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COVER PAGE: The guitar ensemble Trio Campanella opened the International Human Rights Day on 10 December 2005. The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) organised the debate event 'Victims of Freedom of Expression' at the Turbine Halls stage of the Royal Danish Theatre (*Det Kgl. Teaters Turbinehaller*). The panellists were Professor Isi Foighel, former judge of the European Court of Human Rights, Flemming Rose, Cultural Editor of the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*, Elsebeth Gerner Nielsen of the Social Liberal Party, Hanne Severinsen of Denmark's Liberal Party and Morten Kjærum, Executive Director of the DIHR. The moderator was Lars Normann Jørgensen, Secretary-General of Amnesty International in Denmark.

Moreover, a new Human Rights Hymn composed by Francesco Cali and Jeppe Marsling was given its first performance by the Chamber Choir Hymnia conducted by Flemming Windekilde.

This was the last of a series of public discussion salons organised by the DIHR and the Turbine Halls in 2005.

PREFACE

INSPIRATION



Morten Kjærum
Executive Director
The Danish Institute for Human Rights

From a human rights perspective, 2005 became a turbulent year in many ways; a year in which fundamental rights and principles were given high priority and were much debated among the public. These discussions about the fundamental values of a democratic society are essential to remind ourselves and others of the importance of human rights to an open, inclusive society. Human rights and democracy may never be taken for granted, because only then do we seriously risk losing these fundamental benefits.

Freedom of expression was a central theme throughout the year. The Institute hosted a public hearing about the general climate for debate in Denmark, and many contributions pointed to the harshness that has emerged in the public debate and makes many people abstain from contributing. Everybody involved is jointly responsible for guaranteeing a framework of a vivid and involving debate, also about difficult subjects. Shortly after the hearing, all of it was put to a tremendous test when the satirical Mohammad cartoons were printed in the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*. This related freedom

of expression to the tolerance of religion and ethnicity; and it gave rise to the fundamental problem of the borderline between freedom of expression and protection against scornful comments about religion and ethnicity. Even though the freedom of expression is considered fundamental in an orderly democracy, it is still not an absolute freedom, and it became clear that the debate about the freedom of expression is extremely complex and that it is therefore a very delicate matter to draw a simple borderline. Hopefully, all of us have learnt a lesson about the way in which we can and have to debate in future in a more complex local community, which forms an integral part of the big world.

Another core human rights area, the right to private life, came into focus in connection with the initiatives to combat terrorism. The Institute took the initiative of publishing the anthology *‘Overvågning eller omsorg – privatlivets grænser’* (Surveillance or Care – Limits to Privacy) to launch a debate on the right to private life in the light of a number of initiatives intended to combat terrorism. Danes are much more tolerant of surveillance and registration than many other people, but the recent initiatives on telephone tapping, etc., have triggered an interesting debate on the limits of how much public authorities may interfere with our private lives.

Any kind of discrimination challenges the individual human being's dignity. Therefore the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) decided in 2005 to focus on strengthening equal rights and the struggle against discrimination in the Danish society. The Institute opted to attack the problems by identifying all the key reasons of discrimination because efforts are boosted by combining the various causes, such as age, ethnicity, gender, disability and sexual orientation. In this way the work is given new essential dimensions, the reason being that, if we

accept discrimination against certain groups of society, others can easily get the impression that it is acceptable to discriminate against other groups as well.

In 2005, national human rights institutions all over the world continued to grow stronger. This indicates that states are willing to acknowledge and take a stand on human rights issues in their individual societies. This proves that the independent national institutions are deemed useful and suitable mechanisms for the continued monitoring of the administration of human rights.

It goes without saying that some states want to restrict the powers and thus the efficiency of the national human rights institutions. During the period when the Danish Institute for Human Rights has chaired the International Co-ordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, the chair has several times succeeded in intervening to assist distressed institutions. Involvement in this international network thus strengthens the possibilities of the Institute to act as a genuinely independent institution.

In this Annual Report, we have tried to describe some of the many research projects of the Institute, present our international partners and give a brief idea about our efforts to strengthen human rights in business, and it is also possible to find information about our educational initiatives as well as sundry cultural activities and publications.

Hopefully, the human rights debates in Denmark and abroad will draw nourishment from and find inspiration in the diverse activities carried out at the Danish Institute for Human Rights. The ultimate goal is to ensure an even better protection of the humans whose rights are violated.

THEME

ACCESS TO JUSTICE



LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORMS IN CAMBODIA

The Danish Institute for Human Rights cooperates with the Project Unit in Cambodia on the preparation of an action plan for legal and judicial reforms. For two years the DIHR has collaborated closely with judicial institutions, particularly with the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Council for Legal and Judicial Reform to implement the strategy for legal and judicial reforms in Cambodia.

Since the national presentation of the strategy in December 2003, the DIHR has supported the PMU in its efforts to draw up an action plan of short- and medium-term priority projects in connection with a process that involves governmental institutions, civil society, international donors and other interested parties.

The action plan was finally adopted on 29 April 2005 by the Cambodian Council of Ministers and is intended to become the governing document for the country's legal and judicial reforms.

TAJIKISTAN: SWEDISH PROJECT SUPPORT

The Danish Institute for Human Rights and the relevant local partners are now able to continue and strengthen its efforts in Tajikistan with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). This will benefit six projects planned in connection with the programme of the Central Asia Partnership Group (CAPG) for capacity building within the police and judicial system. The SIDA funding is also sufficient to set up a Human Rights Council together with the Committee for the Protection of Civil Rights and the Supreme Court Council. A human rights manual for the Police Academy has already been prepared with funding from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The support from SIDA will also make it possible to develop and adapt the manual to other target groups, such as judges, prosecutors and the armed forces, over the next three years.

CHINA AND WEST AFRICA: REFORM OF LAW AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

The DIHR team 'Reform of Law and State Institutions' has concentrated during the period under review on raising additional funds for its portfolio of projects. It has contacted the Danish embassies (which now have decentralized power to grant funds) as well as the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (*Norad*), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the European Union and a number of other international donors. Furthermore, the DIHR and the Danish Refugee Council (*Dansk Flygtningehjælp*) have submitted bids for EU projects regarding law reform programmes in the Balkans to prepare for the coming negotiations on EU admission.

Finally, the team has continued its work on two publications in the period under review. One of the publications is about the Danish criminal procedure and will be used for our counselling of international partners. The other describes the experience gained by the DIHR on support for legal and judicial reforms. The team anticipates a strengthening of its activities in China and West Africa in the coming period.

The team is involved in the following regional partnership programmes: 'Access to Rights' and 'Citizenship in the Western Balkans'.

The Regional Forum, which represents the five governments of the Western Balkans, had a meeting in April 2005 at which it took note of the start of the project.

The project has encountered financial difficulties because the prerequisites of the conditional grant of €600,000 from the Danish Neighbourhood Programme have not been met. The consultancy activities of the DIHR to launch the project were consequently discontinued in May 2005.

HONDURAS: NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEM

The Honduras project 'Towards the Consolidation of a National Legal System in Honduras' was started in 2004 at the initiative of the National Human Rights Commissioner, Dr. Ramón Custodio López. It involves the three powers of state and receives technical support from the DIHR.

The project is now in its second phase, a pilot phase, during which the method of revision and reform is tested in the legal area of 'Family and Childhood'. To emphasise their strong commitment to the project, the parties involved decided to sign a Collaboration Agreement confirming the continuation of their joint efforts to reach the project goal and requiring the parties to ensure the

sustainability and continuity of the project.

The Collaboration Agreement was signed on 30 June 2005 by the President of the National Congress, the Minister of Government and Justice, the Supreme Court President, the Honduran National Human Rights Commission and the Danish Institute for Human Rights.

NEW ANGLE ON CHINA PROJECT

The next phase of the China programme of the DIHR focuses on the right to a fair trial

A team from the DIHR has been to Beijing to prepare the continuation of the China programme and to consolidate the results obtained so far. The right to a fair trial will be the pivot of the next two years' activities. The programme implies collaboration with our partners in the legal sector, academic university staff and others, and it aims at giving the partners input to support the revision of the Chinese Administration of Justice Act to bring it more in line with international human rights standards. The aim is improved protection of the rights of suspects.

KYRGYZSTAN: THREE NEW BOOKS

The DIHR has cooperated with the Police Academy and the NGO 'Adilet' in Kyrgyzstan on the publishing of a policing manual, a student textbook and a compilation of statutes. This compilation of statutes is the first of its kind in Kyrgyzstan. After the publication of these works, the DIHR is now ready to proceed to the second phase of the police reform programme. One of the elements of phase II is to train trainers in using the material, another is to incorporate the material into the syllabus of the Police Academy as at 1 September 2005.



CRITICISM OF PRE-TRIAL DETENTION

The Danish statutory provisions on pre-trial detention in solitary confinement have failed and ought to be revised. The Danish ambitions should be at a level far above any issue of torture or human rights violations. This harsh criticism was raised by Peter Scharff Smith, senior project research fellow of the DIHR, in his letter to the editor of the Danish newspaper *Politiken* on 27 July 2005. The criticism referred to the fact that a few days earlier the European Court of Human Rights had passed judgment in favour of Denmark with the smallest margin possible – four votes to three – that the former top swimmer Peter Rohde had not been subjected to torture in connection with pre-trial detention in solitary confinement in Denmark. This means that three judges actually found that Denmark had violated this very fundamental convention right.

Read the judgment at: www.echr.coe.int/Eng/Press/2005/July/ChamberJudgmentRohdevDenmark210705.htm

PRISON STUDIES IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

New Nordic research network regarding prisons, psychiatric facilities and other institutions of confinement as well as detention and treatment of prisoners of war, terrorists, etc.

On the occasion of the creation of the research network 'Scandinavian Studies of Confinement', the DIHR hosted a seminar on 28 October 2005. It is an inter-disciplinary network which focuses on studying prisons, psychiatric facilities and other institutions of confinement as well as detention and treatment of prisoners of war, terrorists, etc. Two of the lecturers were Joe Sim, professor of Criminal Justice at Liverpool John Moore University, and Hans Jørgen Engbo, Prison Director of Jyderup State Prison in Denmark. The seminar was organised by Peter Scharff Smith, senior research fellow of the DIHR, and Andrew Jefferson of the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims (*Rehabiliterings- og Forskningscentret for Torturofre*) in Copenhagen.

DIHR RESEARCH QUOTED IN US SUPREME COURT CASE

Danish research on solitary confinement used in US Supreme Court case

The extremely tough conditions in the so-called supermax prisons in the US have been challenged in connection with a number of cases in US courts. Most recently proceedings have been instituted to determine whether the incarceration of prisoners in the supermax facility of Ohio



State Penitentiary is contrary to the principle of the right to a fair trial. In connection with a specific case before the US Supreme Court, eight psychology professors and practicing psychologists were questioned, and they referred to the research carried out by Peter Scharff Smith, senior research fellow of the DIHR, on the effects of solitary confinement.

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS RISK LONGER SENTENCES

New research and development analysis on special measures against mentally ill offenders

In July 2005, the Danish Institute for Human Rights published a research and development analysis on the use of special measures against mentally ill offenders from a human rights perspective, as agreed with the Danish Council for Socially Marginalised People (*Rådet for Socialt Udsatte*) in October 2004.

The purpose of the analysis was to examine the rules of the Danish Criminal Code on special measures for the mentally ill after the 2000 law revision and the actual use of such measures in the light of the international human rights standards with a view to assessing whether there is a need

for further adjustments of the law. Moreover, the study has examined the rules on the use of special measures against mentally ill people under the Greenland Criminal Act and its application seen in the light of the international human rights standards. The main focus of the analysis was the issue that the principle of proportionality is not applied when the maximum length of special measures is fixed. Non-application of this principle leads to discrimination of mentally ill persons because they risk being sentenced to special measures which extend far beyond the length of the sentence that would otherwise have been expected for the offence in question.

PRISONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS – A CONTRADICTION?

Internationally recognised professor of prison studies visited the DIHR

On 9 May 2005, Professor Andrew Coyle gave a lecture on inmates and human rights. He has been involved in the management of British and Scottish prisons for 25 years. Andrew Coyle is a prisons adviser to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and several other international bodies and governments.



INTERVIEW

HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUAL TREATMENT

The National Department of the Danish Institute for Human Rights carries out, coordinates and strengthens the activities of the Institute related to the protection and promotion of human rights and equal treatment in Denmark. Its main functions are to prepare analyses related to human rights and equal treatment, organise seminars and courses, and carry out information and counselling activities regarding implementation of human rights and equal treatment in Denmark.

Birgitte Kofod Olsen, Head of the National Department, says that the national work is aimed at making respect for human rights and equal treatment a permanent element of all decision-making processes in the public and private sectors, on the political agenda and in the public debate.

