in accordance with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done”.</p> <p>Section 4 of the Danish Constitution reads that the “the Evangelical-Lutheran Church shall be the Established Church of Denmark, and as such shall be supported by the state”. Thus, the Constitution grants a special status to the Evangelical-Lutheran Church.</p> <p>In Denmark, freedom of religion or belief protected by the Danish Constitution. Section 67 of the Danish Constitution reads that “citizens shall be at liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner which is in accordance with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done”. Section 4 of the Danish Constitution reads that the “the Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Denmark shall be the Established Church, and as such shall be supported by the state”. Thus, the Constitution grants a special status to the Evangelical-Lutheran Church.</p>	<p>In Denmark, freedom of religion or belief is protected by the Danish Constitution. Section 67 of the Danish Constitution reads that “citizens shall be at liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner which is in accordance with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done”.</p> <p>Section 4 of the Danish Constitution reads that the “the Evangelical-Lutheran Church shall be the Established Church of Denmark, and as such shall be supported by the state”. Thus, the Constitution grants a special status to the Evangelical-Lutheran Church.</p>
145	60.	144	Ensure respect for personal freedoms, with an emphasis on religious freedom	Nicaragua	Accepted	<p>The Danish Constitution contains a number of guarantees in regards of personal freedoms, including the liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner according with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done. Furthermore The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation.</p>	<p>The Danish Constitution contains a number of guarantees in regards of personal freedoms, including the liberty to form congregations for the worship of God in a manner according with their convictions, provided that nothing contrary to good morals or public order shall be taught or done. Furthermore The European Convention of Human Rights was incorporated into Danish law in 1992, while other human rights conventions – in accordance with the dualistic legal tradition – have been implemented through noting “harmony of norms” or transforming the contents of the specific convention into Danish legislation.</p>
146	60.	145	Amend legislation to abolish the ban on facial covering that is violative of international human rights law	Pakistan	Noted	<p>A ban on garments that cover the face in public has been introduced in order to protect the respect for the community, values and cohesion of the Danish society and is intended to promote social interaction and co-existence in Denmark. The Government does not intend to repeal the ban.</p>	<p>A ban on garments that cover the face in public has been introduced in order to protect the respect for the community, values and cohesion of the Danish society and is intended to promote social interaction and co-existence in Denmark. The Government does not intend to repeal the ban. It is the Government’s assessment that the ban is not violating international human rights law.</p>
147	60.	146	Ensure members of religious minority groups are guaranteed the right to freedom of religion or belief, including by repealing the ban on full face coverings in public places and permitting kosher and halal slaughter of animals	United States of America	Noted	<p>See 60.145</p> <p>Import to Denmark of meat from animals slaughtered according to religious rituals without prior sedation is not prohibited. Ritual slaughter of animals is possible in Denmark provided the animal is sedated prior to the slaughter. A ban against slaughter without prior sedation was introduced in Denmark by Administrative Order no. 135 of 14 February 2014 Concerning Slaughter and Killing of Animals. No Danish slaughterhouse had utilised the possibility to apply for permission to perform ritual slaughter of animals without prior sedation in the 10 years prior to the ban.</p>	<p>Reference is made to 60.145.</p> <p>Import to Denmark of meat from animals slaughtered according to religious rituals without prior sedation is not prohibited. Ritual slaughter of animals is possible in Denmark provided the animal is sedated prior to the slaughter. A ban against slaughter without prior sedation was introduced in Denmark by Administrative Order no. 135 of 14 February 2014 Concerning Slaughter and Killing of Animals. No Danish slaughterhouse had utilised the possibility to apply for permission to perform ritual slaughter of animals without prior sedation in the 10 years prior to the ban.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
148	60.	147	Hold social media companies to account when illegal user-generated content is not addressed in a timely fashion	Canada	Accepted	Denmark has actively and constructively participated in negotiations in EU to promote the swift adoption of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a single market for Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act), hereafter the DSA. The DSA introduces obligations for inter alia online social media to put in place mechanisms to allow users to notify allegedly illegal content to the platform and to process such notices timely. Notices submitted by trusted flaggers (certified on the basis of the DSA) must be prioritized by the platform. The government will put a bill before the Danish Parliament in October proposing provisions for organising the Danish enforcement regime and provisions on sanctions. Further, the Danish government is strongly committed to take active part in the ongoing work at EU level to ensure that the DSA will be effectively enforced across the EU.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
149	60.	148	Ensure full investigation in cases of human trafficking, including sexual exploitation, and bring to justice the perpetrators	Iraq	Accepted	In December 2020, a political agreement was reached regarding the financial framework of the Danish police and Prosecution Service ("the multiannual agreement"), which added more resources to the Danish police and the Public Prosecution Service in general. The agreement also added resources for the police to handle cases regarding forced labour. The agreement also ensured the establishment of the new Special Crime Unit (NSK). The Special Crime Unit's main objective is to strengthen the investigation and prosecution against the most complex economic and organized crime. The Special Crime Unit will also be able to handle or provide assistance to the police districts in certain cases regarding Trafficking in Human beings (thb). In May 2022, a bill was adopted by which a new provision was added to the Danish Criminal Code criminalizing exploitation of workers under manifestly unreasonable conditions. The provision also covers sexual exploitation under manifestly unreasonable conditions. The new provision entered into force June 1 2022.	Human trafficking and human exploitation are distinctively criminalized under section 262 a and 262 b of the Danish Criminal Code. Such criminal cases are investigated and prosecuted by the authorities.  As a result of a political agreement reached in December 2020, a Special Crime Unit (NSK) was established. The Special Crime Unit's main objective is to strengthen the investigation and prosecution against the most complex and organized crime. The Special Crime Unit is also able to handle or provide assistance to the police districts in certain cases regarding Trafficking in human beings (THB).
150	60.	149	Ensure that cases of human trafficking are effectively investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and adequately punished	Jordan	Accepted	See 60.148.	See 60.148
151	60.	150	Continue measures to prevent trafficking in persons	Nepal	Accepted	See 60.148, 60.157	See 60.148, 60.157
152	60.	151	Sustain efforts in combating human trafficking and ensure the protection of the rights of victims as well as the rights of migrants	Nigeria	Accepted	See 60.148, 60.157 The Danish Working Environment Authority (WEA) has hosted multiple seminars about THB with the purpose of training WEA inspectors in identifying possible victims of THB.	See 60.148, 60.157
153	60.	152	Ensure just and comprehensive investigation of human trafficking cases, bring perpetrators to justice, ensure victims' access to redress, and establish mechanisms to identify and protect child victims of trafficking	Qatar	Accepted	See 60.157, 60.148 As regards access to redress, victims of human trafficking may claim compensation from the offender of the crime during the criminal proceedings or through a civil claim. Further, victims who have suffered physical or psychological injury or damage as a result of a criminal offence are allowed to apply for state compensation in accordance with the rules laid down in the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime. In this case, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (Erstatningsnævnet) decides, through an administrative procedure, whether the state provides compensation to the victim. On this ground, Denmark finds that the recommendation is already satisfied as to ensuring victims' access to redress.	See 60.148, 60.157  As regards access to redress, victims of human trafficking may claim compensation from the offender of the crime during the criminal proceedings or through a civil claim. Further, victims who have suffered physical or psychological injury or damage as a result of a criminal offence are allowed to apply for state compensation in accordance with the rules laid down in the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime. In this case, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (Erstatningsnævnet) decides, through an administrative procedure, whether the state provides compensation to the victim. On this ground, Denmark finds that the recommendation is already satisfied as to ensuring victims' access to redress.
154	60.	153	Strengthen its efforts to thoroughly investigate all cases of human trafficking, including trafficking in children, and ensure survivors' access to justice and reparations	Liechtenstein	Accepted	See 60.148 and 60.152 as regards access to reparations.	See 60.148 and 60.152 as regards access to justice and reparations.
155	60.	154	Step up efforts to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation, to establish mechanisms for the identification and protection of child victims of trafficking, to ensure that child victims are not treated as criminals, to provide free legal aid and professional psychological assistance to child victims and to ensure that children, after repatriation, have a guaranteed residence permit in Denmark	Serbia	Partly-accepted	The Government finds that the recommendation is already satisfied as to ensure that child victims are not treated as offenders and as to legal aid. The Government Denmark understands the second part of the recommendation as a recommendation to provide child victims of trafficking who have repatriated to their home country with a guaranteed residence permit in Denmark. Denmark cannot accept this part of the recommendation.	See 60.157  In guidelines from the National Police specific indicators for child victims of trafficking are described. Among others the guidelines also describe that the police must guide victims of trafficking on different rights and in case of questioning children, the police must always contact Social Services.
156	60.	155	Adopt a renewed action plan to combat trafficking in persons from 2022, prioritizing a victim-centred approach and prosecution of traffickers	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	See 60.157	See 60.157
157	60.	156	Ensure effective investigation and prosecution of crimes of trafficking in persons, especially in cases where the victims are asylum seekers, and review the conditions for granting residence permits to victims of trafficking in persons	Belarus	Noted	See 60.148 The Government does not intend to review the conditions for granting residence permits to victims of trafficking. The Government finds that the current legislation is in accordance with Denmark's international obligations.	See DK follow-up status in 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
158	60.	157	Strengthen mechanisms to protect and guard against trafficking in human beings, including sexual exploitation	Botswana	Accepted	See 60.148 Denmark has had national action plans to combat human trafficking since 2002 and launched a new national action plan in 2022 which runs until 2025. The current action plan entails a strengthened effort for victims of human trafficking in all forms. The action plan allocates 118.2 million DKK to the area, which supplements existing grants for the general effort in relevant authorities. The outreach work in the field of prostitution under the auspices of the Government-funded NGO's is reinforced, the specialized accommodation for female victims of trafficking is upgraded, and there is a strengthened focus on the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators. A number of authorities contribute to identify and prevent human trafficking through inspections, controls and actions in environments where human trafficking or gross exploitation of labour may be suspected. Furthermore, there is a continued focus on awareness and knowledge-sharing and training of relevant public and private actors on indicators of trafficking.	Denmark is committed to prevent and combat human trafficking. Since 2002, National Action Plans to Combat Human Trafficking has been in place. The current National Action Plan 2022-2025 continues and further develops previous efforts in the area and it ensures that Denmark will continue to meet international conventions and obligations.  The current action plan entails a strengthened effort for victims of human trafficking in all forms, considering the needs of the individual victim, including women and children. The action plan allocates 118,2 million DKK to the area, which supplements existing grants for the general efforts in relevant authorities. The outreach work in the field of prostitution under the auspices of the Government-funded NGO's is reinforced, the specialized accommodation for female victims of trafficking is upgraded, and there is a strengthened focus on the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators.  A number of authorities contribute to identify and prevent human trafficking through inspections, controls and actions in environments where human trafficking or gross exploitation of labour may be suspected. Furthermore, there is a continued focus on awareness and knowledge-sharing and training of relevant public and private actors on indicators of trafficking. A new action plan against human trafficking for the period of 2026-2029 is under preparation.
