

**THE DANISH
INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS**

**STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE
WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES
OF THE DANISH INSTITUTE
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

JULY 2017

Statement of Compliance with the Paris Principles

The Danish Institute for Human Rights

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1. ESTABLISHMENT

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1) and Act No. 553 of 18 June 2012 (Annex 2).

2. INDEPENDENCE

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1).

The SCA in 2012 encouraged the DIHR to “advocate for provisions to protect its members of the governing body from legal liability for actions undertaken in their official capacity”.

The DIHR has considered the encouragement and has decided for three reasons not to advocate enactment of provisions concerning immunity. Immunity is not a requirement under the Paris Principles. Provisions of immunity are not relevant in a highly developed democracy as Denmark. No one in Denmark, except the royal family, enjoys immunity.

The SCA in 2012 referred its general Observations regarding the approval of the by-laws by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The DIHR can inform the SCA that the provision has not given rise to any concern as the changes to the by-laws have been signed, no questions asked.

3. COMPOSITION, APPOINTMENT PROCESS, TENURE

3.1 Composition

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1).

3.2 Selection and appointment

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1). The list of current members of the Board of Directors is attached (Annex 3).

The SCA in 2012 encouraged the DIHR to “advocate for the formalisation of the selection process in relevant legislation, regulations or binding administrative guidelines, and for its subsequent application in practice. This should include requirements to:

- Assess applications on the basis of pre-determined, objective and publicly available criteria;
- Publish vacancies;
- Maximise the number of potential candidates from a wide range of societal groups; and
- Promote broad consultation and/ or participation in the application, screening and selection process.”

The DIHR appreciates the observation and has thoroughly considered how the matter could be addressed, and the Council of Human Rights has decided to change its appointment procedure. The Council accordingly now publicises vacancies for membership of the Council. The Chairmanship of the Council calls for Board candidates amongst its members. After consultation with the Chairmanship of the Board, the Chairmanship of the Council recommends six Board members for the Councils approval. The DIHR has found, however, that it would interfere with the independence of the universities appointing members of the board of Directors, if the appointment decision were to be further circumscribed.

3.3. Tenure, remuneration, dismissal and conflicts of interest

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1). However, three matters merit reflection.

First, the Board of Directors has decided to introduce a modest remuneration. The Board of Directors is empowered to decide the level of its own remuneration and has decided to follow the general rules under Danish law.

Secondly, SCA in 2012, noted: “The SCA is of the view that an independent and objective dismissal process is required. The grounds for dismissal must be clearly defined in the legislation. Where appropriate, the legislation should specify that the application of the ground must be supported by a decision of an independent body with appropriate jurisdiction. Dismissal should not be allowed based solely on the discretion of the appointing authorities. This is essential to ensure the security of tenure of the members of the governing body and the independence of, and public confidence in, the senior leadership of a national human rights institution.”

The DIHR recognises that the question of dismissal is important and complicated as any decision to dismiss a member should be subject to careful scrutiny and guarantees of independence. Due to the high level of independence of the DIHR, no other independent body is empowered to dismiss any member of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors decided, in the particular context, to introduce in its Rules of Procedure a provision pursuant to which the Board of Directors could consider the matter and encourage a member to resign. The Rules of Procedure specify in §1 no 3 that “The Board of Directors can voice an opinion on a members independence and integrity and hereafter encourage a member to resign from the Board, but the Board cannot exclude a member.” Any such statements from the Board have to be referred in the minutes of the meeting. The DIHR is of the view that this will be sufficient in a Danish context.

Thirdly, the SCA in 2012 noted: “The SCA encourages the DIHR to advocate for changes to the law to include such a provision.”

The DIHR has considered the observation and found it would give rise to more confusion than clarity to introduce such a provision. The DIHR is, due to its status as a self-governing entity within the public administration, subject to a significant measure of Danish legislation including regarding conflicts of interests. If conflicts of interest were to be specifically regulated in the Act establishing the DIHR, one

might think that other provisions would not apply to the DIHR in the absence of specific enactment. The enactment would in other words be more confusing than helpful.

4. ORGANIZATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1 Infrastructure

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1) as well as the updated organisational chart (Annex 4).

