

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK CONCERNING
THE LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/DNK/3) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE
THIRD PERIODIC REPORT OF DENMARK
(CRC/C/129/Add.3)**

[Received on 19 August 2005]

CRC/C/RESP/91

Reply to questionnaire CRC/C/Q/DKN/3 from the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning the examination of the third periodic report by

Denmark

Part I

A. Data and statistics

1.a. The number and proportion of children under 18 living in the State party:

There are around 1.2 million children (0-17 years) in Denmark. The number has been slightly growing during the last years. The children constitute just over 22 percent of the total population.

Number of children 0 -17 years in Denmark

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	1.176.926	1.189.303	1.198.962	1.205.489
Boys	603.489	609.982	615.011	618.130
Girls	573.437	579.321	583.951	587.359
0-4 years	335.507	332.056	330.377	328.056
Boys	171.822	170.015	169.057	167.882
Girls	163.685	162.041	161.320	160.174
5-9 years	351.253	350.742	348.880	344.062
Boys	180.265	179.960	178.981	176.410
Girls	170.988	170.782	169.899	167.652
10-14 years	318.443	330.248	338.321	346.028
Boys	163.577	169.622	173.679	177.531
Girls	154.866	160.626	164.642	168.497
15-17 years	171.723	176.257	181.384	187.343
Boys	87.825	90.385	93.294	96.307
Girls	83.898	85.872	88.090	91.036

Children as percentage of the total population

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of children	1.176.926	1.189.303	1.198.962	1.205.489
Percentage of population	21,9	22,1	22,2	22,3

Greenland

No statistical data are available on the number of children in different ethnic groups, but the statistical data on persons born in Greenland and outside Greenland may be regarded as tentative ethnic data.

Number of children 0-17 years in Greenland

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
2002																			
Boys																			
Greenland																			
Town	331	328	327	367	397	377	387	374	435	390	406	426	404	391	373	345	378	261	6697
Settlement etc.	81	91	105	88	108	91	95	114	113	108	101	104	109	93	78	73	78	59	1689
Outside Greenland																			
Town	3	17	19	25	28	24	26	23	19	32	22	24	24	25	26	18	19	24	398
Settlement etc.	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	1	2	0	22
Girls																			
Greenland																			
Town	339	324	349	323	371	332	380	382	375	417	373	413	377	434	347	350	353	229	6468
Settlement etc.	73	78	94	109	108	123	96	104	107	117	122	102	110	79	96	76	74	47	1715
Outside Greenland																			
Town	8	19	15	34	27	18	18	21	26	21	26	17	25	28	24	18	16	13	374
Settlement etc.	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	16
2003																			
Boys																			
Greenland																			
Town	347	354	322	331	368	398	380	389	372	435	387	406	419	402	395	384	340	285	6714
Settlement etc.	83	86	89	98	82	105	83	92	108	113	107	95	104	103	88	65	73	77	1651
Outside Greenland																			
Town	7	15	18	23	28	27	25	27	28	18	31	21	19	24	20	25	16	19	391
Settlement etc.	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	0	1	1	30
Girls																			
Greenland																			
Town	325	365	318	350	317	374	336	378	375	380	418	369	405	374	434	354	340	259	6471
Settlement etc.	99	69	82	91	103	100	114	92	102	100	114	119	100	111	76	82	75	58	1687
Outside Greenland																			
Town	5	26	22	19	30	25	18	22	21	25	15	25	17	23	24	19	14	16	366
Settlement etc.	2	6	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	4	1	0	0	27
2004																			
Boys																			
Greenland																			
Town	339	348	342	326	333	364	400	370	383	371	438	383	408	421	409	388	368	263	6654
Settlement etc.	89	93	83	81	96	76	100	82	92	110	109	109	92	101	100	82	65	64	1624
Outside Greenland																			
Town	5	13	27	26	24	27	31	21	20	24	13	29	20	17	20	18	17	15	367
Settlement etc.	0	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	19
Girls																			
Greenland																			
Town	296	344	358	307	346	317	375	337	373	380	370	420	373	406	383	440	353	243	6421
Settlement etc.	78	101	70	78	90	97	96	110	95	100	102	110	116	97	100	63	74	58	1635
Outside Greenland																			
Town	4	14	27	27	18	23	23	20	27	17	22	12	26	18	24	21	19	14	356
Settlement etc.	1	2	8	3	1	2	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	31

Children as percentage of the total population

The proportion of children under 18 by sex, birthplace, urban and rural/remote areas

2002	
Boys	
Greenland	
Town	32,7%
Settlement etc.	33,6%
Outside Greenland	
Town	9,7%
Settlement etc.	3,6%
Girls	
Greenland	
Town	32,6%
Settlement etc.	38,6%
Outside Greenland	
Town	19,5%
Settlement etc.	11,7%

2003	
Boys	
Greenland	
Town	32,5%
Settlement etc.	33,2%
Outside Greenland	
Town	9,6%
Settlement etc.	5,3%
Girls	
Greenland	
Town	32,4%
Settlement etc.	38,4%
Outside Greenland	
Town	18,8%
Settlement etc.	19,3%

2004	
Boys	
Greenland	
Town	32%
Settlement etc.	33,1%
Outside Greenland	
Town	9%
Settlement etc.	3,2%
Girls	
Greenland	
Town	31,9%
Settlement etc.	38%
Outside Greenland	
Town	18,3%
Settlement etc.	20%

1.b. The number and proportion of children belonging to minority groups, refugees, and asylum-seekers:

There are no statistics showing the number of people belonging to minority groups or refugees. Nor is it possible to give stock data on asylum-seekers. The only available information is the number of people asking for asylum in a given period.

However, there are statistics showing the number of immigrants and their descendants. An *immigrant* is defined as a person born abroad whose parents are both foreign citizens or born abroad. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person was born abroad, the person is also defined as an immigrant. A *descendant* is defined as a person born in Denmark whose parents are either immigrants or descendants with foreign citizenship. If there is no available information on either of the parents and the person in question is a foreign citizen, the person is also defined as a descendant.

The immigrants and the descendants can be classified by country of origin. Country of origin is normally the country of birth for immigrants and the mother's country of birth for descendants.

It is important to notice that these definitions are only for statistical use and not used administratively.

In total there are less than 120.000 children with foreign background (immigrants and descendants) that is just below 10 percent of the total number of children. More than 70 percent of the children with foreign background have their origin in a non-western country.

Number of children among immigrants and descendants

	2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>Immigrants</i>												
Western countries												
0-4 years	451	451	902	450	443	893	425	423	848	468	420	888
5-9 years	846	745	1.591	850	726	1.576	821	729	1.550	766	734	1.500
10-14 years	952	901	1.853	985	939	1.924	958	921	1.879	981	903	1.884
15-17 years	690	754	1.444	684	680	1.364	702	716	1.418	742	718	1.460
Total	2.939	2.851	5.790	2.969	2.788	5.757	2.906	2.789	5.695	2957	2775	5.732
Non-western countries												
0-4 years	1.211	1.176	2.387	1.057	1.146	2.203	865	895	1.760	684	725	1.409
5-9 years	3.612	3.410	7.022	3.582	3.412	6.994	3.435	3367	6.802	3.100	3.072	6.172
10-14 years	6.621	6.054	12.675	6.684	6.029	12.713	6.360	5652	12.012	5.925	5.375	11.300
15-17 years	4.982	4.487	9.469	5.061	4.554	9.615	5.025	4550	9.575	4.968	4.483	9.451
Total	16.426	15.127	31.553	16.384	15.141	31.525	15.685	14464	30.149	14.677	13.655	28.332

<i>Immigrant children total</i>	19.365	17.978	37.343	19.353	17.929	37.282	18.591	17253	35.844	17.634	16.430	34.064
<i>Descendants</i>												
<i>Western countries</i>												
0-4 years	1.221	1.149	2.370	1.208	1.167	2.375	1.234	1.170	2.404	1.262	1.201	2.463
5-9 years	795	811	1.606	825	839	1.664	847	852	1.699	891	841	1.732
10-14 years	718	634	1.352	711	654	1.365	740	690	1.430	755	727	1.482
15-17 years	289	268	557	348	304	652	382	334	716	409	367	776
Total	3.023	2.862	5.885	3.092	2.964	6.056	3.203	3.046	6.249	3.317	3.136	6.453
<i>Non-western countries</i>												
0-4 years	14.670	13.963	28.633	14.820	14.023	28.843	14.922	13.990	28.912	14.540	13.725	28.265
5-9 years	11.269	10.853	22.122	11.867	11.554	23.421	12.177	11.868	24.045	12.533	12.243	24.776
10-14 years	6.685	6.392	13.077	7.611	7.186	14.797	8.493	8.139	16.632	9.312	8.905	18.217
15-17 years	2.121	2.137	4.258	2.557	2.580	5.137	3.045	2.991	6.036	3.513	3.400	6.913
Total	34.745	33.345	68.090	36.855	35.343	72.198	38.637	36.988	75.625	39.898	38.273	78.171
<i>Descendants children total</i>	37.768	36.207	73.975	39.947	38.307	78.254	41.840	40.034	81.874	43.215	41.409	84.624
Total number of Children with foreign background												
Percentage of the pop.	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,1	2,2

Note: *Western countries*: The 25 EU-countries, Iceland, Norway, and New Zealand. *Non-western countries*: All other countries

It is not possible to provide stock data on asylum seekers, including data on minor asylum-seekers. It is, however, possible to supply the gross application figure for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:

	Unknown			0 – 17 years			18 years and above			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
2002	.	3	3	1,010	1,243	2,253	1,295	2,517	3,812	2,305	3,763	6,068
2003	4	5	9	664	845	1,509	862	2,213	3,075	1,530	3,063	4,593
2004	2	.	2	378	535	913	678	1,642	2,320	1,058	2,177	3,235

The gross application figure illustrates the total number of persons applying for asylum in Denmark – including those who already have a residence permit (e.g. persons who are already in Denmark on the basis of a family reunification permit).