159	60.	158	Eliminate human trafficking by addressing its root causes	China	Accepted	See 60.157 The Government is committed to continue to contribute to the elimination of the root causes of human trafficking through Denmark's development assistance.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
160	60.	159	Take effective measures to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, in particular among unaccompanied minors	Cuba	Accepted	See 60.157	See 60.157
161	60.	160	Ensure that cases of trafficking in human beings are thoroughly investigated, perpetrators are brought to justice and victims could have access to reparation	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Accepted	See 60.148	See 60.148
162	60.	161	Ensure that child victims of trafficking are not treated as offenders and are provided child- and gender-sensitive legal and psychosocial assistance and support	Philippines	Accepted	See 60.154, 60.157, 60.162 Children who are lawfully residing in Denmark are eligible to receive assistance under the Consolidation Act on Social Services and thus the municipalities have an obligation to implement the necessary support for the children. In particular, the Act offers a number of social services that can support the individual and prevent social exclusion and vulnerability, which otherwise in some instances could make children vulnerable to trafficking in persons.	See 60.154, 60.157  Children who are lawfully residing in Denmark are eligible to receive assistance under the Danish Child's Act and thus the municipalities have an obligation to implement the necessary support for the children. In particular, the Act offers a number of social services that can support the individual and prevent social exclusion and vulnerable to trafficking in persons.
163	60.	162	Consider establishing a national mechanism to identify and protect child victims of trafficking to ensure that child victims are not treated as offenders	Sudan	Accepted	See 60.154 Danish authorities are particularly aware of the special vulnerability of child victims of trafficking. Therefore, a wide range of measures, including individual assistance and support for the child victims are offered in a close cooperation between the involved actors and the child's personal representative. Unaccompanied minors that are victims of human trafficking are appointed a personal representative who supports, guides and ensures the minors best interests.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
164	60.	163	Provide victims of child trafficking with free legal aid	Zambia	Accepted	See 60.154	See 60.154
165	60.	164	Establish mechanisms to identify and protect child victims of trafficking, ensuring prevention of secondary victimization, and provide child victims with free legal aid, and support from child psychologists and social workers	Croatia	Accepted	See 60.154, 60.157, 60.162, 60.164 Children who are lawfully residing in Denmark are eligible to receive assistance under the Consolidation Act on Social Services and thus the municipalities have an obligation to implement the necessary support for the children. In particular, the Act offers a number of social services that can support the individual and prevent social exclusion and vulnerability, which otherwise in some instances could make children vulnerable to trafficking in persons.	See 60.154, 60.157  Children who are lawfully residing in Denmark are eligible to receive assistance under the Danish Child's Act and thus the municipalities have an obligation to implement the necessary support for the children. In particular, the Act offers a number of social services that can support the individual and prevent social exclusion and vulnerable to trafficking in persons.
166	60.	165	Continue to support, through economic and social policies, the institution of the family and the preservation of family values	Haiti	Noted	Danish legislation promotes and protects family life. The Government leaves it to the citizens to decide how to organize their family life. Thus, a family may establish itself within the concept of marriage (same sex or other) or cohabitation or as couple not living together or as a person living alone. The different possibilities for establishing family life form the basis of childhood and the formation and well-being of children.	Danish legislation promotes and protects family life. The Government leaves it to the citizens to decide how to organize their family life. Thus, a family may establish itself within the concept of marriage (same sex or other) or cohabitation or as couple not living together or as a person living alone. The different possibilities for establishing family life form the basis of childhood and the formation and well-being of children.
167	60.	166	Promote policies for supporting the family, as it is the fundamental and natural unity of society	Egypt	Noted	See 60.165	See 60.165

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
168	60.	167	Legislate on conditions of work and welfare, so as to ensure that minimum standards be applicable to all workers, especially those from non-European countries	Thailand	Noted	Danish labour legislation covers, amongst other, health and safety, holiday entitlement, sickness benefits, equal treatment, equal pay and maternity/paternity leave. The labour legislation provides minimum standards and applies whether or not workers are covered by collective agreements. There is no statutory minimum wage in Denmark. Wages and working conditions are defined in collective agreements at branch, sectoral or company level. More than four out of five workers on the Danish Labour Market is covered by a collective agreement. It is assumed that the collective agreements generally improves the working conditions beyond the minimum standards in the legislation, even for those not covered by a collective agreement. The defining characteristic of the Danish labour market model is that the parliament to a wide extend does not intervene in the regulation of pay and working conditions as long as the parties themselves are able to resolve issues in a responsible manner. Posted workers are to a wide extend covered by the same minimum standards as Danish citizens. Moreover the Danish social partners are particularly aware of ensuring good conditions for foreign workers while they work in Denmark.	Danish labour legislation covers, amongst other, health and safety, holiday entitlement, sickness benefits, equal treatment, equal pay and maternity/paternity leave. The labour legislation provides minimum standards and applies whether or not workers are covered by collective agreements. There is no statutory minimum wage in Denmark. Wages and working conditions are defined in collective agreements at branch, sectoral or company level. More than four out of five workers on the Danish Labour Market are covered by a collective agreement. It is assumed that the collective agreements generally improves the working conditions beyond the minimum standards in the legislation, which extends to those not covered by a collective agreement. The defining characteristic of the Danish labour market model is that the parliament to a wide extend does not intervene in the regulation of pay and working conditions as long as the parties themselves are able to resolve issues in a responsible manner. Posted workers are to a wide extend covered by the same minimum standards as Danish citizens. Moreover the Danish social partners are particularly aware of ensuring good conditions for foreign workers while they work in Denmark.
169	60.	168	Take legislative measures related to conditions of work in order to guarantee that minimal standards apply to all workers, including those who are not covered by collective conventions	Luxembourg	Noted	See 60.167	See 60.167
170	60.	169	Consider increasing access to employment and more support programmes for immigrants' better integration into the labour market	Cambodia	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238
171	60.	170	Enforce the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in order to narrow and ultimately close the gender pay gap	Iceland	Accepted	Danish legislation already enforces the principle of equal pay with the Act on Equal Pay between Men and Women that prohibits unequal pay on grounds of gender. The law requires companies with at least 35 employees and at least 10 men and 10 women in the same function to develop gender segregated pay statistics to be discussed with the workers' representatives at company level. Moreover, Denmark will soon be implementing the EU Pay Transparency Directive in close corporation with the Danish Social Partners.	Danish legislation already enforces the principle of equal pay with the Act on Equal Pay between Men and Women that prohibits unequal pay on grounds of gender. The law requires companies with at least 35 employees and at least 10 men and 10 women in the same function to develop gender segregated pay statistics to be discussed with the workers' representatives at company level. Moreover, Denmark is in the process of implementing the EU Pay Transparency Directive in close corporation with the Danish Social Partners.
172	60.	171	Continue efforts to eliminate the wage gap between women and men, especially among women migrants	Iraq	Accepted	See 60.170	See 60.170
173	60.	172	Take necessary steps to bridge the pay gap to ensure transparency of difference in wages between the sexes	Kazakhstan	Accepted	See 60.170	See 60.170
174	60.	173	Develop comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits differential treatment based on all grounds of discrimination	Kazakhstan	Accepted	See 60.40 and 60.41	See 60.40 and 60.41
175	60.	174	Continue its efforts towards reducing the gender pay gap	Nepal	Accepted	See 60.170	See 60.170
176	60.	175	Adopt measures to eliminate the gender pay gap, including legislative changes to ensure transparency about wages	Netherlands	Accepted	See 60.170	See 60.170
177	60.	176	Eliminate the gender wage gap, particularly for women with migration backgrounds	South Africa	Accepted	See 60.170	See 60.170
178	60.	177	Continue efforts to reduce the gender pay gap, which mainly affects women with migrant backgrounds	Uzbekistan	Accepted	See 60.170	See 60.170
179	60.	178	Continue implementing programmes that promote women's access to full-time employment under equal conditions, particularly for immigrant women	Peru	Accepted	Danish legislation and public policies must fulfill the principle of equal treatment which ensures that all employment policies and initiatives are the same for men and women. With regard to the integration of persons with immigration background into the labour market please note that the government wishes to introduce a work obligation scheme for newly arrived cash benefit recipients who have not had a stable connection to the Danish labor market. The purpose, especially, is to strengthen integration in the Danish society and improve the employment prospects of the citizens in question. With regards to closing the pay gap reference is made to the response to recommendation 60.170.	Danish legislation and public policies must fulfill the principle of equal treatment which ensures that all employment policies and initiatives are the same for men and women. With regard to the integration of persons with immigration background into the labour market please note that in 2025 the government introduced a new work obligation scheme for cash benefit recipients, who have entered Denmark from abroad and do not fulfill certain criteria of length of stay in Denmark and time in employment. The purpose is to strengthen integration of especially immigrant women into the Danish society and improve the employment prospects of the citizens in question through activities such as utility jobs, internships and Danish language training. With regards to closing the pay gap reference is made to the response to recommendation 60.170.
180	60.	179	Continue to promote equal access for women to employment and close the pay gap between women and men, paying particular attention to women with an immigrant background	Togo	Accepted	See 60.178	See 60.178

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
181	60.	180	Continue to promote immigrant women's equal access to full-time employment and equal pay on the labour market	Uganda	Accepted	See 60.178	See 60.178
182	60.	181	Continue to promote women's equal access to full-time employment in all parts of its territory and to eliminate the gender wage gap, particularly for women with immigration backgrounds	Zambia	Accepted	See 60.178	See 60.178
183	60.	182	Reintroduce the national poverty threshold and take active steps to combat increasing poverty among vulnerable individuals, such as children living in Greenland	Czechia	Partly-accepted	<p>As a result, of the last governmental election, the intention to reintroduce the national poverty threshold is no longer part of the government platform. Therefor the Denmark's position is changes from accepted, to partly accepted. Denmark is accepting the second part of recommendation 60.182, to take active steps to combat increasing poverty among vulnerable individuals, such as children living in Greenland.</p> <p>In Denmark there is great public awareness on poverty and child poverty. In addition there is much data on the topic that the government closely follows. For instance, Statistics Denmark (Danmarks Statistik) follow the development in poverty in Denmark on three parameters. The first parameter focuses on income level (low-income group), the second parameter focuses on options of consumption (relative poverty), and the third parameter focuses on subjective self-assessments (financial vulnerability). Moreover, the Danish government continuously follow the development amongst people in the low-income group. Furthermore Denmark has general welfare provisions for all people with legal residence in Denmark. The welfare provisions include a broad range of policy areas, such as health, employment, social services, etc. Some of the services and benefits are universal, while others target people with special needs. Generally, the Danish government seeks to pursue a policy that limits unequal opportunities and economic differences. The government especially focuses on securing that children who grow up in socially disadvantaged families get better opportunities for a good future. According to the Danish government, one of the best ways to prevent child poverty is to have healthy and working parents. That especially applies if a family is in need of integration to the Danish society. Therefore, the government also seeks that more non-western immigrants get a job. The government has generally taken measures to help socially and economically disadvantaged families. Especially during a time with high inflation and rising prices. The government also seeks to secure that disadvantaged children gets better and earlier help. In addition, the Danish government has proposed to introduce an allowance for children's leisure activities, applying to children whose parents receive social assistance. An estimated 40.000 children will benefit from this initiative."</p>	Greenland currently has no official poverty definition. The Government of Greenland is working to establish a child-related poverty threshold as set out in the Action Plan for Compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 2023–2030. This initiative aims to improve knowledge of child poverty and support the development of targeted measures to address it.
