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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Denmark

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-eighth session from 3 to 14 May 2021. The review of Denmark was held at the 7th meeting, on 6 May 2021. The delegation of Denmark was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Jeppe Kofod, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Faroe Islands, Jenis av Rana and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Business and Trade of the Government of Greenland, Pele Broberg. At its 14th meeting, held on 11 May 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on Denmark.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Denmark: France, India and Mauritania.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Denmark:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Denmark through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. One of the heads of the delegation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, stated that the universal periodic review had proven to be instrumental in promoting human rights and enabled the country to improve its citizens' lives.
6. In response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, Denmark introduced several measures for the protection of public health, including for older persons and persons belonging to other vulnerable groups. Some of those measures entailed certain restrictions, including a ban on public gatherings, and affected the fulfilment of certain human rights. Those measures, however, were adopted on the basis of law, were necessary to protect public health and were temporary in nature. The Government introduced several relief packages for Danish businesses and employees, and implemented some initiatives to support persons belonging to marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities and homeless persons.
7. In dealing with challenges caused by migration and an influx of refugees, Denmark has pursued a fair and realistic migration policy without compromising its obligation to help people in need of international protection. The Government provided asylum seekers with accommodation and necessary social and medical assistance as well as access to education to asylum-seeking children. Denmark would continue to provide protection to foreign nationals fleeing from persecution or torture. However, the fundamental principle of the

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/38/DNK/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/38/DNK/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/38/DNK/3.

Danish asylum system, that is, the protection should be temporary in nature and should last as long as there was a threat, would be followed.

8. Denmark received 199 recommendations during its review in 2016. The Government supported 122 of them; after the completion of a voluntary mid-term review, it decided to support an additional five recommendations. The delegation presented to the Human Rights Council several measures taken by the Government in follow up to those recommendations.

9. Denmark finalized all necessary legal reforms to be in a position to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It was noted that the Government would forward the ratification instrument to the United Nations depository of multilateral treaties in the coming months.

10. In 2018, the Parliament adopted an Act on prohibition against discrimination on grounds of disability, which prohibited direct and indirect discrimination in public and private spheres. An amendment to the Act, adopted in 2020, was aimed at ensuring the provision of a reasonable accommodation in public and private schools and day-care centres. The Danish Board of Equal Treatment was authorized to consider complaints concerning the lack of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities, as well as to award compensation.

11. Concerning violence against women, the delegation highlighted that Denmark had increased the maximum penalty for violence in close relationships in 2017. Additionally, legislative changes adopted in 2019 and 2021 criminalized psychological violence in close relationships. Denmark amended the legal definition of rape in the Criminal Code to qualify sex without consent as rape. The Government had launched several initiatives to prevent rape and to provide effective legal support to victims.

12. Denmark adopted its first national action plan on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in 2018. In line with the action plan, the Government prepared 10 legislative proposals to further improve the protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and to explicitly prohibit discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics.

13. According to the Constitutional Act of Denmark, persons deprived of their legal capacity could not vote in parliamentary elections. In 2019, the Parliament amended the Guardianship Act to allow partial deprivation of legal capacity to ensure the right to vote for persons partially deprived of their legal capacity.

14. During the preparation of the country's national report, the authorities cooperated closely with the Danish Institute for Human Rights to organize countrywide public hearings about the human rights situation in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Subsequently, the Government revised its national report on the basis of comments received from citizens and civil society representatives.

15. One of the heads of the delegation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Culture of the Faroe Islands, stated that their report was also finalized on the basis of inputs received during the public hearings and addressed a number of key human rights issues.

16. The Government of the Faroe Islands had chosen to be subject to seven United Nations treaties and had made contributions to the reports submitted by Denmark to the relevant United Nations treaty bodies since 2004. The Government had also given due consideration to recommendations received from the United Nations human rights bodies.

17. It was noted that the Faroe Islands was a close-knit community with strong, local democratic institutions and social cohesion. Although a national human rights institution was yet to be established, there were several mechanisms in place to ensure the protection of human rights.

18. One of the heads of the delegation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greenland, stated that as an archipelago spanning an enormous territory, Greenland faced some challenges in ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights by everyone, including in the area of equal and effective access to services, owing to a lack of roads and to a reliance on transportation infrastructure, mainly by sea.