The gross application figure particularly relating to unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers is as follows for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004:

Year	2002		2003		2004		
Age	Sex	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0 - 11	Boys	6	4.4 %	7	4.4 %	7	5.5 %
	Girls	2	1.5 %	2	1.3 %	3	2.3 %
	Total	8	5.8 %	9	5.7 %	10	7.8 %
12 - 14	Boys	8	5.8 %	17	10.7 %	17	13.3 %
	Girls	6	4.4 %	3	1.9 %	6	4.7 %
	Total	14	10.2 %	20	12.6 %	23	18.0 %
15 - 17	Boys	101	73.7 %	104	65.4 %	76	59.4 %
	Girls	14	10.2 %	26	16.4 %	19	14.8 %
	Total	115	83.9 %	130	81.8 %	95	74.2 %
Total		137	100 %	159	100 %	128	100 %

An "unaccompanied minor asylum seeker" is defined as a child under the age of 18, who enters Denmark without parents or other adult persons who can be regarded as having taken the place of the parents – including other family members. It may also be a child who enters the country in the company of a parent or another adult who subsequently abandons the child in Denmark or dies. An unaccompanied child may have parents or other close relatives in its country of origin or in a third country – or the child may be an orphan.

Reference is furthermore made to the reply to question 3 c) below.

Greenland: Statistical data on persons in minority groups and refugees are not available and there are no asylum seekers in Greenland

2.a. Education expenses:

2003	Mio. DKK.	% of total public expenses
Pre-school class, primary and lower secondary	50.332	6,5%
Upper secondary	21.974	2,8%
2004	Mio. DKK	% of total public expenses
Pre-school class, primary and lower secondary	51.611	6,4%
Upper socondary	21.477	2,7%

Greenland:

In the school year of 2004/2005 11.673 pupils attended the primary and lower secondary school "folkeskolen", and about 1.000 pupils per year group (source: "Folkeskolen" in Greenland. 2004-2005, KIIP. 2005). In 2003 the local authorities spent 509 mio. DKK on educational related expenditure in the "folkeskolen". In 2005 the budget was 543 mio. DKK (source: "Key figures in the accounts of the local authorities 2003, www.kanukoka.gl).

In 2004 660 year-pupils attended the 8 trade schools in Greenland (Iron- and Metal School, the Naval School, the Commercial Schools in Nuuk and in Qaqortoq, ATI / the Fishing Industry School, Inuili / the Food School and the Language School), of which 390 year pupils at the basic vocational studies and 149 year pupils at the vocational gymnasium studies. In 2004 the number of pupils who completed their studies, was 248. Furthermore, more than 100 pupils were enrolled at the short studies at the trade schools (source: Figures speaking Greenlandic. KIIP, August 2005). In 2004 the education related expenditure of the trade schools was 110,6 mio. DKK corresponding to just under 154.000 DKK per year pupil. No data on dropouts' rates at the trade schools are available. The education related expenditure of the vocational gymnasium studies was 20,5 mio. DKK corresponding to 137.000 DKK per year level.

In August 2002 there were 588 students at the high schools in Northern, Western and Southern Greenland; in August 2003 there were 552 students and in August 2004 there were 559 students (source: Figures speaking Greenlandic. KIIP, August 2005.). The dropouts' rate in 2004 can be calculated to 14,2%, and a calculation of the average in 2002-2004 shows a dropouts' rate of 43,2 %. (Source: Figures speaking Greenlandic. KIIP, August 2005). The education related expenditure of the 3 gymnasiums amounts to 48,5 mio. DKR in 2004 corresponding to 102.000 DKK per year pupil.

In 2004 there were 425 year pupils pursuing further and higher education in Greenland: The Greenlandic College of Education / Ilinnarfissuaq, The University of Greenland / Ilisimatusarfik, The College of Social Work / ISI, The College of Social Education Work / SPS, and the College of Journalism / Tusagassiornermik Ilinniarfik, as well as the education of diploma engineering at the Centre of Arctic Technology; in 2004 191 pupils completed their studies. (Source: Figures speaking Greenlandic. KIIP, August 2005). The total appropriations were just under 67 mio. DKK corresponding to 154.000 DKK per year pupil. No data on the dropouts' rate from the further and higher education facilities are available.

No data on the ratio of teachers in the "folkeskolen" to students is available. In 2004 the ratio of teachers to students at the trade schools was 4 students to 1 teacher, at the gymnasium the ratio was 7,3 students to 1 teacher, and at further and higher educations the ratio was 5,3 students to 1 teacher. (Source: Figures speaking Greenlandic. KIIP, August 2005).

2.b. Childcare services:

Local-government net current expenditure on day-care facilities*

Current prices, DKK bn	Actual	Actual
	2003	2004
Nationwide	25.332	26.066
<i>Of which</i>		
LGDK local authorities	21.929	22.460
Counties	0.042	0.049
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	3.361	3.557

Current prices, DKK bn	Budget	Budget	Budget
	2003	2004	2005
Nationwide	24.701	25.520	26.379
<i>Of which</i>			
LGDK local authorities	21.333	21.941	22.550
Counties	0.091	0.058	0.049
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	3.277	3.521	3.781

Note: Comprises the functions 3.05 and 5.10-5.19.

In 2003, GDP in current prices totalled DKK 1,396,608bn. In other words, expenditure for day-care facilities constituted 1.8 per cent of GDP.

GDP is estimated to total DKK 1,446bn and DKK 1,512bn in 2004 and 2005, respectively. Expenditures for day-care facilities account for 1.8 per cent of GDP in 2004, while the expenditures forecast for 2005 constitute 1.7 per cent.

Greenland: no data available.

2.c. Current expenditure related to children in need of special support

DKK		Nationwide
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2003	5.01.09 Allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity	625,408
	5.01.15 Assistance to cover wages lost and pension contributions in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity	685,250
	5.17 Special day-care facilities and special clubs	540,647
	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	3,942,091
	5.21 Preventive measures for children and young people	2,193,830
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,817,366
	Total	10,804,592
2004	5.01.09 Allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity	671,478
	5.01.15 Assistance to cover wages lost and pension contributions in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity	786,414
	5.17 Special day-care facilities and special clubs	608,130
	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	4,135,752
	5.21 Preventive measures for children and young people	2,442,664
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,923,426
	Total	11,567,864
2005	5.01.09 Allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity	692,022
	5.01.15 Assistance to cover wages lost and pension contributions in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity	801,879
	5.17 Special day-care facilities and special clubs	646,976
	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	4,211,950
	5.21 Preventive measures for children and young people	2,640,542
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,983,548
	Total	11,976,917

Updated disaggregated data for 2003, 2004 and 2005 on budget allocations and trends related to the implementation of the Convention, evaluating the priorities for budgetary expenditures given to health care:

Budget:

	2003	2004
Hospital expenses to the 0-24 year old in percentage of the total hospital expenses	13,6 pct.	14,1 pct.
Expenses to the public Health Care Reimbursement Scheme to the 0-24 year old in percentage of the total expenses	19,2 pct.	18,3 pct.
Expenses to reimbursement (Drug expenses) to the 0-24 year old in percentage of the total expenses	5,7 pct.	n.a

Greenland:

Financial statistics are not available.

The following measures have been implemented in 2003, 2004, 2005:

In 2003 an obstetric management was established consisting of a managing obstetrician and a managing midwife; they are responsible for all births in Greenland and the implementation of the perinatal guidelines.

From 2004 the staffing includes a paediatrician and a paediatrician has been appointed in Dr. Ingrid's Hospital.

From 2005 the public youth psychiatric service has been improved. The number and range of activities targeting young people have been increased, and the staff has been upgraded professionally to work with this group of patients.

2.d. Public expenditures for children with disabilities:

Current prices, DKK bn	Actual	Actual
	2003	2004
Nationwide	3,793	4,008
<i>Of which</i>		
LGDK local authorities	2,882	3,006
Counties	0,455	0,518
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	0,455	0,484

Calculated estimate on the basis of local authority budgets 2003 and 2004.