184	60.	183	Take steps to reduce child poverty and social exclusion of children, with a particular focus on Greenland and the Faroe Islands, as well as children with a foreign background	Austria	Accepted	<p>See 60.182</p> <p>Regarding the Faroe Islands, statistics show that single parenthood is the main cause of families at risk of poverty and thus the main cause of children at risk of poverty. The authorities on the Faroe Islands have done a lot over the last decade to improve the financial situation of single parents and families with children by introducing various subsidized benefits and improving the financial opportunities for single parents to pursue education. The measures implemented have shown significant progress in reducing child poverty. By reducing the risk of poverty, these initiatives can create a more inclusive society and potentially combat social exclusion.</p>	With regard to child poverty, reference is made to response 60.182. To address social exclusion, the Government of Greenland is implementing the strategy A Valuable Childhood, which prioritizes early intervention and well-being in schools, with a focus on strengthening inclusion among children and youth.
185	60.	184	Take measures to combat increasing levels of child poverty, particularly among children with ethnic backgrounds	Bahamas	Accepted	See 60.182	See 60.182.
186	60.	185	Develop and implement a national action plan to combat homelessness and provide long-term solutions and support social reintegration of homeless people	Rwanda	Accepted	Denmark has an ambitious approach to addressing homelessness with the aim of gradually eliminating it. The country has implemented a comprehensive set of strategies and policies to tackle this issue, focusing on prevention, housing support, and social integration. "Mixed Cities Fund" (Fonden for blandede byer) - more than one billion DKK to establish affordable housing for the municipalities to allocate to homeless people.	<p>[Fully implemented].</p> <p>In Denmark, Housing First has been the guiding principle of its homelessness strategy since 2009. Since October 2023, key elements of Housing First have been part of national Danish legislation. The main goals are significantly decreasing the number of persons in homelessness and ending long-term homelessness. Housing First means that persons living in homelessness must first be offered a permanent housing solution, after which efforts are made to address the other challenges they face.</p>
187	60.	186	Review its social housing policies, including the use of derogatory and exclusionary terms such as "non-Western" and "ghetto", to ensure that there is no inherent discrimination in efforts to enhance social inclusion and provide universal access to adequate housing	Singapore	Accepted	Danish legislation aims to ensure equal treatment and equal access to housing for all citizens. When it comes to the criterion of "non-western immigrants and their descendants," it is important to point out that it is only used to categorize a social housing area. The criterion does not determine individual rights on basis of origin. Furthermore, there has been a political agreement in Denmark to change the term "ghetto," which was used to describe vulnerable residential areas, to more neutral expressions such as "parallel communities" and "areas of transformation."	
188	60.	187	Enhance measures to ensure that evictions and rehousing respect human rights standards	Sri Lanka	Accepted	The legislation concerning evictions and rehousing respects human right standards.	The legislation concerning evictions and rehousing respects human right standards.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
189	60.	188	Involve, as part of the implementation of the action plan against the emergence of “parallel societies”, the people concerned and the resident populations in the design of plans and policies	Togo	Accepted	Social housing is subject to a set of rules regarding resident democracy. These rules establish that residents have the decisive authority in the operation of social housing. The majority of both the highest authority and the board of directors consist of the residents of the housing organization. The resident board and the resident assembly exclusively comprise the residents of the housing unit.  The resident board must present the overall framework for initiating works and activities to the resident assembly for approval before they are implemented. This also applies to the implementation of the action plan against the emergence of “parallel societies”, including the development plans for “areas of transformation”.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
190	60.	189	Repeal provisions in Regulation L38 and the Act on Policing section 6(a) which designate so-called ‘ghettos’ and which allow for discrimination based on ethnicity for social housing and law enforcement	Australia	Noted	The Government does not consider this regulation discriminatory (see 60.186). See also 60.87.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
191	60.	190	Consider taking additional measures to uphold the right to adequate housing on a non-discriminatory basis	Cambodia	Accepted	There are several measures and laws that contribute to ensuring the preservation of the right to adequate housing on a non-discriminatory basis. The key measures are: 1. Rent Regulation Act: regulates housing rental prices and ensures that they are not unreasonably high.. 2. Social Housing Act: regulates the social housing sector and ensures that reasonable housing options are available for all income groups. 3. Housing benefit (boligstøtte): is an economic support program that helps low-income families and individuals pay their rent. The assistance is calculated based on the household’s financial situation and contributes to ensuring that people can afford adequate housing. 4. There are also bodies such as the Rent Control Board (Huslejenævnet) that handle complaints related to discrimination in housing. 5. Furthermore, the Anti-Discrimination Act should be mentioned, which prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability, and similar factors.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
192	60.	191	Refrain from using ethnic background as the basis for national housing policies	Canada	Accepted	Ethnic background is not used as a basis of national housing policies. The national housing policy focuses on promoting housing accessibility, sustainability, social inclusion, and strong communities. These policies are designed to ensure that all citizens, regardless of their ethnic background, have equal opportunities to find suitable and quality housing.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
193	60.	192	Ensure that any urban regeneration and other programmes that impact housing are non-discriminatory, uphold the right to adequate housing and do not result in forced evictions, homelessness and situations where people are forced to live in inadequate housing	Malta	Accepted	The government has entered into several agreements aimed at increasing investment in the housing sector. These investments will target the goal of expanding the number of affordable housing options available to citizens of diverse income levels, regardless of their backgrounds. Notable initiatives in this regard include the Mixed Cities Fund and the village renewal. Furthermore, in 2020, the Danish government passed a law that aims to prevent short-term speculation in older rental properties and limits the rate at which rents can increase. See 60.80, 60.88, 60.186, 60.193	See DK follow-up status in 2023
194	60.	193	Increase the stock of affordable and adequate public housing units by means of higher public investments and a better regulatory framework for private investors, and ensure the absence of discrimination when solving social inclusion and housing issues	Finland	Accepted	The government has reached an agreement on the establishment of the Fund for Mixed Cities, which will receive a total of 10 billion DKK by 2035, of which 5 billion DKK will be disbursed during the period 2022-2031.  Within the framework of the Mixed Cities Fund, funds have been allocated for various purposes, including the conversion of private rental properties and the transformation of commercial properties into social housing. These measures aim to increase the number of social housing units in fully developed central urban areas. A land purchase loan scheme has been established to facilitate the acquisition of building plots in areas with high land prices for social housing organizations.  This agreement also allocates funds to lower the rent in 1,345 existing social housing units and create approximately 1,920 particularly affordable homes, for which municipalities will have full allocation rights. This will ensure increased accessibility to affordable housing for the population.	See DK follow-up status in 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
195	60.	194	Further strengthens efforts to promote access to healthcare by children and women, particularly those in irregular situations	Sri Lanka	Noted	All residents in Denmark have access to free public healthcare services. Non-residents have access to emergency hospital treatment in case of emergency, sudden onset of illness, birth, exacerbation of chronic disease, etc. These persons are also entitled to continued hospital treatment, where it according to the circumstances is not considered reasonable to refer the patient to further treatment in the patient's home country, or the patient's medical condition does not allow transfer to a hospital in the patient's home country. Some non-residents are charged payment for emergency treatment and the continued hospital treatment. However, no person may be denied emergency hospital treatment in the public healthcare system with reference to payment claims. The regions/the public healthcare system may provide the emergency treatments free of charge, when the region considers it reasonable, e.g. treatments of unregistered migrants, homeless persons and persons who obviously are not being able to pay. No payment is charged for emergency hospital treatment of any children under age of 18 and for any acute births.	Asylum seekers and foreign nationals without legal residence in Denmark are not covered by the national health insurance system. Instead, their healthcare expenses are covered by the Danish Immigration Service provided that they are staying at an accommodation facility. The Immigration Service pays healthcare expenses, provided the treatment is necessary. A health service or treatment is considered necessary if it is urgent and/or pain-relieving. Minor asylum seekers are entitled to the same healthcare as children who are residents of Denmark.  All residents in Denmark have access to free public healthcare services. Non-residents have access to emergency hospital treatment in case of emergency, sudden onset of illness, birth, exacerbation of chronic disease, etc. These persons are also entitled to continued hospital treatment, where it according to the circumstances is not considered reasonable to refer the patient to further treatment in the patient's home country, or the patient's medical condition does not allow transfer to a hospital in the patient's home country. Some non-residents are charged payment for emergency treatment and the continued hospital treatment. However, no person may be denied emergency hospital treatment in the public healthcare system with reference to payment claims. The regions/the public healthcare system may provide emergency treatment free of charge, when the region considers it reasonable, e.g. treatments of unregistered migrants, homeless persons and persons who obviously are not being able to pay. No payment is charged for emergency hospital treatment of any children under age of 18 and for any acute births.
196	60.	195	Redouble its efforts to ensure that children and women in irregular situations have access to free health care	Timor-Leste	Noted	See 60.194	See 60.194
197	60.	196	Consider facilitating the access of children and women in an irregular situation to free health care	Algeria	Noted	See 60.194	See 60.194
198	60.	197	Ensure equal access to health care and essential services for persons with an ethnic minority background, including through the provision of quality, affordable translation and interpretation services	Australia	Accepted	All residents in Denmark have access to free public healthcare services. Furthermore, affordable translation and interpretation services are available.	All residents in Denmark have access to free public healthcare services. Furthermore, affordable translation and interpretation services are available.
199	60.	198	Step-up efforts to ensure free and complete health care by all migrants, irrespective of their residence status	Bangladesh	Noted	See 60.194	See 60.194
200	60.	199	Take necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure access by homeless and unregistered migrants to health services without any discrimination	Islamic Republic of Iran	Noted	See 60.194	See 60.194
201	60.	200	Encourage eliminating obstacles and ensuring access to free and complete health care for homeless and socially vulnerable migrants, irrespective of residence status	Cambodia	Noted	See 60.194	See DK follow-up status in 2023
202	60.	201	Strengthen efforts to protect people's right to life and the right to health, especially the life and health of the elderly, the disabled and women	China	Accepted	All residents in Denmark have access to free public healthcare services.	All residents in Denmark have access to free public healthcare services.
203	60.	202	Redouble efforts on gains in universal health coverage through leaving no one behind	Ethiopia	Accepted	See 60.201	See 60.201
204	60.	203	Continue with further measures for ensuring access to education for all sections of the society	India	Accepted	In Denmark, the municipalities are obliged to provide education to all children and young people.	Education is compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school, or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. According to the Danish constitution, all children of school age are entitled to free instruction in primary schools. The "Folkeskole" is therefore free of charge, and all children are in general entitled to admission to the school in their respective school district.
205	60.	204	Take steps to extend the provision of education to refugee children, irrespective of residence status	Afghanistan	Accepted	As a general rule, all children of the mandatory school age, who live or reside in Denmark, must be offered education. Furthermore, the legislation approved in 2022 in relation to the reception of displaced people from Ukraine contains several measures intended to ensure the provision of quality education to displaced children and youths from Ukraine.	Education is compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school, or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. Education itself is compulsory, school is not. According to the Danish constitution, all children of school age are entitled to free instruction in primary schools. The "Folkeskole" is therefore free of charge, and all children are in general entitled to admission to the school in their respective school district.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
206	60.	205	Ensure universal access to education, especially for those children who come from a disadvantaged background	Mauritius	Accepted	In Denmark, the municipalities are obliged to provide education to all children and young people regardless of the pupils' disabilities or special needs. Furthermore, it is a national goal for the Danish public school to reduce the influence of students' social background in relation to their academic achievements.	Education is compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school, or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. According to the Danish constitution, all children of school age are entitled to free instruction in primary schools. The "Folkeskole" is therefore free of charge, and all children are in general entitled to admission to the school in their respective school district. Furthermore, it is a national goal for the Folkeskole to reduce the influence of students' social background in relation to their academic achievements.