“The activities are intended to promote human rights standards and strengthen equal treatment at all levels

of the Danish society, in the labour market, in the social field, and regarding democratic involvement, health, education and culture. Equal treatment and anti-discrimination efforts take off from discrimination based on ethnic origin, but the efforts also comprise other vulnerable groups who are vulnerable due to their age, disability, gender, religion or sexual orientation.”

EQUAL TREATMENT STRATEGY

The Institute is required to promote equal treatment and ensure efficient protection against discrimination. Would you elaborate on this mandate?

“The Institute functions as a national human rights institution and as a specialised body on equal treatment irrespective of ethnic origin. Our tasks are to make reports, research and development analyses and studies, provide education and communicate knowledge on human rights and equal treatment, and develop tools intended

“The activities are intended to promote human rights standards and strengthen equal treatment at all levels...”

to further human rights and equal treatment and to provide protection against discrimination and human rights violations.

In 2005, the Institute published Research and Development Analysis No. 2 *‘Ligebehandling: Status and fremtidsperspektiver’* (Equal Treatment: Status and Perspectives). This research and development analysis is the first output resulting from the contribution made by the Institute for a Danish strategy on equal treatment. The strategy comprises six areas of discrimination: age, disability, gender, race and ethnicity, religion and faith, and sexual orientation. The analysis gives a status of equality legislation, describes the core problems of each area and offers an action plan for the future work of ensuring equal treatment of all groups, formally and in practice.”

FOCUS ON DISABLED PERSONS

It is most obvious to think about ethnic minorities in connection with equal treatment, but do you also work with other vulnerable groups?

“In 2005, the National Department published the research and development analysis *‘Udredning om Personer med Funktionsnedsættelser’* (Research and Development Analysis on Disabled Persons). It examines

whether Denmark meets its human rights obligations when it comes to disabled persons. The analysis assesses whether the current Danish legislation safeguards efficient protection against discrimination due to health deficiencies. The analysis also investigates whether the rules of the Danish Act on Social Services on special accommodation discriminate against disabled persons. Moreover, it makes a number of recommendations on improved efforts to make it possible for disabled persons to have the same opportunities to be involved in the

social life in Denmark as everybody else. One of these recommendations is the introduction of a general Danish prohibition of discrimination due to disability. Moreover, there is an account of human rights standards of particular relevance to disabled persons.”

If I say Equinet, what do you say?

“Equinet is a European network of specialised equality bodies whose main purpose is to enhance the effectiveness of equality bodies by stimulating and communicating knowledge about equal treatment tools, improved use and development of equality legislation and capacity building. The DIHR is a member of the Equinet Board and coordinator of Working Group 2 on Strategic Enforcement.

The network gives inspiration to Danish initiatives. As an example, in 2005 the Institute concluded an agreement with Copenhagen Legal Aid (*Københavns Retshjælp*) on a one-year pilot project on the collection of data about discrimination experienced due to race and ethnicity. The purpose of the pilot project is to develop tools to improve the collection of data in this field.”

WHITE PAPER ON FAMILY REUNIFICATION

2005 saw quite a bit of focus on the so-called 24-year rule and the condition of ties. Please explain.

“The Institute published *‘Hvidbog om Ægtefællesammenføring i Danmark’* (White Paper on Family Reunification in Denmark) in 2005. The White Paper has a collection of concrete cases decided by the Danish immigration authorities which illustrate that Denmark does not live up to its international obligations to respect the right to family life and the right to non-discrimination in all cases. The White Paper points out as a problem the lack of transparency in the internal case notes used by the authorities for their decision of cases. Non-publication of decisions in concrete cases is another problem.

Shortly after the publication of the White Paper, the Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs announced that an internet portal with case notes and decisions will now be opened.”

MIGRATION AND MINORITY RIGHTS

The Institute is involved in the European Migration Dialogue, and within this European network it organised a seminar in 2005 on labour migration and one on illegal migration, the participants being authorities, labour market organisations, NGOs and researchers.

The Institute continued its efforts in 2005 to implement and promote minority rights, including through involvement in networks focusing on the conditions of Greenlanders (indigenous people) in Denmark, and by continuously emphasising, in articles and debates, that it is important for a pluralistic society to accommodate diversity and show mutual respect between the majority population and ethnic, religious and other minorities.

Diversity is also important as a workplace strategy – how do you tackle this issue?

“The DIHR has launched the project ‘Diversity in Working Life’. This is a particular focus area, and each year we award the so-called MIA Prize to companies which have succeeded in

diversity management. The goal is to provide for equal opportunities for everybody on the Danish labour market – irrespective of gender, ethnic origin, religion and faith, age, disability and sexual orientation. The Institute therefore aims to further diversity management, equal treatment and diversity thinking in Danish workplaces. In addition to the Prize, the Institute applies a wide range of initiatives, such as tools intended to ensure compliance with equality legislation and analyses of the barriers causing discrimination at the individual workplace. In 2005, the Institute and the Danish publishing house of Børsen co-published a book on diversity management: *'Mangfoldighed i arbejdslivet – når vi er lige men ikke ens'* (Diversity in the workplace – When we are equal, but not the same).

FREEDOM AND RIGHTS

One of the core themes in 2005 was the limits to privacy in the information society, and the publishing house of Thomson published the DIHR anthology *'Overvågning eller omsorg – privatlivets grænser'* (Surveillance or Care – Limits to Privacy). Based on a number of recent cases from the intelligence service, the public space, workplaces, the public administration, etc., this anthology discusses the direction of the Danish society in the information technology era.

Why have the freedoms become highly relevant?

The initiatives in relation to the local government reform in Denmark and the efforts against terrorism have made protection of the right to private life relevant because these initiatives contribute in various manners to reducing the rights of the individual citizen in order to obtaining more efficient public authorities. The trend is heading in the direction where the individual citizen, his/her conduct, preferences and habits become fully transparent and accessible to the authorities, while authorities become less transparent and can act without being subject to control. This is a threat against the principles of due process on which the rule of law is based. *2005 was also the year in which the United Nations held the World Summit on the Information Society.*

“It was, and the Institute for Human Rights coordinated the global civil society work in connection with the second phase in Tunis in November. At the summit, the participants debated the internet as a global public good and the protection of human rights standards in

future regulations regarding the information society. As a contribution to the debate, the Institute and MIT Press will co-publish the anthology 'Human rights in the Global Information Society' in May 2006 in which several Danish and international contributors discuss the link between information technology and freedom of expression, the right to private life, freedom of assembly and association, access to justice, discrimination and the right to development.”

CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP

The children also received attention in 2005 as Denmark was examined by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in the autumn, says Birgitte Kofod Olsen. The Committee recommended the establishment of an

FACT BOX

National Department

Research and development activities

6 research and development analyses, statements and reviews
26 consultation responses
2 researchers, externally financed

Project activities

4 ongoing partnership projects

Consultancy activities

1 ongoing consultancy project or other
externally financed project with local partners

Publishing activities

Scientific articles published in international journals
Scientific articles published in Danish journals
Scientific articles published in international books
Scientific articles published in Danish books
Scientific books published abroad

Conferences, seminars and lectures

11 conferences and seminars hosted – Danish
1 conference/seminar hosted – international
90 lectures and speeches, external/Danish

Memberships of expert fora and networks

12 memberships of int. delegations, working groups and networks/committees
10 memberships of nat. delegations, working groups and networks/committees
3 Danish board positions
3 international board positions
1 representative on a preparatory committee of the Danish Parliament

Education, tuition and courses

5 courses and workshops hosted – Danish
3 courses and workshops hosted – international

Processing of complaints

96 complaints (equal treatment) received

See more about the projects and publications of the Department at:
www.humanrights.dk/departments/national

individual complaints procedure for children and requested information on the many child asylum-seekers who have disappeared.

Moreover, the Danish Institute for Human Rights has offered a number of specialised courses. Together with the Child and Youth Network (*Børn- og Unge-netværket*), the Danish Institute for Human Rights held two courses with each two modules called 'Children's rights – development in practice' on rights-based development work for NGO staff working with children. Moreover, two one-day courses on rights-based development have been held for NGO staff associated with the Danish Project Counselling Service (*Projektrådgivningen*), one in Copenhagen and one in Aarhus.

"The Institute has started a two-year collaboration project with schools in Nørrebro, a Copenhagen

neighbourhood with many ethnic minorities," Birgitte Kofod Olsen says and adds that they have planned to develop a citizenship teaching method intended to improve the pupils' understanding of citizenship and to upgrade the teachers to teach citizenship on the basis of human rights.

"The purpose is to counter the development of a 'counter-citizenship culture' because the schools have seen indications of such development among some groups of pupils. In this project, the human rights training is supplemented by the citizenship perspective, which is a field developing in many other European countries, and the Council of Europe has also focused on the field in 2005 with its European Year of Citizenship through Education. This project is to lead to teacher training courses, tuition materials, school council courses and a parent involvement programme," she concludes the interview.



THEME

RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ELECTION TRAINING IN SOUTHERN IRAQ

To support the frail civil society in Iraq, the Danish Institute for Human Rights organised a course for a group of representatives of women's organisations in Southern Iraq to train them in free and independent elections. For security reasons, the course was held in Jordan. It gave an introduction to international election standards as well as a review of the way that NGOs can use elections to put human rights issues on the political agenda. The course was held during the first days of January so that the participants could return and make use of their new knowledge before the general election on 30 January 2005. The DIHR intends to cooperate with Norwegian Church Aid (*Kirkens Nødhjelp*) to offer more training for both women's and other human rights organisations in Southern Iraq in particular. The organisations show great interest and have involved themselves seriously because it is still difficult for them to gain access to human rights material in Arabic, and they also have very limited possibilities of attending courses of this nature.



COURSES ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

The DIHR held the course 'The Rights of Children – Development in Practice' together with the Danish Child and Youth Network over two modules in the autumn. This course was a light remodelling of a course held by the DIHR the previous spring. The two modules lasted one and a half days each and concerned rights-based development in respect of children. "The participants obtained knowledge of strategy and project planning, project design and monitoring as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The course will be offered again in the autumn of 2006," says Anette Faye Jacobsen, course leader.

The International Department and the National Department have prepared a course catalogue comprising a total of 17 courses on subjects such as differential treatment and discrimination, limits to privacy and the rights of children.



THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN GREENLAND

At the invitation of the National Youth Council of Greenland (*SORLAK*), Christoffer Badse of the National Department held a course on 25 March 2005 in Kangerlussuaq for about 40 people. The course was about the Rights of Children in Greenland based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the recent data given in the Report on Reform of Greenland's Judicial System, the official 3rd periodic report of Denmark to the Committee on the Rights of the Child

as well as the Supplementary NGO Report to the Danish Government's 3rd periodic report submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child prepared by the Danish Institute for Human Rights and six other NGOs in view of the coming examination of Denmark. The course was intended as inspiration for a rights-based approach to local projects to be set up in the villages based on the most relevant rights and the most urgent problems.



UN RECOMMENDS DENMARK TO TAKE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS SERIOUSLY

THE DANISH HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE WAS INVOLVED IN THE PREPARATION OF AN ALTERNATIVE REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Committee on the Rights of the Child has considered the 3rd periodic report of Denmark and expressed its principal subjects of concern, suggestions and recommendations in respect of the rights of Danish children. Prior to the Committee's consideration of the Danish Report, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and six other NGOs submitted a Supplementary NGO Report to the Committee. Also the National Council for Children (*Børnerådet*) has prepared a Supplementary Report.

REMOVAL OF CHILDREN

The DIHR has some comments to the list of recommendations prepared by the Committee on the Right of the Child, *inter alia* that the public awareness of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which Denmark has undertaken to implement, is still inadequate in spite of progress. It is essential to keep in mind that children themselves have rights and must be consulted in cases affecting them personally, e.g. in case of removal. This right should be communicated to the children, of course, and particularly to the administrative bodies.

THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD

Another matter that is apparently not taken seriously is that the administrative authorities have a general duty to contribute to the performance of the international obligations undertaken by the Government, which obviously also include the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

"It is crucial to the practical implementation of the rights that all caseworkers and everybody else involved in measures aimed at children are conscious about the legally binding nature of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and that they take into account the relevant Convention provisions when deciding a specific case," says Christoffer Badse, Project Manager of the National Department. He emphasises involvement of children as an area where greater efforts should be made.

ETHNIC MINORITIES

The Committee on the Rights of the Child expresses its concerns and makes recommendations in its concluding observations. One of its recommendations is to nominate an independent body or establish a separate

organ empowered to deal with individual complaints from children.

Furthermore, the Committee again finds that there is a reason to point to the *de facto* discrimination against and xenophobia and racist attitudes towards children of ethnic minorities, refugee and asylum-seeking children and children belonging to migrant families.

