

THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ANNUAL REPORT 2008



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THE DANISH INSTITUTE
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

CHANGE AND DIGNITY



Human rights; the prerequisites and the instruments for social sustainability. They are unique – as the only set of rules for human dignity that receives universal validity and acknowledgement. They are the prerequisite for the dignity of each individual; for the fulfilment of basic needs. They are dynamic and must be interpreted according to the changes in our societies, but they must never be compromised. They traverse and transcend borders and create tension, when they limit the exertion of power of states and other forces. They are full of conflict but also of possibilities for peace and freedom. They carry the foundation for a sustainable social construction.

2008 was a year of change; globally and for the institute as well. Barack Obama became president of the world's most powerful state and has become a global symbol of change; of human rights. A radical change from an era of national self-interest, fear-based politics, and negligence of the international community. 2008 also meant change for the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR). Our lighthouse,

Director Morten Kjærum, is now shining as director of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, and Chairperson of the board Claus Haagen Jensen resigned after a lifelong effort. Deputy Director Birgit Lindsnæs sought new challenges in the private sector after having helped establish the DIHR international activities. A new organizational structure was created in the spring of 2008. Hans-Otto Sano, as acting Director, and more than 100 competent and diligent employees brought us safely into 2009. On behalf of the board, I would like to thank them all for their dedicated and exceptional efforts.

One of our country's leading authorities on human rights, dr. jur. Jonas Christoffersen took up the challenge of becoming the institute's new director from January 1st, 2009. Several years of constant expansion now calls for consolidation so that the dedicated and skilled employees of DIHR can make full use of our position in order to make Denmark a leading human rights nation.

Internationally speaking, the environmental and financial crises, the fear of terror, and sprouting nationalism pose significant human rights challenges. This can be seen in Denmark as well, where structural discrimination in particular and consequent individual discrimination may prevent us from becoming a role model and achieving international influence. Can the private sector become the catalyst for social sustainability in a global economy? Can civil society? As a national human rights institution we must.

I took over the position of chairperson of the board at the start of 2009. The board is currently redefining its role in order to strengthen our contribution to DIHR, including the interaction with the DIHR daily management and the Council; the key words are responsibility and participation – strategy and control. I thank my colleagues on the board for their trust and for the exciting work.

Sune Skadegaard Thorsen
Chairperson, lawyer and director

HANDICAP

DENMARK MUST ACKNOWLEDGE COMPLAINTS AGENCY

The UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities took effect in 2008. But even though Denmark has signed the convention, disabled people in Denmark are still not able to file a complaint with the UN if their rights are being violated. In 2008 – and again in 2009 – Denmark chose not to acknowledge the possibility of complaining to the UN agency that deals with questions concerning the rights of disabled persons and makes sure that the rules of the UN convention are complied with. This means that Danes with disabilities have a disadvantage compared to people with disabilities in Sweden and Croatia. Both countries endorse the UN agency. Accession is a matter of signing a so-called voluntary additional protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

– Denmark has a satisfactory judicial complaint system. This applies to people with disabilities as well. By endorsing the additional protocol we risk having an international independent committee override decisions made within the Danish system of justice, wrote former Minister of Social Welfare, Karen Jespersen (V) in an e-mail to Politiken.

EFFICIENT PROTECTION

But according to lawyer and expert on people with disabilities at the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), Maria Ventegodt Liisberg, Denmark ought to accept the agency, because it will make the protection of the convention more efficient.

– The agency gives the citizens a chance to file complaints about violations and invoke the convention before the state that may have violated their rights. One does not have to be content with the rulings of the Danish courts. Quite the contrary. The idea to be able to test these rulings at the UN Committee if one feels unjustly treated, says Maria Ventegodt Liisberg.

She also stresses that Denmark has signed nearly all other additional protocols thereby giving complaint access to the UN on areas such as civil and political rights and racial discrimination.

– One gets the impression that the convention on the

rights of people with disabilities and the rights it protects, is looked upon as second rate. Why not give people with disabilities the same access to complaining as ethnic minorities, concludes Maria Ventegodt Liisberg.

FOR MORE INFORMATION IN DANISH

<http://menneskeret.dk/Nyheder/ARKIV/Nyheder+2008/Jurist++Borgere+skal+kunne+klage+over+kr%c3%a6nelser>

RECEIVE ADVICE ON EQUAL TREATMENT

The Danish Institute for Human Rights offers support to victims of discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin. Our support consists of helping the victims get their complaints treated.

- We offer different kinds of support. One is to provide information on the right not to be discriminated against and on where to go with one's case. We are also able to help people to take their case to court if their cases have not been sufficiently tried on the Board of Equal Treatment, explains DIHR lawyer Bjørn Dilou Jacobsen, and adds:

- And finally, we are able to intervene in matters of principle at the courts in support of the person or persons who believe they have been discriminated against.

If you wish to learn more about the possibility of receiving legal advice and assistance from DIHR, please contact the institute's equal treatment agency which is open Tuesdays and Thursdays between 10 AM and 3 PM. Call 3269 8666 or write ligebehandling@humanrights.dk

FOR MORE INFORMATION IN DANISH

<http://www.menneskeret.dk/danmark/ligebehandlingsrådgivning>.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS TO HUMAN RIGHTS!

THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY WAS A YEAR OF INCLUSION!

The Danish Institute for Human Rights appointed 2008 the Year of the Inclusive Society. At the same time, 2008 marked the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. On these occasions DIHR held a two-day conference in December at Copenhagen City Hall.

The conference focused on Danish culture and on the role of the media in particular and its responsibility to represent and mirror Danish society in all its facets and multi-cultural nuances. Why is it that taxi-drivers and newsstand owners are so often portrayed by actors with another ethnic origin than Danish? How come they rarely get to play lawyers and accountants? And is it impossible to imagine a Hamlet in a wheelchair? Or that TV presenters are not automatically fired when they reach the age of 50?

All these questions – and several others – were raised and looked at from different angles by representatives from Danish culture institutions, artists, and debaters.

Among the participants were Mayor Jacob Hougaard, author Hanne Marie Svendsen, actor Hassan Preisler, and the principal of Designskolen Kolding, Elsebeth Gerner Nielsen as well as the heads of the major Danish culture institutions, including Poul Nesgaard (The National Film School of Denmark), Ingolf Gabold (DR), and Mikkel Bogh (The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts).





MANY HAPPY RETURNS TO HUMAN RIGHTS

NEW DECLARATION

In order to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, DIHR invited the Danish Federations of Cultural Trade Unions to participate in the City Hall conference with the special aim of composing a joint declaration with the intention of furthering diversity in Danish cultural life and media. The intention is to work harder to ensure that minority groups are included in public media:

“We encourage employment and production possibilities that include people of all ethnic origin, religious persuasion, culture, skin colour, age, gender, sexual orientation,

with and without disabilities, within all disciplines and areas of production, so that the cultural life reflects the diversity of our society”, says the declaration, which has been signed by The Danish Musicians’ Union, The Danish Film and Television workers’ Union, The Danish Union of Journalists, and The Danish Actors’ Association.

YOU CAN SEE THE DECLARATION IN ITS ENTIRETY HERE IN DANISH

<http://www.menneskeret.dk/nyheder/arkiv/nyheder+2008/kulturen+-+vi+vil+fremme+mangfoldighed>

DIHR PART OF NEW IT SECURITY COMMITTEE



In 2008, the Minister of Science, Helge Sander appointed a new IT security committee. The Danish Institute for Human Rights has a seat on the committee and will from now on take part in the work to ensure our privacy and security on the internet.

More focus on IT security, coordination of IT security initiatives in collaboration with essential interested parties, and prioritization of future measures in this area – including improvement of IT product security and initiatives that may help secure safe conduct and privacy on the internet. These are some of the main tasks of the new IT security committee.

The committee was established in 2008 by Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Helge Sander (V), who also appointed the committee members.

– The IT Security Committee will focus on action and on specific initiatives through partnerships with relevant interested parties within the IT security field. Furthermore, the committee will contribute to a prioritization of future security measures, said the Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation in a press release from 2008.