Expenditures for programmes, offers and services for disabled children, based on estimates:

- 75 per cent of expenditures for allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity.
- 75 per cent of expenditures for assistance to cover wages lost in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity.
- all expenditures for special day-care facilities and special clubs.

- 20 per cent of expenditures for foster families and institutions for children and young people.
- 20 per cent of expenditures for preventive measures for children and young people.
- 30 per cent of expenditures for residential homes for children and young people.

Current prices, DKK bn	Budget	Budget	Budget
	2003	2004	2005
Nationwide	3,596	3,894	4,033
<i>Of which</i>			
LGDK local authorities	2,736	2,948	3,055
Counties	0,438	0,472	0,494
Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	0,423	0,474	0,484

In addition, between 2003 and 2005, the Ministry of Social Affairs has earmarked a total of DKK 71.5 million for specific projects aimed at children with disabilities and their families

Public expenditure relevant to disabled people calculated on the basis of local-government budgets from 2003, 2004 and 2005:

DKK		Nationwide
2003	5.01.09 Allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity	496,167
	5.01.15 Assistance to cover wages lost and pension contributions in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity	543,643
	5.17 Special day-care facilities and special clubs	571,896
	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	833,989
	5.21 Preventive measures for children and young people	464,127
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	596,042
	Total	3,505,864
2004	5.01.09 Allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity	515,695
	5.01.15 Assistance to cover wages lost and pension contributions in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity	603,966

	5.17 Special day-care facilities and special clubs	622,725
	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	847,002
	5.21 Preventive measures for children and young people	500,258
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	898,076
	Total	3,987,722
2005	5.01.09 Allowance for additional expenses related to care for children with reduced functional capacity	692,022
	5.01.15 Assistance to cover wages lost and pension contributions in connection with care for children with reduced functional capacity	801,879
	5.17 Special day-care facilities and special clubs	646,976
	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	4,211,950
	5.21 Preventive measures for children and young people	2,640,542
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,983,548
	Total	11,976,917

Constant prices 2005

Expenditures for programmes, facilities and services for disabled children, based on estimates:

5.01.09: the share of expenditures for disabled children is estimated at 75 per cent of balance, since the balance consists of expenditures for disabled, etc. children but can also be granted to chronically ill children.

5.01.15: the share of expenditures for disabled children is estimated at 75 per cent of balance, since the balance consists of expenditures for disabled, etc. children but can also be granted to persons caring for a sick or dying child.

5.20: the share of expenditures for disabled children is estimated at 20 per cent of balance, since the greater part of this balance pertains to children and young people staying in foster homes due to social circumstances.

5.21: the share of expenditures for disabled children is estimated at 20 per cent of balance, since the greater part of this balance pertains to children and young people receiving support due to social circumstances.

5.23: the share of expenditures for disabled children is estimated at 30 per cent of balance, since the greater part of this balance pertains to children and young people staying in residential homes due to social circumstances.

Greenland: No data available.

2.e. Support programmes for families

Public expenditures for support programmes for families:

Public expenditures, DKK	
2003	1,311,073
2004	1,467,006
2005	1,528,242

Expenditures found as sum of balances: 5.21.01, 5.21.02, 5.21.03, 5.21.04, 5.21.05, 5.21.06, 5.21.07, 5.21.08, 5.21.09, 5.21.10, 5.21.11 and 5.21.12 . Subsequently, an estimate has been made corresponding to d), but since this relates to disadvantaged children, the share is estimated at 80 per cent.

Public expenditures for children in disadvantaged families:

Public expenditures, DKK	
2003	1.386.853
2004	1.502.214
2005	1.528.242

Constant prices 2005 Estimated expenditures for disadvantaged children in 2003, 2004 and 2005.

In addition, between 2003 and 2007, the Ministry of Social Affairs has earmarked a total of DKK 226 million for specific projects aimed at disadvantaged families.

Greenland: No data available.

2.f. The protection of children who are in need of alternative care:

Public expenditures for disadvantaged and disabled children and young people placed outside the home

Public expenditures, DKK		
2003	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	3,942,091
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,817,366
	Total	6,759,457
2004	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	4,135,752
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,923,426
	Total	7,059,178
2005	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	4,211,950

	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,983,548
	Total	7,195,498

Public expenditures for disadvantaged children:

		Public expenditures, DKK
2003	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	3,335,955
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,086,147
	Total	5,422,102
2004	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	3,388,008
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,095,512
	Total	5,483,520
2005	5.20 Foster families and institutions for children and young people	3,369,560
	5.23 Residential homes for children and young people	2,088,484
	Total	5,458,044

Constant prices 2005

Estimate of public expenditures for disadvantaged children at 80 per cent of 5.20, since the greater part of this balance pertains to children and young people placed with foster families due to social circumstances, and 70 per cent of 5.23, since the greater part of this balance pertains to children and young people placed in residential homes, etc. due to social circumstances.

In addition, between 2003 and 2007, the Government has earmarked a total of DKK 406.4 million for specific projects aimed at children and young people placed outside the home.

Greenland: Financial statistics on all children in alternative care are not available. Economic statistics on all children in care institutions (residential institutions) are available.

The total expenditure to the residential institutions for children and young persons was 77.953.047 DKK in 2003 and 86.029.784 DKK in 2004. In 2005 the total budget is 115.292.000 DKK, which includes one new residential institution.

In 2004 and 2005 some local authorities have begun establishing local residential institutions.

The Annual Reports 2002, 2003, and 2004 of the Residential Institutions show that 231 children resp. 278 resp. 290 were placed in residential institutions for children and young persons in that year. 33 resp. 33 resp. 25 placements lasted 30 days or less. The age distribution of the children is shown in the following table:

Number of children and adults placed in residential institutions in 2002, 2003, 2004 shown by age at the time of placement:

Age	0-2 years	3-6 years	7-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	18- 40 ¹ years	Total
2002							
Admissions	22	33	44	39	30	13	181 ²
% of admissions	12.2	18.2	24.3	21.5	16.6	7.2	100
2003							
Admissions	37	29	35	86	33	34	254 ³
% of admissions	14.6	11.4	13.8	33.9	13.0	13.4	100.1
2004							
Admissions	37	32	38	92	51	33	283 ⁴
% of admissions	13.1	11.3	13.4	32.5	18.0	11.7	100

Source: Annual Report 2002, 2003, 2004 of the Residential Institutions.

Children with extensive disabilities may be accommodated at 4 or 5 residential institutions. One of which also accommodates adults with extensive disabilities and two others are residential institutions for children in alternative care with a department for children with extensive disabilities. A total of 19 children with extensive disabilities were in 2003 placed at the institutions; a total of 18 children with extensive disabilities were in 2004 placed at the institutions.

Number of children with extensive disabilities placed in residential institutions in 2002, by age at the time of placement:

Age	0-2 years	3-6 years	7-10 years	11-14 years	15-17 years	Total
2002						
Data on admissions are not available						
2003						
Admissions	0	0	4	11	4	19
2004						
Admissions	0	0	5	5	8	18

Source: Annual Reports 2002, 2003, 2004 of the Residential Institutions.

In 2004 the Home Rule Government set up a working party to make an inquiry into the number of children on waiting lists for placement in a residential institution. The working group made an enquiry to all local authorities; 13 local authorities replied that 23 children and young persons were in need of placement. This number of children and young persons only included completed files and not files that had not yet been considered by the social and the cross-administrative committees.

The Ministry of Family Affairs⁵ is presently setting up a centralized waiting list in order to manage placements in the residential institutions and at the same time gather information which makes it

¹The age group 18-40 includes young persons in prolonged childcare and parents at the family departments

²Some of the residential institutions did not give information on the age of the time of placement of the child.

³ Do.

⁴ Do.

⁵ 2002 the Ministry of Social Affairs changed its name into the Ministry of Family Affairs

possible continuously to evaluate the need for new residential institutions for children and young persons. The Ministry of Family Affairs is presently considering quotations for an IT program; the waiting list is expected to be implemented in Autumn 2005.

The Ministry of Family Affairs estimates the number of care places at the residential institution to be sufficient in most cases, which makes immediate placement of forcibly removed children possible. If no care place is available immediately, it is the responsibility of the local authorities to ensure a temporary placement.

2.g. Programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse and child sexual exploitation and child labour:

The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and Health, the Ministry of Integration and the Ministry of Social Affairs and of Gender Equality have launched a 2005-2008 action plan to stop men's domestic violence against women and children. This action plan particularly focuses on specific groups, including children and young people, and the action plan comprises a number of initiatives aimed at the special needs of children and young people. An amount of DKK 64m has been appropriated for all the activities in this field during the period.

Moreover, for the period 2004-2007, the Government has appropriated DKK 5m per year for continuation of the Danish National Centre for Social Efforts against Child Sexual Abuse (*Videnscenter for Sociale Indsatser ved Seksuelle Overgreb mod Børn (SISO)*), which is to be used for counselling services and a study of sexual abuse of children and young people in out-of-home placement.