The Committee raises concern that a revision of the Danish Aliens Act has reduced the age limit of a child eligible for family reunification from 18 to 15 years and that children of ethnic minorities are over-represented in alternative care facilities.

Christoffer Badse, Project Manager:
"Convention provisions must be applied in concrete cases."

Moreover, the Committee remains concerned about the conditions in Danish reception centres and of the fact that a number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children simply disappear from reception centres. The Committee also recommends the Danish Government to recruit foster families and institution staff of non-Danish ethnic origin and strengthen efforts to bridge the racial disparity in education, giving special attention to promoting the education of ethnic minorities.

The Committee recommends the Government to ensure that children who use drugs and abuse alcohol are treated as victims and not as criminals, and to fully implement international juvenile justice standards, particularly in relation to Denmark's current practice of solitary confinement.

NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION

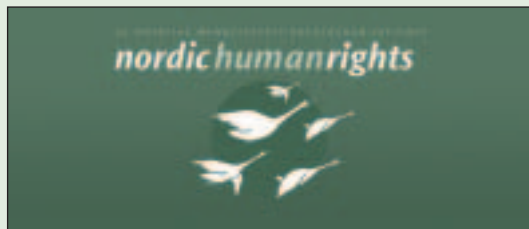
Denmark is recommended to develop a national plan of action on commercial sexual exploitation of children and to combat child pornography, including by criminalising the distribution of erotic images involving children.

In relation to the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflicts, the Committee requests the Government to provide information in its next report on refugee and migrant children who may have been involved in hostilities in their home country and the assistance provided for their physical and psychological recovery and their social reintegration.

THEME

NON-DISCRIMINATION AND EQUAL TREATMENT

According to its mandate as a national human rights institution and as a specialised body on equal treatment irrespective of ethnic origin, the Danish Institute for Human Rights is required to promote equal treatment and protection against discrimination and ensure efficient protection against discrimination. The tasks of the Institute are to make reports, research and development analyses and studies, provide education and communicate knowledge on equal treatment and protection against discrimination, and develop tools intended to further equal treatment and to provide effective protection against discrimination.



NORDIC NETWORK MEETING

DISCUSSION IN REYKJAVIK ON THE RACE DIRECTIVE AND THE LEGISLATORS' SCOPE OF ACTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The DIHR and other Nordic specialised equality bodies attended the Nordic Network Meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland. At the meeting, the participants discussed the implementation of the Race Directive (Council Directive 2000/43/EC) as well as practical challenges in connection with the complaints procedure. The participants also exchanged best practices for awareness raising initiatives about the access to complaints procedures aimed at persons who suffer differential treatment.

Staff of the DIHR also attended the 37th Nordic Lawyers' Meeting in Iceland, which discussed the extent to which the legislators' scope of action is restricted by decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, and whether this is an advisable development.

DISCRIMINATION IN THE NORDIC COUNTRIES

Lower Nordic respect for Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights than for human rights in general

'Prohibition of Discrimination in the Nordic Countries: The Complicated Fate of Protocol No. 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights'. This is the name of a report analysing the fate of Protocol No. 12 in the Nordic countries in order to understand the various approaches to the general prohibition of discrimination and the strong opposition against this prohibition in the Nordic countries.

The report reproduces the presentations made at the Nordic Round Table on ECHR Protocol No. 12, which was held at the DIHR in Copenhagen last year. In addition there are two articles written by the experts Jeroen Schokkenbroek and Dr. Janneke Gerards and a preface by Jörg Polakiewicz. The introduction is written by DIHR researcher Stéphanie Lagoutte, who has also edited the report.

The report can be downloaded at:

www.humanrights.dk/upload/application/0e60f30e/prot_12.pdf

COMMUNICATIONS

In 2005, 35 presentations have been made, including classes on equal treatment and the protection against discrimination.



HOUSING ASSOCIATIONS VIOLATE THE ACT ON EQUAL TREATMENT IRRESPECTIVE OF ETHNIC ORIGIN

Queuing time for housing differs by up to four years, depending on the origin of the family name. The Complaints Committee for Ethnic Equal Treatment (*Klagekomité for Etnisk Ligebehandling*) has made two decisions in which it found that two different housing associations have violated the prohibition of direct differential treatment due to race or ethnic origin set out in the Danish Act on Equal Treatment irrespective of Ethnic Origin because of their administration of waiting lists. One of the housing associations told a journalist, who pretended to be two different home hunters, one with a Danish-sounding name, and one with a foreign-sounding name, in the first case that the minimum

queuing time was between five and six years and in the second case that the minimum queuing time was nine years. The other housing association informed the home hunter with a foreign-sounding name that the queuing time was at least six year, whereas the home hunter with a Danish-sounding name was informed of the possibility of a vacancy in about two years. The Complaints Committee found that the inquiries were deemed to be identical. Therefore the Committee found no basis for stating different queuing times.

The full wording of the decisions can be found at: www.klagekomite.dk [in Danish]

See also the article 'Nightlife for all!' by Eddie O.R. Khawaja and Johanne Mortensen at: www.humanrights.dk/news/NightlifeForAll_feature

ASSESSMENTS BY THE COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

'Ethnic school classes', that is, classes for pupils of non-Danish origin, was a hot issue in 2004. Therefore the Danish Complaints Committee for Ethnic Equal Treatment opted to instigate an examination on its own initiative. The Complaints Committee finds, among other things, that it is contrary to the Danish Act on Equal Treatment irrespective of Ethnic Origin to place certain pupils in special classes solely on the basis of their ethnic origin. In 2005, the Complaints Committee considered a complaint of the marketing by a Danish supermarket chain of print sandals whose text means Allah in Arabic, a case regarding the use by Aarhus Local Authority of a textbook on Somalis in connection with its examination of a case of alleged social benefits fraud, a case regarding a medical consultant's inclusion of ethnicity in connection with a decision regarding early retirement benefits as well as other cases. For further information: www.klagekomite.dk/?AFD=1

RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED

Annual Award of Honour from the Danish Society of Polio and Accident Victims (Landsforeningen af Polio-, Trafik- og Ulykkesskadede) presented to the Danish Institute for Human Rights on 29 May 2005

“No one has deserved the Award more than you,” said the Chairman of the Danish Society of Polio and Accident Victims, former High Court Judge Holger Kallehauge, and he continued that the choice fell on the DIHR because of its many years of dedicated work and its efficient and talented advocates whose work will redound to the credit of the entire country. Holger Kallehauge praised the DIHR for its consistent criticism, which is always “professionally sound, very precise and unimpeachable, unless the person affected resorts to mudslinging or other tactless methods that are below the level used by orderly people”. Morten Kjærum, the Executive Director of the DIHR, seized the opportunity to thank the Danish Society of Polio and Accident Victims for the great progress made to the benefit of the disabled, but also admitted that there are still many challenges ahead. “In Denmark we are simply not good enough at conceiving ways to integrate people – nobody should ask for permission to be involved in society; it’s a right that everybody has,” stated Morten Kjærum.



EQUAL TREATMENT STRATEGY

In 2005, the DIHR published its Research and Development Analysis No. 2 ‘*Ligebehandling: Status and fremtidsperspektiver*’ (Equal Treatment: Status and Perspectives). This analysis is the first result of the Institute’s contribution to a Danish strategy for equal treatment, which comprises six fields of discrimination: age, disability, gender, race and ethnicity, religion and faith, and sexual orientation. The analysis gives a status of the legislation on equal treatment, describes the core problems of each area and offers an action plan for the future work of ensuring equal treatment of all groups, formally and in fact.

See also: www.humanrights.dk/news/updateuk/all/UPDATE_disability



NEW BOOK PUBLISHED IN 2005

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS REGARDING DISABLED PERSONS

On Tuesday, 22 November 2005, the Danish Institute for Human Rights presented ‘*Udredning om Personer med Funktionsnedsættelser*’ (Research and Development Analysis on Disabled Persons), which examines whether Denmark meets its human rights obligations when it comes to disabled persons.

The analysis assesses whether the current Danish legislation provides efficient protection against discrimination due to health deficiencies.


The analysis also investigates whether the rules of the Danish Act on Social Services on special accommodation discriminate against disabled persons. Furthermore, it makes a number of recommendations on improved efforts to give disabled persons the same opportunities of involvement in the social life in Denmark as everybody else. Moreover, there is an account of human rights standards of particular relevance to disabled persons.

The panellists were Birgitte Kofod Olsen, Head of the National Department of the DIHR, Maria Ventegodt Liisberg, Ph.D. student at the Research Department of the DIHR, and Stig Langvad, Chairman of the Danish Council of Organisations of Disabled People (*De Samvirkende Invalideorganisationer*).

The Research and Development Analysis can be ordered at:
<http://shop.humanrights.dk>

188 pages (in Danish). Price: DKK 50.
ISBN: 87-90744-92-6





NEW OPENNESS REGARDING SPOUSAL REUNIFICATION

Rules on spousal reunification, decisions in relevant cases uploaded on new website to boost transparency

The Danish Ministry of Integration has decided to pursue a policy of openness in connection with decisions on spousal reunification to give potential applicants, lawyers and other interested parties an indication of the case administration. This was the outcome of a public consultation in the Danish Parliament on 13 October 2005 addressing the lack of openness in relation to the rules on spousal reunification. This new openness is fully in line with the recommendations given by the Danish Institute for Human Rights in connection with the publication

of a white paper the preceding day. In the spring of 2006, an internet portal with relevant legislation and case law reports will be launched. Moreover, anonymised individual case documents will also be uploaded to make it possible for everyone to see genuine decisions. The new white paper published by the DIHR has a collection of 46 specific cases of spousal reunification in Denmark. These cases relate to the so-called 24-year rule, the condition of ties, the condition of maintenance, pro forma marriages, refugees' right to spousal reunification and cases with couples who have felt compelled to move to Sweden to maintain a family life together. The white paper follows up on the previous year's research and development analysis on spousal reunification prepared by the DIHR.

DATA COLLECTION

In 2005 the Danish Institute for Human Rights concluded an agreement with Copenhagen Legal Aid (*Københavns Retshjælp*) on a one-year pilot project regarding the collection of data about discrimination experienced on the basis of race and ethnicity. The purpose of the pilot project is to develop tools to improve the collection of data in this field.

JOURNALIST PRIZE

EU anti-discrimination campaign

The Institute is a member of the Danish jury for the national Journalist Award of the EU anti-discrimination campaign. The 2004 Danish finalist, Orla Borg of the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*, was given the second prize by the European jury for his article '*Integrationsavisen: Bidragerne*' (The Integration Paper: The Contributors).

INTERVIEW

RESEARCH NETWORKS

The Danish Institute for Human Rights must make innovative and independent Danish research in the human rights field. This duty is fulfilled by the Research Department of the DIHR, which has an interdisciplinary composition.

“The Research has focused on three areas: ‘Human rights standards and their development and implementation’, ‘Globalisation and human rights’, and ‘Human rights and the protection of vulnerable groups,’” says Hans-Otto Sano, Head of the Research Department.

Would you please explain the contents of these areas and how they differ?

“The first focus area of ‘Human rights standards’ investigates the development in human rights standards based on legal and historical research. This theme relates both to the correlation between societal values and human rights, e.g. in relation to religious practices, and to actual developments in case law, including realisation of these rights. The second focus area of ‘Globalisation and human rights’ comprises both theoretical research about the globalisation issue and research based on current political developments, e.g. human rights infringements due to terrorism and the threats to human rights caused by the new initiatives intended to combat terrorism, but also research on the realisation of human rights in transitional and developing societies. The third focus area of ‘Human rights and the protection of vulnerable groups’ assesses the efficiency of human rights compared with the intentions and aims of protection against discrimination or other kinds of special measures. This theme relates to implementation as seen from the viewpoints of specific groups and their conditions, e.g. refugees, children and prison inmates.

Do you have any cross-sectional activities?

“Yes, and in 2005 we started preparations for a joint anthology whose working title is ‘Human Rights in





Turmoil'. This book attempts to illustrate the threat against human rights from weak institutional regimes as well as from political developments which lead, in certain connections, to direct violations of human rights standards. However, these negative trends occur concurrently with the increasing impact of human rights internationally and locally in civil societies and as a governing instrument of international politics and developments, in connection with court decisions, and in connection with peace keeping and conflict resolution missions. The book will be published in 2006 by Brill Publishers."

COOPERATION AND NETWORKS

The research activities are intended to involve ongoing collaboration with Danish and foreign universities and research institutions. A Ph.D. cooperation project has been set up with two Danish universities.

You and two Danish universities host post-graduate students under the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation.