DIHR Deputy Director Birgitte Kofod Olsen will have a chair on the committee, and Professor, dr. jur. Linda Nielsen from Copenhagen University has been appointed chairperson of the new committee. Apart from the Ministry of Science, the committee will also consist of representatives from Danish Industry/ITEK, the IT branch, Danish IT, KL, Danish Regions, and the Danish Bankers' Association.

NEW RESEARCH

THE WAR ON TERROR NEEDS REGULATION

A new Ph.D dissertation calls attention to the notorious lack of international regulation when it comes to the so-called “war on terror”.

In times of war, human rights are easily bypassed. And when it comes to “the war on terror”, one may even speak of a significant lack of human rights – without which the situation quickly deteriorates. This is the assessment of DIHR researcher Peter Vedel Kessing, who has just completed and defended his Ph.D. dissertation on the subject of “Counter terrorism and human rights with a particular focus on the right to freedom of torture and arbitrary detention”.

– We cannot win the fight against terror if human rights are not part of the fight. Without them we will be causing a fundamental discontentedness in all the places we choose to operate. Discontentedness, that may accumulate and provide a breeding ground for more terrorism, says Peter Vedel Kessing.

It could be the use of torture or torture-like methods, abductions, or other gross violations, committed by certain western countries in their fight against terror, which may cause new, smouldering dissatisfaction, argues researcher Peter Vedel Kessing.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://humanrights.dk/research/in+what+do+we+research/human+rights+and+the+fight+against+terror>

<http://www.humanrights.dk/news/war+on+terror+must+not+be+at+cost+of+rights>

PETER VEDEL KESSING



Terrorbekæmpelse og menneskeret

– med særlig fokus på retten til ikke at blive udsat for vilkårlig frihedsberøvelse og tortur, umenneskelig eller nedværdigende behandling

JURIST- OG ØKONOMFORBUNDETS FORLAG

BOOK ON COUNTER TERRORISM

Peter Vedel Kessing’s Ph.D. dissertation was published in 2009 as a book: “Counter terrorism and human rights with a particular focus on the right to freedom of torture and arbitrary detention”. The book analyzes and discusses a number of the key issues of international law that have arisen since September 11, 2001. How is terrorism defined, and with which measures of international law can terrorism be opposed? Should acts of terrorism be fought with military force or with police and criminal law measures? Is it necessary and legitimate to make compromises when it comes to human rights in order to combat terrorism? Finally, the book analyzes the way two specific rights – the prohibition on torture and false imprisonment – have been affected ever since September 11, 2001.

The book in Danish “Counter terrorism and human rights with a particular focus on the right to freedom of torture and arbitrary detention” is published by: Jurist- og Økonomforbundet Forlag (ISBN 9788757419788 2009, 592 pages, 1. edition). Can be ordered on application to the publishing house.

MAJOR NEW STRATEGY IN WEST AFRICA

DIHR has committed itself to implementing a major human rights strategy in West Africa, one of the world's poorest regions and the source of massive illegal emigration to Europe. Our work mainly consists of strengthening capacities of human rights actors in the region to promote and protect people's rights. This is done through a participatory process with the involved national and regional organizations and institutions. DIHR's specific identity (national HR institution) and long term strategy puts us in a position to facilitate dialogue between state and civil society actors on human rights issues in the region. West Africa being a

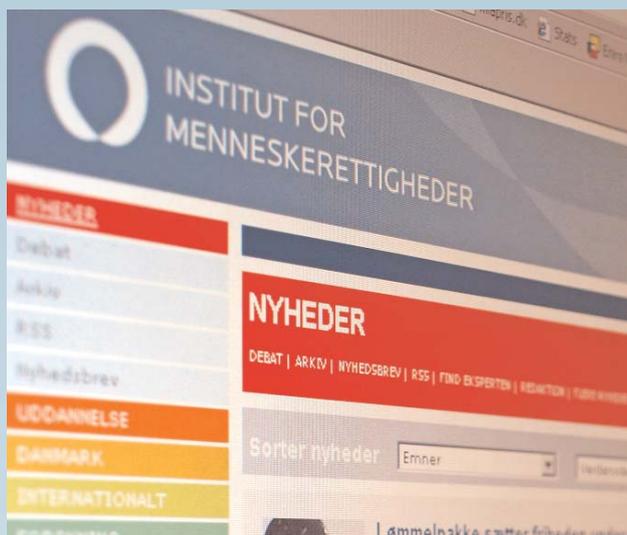
vast region, DIHR's short term focus is on three Sahel countries, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

In 2008, DIHR published a folder on our West Africa Strategy 2007-2011, explaining our four intervention areas in the region.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON DIHR AND WEST AFRICA, SEE:

<http://humanrights.dk/international/geographical+regions/africa>





RECEIVE NEWS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) reports on human rights in Denmark and abroad on a daily basis. We comment on the public debate on human rights in Denmark and offer critical comments to those in power in this country. Furthermore, we provide background material, analyses, and insight into human rights issues, which you will not find anywhere else.

You can keep up with our news flow directly on www.humanrights.dk, where you may also find the latest news as RSS feeds, share them with your friends on Facebook and other net services, or flip through our archives, news lists, debates, and much more.

You may also sign up for our Danish newsletter, *Nyt på Menneskeret.dk*, which is published every other week and keeps you up to speed on the major news on the global human rights situation – but mostly on the Danish situation.

NEWS IN ENGLISH

As you may know, the Danish Institute for Human Rights works with human rights abroad as well, and on our English website www.humanrights.dk you can keep up with our international work. Here, we publish interviews with our colleagues and background stories on our projects – all in English.

You may also sign up for our English newsletter, *Human Rights Plus*, which is published quarterly.

VISIT US ON

www.menneskeret.dk/nyheder
www.humanrights.dk/news

DIHR PUBLICATION

BOOK ON DANISH CITIZENSHIP

The right of citizenship – or nationality – has had a large societal importance, and in the last few years citizenship regulations have been the object of much heated public debate. However, a thorough complete analysis of the right of citizenship and its development over the years has not been published since Knud Larsen published his two volume book on the laws of citizenship in 1948.

But in 2008, Ph.D and DIHR senior researcher, Eva Ersbøll published a book that will fill this gap. The book contains a jurisprudential analysis of the right of citizenship that goes all the way back to the citizenship ordinance of 1776 and up to the present day. The conclusion is that with the big changes that have taken place in our society since the last citizenship reform of 1950, the time is now ripe for a new reform. In this connection the book discusses the consequences and restrictions of the constitutional provision determining that foreigners may only obtain citizenship by way of law.

– None of the countries to which we usually compare ourselves have a citizenship law that is as old as the Danish law. Most countries have reformed their legislation recently, and even though the Danish citizenship law has undergone several changes through time, the law itself still goes back to 1950. None of the changes has led to a comprehensive study or a serious consideration of a reform, explains Eva Ersbøll.

The book contains suggestions for a more modern legislation on citizenship and an improved naturalization praxis.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.humanrights.dk/news/conservatives+want+welfare+cheats+to+lose+citizenship>

Danish nationality in an international and historical perspective. By Ph.D. Eva Ersbøll, Danish Institute for Human Rights

798 pages, paper back · 1. edition 2008

Price: 750,00 DKK incl. taxes

DJØF Publishing House · ISBN 978-87-574-1886-6

CO-CITIZENSHIP OR NO CITIZENSHIP?

Schoolchildren should learn how to be co-citizens. The goal is to avoid hostility and distrust in children and youths and to make human rights a part of their everyday life.

Being a citizen is about taking part in society. About respecting the rights of others and knowing one's own. For several years, the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) has been in charge of school projects that teach teachers and schoolchildren what it means to be a co-citizen. The project provides the participants with knowledge and understanding of the fact that human rights and co-citizenship are a part of their everyday life too.

In 2008 DIHR started the development of a new and comprehensive educational material designed to help make the theme of co-citizenship part of the educational establishments and their courses. The initiative was taken when a state primary school contacted the institute a few years ago asking for its help to get rid of the negative feeling of "anti-citizenship" that was prevalent among many of the schoolchildren. DIHR has been involved in a long line of co-citizenship activities ever since.