In connection with the Government's action plan to combat trafficking in women dated December 2002, an inter-ministerial working group is currently working on an addendum on trafficking in children for sexual exploitation, which will extend the initiatives of the action plan to include child victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation as well. An annual amount of DKK 10m has been appropriated for all the activities in this field for the period 2003-2006."

Greenland:

Financial statistics on health care budget allocations and trends related to the implementation of the Convention are not available. The following measures were taken:

- In 2003, 2004, and 2005 the Treasury funded the Children and Young Persons Telephone, which is an anonymous telephone counselling; children, young persons and parents can call free of charge and talk to professional advisers. The number of recorded calls has risen from 368 in 2003 to 493 in 2004. The most frequent users of the children and young persons telephone are young girls at the age of 14 or 16. The most frequent reasons for contact are sexual exploitation, abuse of alcoholic drinks and problems with parents, but also issues such as unrequited love, homosexuality and bullying.
- In 2004 the teaching material *Min krop er min* (= My body is mine) was produced by Paarisa, the arts and culture centre Katuaq and the theatre group Silamiut; the latter implemented the theatre part. The teaching material is targeted at class 5 to 7 of the

“folkeskolen” (the primary and lower secondary school for 7 to 16 year olds) and is focusing on the ‘yes- and no-feelings’ and children’s awareness of their right to their own body and the right to seek help, if adults offends them sexually. In 2005 a Greenlandic version of *Min krop er min* (My body is mine) is being made.

- In 2003 Paarisa started a survey on young persons well being, in cooperation with *Statens Institut for Folkesundhed* (The Danish national board for public health). The purpose of the survey is to acquire data on the general well being of young persons, especially focusing on young persons sexual experiences with adults. The aim is to acquire knowledge on the extent and character of sexual abuse of children in Greenland. The survey is expected to estimate the number and characteristics of the children who are exposed to sexual abuse in their childhood, when the abuse is taking place, and the consequences for the well being of the children. This knowledge is to be applied in a more targeted preventive programme, in cooperation with other authorities. Already data has been collected in six towns in 2004 and the results are expected to be available in the autumn of 2005.
- *Inuusutut Akisuunerat*, which is a radio programme in Greenlandic for young persons and a homepage has started in 2003. The programme is funded by *Foreningen Grønlandske Børn* (a Danish organization helping children in Greenland), KNR (the national radio in Greenland) and Paarisa. Both the radio program for young persons and the home page are very popular.
- The budgets of the *Landstinget* (the Greenlandic Parliament) in 2003, 2004, and 2005 include courses and supplementary courses of staff (i.e. social education workers and case officers) to exposed groups; the aim is prevention and treatment. In each year 2003, 2004 and 2005 the budget has been about 5 mio. DKK. Furthermore treatment / therapy is included in the work at the residential institutions for children and young persons.
- No data on child labour are available.

2.h. juvenile justice

The Ministry of Justice has no information on the total funds appropriated to the courts, the prosecution authority, the police, etc., specifically in relation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

As it appears from Denmark’s third report, dissemination of the awareness of the Convention is a continuous process. Indirectly, awareness of the Convention is thus communicated through the legislative initiatives in which connection there may be direct references to the Convention in the explanatory memorandum. As an example, please see Act No. 433 of 9 June 2004 amending the Administration of Justice Act (Coercive Criminal Justice Measures towards Children under the Age of Criminal Responsibility) (*Lov om ændring af retsplejeloven (Straffeprocessuelle tvangsindgreb over for børn under den kriminelle lavalder)*), which is described in detail in the reply to Part I, B, question 1, paras. 40-41.

Funds used for secured institutions for children and young people appear from the table below.

Expenditure for secured institutions for children and young people

Entire	DKK
--------	-----

country	'000
2003	92,039
2004	120,095
2005	156,545

Greenland: No data available.

2.i. The protection and support of migrant, refugee, asylum seeking children, in particular unaccompanied minor children:

Costs relating to accommodation and keep of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers are covered by the Danish State. This includes costs relating to the services offered in or in connection with the accommodation centres, including costs relating to social and health services, education, activation etc.

Operators in charge of the task of providing accommodation etc. of asylum seekers, including the Danish Red Cross, receive various rates covering basic services provided to all asylum seekers in the accommodation centres. The rates for basic services cover i.a. costs relating to accommodation of asylum seekers, leisure activities and preventive health services provided to children and young persons etc. The average price per person (full year) for basic services in 2003 and 2004 was DKK 50,800 and DKK 44.600 respectively. The costs covering basic services in 2003 and 2004 cannot be directly compared as the 2003 costs are based on an estimate as part of a budget reform in 2004. The budget average price per person (full year) in 2005 is DKK 43,000.

In addition, the Danish state pays accommodation centre operators to provide a number of additional services in connection with operating special centres – including centres for unaccompanied minors – as these asylum seekers require extra resources. Additional services cover i.a. social networking activities and health services. The average costs for the operation of centres for unaccompanied minors were DKK 517,000 in 2003 and DKK 453,100 in 2004 per person (full year) – the 2003 costs relating to extra services in connection with operating centres for unaccompanied minors is based on an estimate. The budget average price per person (full year) in 2005 is DKK 435,800.

On the Finance Act for 2005-2007 funds are allocated for initiatives in the field of integration that target i.a. children and young people with a residence permit in Denmark and unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers.

1. Act on Equal Treatment irrespective of Ethnic Origin (*lov om etnisk ligebehandling*) providing authority for the Danish Institute for Human Rights to consider complaints of violation of the prohibition against differential treatment based on racial or ethnic origin, etc.:

2003: DKK 3.0m

2004: DKK 6.0m

2005: DKK 6.0m

2. Plan of Action for the Promotion of Diversity and Tolerance as a follow-up on the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance:

2003: DKK 2.6m

2004: DKK 2.5m

3. Action Plan against Forced Marriages, etc.:

2003: DKK 10.5m

2004: DKK 10.0m (DKK 1.3m of which was appropriated to Save the Children Denmark for treatment and accommodation offers for girls aged 14-23 years)

2005: DKK 2.9m

4. Parenting courses (development of family therapy programmes for families with maladjusted children and young people):

2003: DKK 5.1m (plus DKK 10.2m brought forward from former years' appropriations)

5. Campaign "All Young People Needed" (*Brug for Alle Unge*)

2003: DKK 6.0m

2004: DKK 9.8m

2005: DKK 9.8m

6. Involvement of young new Danes in sports clubs and other associations:

2003: DKK 3.5m

2004: DKK 4.1m

2005: DKK 4.2m

7. Strengthening of municipal efforts towards maladjusted young people:

2003: DKK 2.9m

2004: DKK 3.6m

2005: DKK 3.7m

8. Action against crime, and pilot projects at distressed schools:

2005: DKK 15.0m

Other initiatives:

9. Setting up homework help cafes:

2005: DKK 1.0m

10. Special projects aiming to strengthen the integration efforts in relation to unaccompanied refugee children, including targeted advice and knowledge communication activities)

2003: DKK 60,000

2004: DKK 400,000

Greenland: No data available.

3.a. Children deprived of family environment and separated from parents

The table shows the number of children living together with their parents or separated from them. The group of children, who are not living with their parents, are for a considerable part young people 15-17 years old, who have left their home for educational reasons.

Children living with their parents or separated from them

	Children living with both parents	Children living with one of the parents				Children who is not living with their parents	Total number of children
		With father, who is Living with a new partner	Living alone	With mother who is Living with a new partner	Living alone		
2004 Total	884.291	11.083	23.140	84.707	178.574	16.734	1.198.529
0-4 years	283.826	330	2.107	6.568	36.310	1.236	330.377
5-9 years	259.932	2.234	5.466	23.485	54.943	2.820	348.880
10-14 years	227.832	4.798	8.746	35.100	56.555	5.290	338.321
15-17 years	112.701	3.721	6.821	19.554	30.766	7.388	180.951
2003 Total	881.762	10.874	21.780	85.399	172.146	16.903	1.188.864
0-4 years	284.705	332	1.771	8.021	35.798	1.429	332.056
5-9 years	263.030	2.209	5.202	23.810	53.581	2.910	350.742
10-14 years	223.636	4.662	8.309	34.485	53.865	5.290	330.247
15-17 years	110.391	3.671	6.498	19.083	28.902	7.274	175.819
2002 Total	876.841	10.614	20.826	86.216	165.301	16.679	1.176.477
0-4 years	286.780	337	1.699	9.631	35.573	1.487	335.507
5-9 years	264.601	2.073	5.151	24.360	52.141	2.927	351.253
10-14 years	216.992	4.534	7.810	33.675	50.218	5.212	318.441
15-17 years	108.468	3.670	6.166	18.550	27.369	7.053	171.276

Greenland: No data available.