"In 2005, together with a number of European universities and research institutions we were involved in a project on citizenship funded by the EU's Sixth Framework Programme. Together with the Danish Institute for International Studies (*Dansk Institut for*

Internationale Studier) and other European research institutions, we also applied for funding of research on the consequences that efforts to combat terrorism may have on legal standards. Finally, we set up a cooperation project together with the World Bank about human rights indicators, and we cooperate with research institutions under the auspices of the Association of Human Rights Institutes (AHRI) about joint publications financed by the EU COST Programme.

Hans-Otto Sano mentions that the researchers at the Institute are members of or representatives on several Danish and international boards, working groups and bodies.

IMPORTANT NETWORK PARTNERSHIPS

"We have a representative in the Freedom of Information Commission (*Offentlighedskommissionen*), on the Board of the Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims (*Rehabiliterings- og Forskningscentret for Torturofre*), on the Danish Board of Representatives of Humanity in Action, on the Board of the Danish Support Centre against Incest (*Støttecenter mod incest i Danmark*) and in the network

Scandinavian Studies of Confinement. Internationally, the researchers are involved in the work of the Executive Committee of the E.MA Programme in Venice, the network attached to the Secretariat of the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR), the Open-ended working group on an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the ODIHR Panel of Experts on Freedom of Religion or Belief under the OSCE and the working group of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding indicators,” the Head of the Research Department ends.

FACT BOX

Research Department

Research and development activities

- 3 research and development analyses, statements and reviews
- 32 consultation responses
- 7 research partners
- 6 E.MA students
- 5 researchers, externally financed

Project activities

- 3 published evaluations/reviews of partnership programmes

Consultancy activities

- 4 ongoing consultancy projects and other externally financed projects
(without local partners)

Publishing activities

- 3 scientific articles published in international journals
- 3 scientific articles published in Danish journals
- 2 scientific articles published in international books
- 6 scientific articles published in Danish books
- 2 scientific books published in Denmark
- 1 scientific book published abroad
- 2 feature articles published in Danish newspapers

Conferences, seminars and lectures

- 3 conferences and seminars hosted – Danish
- 1 conference/seminar hosted – international
- 42 lectures and speeches, external/Danish
- 9 lectures and speeches, external/international

Memberships of expert fora and networks

- 5 memberships of int. delegations, working groups and networks/committees
- 5 memberships of nat. delegations, working groups and networks/committees
- 2 national board positions
- 1 international board position

See more about the researchers' projects and publications at:
www.humanrights.dk/departments/research

RESEARCH PROJECTS IN 2005

Hans-Otto Sano:

- *Global governance and human rights*
- *Rights-based development*

Hristina D. Vassileva:

- *Ph.D. project: Differences in international and regional responses: Zimbabwe between donors and neighbours (tentative title)*

Maria V. Lissberg:

- *Ph.D. project: Scandinavian disability law intended to promote equal opportunities for persons with disabilities in the labour markets – analysis and proposal for reform*

Ida E. Koch:

- *The indivisibility of human rights – the interlink between socio-economic rights and civil and political rights*
- *Economic, social and cultural rights – conceptual clarification, judiciousness and implementation*
- *Citizenship*

Stéphanie Lagoutte:

- *Proceduralisation of European human rights*
- *Reform and future of the European Court of Human Rights*
- *Freedom of religion*

Kim U. Kjær:

- *European asylum law – the European Union, Schengen, the Nordic countries and Denmark: a comparative analysis*
- *Revision of six chapters of the textbook 'Udlændingeret' (Immigration Law), and writing of a new chapter 7*

Eva Ersboll:

- *The acquisition of nationality in EU Member States: rules, practices and quantitative development (NATAC); research project funded by the EU's Sixth Framework Programme*
- *Ph.D. project: Danish nationality law in a historical and international perspective*

Eva Maria Lassen:

- *Danish reactions to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights during the period 1947-1960*
- *Religion and human rights:*
(1) *Legal and religious/cultural problems and discourses regarding conflicts between freedom of religion and other rights in a European context*
(2) *Human rights relative to Jewish, Christian and Muslim traditions*
- *The history of human rights. Traditional and new constructions of the history of human rights*

Hatla Thelle:

- *Implementation of law at local level in China: Legal aid as an example*
- *Social rights and globalisation*

Peter Scharff Smith:

- *The history and effects of solitary confinement*
- *Prisons, human rights and prisoner rehabilitation*

Peter Vedel Kessing:

- *Human rights and terrorism*

Line V. Slot:

- *Ph.D. project: A sociological examination of the nature and scope of institutional discrimination in relation to the distribution of apprenticeships and traineeships*

Erik André Andersen:

- *Public global goods and human rights (in cooperation with other Danish organisations)*

Louise K. Boserup:

- *Manual on openness and access to information*

Marianne Norregaard:

- *Human rights of children; an examination, description and analysis of the human rights of children relative to Danish law*

Isi Foighel:

- *Freedom of expression and other current problems, as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights*

THEME

TERRORISM

UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

In his statement on 13 April 2005 at the 61st session of the UN Commission of Human Rights in Geneva, Morten Kjærum, Executive Director of the DIHR, responded to the theme of the International Human Rights Conference in Korea 'Upholding human rights during conflict and while countering terrorism'. Morten Kjærum said in his capacity as Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) that the strategies of the national human rights institutions can be divided into three fundamental principles:

- Provision of a mechanism for early warning and action, which includes advice on conflict resolution tools and mediation between societal sectors.
- National human rights institutions play a key role in promoting a human rights culture, equal opportunities and diversity.
- National human rights institutions play a vital role in reviewing and commenting on the human rights aspects of security legislation as well as monitoring potential discriminatory effects of national legislation and measures which will marginalise vulnerable groups even further.

Morten Kjærum encouraged the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee to integrate the human rights guidelines in its country visit programmes. Christoffer Badse of the National Department of the DIHR was a member of the Danish delegation at the meetings of the Human Rights Commission in April. Birgitte Kofod Olsen, Head of the National Department of the DIHR, gave a presentation of the national work of the Institute on 13 April 2005



Morten Kjærum's statement can be found in its entirety at:
www.humanrights.dk/news/Kjaerums-statement-to-Com-HR/Kjaerums-speech-ICC

Birgitte Kofod Olsen's statement can be found in its entirety at:
www.humanrights.dk/news/bkostatement

Three new Council of Europe conventions

New conventions on action against trafficking in human beings and on the prevention of terrorism ensure better protection of victims and strengthen the possibilities of investigating economic crimes committed to finance terrorism.

The Council of Europe adopted three new conventions in 2005, two on the prevention of terrorism and one against trafficking in human beings. The conventions were submitted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government in Warsaw on 16-17 May 2005. The Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism criminalises “public provocation, recruitment and training” for terrorism; moreover it reinforces cooperation on prevention of terrorism “both internally, in the context of the definition of national prevention policies, and internationally through a number of measures, *inter alia*, by means of supplementing and, where necessary, modifying existing extradition and mutual assistance arrangements”. Protection and compensation of victims of terrorism are also included in this Convention.

The second new convention adopted by the Council of Europe is about money laundering, investigation into the money channels and confiscation of proceeds from crime and for financing of terrorism. This strengthens the 1990 Convention so that it now takes into account that terrorism can be financed with both licit and illicit funds. This new Convention is the first international treaty covering both money laundering and financing

of terrorism. The text says that quick access to financial information or information on assets held by criminal organisations, including terrorist groups, is a key to successful preventive and repressive measures, and, ultimately, for disrupting their activities.

The third Council of Europe Convention is to prevent any trafficking in human beings. A fundamental principle of this new convention is that the enjoyment of measures to protect and promote the rights of victims must be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

The clear human rights perspective of the Convention as well as its victim protection are new aspects, as is also the independent mechanism intended to monitor that countries ratifying the Convention also observe it.

The DIHR welcomed the new conventions: “They increase the protection afforded to victims of human trafficking and terrorism,” said Birgitte Kofod Olsen, Head of the National Department. “It is a step forward that they provide for more efficient investigation of terrorism, and this strengthening is made with respect for human rights.”

The conventions were adopted at the Warsaw Summit in May.

For further details about the new conventions see: www.coe.int/t/dcr/summit/conventions_en.asp



Debate on surveillance or care

Denmark is seeing an increase in digital administration, surveillance cameras in the public space, logging of telecommunications and internet traffic data, biometric passports, DNA registers, etc., but has few fundamental discussions about the significance of the increasing surveillance to us as society and as citizens.

In order to boost the debate, the Danish Institute for Human Rights has made the anthology *'Overvågning eller omsorg – privatlivets grænser'* (Surveillance or Care – Limits to Privacy), published by the publishing house of Thomson.

The themes of the anthology spans police and investigation, surveillance cameras in the public space, data logging by telecommunications providers, use of DNA registers by the judicial system, workplace surveillance, digital administration, registration of ethnic origin, patients and the health service and a suggested way forward. The preface is written by the Danish Minister of Justice Lene Espersen.

The anthology was launched at a panel debate on 15 September 2005 with Morten Kjærum, Lars Findsen of the Danish Security Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*), Kasper Skov-Mikkelsen and Helge Kierkegaard of the Trade Organisation for Safety and Security (*SikkerhedsBranchen*), Mette Hartlev of the University of Copenhagen (*Københavns Universitet*), Anne Baastrup, member of Parliament, Peter Blume of the University of Copenhagen, Peter Garde of the District Court of Hillerød (*Retten i Hillerød*), Rikke Frank Jørgensen and Birgitte Køfod Olsen of the Danish Institute for Human Rights, Sten Schaumburg-Müller of Aarhus University (*Aarhus Universitet*), Per Helge Sørensen, author, Stephan Engberg of Open Business Innovation, Sune and Mira Skadegård Thorsen of Lawhouse.dk, Jeanette Viale of the local authority of Næstved (*Næstved Kommune*) and Hanne Lykke Jespersen of PROSA – the Association of Computer Professionals (*fagforeningen PROSA*).



Human rights and the fight against terrorism

The DIHR attended the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting of the OSCE/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism in Vienna in July

Speeches and discussions focused on three specific topics which are of particular relevance to the fight against terrorism: religious freedom, the prohibition of torture and the role of civil society. At the meeting, there was clear agreement that democratic principles, the rule of law and human rights should not be sacrificed in the fight against terrorism. Arbitrary or non-proportional measures and restrictions of fundamental democratic rights and freedoms cannot be justified, and terrorism can by no means be justified. Many participants expressed that compromisation of the democratic and human rights protection would mean that terrorists would achieve their aim, namely to undermine the values of the democratic society.

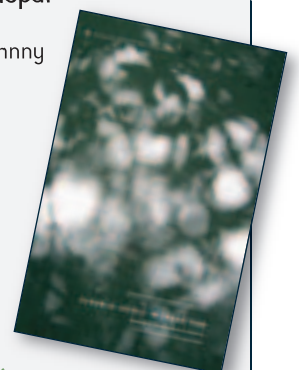
NEW BOOK PUBLISHED IN 2005

Juvenile Justice in Transition Bringing the Convention on the Rights of the Child to work in Africa and Nepal

Edited by Jørgen Jepsen and Johnny
Juhl Sørensen

299 pages
Price DKK 198,-
ISBN: 87-90744-84-5

The Danish Institute for Human
Rights



The book can be ordered at:
<http://shop.humanrights.dk>

THEME

HUMAN RIGHTS & BUSINESS



Morten Kjærøum, Executive Director of the DIHR and H.R.H. Crown Princess Mary.

Novo Nordisk. From the left: Soraya Ramoul, adviser, Elin Schmidt, Vice President, and Lise Kingo, Executive Vice President and Chief of Staff.

Susanne Nour, Project Manager, and Louise Sylvest Vestergaard of the DIHR

Mary and Mia

The Danish science centre Experimentarium and the pharmaceutical company Novo Nordisk were two of the winners awarded the 2005 MIA Prize on 31 March 2005 by H.R.H. Crown Princess Mary on behalf of the Danish Institute for Human Rights.

The Crown Princess presented the MIA Prize as an award to four Danish enterprises for their efforts to promote diversity and prevent differential treatment in the labour market. At the Experimentarium, the management is enthusiastic about the Prize – to the organisation this means that they will pay more attention to diversity management.

On the same day, the Danish Institute for Human Rights also published the book *'Mangfoldighed i arbejdslivet – når vi er lige men ikke ens'* (Diversity in the workplace – When we are equal, but not the same).

It is now possible for Danish enterprises to find help to ensure that they meet the requirements of the new statutory prohibition of differential treatment on the labour market. Despite their good will, many Danish enterprises lag behind the requirements of equal treatment on the labour market. The law compliance assessment is intended as a means of providing enterprises with an overview of whether their policies are in compliance with the new statutory rules.

For more information on the work of the Danish Institute for Human Rights to promote diversity in working life see: www.mangfoldighed.dk [in Danish].