The educational material has been turned into a series of booklets for students at intermediate level as well as those of school-leaving age in the subjects of Danish, Christianity, history, social studies, and natural science. A theoretical book for teachers and school management on how to incorporate co-citizenship into the school's set of values and overall school culture has been produced. Besides this material, which will ensure a fundamental professionalism

when working with co-citizenship, DIHR has produced a number of interactive Inspirational catalogues. One on co-citizenship in general and one on inclusion, which has been produced in cooperation with Youth Town (Ungdomsbyen). Youth Town has run several pilot courses on inclusion, which will be offered again in 2009 in all of Copenhagen. DIHR and Youth Town have also collaborated on courses for teachers and pupils' councils, which the municipality of Copenhagen has arranged to take place at each of the schools in the municipality. DIHR also contributed to the big municipal Suffrage Festival in spring 2008 – a celebration of the 100th anniversary of women's right to vote.

Chief advisor with DIHR, Anette Faye Jacobsen has many years of experience with human rights training and education. Here, she talks about the process and the challenge of making a theoretical concept such as "co-citizenship" seem relevant for schoolchildren.

- One of the tasks for DIHR, as described in the law concerning the establishment of DIHR, is to ensure training and education in human rights. This applies to the Danish educational system on all levels, including state primary schools, which of course are a big and important part of the Danish educational system. One might say that the state primary school is the institution with the widest reach in Denmark. So if we manage to supply human rights education to the state primary schools, we will have supplied human rights education to the biggest possible number of people.

FOR MORE INFORMATION IN DANISH

<http://menneskeret.dk/nyheder/arkiv/nyheder+2008/ingen+menneskerettigheder+i+folkeskolens+samfundsfag>





EQUAL TREATMENT IN THE YELLOW JERSEY

In 2008 DIHR carried out a series of courses in equal treatment and diversity management over 3-4 days for more than 100 managers in public as well as private corporations. One of the major national equal treatment projects of 2008 was the “Diversity training in 3 sectors” project, supported by EU. Among the participants were managers from Combat Support Wing under the Air Force, who were trained in diversity management and discussed opportunities as well as barriers for women and ethnic minorities in the armed forces.

Another major DIHR project of 2008 was the “Diversity Lab”. The project received support from the Ministry of Integration and concluded with a large conference in November.

The project gathered 15 corporations in a network where experiences with diversity management in practice were exchanged, and tools from the DIHR tool box, the Wheel of Diversity, were tried and tested.

Diversity Lab was a very experimental project, methodically speaking. Visual aids for dialogue were incorporated and the entire process was graphically facilitated by Bigger Picture.

FOR MORE INFORMATION IN DANISH

www.diversitylab.dk.

A BAN ON HEADSCARVES IN DENMARK?

State and church are separate entities in Denmark. For that reason it will be difficult to ban religious symbols in the court rooms, said a DIHR researcher, when a general ban was suggested in 2008. A judge must appear neutral and impartial. This is the primary argument used by a number of politicians in their consideration to make it illegal for judges to wear headscarves, turbans, crucifixes, or skullcaps. But Senior Researcher Stéphanie Lagoutte from the Danish Institute for Human Rights believes that such a ban may be very difficult to carry into effect.

Should the suggestion reach the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, Denmark will risk losing, says Stéphanie Lagoutte and points out two specific problems for Denmark.

– Firstly, the Danish state and the Danish church are not separate. The church receives a Government grant, and we have a Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs. This means that the argument that religious symbols should be removed from public life does not carry as much weight as in Turkey for instance, where the court has allowed a ban on headscarves in the schools among other places, says Stéphanie Lagoutte and points out that the Human Rights Court usually accepts a ban on headscarves in public institutions, if the separation between church and state has been integrated in the country’s constitution – which is not the case here in Denmark.

Secondly, the Danish state will also have to be capable of documenting that the headscarves in fact pose a problem in the court room.

However, the European Court of Human Rights does tend to allow the individual countries a fair deal of leeway in cases such as these. Which is why Stéphanie Lagoutte emphasizes that a final assessment of whether or not a ban on headscarves is in defiance of human rights will have to wait until a specific bill is relevant.

MORE FOCUS ON THE CHILDREN OF PRISON INMATES

Somewhere between 4000 and 7000 Danish children have a parent that is in prison. The organization SAVN, The National Council for Children, and DIHR held a conference on the living conditions of these children.

Children of prison inmates are often overlooked by society. When children experience a close family member being arrested and imprisoned, they rarely receive the help they need. According to Head of DIHR Research Department, Peter Scharff Smith, who is in charge of a research project on children of imprisoned parents, there are a great many instances where we forget that the needs of the child come first and foremost. Just as it says in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

– In many cases it is quite an ordeal for the relatives when a family member has to go to prison. Especially if it is the mother or father, who will be going to prison. In these cases it is important that one does not create a sense of distance or pronounced animosity between the child and the institutions involved, such as the police or the Department of Prisons and Probation, says the Head of the DIHR Research Department. The conference addressed these issues and focused on ways to examine the possibilities for the various professional areas to collaborate more successfully and make sure that the relatives receive acute help in relation to an arrest and a consequential imprisonment.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://humanrights.dk/research/in+what+do+we+research/children+of+prison+inmates>

SHOCKING DOCUMENTATION

THE DOLL TEST

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, actor Hassan Preisler filmed the short documentary “The Doll Test”.

Hassan Preisler, who was also a DIHR Inclusion Ambassador in 2008, and whose father has a Pakistani background, says:

– As far back as I can remember, I would wonder why I never saw people with the same dark coloured skin as my father and myself when we would watch television together, unless they appeared as some sort of problem or as an odd stereotype. And today when I see a film in Dagmar or Imperial, the news read aloud on TV2, a play at the national theatre, an interview with someone in Eurowoman, a Knorr commercial on a bus passing by, or the television series “Summer” on DR1, I am forced to conclude that things haven't changed noticeably since I was a little boy watching Matador and Hopla on our black and white tele-

vision set on the IKEA shelf in our Bagsværd living room, says Hassan Preisler, and continues:

– One day I came across Dr. Kenneth Clark and his Doll Test from the 1950's on the internet. The film shows African-American children discarding the doll that looks like them and choosing a white doll. It made me wonder, whether there is a connection between the images of beauty we are exposed to in our popular culture in Denmark and the self-image of brown Danish children, says Hassan Preisler.

The documentary demonstrates that it is a rather limited image of self.

“The Doll Test” can be found on www.menneskeret.dk and can be purchased as DVD in Danish on <http://shop.humanrights.dk/search.asp?keyword=dukke-testen&Search=S%F8g>

TWO CONFERENCES IN YEMEN



The Prime Minister of Yemen, Ali Mujawar, endorsed the recommendations from a conference on criminal law, arranged by DIHR in the capitol of Yemen, Sana'a in February 2008.

The two-day conference, which was the first of its kind in Yemen, was arranged in collaboration with the Yemeni Ministry for Human Rights and included representatives from the state, civil society, universities, police, and the prison system. The Minister of Human Rights, Sigma Huda al-Ban also participated.

During the concluding meeting Mr. Mujawar praised the purpose of the conference: "Faster improvements in all of the development areas depend on the presence of a just and fair legal environment", he said.

The Prime Minister advised the decision makers of Yemen

to take the recommendations from the conference under consideration with regards to a harmonization of the criminal law system in Yemen with international human rights practice.

The importance of the conference was affirmed by extensive national and regional media coverage and by the promises made by the Prime Minister and the Human Rights Minister to follow up on the recommendations from the conference, and a continuation of the national dialogue process in other related areas.

FOCUS ON FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

The Danish Institute for Human Rights and Women Journalists Without Chains organized a national conference on freedom of association in Yemen in February 2008. The motto of the conference was "Cooperation in developmental work – cooperation in decisions".

The conference was supported by five Yemeni human rights organizations: The Centre for Human Rights Information and Training (HRITC), The National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD), The Yemenite Observatory for Human Rights (YOHR), The School of Democracy, and The Yemenite Organization for the Protection of Rights and Democratic Freedoms.