4.2 Staffing

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1). The DIHR currently employs 137 staff of DIHR divided as follows. Executive Management (5), communications (8), finance and administration (13), international (68) and national (43). Student assistants and interns comprise of 23 individuals spread throughout the divisions. No staff is seconded to the DIHR, which on occasion allows a junior staff of a ministry to work parttime with the DIHR and thus gain knowledge of the DIHR’s work.

As a consequence of the pluralism of staff, DIHR works in multiple languages and is available to provide assistance to non-Danish speaking persons. The staff currently master at least the following languages: Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic, Chinese and Turkish. Staff possess a variety of academic degrees (e.g. law, social science, history and religion) and areas of study as well as diversity in age, gender, sexual orientation and ethnicity. DIHR does not register the ethnic background of staff.

DIHR register staff by a social security number, from where the Institute can provide a gender distribution and an age distribution. The gender distribution of staff at DIHR is indicated in the table below.

Gender	No. of staff	%
Male	41	30
Female	97	70
Total	138	100

The staff age distribution is reflected below.

Age distribution	Total	%
20–29	34	25%
30–39	44	32%
40–49	34	25%
50–59	17	12%
60–	9	6%

4.3 Premises (accessibility)

The DIHR's premises are located on Christianshavn in the central part of Copenhagen, close to Parliament, government offices and the largest NGO's. The DIHR has no local or regional offices in Denmark.

The public has access to the DIHR's reception on Monday–Thursday from 9 AM to 4 PM and Friday from 09:00 to 15:00. Moreover, the DIHR library operates with public access on all weekdays.

The individual counselling of victims of discrimination due to gender, race or ethnic origin is open every Tuesday between 10 AM and 12 PM, and 1 PM to 3 PM. Persons who are interested in counselling can contact the Institute by either phone, mail or e-mail. In 2016, the DIHR responded to approximately 450 inquiries from the public and directly advised 37 people in cases related to unequal treatment and discrimination because of race, ethnicity, and/or gender.

4.4 Funding

There are no significant changes compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1). Since the re-accreditation in 2012, the core funding for the national activities has developed as follows.

Year	Mill. DKK
2012	38.0
2013	38.5
2014	38.8
2015	39.0
2016	38.8
2017	38.6

According to the Finance Act of 2017, the budget for total annual expenditures of DIHR amounts to DKK 155.5 million. These are financed partly by a net cost appropriation of DKK 38.6 (national work) and partly by revenues of DKK 116.9 million (international work). Part of DIHR's annual revenues for the international work is a grant of DKK 29.2 million financed over the budget for Danish Official Development Aid.

The SCA in 2012 encouraged the DIHR to pursue another type of funding that could provide even greater independence. The DIHR can inform the SCA that the type of funding is likely to be changed with the adoption of the Finance Act 2018. The matter is currently being discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a final decision will probably have been made by the time of the SCA's consideration of this report in November 2017. The DIHR can orally update the SCA during the interview or submit additional written information when a final decision has been made.

5. WORKING METHODS

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1). The Board of Directors in 2016 adopted a new strategy (Annex 5) including the following.

Mission: We are to protect and promote human rights and equality.

Vision: We want to be independent, dynamic and trustworthy in our work to bring about change in peoples everyday lives.

Values: We want to be recognised for our approach to human rights work:

- We fight for people and their rights
- We collaborate and engage in dialogue with the outside world
- We take responsibility and create practical, long lasting change

Action areas: While we will continue to improve all areas of our work, we have selected three specific areas that we will work on strengthening:

- Knowledge: We want to be at the cutting edge in our knowledge work
- Communication: We will communicate in a clear and relevant matter
- Organisation: We will be efficient and competitive

The Board of Directors further adopted an international strategy (annex 6), which has the following strategic priorities:

- Human Rights Systems and institutions
- Global outreach on priority themes
- Human rights expertise, alliance building and local presence
- Maximising our impact

5.1 Regular meetings

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1).

5.2 Working groups

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1).

6. GENERAL COMPETENCE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

There are *no significant changes* in the overall functioning of the DIHR compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1).

However, a few general and very positive developments have taken place since the time of re-accreditation in 2012.