207	60.	206	Consider developing initiatives that promote the integration of minorities, migrants and refugees into the educational system	Peru	Accepted	As a general rule, all children of the mandatory school age, who live or reside in Denmark, must be offered education. Furthermore, the legislation approved in 2022 in relation to the reception of displaced people from Ukraine contains several measures intended to ensure the provision of quality education to displaced children and youths from Ukraine. In 2022, the Danish government launched a plan against anti-semitism. This includes, among other things, a pool for student-engaging activities that promote teaching and remembrance of the Holocaust and other genocides in primary and secondary schools	Education is compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school, or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. Education itself is compulsory, school is not. According to the Danish constitution, all children of school age are entitled to free instruction in primary schools. The "Folkeskole" is therefore free of charge, and all children are in general entitled to admission to the school in their respective school district.
208	60.	207	Exert more efforts to ensure access to quality and inclusive education for all children	Qatar	Accepted	The government has established a unit in the Ministry of Children and Education which is to provide knowledge about children with special educational needs and ensuring that the available knowledge becomes useful for teaching professionals.	In April 2023 the Danish Government established The Knowledge Unit for Children and Young People with Special Needs (VIBUS). VIBUS' main purpose is to strengthen inclusive learning environments, special educational support and special education so that more children and young people with special needs receive the support they need. VIBUS must also work to ensure that both new and existing knowledge about teaching and support for children and young people with special needs to a greater extent reaches municipalities, schools and daycare centers, and has a lasting effect in practice. In June 2025 VIBUS presented their recommendations on mainstream education (contrary to special education) can be more inclusive towards more children, including those with special needs. Furthermore, the government has established an expert group to make recommendations for amended legislation that can strengthen all students' academic and social participation in school. The expert groups recommendations were published in June 2025.
209	60.	208	Continue working on greater accessibility in schools for children with disabilities, guaranteeing an adequate allocation of financial resources	Spain	Accepted	There are different initiatives to secure inclusive education. Among other initiatives this includes classes for students with Autism Spectrum Disorders and extended courses for students with disabilities. Furthermore, Dyslexia has long been a priority for the Danish government. Dyslexia packages number 3 and 4 were agreed upon in November 2021 and October 2022, respectively.	PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY: In Denmark, the municipalities are obliged to provide education to all children and young people regardless of the students' disabilities or special needs. The government has launched several initiatives to support the municipalities' efforts, including the establishment of a knowledge unit on students with special needs, financial resources for the most academically challenged children and strengthening the municipalities' pedagogical-psychological advice. Furthermore, the government has established an expert group to make recommendations for amended legislation that can strengthen all students' academic and social participation in school. The expert groups recommendations was published in June 2025. To help the municipalities, the Danish government has allocated resources in the dyslexia package number 4, to make the Preparatory Basic Education and Training (FGU) more inclusive, and accessible for people with dyslexia. From 2023- 2026 44,4 million kroner has been allocated to this initiative. PREPARATORY EDUCATION: Furthermore, introduced in October 2023, the fifth Dyslexia Package aims to further support people with dyslexia.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
210	60.	209	Continue its efforts to guarantee gender equality both in law and in practice and to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls	Ecuador	Accepted	See 60.129 and 60.130, 60.213 It is a basic principle in Denmark that the criminal law provisions are drafted in a gender-neutral manner whenever possible. Thus, the provisions in the Criminal Code apply irrespectively of the gender of the victim. Further, the interrogation of victims of rape has been improved by offering the possibility to use video-recorded interrogation in these cases.	Fully implemented. Reference is made to 60.130 and 60.131. The Danish Government attaches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women.  It is a basic principle in Denmark that the criminal law provisions are drafted in a gender-neutral manner whenever possible. Thus, the provisions in the Criminal Code generally apply irrespectively of the gender of the victim. However, certain provisions protect a specific gender. For example, section 245a of the Criminal Code prohibits female genital mutilation.  Furthermore, the Government has allocated funds to a number of initiatives to support a healthy culture among youth free from sexual abuse and harassment through the Alliance Against Sexual Harassment.  In 2024, the provisions in the Service Act that guarantee women the right to shelters and to receive psychological treatment when experiencing violence was made ex-tended to include male victims of violence, in order to provide men who are victims of violence to have the same rights as women. The provision still recognizes that women are more often victims of violence. In addition, the government launched a new National Action Plan Against Partner Violence and Partner Killings, featuring 26 initiatives, on June 27, 2023. One of the outcomes of this plan was the Danish Parliament's adoption in 2024 of a law obligating municipalities to offer temporary accommodation in crisis shelters to men who have been victims of violence in intimate relations, on equal terms with women.
211	60.	210	Continue with initiatives in furtherance of gender equality, including wage parity, in Denmark as well as Greenland and the Faroe Islands	India	Accepted	See 60.50 and 60.170 Greenland continues with initiatives in furtherance of gender equality by mainstreaming a gender equality and general equity agenda throughout all areas of the government. Furthermore a national office of gender equality has been established, in order to secure a continued effort to further gender equality. This includes a strategic attention on wage parity across the labour market and the collection of gender related data. The new law on Gender Equality and Anti-discrimination (see more under pt. 60.283) enhances the legal framework for furthering gender equality and the efforts for ensuring wage parity in Greenland. The government of the Faroe Islands will take steps to review the Gender Equality Act. There will also be taken measures to review the gender pay gap. Resources have been allocated to the development of statistics on gender equality and gender-specific issues.	In Greenland, the principle of equal pay for equal work applies throughout the labor market. Thus the gender disparities in income is primarily due to the gender-segregated labor market, with women being overrepresented in sectors and jobs, such as the care sector, where wages are low. The Government of Greenland has launched a strategic effort to address the gender-segregated labor market and related wage disparities. This is reflected in the 2024 report The Gender-Segregated Labor Market – Strategic Focus Areas, which identifies six priorities: equal pay, education and employment, equality and diversity, parental leave, gender budgeting, and data  In 2025, a gender budgeting pilot project focusing on the labor market was launched. The method helps uncover structural factors contributing to inequality and enables redistribution of resources to reduce gender-based disparities. The project's primary aim is to identify challenges and build capacity for broader implementation across sectors and government ministries, ensuring that public finances benefit the entire population rather than one gender.  Funding has been allocated for the collection of gender-disaggregated data on wages, income, and pensions. The Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act requires the publication of gender-disaggregated pay data every two years.  It should also be mentioned that the Parliament of Greenland has adopted the Act on Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination, which prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender, pregnancy, adoption, parental leave, sexual orientation, gender identity,

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
212	60.	211	Continue to combat all forms of gender-based violence, particularly in the workplace, including by implementing a national system for collecting data on violence against women	France	Accepted	<p>On 27 June 2023, the government launched a new National Action Plan Against Partner Violence and Partner Killings with 26 initiatives, including funding for a national study on the prevalence and development of intimate partner violence throughout the years. Such studies have been carried out periodically by the Institute for Public Health since 2004. In addition, the Ministry of Justice publishes annual national crime victim surveys. The 2023 survey includes an additional question about partner violence.</p> <p>Since 1 January 2017, The Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens, together with Statistics Denmark, has collected comparable data from the shelters for battered women in annual statistics. The statistics include data about when and for how long the women and children stay at the shelters. Furthermore, the names and the social security number of the women and their children are registered. In addition to the annual statistics regarding women staying at a shelter for battered women, The Ministry of Social Affairs, Housing and Senior Citizens, together with Statistics Denmark, has since 1 July 2021 collected data on inquiries made to shelters for battered women.</p> <p>Following the second wave of the #MeToo movement, the Government of Denmark has enacted a series of initiatives aimed at preventing sexual harassment in the workplace and in society. The Tripartite Agreement on 4 March 2022 on the prevention of sexual harassment in the work place includes 17 policies and initiatives aimed at combatting sexual harassment and sustaining the debate and awareness on the problem. The 17 initiatives consist of both legislative amendments, strengthened cooperation between the Danish Social Partners, increased protection of apprentices and students as well as a continued focus on preventing sexual harassment within the national Working Environment Authority. One of the initiatives consisted of the establishment of an Alliance against Sexual Harassment. The Alliance is also planning on carrying out a survey on sexual harassment and bystanders willingness to step in. The survey is expected to include data collection categories such as type of violence, sex and age of the victim and the perpetrator, and the relationship between the two and where the harassment took place.</p> <p>The National Research Centre for Working Environment (Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Arbejdsmiljø)</p>	
213	60.	212	Step up efforts to increase women's representation in politics and in companies	Belgium	Accepted	<p>As a result of the Danish general election in October 2022, women constitutes 44 percent of elected Members of Parliament (78 out of 179) whereas 35% of the ministers in the current government are women (8 out of 21). Following the 2021 municipal elections, 36% of members of the city councils and 50% of members of the regional councils are women. Furthermore 21% of mayors and 20% of regional council chairs are women.</p> <p>In April and May 2022, The Danish Parliament passed legislation, which will support the work to promote a more equal gender composition in management and boards in private companies and in the public sector. The legislative proposals entered into force in January 2023. Covered companies and institutions are required to, among other things, establish target figures for the gender composition in the upper management levels in addition to boards, and that greater transparency is created about the target figures and the development in the gender composition with a publicly accessible website. Several public institutions are covered as well, e.g. municipalities and regions.</p> <p>In the Fall of 2022, Denmark supported the EU Directive proposal on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures. Member states will have to ensure that companies strive to meet the 40% target for non-executive boards, or 33% for all board members, by 30 June 2026. The Directive aims to ensure i.a. that appointments to board positions are transparent and that candidates to board positions are assessed objectively based on their individual merits, irrespective of gender.</p>	<p>In December 2012, new legislation was introduced that require the largest companies, companies in the financial sector and in the public sector to set a target figure for board members and prepare a policy to increase the share of the underrepresented gender and report on this. The rules were tightened in 2022 with effect from 2023. The legislation aims to support the work to promote a more equal gender composition in management and board in private companies and in the public sector. In December 2024, further rules were introduced that require the largest listed companies to reach a set target figure of a 40/60 gender representation on their board of Directors. If the target is not reached by the 30 June 2026, the companies are required to adjust their process for selecting candidates to be based on clear, neutrally formulated and unambiguous criteria shall be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.</p> <p>The act is a transposition of EU-directive 2022/2381 of 23 November 2022 on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
214	60.	213	Strengthen its efforts in combating violence against women	Maldives	Accepted	<p>Responses to 60.129 and 60.130.</p> <p>Since 2002, Denmark has had national action plans for the prevention of violence against women and violence in intimate relationships. These action plans complement the permanent measures already in place in social services, the healthcare system and in the judicial system.</p> <p>On 27 June 2023, the government launched a new National Action Plan Against Partner Violence and Partner Killings with 26 initiatives. The initiatives include the development of a new detection tool to be used in the Danish hospitals to detect victims of partner violence amongst pregnant women and offer them treatment, substantial funds to support ambulatory treatment of victims and children who have witnessed violence in their family as well as a partnership consisting of relevant authorities and civil society to support the improvement of the national efforts to combat partner violence and partner killings.</p> <p>The action plan is based on new research from the United Kingdom regarding an 8-stage pattern in partner homicides of women, which points to stalking, coercive control, escalation and planning, amongst other elements, leading up to a partner homicide on a women. The action plan therefore also contains initiatives that focus on stopping the violent behavior by strengthening the treatment of perpetrators of intimate partner violence and stalking.</p> <p>There is a broad political agreement in the Danish Parliament behind the fight against human trafficking. Since 2002, National Action Plans to Combat Human Trafficking have been in place, following the United Nations protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings (Palermo Protocol) from 2000 and the Council of the European Union Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings.</p> <p>The National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings from 2022-2025 sets the framework for future work in combatting human trafficking. The action plan entails a strengthened effort for victims of human trafficking. The outreach work in the field of prostitution under the auspices of the Government-funded NGO's is reinforced, the specialised accommodation for victims of trafficking is upgraded, and there is a strengthened focus on the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators.</p>	See DK follow-up status in 2023