A selection of representatives from civil society organizations, academics, and specialists in freedom of association took part in the conference as did a number of international experts and representatives from donor organizations in Yemen.

The focus was directed at the difficulties confronting Yemen civil society today. The international standards for freedom of association were discussed and a bill, prepared by the six Yemeni civil society organizations, was presented at the conference. With this initiative the organizations wish to guarantee the protection of freedom of association.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.humanrights.dk/international/geographical+regions/middle+east+and+north+africa/countries/yemen>

ANALYSIS

DEVELOPMENT AID LACKS FOCUS

There is a need for critical input to Danish development aid and the fight for human rights. Such input was offered by Senior Researcher Hans-Otto Sano in a newspaper article.

Government policy gives the impression that the government still wants a strong focus on democracy and human rights, and that it wants to strengthen the work on freedom of speech and freedom of worship in the EU and UN. But do we have any reason to be satisfied with the efforts so far? And is the emphasis on freedom of worship even relevant in relation to the countries with which Danida collaborates?

These questions were posed by DIHR Senior Researcher Hans-Otto Sano in an analysis in Politiken (11/2, 2008). According to Sano, when it comes to several civil and political rights, the situation in most of the prioritized countries is either as bad as ever or worse, with few exceptions.

Hans-Otto Sano wrote:

“There is a need for a strategy that tries to centre the human rights work more specifically in the areas that are weak when it comes to human rights. If the fight against torture is still a top priority for the Foreign Ministry, then that should be reflected in the work with prioritized countries (...).

Finally, there seems to be a need for politicians to give the Foreign Ministry the opportunity to base their human rights work on actual conditions.

The government policy has sent the message that now is the time to work on freedom of religion, but it seems that that specific area is not really an area that needs help in most of the prioritized countries, if the existing data can be trusted. Briefly put, the discussions on strategy should not merely include freedom of speech and freedom of worship but should in fact deal with focus areas in relation to real experience and knowledge.”

The Foreign Ministry introduced a new strategy for international human rights work in 2009

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.humanrights.dk/books+and+webshop/publications/reports>



THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RUSSIA AND TURKEY HAVE THE MOST CASES. ON THE WEBSITE OF THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, YOU CAN KEEP UP WITH THE WORK OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SELECTED CASES, SELECTED BY JOURNALIST AND WRITER HENRIK DØCKER.

All in all, the Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg pronounced 1545 verdicts in 2008, approximately the same amount as in the two previous years: 1503 in 2007 and 1560 in 2006. During 2008, the court, which has been located in Strasbourg ever since the beginning in 1958, accepted 1671 new cases for factual debate while 30,163 cases were dismissed for one or several formal reasons. If the number of cases registered by the court in 2008, approximately 50,000, is seen in comparison to inhabitants, then Slovenia comes out on top with the most complaints. However, this country was only convicted nine times in 2008.

Russia and Turkey were the two states most often found guilty of human rights violations by the European Court of Human Rights in 2008 – namely with 244 and 264 verdicts respectively. But if one looks at the number of pending suits, Russia takes the absolute lead with 27,246 cases, while Turkey has a “mere” 11,085.

In other words, Russia was responsible for 28 percent of the 97,300 pending suits at the court, which can be seen in the court's recently published statistic for 2008.

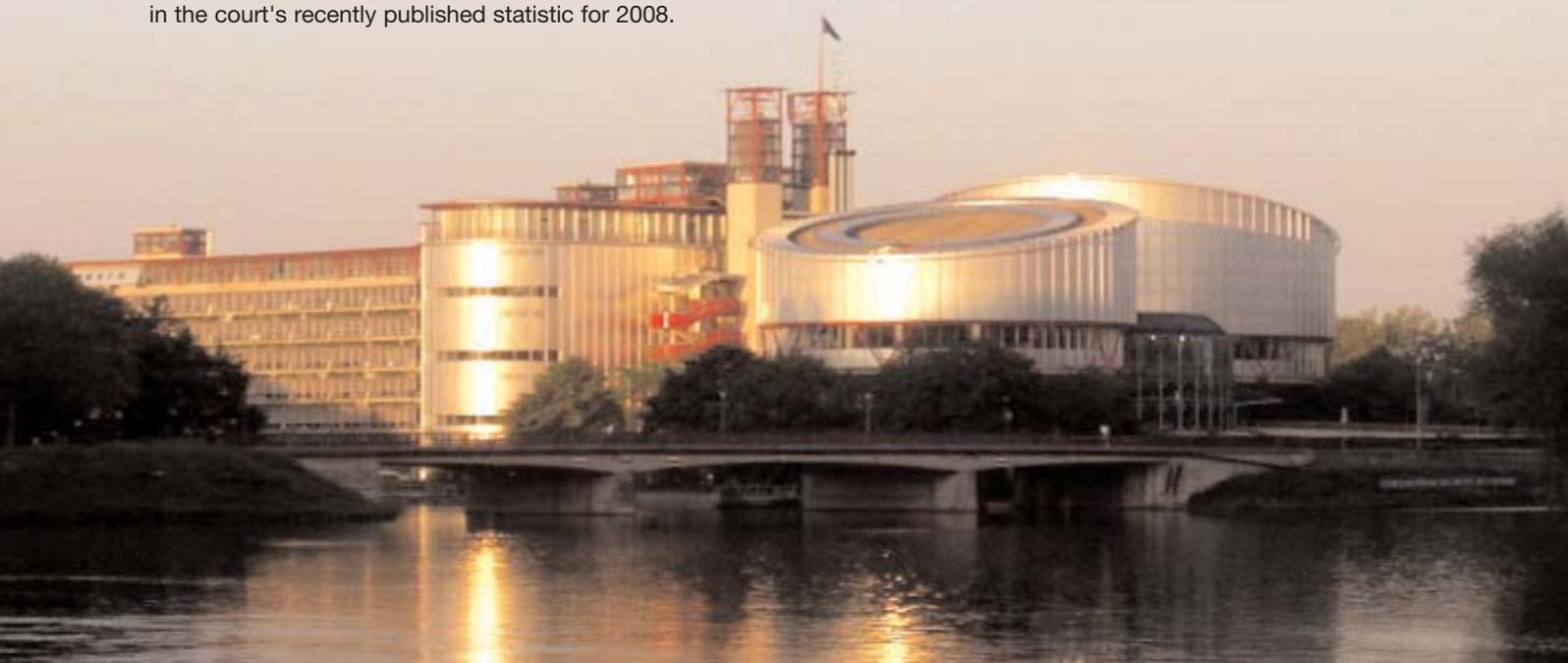
This means that the court still receives an immense number of complaints that it has great difficulties treating within a reasonable amount of time. The most common violation of the European Human Rights Convention of 1950 was the lack of legal guaranties for the courts, in other words, that one did not receive a fair trial. Besides Russia and Turkey, Romania was a major offender in this area.

The Strasbourg court has requested that the European Council states introduce national complaint agencies that a citizen may contact if a legal procedure in which the citizen is involved is dragging out – in complete accordance with a provision in the human rights convention article 13, dealing with every citizen's right to satisfaction from national authority.

Denmark was also in a bit of bad weather in a case about slow casework – concerning a woman's dissatisfaction with a specific medical examination. The court awarded her a limited compensation of damages against the Danish state because the complaints she had filed about the way she was treated at a hospital – a treatment she felt had worsened her illness – were not dealt within a reasonable time.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE COURT AND THE CASES

[http://menneskeret.dk/internationalt/domstolen/d%
8ckers+domsresum%c3%a9er](http://menneskeret.dk/internationalt/domstolen/d%c3%b8ckers+domsresum%c3%a9er)



DEBATE MEETING ON CHINA AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Hosting the Olympics brought the relationship between China and human rights into the international spotlight. In April 2008, DIHR held a debate meeting focusing on the question: “Do people have rights in China?” among others. The debate panel consisted of MP Mogens Lykketoft, Amnesty International Campaign Manager, Joakim Lundstrøm, political refugee from China Aihua Yan, and Hatla Thelle, Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for Human Rights. The meeting discussed the effect of the Olympics on the human rights situation in China, and whether or not China is living up to its promise that their hosting of the Games would lead to genuine improvements? Why does China have such a poor reputation when it comes to human rights and how should the international society react to the blatant violations that are taking place in the Middle Kingdom?