19. However, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the challenging geography and demography became rather an advantage. Greenland had only seen 32 cases of COVID-19 with no fatalities. The Government exercised tight control on arrivals into Greenland and allowed only essential travel. Other pandemic-related measures taken by the Government had also been temporary and were adopted on the basis of the law, with a view to protecting public health. The Government provided the most vulnerable people and businesses with support packages to prevent the lay-off of employees.

20. The Danish Institute for Human Rights together with the Human Rights Council of Greenland recommended that Greenland adopt legislative measures to ensure protection against discrimination, including by establishing an independent appeals board. The Constitution of Denmark guaranteed all citizens of Greenland protection against discrimination on any grounds. There were also laws on the prohibition of racial discrimination and on the equality of men and women, and an Act on persons with disabilities, including anti-discrimination provisions. Individuals who were subject to discrimination could initiate court proceedings.

21. The Council of Gender Equality of Greenland had the authority to investigate cases related to gender equality on the basis of complaints it received or on its own initiative. The Parliamentary Ombudsman of Greenland had a mandate to receive and investigate complaints against discriminatory actions or decisions of the authorities.

22. The Convention on the Rights of the Child served as a foundation and provided guidance for the efforts of Greenland to combat violence against children and prevent cases of child neglect. Greenland had been implementing three action plans on the rights of the child, which included measures to ensure the well-being of families with children and to reduce child neglect. In the period 2020–2023, necessary financial resources had been ensured for 16 initiatives of Greenlandic-Danish cross-sectoral cooperation in this area.

23. The new Government of Greenland gave the utmost priority to ensuring equality and welfare for all, including through its efforts to enhance the welfare of children and young persons. The Government established a separate Ministry for Children, Youth and Family to ensure the realization of the rights of the child.

24. The well-being and the enjoyment of the rights of persons with disabilities, older persons and homeless persons were among the other priorities of the Government of Greenland.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

25. During the interactive dialogue, 112 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

26. Statements were made by Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran

(Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan and Rwanda. The webcasts of the full statements can be found online.⁴

27. In response to questions on social housing, the delegation of Denmark explained that the Government had been striving to have a mix of residents in deprived areas as well as offering socially disadvantaged groups or migrants housing in well-functioning residential areas. In cases of demolition, renovation or sale of social housing units, domestic legislation provided safeguards for tenants' rights, and the social housing association provided suitable housing in the same municipality.

28. The delegation clarified that the Government did not consider the definition of a "ghetto area" to be discriminatory. However, the Government put forward a proposal to replace the word "ghetto" with the terms "parallel society" and "transformation areas". The criterion concerning tenants of non-Western origin was one out of five necessary criteria.

29. The social housing sector offered affordable housing for everyone in need. The Government had implemented a regulation promoting adequate rental housing options to ensure that cities were affordable for people with lower incomes. New legislation was adopted in 2020 to put certain limits on increases in housing rental rates. Additionally, the Government adopted some measures to ensure affordable social housing through rental subsidies or a construction of low-rent housing units.

30. The Government was working to adopt a national poverty threshold for use in measuring progress in development and drafting new social policies. The Government introduced a temporary child-benefit scheme to help families with children and to combat child poverty. At the same time, Denmark had a well-developed welfare system and comprehensive social safety net, ensuring a minimum income for all citizens.

31. The fight against racism remained a key priority for Denmark. The Government was developing an action plan on antisemitism. Hate speech was a criminal offence. The Criminal Code stipulated criminal responsibility for associations promoting hate speech or racial discrimination.

32. The Government had given special attention to the effective investigation of hate crimes and taken additional measures to strengthen professional training for the police and the prosecutor's office in handling hate crime cases and assisting victims.

33. In 2017, the Parliament adopted an act on religious communities with a view to promoting respect and tolerance towards religious diversity in society. The Government has been implementing several projects to initiate dialogues among young people on values, attitudes and prejudices.

34. In response to questions on the family reunification of migrants, the delegation of Denmark stated that the Parliament, in 2016, amended the Aliens Act to require beneficiaries with temporary protection status to wait three years for family reunification unless the international obligations of Denmark stated otherwise. The three-year waiting period was introduced to control the mass influx of asylum seekers and to safeguard social cohesion, the economic well-being of the country and the success of the integration efforts. Family reunification of children aged 15–18 years was granted in cases falling under the requirement of the country's international obligations. Such decisions were based on individual assessments, taking into consideration the best interests of the child.