215	60.	214	Continue efforts to combat violence against women, including increasing the attention paid to female victims of gender-based violence in policy documents and ensuring funding as recommended by the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence	Norway	Accepted	See 60.129, 60.130, 60.213	See DK follow-up status in 2023
216	60.	215	Ensure that concerns and the situation of migrant women are adequately reflected in strategies to address gender-based violence and harassment	Philippines	Accepted	<p>On June 27th the government launched a new National Plan of Action Against Partner Violence and Partner Killings. The action plan targets all victims of intimate partner violence, but also includes initiatives targeting non-Western minority women. As part of the action plan, there will be developed a systematic tool for the detection of violence against pregnant women and new parents. Furthermore medical staff will be trained to detect signs of intimate partner violence and regional outpatient clinics will be able to apply for funds to treat victims of violence and their families. The effort must pay special attention to women with non-Western background who constitute a particularly vulnerable group. The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration is responsible for training healthcare staff concerning honour-based violence and abuse. The Action Plan also includes an initiative on broadening the provision regarding intimate partner violence in the Danish Aliens Consolidation Act.</p>	See DK follow-up status in 2023
217	60.	216	Further strengthen its commitment to protect women from violence and discrimination, including through effective measures for its prevention, investigation, prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators of such violence	Somalia	Accepted	See 60.213	See DK follow-up status in 2023
218	60.	217	Adopt a specific law on violence against women and girls	Spain	Noted	<p>It is a basic principle in Denmark that the criminal law provisions are drafted in a gender-neutral manner whenever possible. Thus, the provisions in the Criminal Code concerning violence apply irrespectively of the gender of the victim. Denmark does not intend to change this position by adopting specific provisions regarding violence against women.</p>	<p>It is a basic principle in Denmark that the criminal law provisions are drafted in a gender-neutral manner whenever possible. Thus, the provisions in the Criminal Code generally apply irrespectively of the gender of the victim. Denmark does not intend to change this position by adopting specific provisions regarding violence against women.</p>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
219	60.	218	Continue efforts to address violence against women and children, with a particular focus on Greenland, where strengthened data collection on that matter is needed	Austria	Accepted	<p>Fully implemented within the area of the Ministry of Justice. Greenland Police considers the data obtained for case processing (investigation and prosecution) in order to support and qualify whether the preventive projects regarding violence against children and women are effective and sufficient. Greenland Police specifically monitors the development in cases with abuse against children and are in the process of consolidating data to specify and organize ongoing investigations.</p> <p>The Action Plan Against Violence in Intimate Relationships 2023-2027 of the Government of Greenland is scheduled to be widely disseminated at the end of June 2023. Several articles in the Istanbul Convention, especially Chapter III on Prevention and Chapter IV on Protection and support, are addressed through the proposed initiatives in the action plan. Furthermore, the action plan helps to ensure greater compliance with the convention. The action plan is also part of the work to improve Greenland's compliance with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 5: Gender equality and SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, which addresses physical, psychological and sexual violence. In addition, the new law on Gender Equality and Anti-discrimination, which is expected to be adopted during the autumn of 2023, stipulates that the independent Council on Gender Equality collects, develops and disseminates knowledge on gender equality in the society. This encompasses, but are not limited to, issues regarding violence against women and children.</p>	<p>Fully implemented within the area of the Ministry of Justice. Greenland Police considers the data obtained for case processing (investigation and prosecution) in order to support and qualify whether the preventive projects regarding violence against children and women are effective and sufficient. Greenland Police specifically monitors the development in cases with abuse against children and are in the process of consolidating data to specify and organize ongoing investigations. [Bidrag fra Naalakkersuisut]. Furthermore, the Danish Ministry of Justice is currently working on having the Istanbul Convention apply to Greenland.</p> <p>The Government of Greenland has adopted the Action Plan Against Violence in Intimate Relationships 2023–2027. The plan addresses compliance with the Istanbul Convention, notably Chapter III on prevention and Chapter IV on protection and support.</p> <p>It also contributes to Greenland's implementation of SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, with a focus on physical, psychological and sexual violence.</p> <p>As part of implementation, the plan strengthens data collection by increasing the focus on violence in the national population survey and the Health and Social Behavioral Survey. The objective is to expand available data and ensure systematic, continuous collection, enabling better tracking of trends over time with gender-disaggregated data.</p>
220	60.	219	Adopt an effective action plan to combat violence against women	Bahrain	Accepted	<p>See 60.213</p> <p>Denmark is currently implementing the sixth national action plan against domestic violence.</p>	<p>As noted in response to Question 60.218, the Government of Greenland has adopted the Action Plan Against Violence in Intimate Relationships 2023–2027. As part of the plan, new crisis centers have been established in three of Greenland's five municipalities, with further expansions planned. The centers are developed in cooperation with the municipalities.</p> <p>A nationwide program also provides therapeutic treatment for perpetrators of violence to prevent recurrence by addressing violent behavior. In 2024, 141 citizens used the program; 60% were men and 40% women.</p>
221	60.	220	Intensify the efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls	Chile	Accepted	<p>See 60.129, 60.130, 60.213</p>	<p>Fully implemented. The Danish government attaches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women. Reference is made to 60.130, 60.131, 60.132 og 60.219.</p>
222	60.	221	Take further steps to address violence against women by using a gender-based concept of violence	Croatia	Accepted	<p>See 60.129, 60.130, 60.209, 60.213</p> <p>Policies on violence take into account the different needs and situations of women and men as well for instants specific age circumstances. Professionals are trained to handle gender based violence, including in support and prevention, and specific police units have been established in order to ensure the best and most targeted treatment of victims of violence. The Danish penal code regarding domestic violence and in close relations covers all persons, however, for example, when the section on psychological violence was elaborated, it was based on the fact that especially women are victims of psychological violence. This is mentioned in the remarks to the act.</p>	<p>Fully implemented. The Danish Government attaches great importance to combatting sexual abuse and domestic violence against women. Reference is made to 60.130, 60.131, 60.132 og 60.219.</p> <p>Furthermore, policies on violence take into account the different needs and situations of women and men as well for instance specific age circumstances. Professionals are trained to handle gender-based violence, including in support and prevention, and specific police units have been established in order to ensure the best and most targeted treatment of victims of violence. The Danish Criminal Code regarding violence in close relations covers all persons, however, for example, when the section on psychological violence was elaborated, it was based on the fact that especially women are victims of psychological violence. This is mentioned in the remarks to the act.</p>
223	60.	222	Raise the awareness of children of their rights, including through developing programmes and campaigns in schools to increase their knowledge about the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Slovakia	Accepted	<p>With the 'Childrens First' agreement of 2021, it has been decided to give funding to establish so-called 'schools of rights' (rettighedsskoler) at existing primary schools in vulnerable residential areas with a high proportion of children from other ethnic backgrounds. This project was first implemented on February 1 2022. The purpose is to ensure that all children know their rights, regardless of their ethnic background. These schools must ensure that children gain increased knowledge about the Convention on the Rights of the Child and children's rights in Denmark.</p>	<p>The Common Objectives (the binding national objectives for what children should learn in The Folkeskole) for the subject of Social Studies, include a guiding Skill and Knowledge Area (non-mandatory), that state as a goal that students, among other things can discuss the connections between democracy and the rule of law (e.g. rights and obligations for citizens in Denmark, citizens' legal rights in a democracy and human rights, etc.)</p>

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
224	60.	223	Strengthen the foster care system for children separated from families, with a view to reducing their institutionalization	Montenegro	Accepted	Since 2021, new initiatives have been issued to improve the quality of foster care and to ensure stability and continuity in the upbringing of children living in foster homes. In particular, the "Children's First" agreement aims to improve the quality of all placements, specifically places of sojourn, residential institutions, and foster families. It can be mentioned that plans of launching a campaign in autumn 2023/spring 2024 with the purpose of recruiting more people to become foster families, adoptive families or friendship families are in progress. Furthermore, several measures have already been adopted including enhanced support, supervision and training of foster families as a result of the agreement on the implementation of the public pool of funds for 2015-2018 and for 2018-2021 in the area of children and social services. Furthermore, efforts are made to strengthen local cooperation between foster families and specialised treatment facilities to ensure that each child's needs for specialised support are being met while allowing the child to grow up in a family-like environment.	<p>[In the process of implementation]</p> <p>With the Danish Child's Act entering into force on January 1st 2024 there has been made legislative changes to ensure further quality in the provision of special support to children and young persons under the age of 18 in general. This includes placements of children in care outside the home including foster care. With the Child's Act the foster family has also been given the possibility of requesting the National Social Appeals Board to review some of the municipal council's decisions regarding the placement of the child to ensure, that the child's wellbeing is at the center of decisions being made in a case. The Child's Act has been fully implemented. In the autumn of 2023, a campaign was launched with the purpose of recruiting more people to become foster families, adoptive families or friendship families to help ensure that children who need special support have access to the services in question. The campaign was concluded in the spring of 2024.</p> <p>Lastly, following the "Children's First" agreement of 2021 funds have been allocated for the implementation of a reform of the foster care system in Denmark. The main focus will, according to the agreement, be improvement of conditions and professional support for foster families to enhance possibilities of recruitment and overall quality and continuity in placement of children in foster care. The specific content of the reform is currently being developed.</p>
225	60.	224	Further facilitate family-based care and strengthen the foster care system for children who cannot stay with their families, in particular for children with disabilities	North Macedonia	Accepted	The 'Children's First' agreement from 2021 presents several new initiatives to further facilitate family-based care and strengthen the foster care system for children separated from their families. One of the substantial initiatives is a reform of the area of foster families, specifically concentrated on improving the conditions of foster families through remuneration, recruitment, supervision, and counselling. Funding for implementation of the reform have been allocated from 2025 and annually thereafter. In regards to children with disabilities, support and care are as a rule family-based and given in their own home. Foster families for children with disabilities must be approved as being suitable for the specific child's needs. The Social Supervision periodically supervises conditions in the care home.	<p>[In the process of implementation]</p> <p>Following the "Children's First" agreement of 2021, funds have been allocated for the implementation of a reform of the foster care system in Denmark. The main focus will, according to the agreement, be improvement of conditions and professional support for foster families to enhance possibilities of recruitment and overall quality and continuity in placement of children in foster care. This will include all children with special needs including children with disabilities. The specific content of the reform is currently being developed.</p>