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CHINA AND HUMAN RIGHTS, VISIT

<http://www.humanrights.dk/international/geographical+regions/asia/countries/china>

<http://www.humanrights.dk/news/china+after+the+games>



INDIA

NEW TOOL TO PREVENT CASTE DISCRIMINATION



The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) has contributed to the creation of a new tool, the Dalit Discrimination Check 2008, which is intended for corporations that wish to prevent discrimination of people from the lowest castes. Caste discrimination may occur when a corporation operates in countries still upholding the caste system and when this company has a limited knowledge of the extent and nature of this kind of prejudice.

Meanwhile, the Dalit Discrimination Check offers help to corporations that are interested in identifying and tackling discrimination on the grounds of caste. The tool kit consists of an extensive checklist with questions and indicators dealing with potential human rights violations, thereby providing the management with the opportunity to study their own policies and procedures in relation to caste discrimination.

The checklist has been especially designed to help corporations prevent discrimination and exploitation of the Dalits in connection to India, and is therefore relevant for all companies operating in or from India. But the tool kit can also be applied to different countries with similar kinds of discriminatory systems. It may also assist companies in implementing social responsibility principles such as the Global Combat or the Ambedkar principles. The Dalit Discrimination Check is the result of a collaboration between the Danish Foreign Ministry and DIHR as well as The International Dalit Solidarity Network.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.humanrights.dk/news/new+tool+to+prevent+caste+discrimination>



AIDS AND THE BUSINESS WORLD

In 2008, DIHR expert Steven L. B. Jensen co-authored a draft expounding the importance of getting the business world involved in endeavours to fight the AIDS epidemic in Africa.

HIV/AIDS has had a devastating impact on Africa. Young people south of the Sahara are among the most vulnerable groups. The statistics are discouraging: 68 percent of HIV infected people in the world live in this region and 90 percent of all infected children live in Africa.

The draft recommends that all employers implement a HIV policy at their work place, including provisions to prevent discrimination, and that job creation programmes include a ban on discrimination against people living with HIV or people whose partners or close relatives live with HIV. The draft also recommends that employers take active part in the HIV/AIDS educational campaigns, teach their young staff about relevant health-related procedures, and ensure access to treatment of pregnant co-workers in order to prevent infection from mother to child.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.humanrights.dk/news/combating+hiv+and+aids+during+emergencies>

LARGE CONFERENCE ON LEGAL AID

The results of a large international conference on legal aid were made public in 2008. The conference, which took place in March 2007, was arranged by The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) in collaboration with Kherson Regional Charity and Health Foundation and Redress in Kiev, Ukraine.

Around 120 delegates from 25 countries took part in the conference which main objective was to gather legal advisors from the Ukraine and from African, Asian, and Eastern European countries in order to discuss how to develop legal aid programmes to further and protect human rights.

Among the delegates were government representatives, legal aid professionals, academics, and representatives from human rights organizations, lawyer firms, and reform organizations.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON DIHR'S PROJECT IN THE UKRAINE

<http://www.humanrights.dk/international/geographical+regions/europe+and+central+asia/countries/ukraine>



DIHR COLLABORATOR SHINES THE SPOTLIGHT ON AFGHAN PROBLEMS.

AFGHANISTAN

Civil Society and Human Rights Network (CSHRN), DIHR's most important partner in Afghanistan, has issued a statement pointing out the hindrances that the Afghan government has encountered in their work to establish a secure political, economical, and social society despite of extensive support from the international community.

CSHRN is a network made up of 60 non-governmental organizations working on many different levels in the Afghan society. It was established in 2004 by DIHR with the purpose of strengthening the constitutional state and the respect for human rights in Afghanistan.

The network encourages the international community as well as the Afghan government to support programmes promoting human rights, namely rights for vulnerable groups

such as women, children, immigrants, refugees, and displaced persons. The Afghan network admonishes against the dangers of ideological extremism and encourages these players to create more moderate Islamic initiatives and to support the dialogue on Islamic values.

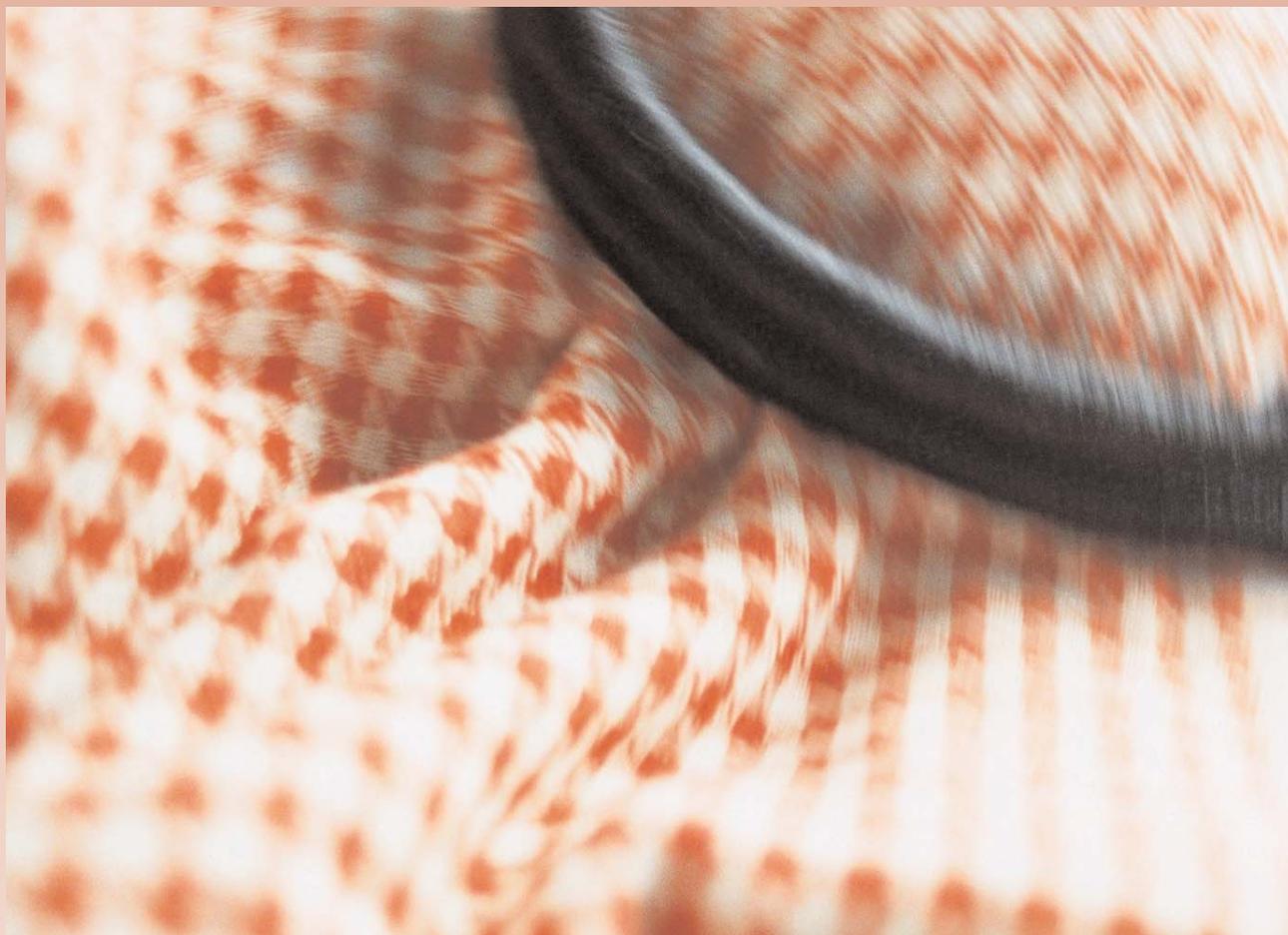
In 2009 CSHRN criticized a new family law proposed by the Afghan government and issued a statement about the 2009 presidential election, condemning the violence and intimidation that was taking place and encouraging ordinary Afghanis to vote.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://humanrights.dk/international/geographical+regions/asia/countries/afghanistan>

DIALOGUE FOCUSES ON THE NEED FOR A CHANGE OF IMMIGRANT STEREOTYPES

ARABIC/EUROPEAN DIALOGUE



During the third Arabic/European Dialogue meeting on migration and human rights, held in Rabat, Morocco in May 2008, participants underlined the need for changing immigrant stereotypes and a renewed focus on the economic and cultural advantages of immigration in host countries.