35. The delegation explained that administrative detention centres, including the recently renovated Ellebaek facility, were only used as a last resort. The Aliens Act stipulated that foreign nationals deprived of liberty should only be subject to restrictions necessary for the purpose of the detention.

36. A number of Danish citizens with dual citizenship had joined Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and travelled to the Syrian Arab Republic. In doing so, they had rejected such fundamental values of Danish society as democracy and freedom and could not be allowed to return, as that could pose a national security risk. The Parliament had legislated on the

⁴ See <http://webtv.un.org/search/>.

administrative deprivation of citizenship, which included access to judicial review and procedural safeguards.

37. The Government was aware that the situation in the camps in the north-eastern part of the Syrian Arab Republic was deteriorating and that Danish children were being held there. The Government had therefore set up a task force to explore whether such children could be repatriated safely without their parents, on the basis of individual assessments. It was noted that a report of the task force was to be issued in May 2021.

38. Concerning newly arrived foreigners, the Government provided support for their integration, including Danish language courses, job training and internships. The Government placed a particular emphasis on increasing the employment rate among refugees and migrant women through mentorship programmes.

39. The Government continued to improve the quality of child protection. In January 2021, it presented a proposal for a reform to implement preventive measures and ensure a reduction in the number of children experiencing abuse and ill-treatment. Moreover, starting in 2016, the special office for children within the Danish Parliamentary Ombudsman received additional funding.

40. With regard to trafficking in persons, the Government decided to establish a new national unit to comprehensively investigate complex crimes, including trafficking linked to organized crime. There was also a national action plan on combating trafficking in persons, which included drop-in centres and mobile health units for women in prostitution.

41. Denmark had universal health-care coverage based on the principle of residence, whereby migrants with a Danish residence permit were entitled to the same health-care coverage as Danish nationals.

42. The delegation reported on measures taken by the Government to reduce the use of coercive measures in psychiatric treatment. Denmark would continue to pursue a reduction in the use of such coercive measures in the upcoming 10-year plan.

43. Concerning recommendations to incorporate international human rights treaties into Danish law, the delegation explained that various governments of Denmark had undertaken studies of the issue. All of them had reached the same conclusion, indicating that the incorporation of the treaties' provisions into domestic legislation did not appear to be the best option for the country's effective implementation of its obligations under those conventions. Moreover, the provisions of international treaties in general were a source of law in courts, and they could therefore be invoked before the courts.

44. The Government chose not to implement a general action plan on human rights, as action plans on specific areas had proven to be more effective in advancing human rights. The Government was implementing several action plans in selected areas, including rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and business and human rights.

45. The interministerial committee on human rights coordinated the follow-up to recommendations received from international human rights mechanisms with the participation of relevant ministries. The committee had cooperated with civil society representatives in fulfilling its mandate.

46. Denmark ratified all fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), but did not plan to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families because of the lack of a distinction in the Convention between workers who were in the country legally and those who were there illegally. The delegation explained that granting social rights to irregular migrant workers could undermine the country's welfare system and encourage illegal migration.

47. The Government decided not to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It was noted that many social and economic rights entailed important macroeconomic choices, reflecting decisions that would be better made in the Parliament rather than in the context of an individual complaint.

48. The Government acknowledged the challenges in reducing the gender pay gap. Equal pay was part of a recent collective bargaining process for the public sector. The autonomy of social partners was a pivotal part of the Danish labour market model; thus, the Government preferred to avoid interfering in the process.

49. Since September 2020, in connection with the #MeToo movement, Denmark had experienced a second wave of testimonies on sexual harassment. The Government introduced 14 initiatives, including preventive measures to combat sexual harassment in the workplace and in education establishments.

50. The age of criminal responsibility was 15 years. In practice, most juveniles between 15 and 17 years of age were not imprisoned, and alternative mechanisms to sentencing were used instead. Juveniles were placed in a ward for minors or a section for underage remand prisoners in a remand prison. Minors might also be placed in wards together with adult inmates, if it was considered to be in the minor's interest.

51. The Prison and Probations Service might impose solitary confinement as a disciplinary sanction for up to four weeks. The use of solitary confinement of persons under the age of 18 years could only occur in exceptional cases and only for up to seven days.