3.b. Placed in institutions

Residential homes for children and young people with social behavioural problems (24-hour clients)

	2002		2003		2004	
	Number of boys	In total	Number of boys	In total	Number of boys	In total
Under the age of 7	233	428	180	339	-	-
7-15 years	2.106	3.348	2.109	3.383	-	-

16-17 years	881	1.432	863	1.465	-	-
18-19 years	272	480	307	554	-	-
20+ years	80	125	97	153	-	-
In total	3.572	5.813	3.556	5.894	3.590	5.880

Source: Social Resource Statistics. Social services to children and young people.
Statistics divided by sex and age for 2004 are not made public until October.

The table below from the Danish Prison and Probation Service (*Kriminalforsorgen*) shows the average occupancy of young offenders aged 15-17 years in state and local prisons and halfway houses. The gender distribution appears from the table. There are no statistical data on the offenders' ethnic background or geographical origin, however.

Average occupancy of young offenders aged 15-17 years in state and local prisons and halfway houses

2004	Total	- of this figure, female
Closed state prisons	3.9	-
Open state prisons	1.4	-
Copenhagen Prisons and local prisons	11.3	0.6
Halfway houses	5.0	0.3
	21.6	1.0

2003	Total	- of this figure, female
Closed state prisons	5.2	-
Open state prisons	0.6	-
Copenhagen Prisons and local prisons	13.3	0.3
Halfway houses	3.3	0.2
	22.3	0.5

2002	Total	- of this figure, female
Closed state prisons	3.8	-
Open state prisons	1.6	-
Copenhagen Prisons and local prisons	9.0	0.2
Halfway houses	-	-
	14.4	0.2

Greenland: See the response to I.2.f.

3.c: Placed with foster families;

Children and young people placed with foster families:

	2002		2003		2004	
	Number of boys	In total	Number of boys	In total	Number of boys	In total
Under the age of 7	738	1.422	707	1.361	-	-
7-15 years	2.061	3.853	2.051	3.821	-	-
16-17 years	457	847	477	858	-	-
18-19 years	180	314	177	297	-	-
20+ years	53	86	55	94	-	-
In total	3.489	6.522	3.467	6.431	3.420	6.420

Source: Social Resource Statistics. Social services to children and young people. Statistics divided by sex and age for 2004 are not made public until October.

Greenland: No data available.

3.d. Adoption

The number of anonymous national adoptions in Denmark for 2002, 2003 and 2004 was 25, 25 and 15 adoptions, respectively. Approximately 15% of these children were of non-Danish ethnicity and almost all were under the age of 1.

In the same period, approximately 600 national stepchildren and family adoptions were carried out.

In the period, the number of children adopted from abroad to Denmark totalled 609, 522 and 527, respectively. The table below shows the children's countries of origin:

Country	2002	2003	2004
Bolivia	23	14	20
Brazil	0	0	3
Bulgaria	22	10	0
Burkina Faso	0	4	0
Colombia	81	58	38
Ecuador	7	7	3
Estonia	0	0	0
Ethiopia	20	40	41
The Philippines	9	5	5
Guatemala	1	1	2

Haiti	1	1	2
Belarus	25	19	15
India	93	65	100
China	145	178	164
Korea	46	56	53
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0
Nepal	4	1	1
Nicaragua	0	0	0
Peru	7	2	3
Poland	0	1	1
Romania	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	
South Africa	8	13	26
Sri Lanka	0	0	2
Thailand	19	10	17
The Czech Republic	19	16	18
Hungary	3	2	0
Vietnam	75	19	13
Total	609	522	527

Greenland: No data available.

3.e. Migrant unaccompanied minors:

Please refer to the reply to question 1 b) for the gross application figures relating to unaccompanied minor asylum seekers for the years 2002-2004. The number of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers who were granted a residence permit during the years 2002-2004 is given below. Please note that there is no direct connection between the number of asylum applications in a period and the number of decisions during the same period, as all asylum applicants do not necessarily receive a decision on their application within the period – e.g. a decision on an application lodged in 2004 may be given in 2005.

2002: 107

2003: 20

2004: 21

Greenland: No data available.

4.a. Children with disabilities living with their families:

As our figures are not as disaggregated as requested, we cannot give any precise data. The closest we can come is with estimates based on the Basic Rate Monitoring, a system for monitoring the resource consumption in the field, where the number of respite care stays for children and young people has been given.

This figure is consequently used as an estimate of the total number of children with disabilities living with their families. Since the figures have been given for each quarter, we calculate a simple average to achieve the truest result. This can be done since these figures do not fluctuate in relation to season.

	2002	2003	2004
Average for the year	8,160	8,726	8,700

Source: Basic Rate Monitoring 29 March 2005. The reason for the low figures for 2002 is that the local authorities only started compiling these figures this year, and thus had initial problems determining what figures to use.

Presently data are not available for **Greenland**. Never the less data registers on persons with disabilities are under preparation, including data on children with disabilities.

4.b. Children with disabilities in institutions:

Residential homes for children and young people with significantly/permanently reduced physical/mental functional capacity (24-hour clients)

	2002	2003	2004
Ages 7 to 15	826	935	1113
Ages 16 to 17	244	231	341
Ages 18 to 19	116	128	136
Under 7 years	140	143	140
Age 20+	86	91	128
Total	1,412	1,528	1,858

Source: Social Resource Statistics.

Greenland: reference is made to I.2.f.

4.c-e. Figures for extensive special needs education in primary and lower secondary

	2002/03	2003/04
Regular schools	4.710	5.242
Special schools	5.162	5.242
Private Independent Schools	552	663

Greenland: No data available on children with disabilities attending regular schools and not attending any school. In the school year 2001/2002 there were 11 pupils at Ado Lyngep Atuarfia, which is a special education school for pupils with psychic disabilities causing learning difficulties, in the school year there were 11 pupils, and in the school year 2003/2004 there were 12 pupils.

5. Children abducted to and from Denmark

Section VI.E. of Denmark's third periodic report includes statistical data on abductions of children to and from Denmark in the period from 1991 through 15 November 2002. The table below includes information about the abduction cases heard by the Danish Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs, Department of Family Affairs (formerly Ministry of Justice, Department of Private Law) in the period from 2002 to 31 June 2005.

	Cases on return of children from Denmark	Cases on return of children to Denmark from abroad
2002	7	10
2003	11	14
2004	14	13
2005*	6	4
Total	38	41

* stated at 31 June 2005

The table only comprises cases covered by The Hague Convention of 25 October 1980, the European Convention of 20 May 1980 or the Nordic Convention on recognition and enforcement of decisions on private law claims. The table does not cover cases where the request for return was withdrawn or shelved before it was sent to a foreign authority or the enforcement courts in Denmark.

From 2002 until 31 June 2005, the Department of Family Affairs (formerly Ministry of Justice, Department of Private Law) forwarded 38 requests for return of children from Denmark to the enforcement courts. In 11 instances, the parents settled the cases, which meant that the child was surrendered voluntarily. The courts made decisions in 20 of the cases. In 10 of these cases, the court decided that the child had to be returned, and in two of the cases, the request was withdrawn. Requests are often withdrawn because the child has been returned voluntarily. In the same period, the department forwarded 41 cases on return of children to Denmark to a foreign central authority. In 13 instances, the cases were settled between the parents. The court made a decision in eight cases, six of which concerned return. Five cases were withdrawn. The remaining cases were shelved for other reasons or pending at the time of statement.

Greenland: No children have been abducted from or to Greenland.

6.a. Number of individual complaints/reports received pr. year in the last three years:

The following data on the number of reported violations of the Danish Criminal Code (*straffeloven*) and the number of reports leading to charges have been taken from "Crime

2002” (*Kriminalitet 2002*) and “Crime 2003” (*Kriminalitet 2003*) (Continuous Crime Statistics) supplied by Statistics Denmark (*Danmarks Statistik*). Statistics concerning 2004 have been taken from “Statistical News” (*Statistiske Efterretninger*), 2005:4, also supplied by Statistics Denmark.

Abuse of children is not listed in the statistics as a single category, but is included in several different categories. The tables thus show the total number of reported violations concerning sexual offences as well as the percentage of reports leading to the preferral of charges. However, no statistics are available on the number of reports from a certain year leading to a judicial decision.