During the dialogue meeting, which was coordinated in collaboration between the Moroccan Advisory Council for Human Rights, The Danish Institute for Human Rights, and the Jordanian National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR), participants discussed how to combine human rights standards intended to protect the rights of immigrants with real life implementation.

NHRI representatives from more than a dozen European and Arabic countries took part in the meeting, as did participants from the OHCHR in Geneva. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, The Haag Process on Refu-

gees and Migration, the Council of Moroccan Community Abroad, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute in Sweden, and the Danish Institute for International Studies.

The participants focused on issues such as the lack of ratification and implementation of international human rights legislature in many countries, such as the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families. They also identified certain challenges relating to migration in both regions, such as determination of the fundamental reasons for migration and asylum seeking as well as related topics such as persecution, poverty, and environmental catastrophes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://humanrights.dk/news/meeting+to+build+on+success+of+arab+european+dialogue>

PUBLICATIONS



NEW BOOK ON MONITORING OF HUMAN RIGHTS

How do we protect freedom of speech? What does it take to fight discrimination? And how are states constructed so that their citizens are protected against torture? A new extensive handbook, edited by a DIHR Senior Adviser, helps turn theoretical human rights into practice.

This new publication with the title “Human Rights Monitoring – A Field Mission Manual”, was officially launched in November 2008 and it contains essential information on basic monitoring techniques and offers an overview of the present human rights legislation and practice.

“Human Rights Monitoring” presents the basic principles for human rights monitoring as well as the relevant human rights concerning the most important areas, such as freedom and personal safety, prevention of torture and the protection of the sanctity of private life and family life.

The contributors are all experts from the Danish Institute for Human Rights and its editor Anette Faye Jacobsen, Senior Adviser at DIHR, considers the book an important instrument for all human rights activists.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.humanrights.dk/news/new+book+on+human+rights+monitoring>

VERA CHIRWA

“Fearless Fighter”, a biography on Vera Chirwa – the human rights activist from Malawi, who spent 12 years in prison under the Hastings Banda regime – was launched in London in 2008. The Danish Institute for Human Rights has supported this remarkable story of a woman’s fight for justice and human rights from the beginning.

The original concept for “Fearless Fighter” was created by Vera Chirwa, DIHR Deputy Director Birgit Lindsnæs, and Kirsten Lund Larsen, chairperson of Danchurchaid. But it was DIHR researcher, Tomas Martin, who traveled to Malawi to write Vera’s story, and later edited the manuscript.

The book is first and foremost a dramatic depiction of an indomitable woman, who refused to accept the way things were. The book describes her personal fight against injustice from the time when she at the age of five runs away from home, when her father severely beats her for refusing to do her chores – to the time when she and her husband are sentenced to death by a people’s court.

A Spanish version of the Vera Chirwa biography was published in September 2009 under the title “La verdad de Vera – Memorias” and there are also plans to make a documentary film based on the book.

ORDER THE BOOK HERE

<http://shop.humanrights.dk/product.asp?product=1252>

DIHR RESEARCH 2008

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURTS IN A HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

Erik André Andersen

Europe, North America, South East Asia: 2009

The purpose of the research project is to track down the origin and trace the development of the criminal law terms *war crimes*, *genocide*, and *crimes against humanity*. The project will also take a look at the ban on the use of force.

The project has the following historical examples: the Napoleon solution of 1815, the Lieber code 1863 (the American Civil War and the military manuals in the last half of the 19th Century) the battle of Solferino 1859, and the establishment of the Red Cross, the Armenian genocide of 1915 (crimes against humanity), the unsuccessful trials after World War I (Leipzig and Constantinople), attempts at codification in the inter-war period, the concept of genocide (Raphael Lemkin), the international military tribunals in Germany and the Far East.

Partner: Cecilie Felicia Stokholm Banke

INTEGRATION TESTS

Eva Ersbøll

Europe: 2009-2010

In the new millennium more and more European countries have introduced integration tests for foreigners to pass in order to be granted family reunification, unlimited residen-

ce permit and/or citizenship in the host country. This research project aims to examine the background for the introduction of these tests, their purpose and consequences. A number of questions remain to be answered, i.e. concerning the impact of the tests on integration and their selective effect if any. The results will be evaluated in the light of international law.

Partners: A publication is under way with the collaboration of Dutch and British researchers.

HUMAN RIGHTS – FROM PLAN TO MARKET

Hatla Thelle

Europe-Asia: 2008-2010

A research activity aimed at exploring human rights protection in countries under transition from planned economy to market economy. The project is linked to the Research Partnership Programme engaging researchers from China, Kirgizstan, and Laos and will invite scholars from Central and Eastern Europe and Russia. The topics selected for scrutiny are *access to justice* and *labour rights*, including migration. A conference will be held late 2009, gathering researchers from the participating countries as well as Scandinavian researchers involved in similar topics.



LEGAL AID AND COMPLAINTS MECHANISMS IN CHINA

Hatla Thelle

China: 2005-2009

The aim of the project is to map existing mechanisms for complaining and raising rights claims in the Chinese system, focused on the possibilities open to vulnerable social groups. For the last three decades more and more channels have been opened through which Chinese citizens can protest over injustices and obtain remedy. Some of these channels are traditional and have developed over centuries, others are introduced during the Mao-period and some are more or less imported from Western legal traditions after the opening-up policy began in the late 1970s. They co-exist and interact in many different ways, creating a web of avenues a citizen can follow to find a solution to a social or legal problem. The present research project aims firstly to identify the existing systems and study the ways they interact, secondly their relation to the political system will be analyzed. Legal services performed by arbitration or mediation committees, legal aid centers, university legal aid clinics, social groups and administrative review mechanisms have the potential to collect huge amounts of data on problems with legislation or administrative practice, and the project aims to identify in what ways these data are utilized to promote law reform or social change.

HUMAN RIGHTS DIALOGUES

Hatla Thelle

Global, EU, China: 2008-2010

An analysis of the so called human rights dialogues, with the EU-China dialogue as a case study. A report will be made describing the existing dialogues and discussing whether the aims of the dialogues are reached and what problems occur during the activities related to the dialogues.

Partner: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EAST AFRICA

Henrik Nielsen

East Africa: 2007-2010

On the basis of research done by East African researchers within the HAKI network, it has been attempted to launch East African HR Journal. The most likely result is a book, which will be edited by Henrik Nielsen with a contribution and an introduction by him as well.

Partner: HAKI Research Network, Africa

INSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN MALAWI

Henrik Nielsen

Malawi: 2009

On the basis of visits to the DIHR projects in Malawi, this project attempts to analyze the prospects of promoting HR, especially social and economic rights in Africa in an age of neo-liberalist democracy.

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERVENTION IN FRAGILE STATES

Henrik Nielsen

Africa: 2008-2009

This work discusses challenges with working with HR issues in fragile states, and points to certain types of feasible interventions. Furthermore, it discusses the prospects of these, in relations to DIHR experiences. The project aims at producing articles, as well as providing input for the DIHR strategy.

CHILDREN OF PRISON INMATES

Peter Scharff Smith and Janne Jakobsen

Denmark: June 2007 – December 2009

It is estimated that there is a constant number of 4000-7000 children of prison inmates in Denmark. Research has shown that these children often suffer severe consequences as a result of their parents' incarceration. However, these children all have rights as provided by the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, and the question is what this means in connection with visiting facilities in the prisons. The purpose of this project is to examine the current conditions and the rights of this group of children in order to make suggestions for relevant initiatives and improvements.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TERROR

Peter Vedel Kessing

International project: 2008-

This research project studies the correlation between the states' obligation on one hand to combat terrorism and on the other to respect human rights obligations.