52. With reference to the country's long-standing contribution to the advancement of human rights globally, the delegation stated that Denmark applied a human rights-based approach in its international development assistance, which met the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income. Denmark had also been actively engaged in the work of the Human Rights Council, particularly in promoting the rights of women and girls and of indigenous peoples.

53. The delegate of Greenland reported that Greenland and Denmark had signed an agreement in 2018 to clean up military installations abandoned by the United States in Greenland. The necessary financial resources had been ensured for the ongoing clean-up activities.

54. Regarding the protection of the rights of children in Greenland, the delegation stated that low-income families with children were entitled to child benefits according to an act on child benefits adopted in 2009. Strategies and action plans were in place to provide child victims of violence and sexual abuse with the necessary support and assistance.

55. Combating violence against women was given a high priority by the Government of Greenland. Crisis centres and shelters were in operation in many towns. The Government provided both the perpetrators and the victims of such violence with psychological assistance.

56. The delegate of the Faroe Islands noted that owing to significant economic growth and improved infrastructure, the country had managed to overcome many challenges specific to remote and isolated communities. Several government initiatives, including family benefits, affordable childcare, a gender equality policy, effective parental leaves and student grants resulted in a decrease in migration and an increase in return rates of young women to the Faroe Islands. The legal framework was amended to improve the protection from gender-based and domestic violence. The Government improved its disaggregated data collection, which would in turn assist in combating domestic violence and abuse.

57. Regarding a national human rights institution, the Government had mandated that a task force to examine and propose a suitable model of such institution for the Faroe Islands. The Government was studying the proposals developed by the task force.

58. The Government of the Faroe Islands was implementing several measures to combat child poverty, including by improving the economic situation of families with children, reducing taxes and improving access to affordable childcare. Overall, the Faroe Islands had a well-developed welfare system.

59. In conclusion, the delegation of Denmark expressed appreciation for the active participation and valuable input of United Nations member States during the interactive dialogue. The Government would carefully consider the recommendations received during the interactive dialogue by engaging the Governments of the Faroe Islands and of Greenland and civil society representatives in the process. The Government of Denmark also envisaged

setting up a plan for the implementation of the recommendations in close cooperation with all national stakeholders. Denmark would also submit a midterm report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

60. The following recommendations will be examined by Denmark, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 60.1 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Italy) (Argentina) (Lithuania) (Sudan) (Malawi) (Cuba) (Costa Rica) (France) (Albania);**
- 60.2 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Italy);**
- 60.3 **Proceed with the early ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 60.4 **Take necessary steps to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Slovakia);**
- 60.5 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Denmark signed in 2007 (Switzerland);**
- 60.6 **Intensify efforts on the speedy ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**
- 60.7 **Consider ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);**
- 60.8 **Consider ratification of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (Armenia);**
- 60.9 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by the next universal periodic review (Czechia);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.13 **Reconsider its decision about not to sign the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families (Turkey);**
- 60.14 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);**
- 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);**
- 60.16 **Ratify the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 60.17 **Ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Namibia);**

- 60.18 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 60.19 **Ratify the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) (Namibia);**
- 60.20 **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute (Liechtenstein);**
- 60.21 **Ratify the 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);**
- 60.22 **Consider withdrawing the reservation made to article 40 (2) (b) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Malawi);**
- 60.23 **Consider withdrawing the reservation made to article 40 (2) (b) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Afghanistan);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.26 **Further the development of a comprehensive human rights action plan (Greece);**
- 60.27 **Develop a comprehensive national human rights action plan (Iceland);**
- 60.28 **Develop a comprehensive national human rights action plan (Burkina Faso);**
- 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);**
- 60.30 **Continue efforts to harmonize domestic legislation with the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Morocco);**
- 60.31 **Integrate international obligations related to human rights into national legislation (Saudi Arabia);**
- 60.32 **Incorporate all provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols into its national legislation (Slovakia);**
- 60.33 **Incorporate all provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols into national legislation (Slovenia);**
- 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);**
- 60.35 **Integrate the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment into its national legislation (Uzbekistan);**
- 60.36 **Incorporate all provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols into the national legislation (Zambia);**
- 60.37 **Refrain from contributing to gross violations of the human rights of the population targeted by the unilateral coercive measures, through compliance with such measures (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 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);**