First, the mandate of the DIHR was extended to cover Greenland as of 15 May 2014. Technically, the Act of 18 June 2012 was put into force for Greenland by virtue of Royal Decree No. 393/2014 (Annex 7, Danish) pursuant to the consent of the Greenlandic legislature. The DIHR cooperates closely with, inter alia, the Greenland Human Rights Council established 1 January 2013 by Greenlandic Act No. 23 of 3 December 2012). The mandate to function also as Greenland's NHRI meant that the Greenlandic Council for Human Rights was empowered to appoint a member of the board of the Danish Institute for Human Rights pursuant to Act no. 656 of 12 June 2013 (Annex 8, Danish).

Secondly, the DIHR was empowered in 2016 to bring complaints of a principled nature before the Board of Equal Treatment pursuant to Act No 1230 of 2 October 2016 (Annex 9, Danish). The Board of Equal Treatment investigate and deal with complaints of discrimination. The board deals with complaints regarding the labour market on issues of: gender, race, colour, religion/faith, political views, sexual orientation, age, handicap, national origin, social origin, and ethnic origin. Outside of the labour market, the Board deals with complaints of discrimination due to gender, race and ethnic origin.

Thirdly, the DIHR has engaged in strategic litigation in accordance with the relevant provisions under the Administration of Justice Act. The DIHR accordingly participated in three cases before the Danish Supreme Court concerning disability discrimination as well as citizenship as well as three cases before the High Court concerning the right to vote, children's rights and right of refugees to family reunification.

Fourthly, the DIHR does not have jurisdiction in all of Denmark as the mandate does not cover the Faroe Islands. However, during the UPR process in 2016 Denmark/Faroe Islands accepted the recommendation to establish an NHRI. The government of the Faroe Islands have appointed a task force to examine and make recommendations on National Human Rights Institution models that could fit the Faroese society. DIHR has declared its availability to assist the Faroe Island authorities in this process.

The DIHR does not consider it possible to explain in any details the specific activities carried out since 2012 and has therefore decided in the following only to highlight a few examples that can serve to demonstrate to the SCA that the DIHR is in better shape in 2017 than in 2012.

6.1 Functions regarding national legislation

This matter is not new but might deserve more attention as one of the DIHR's key functions is to provide human rights-based advice on Draft Bills. This is a part of the ordinary legislative process in Denmark. During 2013–2016, between 150 and 180 legal briefs were provided, including in relation to Greenland. Most requests concern legislation, but policy documents, expert reports and draft strategies are also made available for consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. The DIHR's legal briefs are normally forwarded directly to the requesting ministry, which subsequently forwards the received comments to Parliament explaining to Parliament how government has dealt with the comments. DIHR may and also has conducted analysis of draft laws on its own initiative.

A few examples of legal briefs from 2016 and 2017 can be provided to demonstrate the breadth of the advice provided. This list is far from exhaustive.

- January 2016: Legal brief on among others a three year waiting rule for persons with temporary protection status as a general rule, and the possibility to cease asylum seekers' possessions.
- January 2016: Legal brief on the ceiling on social benefits.
- September 2016: Legal Brief on the Committee on Religious Communities' presentation on their upcoming suggestions to a legislative framework concerning the conditions for other religious communities than the State Church.
- October 2016: Legal brief on the conditions for persons on a so-called tolerated stay (persons with an exceptional leave to remain) and expelled criminals.
- January 2017: Legal brief on specialised social psychiatric department.
- February 2017: Legal brief concerning a spokesperson for persons with disabilities in Greenland.
- February and April 2017 on a report and a draft bill concerning the efforts in relation to gang-related-crimes.

The human rights assessments of Draft Bills submitted by DIHR to the relevant ministries are also published on the DIHR website, just as the DIHR on an ongoing basis participates in public debate.

Generally, Government and Parliament take the briefs into account, however it varies to what extent the recommendations are followed. Occasionally Parliament holds public hearings in light of the briefs and invites DIHR to participate as experts. DIHR can also request an audience to the relevant Parliamentary committee. Parliament also regularly poses human rights related questions to Government and at times amends proposed Bills; all depending, of course, on the parliamentary situation at any given time. There are numerous examples of direct impact of DIHR's advice on legislation although at times several years pass before impact is achieved. DIHR has established a systematic follow-up procedure in relation to prioritised legal briefs.