Reported violations of the Criminal Code and reports leading to charges, by the nature of the violation, 2002:

2002	Reported violations of the Criminal Code	Reported violations of the Criminal Code leading to charges	Charging percentage
Sexual offences, total	2 919	1 776	60.8
Incest, etc.	99	90	90.9
Rape, etc.	500	312	62.4
Heterosexual offences against children under the age of 12	173	147	85.0
Other heterosexual offences	177	159	89.8
Homosexual offences against children under the age of 12	25	22	88.0
Other homosexual offences	28	26	92.9
Indecent assault by groping	456	280	61.4
Indecent exposure	599	206	34.4
Other indecent conduct	625	368	58.9
Prostitution, etc.	237	166	70.0

Reported violations of the Criminal Code and reports leading to charges, by the nature of the violation, 2003:

2003	Reported violations of the Criminal Code	Reported violations of the Criminal Code leading to charges	Charging percentage
Sexual offences, total	2 758	1 739	63.1
Incest, etc.	81	72	88.9
Rape, etc.	472	300	63.6
Heterosexual offences against children under the age of 12	189	165	87.3
Other heterosexual offences	237	219	92.4
Homosexual offences against children under the age of 12	38	32	84.2
Other homosexual offences	25	22	88.0
Indecent assault by groping	438	285	65.1
Indecent exposure	575	211	36.7
Other indecent conduct	500	280	56.0
Prostitution, etc.	203	153	75.4

Reported violations of the Criminal Code and reports leading to charges, by the nature of the violation, 2004:

2004	Reported violations of the Criminal Code	Reported violations of the Criminal Code leading to charges	Charging percentage
Sexual offences, total	3 095	2 123	68,6
Incest, etc.	82	77	93,9

Rape, etc.	562	386	68,7
Heterosexual offences against children under the age of 12	200	181	90,5
Other heterosexual offences	258	239	92,6
Homosexual offences against children under the age of 12	20	18	90,0
Other homosexual offences	15	12	80,0
Indecent assault by groping	507	356	70,2
Indecent exposure	543	229	42,2
Other indecent conduct	575	326	56,7
Prostitution, etc.	330	298	90,3

Abuse of children is not listed in the statistics as a single category, but is included in several different categories. The tables thus show the total number of reported violations concerning sexual offences.

There are no data available for **Greenland**.

6.b. Number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up; and

There are no statistics available in this field, and we are therefore not able to answer the question.

There are no data available for **Greenland**.

6.c. Number of reports received about female genital mutilation

In Denmark female circumcision is forbidden by law. According to the National Commissioner of Police, it is statistically impossible to distinguish and thus to compute the number of reported violations of section 245a of the Criminal Code, which relates to female circumcision in 2002 and 2003.

As from 2004, it has become possible to compute the number of reported offences under this provision, and the National Commissioner has stated on that basis that no violations of section 245a of the Criminal Code were reported in 2004.

Greenland: No data available.

7.a. Enrolment

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Pre-school class	71.202	68.955	70.104
Primary and lower secondary (1.-10. class)	605.217	620.739	632.391
Upper secondary	220.413	217.332	221.764

The number of "drop-outs" in primary and lower secondary is not available.

Greenland: No data available.

7.b. "Drop-outs" in upper secondary

	2002	2003*
Gymnasiet, matematikere	14,9	16,0
Gymnasiet, sproglige	17,6	20,3
Hf	32,4	34,6
Studerterkursus	47,6	47,7
Hhx	21,0	20,9
1-årig hhx	16,6	17,1
Htx	31,1	29,1
Erhvervsfaglige uddannelser, grundforløb m.v.	24,0	32,0
Erhvervsfaglige uddannelser, hovedforløb	18,0	22,0

* Temporary figures

Greenland: No data available.

7.c. Ratio of teacher to students

	2001	2002	2003
Primary and lower secondary, public schools	10,6	10,8	-
Upper secondary:			

Hhx	11,9	11,5	11,9
Htx	8,5	8,0	8,6
Erhvervsfaglige merkantile udd.	12,4	12,3	12,6
Erhvervsfaglige tekniske udd.	8,7	8,4	8,7

Greenland: No data available.

8. Disaggregated statistical data on infant and child mortality, early pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, suicide, drug use, alcohol and tobacco abuse for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004, and the total number of health professionals working in the health care services for children:

Infant and child mortality:

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of dead among the 0-4 year-old males	185	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 0-4 year-old females	185	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 5-9 year-old males	29	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 5-9 year-old females	21	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 10-14 year-old males	31	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 10-14 year-old females	16	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 15-19 year-old males	80	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Number of dead among the 15-19 year-old females	27	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Early pregnancy:

	2002	2003	2004
Childbirth among the 0-19 year-old girls	891	845	828
Induced abortions among the 0-19 year-old girls	1.915	2.093	2.218

Sexually transmitted infections:

Syphilis:

2002: 1 instance

2003: 1 instance

2004: 0 instance

Gonorrhoea:

2002: 2 instances

2003: 3 instances

2004: 16 instances

Chlamydia:

2002: 1686 instances

2003: 1930 instances

2004: 2720 instances

Most of the instances are seen among young women (15-17 years old) outside the Copenhagen area.

Suicide:

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Suicide among the 0-19 years old in total	19	n.a	n.a	n.a
Suicide among 0-19-year-old boys	17	n.a	n.a	n.a
Suicide among 0-19-year-old girls	2	n.a	n.a	n.a

Alcohol and drug use:

The prevalence of use of alcohol and illegal drugs is measured recently by 2 different population studies (surveys in a representative sample of the age-groups mentioned below)

- The Danish ESPAD (European School-Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs), a study of 15-16-year-olds in 9th grade. The study is carried out every fourth year; data are available from the year 2003.
- The MULDS-survey (Monitoring of Young peoples Lifestyle and Daily Life), which has been carried out in 2002, 2003, 2004.

Young people between 11-15 years, which have been drinking 5 or more drinks a day within the last month:

(Litt. "11-15 years lifestyle and health behaviour 1997-2003", The National Board of Health 2005)

		2002	2003
11 years	girls:	0	1 %
	boys:	4%	1 %
12 years	girls:	5 %	2 %
	boys:	10 %	3 %
13 years	girls:	10 %	13 %
	boys:	9 %	13 %
14 years	girls:	40 %	33 %
	boys:	37 %	30 %
15 years	girls:	56 %	57 %
	boys:	62 %	59 %

Young people between 16-20 years, which drink alcohol:

(Litt.: MULDS-report, no. 3 og 4, 2002 og 2003)

	2002	2003
Girls	92 %	90 %
Boys	90 %	93 %

16-20-year-olds experiences with alcohol and illegal drugs 2002-2004 in per cent:
(MULD-surveys, The National Board of Health and the Cancer Research Campaign)

2004	16 years		17 years		18 years		19 years		20 years		all	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
alcohol last <u>week</u> 0 drinks	45	47 %	35	33	21	30	19	32	15	25	27	34
alcohol last <u>week</u> 1-14 drinks	40	42	41	60	40	58	42	55	39	56	40	54
alcohol last <u>week</u> 15 drinks or more	15	11	23	7	40	12	39	12	47	19	32	12
<u>ever tried cannabis or other illegal drugs*</u>	17	21	36	32	54	34	50	44	55	45	42	35

* among boys 40% has ever tried cannabis and 12% some other illegal drug – among girls 33% has ever tried cannabis and 10% some other illegal drug

2003	16 years		17 years		18 years		19 years		20 years		all	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
alcohol last <u>week</u> 0 drinks	33	42	26	34	19	29	14	38	12	34	21	35
alcohol last <u>week</u> 1-14 drinks	42	46	39	55	40	57	38	47	42	55	40	51
alcohol last <u>week</u> 15 drinks or more	26	12	36	12	40	14	48	14	46	12	39	13
<u>ever tried cannabis or other illegal drugs*</u>	21	21	42	29	53	41	54	35	62	47	46	35

* among boys 42% has ever tried cannabis and 15% some other illegal drug – among girls 31% has ever tried cannabis and 12% some other illegal drug

2002	16 years		17 years		18 years		19 years		20 years		all	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
alcohol last <u>week</u> 0 drinks	34	46	26	37	24	31	21	35	16	36	24	37
alcohol last <u>week</u> 1-14 drinks	41	45	39	52	38	56	40	54	40	53	40	53
alcohol last <u>week</u> 15 drinks or more	24	8	37	11	40	12	40	11	44	11	37	11
<u>ever tried cannabis or other illegal drugs*</u>	28	22	39	31	39	40	61	46	55	40	44	36

*among boys 41% has ever tried cannabis and 17% some other illegal drug – among girls 34% has ever tried cannabis and 10% some other illegal drug

15-16-year-olds experiences with alcohol and illegal drugs 2003 in per cent:

2003	boys	girls	all
never drink alcohol	4	5	
alcohol \geq 5 drinks > 3 times last 30 days	31	18	24

ever tried cannabis	28	18	23
ever tried any other illegal drug	7	5	6

Tobacco abuse:

Daily smokers among 11-15 years:

(Litt.: "11-15 years lifestyle and health behaviour 1997-2003", The National Board of Health 2005).

		2002	2003
11 years	girls:	0	0
	boys:	1,5 %	0
12 years	girls:	1 %	0
	boys:	1 %	0,5 %
13 years	girls:	3,5 %	2 %
	boys:	6,5 %	1,5 %
14 years	girls:	11,5 %	5 %
	boys:	5 %	3 %
15 years	girls:	11 %	11,5 %
	boys:	9,5 %	12,5 %

Daily smokers among 16-20 years:

(Litt.: MULD-report, no. 3 og 4, 2002 og 2003)

	2002	2003
Girls	20 %	19 %
Boys	21 %	22 %

Number of health professionals working in the health care services for children:

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Health visitors	1.506	1423	1444	n.a.
Midwives	1323	1342	1352	n.a.