- 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);**
- 60.40 **Seek a legislative framework that guarantees protection against discrimination of any kind (Nicaragua);**
- 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);**
- 60.42 **Make progress towards the development and implementation of a comprehensive law against discrimination (Chile);**
- 60.43 **Take all measures to prevent all forms of discrimination, namely on grounds of ethnicity, colour, religion and nationality (Libya);**
- 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);**
- 60.45 **Continue efforts to develop measures to prevent discrimination, intolerance and racism, and combat hate speech and crimes (Tunisia);**
- 60.46 **Include all relevant ethnic and religious minorities in its forthcoming action plan on combating racism and hate crimes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 60.47 **Enhance laws and legislation to curb all forms of discrimination, racism and hatred (Malaysia);**
- 60.48 **Reduce inequalities and take concrete actions to promote interracial and interreligious relations (Malaysia);**
- 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);**
- 60.50 **Ensure that measures to combat discrimination based on gender, ethnic origin or disability are fully promoted and respected (Costa Rica);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.53 **Repeal provisions that have a discriminatory effect in public policies, particularly in education and access to social housing (France);**
- 60.54 **Further provide information on other measures, and on developing of an action plan on racism in the next periodic report (Georgia);**
- 60.55 **Intensify efforts to combat discrimination, xenophobia as well as racism and bring perpetrators to justice (Ghana);**
- 60.56 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Greece);**
- 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);**

- 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 and linguistic minorities (Jordan);**
- 60.59 **Adopt a national action plan against racism (Namibia);**
- 60.60 **Develop and implement a national action plan to combat discrimination on any ground (Pakistan);**
- 60.61 **Adopt a comprehensive national action plan to combat racism and ethnic and religious hate crimes, and ensure that they are effectively investigated and that perpetrators are brought to justice (Qatar);**
- 60.62 **Develop a national action plan on combating racism and xenophobia keeping in mind an increase of crimes on the bases of religious and racial hatred (Russian Federation);**
- 60.63 **Adopt a national action plan to combat racism and hate crimes motivated by ethnic or religious considerations (Senegal);**
- 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);**
- 60.65 **Prepare an action plan against Islamophobia (Turkey);**
- 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 LGBTIQ+ persons; and end the official application of the term “ghetto” to immigrant communities (United States of America);**
- 60.67 **Adopt a national action plan against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Belgium);**
- 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);**
- 60.69 **Adopt a national action plan to combat racism and hate crimes based on ethnic or religious grounds (Burkina Faso);**
- 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);**
- 60.71 **Continue the efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, including against migrants, also by taking measures to improve the legislative framework (Italy);**
- 60.72 **Continue to take further measures to prevent racism, hate speech and hate crimes, including COVID-19-related hate incidents (Japan);**
- 60.73 **Prohibit instrumentalizing racism, xenophobia and hate speech by politicians in the pursuit of political office, and promote inclusion and solidarity (Jordan);**
- 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);**
- 60.75 **Continue implementing measures to prevent and combat racial discrimination, intolerance and hate crimes (Republic of Korea);**
- 60.76 **Continue the efforts of combating racism and discrimination (Romania);**
- 60.77 **Take the necessary measures to combat racism, including monitoring and condemning hate speech in political and public discourse (Saudi Arabia);**

- 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);**
- 60.79 **Combat racism and hate speech, especially against religious minorities, immigrants and asylum seekers (Malaysia);**
- 60.80 **Step up measures to combat racism and negative stereotyping, including on social housing initiatives (Brazil);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.83 **Implement effective measures to fight against racism and hate crimes based on ethnic or religious grounds (Cuba);**
- 60.84 **Build a more inclusive society by improving national legislation and government programmes aimed at ending discrimination based on ethnicities or religion (Indonesia);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.89 **Ensure non-discriminatory treatment of all religious communities and encourage interreligious and “interconviction” dialogues (Bahrain);**
- 60.90 **Refrain from legislation that discriminates among migrants on the basis of their race, religion and ethnicity (Pakistan);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.94 **Take effective actions to prohibit hate speech online and offline, including the use of legislative and/or policy measures (Singapore);**