226	60.	225	Respect international standards in the implementation of the so-called "Children's Law", especially in regards to the forced removal of children from families	Czechia	Accepted	The new 'Children's Law' enters into force on January 1st 2024, and it has been taken into account that the implementation must respect international standards. The law ensures that the obligations of Denmark in relation to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on Human Rights are respected, especially in regards to adoption or placement of a child or young person outside the home without consent from the parents.	<p>[Fully implemented.]</p> <p>The Danish Child's Act entered into force on January 1st 2024. As stated in 2023, this Act ensures that the obligations of Denmark in relation to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the European Convention on Human Rights are respected. Furthermore, one aim with this change in law has been to ensure that the child is at the forefront in cases regarding special support. As an example, children now exercise the rights of a party from the age of 10, including in cases concerning placement outside the home. This means, among others, that the child aged 10 or over, is entitled to receive free legal aid in cases, where it is decided to place a child in care outside the home without consent of the custodial parent(s).</p>
227	60.	226	Guarantee the protection of the rights of Danish children who are involuntarily in conflict zones, including their repatriation and the right to acquire Danish nationality under the <i>ius sanguinis</i> , taking into account the best interests of the child	Panama	Noted	As a main rule, a child acquires Danish citizenship by birth if born to a Danish mother, a Danish father or a Danish co-mother, regardless of where the child is born and whether the child is born in or out of wedlock. In January 2020, the Danish Parliament passed a bill that introduced an abolishment of the automatic granting of Danish citizenship to children born in conflict zones covered by an entry and stay prohibition. The amendment implies that children, who are born in areas covered by an entry and stay prohibition under Section 114 j of the Danish Criminal Code will not automatically acquire Danish citizenship at birth, if their Danish parent, from whom they would normally acquire citizenship, has entered the zone in violation of the prohibition – unless the child thereby becomes stateless. At present, there are three Danish children in the Roj Camp in North East Syria, who have requested consular assistance from Danish authorities. The Danish Government has offered to repatriate these children. In regard to two of the children, their mother holds Danish citizenship and she is offered repatriation together with the two children. In regard to the last child, the child's repatriation will be subject to consent from the mother. The mother is no longer a Danish citizen and has not been offered repatriation.	See DK follow-up status in 2023

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	60.	227	Increase its efforts to raise awareness of the unlawfulness of violence against children and promote non-violent forms of child-rearing	Liechtenstein	Accepted	Denmark is continuously working to raise awareness of the unlawfulness of violence against children. The national knowledge centre SISO offers counselling to municipalities in order to help them combat and strengthen their efforts against violence and sexual abuse against children. The counselling specifically focusses on strengthening the prevention, early detection and handling of all kinds of violence and abuse against children. Additionally, the Government allocated DKK 268 million in 2013 to strengthen the protection of children and young people from violence and sexual abuse. Among several initiatives, this entailed the establishment of five special Children's Houses covering all municipalities in Denmark ensuring that all child victims of abuse receive coordinated and professional help from social services, the police, therapeutic services and health services.	[fully implemented]:  Denmark is continuously working to raise awareness of the unlawfulness of violence against children. The national knowledge centre SISO offers counselling to municipalities in order to help them combat and strengthen their efforts against violence and sexual abuse against children. The counselling specifically focusses on strengthening the prevention, early detection and handling of all kinds of violence and abuse against children. Additionally, the Government allocated DKK 268 million in 2013 to strengthen the protection of children and young people from violence and sexual abuse. Among several initiatives, this entailed the establishment of five special Children's Houses covering all municipalities in Denmark ensuring that all child victims of abuse receive coordinated and professional help from social services, the police, therapeutic services and health services. Furthermore the danish government has established a working group on violence against children in 2024. The focus of the working group has been to find recommendations for prevention, detection and treatment of children exposed to violence. Th working group has issued its final report with recommendations in June 2025, which will be followed up by political initiatives based on the recommendations. The working group has issued its final report with recommendations in June 2025, which has been followed up by political initiatives based on the recommendations. A political agreement on initiatives was landed in September 2025. The political agreement consists of three initiatives targeting prevention, detection and treatment of children subjected to violence: 1) An anonymous helpline for people at risk of committing violence, 2) Support for the 'Week 12 without Violence' campaign (Uge 12 uden Vold) and existing teaching material on violence
228							
	60.	228	Combat sexual abuse of minors and take more effective measures for their protection from domestic violence	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Accepted	See 60.213 Several of the initiatives in the National Action Plan on Partner Violence and Partner Killings (2023) aim to protect and help children who have grown up in families with domestic abuse, e.g. an application pool to strengthen civil society's outpatient services to children and youth, who have grown up in homes with domestic abuse, a guide for the municipalities on how to help children and families of victims of partner killings, a change in the law to enable children, who have grown up in homes with domestic abuse, to receive treatment without the consent of both parents etc. and the development of a new detection tool to be used in the Danish hospitals to detect victims of partner violence amongst pregnant women and offer them treatment. According to the Consolidation Act on Social Services, children have the right to receive help if they experience abuse or violence. Municipalities are obliged by law to use a Children's House as part of the child protection examination in cases of knowledge or suspicion that a child is a victim of violence or sexual abuse, and when the police and/or the health system are involved in the case.	As of January 1st 2023 Denmark has passed new legislation that ensures children who are living in crisis centers with a parent the possibility to start a new school without the violent parent's consent. Denmark already pays particular attention to children in vulnerable situations. For an example, as part of the Children's Act, teachers in particular have an extended obligation to notify the municipality, if they become aware that a child or young person under the age of 18 is being subjected to neglect or degrading treatment or is living in conditions that endanger their health or development. Danish Ministry of Environment and Gender Equality: The Danish government is dedicated to combatting domestic violence. Since 2002, national action plans to combat intimate partner violence and intimate partner killings has been in place. The current National Action Plan to Combat Intimate Partner Violence and Intimate Partner Killings (2023-2026), has several initiatives that aims to protect and help children who have grown up in families with domestic abuse, e.g. an application tool to strengthen civil society's outpatient services to children and youth, who have grown up in homes with domestic abuse, a guide for the municipalities on how to help children and families of victims of partner killings, a change in the law to enable children, who have grown up in homes with domestic abuse, to receive treatment without the consent of both parents and the development of a new detection tool to be used in the Danish hospitals to detect victims of partner violence amongst pregnant women and offer them treatment.  According to the Consolidation Act on Social Services, children have the right to receive help if they experience abuse or violence. Municipalities are obliged by law to use a Children's House as part of the child protection examination in cases of knowledge or suspicion that a child is a victim of
229							
	60.	229	Increase efforts to raise awareness about the unlawfulness of violence against children and ensure that they are informed about their right to be free from violence	Zambia	Accepted	See 60.222, 60.227 and 60.228 As part of the political agreement about strengthened education for vulnerable children and children in care from March 2022, an initiative named "Know your rights" entails that teaching materials on the rights of the child will be developed in 2023 and 2024.	Denmark already pays particular attention to children in vulnerable situations. For an example, as part of the Children's Act, teachers in particular have an extended obligation to notify the municipality, if they become aware that a child or young person under the age of 18 is being subjected to neglect or degrading treatment or is living in conditions that endanger their health or development.
230							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
231	60.	230	Create specialized courts for minors, nominate specialized judges for children and ensure that these judges receive an appropriate training	Luxembourg	Noted	Criminal cases concerning acts committed by young people at the age of 15-18 are heard by district courts. If the young person has been convicted of a crime against life or another serious crime, the case will after the judgement be referred to The Youth Crime Board. The Board, which is independent from the courts, can determine targeted, individual preventive measures for children and young people aged 10-17 who are at risk of committing crime with the aim of preventing of juvenile crime.  As a main rule, civil cases concerning family matters are heard by the Family Court. Family Court proceedings are adapted to ensure that children's issues are addressed in a relevant and considerate manner. Family Court judges are used to understanding and deciding on cases that are sensitive and difficult for the parties involved, and where children are part of the conflict.	Criminal cases concerning acts committed by young people at the age of 15-17 are heard by the courts. If the young person has been convicted of a crime against life or another serious crime, the case will after the judgement be referred to The Youth Crime Board. In respect of children and young people aged 10 to 14, who are below the minimum age of criminal responsibility as defined by national law, the police shall refer such cases to the Youth Crime Board. The Board, which is independent from the courts, can determine targeted, individual preventive measures for children and young people aged 10-17 who are at risk of committing crime with the aim of preventing of juvenile crime.  As a main rule, civil cases concerning family matters are heard by the Family Court. Family Court proceedings are adapted to ensure that children's issues are addressed in a relevant and considerate manner. Family Court judges are used to understanding and deciding on cases that are sensitive and difficult for the parties involved, and where children are part of the conflict.
232	60.	231	Adopt comprehensive legislation to include measures to combat discrimination against people with disabilities	Mauritius	Accepted	Since 2018, the Act on prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability has been in effect within all areas of society. In 2020, a right for reasonable accommodation of day-care facilities and schools for children with disabilities was added to the act.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
233	60.	232	Take concrete measures to address stigma, discrimination and exclusion faced by persons living with Down syndrome and ensure provision of adequate support for them and their families and carers	Philippines	Accepted	Since 2018, the Act on prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability has been in effect in all areas of society. Furthermore, the Danish Disability Counsel actively works on addressing stigmas about persons with disabilities.	[Fully implemented]  Since 2018, the Act on prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability has been in effect in all areas of society. Furthermore, the Danish Disability Counsel actively works on addressing stigmas about persons with disabilities. In 2025, a national disability week and an information campaign that will raise awareness of persons with disability in the broader population and contribute to removing myths, prejudices and misunderstanding will be initiated.
234	60.	233	Adopt a comprehensive national disability action plan with specific and measurable targets for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Bulgaria	Noted	The Government is developing an action plan with the aim of creating better opportunities for people with disabilities. The action plan will, among other things, contain a set of goals to get more people with disabilities to contribute to the labor market, while also looking at opportunities to create flexible educational opportunities for students with disabilities.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
235	60.	234	Continue strengthening the dissemination and implementation of the mechanisms provided in the law on combating discrimination on grounds of disability that allow greater inclusion of people with disabilities in the labour market	Dominican Republic	Accepted	Danish legislation prohibits discrimination on grounds of disability and has several mechanisms to secure inclusion of people with disability in the labour market, among others the right to effective and practical measures to adapt the workplace to the disability, for example adapting premises and equipment, patterns of working time, the distribution of tasks or the provision of training or integration resources. With regard to continuous strengthening hereof please note that efforts to promote greater inclusion are supported by the Unit for Job and Disability which supports Denmark's job centres in the initiatives they provide for people with reduced working capacity. The unit offers seminars, networking activities, online tools, as well as developing new methods as part of employment initiatives to help integrate and retain disabled employees in the labour market.	Danish legislation prohibits discrimination on grounds of disability and has several mechanisms to secure inclusion of people with disability in the labour market, among others the right to effective and practical measures to adapt the workplace to the disability, for example adapting premises and equipment, patterns of working time, the distribution of tasks or the provision of training or integration resources and preferential access for persons with disabilities for jobs in the public sector. The Danish government has allocated 25,7 mio. DKK from 2025-2028 for an action plan for better inclusion for people with disabilities in education and in the labour market including expanding the target group for KLAPJob, a programme for supported jobs for people with developmental and other cognitive disabilities.