Greenland:

Infant and child mortality:

Child mortality. Stillborn, deceased < 1 and 18 of age, in 2002, 2003, and 2004.

	Stillborn		Deceased < 1 of age		Infant mortality rate*	Deceased < 18 of age		Total number of deceased	Total number of deceased < 18 of age %
	boys	girls	boys	girls		boys	girls		
2002	5	2	6	6	12,8	22	12	442	7,7
2003	2	2	8	4	13,5	19	12	444	7,0

2004	3	3	8	4	13,4	22	7	467	6,2
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* Infant mortality rate: Number of deaths within 1st year / number of 1000 live births

Child mortality. Stillborn, deceased < 18 of age in 2002, 2003, and 2004, by districts and sex.

2002/03/04. District	Stillborn boys	Stillborn girls	Deceased < 1 of age boys	Deceased < 1 of age girls	Deceased < 18 of age boys	Deceased < 18 of age girls
Nanortalik		0/1	0/0/1			
Qaqortoq	1/1		0/2/2		0/2	1/0/1
Narsaq			0/1			0/1
Paamiut	2		1		1/2/2	
Nuuk	0/0/1		3/1/2	2	0/2/2	0/2/1
Maniitsoq		1	0/0/1	0/0/1	2/0/2	2
Sisimiut			1/2	0/1	1/1	0/1
Kangaatsiaq	0/0/1		0/0/1	0/1	3/0/1	
Aasiaat	1/1/1	0/1		1/0/1		0/0/1
Qasigiannnguit			1		0/0/1	
Ilulissat			0/0/1	2/1	3/2	2/1
Qeqertarsuaq	1			0/0/1		
Uummannaq			0/2			
Upernavik			0/0/1	0/1	3/0/1	1
Qaanaaq					1	1
Ammassalik		1/0/3		0/0/1	2/2/5	0/2
Ittoqqortoormiit						0/1
Elsewhere						
Total	5/2/3	2/2/3				

Early pregnancies, births and abortions 2002-2004:

Number of births, by sex, age < 18 and district, Greenland, 2002, 2003, and 2004:

District	2002				2003				2004			
	m	f	<18 m	<18 f	m	f	<18 m	<18 f	m	f	<18 m	<18 f
Nanortalik	13	16	1	3	10	20	1	1	10	11	1	0
Qaqortoq	19	22	1	1	19	17	0	3	23	14	4	1
Narsaq	15	10	1	0	4	11	0	1	9	4	0	2
Paamiut	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuuk	193	183	15	17	230	186	11	14	191	195	12	13
Maniitsoq	27	32	1	0	21	15	3	2	14	18	3	1
Sisimiut	45	33	2	3	34	32	3	4	38	28	4	5
Kangaatsiaq	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aasiaat	32	33	4	5	35	23	5	0	28	28	3	4
Qasigiannnguit	5	7	0	0	7	9	3	0	5	4	0	3
Ilulissat	37	31	3	2	40	31	3	1	34	28	4	8
Qeqertarsuaq	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uummannaq	11	24	0	2	17	19	4	2	16	9	2	1
Upernavik	30	31	3	1	24	15	2	1	28	16	0	2
Qaanaaq	3	3	0	0	5	6	0	2	4	2	1	1
Ammassalik	30	33	7	3	21	31	7	7	27	27	2	5
Ittoqqortoormiit	4	5	1	0	6	2	1	0	4	6	0	0
Total	474	467	39	37	474	417	43	38	467	434	36	46

Number of births and mothers < 18 of age, Greenland, 2002, 2003, and 2004:

	2002	2003	2004
Births, mater < 18	76	81	82
Total number of births	941	891	901
Mothers < 18 of age as %	8,1	9,1	9,1

Abortions - young persons < 18 of age, 2002, 2003, and 2004:

District	2002	2003	2004
Nanortalik	5	3	4
Qaqortoq	12	6	13
Narsaq	3	4	4
Paamiut	6	6	7
Nuuk	21	29	20
Maniitsoq	9	8	8
Sisimiut	6	9	15
Aasiaat	14	14	11
Qasiqianguit	1	3	1
Ilulissat	8	9	17
Qeqertarsuaq	1	4	1
Uummannaq	4	4	4
Upernavik	2	6	8
Qaanaaq	2	1	3
Ammassalik	7	12	14
Ittoqqortoormiit	3	1	1
Total	102	118	131
Greenland, all females	822	869	905
% < 18 / all females	12,4	13,6	14,5

Sexually Transmitted Infections:

In recent years, the incidences of sexually transmitted infections in Greenland have been epidemic in character peaking in the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's. The number of gonorrhoea infections was around 12.000 and the number of syphilis infections was 700 around a year. The population was around 50.000. A systematic and long-term campaign by the health authorities in cooperation with local authorities, schools and the educational sector has partly gained control of the situation. Syphilis has been eliminated among young people, one incident a year has been recorded for the last 3 years, and gonorrhoea is now about 700 incidences a year. Since 1996 there has been an obligation to notify infections of Chlamydia, and since then the incidence per year has been just under 2000.

Incidence of sexually transmitted infections, 2002:

Age	1-14	15-19	< 20 of age
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Sex	m	f	m	f		as % of all ages
Gonorrhoea	5	5	101	146	872	29 %
Chlamydia	7	25	214	480	1956	37 %

Incidence of sexually transmitted infections, 2003:

Age	1-14		15-19			< 20 of age as % of all ages
Sex	m	f	m	f		
Gonorrhoea	2	7	76	133	707	31 %
Chlamydia	4	28	182	478	1942	36 %

Incidence of sexually transmitted infections, 2003:

Age	1-14		15-19			< 20 of age as % of all ages
Sex	m	f	m	f		
Gonorrhoea	2	14	80	155	653	38 %
Chlamydia	7	39	202	429	1829	37 %

Number of suicides, by age and sex, 2002, 2003, 2004:

Age Year	12		13		14		15		16		17		All < 18	All in Greenland
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f		
2002		1	2			1	1				2		7	49
2003						2	1				2		5	43
2004				1		1	1			1	2		6	50

There has been 18 incidences of suicide among children and young persons under 18, in 6 districts in Greenland, whereas 1 incident in Upernavik, 2 incidences in Nuuk, Maniitsoq, and Sisimiut, 4 incidences in Ilulissat, and 7 in Tasiilaq.

Drug use:

No statistical data on all children and young people is available. However, a survey on all classes of 9th, 10th and 11th grade – i.e. birth cohorts 1986, 1987 and 1988 – has been carried out. The results of the survey have been published by Statistics Greenland, ESPAD 2003, 2003:2.

25% of the young persons in the survey have tried to smoke hashish. There is no difference in the proportion of boys to girls. There are remarkably few young persons in the rural areas and relatively more young persons in the urban areas, who have tried to smoke hashish. Out of these 25% one fifth have tried to smoke hashish 20 times or more.

21% of the young persons in the survey have tried sniffing at some time in their life. 14% within the past year, and 5% within the past month. There is no significant difference between urban and rural areas.

Abuse of alcohol and tobacco:

Only 25% of the young persons in the survey have never tried to use alcohol. Out of the 75%, who had tried to use alcohol, one third had tried to use alcohol 20 times or more, in their lifetime. 28% of the young persons has never tried smoking or had only smoked once or twice in their life. 42% of the young persons reported a daily consumption of cigarettes. The girls smoke more than the boys. The young persons in Eastern and Southern Greenland have lower consumption of cigarettes than in Western and Northern Greenland.

Number of health care professionals working with health care services for children:

Health care professionals primarily working with health care services for children amount to 18 midwives, 1 paediatrician, and 1 child psychologist. In sum the 20 healthcare professionals correspond to 8,6% of the personal with a health care education, and 4,9 % of all employees.

Other health care professionals in the primary sector, who are primarily servicing children counts 22 health visitors, 31 dentists, 25 dental hygienists, and 59 dental clinic assistants; in all the 137 persons corresponding to 23,7% of the health educated personal and 15% of all employees.

In addition health care professionals in the primary sector, who attend to prevention and treatment in open admission ward of all age groups is made up to 51 doctors, 138 nurses, 137 health care assistants, 8 midwives, and 7 physiotherapists; in all 349 persons corresponding to 60,4% of the health educated personal, and 38,3% of all employees. Health care professionally educated assisting personal in the districts is made up to 33 health care assistants, 11 pharmacists and pharmacologists, 21 bio analysts and laboratory assistants, 6 radiotherapy assistants, and 21 medical secretaries; in all 92 persons corresponding to 15,9% of the health educated personal and 10% of all employees.

The total health care personal at the national hospital of Queen Ingrid, who occupied with children, has been calculated to 3 full-time doctors and 32 full-time nurses corresponding to 15,2% of the health educated personal and 8,7 % of all employees. Full-timers in other jobs who are primarily occupied with children can be calculated to 35 persons or 8,5%.

9. Disaggregated statistical data on children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS and information on programmes implemented to address the problems of these children

HIV:

2002: 9 instances

2003: 4 instances

2004: 7 instances

AIDS:

2002: 3 instances

2003: 1 instance

2004: 0 instance

All the above-mentioned children are diagnosed with HIV-infection/AIDS. All information and counselling and treatment take place in specialized pediatric centres in the larger cities.