- 60.95 Streamline initiatives aimed at preventing hate speech and fighting intolerance in a comprehensive effort to prevent extremism and radicalization (Viet Nam);
- 60.96 Strengthen the communication between the national police and the Muslim community (Turkey);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.102 Amend the law to allow persons under the age of 18 to change their legal gender (Malta);
- 60.103 Continue to spread the values of tolerance and openness in Danish society (Lebanon);
- 60.104 Develop awareness programmes to promote a culture of tolerance and respect for cultural diversity, and combat discrimination, stereotypes and Islamophobia (Saudi Arabia);
- 60.105 Enhance efforts to promote tolerance and intercultural understanding with the aim of eliminating discrimination against minorities (Turkmenistan);
- 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);
- 60.107 Maintain its global commitment to official development assistance through its steadfast support via the Danish Development Cooperation (Ethiopia);
- 60.108 Take concrete measures to combat the negative impacts of climate change, both at home and abroad (Haiti);
- 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 official development assistance (Bangladesh);
- 60.110 Continue its contribution to the international climate finance and continue its efforts in addressing the climate crisis, particularly in developing countries (Bhutan);
- 60.111 Continue to support the recognition of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment (Cyprus);
- 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);

- 60.113 **Ensure that their businesses respect human rights and avoid environmental damage in other countries (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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 right violations in conflict-affected areas, including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.120 **Continue to encourage and ensure that businesses domiciled in its jurisdiction respect human rights and are environmentally responsible and accountable (Fiji);**
- 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);**
- 60.122 **Include torture as a distinct offence in its Criminal Code (North Macedonia);**
- 60.123 **Include torture as a separate offence in its Criminal Code (Turkey);**
- 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);**
- 60.125 **Reduce the use of coercive measures in the psychiatric system, in particular against children (Italy);**
- 60.126 **Reduce the use of coercion on adults and children within psychiatric care from current levels (Sweden);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.129 **Ensure the creation of effective mechanisms to combat sexual abuse and domestic violence, especially against women (Nicaragua);**
- 60.130 **Take measures to increase prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence (Bahamas);**

- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.134 Ensure that combating gender-based violence remains a top priority (Cyprus);
- 60.135 Continue strengthening policies to combat domestic violence and sexual abuse and the implementation of protection and assistance programmes for victims (Dominican Republic);
- 60.136 Address the use of solitary confinement as a disciplinary measure in line with the recommendations of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ireland);
- 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 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), as recommended by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Norway);
- 60.138 Adopt legislation to completely abolish solitary confinement of children (Poland);
- 60.139 Prohibit the use of solitary confinement for children within the criminal justice system (Slovenia);
- 60.140 Reduce the practice of solitary confinement exceeding 14 days in prisons and at Danish deportation/refugee centres from current levels (Sweden);
- 60.141 Take measures against serious overcrowding in prisons, terrible prison conditions and the violation of inmates' rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 60.142 Further foster freedom of religion and belief (Romania);
- 60.143 Maintain the special status of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the "Established Church of Denmark" (Haiti);
- 60.144 Ensure respect for personal freedoms, with an emphasis on religious freedom (Nicaragua);
- 60.145 Amend legislation to abolish the ban on facial covering that is violative of international human rights law (Pakistan);
- 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);
- 60.147 Hold social media companies to account when illegal user-generated content is not addressed in a timely fashion (Canada);
- 60.148 Ensure full investigation in cases of human trafficking, including sexual exploitation, and bring to justice the perpetrators (Iraq);
- 60.149 Ensure that cases of human trafficking are effectively investigated and the perpetrators prosecuted and adequately punished (Jordan);

- 60.150 Continue measures to prevent trafficking in persons (Nepal);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.513 Strengthen its efforts to thoroughly investigate all cases of human trafficking, including trafficking in children, and ensure survivors' access to justice and reparations (Liechtenstein);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.157 Strengthen mechanisms to protect and guard against trafficking in human beings, including sexual exploitation (Botswana);
- 60.158 Eliminate human trafficking by addressing its root causes (China);
- 60.159 Take effective measures to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, in particular among unaccompanied minors (Cuba);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.163 Provide victims of child trafficking with free legal aid (Zambia);
- 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);
- 60.165 Continue to support, through economic and social policies, the institution of the family and the preservation of family values (Haiti);
- 60.166 Promote policies for supporting the family, as it is the fundamental and natural unit of society (Egypt);
- 60.167 Legislate on conditions of work and welfare, so as to ensure that minimum standards are applicable to all workers, especially those from non-European countries (Thailand);