For more information on the MIA Prize see: www.humanrights.dk/news/NEWS-MIA_130405

The folder 'Ligebehandlingslovtjek' [Equal Treatment Law Compliance Assessment] was published in connection with the presentation of the 2005 MIA Prize.

WINNERS OF THE 2005 MIA PRIZE

Small and medium-sized private enterprises

- DANISH CLEANING SERVICE
- EXPERIMENTARIUM

Large private companies

- NOVO NORDISK

Large public organisations

- SØNDERBORG CITY COUNCIL

RESEARCH GRANT

Maria Ventegodt Liisberg, LLM and Project Manager, has received a grant of more than DKK 1.6 million from the Danish Social Science Research Council (*Forskningsrådet for Samfund og Erhverv*) to fund a research project on the labour market status of disabled persons. Maria Ventegodt Liisberg intends to identify methodical and theoretical tools to improve equal labour market opportunities for persons with disabilities on the basis of the Scandinavian countries' human rights obligations. The results of the analysis are intended for recommendations to improve efforts in Denmark. In Denmark, about 700,000 persons of working age have health deficiencies and 58 per cent of them have a job. In Sweden, 65 per cent of this group have a job, in Norway the proportion is 43 per cent. All three countries have introduced the prohibition of differential treatment in recent years.

For further information about the rights of disabled persons:

www.humanrights.dk/departments/national/lecturesnatdepart/rightsofdisabledpersonslecture

CORPORATE ETHICS

At the turn of the year 2004/2005, the Human Rights & Business Project commenced a cooperation with the Confederation of Danish Industries (*Dansk Industri*) and the Danish Commerce and Companies Agency (*Erhvervs- og Selskabsstyrelsen*) on corporate codes of conduct. The project involved several components. The first was a review of Danish and international enterprises' codes of conduct. This work resulted in a report on Danish corporate codes of conduct, which was completed in June 2005. Secondly a model code of conduct for Danish enterprises was developed. Thirdly the CSR Compass was developed, which is an interactive tool aimed at assisting small and medium-sized Danish enterprises in ensuring compliance with social and environmental requirements from foreign buyers. The model code of conduct and the CSR Compass were launched at a conference in June at which the Danish Minister of Economic and Business Affairs Bendt Bendtsen, Hans Skov Christensen, Director General of the Confederation of Danish Industries, and Morten Kjærøum, Executive Director of the Danish Institute for Human Rights, delivered speeches.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED IN 2005

DIVERSITY IN THE WORKPLACE

Susanne Nour and Lars Nellemann Thisted (eds.): Diversity management is about creating equal opportunities for everybody, but certainly also about rights and resources. If enterprises want to cope in the multifaceted society of the future, it makes demands on the management – conversely it will also gain access to a great number of possibilities and competencies. The DIHR has gathered several Danish and international experts who show, through some clear points and examples, how to create an inclusive enterprise or organisation.

302 pages. Price: DKK 299.00.

POSTER

For Diversity in Working Life

Artwork:
Jan de Tusch-Lec
Design:
Simon de Tusch-Lec

Size: 70x50 cm

Price: DKK 25.00 + postage



EQUAL TREATMENT LAW COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

When there is discrimination at a workplace, it is more than illegal, it is also contrary to the best interests of the enterprise. The reason is that discrimination may quickly produce a bad working climate and dissatisfied employees, which may easily lead to low figures on the bottom line, because the company will fail to spot qualified employees and get a diverse staff and because the company risks negative press coverage in connection with legal proceedings and complaints. Therefore there is every reason to avoid discrimination – and to ask yourself whether your company will qualify as a diverse workplace? This folder is the first part of the MIA toolbox – for Diversity in Working Life – presented by the DIHR. 34 pages (in Danish). Free.

The books and the poster can be ordered at:

<http://shop.humanrights.dk>

TWO NEW RISK ANALYSES FROM THE HUMAN RIGHTS & BUSINESS PROJECT

During the summer, the Human Rights & Business Project published country risk assessments on two new countries, Algeria and India. The risk assessments focus on the human rights problems that companies risk encountering when they operate in those two countries. The risk assessments analyse and assess each individual right set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in relation to the level of the risk. The assessments are supplemented by brief recommendations on how to avoid becoming involved in the human rights violations identified. The Country Risk Assessment on India identifies risk areas, such as forced and bonded labour, child labour, weak implementation of labour law in the informal sector and discrimination of disadvantaged population groups like Dalits (outcasts) and Adivasis (indigenous peoples). The Country Risk Assessment on Algeria highlights the risks of operating in a country that is politically unstable due to a long period of conflict. The Risk Assessment sets out guidelines on how to avoid contributing to any recurrence of conflict. Country risk assessments have also been made on China, Brazil, Tanzania, Libya and South Africa as well as other countries.



INTERNATIONAL LAUNCH OF THE HRCA QUICK CHECK

In December, the HRCA Quick Check was launched in Shanghai, China by the Human Rights & Business Project and the Confederation of Danish Industries. The international launch took place in the forum of the United Nations Global Compact Summit, attended by more than 500 Chinese companies and

100 international companies. The launch marked the culmination of one of the most intensive research processes in the human rights field. It has taken six years to develop the Human Rights Compliance Assessment (HRCA) tool, and the process involved representatives from over 70 companies, 50 human rights related organisations and over 35 international specialists. Research for the HRCA tool was led by a team of researchers on the Human Rights & Business

Project, who worked in close association with the Confederation of Danish Industries and the Industrialization Fund for the Developing Countries in Denmark (*Industrialiseringsfonden for Udviklingslandene*).

The full HRCA tool is a database with more than 350 questions and 1400 indicators developed on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and more than 80 international human rights agreements and conventions, including the ILO conventions.

The tool has been published as an interactive computer program that enables companies to select and adapt the questions in the database to suit their business type, activities and operations.

The HRCA Quick Check is a less comprehensive version of the complete HRCA tool, which has about 10 per cent of the questions in the full HRCA database. The HRCA Quick Check relates to the most essential human rights issues that all companies ought to consider in relation to their activities.



Please enter www.humanrightsbusiness.org to gain access to the Quick Check tool.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

A comprehensive cooperation project between the Human Rights & Business Project and the Confederation of Danish Industries received funding from Danida's Public and Private Partnerships Programme in 2005.

The cooperation project has several components, including: the development of a special HRCA Supplier Check, which will be tested on several member companies of the Confederation of Danish Industries; a questionnaire study intended to result in guidelines on ways that the individual enterprise may handle various human rights dilemmas; the preparation of risk analyses for China, Libya, India, Vietnam, Tanzania and South Africa, which will systematically review the human rights challenges that enterprises face when operating in these countries and

offer specific guidance on how to avoid becoming involved in human rights violations; and a workshop in China intended to promote the use of the HRCA Quick Check in China and explore the feasibility of developing a Chinese version of the HRCA Quick Check.

The workshop participants will be international and Chinese enterprises and NGOs involved in this field in China.

The Human Rights & Business Project is expected to finance up to 50 per cent of this project through contributions from the private sector.

FACT BOX

Human Rights & Business

Research and development

- 1 research and development analysis, statement or review
- 1 E.MA student
- 4 researchers, externally financed

Project activities

- 3 ongoing pilot studies
- 3 ongoing partnership projects

Consultancy activities

- 4 ongoing consultancy projects and other externally financed projects (without local partners)

Publishing activities

- 2 scientific articles published in international journals
- 1 scientific article published in a Danish journal
- 3 feature articles published in Danish newspapers

Conferences, seminars and lectures

- 2 conferences and seminars hosted – Danish
- 2 conferences and seminars hosted – international
- 5 lectures and speeches, external/Danish
- 9 lectures and speeches, external/international

Memberships of expert fora and networks

- 2 memberships of international delegations, working groups and networks/committees

Education and courses

- 3 courses hosted – Danish
- 1 course hosted – international

Information activities

- 2 media coverages, television and radio
- 10 media coverages, written press

The Human Rights & Business Project was granted Department status as from 2006. For further details about the project see: www.humanrightsbusiness.org



INTERVIEW

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The international work of the Danish Institute for Human Rights builds on a partnership concept that is based on collectively defined fundamental values, local planning and implementation, capacity building, a collective feeling of responsibility and long-term sustainability as its components from beginning to end. The activities are categorised in the following thematic areas mentioned in connection with the interview: Access to Justice and Reform of Law and State, which merged into one team in 2005, Civil Society, the NIS team and Education. The work was evaluated in 2005.

Birgit Lindsnæs, Head of the International Department, says:

“The year 2005 was marked by a thematic evaluation of the partnership concept of the International Department undertaken at the request of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The evaluation was carried out in order to analyse and assess the efforts

made by the DIHR under the theme of ‘methodologies for working through partnerships’ with particular focus on sector and state institutions.

Two partner countries were selected: Cambodia and Malawi. The evaluation team based its assessment on interviews of DIHR staff and two missions to the two countries.

The evaluation was concluded by a comprehensive

three-day workshop in Copenhagen attended by 12 executives of central partner organisations and representatives of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, executives and project managers of the DIHR and of course also the evaluation team. The evaluation, which was very positive towards the efforts of the DIHR, was issued as a report at the end of December.”

What does the field of Access to Justice imply; would you please give some examples of this work?

“The programme is intended to develop tools that can strengthen the capacity of the DIHR’s partners to safeguard equal access to efficient and adequate conflict resolution tools in accordance with the general human rights standards. The programme focuses on all formal and informal justice sector institutions working to implement human rights in the justice sector.

In 2005, the Access to Justice team focused on strengthening and developing its portfolio in relation to its strategy and mandate. The cooperation with judicial institutions in Serbia and other countries was phased out in 2005, and the collaboration with national human rights institutions and coordinating units was developed both locally and regionally.”

Is the DIHR also involved in the Middle East?

“The DIHR has been involved in several activities, such as missions to Jordan and Morocco, participation in the first Regional Conference on National Human Rights Institutions in the Arab World and delegation visits in 2005. These initiatives are followed up to create a regional cooperation in the Middle East. The first phase of the DIHR’s involvement in project activities in Turkey was completed by an inception report in August and a final approval of the next project phase by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The DIHR has also developed its Access to Information activities involving both external and internal partners. We ran three seminars together with partner countries in 2005, one purpose being to elaborate on the existing Access to Information manual.”

LEGAL REFORMS AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

The capacity of public authorities to administer justice in accordance with a commonly defined fundamental value basis is strengthened through joint reform

work. Value-based strategic planning of the individual institutions may empower them to carry out their task in the most satisfactory way, and an inclusive visionary process in the judicial sector may improve the administration of justice and increase public confidence in the legal system. Methods to reform the legal framework, including focus on the implementation of legislation, may enhance a public administration based on the rule of law, human rights, transparency and public accountability.

Where is this comprehensive work carried out?

“We have continued the development of our strategy and legal reform projects in Cambodia, Honduras and Guatemala. Our activities in Guatemala, which also included collaboration with the Guatemalan Ministry of Government, were phased out in 2005.

The team’s involvement in the Balkans has continued through reform and vision projects together with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights of Serbia-Montenegro, the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro as well as other partners. The DIHR has also been involved in MARRI, the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative in the Western Balkans with focus on the Access to Rights project. Due to the phasing out of donor funds, the DIHR project office in Belgrade was closed down at the end of the year.

Acting on behalf of a consortium, the DIHR launched an evaluation of the European Refugee Fund in all 25 EU Member States in 2005. The final report will be submitted to the European Commission in March 2006.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY

The DIHR aims to strengthen the ability and possibilities of the civil society to improve and monitor the protection of human rights in relation to the Government and other core institutions of society. Matters relating to advocacy, monitoring and implementation of human rights receive particular attention, the emphasis being on providing input for a constructive dialogue between civil society and the government.

Civil society is indeed a wide concept. It may include NGOs, universities, etc. What is your focus?

“In 2005, the DIHR has concentrated on strengthening the human rights focus of existing activities, e.g., the



regional network programmes for NGOs in the Balkans and university-based human rights courses in East Africa and in Malawi, Nepal and Cambodia, where some of the positive results were increased local ownership and continued consolidation. This trend has been particularly significant in connection with the collaboration with the local human rights network in Afghanistan and in connection with the NGO House in Basra, Iraq. In Niger, the outcome of the programme was two national seminars on 'Islam, Human Rights and Democracy' attended by academic university staff, religious leaders, traditional leaders and representatives of civil society and the government."

The DIHR has not been used to second any employees for long periods, but what will happen now?

"To mention just one of the new programmes of the DIHR, there is the newly established resource office in Ankara, which supports the major human rights organisations in Turkey in their efforts to set up a cooperation network. As a consequence of the close cooperation with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Arab Initiative, the DIHR hopes to commence a project activity in Yemen as from 2006 with focus on dialogue between the government, civil society and the academic environment.