6.2 Monitoring functions

The DIHR has now published its 5th status report (See Annex 10), which contains 76 recommendations. A significant number of reports have been published since 2012 and a few can be mentioned:

- 2014: 'Right to a life without violence'
- 2014: 'Equal access to health care – patients with minority background'
- 2015: 'Children with hearing loss'
- 2015: 'Unregistered migrants access to health care'
- 2016: 'Discrimination on grounds of disability'
- 2017: 'Hate speech in the online public debate'

6.3 By raising awareness on human rights norms and issues

The DIHR generally does not engage in large campaigns, but the DIHR works proactively with both communication in the press and through social media to improve the implementation of human rights in Denmark. For example, the DIHR in February 2017 published a report on "Hateful speech in the online public debate", which was widely disseminated in both the national written and visual press, as well as on social media platforms. The report was based on an analysis of approximately 3000 comments on

two major Danish media Facebook pages. The comments were assessed on 42 different criteria, including if the comment was directed at a group, an individual, the theme of the comment, which gender made the comment, and how hateful (on a scale of 1-5 the comment was). The analysis showed that 15 % of the comments were hateful, and that hateful speech was related mainly to perceived political opinion, ethnicity, religion and gender.

6.4 Through programmes for teaching and research

The DIHR devotes considerable resources to human rights education. DIHR conducted a study of human rights education in primary and lower secondary schools and teacher education programmes in Denmark. The study showed that it is arbitrary whether pupils in primary and lower secondary schools in Denmark learn about the rights of the child. DIHR presented a number of recommendations and a catalogue of ideas containing initiatives to support the implementation of the recommendations. The DIHR advocated a structured approach to education in human rights in the Danish education sector and in 2013 the learning objectives for the primary and lower secondary education was updated for the public school, resulting in human rights being part of learning objectives. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and University Colleges, DIHR has developed material that teachers can use in order for their pupils to reach the learning objectives on human rights. DIHR also engages University Colleges (where teachers are educated) in order to ensure that teachers receive education in teaching human rights. We do this by providing materials and by offering courses.

The DIHR has an extensive catalogue of courses, seminars and workshops on specific and general human rights issues tailored for both national and international audiences. DIHR's national education activities are mainly targeted at schoolteachers and students; law enforcement and justice sector actors; NGOs and civil society players and civil servants. Among DIHR educational activities conducted in Denmark the following can be mentioned:

- Tailor-made courses and other learning processes on human rights in general, or on more specific human rights issues, for school students and teachers.
- Tailor made courses and other learning processes on methods and approaches within human rights work for NGOs and civil servants, etc. (e.g. HRBA to development planning; best interests of the child in relation to immigration cases).
- Permanent cooperation with the Danish Police Academy on a course on human rights and international relations.
- Development of educational material targeting schoolchildren, teachers and headteachers.
- Development of an educational website to make information and educational material available.
- Participation in education networks together with the key stakeholders in Denmark working with education (Ministry of Education; civil society representatives etc.).
- Mapping and assessment of the existing human rights education initiatives and lobbying for improvements in this area.
- Campaigns on human rights aspects targeting different groups (for instance in 2011, schoolchildren and teachers).

The courses are held on the following topics:

- Introduction to HRBA
- Human Rights
- Human rights and policing, humanitarian law
- Human rights education
- Human rights and gender identities
- Equal treatment and discrimination
- Human rights and access to justice
- The role and function of national human rights institutions
- Monitoring and reporting of national human rights institutions
- Business and human rights

The DIHR also conducts education activities for partners or other target groups identified as relevant by partners for promotion and protection of human rights. During the last years, DIHR has embarked on the development of e-learning to use modern technology to reach a broader audience. The courses, e-learnings, education materials, websites etc. are tailor made to comply with target groups' needs and interests and are based on learning needs assessment and consultations with stakeholders and actors in the field.

Moreover, the DIHR undertakes research and analysis on human rights issues in Denmark and internationally. Examples of research activities are:

- Research projects on relevant human rights issues, including in relation to citizenship, municipalities, detention and use of force practices including security and counter-terrorism, and new communication technologies (ICT).
- Affiliation and supervision of PhD students; PhD cooperation with universities.
- Participation, in cooperation with the University of Southern Denmark, in the European Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation, E.MA.
- Membership of a number of national and international academic and professional networks including the newly established network of human rights researchers in Denmark
- Research on human rights and development, including the SDGs, and on the operation of human rights systems.
- Research on methods of human rights research including the importance of soft law.
- Research on human rights history and on the legitimacy of human rights

The researchers are working as analysts in collaboration with staff undertaking practical work in monitoring or in implementation of human rights. The human rights scholars employed are required to be able to publish results in internationally recognized human rights journals, but are also devoting about half of their time to analytical work and to training activities, and to contacts with the press as experts on specific areas.