The project analyzes a number of general international law problems, including questions concerning a definition of terrorism and questions pertaining to the international law framework that is to regulate and control the states' efforts in combating terrorism. A simple question could be: is it possible for states to be at war with terrorism?

In relation to human rights, the project analyzes to which extent the nations are obliged to observe the human rights convention when operating abroad and under armed conflict, including the relations to the standards in humanitarian international law.

Peter Vedel Kessing focuses on civil and political rights especially and on how the fight against terror has had an effect on, among other areas, the right not to undergo torture and involuntary confinement, the right to life, and the right to a fair trial.

Partners: DIIS, Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen, and others.

FAMILY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE

Stéphanie Lagoutte

Europe: 2009-2014

New family patterns have appeared in Europe with societal changes linked to divorces (and remarriage or other forms of cohabitation) and to a broader acceptance of new ways of establishing a family (homosexual couples, single parents). The arrival and establishment of immigrants in Europe have also contributed to a large diversity of family patterns through the importation of family traditions and norms. The domestic and European legal frameworks have adapted to these evolutions.

Simultaneously, the European Court of Human Rights has developed a large case-law on the right to respect private and family life. This legal framework puts an emphasis on the fact that contact between adults or children and their relatives must be to some extent afforded protection by the State.

Family is a large part of an individual's private life; however, at the same time, the establishing of family ties and, to some extent, the possibility of contact between relatives is regulated by the State. Indeed, various rules impact on the family: family law, international private law, welfare law, law on the protection of children, foreigners' law, penitentiary law, etc... as well as human rights law.

The research project sets out to analyze problems and challenges linked to family and human rights in Europe and to understand the interpenetration of the two areas. The project deals with: (1) Family law – paternity cases, access to artificial insemination, custody of children, (2) Family law, immigration and human rights, i.e. foreigners' personal status in Europe: polygamy, repudiation, inheritance rights, (3) Gay and lesbian couples and their children, (4) Rules applying to foreigners, and (5) Persons deprived of their liberty.

DISCRIMINATION AT THE WORK PLACE

Ph.D. Line Vikkelsø Slot, Cand. scient. soc.

Ph.D.-project: Denmark 2005-2009

The fact that many Danes with ethnic minority backgrounds have difficulties in finding a way into the Danish labour market seems to be a reality and a societal problem met with a great deal of political attention. Social science research has dealt with the problem as well – often perceived as one of the consequential 'problems' of the immigration from non-western countries. Discrimination of candidates with a minority background never seems to be the answer most focused upon as a possible explanation.

There is, however, plenty of reason to suspect that discrimination does play a part. But there is a lack of knowledge on the area – including knowledge of the technical schools practice with regards to assistance in distributing apprenticeships and work-experience placements.

This project examines the way the technical school consultants who are in charge of apprenticeships and work-experience placements handle potentially discriminating demands from the employer, when apprenticeships are being distributed, seeing that this practice regulates the students' access to placements – and thereby access to the labour market later on.

It seems relevant to examine whether a specific practice is in the way of labour market integration and if so, why? The project also addresses the question of pro-active measures in relation to the discrimination problem.

The following publications have been produced in relation to this subject:

“Apprenticeship places and allocation practice”, by Line Vikkelsø Slot (Copenhagen: The Rockwool Foundations Research Unit.2008).

Chapter 7: “Barriers concerning the allocation of apprenticeship places”, by Line Vikkelsø Slot, in: “Immigrants and the Danish education system”. Edited by Torben Tranæs (Copenhagen: Gyldendal. 2008).

Partners: The Rockwool Foundations Research Unit has partly financed the project.

THE INTERNET AS A CIVIL SOCIETY RESOURCE

Ph.D.-stipendiat Rikke Frank Jørgensen

Ph.D. dissertation: Denmark, cases in Uganda (Kampala and Apac) and Germany (Berlin) 2007 – 2010

Rikke Frank Jørgensen's research evolves around two questions, the first being: How is the internet being used by civil society with regards to social change? And the second question concerns the connection between regulation of the Internet and the conceptual ways in which it is described.

The theoretical part of the project is dedicated to the development of four Internet metaphors constituting different approaches to describing the net. The four metaphors are not mutually exclusive but rather examples of descriptions that are prominent in the international world of Internet politics and frequently heard in connection to debates on the Internet and human rights. The four metaphors are: the Internet as Infrastructure, the Internet as Public Space, the Internet as Media, and the Internet as Cultural Practice. Each metaphor is derived from concrete negotiations on Internet politics and human rights and outlines a theoretical framework of understanding, to which the given metaphor relates, including the on-going public-private conflicts.

The empirical part of the project is centered in two cases that are analyzed with the use of the two metaphors the Internet as Public Space and the Internet as Cultural practice. The chosen cases are a network of women's organizations in Uganda (Wougnet) and a small section of Wikipedia respectively. With the cases as point of departure, Rikke Frank Jørgensen examines how the different players use the Internet as a resource with particular focus on self-determination and participation in public life.

Partner: Roskilde University

IMPLEMENTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN UGANDA PRISONS

Ph.D.-stipendiat Tomas Max Martin

Ph.D. dissertation: Uganda (Kampala og Busia) 2009 – 2011

The research project intends to examine how human

rights (HR) are implemented locally in connection to the implementation of prison reforms. A new prison law was passed in Uganda in April, 2006. The law incorporates HR standards in Ugandan law (e.g. by abolishing corporal punishment and introducing independent inspections of prisons). It is a job for the management and staff working within the prison administration to bring the law into action on a daily basis. A reform of the judicial system of this order is paradigmatic of the way HR legislation and discourse is distributed in the third world. Through a player oriented and institutional analysis of the prison system the project seeks to examine how rights based law is understood, shaped, and implemented by managers and staff in their capacity as mediators between an ideal set of laws based on global human rights discourses and a local prison practice. The project will specifically focus on reform initiatives in relation to disciplinary punishment and the use of force.

The project is based on 5-8 months of field work in Uganda where a local district prison as well as a larger state prison will be chosen for observation. Qualitative interviews with key informants, focus groups, small questionnaire studies and analyses of relevant documents will be the primary methods of data gathering.

The analysis will offer an empirical and scientific contribution to the development of the politics and strategies that are the basis of the reforms in the legal sector and that are intended to strengthen human rights, good governance, and a poverty oriented development toward real democracy.



FACTS ABOUT DIHR

RESEARCH AND CONSULTANCY

Number of research partners and EMA students

5 researchers financed by the Research Partnership Programme and students under the European Master's programme

Number of researchers, external financing

4 researchers at DIHR with external financing of salary at least 50 %

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Number of ongoing partnership projects and programmes

54 projects and programmes implemented in cooperation with a partner – excluding consulting

Number of published evaluations and reviews of partnership programmes

4 external evaluations. 4 external evaluations. Published reviews, i.e. progressive surveys either externally or internally in DIHR – often published on the Web

Number of successful project applications

2 project and programme applications approved by the relevant donor

Number of strategic cooperation agreements entered into

Includes strategic cooperation agreements with all types of institutions including 'co-partners' in programmes, but not cooperation agreements with local partners 5 cooperation agreements

Number of larger documents prepared in cooperation with partners

Includes strategies, education materials, analyses, manuals, etc.
14 documents

CONSULTANCY AND OTHER EXTERNALLY FINANCED PROJECTS

Number of ongoing consultancies and commissioned tasks

33 consultancies and commissioned tasks: Specific tasks
– usually time-limited – on purely business terms

Number of other ongoing, externally financed projects

77 externally financed projects

CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND LECTURES

Number of conferences and seminars – Danish

54 conferences and seminars in Denmark with DIHR as arranger or co-arranger

Number of conferences and seminars – internationale

16 conferences and seminars outside Denmark with DIHR as arranger or co-arranger

Number of conferences and seminars where DIHR is invited as panelists, discussant, chair, etc.