- 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);
- 60.169 Consider increasing access to employment and more support programmes for immigrants' better integration into the labour market (Cambodia);
- 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);
- 60.171 Continue efforts to eliminate the wage gap between women and men, especially among women migrants (Iraq);
- 60.172 Take necessary steps to bridge the pay gap to ensure transparency of difference in wages between the sexes (Kazakhstan);
- 60.173 Develop comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that prohibits differential treatment based on all grounds of discrimination (Kazakhstan);
- 60.174 Continue its efforts towards reducing the gender pay gap (Nepal);
- 60.175 Adopt measures to eliminate the gender pay gap, including legislative changes to ensure transparency about wages (Netherlands);
- 60.176 Eliminate the gender wage gap, particularly for women with migration backgrounds (South Africa);
- 60.177 Continue efforts to reduce the gender pay gap, which mainly affects women with migrant backgrounds (Uzbekistan);
- 60.178 Continue implementing programmes that promote women's access to full-time employment under equal conditions, particularly for immigrant women (Peru);
- 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);
- 60.180 Continue to promote immigrant women's equal access to full-time employment and equal pay on the labour market (Uganda);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.184 Take measures to combat increasing levels of child poverty, particularly among children with ethnic backgrounds (Bahamas);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.187 Enhance measures to ensure that evictions and rehousing respect human rights standards (Sri Lanka);

- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.190 **Consider taking additional measures to uphold the right to adequate housing on a non-discriminatory basis (Cambodia);**
- 60.191 **Refrain from using ethnic background as the basis for national housing policies (Canada);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.194 **Further strengthen efforts to promote access to health care by children and women, particularly those in irregular situations (Sri Lanka);**
- 60.195 **Redouble its efforts to ensure that children and women in irregular situations have access to free health care (Timor-Leste);**
- 60.196 **Consider facilitating the access of children and women in an irregular situation to free health care (Algeria);**
- 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);**
- 60.198 **Step up efforts to ensure free and complete health care by all migrants, irrespective of their residence status (Bangladesh);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 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);**
- 60.202 **Redouble efforts on gains in universal health coverage through leaving no one behind (Ethiopia);**
- 60.203 **Continue with further measures for ensuring access to education for all sections of the society (India);**
- 60.204 **Take steps to extend the provision of education to refugee children, irrespective of residence status (Afghanistan);**
- 60.205 **Ensure universal access to education, especially for those children who come from a disadvantaged background (Mauritius);**
- 60.206 **Consider developing initiatives that promote the integration of minorities, migrants and refugees into the educational system (Peru);**
- 60.207 **Exert more efforts to ensure access to quality and inclusive education for all children (Qatar);**

- 60.208 Continue working on greater accessibility in schools for children with disabilities, guaranteeing an adequate allocation of financial resources (Spain);⁵
- 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);
- 60.210 Continue with initiatives in furtherance of gender equality, including wage parity, in Denmark as well as Greenland and the Faroe Islands (India);
- 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);
- 60.212 Step up efforts to increase women's representation in politics and in companies (Belgium);
- 60.213 Strengthen its efforts in combating violence against women (Maldives);
- 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);
- 60.215 Ensure that concerns and the situation of migrant women are adequately reflected in strategies to address gender-based violence and harassment (Philippines);
- 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);
- 60.217 Adopt a specific law on violence against women and girls (Spain);
- 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);
- 60.219 Adopt an effective action plan to combat violence against women (Bahrain);
- 60.220 Intensify the efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls (Chile);
- 60.221 Take further steps to address violence against women by using a gender-based concept of violence (Croatia);
- 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);
- 60.223 Strengthen the foster care system for children separated from families, with a view to reducing their institutionalization (Montenegro);
- 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);
- 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);

⁵ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue was: "Continue working on a greater accessibility in schools, guaranteeing an adequate allocation of financial resources" (Spain).

- 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 *ius sanguinis*, taking into account the best interests of the child (Panama);**
- 60.227 **Increase its efforts to raise awareness of the unlawfulness of violence against children and promote non-violent forms of child-rearing (Liechtenstein);**
- 60.228 **Combat sexual abuse of minors and take more effective measures for their protection from domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 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);**
- 60.230 **Create specialized courts for minors, nominate specialized judges for children and ensure that these judges receive appropriate training (Luxembourg);**
- 60.231 **Adopt comprehensive legislation to include measures to combat discrimination against people with disabilities (Mauritius);**
- 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);**
- 60.233 **Adopt a comprehensive national disability action plan with specific and measurable targets for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bulgaria);**
- 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);**
- 60.235 **Increase measures to develop inclusive education and improve accessibility to schools for people with disabilities (Algeria);**
- 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);**
- 60.237 **Take steps to strengthen community-based care for children with disabilities (Philippines);**
- 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);**
- 60.239 **Improve the integration of non-citizens and minorities into mainstream society (Montenegro);**
- 60.240 **Strengthen 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);**
- 60.241 **Continue efforts to integrate immigrants into the society and into the labour market (Tunisia);**
- 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);**
- 60.243 **Stop implementing policies and measures violating rights of the migrants and effectively protect their fundamental rights (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**