6.5 By addressing public opinion

The new strategy stresses the importance of communication in our endeavour to improve the lives of people. In the coming years, we will have a special focus on becoming better at explaining

how DIHR fights every day to protect the rights of people in Denmark and internationally. And we will become even more engaged in agenda setting and in current issues in our communication.

DIHR is using all the prominent Danish media as communication channels without distinction among political persuasions. All key employees are involved in our communications work and are regularly in contact with journalists. They are supported by the communication unit that coordinates the efforts with senior management.

DIHR maintains several websites and publishes newspaper articles, writes blogs, and provides features, background information and interviews to a large variety of media. DIHR is also obliged as a state institution to provide access to information under the Public Administration Act when requested to do so by the media or other actors. In terms of communication activities, a number of activities are taking place at DIHR to inform about human rights.

DIHR's communication efforts are subject to an ongoing accessibility analysis, to secure accessibility to the broader public. Materials may be published in several languages such as the annual report to Inatsisartut, the Parliament of Greenland 2014-16 (Danish/Greenlandic and English summary) (see Annex 11), The Human Rights Education Toolbox (French, English, Arabic, Spanish, Belarusian, Russian) and the toolkit, National action plans on business and human rights - A Toolkit for the Development, Implementation, and Review of State Commitments to Business and Human Rights Frameworks (English, Spanish, Russian, Arabic). Moreover, the DIHR have leaflets about discrimination in Danish, English, Greenlandic, Arabic, Urdu, Somali, French and Turkish. DIHR also has a sub-site concerning the UN Convention on Rights for Persons with Disabilities. The site contains easy-to-read texts, videos in sign language etc. Furthermore DIHR has a human rights guide to the sustainable development goals (<http://sdg.humanrights.dk/>), which is built as a searchable database, where you can identify the human rights implications of a given goal, target or indicator.

Under the accessibility policy, publications must be as accessible as possible. Therefore, large font sizes, short (hyphen-free) lines, left-aligned text and strong contrast for maximum legibility are employed. DIHR works to increase the number of accessible pdfs on DIHR website, as well as to provide easy-to-read summaries for selected publications.

6.6 Encouraging ratification and implementation of international standards

The DIHR notes that the SCA in 2012 "Encouraged the DIHR to advocate for the entrenchment of this function in the enabling legislation."

As the DIHR clarified to the SCA during the telephone meeting in 2012, the DIHR needs no explicit mandate of this nature and has on numerous occasions and for many years encouraged ratification of international standards e.g. in reports to the various UN treaty bodies as well as in the annual status reports.

7. QUASI-JURISDICTIONAL FUNCTIONS (optional, only for those NHRIs having quasi-judicial powers)

The DIHR does not have quasi-judisdictional competences.

8. RELATIONSHIP WITH RELEVANT HUMAN RIGHTS STAKEHOLDERS AND OTHER BODIES

The DIHR continues to have very good and strong relationships with many different stakeholders and bodies, nationally and internationally. There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is therefore made to the 2012-report (Annex 1). In the following, only key developments are addressed.

8.1 Relationships with Civil Society

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012.

The Council on Human Rights (see section 3.2) provides an institutional link between DIHR and civil society. The Council convenes four times a year, just as its working groups meet on a regular basis. In recent years DIHR has increased its focus on including civil society in its work with the international monitoring system in particular by supporting the NGO's developing joint stakeholder reports.

8.2 Relationship with other bodies

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012, but it should be mentioned that the DIHR has further strengthened its cooperation with the Parliamentary Ombudsman, Statistics Denmark and the Danish Welfare Research Institute. An example of an outcome of this collaboration is the publication by Statistics Denmark of a new webpage on gender equality in 2017 (dst.dk/ligestilling).