37 conferences and seminars where a DIHR employee is invited as an active participant. Not including lectures. Participation both in Denmark and internationally.

Number of lectures or talks, external/Danish

48 lectures and talks in Denmark where DIHR is not arranger or co-arranger

Number of lectures or talks, external/international

28 lectures and talks outside Denmark where DIHR is not arranger or co-arranger

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND NETWORKS

Number of memberships of international delegations, working groups, networks or committees

16 memberships

Number of memberships of national delegations, groups, networks or committees

9 memberships

Number of memberships of national boards

4 memberships

Number of memberships of international boards

2 memberships

Number of memberships of legislative committees

2 memberships

EDUCATION AND TRAINING**Number of courses and workshops, Danish**

63 courses

Number of days for course participants, Danish

Number of days for course participants with a national aim, i.e. directed at Danish conditions:

62 days for course participants with 167 participants

Number of participants at courses and workshops, Danish

10 courses with a total of 785 participants

Number of courses and workshops, international

10 courses/workshops

Number of participants at courses and workshops, international

1 courses with a total of 26 participants

Number of courses or workshops with an international aim with DIHR partners as arranger or co-arranger outside Denmark

22 workshops/courses

COMPLAINTS TREATMENT

Number of specific complaints received: 15

Number of cases opened at own initiative: 1

Number of statements from the Complaints Committee: 5

INFORMATION

Number of media mentions, TV and radio: 114

Number of media mentions, print press: 1080

Number of new publications: 17

Sold publications: 515

NUMBER OF WEBSITE VISITS

menneskeret.dk 113.791

humanrights.dk 55.475

Complaints Committee, Equal Treatment 6.491

miapris.dk 4.973

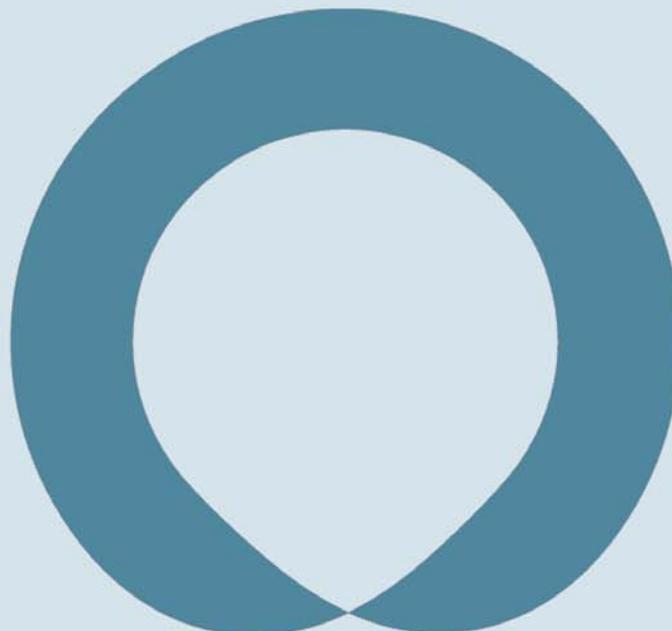
mangfoldighed.dk 11.825

humanrightsandbusiness.org 34.801

Total 227.000

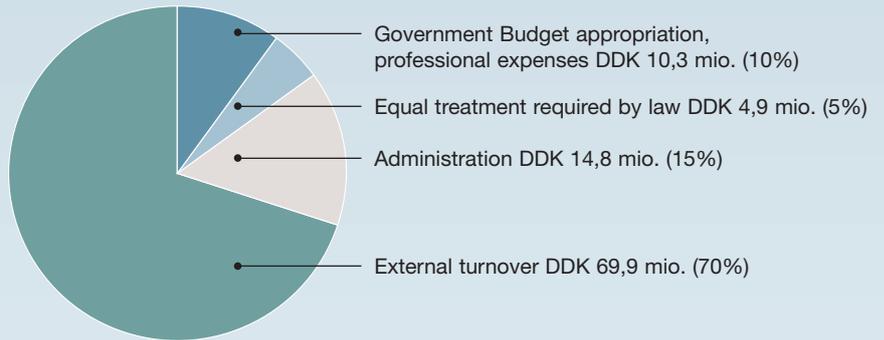
ANSWERS TO E-MAIL REQUESTS FROM THE PUBLIC

194

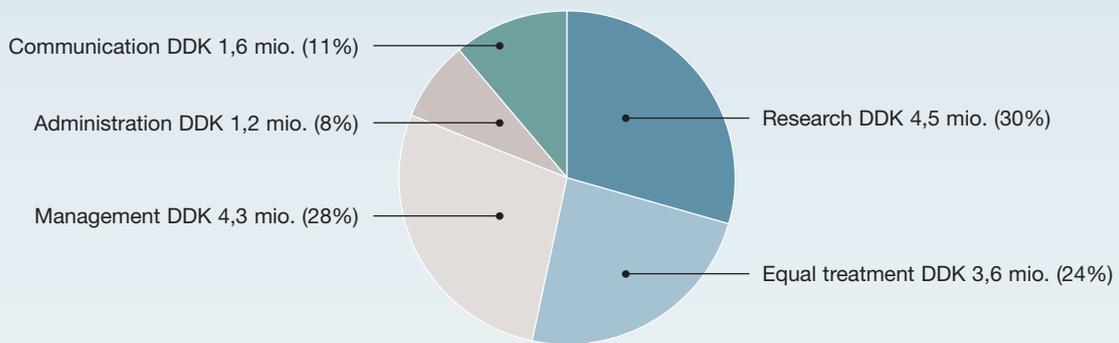


FINANCES

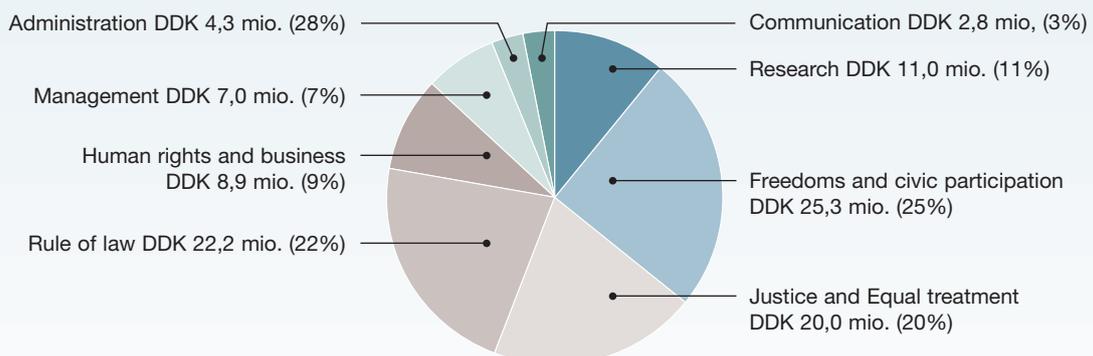
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER 2008, 84,2 MILLION DKK FINANCING FROM GOVERNMENT BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS VS. EXTERNAL TURNOVER AND ADMINISTRATION.



EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES AND EQUAL TREATMENT ACTIVITIES 2008, DKK 15.2 MILLION ACCORDING TO PURPOSE



DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TURNOVER 2008, 99,9 MILLION DKK IN RELATION TO DEPARTMENTS



CONTRIBUTORS AND INITIATORS

AAADI, Association for Democratic Init.	Danish Confederation of Trade Unions
British Council	(LO, Landsorganisationen i DK)
British Embassy	Novartis Foundation (Novartis Stiftung)
Documentation and Advisory Centre on Racial Discrimination	Novo Nordisk A/S
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The Royal Danish Embassy, Maputo	Shell International
European Centre for Minority Studies (ECMI)	Danish Ministry of Social Affairs
Egmont Foundation	Statoil, Norway
European Union	Swiss Agency of Development
DanChurchAid (Folkekirkens Nødhjælp)	TNT
Danish Research Councils (Forskningsrådene)	Total S.A.
GRM International Pty Ltd	Tryg Foundation (TrygFonden)
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