236	60.	235	Increase measures to develop inclusive education and improve accessibility to schools for people with disabilities	Algeria	Accepted	Dyslexia has long been a priority for the Danish government. Dyslexia packages number 3 and 4 were agreed upon in November 2021 and October 2022, respectively.	PRIMARY AND LOWER SECONDARY: In Denmark, the municipalities are obliged to provide education to all children and young people regardless of the students' disabilities or special needs. In April 2023 the Danish Government established The Knowledge Unit for Children and Young People with Special Needs (VIBUS). VIBUS' main purpose is to strengthen inclusive learning environments, special educational support and special education so that more children and young people with special needs receive the support they need. Furthermore, VIBUS must also work to ensure that both new and existing knowledge about teaching and support for children and young people with special needs to a greater extent reaches municipalities, schools and daycare centers, and has a lasting effect in practice. In June 2025 VIBUS presented their recommendations on mainstream education (contrary to special education) can be more inclusive towards more children, including those with special needs. PREPARATORY EDUCATION: The Danish government maintains a continuous ambition to improve conditions for individuals with dyslexia. Introduced in October 2023, the fifth Dyslexia Package aims to further support people with dyslexia



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
237	60.	236	Ensure the allocation of necessary funds for disability-related projects such as inclusive education, to protect the rights of children with disabilities	Maldives	Accepted	In Denmark, the municipalities are obliged to provide education to all children and young people regardless of the students' disabilities or special needs.	In Denmark, the municipalities are obliged to provide education to all children and young people regardless of the students' disabilities or special needs.
238	60.	237	Take steps to strengthen community-based care for children with disabilities	Philippines	Accepted	Support and care for persons with disabilities are as a rule given in their own home. Available services include, but are not limited to, compensation for extra costs, the compensation for loss of earnings for parents who take care of their child in the home, personal assistance and assistive devices.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
239	60.	238	Strengthen the integration process for minority groups and non-citizens so that they can enjoy equal access to, inter alia, employment, education, housing, health services and justice	Viet Nam	Accepted	The Integration Act sets out the legal framework for integration in Denmark and regulates in main features how newly arrived immigrants are integrated in Denmark, which rights they are entitled to and which duties they must observe. The municipalities are responsible for the integration effort and must offer all newly arrived immigrants an integration program with the purpose of getting immigrants into the labor market. As part of the integration program immigrants receive up to five years of free Danish language training. Language training serves the purpose of integrating immigrants into the labor market and into civil society. Immigrants receive social benefits if they cannot support themselves. Municipalities are also responsible for providing refugees and their children with temporary housing. Children with a legal residence permit can go to school for free equally to Danish children. Foreign nationals with a legal residence permit can also enjoy free access to Danish health services, justice and education equally to Danish citizens.	The Integration Act sets out the legal framework for integration in Denmark and regulates in main features how newly arrived immigrants are integrated in Denmark, which rights they are entitled to and which duties they must observe. The municipalities are responsible for the integration effort and must offer all newly arrived immigrants an integration program with the purpose of getting immigrants into the labor market. As part of the integration program immigrants receive up to five years of free Danish language training. Language training serves the purpose of integrating immigrants into the labor market and into civil society. In 2025 the Danish government implemented a new work obligation scheme which requires all cash benefits recipients, who have entered Denmark from abroad and do not fulfill certain criteria of length of stay in Denmark and time in employment to contribute actively to the Danish society up to 37 hours per week. Active participation entails taking part in various employment-oriented activities, such as job training, utility jobs and Danish language training. Immigrants receive social benefits if they cannot support themselves. Municipalities are also responsible for providing refugees and their children with temporary housing. Children with a legal residence permit can go to school for free equally to Danish children. Foreign nationals with a legal residence permit can also enjoy free access to Danish health services, justice and education equally to Danish citizens.
240	60.	239	Improve the integration of non-citizens and minorities into mainstream society	Montenegro	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238
241	60.	240	Strengthens protection for migrant workers including through ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Sri Lanka	Noted	See 60.11	See 60.11
242	60.	241	Continue efforts to integrate immigrants into the society and into the labour market	Tunisia	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238
243	60.	242	Pursue action in favour of the integration of foreigners by strengthening their active participation in the labour market and in Danish society	Albania	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238
244	60.	243	Stop implementing policies and measures violating rights of the migrants and effectively protect their fundamental rights	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Accepted	Danish immigration law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Danish immigration law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
245	60.	244	Continue measures aimed at promoting and strengthening the integration of immigrants	Georgia	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238
246	60.	245	Undertake further efforts to ensure refugees and asylum seekers are afforded due protection and support	Ireland	Accepted	Danish asylum law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Danish asylum law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
247	60.	246	Ensure that migration and refugee policies respect the principle of non-refoulement and incorporate a human rights approach in the Act on Foreigners	Mexico	Accepted	Danish immigration law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Danish immigration law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
248	60.	247	Conform the current rules for revoking resident permits granted for humanitarian purposes with the international norms and commitments in this area	Portugal	Accepted	Danish immigration law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Danish immigration law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
249	60.	248	Take measures to address the problem of overcrowding in Danish temporary detention centres for refugees and to create appropriate conditions for those who are kept in those centres and who have been refused asylum	Russian Federation	Accepted	The Danish Prison and Probation Service can inform that the capacity utilization at detention center Ellebæk has been decreasing since 2021. The decrease is probably a result of Covid-19, which affected the processing of cases (both when it comes to prosecution and judicial review). At the moment, overcrowding at detention center Ellebæk is not a problem, but the capacity can change due to the number of detained aliens. The Danish Prison and Probation Service will consider measures to address overcrowding at detention center Ellebæk if necessary.	The Danish Prison and Probation Service can inform that the capacity utilization at Ellebæk Centre for Foreigners has been decreasing since 2021. Since 2022 there has been no overcrowding at Ellebæk Centre for Foreigners, but the capacity utilization can change due to an increase in the number of detained aliens. The Danish Prison and Probation Service will in that case take relevant measures to address overcrowding.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
250	60.	249	Take measures to ensure the rights of migrants and refugees, including their access to the labour market, health care and education, and their social integration into Danish society	Russian Federation	Accepted	See 60.238	In Denmark, bilingual students admitted to primary school who require language support must receive education in Danish as a second language. The rationale behind instruction in Danish as a second language is that it is a crucial requirement for bilingual students to participate in and benefit from regular school instruction, whereby students acquire proficiency in Danish. Bilingual students should be able to engage in regular primary school instruction so that their linguistic and academic achievements are maximized. Moreover, first language instruction is provided to a limited number of bilingual students. The purpose of first language instruction is to develop students' linguistic awareness based on their daily use of two languages. In accordance with EU Directive 77/486, Denmark is obligated to offer first language instruction to bilingual children from EU/EEA countries, as well as to students from the Faroe Islands and Greenland
251	60.	250	Further increase efforts aimed at protection of asylum seekers and migrants	Ukraine	Accepted	Danish asylum law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Danish asylum law and policies are in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
252	60.	251	Ensure that the review or termination of international protection is limited to cases in which the standards of the 1951 Convention are clearly present, the circumstances that led to the granting of protection have ceased to exist, or significant changes have occurred that ensure that the person no longer faces a real risk of serious harm	Uruguay	Accepted	Danish asylum law is in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. Protection granted in accordance with the 1951 Convention is only revoked or denied extended, when the conditions in that Convention is met. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Danish asylum law is in full accordance with Denmark's human rights obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement. Protection granted in accordance with the 1951 Convention is only revoked or denied extended, when the conditions in that Convention is met. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
253	60.	252	Ensure that policies related to the return and expulsion of migrants and asylum seekers respect the principle of non-refoulement and that the detention of migrants and asylum seekers is reasonable, necessary and proportionate	Argentina	Accepted	The Government finds that the Danish legislation already fully meets the material requirements of the recommendation. Denmark has ratified the United Nations Refugees Convention of 1951 and the European Convention on Human Rights. It is the assessment of the Government that Denmark is already fully complying with the conventions' obligations on the principles of non-refoulement. The Government notes that detention according to the Danish Aliens Act only takes place as a last resort. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	The Government finds that the Danish legislation already fully meets the material requirements of the recommendation. Denmark has ratified the United Nations Refugees Convention of 1951 and the European Convention on Human Rights. It is the assessment of the Government that Denmark is already fully complying with the conventions' obligations on the principles of non-refoulement. The Government notes that detention according to the Danish Aliens Act only takes place as a last resort. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
254	60.	253	Ensure that policies regarding migrants and asylum seekers respect the principle of non-refoulement and that detention is a measure of last resort	Brazil	Accepted	The Government finds that the Danish legislation already fully meets the material requirements of the recommendation. Denmark has ratified the United Nations Refugees Convention of 1951 and the European Convention on Human Rights. It is the assessment of the Government that Denmark is already fully complying with the conventions' obligations on the principles of non-refoulement. The Government notes that detention according to the Danish Aliens Act only takes place as a last resort.	The Government finds that the Danish legislation already fully meets the material requirements of the recommendation. Denmark has ratified the United Nations Refugees Convention of 1951 and the European Convention on Human Rights. It is the assessment of the Government that Denmark is already fully complying with the conventions' obligations on the principles of non-refoulement. The Government notes that detention according to the Danish Aliens Act only takes place as a last resort. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
255	60.	254	Ensure that the policies on detention and return of migrants and asylum seekers respect the international standards and the principle of non-refoulement	Czechia	Accepted	The Government finds that the current Danish legislation is in accordance with Denmark's international obligations. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	The Government finds that the current Danish legislation is in accordance with Denmark's international obligations. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
256	60.	255	Allow refugees and asylum seekers to reunite with their families without a waiting period	Bahrain	Noted	Following the European Court of Human Rights' judgment in the case of M.A. v. Denmark, the waiting period was lowered to two years, still solely for beneficiaries of temporary protection status.	According to the current Danish legislation, only refugees who are granted temporary protection status are required to wait two years for family reunification. This applies unless Denmark's international obligations state otherwise. The two-year waiting period does not apply to 1951-Convention refugees and refugees with protection status. See follow up from 2023.
257	60.	256	Take further measure to grant refugees and asylum seekers the right to family reunification	Sudan	Noted	See 60.255	See 60.255
258	60.	257	Remove legislative and administrative barriers for women who are beneficiaries of international protection to ensure family reunification	Belarus	Noted	See 60.255	See 60.255
259	60.	258	Abolish policies that violate the rights of refugees and migrants	China	Accepted	The Government considers that current policies regarding rights of refugees and migrants are in full conformity with Denmark's international obligations. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	The Government considers that current policies regarding rights of refugees and migrants are in full conformity with Denmark's international obligations. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
260	60.	259	Adopt support programmes for migrants and refugees, which grant them social inclusion and, in particular, labour integration	Costa Rica	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238
261	60.	260	Promote additional measures that allow greater integration of migrants and refugees	Dominican Republic	Accepted	See 60.238	See 60.238

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
262	60.	261	Take measures to reduce the detention period for asylum seekers and consider the use of such detention as an option of last resort	Uganda	Accepted	The Government finds that Denmark already fully meets the material requirements of the recommendation. According to Danish legislation detention must always be used as a measure of last resort. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	The Government considers that current policies regarding rights of refugees and migrants are in full conformity with Denmark's international obligations. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
		60.	262	Review conditions and treatment of foreign nationals without residence entitlements at the Ellebæk Centre for Foreigners	Germany	Noted	The Government finds that the conditions and treatment of foreign nationals without legal stay in Denmark are in accordance with Denmark's international obligations. The Government does not plan to review the legislation regarding treatment of foreign nationals at the Ellebæk Centre, but is still considering the need for a separate regulation of disciplinary sanctions for foreigners deprived of their liberty. See 60.263.
263	60.	263	Continue efforts to strengthen measures and strategies to improve detention procedures and living conditions in migration detention centres	Ghana	Noted	The Government finds the existing detention procedures and living conditions reasonable, adequate and in accordance with Denmark's international obligations.	The Government finds the existing detention procedures and living conditions reasonable, adequate and in accordance with Denmark's international obligations.