8.3 Cooperation with the United Nations and other organizations

8.3.1 The Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012. The DIHR continues to play an active role in all stages of the process. In 2015, the DIHR supported the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in conducting its public hearings, just as the DIHR assisted in the development of a joint stakeholder report. The public hearings were held in the four major cities in Denmark: Aalborg, Aarhus, Odense and Copenhagen, and in Nuuk, Greenland. In Denmark, the hearings were held in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Greenland, the hearing was held in cooperation with Human Rights Council of Greenland. Following the consultations, a summary of all the hearings was published on the website of DIHR.

CIFEDHOP – International Training Center for Human Rights and Peace Education and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) study “Beyond the Procedure: The Universal Periodic Review as a Catalyst for Public Debate on Human Rights” (2016) by José Parra (See annex 12), selected DIHR as case of good practice in public participation. Similarly, UPR-info’s publication “The Butterfly Effect - Spreading good practices of UPR implementation” (2016) (See annex 13) chose DIHR as a case of good practice in describing the role of NHRI’s in the UPR process.

8.3.2 UN treaty bodies

There are no significant changes compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012. The DIHR continues to systematically participate in the reporting process to the UN treaty body system by submitting parallel reports and participating to the maximum extent possible in the examinations. The DIHR has since 2012 submitted alternative reports to the following UN treaty bodies:

- 2016: The Committee of the Rights of the Child
- 2015: The Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 2013 / 2015: The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- 2015: The Committee Against Torture
- 2014: The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- 2016: The Human Rights Committee
- 2013: The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The DIHR recognises the importance civil society organizations play in terms of monitoring human rights in Denmark and Greenland. Thus, the DIHR offers legal advice and support to Danish civil society organizations in relation to their drafting of alternative reports to UN treaty bodies. The DIHR has also taken initiatives to facilitate meetings with the organizations in order to coordinate the further work leading up to the final examinations of Denmark by UN treaty bodies.

The DIHR monitors Denmark’s implementation and follow-up on the Concluding observations on Denmark received by UN treaty bodies. The Concluding observations are included in the monitoring human rights in Denmark and Greenland. The DIHR has taken initiatives to translate the Concluding Observations on Denmark into Danish. During 2017, DIHR is planning to publish the concluding observations in Danish on DIHR’s website, in order to disseminate wider knowledge of the recommendations. DIHR has also taken initiatives to facilitate meetings with Danish civil society organizations in order to coordinate how to jointly monitor and follow-up on the Government’s implementations of the Concluding observations.

For example, the DIHR has since 2011 participated as a member of a Danish coalition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the follow-up on the recommendations to Denmark by The Committee of the Rights of the child. The coalition has participated in follow-up meetings with, inter alia, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration concerning the recommendations and possible initiatives to implement the recommendations. Furthermore, the coalition organised a visit to Denmark by a country rapporteur of the CRC in February 2012. During the visit, the country rapporteur met with the Minister of Social Affairs and Integration, a representative from the Ministry of Children and Education, the Parliamentary Ombudsman and civil society organisations. Furthermore, the CRC member met with a group of Danish children and participated in a public meeting concerning child rights in Denmark and the CRC

recommendations. Prior to the visit DIHR drafted a briefing paper on the latest developments concerning child rights in Denmark. DIHR is, together with the members of the Danish coalition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, planning to continue the cooperation on follow-up – also on new recommendations in relation to the examination of Denmark in September 2017.

9. NATIONAL PREVENTIVE MECHANISM UNDER OPCAT

There are *no significant changes* compared to the time of re-accreditation in 2012 and reference is made to the 2012 report (Annex 1).

10. LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex 1. FINAL ICC report, DIHR 2012
- Annex 2. Act No. 553 of 18 June 2012
- Annex 3. List of members – Board, Council and Committee
- Annex 4. DIHR organisogram July 2017
- Annex 5. Strategy 2017-2020
- Annex 6. International substrategy 2017-2020
- Annex 7. Royal decree no 393, 23 April 2014, Greenland (Danish)
- Annex 8. Act no 656, 20 July 2013 (Danish)
- Annex 9. Act no 1230, 2 October 2016 (Danish)
- Annex 10. DIHR status report on Human Rights in Denmark 2016-17
- Annex 11. Annual report to Inatsisartut 2014-16
- Annex 12. Beyond the Procedure
- Annex 13. The Butterfly Effect