Moreover, a positive evaluation of the activities of the DIHR in China and its submission of a major framework application have resulted in a large grant from Danida (the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for our new programme, which focuses on a reform of the Chinese Administration of Justice Act, particularly with a view to safeguarding the rights of suspects. The programme builds on a concept according to which strategically located partners – in this case academic university staff, defence counsel and prosecutors – prepare a joint proposal based on their own experience from practise."

SPECIAL CROSS-GEOGRAPHICAL EFFORTS IN FORMER SOVIET UNION AND WEST AFRICA

The states of the former Soviet Union, the so-called CIS countries, have a shared complexity and history so that it makes sense to set up a unit which carries out special cross-geographical efforts within the scope of the thematic focus areas of the DIHR activities in the so-called Western NIS countries, which are the former Soviet republics.

You have established special task units as a new working method? Why?

"The purpose of the establishment of the NIS unit is based on our aspiration to make special efforts to further the DIHR vision and aims for our international activities in the CIS area.

The NIS unit is intended to support the focus areas of the DIHR in the CIS region by the provision of contextual knowledge. Therefore the NIS unit is to compile the relevant geographic expertise, draw up country and regional strategies for the activities of the DIHR, establish partnerships and draw up project intervention programmes in furtherance of the international focus areas of the DIHR.

In 2005, the NIS unit was involved in activities mainly in Ukraine and the two Central Asian countries Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. In Ukraine, the DIHR is involved in the final phase of a project that runs until February 2006. The project has four themes: administrative reform, judiciary reform, access to information, and police and human rights.

In Central Asia, the DIHR has entered into a strategic partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Danish Refugee Council. Together with these organisations we have formed the Central Asia Partnership Group. There are two main focus areas in Central Asia: human rights-related education material and support for a dialogue and debate about the justice sector and human rights issues.

In 2005, the DIHR also increased its focus on activities in West Africa, and we plan to develop these activities in 2006.”

PUBLICATIONS

The DIHR has produced seven publications in 2005, summarising the experience gained from international activities.

What are these publications about?

“The publications include ‘Juvenile Justice in Transition: bringing the Convention on the Rights of the Child to work in Africa and Nepal’ and ‘Rights in action: implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ as well as ‘Human Rights in Development, Yearbook 2003, Human Rights and Local/Living Law’, which is the outcome of an inter-Nordic cooperation.

The DIHR also presented a publication on the Danish criminal procedure in the summer of 2005. Moreover, the Institute, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Council for International Development Cooperation (*Rådet for Internationalt Udviklingssamarbejde*) cooperated on the book ‘*På vej mod nye globale strategier – offentlige goder og menneskerettigheder*’ (Towards new global strategies – public goods and human rights). Several critics reviewed the latter, including one international critic, which we had not expected.

EDUCATION

The international educational activities of the DIHR are intended to disseminate knowledge and understanding of human rights standards and their application by decisionmakers as well as by ordinary citizens. We base our efforts on values which are deeply rooted in the global human rights standards to safeguard a high quality of subject knowledge and teaching methods in connection with educational activities at all levels.

The educational and course activities of the DIHR increased in 2005. Who will benefit from this?

“The first step towards better integration of the international educational efforts was the creation of a specialised human rights course for our partners. The course was intended to be adapted much more to the specific interests and needs of the target group. This course was held in the autumn of 2005 for a group composed of participants mainly from the Middle East and Central Asia. The educational

FACT BOX

International Department

Research and development activities

2 research and development analyses, statements and reviews
1 consultation response

Project activities

45 ongoing partnership projects
2 published evaluations/reviews of partnership programmes

Consultancy activities

31 ongoing consultancy projects and other externally financed projects (without local partners)

Publishing activities

1 scientific article published in an international book
2 scientific books published abroad
4 informative articles in Nordic and international journals and books
1 feature article published in a Danish newspaper
4 informative popular science and informative Danish books
11 informative popular science and informative international books

Conferences, seminars and lectures

13 conferences and seminars hosted – international
11 lectures and speeches, external/Danish

Memberships of expert fora and networks

1 membership of an international delegation, working group or network/committee
1 membership of a national delegation, working group or network/committee
5 national board positions
4 international board positions

See more about the researchers’ projects and publications at:
www.humanrights.dk/departments/international

team has also been in charge of preparing the 2006 course catalogue, which is targeted mainly at Danish participants. In addition to its subject knowledge provided in connection with the projects of the International Department in Central Asia, Indonesia and other countries and its expert knowledge on the subject ‘Access to Information’, the educational team has also contributed to a project in Turkey run under the auspices of the Danish Neighbourhood Programme. A person of our educational staff will be seconded to Ankara at the beginning of 2006,” Birgitte Lindsnæs closes the interview.

For further details about all the international partnerships, see:

www.humanrights.dk/departments/international/partnercountries



THEME

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS



MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE VISITING IRAQ

Last April, two Danish ministers visited Basra in Southern Iraq. They were Minister for Development Cooperation Ulla Tørnæs and Minister of Defence Søren Gade (both of Denmark's Liberal Party). During the visit, the ministers met with several vital Iraqi partners, including Wathek Chellob, the coordinator of the NGO House in Basra.

The NGO House offers office facilities to civil society organisations involved in human rights work.

Generally the Iraqis have little or no experience with computers, and in the NGO House they can become computer literates and use the office facilities. Simple actions like sending an e-mail is a problem in Iraq, so there is a lot of activity in the NGO House, which employs six people. Human rights were not on the agenda under Saddam Hussein's rule in Iraq. Therefore the NGO House regularly runs human rights courses for civil society representatives, each course having 25 participants.

Wathek Chellob was highly satisfied with the ministerial visit. "The meeting was very productive – the conversations with the Minister for Development

Cooperation in particular,” he notes. “If only security was better here, I would like to invite her to one of our training courses. In that way Ms Tørnæs would personally meet the Iraqis.” The Minister for Development Cooperation was also very pleased with the visit to Basra. “I learnt a lot from meeting with a number of our Iraqi partners. During the meeting, I had a chance to talk to Wathek Chellob, the leader of the NGO House, which is supported by Denmark. The strengthening of the Iraqi civil society has high priority, and the activities of the NGO House help further this development. There is no doubt that this is a great challenge, but the NGO House is an important contribution – especially because the activities are carried out by Iraqis for Iraqis,” says Ulla Tørnæs.

In addition to the NGO House, the DIHR also runs a project together with the Faculty of Law of the University of Basra, whose teachers have been trained to lecture on human rights. Moreover, courses and teaching material have been developed. Unfortunately the ministers’ tight schedule in Basra left no time to visit the University.

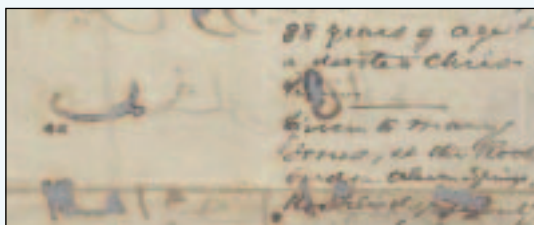
SUPPORT TO TURKEY

The Danish Institute for Human Rights is involved in the Danish-Turkish Political Criteria Programme

The DIHR initiated the implementation of the first phase of a major human rights programme in Turkey in 2005. The Danish-Turkish Political Criteria Programme focuses on the following areas:

- Support for the Turkish process of establishing a national human rights institution
- Support for human rights education of senior inspectors of the Turkish Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Support for the construction of an internet portal with human rights information, which can be used for long-distance training of employees at local branches of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Support for the establishment of a civil society network intended to support joint activities of the human rights organisations, such as research projects, alternative reporting to UN treaty bodies, information campaigns, etc.

The Programme is financed by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



LETTER FROM IRAQ

In a centrally located side street in the heart of Basra, discreetly withdrawn behind a fence, are the headquarters of the regional human rights work. It is the home of an initiative that promotes human rights compliance in Iraq by supporting local NGOs. Today these rented premises serve as the NGO headquarters and the focal point of the local human rights NGO network.

“I, the staff and all Iraqis are very pleased with the success of the elections, because all here think that we made the first step for other important issues like the writing of the constitution, forming an elected government, and the first step to terminate the occupation. What you watched on TV (from Iraq) is beautiful, but I wished that you were here to see how

Iraqis went to vote with happiness and bravery; for in the night before election day, many unidentified cars with loudspeakers were cruising the residential areas casting rumours that the water of Basrah had been poisoned, in addition to the threats of terrorists who promised to make the election day very bloody. This reveals the strong will of the Iraqi nation to go forward toward democracy. In fact, this increased my will and inclination to assist such a nation, not because they are my people but because they are brave and want to progress on the road of freedom. I am now arranging my ideas with my colleagues for the coming stage, specially the writing of the constitution and inserting the concepts of HR in this constitution. Finally, I would like to say thanks to you and the institute in Denmark for assisting my nation to reach this historical stage and for your support in the next stages.”

This letter was sent by the leader of the NGO House in Basra set up with assistance from the DIHR. The House offers internet access, telephones, a meeting room and other facilities to the NGOs.

Read more about the efforts to improve human rights standards in Iraq in the feature article at:

www.humanrights.dk/news/featureuk/Basra_UK

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED IN 2005

New book on the International Convention against Torture in a Vietnamese context

A new book in English and Vietnamese has just been published in Vietnam. It reproduces contributions and debates at a seminar on the International Convention against Torture and other Cruel and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment seen from a Vietnamese perspective. The seminar was held a little more than a year ago as a preparation for the Vietnamese ratification of the Convention. It was organised by the Vietnamese Research Centre for Human Rights (VRC), the Danish Embassy in Hanoi and the Danish Institute for Human Rights, which have also joined forces to publish the book. The seminar was attended by representatives of Vietnamese ministries and the Vietnamese police force and prison service. The participants heard lectures from international experts on theoretical and practical aspects of the application of the Convention against Torture and speeches from Vietnamese experts in this field. Moreover, the participants were involved in working groups that made suggestions for the continued process. The book 'International and National Law against Torture – Status, Practices and Ways Forward for Vietnam' is available in the public library of the Danish Centre for International Studies and Human Rights and can be searched for at: www.dcism.dk/library/Default.html

Afghanistan – civil society as the dynamo for change

On 25 November 2005, the Institute hosted a seminar at which *'Demokrati & Menneskerettigheder – en ret eller et gode'* (Democracy & Human Rights – a right or a good), our new short film directed by Lars Feldballe, was presented.

Lis Dhundale, Project Manager, spoke about the involvement of the DIHR in Afghanistan, and Malek Mohammed Sitez, Project Manager, and Dr. Abdul Samey Hamed described the current situation in the country. The outcome of the general election in Afghanistan in September was commented on by Jeppe Kofod,

an election observer and member of the Danish Parliament (representing the Social Democratic Party). Ellaha Sorrosh, member of the Executive Board of the Civil Society Human Rights Network (CSHRN), attended as a representative of the women's organisations in Afghanistan, and Azaruion Matin, CSHRN Coordinator, put focus on civil society and human rights.

The film project has received support from the Danish Ministry of Education (the football pool and lottery funds).



CONFERENCE IN KYRGYZSTAN IN JUNE 2005

The DIHR organised a conference before the Kyrgyz presidential election

Precisely one month before the Kyrgyz presidential election in February, the DIHR and 'Adilet', our partner in Kyrgyzstan, held a conference about the human rights challenges in connection with the election. The presidential candidate Kurmanbek Bakiev, several members of Parliament and representatives of NGOs in Kyrgyzstan as well as representatives of the media industry and business gathered to debate this subject. The presidential election was called in connection with the so-called Tulip Revolution, which overthrew the incumbent President Askar Akayev and forced him to call the election. At the conference, one of the subjects debated was responsibility for polling procedures at the election in February with focus on governmental structure rather than allocation of personal responsibility, and there were discussions regarding the delicate balance of letting people be heard without setting the agenda solely on the basis of protests.

ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

In 2005, the Danish Institute for Human Rights was hired by the British Council in connection with the EU Anti-corruption programme 'Improving Governance to Reduce Poverty in the Philippines' intended to enhance the corruption prevention activities of the Ombudsman. The task of the DIHR in connection with this programme is to build the ICT capacity of the office of the Ombudsman of the Philippines. This task is accomplished by Henrik Lindholt, ICT officer, who provides consultancy services to the Philippines in connection with the construction of a management information system and a dynamic website. The project commenced in March 2005 and will run until February 2007.

CD-ROM WITH A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

In 2005, a CD-ROM with relevant documentation and a comparative analysis of the mandates of the NHRIs relative to the UN Paris Principles was completed. It also provides material about the International Co-ordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC).