264	60.	264	Step up its efforts to refrain from placing asylum-seeking children awaiting deportation in detention and consider utilizing alternatives to detention for them and for those unaccompanied children in immigration cases	Thailand	Accepted	Under the Danish Aliens Act it is possible to detain asylum seekers and migrants in a number of specified situations, including risk of absconding in cases of return. Detention may in general only be used if less coercive measures, such as deposit of passports, are deemed insufficient. Cases concerning minors fall under these provisions, but as a general rule, Denmark does not detain minors after the provisions in the Aliens Act. The same rule applies regarding the use of less coercive measures in cases concerning minors.	Under the Danish Aliens Act it is possible to detain asylum seekers and migrants in a number of specified situations, including risk of absconding in cases of return. Detention may in general only be used if less coercive measures, such as deposit of passports, are deemed insufficient. Cases concerning minors fall under these provisions, but as a general rule, Denmark does not detain minors after the provisions in the Aliens Act. The same rule applies regarding the use of less coercive measures in cases concerning minors.
265	60.	265	Take necessary measures to ensure that the medical examinations of asylum seekers at the reception centres are performed by independent institutions	Turkey	Accepted	Medical examinations of asylum seekers at the reception centres are currently performed by independent institutions. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	Medical examinations of asylum seekers at the reception centres are currently performed by independent institutions. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.
266	60.	266	Promote the increase of the age limit from 15 to 18 years so that children have the right to family reunification recognized and the revision of the Immigration Law according to which people in a situation of temporary protection cannot benefit from family reunification up to 3 years of residence, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Children's Rights	Uruguay	Noted	As regards to 3 year waiting period, see 60.255.	Family reunification for children who are between 15 and 18 years old is granted when it is required by Denmark's international obligations. A decision is based on an individual assessment and special emphasis is placed on the best interest of the child. The reasoning behind the more lenient access to family reunification for children below the age of 15 is to ensure a successful integration when the child relocates to Denmark at an early age. However, the framework is always administered in accordance with Denmark's international obligations. As regards to the 3 year waiting period, the waiting period was lowered to two years following the European Court of Human Rights' judgment in the case of M.A. v. Denmark. See follow up comment from 2023 to no. 60.255.
267	60.	267	Ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all decisions made on immigration cases involving children	Uruguay	Accepted	The best interest of the child is considered in all immigration cases involving children throughout the entire procedure. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented.	The best interest of the child is considered in all immigration cases involving children throughout the entire procedure. The recommendation is therefore considered already implemented
268	60.	268	Refrain from shifting its asylum and protection obligations to third countries and ensure adequate protection in law and practice for asylum seekers	Canada	Noted	The Danish Government has an ambition to work for a reform of the EU-asylum system in full respect of international obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement, with the aim of breaking the incentive structures of irregular migration. The Danish Government will engage in all possible solutions that comply with international conventions and Denmark's EU law obligations, including the possibility of transferring asylum procedures and subsequent protection to a third country. The Danish Government would like to stress that it is paramount in any reform of the asylum system that the access to territorial asylum is preserved. It is the assessment of the Danish Government that Denmark is fully complying with international obligations to ensure adequate protection in law and practice for asylum seekers.	The Danish Government has an ambition to work for a reform of the EU-asylum system in full respect of international obligations, including the principle of non-refoulement, with the aim of breaking the incentive structures of irregular migration. The Danish Government will engage in all possible solutions that comply with international conventions and Denmark's EU law obligations, including the possibility of transferring asylum procedures and subsequent protection to a third country. The Danish Government would like to stress that it is paramount in any reform of the asylum system that the access to territorial asylum is preserved. It is the assessment of the Danish Government that Denmark is fully complying with international obligations to ensure adequate protection in law and practice for asylum seekers.
269	60.	269	Enhance training of police forces concerning the treatment of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers	Egypt	Noted	Noted. The Danish police is obliged to treat all people equally. The Danish police must follow certain procedures in immigration cases that do not involve a criminal act. Immigration cases are processed by the Ministry of Immigration and Integration.	Noted. The Danish police is obliged to treat all people equally. The Danish police must follow certain procedures in immigration cases that do not involve a criminal act. Immigration cases are processed by the Ministry of Immigration and Integration.
270	60.	270	Ensure migrants and migrant children receive equal and fair treatment in the delivery of programmes and social benefit	Indonesia	Accepted	Persons who are legally residing in Denmark have - as in 2021 - equal access to social benefits pursuant to the Danish Act on Social Services.	Persons, including children, who are legally residing in Denmark have equal access to social benefits pursuant to the Danish Act on Social Services and the Danish Child's Act
271	60.	271	Take the necessary measures to prevent statelessness, in line with national law and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, specifically regarding children born in Denmark	Belgium	Noted	In accordance with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, applicants, who are born stateless in Denmark, can be placed on a bill on naturalisation without fulfilling the regular requirements for acquiring Danish citizenship.	In accordance with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, applicants, who are born stateless in Denmark, can be placed on a bill on naturalisation without fulfilling the regular requirements for acquiring Danish citizenship.
272	60.	272	Establish effective mechanisms to eradicate and prevent statelessness of children born within the country, in accordance with the provisions of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	Chile	Noted	The present requirements, which are formulated in accordance with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, are deemed adequate to prevent statelessness among children born in Denmark.	The present requirements, which are formulated in accordance with the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, are deemed adequate to prevent statelessness among children born in Denmark.
273							

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
274	60.	273	Continue efforts made in fighting terrorism and its financing in addition to violent extremism	Lebanon	Accepted	Combating violent extremism, terrorism and its financing is a highly important priority to Denmark. It is the view of the Danish Government that the recommendation already is fulfilled.	Combating violent extremism, terrorism and its financing is a highly important priority to Denmark. It is the view of the Danish Government that the recommendation already is fulfilled.
275	60.	274	Uphold the rule of law and international human rights obligations in its effort to combat terrorism and terror-related crimes	Indonesia	Accepted	It is the view of the Danish Government that the recommendation already is implemented.	It is the view of the Danish Government that the recommendation already is implemented.
276	60.	275	Ensure Denmark's compliance with its international obligations by refraining from providing support to those who are accused or convicted of terrorism, and prevent the abuse of refugees or asylum status for terrorist activities against other States	Islamic Republic of Iran	Accepted	See 60.274	See 60.274
277	60.	276	Review the legislative framework relating to the fight against terrorism to align it with international human rights law, including provisions on the issue of nationality	Mexico	Noted	The Government finds the legislative framework to be in line with Denmark's international human rights obligations.	The Government finds the legislative framework to be in line with Denmark's international human rights obligations.
278	60.	277	Review counterterrorism legislations and ensure their conformity with international law	Pakistan	Noted	See 60.276	See 60.276
279	60.	278	Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are in full conformity with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Ukraine	Accepted	See 60.274	See 60.274
280	60.	279	Bring national counter-terrorism legislation in line with Denmark's international human rights obligations	Belarus	Accepted	See 60.274	See 60.274
281	60.	280	Develop specific poverty reduction measures to protect children living in Greenland and on the Faroe Islands	Lithuania	Accepted	See 60.182 and 60.183 At the Faroe Islands implemented measures, such as increased child allowances, a new Family Contribution Act, high state education allowances, favorable tax system changes, and reduced daycare costs, have significantly increased the disposable income of families with children over the past 10 years. As a result, the risk of child poverty is notably low, with 8.2% of Faroese children at risk of poverty based on the 60% median, and even lower at 3.4% using the 50% median, which is remarkably low compared to other countries. It should be noted that most welfare services, such as education, dental care, and healthcare, are financed without any co-payment.	Reference is made to response 60.182 and 60.183
282	60.	281	Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation in Greenland that encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity	Iceland	Accepted	Greenland anticipates the adoption of a comprehensive gender equality and anti-discrimination law in the autumn of 2023. The law includes rules that prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity amongst other grounds. See also 60.283.	See DK follow-up status in 2023
283	60.	282	Continue the development of programmes to combat the sexual abuse of children in Greenland	United States of America	Accepted	The 35 initiatives in the National Action Plan on Parental Neglect of Children, 2020-2030 of the Government of Greenland are being implemented to combat neglect of children, including sexual abuse. I.e. the establishment of a treatment center for people with sexually abusive behavior towards children. The governments of Greenland and Denmark agreed on "Greenlandic-Danish cooperation for a reinforced effort for vulnerable children and young people in Greenland, 2020-2023". This programme implements 16 initiatives, i.e. professional therapy teams traveling to local communities.	The Government of Greenland has established a specialized clinic as part of its efforts to combat child sexual abuse. The clinic provides treatment for individuals who have committed sexual offenses against children or who experience thoughts of doing so. Demand for the service has been higher than anticipated, leading to a waiting list since the opening.  A Children's Outreach Team has also been created targeting children and young people who have experienced traumatic events such as loss, violence, sexual abuse, or suicidal thoughts. In 2025, the focus is on developing digital solutions to ensure access for children and youth in smaller settlements. These efforts are complemented by the Adult Outreach Team, which focuses on long-term consequences of childhood sexual abuse.  Combating child sexual abuse remains a central focus, pursued through preventive treatment for those at risk and therapeutic support for victims and survivors. Services are being developed to improve quality, reduce waiting times, expand access across Greenland, and ensure sustainability through recruitment of qualified staff.
284	60.	283	Introduce legislation to protect residents of Greenland against discrimination on all recognized grounds, within and outside the labour market, including establishing an independent appeals board	Canada	Accepted	Greenland anticipates the adoption of a comprehensive gender equality and anti-discrimination law in the autumn of 2023, which ensures the protection against discrimination based on gender, pregnancy, maternity leave, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, gender characteristics, race, skin color, national, social or ethnic origin, disability, age, political view, religion or belief, both within and outside of the labour market. To further enhance protection, the draft law stipulates the establishment of an independent appeals board. The Government of Greenland is committed to improve residents' rights and equality, promoting a fair and inclusive society.	In 2024, the Parliament of Greenland adopted the Act on Gender Equality and Anti-Discrimination. The Act prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on grounds including gender, pregnancy, adoption, parental leave, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, gender characteristics, disability, age, ethnic or social origin, political opinion, religion and belief.
285	60.	284	Address violence against women and provide the appropriate support services to rape and sexual assault survivors in the Faroe Islands	Iceland	Accepted	A national plan with 20 action points on domestic violence and violence in close relationships has been developed. The action plan will be presented to the Faroese Parliament and proposes to continue initiatives already started and to implement new initiatives in close partnership with health professionals among others. In addition, the overall area of partner violence has been mapped and funding has been provided for the further establishment and development of the ambulatory care center for victims of violence.	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
286	60.	285	Consider establishing a human rights institution for the Faroe Islands in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)	India	Accepted	A task force was appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade to examine and make recommendation on NHRI models that could fit the Faroese society. Since then the Government of the Faroe Islands has explored the recommendations and continues the work on looking at feasible solutions for the establishment of a human rights institution for the Faroe Islands with a full mandate in relation to Covenant rights, and that is compliant with the Paris Principles.	
287	60.	286	Expedite the establishment of a human rights institution in the Faroe Islands, in compliance with the Paris Principles	Rwanda	Accepted	See 60.285	
288	60.	287	Evaluate establishing a national human rights institution in the Faroe Islands, in accordance with the Paris Principles	Peru	Accepted	See 60.285	
289	60.	288	Establish a national human rights institution covering the Faroe Islands according to recommendations made by the General Assembly in 1994 and by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 2013	Poland	Accepted	See 60.285	