- 60.244 Continue measures aimed at promoting and strengthening the integration of immigrants (Georgia);
- 60.245 Undertake further efforts to ensure refugees and asylum seekers are afforded due protection and support (Ireland);
- 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);
- 60.247 Conform the current rules for revoking resident permits granted for humanitarian purposes with the international norms and commitments in this area (Portugal);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.250 Further increase efforts aimed at protection of asylum seekers and migrants (Ukraine);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.255 Allow refugees and asylum seekers to reunite with their families without a waiting period (Bahrain);
- 60.256 Take further measures to grant refugees and asylum seekers the right to family reunification (Sudan);
- 60.257 Remove legislative and administrative barriers for women who are beneficiaries of international protection to ensure family reunification (Belarus);
- 60.258 Abolish policies that violate the rights of refugees and migrants (China);
- 60.259 Adopt support programmes for migrants and refugees, which grant them social inclusion and, in particular, labour integration (Costa Rica);
- 60.260 Promote additional measures that allow greater integration of migrants and refugees (Dominican Republic);
- 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);
- 60.262 Review conditions and treatment of foreign nationals without residence entitlements at the Ellebaek Centre for Foreigners (Germany);

- 60.263 Continue efforts to strengthen measures and strategies to improve detention procedures and living conditions in migration detention centres (Ghana);
- 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);
- 60.265 Take necessary measures to ensure that the medical examinations of asylum seekers at the reception centres are performed by independent institutions (Turkey);
- 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 for the first 3 years of residence, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Children's Rights (Uruguay);
- 60.267 Ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all decisions made on immigration cases involving children (Uruguay);
- 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);
- 60.269 Enhance training of police forces concerning the treatment of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Egypt);
- 60.270 Ensure migrants and migrant children receive equal and fair treatment in the delivery of programmes and social benefit (Indonesia);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.273 Continue efforts made in fighting terrorism and its financing in addition to violent extremism (Lebanon);
- 60.274 Uphold the rule of law and international human rights obligations in its effort to combat terrorism and terror-related crimes (Indonesia);
- 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);
- 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);
- 60.277 Review counter-terrorism legislation and ensure its conformity with international law (Pakistan);
- 60.278 Ensure that counter-terrorism measures are in full conformity with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ukraine);
- 60.279 Bring national counter-terrorism legislation in line with Denmark's international human rights obligations (Belarus);

- 60.280 **Develop specific poverty reduction measures to protect children living in Greenland and on the Faroe Islands (Lithuania);⁶**
- 60.281 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation in Greenland that encompasses all the prohibited grounds of discrimination, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Iceland);**
- 60.282 **Continue the development of programmes to combat the sexual abuse of children in Greenland (United States of America);**
- 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);**
- 60.284 **Address violence against women and provide the appropriate support services to rape and sexual assault survivors in the Faroe Islands (Iceland);**
- 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);**
- 60.286 **Expedite the establishment of a human rights institution in the Faroe Islands, in compliance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);**
- 60.287 **Evaluate establishing a national human rights institution in the Faroe Islands, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Peru);**
- 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).**
61. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

⁶ The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue was: “Develop specific poverty reduction measures to protect children living in the indigenous communities in Greenland and on the Faroe Islands” (Lithuania);

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark was headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Mr. Jeppe Kofod, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Faroe Islands, Mr. Jenis av Rana and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Business and Trade of the Government of Greenland, Mr. Pele Broberg and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Ulf Melgaard, Director, International Law and Human Rights, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms Hanna í Horni, Speical Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Faroe Islands;
 - Ms Tove Søvndahl Gant, Special Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Energy of Greenland;
 - Ambassador Morten Jespersen, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva;
 - Ms Olivia Bebe, Senior Policy Adviser, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva.
-