INTERNATIONAL WEBSITE

The DIHR is in charge of the website of the NHRIs, which was improved by a comprehensive NHRI database in the

last months of 2005. This database contains policy documents, declarations, etc., adopted by the ICC and the regional NHRI networks.

See: www.nhri.net

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED IN 2005

Towards new global strategies

On 7 October 2005, the Institute hosted a meeting to present the book '*På vej mod nye globale strategier*' (Towards new global strategies) and discuss the theme.

The panellists were: Morten Kjærum, Executive Director, Birgit Lindsnæs, Head of the International Department, Stig Réé, associate professor of the Copenhagen Business School, Bjørn Møller, senior research fellow of the Danish Institute for International Studies, Hans-Otto Sano, Head of the Research Department, Christian Friis Bach, International Director of DanChurchAid (*Folkekirkens Nødhjælp*), and Peder Andersen, Director of the Danish Economic Council (*Det Økonomiske Råd*).

The new global challenges require innovative visions and strategies. The book views global public goods and human rights as two concepts that support each other, and it gives an outline of the philosophical/historical and theoretical backgrounds of the concepts. The book deals with a number of subjects: regional cooperation, peace and security, international law, good governance, access to justice, fighting of corruption, access to knowledge, the internet, research, education and training, health, water supply, the international trade system and the global responsibilities of private enterprises. The concept of global public goods was introduced by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) five years ago. This book is the first comprehensive Danish work elaborating on and applying the concept. The authors are a group of Danish researchers and representatives of public institutions, NGOs, the media and private enterprises.

The book has been edited by Erik André Andersen, Birgit Lindsnæs and Stig Réé.
DJØF Publishing.
512 pages (in Danish).
Price: DKK 395.00.
ISBN: 87-574-1181-6.

The book can be ordered at:
<http://humanrights.dk>





THE GROUND BURNED BENEATH THEIR FEET IN NEPAL

Two human rights defenders from Nepal came to the Danish Institute for Human Rights in March due to the threatening situation in Nepal. Human Rights Watch has just released a report on the highly critical situation and human rights violations in Nepal. The country has hit the international headlines these past years over regicide, Maoist rebels and continuing human rights violations. But Nepal also has a hard-working human rights community, supported by several Danish organisations, including the Danish Association for International Co-operation (*Mellemløkeligt Samvirke*) and the Danish Institute for Human Rights.

In 2005, two of the most well known and active human rights defenders came to Denmark because they were threatened by the authorities in their home country.

They worked at the Research Department of the DIHR for a short period, preparing a report to the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

The DIHR's two Nepalese research partners, Govinda Prasad Sharma Koirala and Pradeep Shankar Wagle,

attended the 61st session of the UN Commission of Human Rights in Geneva. On behalf of the Nepalese civil society they attended parallel meetings to speak on the aggravated human rights situation in Nepal. Govinda Prasad Sharma Koirala also informed the Commission of the serious conditions experienced by human rights defenders in Nepal. During this session, the Nepalese Government and the OHCHR concluded an agreement on the creation of an OHCHR office in Nepal. Subsequently, a country resolution against Nepal was adopted under item 19. Govinda Prasad Sharma Koirala and Pradeep Shankar Wagle are both human rights lawyers and members of the Nepal Bar Association and the Nepal Human Rights Committee.

See also the article '*Royal Coup in Nepal*' by Kristine Yigen, Christoffer Badse and Maria Løkke Rasmussen about the concern experienced by the civil population in the country side, human rights activists and government critics because of the coup: www.humanrights.dk/news/featureuk/nepal_gyanendra and www.humanrights.dk/news/NEPAL2uk

FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

The DIHR has been active in Nepal since 1996, mainly with projects concerning access to justice and reconstruction of civil society, but the Institute has also supported the fight against child labour. Moreover, the Institute is involved in legal aid in the entire country, and in recent years the DIHR has also supported Nepal's Human Rights Commission with capacity building in core functions, including the establishment of a documentation centre and reporting to the United Nations. In 2004, the DIHR took part in the establishment of a peace project intended to document the conflict and provide training and capacity building of young leaders and journalists. It also has a conflict solving unit.

More information about the DIHR project in Nepal and about the reports is available at: www.humanrights.dk/departments/international/partnercountries/nepal



Seminar on Human Rights and African Traditions in Uganda

Haki-Afrika, the Association of University Teachers of Human Rights in the Great Lakes Region, invited to a research seminar on Human Rights and African Traditions in Entebbe, Uganda, in June. The Makerere University hosted the seminar, which gathered researchers from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Malawi. Each country reported on the progress they had made in planning and funding their research projects, and the participants also discussed good practices in the research process and onwards. The new website of Haki-Afrika was also launched in connection with that event. It can be accessed at: www.hakiafrika.org. Haki-Afrika is a network among universities in the Eastern Africa region. It was established in November 2002 with support from the DIHR. The network aims to promote university-based teaching and research in East Africa/the Great Lakes Region.

Organised by the Association of University Teachers of Human Rights in the Great Lakes Region

MOROCCO MISSION

Morocco's Equity and Reconciliation Commission completes mission

A delegation from the DIHR visited Morocco's Equity and Reconciliation Commission (ERC) in Rabat in 2005 in connection with a Moroccan fact-finding mission. The Commission was launched by King Mohammed VI in January 2004 with the mandate to investigate grave human rights violations committed between 1956 and 1999 and to assess what kind of compensation to offer to people who have been subjected to mistreatment.

During the past year, the ERC has taken testimony in some 20,000 cases concerning torture, imprisonment and disappearances in particular. The ERC had completed its mission by the end of April.



West Indian delegation in Denmark

A senior delegation from US Virgin Islands, the former slave colony of the Danish West Indies, paid a visit to the Danish Institute for Human Rights on 7-11 April 2005. The nine-member delegation included Delegate to Congress Donna M. Christensen and Terence Todman Jr. and was headed by Shelly Moorhead. One of the persons involved in planning the visit was Ulla Lunn, Deputy Manager of the Danish Council for the Built Heritage (*Bygningskulturelt Råd*), because Denmark is involved in several house preservation projects on the islands.

The outcome of the visit was a Memorandum of Understanding between the delegation and the Danish Institute for Human Rights regarding possibilities of future educational projects in Denmark and on the US Virgin Islands.

See also the article "Reparation, restoration and reconciliation" by Johanne Mortensen at: www.humanrights.dk/news/featureuk/VirginIslandsdelegation_feature_040505

THEME

MIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

CITIZENSHIP TEACHING METHODS

The Institute has started a two-year collaboration project with two primary schools in Nørrebro, a Copenhagen neighbourhood with many ethnic minorities. This project is to result in the development of a citizenship teaching method intended to improve the pupils' understanding of citizenship and to upgrade the teachers to teach citizenship on the basis of human rights. The purpose is to counter the development of a 'counter-citizenship culture' because the schools have seen indications of such development among some groups of pupils. In this project, the human rights training is supplemented by the citizenship perspective, which is a field developing in many other European countries, and the Council of Europe has also focused on the field in 2005 with its European Year of Citizenship through Education. This project is to lead to teacher training courses, tuition materials, school council courses and a parent involvement programme.

EUROPEAN PLATFORM FOR POLICING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

A meeting was held on 23 May 2005 in Amsterdam at which the new Statutes were adopted and a new coordinating group elected. A consortium consisting of the DIHR, the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) and Eurasylum Ltd. has been nominated by the European Commission to evaluate the European Refugee Fund (ERF). This evaluation has a twofold objective: to evaluate the activities of the ERF from 2000 to 2004 in the 14 EU Member States and to propose an evaluation and monitoring tool to be applied in the coming period from 2005 to 2010.



White Paper on Spousal Reunification

The Danish Ministry of Integration has decided to pursue a policy of openness in connection with decisions on spousal reunification to give potential applicants, lawyers and other interested parties an indication of the case administration. This was the outcome of a public consultation in the Danish Parliament on 13 October 2005 addressing the lack of openness in relation to the rules on spousal reunification. This new openness is fully in line with the recommendations given by the DIHR in connection with the publication of its White Paper the preceding day. In the spring of 2006, an internet portal with the relevant legislation and case notes will be launched. Moreover, anonymised individual cases will also be uploaded to make it possible for everybody to see samples of genuine decisions. The new White Paper published by the DIHR has a collection of 46 cases regarding spousal reunification in Denmark. These cases relate to the so-called 24-year rule, the condition of ties, the condition of maintenance, pro forma marriages, refugees' right to spousal reunification and cases with couples who have felt compelled to move to Sweden to maintain a family life together. The White Paper follows up on the previous year's research and development analysis on spousal reunification.

See also: www.humanrights.dk/news/updateuk/all/UPDATE_REUNIFICATIONofSPOUSES



REPORT ON DUE PROCESS AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Greater influence on digital administration

Increased political management is required in connection with digital administration. Insight, scopes of action and self-determination must be strengthened. We also need a systematic assessment of the privacy protection. These are the three main recommendations made in '*Rapport om Retssikkerhed og Aktivt Medborgerskab i Digital Forvaltning*' (Report on Due Process and Active Citizenship in connection with Digital Administration) debated by politicians, experts and local citizens in Copenhagen in October. The report is relevant in relation to the reform of local government in Denmark, and it follows up on the hearing made by the Legal Affairs Committee of the Danish Parliament in May. The DIHR has been a member of the Working Group on Digital Administration set up by the Danish Board of Technology (*Teknologirådet*), which prepared the above report as well as a part report on Privacy and Digital Administration published in February.

Se also: www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1061&toppic=kategori7&language=dk [in Danish]



THEME

RELIGION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

FREEDOM OF RELIGION IN EUROPE

Two DIHR researchers, Stéphanie Lagoutte and Eva Maria Lassen, attended a workshop in Berlin on freedom of religion in mid-December. The workshop was organised by the German Institute for Human Rights (*Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte*) and was the first of its kind in connection with the new formal collaboration between the NHRIs of Norway, Germany and Denmark on freedom of religion in Europe. The three sister institutions will hold an annual workshop. The theme of next year's workshop is 'Human Rights Dialogue with Religious Communities in Europe'.

DIALOGUE ABOUT ISLAM

Human rights and democracy in Niger

A conference on Islam, Human Rights and Democracy was held in Niamey, the capital of Niger, in January. More than 40 people attended, including politicians, academic university staff, religious and traditional leaders and NGO representatives. The conference was supported by the DIHR and organised by Faculté des Sciences Economiques et Juridiques (FSEJ). The discussions about the various themes were lively, some of the subjects being human rights, access to justice (Niger has a plurality



of laws), politics and the status of women – all of it in relation to Islam. This is the first time that Muslim authorities have been invited to discuss such themes. The purpose of involving religious leaders and others in the debate about the development of Niger is to support the national conflict prevention strategy. The event attracted quite a bit of interest in the region, particularly in Nigeria. The conference lectures and discussions will soon be published, and a conference summary will be translated into English and Arabic. Two similar conferences were held in November 2005 and will be held again in November 2006.

IRANIAN-DANISH HUMAN RIGHTS DIALOGUE

A small Danish delegation attended the conference 'Laicism, Human Rights, Citizenship and Religion' at the Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran on 18-20 December 2005. The conference programme included interesting and involving debates on the relationship between religion, democracy and human rights. There were four Danish participants, two of whom came from the DIHR. One of the Danish delegates stayed in Iran to visit civil society organisations, universities, the Islamic Human Rights Commission, the UN Development Programme, the Danish Embassy and others. Otherwise the dialogue has been reduced to a minimum because it is difficult for the DIHR's staff to obtain an entry permit to Iran.

DIHR

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS



Exception

Evil at Copenhagen Town Hall

Dramatisation of award-winning novel written by Christian Jungersen and acrimonious words about racism in Denmark

More than 700 people had gathered at the Copenhagen Town Hall on 27 January 2005 for this year's Danish Auschwitz Day event. The official genocide day was commemorated in several cities all over Europe on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the dreaded concentration camp in Poland and the recollection of the genocides in Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia and other countries. The event in Copenhagen included a dramatisation of Christian Jungersen's bestseller 'The Exception', which was awarded the

prestigious Danish book prize the Golden Laurels. Both the novel and the dramatisation describe how the everyday evil, bullying and racism may lead to uncontrolled genocide. This theme was mentioned by a number of the speakers, and the tone of the debate in Denmark about ethnic minorities received heavy criticism from persons such as Hanne Reintoft, social letters editor, Paula Larrain, newsreader, and former Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen. The event was co-hosted by the DIHR, Copenhagen Local Authority and the Danish Ministry of Education.

See more about the memorial day at:

www.humanrights.dk/news/updateuk/all/UPDATE-27-1

See also the article "The perpetrator within"

by Martin Vernal-Lassen at: www.humanrights.dk/news/Perpetratorwithin



FACT BOX

The Danish Institute for Human Rights 2005

Staff

85.55 FTE employees

Education and courses

10 courses and workshops hosted – Danish

9 courses and workshops hosted – international

200 participants at courses and workshops – Danish

110 participants at courses and workshops – international

Processing of complaints

96 complaints received

Information activities

13 media coverages, television and radio

988 media coverages, written press

739,478 visits to websites

Publishing activities

The DIHR produced 42 publications, which can be ordered at:

<http://shop.humanrights.dk>

The DIHR staff wrote articles and contributed to a number of publications, which are listed at:

www.humanrights.dk/publikationer/all/aar

FACT BOX

Management

Publishing activities

3 scientific articles published in international books

3 scientific articles published in Danish books

1 feature article published in a Danish newspaper

Conferences, seminars and lectures

2 conferences and seminars hosted – Danish

22 lectures and speeches, external/Danish

16 lectures and speeches, external/international

Memberships of expert fora and networks

5 memberships of int. delegations, working groups and networks/committees

6 memberships of nat. delegations, working groups and networks/committees

4 international board positions



DEBATE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On 13 March 2005, the Danish newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* published a feature article written by Professor Mads Bryde Andersen, who criticised the European Human Rights Convention, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg and the DIHR. Morten Kjærøum replied with a feature article.

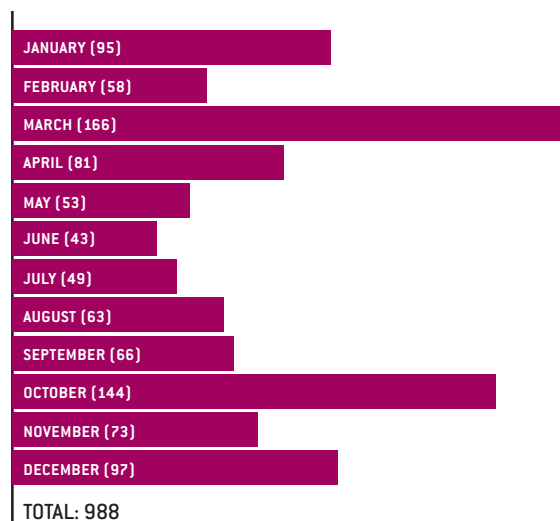
The DIHR's staff, Board members and others have been involved in the subsequent debate, and the DIHR has made this subject a theme on the Danish human rights portal www.menneskeret.dk.

Moreover, a compendium of 92 newspaper articles, etc., has been made for the information of the Board and Council of the Institute (closed on 19 April 2005). The DIHR and its work have been mentioned 256 times in the press from February to April 2005.

See also the article

'Tunis Summit on the Information Society' by Rikke Frank Jørgensen at: www.humanrights.dk/news/NEWS_WSIS_291105/

MEDIA COVERAGE IN 2005



Interference with the right to private life

At the request of the Danish Ministry of the Interior and Health, the Danish Institute for Human Rights responded to two of the 48 new bills introduced in connection with the Danish local government reform. The consultation responses criticise the bill for potentially violating the right to private life. The consultation responses consider new bills on the municipal collaboration commitment for the purpose of creating a framework for the suggested municipal citizen service centres intended – according to the Ministry – to “remove inexpedient legal barriers” to the provision of municipal services. Both bills extend the right of the municipal administration to exchange personal data with local governments or citizen service centres without the citizen’s consent. According to the conclusion of both consultation responses of the DIHR in relation to the two bills, the bills will lead to a restriction in the citizens’ statutory right to protection of personal data rather than protection of the individual’s rights and access to justice. In practice this will lead to a restriction of the fundamental right to self-determination and protection of human integrity, both protected by human rights instruments. In other words, this may interfere with the right to private life. The consultation responses also emphasise that any such interference is only lawful if exchange of personal data is necessary and relevant to the case. The possibility of such interference must also be clear to the individual citizen, who is also to be informed of the consequences that it may have for his/her case.

All consultation responses are available at:

www.humanrights.dk/hoerings svar/notat2005 (in Danish)



CHILDREN DO HAVE RIGHTS

The Institute has prepared a memorandum on certain human rights issues in connection with permanent out-of-home placement of children. The memorandum gives an account of the case law relating to Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights which may influence the assessment of the rights of parents and children in connection with permanent/long-term out-of-home placement as well as an account of the significance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in relation to this assessment.

The memorandum was prepared for a committee set up by the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs to consider out-of-home placement of children. In that connection the Danish Parliament agreed that a research and development analysis of parents’ and children’s access to justice in connection with permanent placements should be made. The analysis is to take into account social and legal problems and discuss the relationship to international conventions.

On 21 February 2005, representatives of the Danish Institute for Human Rights attended a meeting with the committee on the human rights aspects of the problems to be considered by the committee. At this meeting it was agreed that the Institute was to prepare a memorandum on the human rights-related problems affecting children placed permanently out of their home.

BOARD AND COUNCIL OF THE DANISH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

BOARD

Chairman:

- *Claus Haagen Jensen*, Professor, Aalborg University

Other members:

- *Sükrü Ertosun*, Council for Ethnic Minorities [*Rådet for Etniske Minoriteter*]
- *Ole Espersen*, University of Copenhagen
- *Bodil Folke Frederiksen*, associate professor, Roskilde University
- *Kjeld Holm*, Bishop
- *Henning Koch*, Professor, University of Copenhagen
- *Lone Lindholt*, employee representative of the Danish Institute for Human Rights
- *Anne-Marie Meldgaard*, Social Democratic Party [*Socialdemokraterne*]
- *Fakhra Mohammad*, representative of the Documentation and Advisory Centre of Racial Discrimination [*Dokumentations- og rådgivningscentret om racediskrimination*]

- *Helle Porsdam*, associate professor, Danish Rector’s Conference [*Rektorkollegiet*]
- *Sten Schaumburg-Müller*, associate professor, University of Aarhus
- *Hanne Severinsen*, Denmark’s Liberal Party [*Venstre*]
- *Sune Skadegård Thorsen*, attorney, Council of the Danish Bar and Law Society [*Advokatrådet*]

COUNCIL

The council is made up of 79 representatives of NGOs, ministries, political parties and individuals.

Chairperson: *Bjørn Elmquist*, attorney
Vice-chairperson: *Ebba Strange*

Substitute Board members:

- *Bent Christensen*, Danish Association for International Co-operation [*Mellempøkeligt Samvirke*]
- *Camilla Springborg*, Women’s Council in Denmark [*Kvinderådet*]

THE CULTURE AND THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION

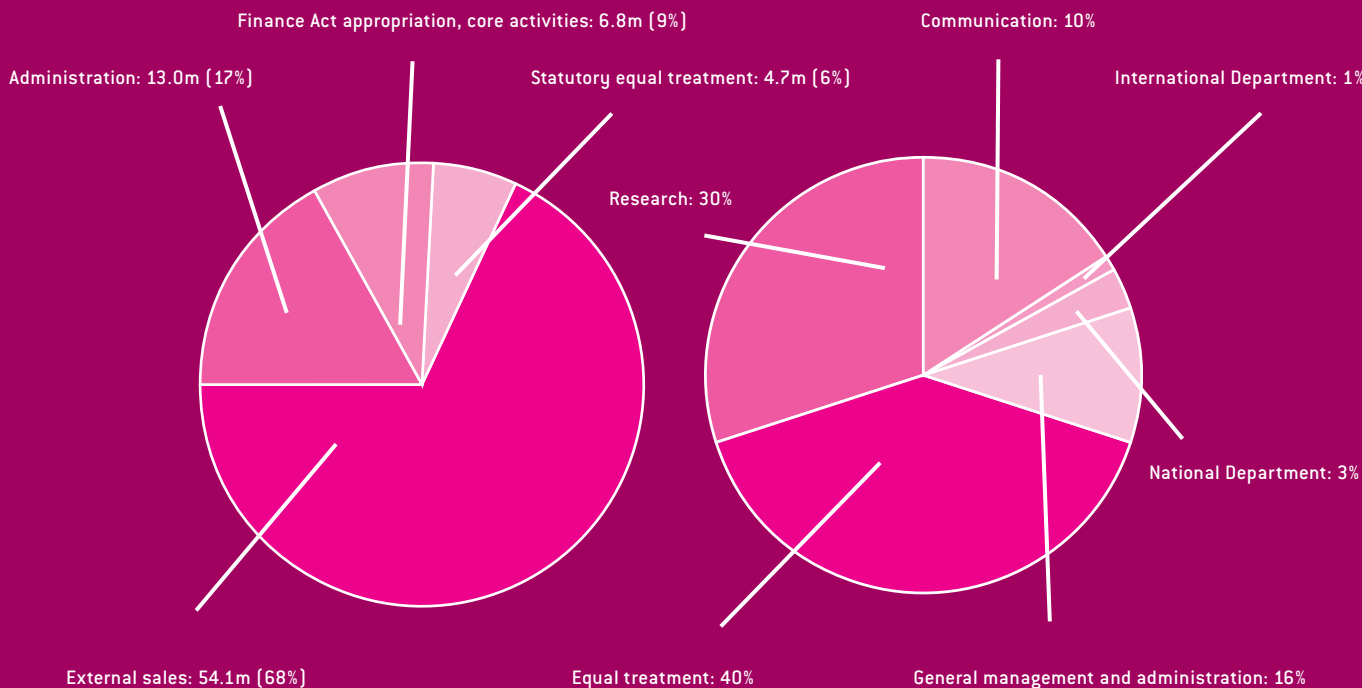


The Universal Declaration on Human Rights was co-featured with Verdi's Requiem in electronic form when it was incorporated into the installation art exhibition at Nikolaj, the Copenhagen Contemporary Art Centre.

It was the artist Michael Hellemann Kirkegaard who created this sculptural installation of sound, photos, computer, text and the internet. Hashil Hashil of the

DIHR was one of the many individuals who recorded the Universal Declaration in his native language (Swahili), another speaker was Carla del Ponte, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Morten Kjærum opened the exhibition, which was on display in Nikolaj in Copenhagen from 9 April to 25 May 2005 and later at the Brænderigården gallery in Viborg, Denmark.

FINANCES



BREAK-DOWN OF 2005 TURNOVER, DKK 78.6M,
FINANCE ACT APPROPRIATION VS. EXTERNAL TURNOVER

EXPENDITURE OF FINANCE ACT FUNDS FOR CORE ACTIVITIES AND EQUAL
TREATMENT ACTIVITIES 2005, DKK 11.5M, BY PURPOSES

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Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI)
British Council
Danish Centre for Conflict Resolution
(Center for Konfliktløsning)
Centro Universitario Europeo, Venice
Council of Europe (Directorate General of Human Rights (DGDH))
Cowi A/S
Danfoss A/S
Danida (Danish International Development Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Danish School of Public Administration
(Danmarks Forvaltningshøjskole)
Danish Refugee Council (Dansk Flygtningehjælp)
Confederation of Danish Industries
(Dansk Industry)
The Danish Embassy, Kathmandu
The Danish Embassy, Dar es Salaam
European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)
Egmont Foundation (Egmont Fonden)
European Union
DanChurchAid (Folkekirkens Nødhjælp)
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Udviklingslandene) (IFU)
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ING Group, Public Affairs
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Knud Højgaard's Foundation
(Knud Højgaards Fond)
Copenhagen Local Authority
Danish Confederation of Trade Unions
(Landsorganisationen i Danmark)
Mrs. Pat Cook
Network of European Foundations for Innovative
Cooperation
Novo Nordisk A/S
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
(OHCHR)
Danish Police College (Politiskolen)
Rambøll Management

Raoul Wallenberg Institute
Save the Children Denmark
(Red Barnet)
National Commissioner of Police, Denmark
Norwegian Centre for Combating Ethnic
Discrimination
(Senter mot etnisk diskriminering) (SMED)
Shell International
Danish Ministry of Social Affairs
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
(SDC)
University of Southern Denmark
Third Millennium Foundation
Tryg Foundation (TrygFonden)
Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Danish Ministry of Education
UNDP
UNHCR
Université catholique de Louvain
University of Oslo
World Bank
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(Aase og Ejnar Danielsens Fond)

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Monday-Thursday from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm
Wednesday from 10:00 am
Friday from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm

The library is open:

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm.
Tuesday from 1:00 to 6:00 pm
Note: July and August
Monday-Friday from 10:00 am to 12.30 pm
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The work of the Institute follows the UN Paris Principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, and the activities of the DIHR comprise research, information, education and training, project activities and documentation regarding Danish, European and international conditions. The DIHR is the principal organisation in Denmark for gathering knowledge on human rights and it cooperates with NGOs and public authorities in Denmark and other countries and intergovernmental organisations, such as the Nordic Council, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the United Nations.