Greenland:

The Chief Medical Officer of Greenland has reported that for the years 2002, 2003, and 2004 there were in sum 2 HIV-positive children, and for each year 2002, 2003, and 2004 there was 1 child with AIDS. 1 child has died from AIDS.

10.a. Persons below 18 who allegedly committed a crime

No statistics on offences committed by children under the age of criminal responsibility are publicly available. All statistics therefore relate to 15-17-year-olds.

The statistics for reported offences contain no data on the perpetrators' gender, age, etc. Data on the gender and age of perpetrators are given in the Danish criminal statistics on the number of persons who have been charged with a criminal offence. Table 1 is therefore based on police statistics on persons charged.

Table 1. Number of persons charged with criminal offences, by gender and age, 2002-2004:

	15 years		16 years		17 years	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
2002	2177	432	2853	359	3103	325
2003	2414	518	2969	500	3313	541
2004	2805	629	3475	1009	3269	507

Greenland: No data available.

10.b. sentenced and the nature of sanctions

Table 2 provides a survey of the number of cases in which a young person has been convicted and, in that connection, conditionally discharged or sentenced to a fine, suspended imprisonment (including community service), imprisonment or a youth sanction. The table includes both violations of the Criminal Code and of other legislation. Data concerning 2004 are not yet available. The statistics are based on data from Statistics Denmark (www.dst.dk).

Table 2. Number of persons convicted, by gender and age, 2002-2003:

		15 years		16 years		17 years	
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
2002	Conditional discharges	67	8	221	13	201	14
	Fines	844	239	1943	226	2188	240
	Suspended imprisonment	145	7	321	39	411	32
	Imprisonment	13	0	56	1	135	2
	Youth sanctions	19	2	22	5	11	0
2003	Conditional discharges	73	14	194	19	177	19
	Fines	910	267	2275	305	2609	293
	Suspended imprisonment	201	28	388	53	490	63
	Imprisonment	47	5	94	5	189	11
	Youth sanctions	31	3	29	0	7	1

Greenland: No data available.

10.c. detained and imprisoned

The table below from the Danish Prison and Probation Service shows the average occupancy of young offenders aged 15-17 years in state and local prisons and halfway houses and the proportion thereof held in pre-trial detention.

Average occupancy of young offenders aged 15-17 years in state and local prisons and halfway houses and the proportion thereof held in pre-trial detention:

2004	Total	- of this figure, female	- of this figure, held in pre-trial detention (m+f)
Closed state prisons	3.9	-	0.3
Open state prisons	1.4	-	-
Copenhagen Prisons and local prisons	11.3	0.6	8.2
Halfway houses	5.0	0.3	-
	21.6	1.0	8.4

2003	Total	- of this figure, female	- of this figure, held in pre-trial detention (m+f)
Closed state prisons	5.2	-	0.0
Open state prisons	0.6	-	-
Copenhagen Prisons and local prisons	13.3	0.3	9.7
Halfway houses	3.3	0.2	-
	22.3	0.5	9.8

2002	Total	- of this figure, female	- of this figure, held in pre-trial detention (m+f)
Closed state prisons	3.8	-	0.0
Open state prisons	1.6	-	-
Copenhagen Prisons and local prisons	9.0	0.2	6.0
Halfway houses	-	-	-
	14.4	0.2	6.0

Table 3 provides an overview of the absolute number of 15-17-year-olds *held in pre-trial detention*. Unfortunately, there are no statistical data on whether the young people were detained in an alternative place of detention or in a local prison, and the statistics are not broken down by gender. However, as it appears from Denmark's third report, it is a condition that the secured social institutions are used to the widest possible extent as alternative detention places for the 15-17-year-olds. Moreover, there are no data on the length of the pre-trial detention. Data concerning 2004 are not yet available.

Table 3. Number of persons held in pre-trial detention, by age, 2002-2003:

	15 years	16 years	17 years
2002	58	109	147
2003	80	106	157

Particularly concerning pre-trial solitary confinement, it follows from the *travaux préparatoires* of the new rules described in Denmark's third report that very great restraint should be exercised in subjecting persons under 18 years of age to solitary confinement, and that solitary confinement may only be applied in rare, exceptional cases and then only for very brief periods. Moreover, it follows from section 770c(4) of the Administration of Justice Act (*retsplejeloven*) that a person under the age of 18 may never be held in solitary confinement for a continuous period of more than eight weeks.

As a follow-up on the information given in Denmark's third report, there were three cases of solitary confinement of persons under the age of 18 in 2002. The young people in question were detained in solitary confinement for 35 days, 15 days and 41 days, respectively.

In 2003, there were three cases in which a total of five persons under the age of 18 were held in solitary confinement.

One case involved three persons who were held in solitary confinement in the same case, charged with robbery pursuant to section 288(1) of the Criminal Code. The persons charged were all held in solitary confinement for 27 days. When they were taken into solitary confinement, they were 16 years and 7 months, 17 years and 4 months, and 17 years and 11 months old, respectively.

In the second case, a person of 17 years and 7 months was held in solitary confinement for 13 days in connection with a charge of a drug offence.

In the last case, the person involved was charged with burglary. The solitary confinement began one week before the person's 18th birthday and lasted for 28 days."

The table below from the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs shows the use of the secured social institutions for children and young persons in 2004 divided of the cause of the placement.

Table 4. The use of secured social institutions for children and young persons in 2004 divided of the cause of the placement

Cause	Number of placements
Criteria of danger	11
Pedagogical observation	16
Longer treatment (including serving of a sentence)	25
Pre-trial detention	523
Youth sanction 1	131

Youth sanction 2	35
Others	0
Total	741

Table 5 and 6 below from the Danish Ministry of Social Affairs shows the number of placement of children and young persons in remand homes (secured social institutions) and the average time in the remand homes for those detained.

Table 5. Number of placements of children and young persons in remand homes.

	2002	2003	2004
Total placements of children and young persons	750	726	741
Of which placements of children under the age of 15	29	11	12

Source: Statistics of the remand homes 2004

Table 6. Average time in the remand home for those detained

	2002	2003	2004
Average time in remand (days) per child/young person detained, total	38	39	46
Average time in remand (days) per child/young person detained, under the age of 15	46	43	52

Source: Statistics of the remand homes 2004

Greenland: No data available.

10.d. detained in adult facilities

Concerning the number of 15-17-year-olds in prison or in pre-trial detention, please see the reply to 10(c). It should be noted in that connection that, as it appears from Denmark's third report, it is a condition that secured social institutions are used to the widest possible extent as alternative detention places for the 15-17-year-olds. It also appears from Denmark's third report that 15-17-year-olds who have to serve a prison sentence are placed in the halfway houses of the Prison and Probation Service or in institutions run by others than the Prison and Probation Service, unless placement outside state or local prisons is inappropriate for law enforcement reasons."

10.e. maltreatment during arrest and detention

No statistical data are available to illustrate the number of cases of abuse of children in the institutions of the Prison and Probation Service, if any.

Greenland: No data available.

11.a. Children victims of sexual exploitation, including pornography, sale and trafficking and the number of those children who were provided access to recovery and reintegration services:

The following figures, which have also been derived from Statistics Denmark, “Crime 2002” and “Crime 2003”, show the number of victims of sexual offences, including incest, rape, sexual assault by groping, indecent exposure and other indecent conduct, by the victim’s age and gender. Corresponding statistical data on the number of victims of sexual offences in 2004 will be available in autumn 2005.

	0 to 4 years		5 to 9 years		10 to 14 years		15 to 19 years	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2002	18	74	71	289	109	700	18	457
2003	24	62	79	283	107	737	17	458

The crime statistics have no individual figures on the victims of child pornography, as children who have been sexually abused in connection with the production of child pornography are the victims of a sexual offence and will therefore be included in the above figures.

There are no separate statistics on victims of human trafficking under the age of 18. Trafficking in human beings is, however, one of the fields of crime that are subject to systematic monitoring by the National Centre of Investigative Support of the National Police (*Rigspolitiets Nationale Efterforskningsstøttecenter*). As part of the systematic police monitoring, the police districts have to report, on a continuous basis, all data available that may be of importance to the combat against trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In connection with this monitoring, only one case where the victim was under the age of 18 has been reported to the National Commissioner of Police by the police districts.

There are no data available for **Greenland**.

11.b. Statistical data for the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 for children victims of substance abuse

Refer to Part I, question 8 for more specific statistics, but the overall numbers are following:

Drugs:

Young people 16-20 years, who have used drugs.

(Kilde: MULDR-report, no. 3 og 4, 2002 og 2003)

	2002	2003
Girls	36 %	35 %
Boys	44 %	46 %

No specific statistics exist in this field. However, 3,000 young people under 18 are estimated to require treatment for their substance abuse.

There are no data available for **Greenland**.

11.c. unaccompanied minors and asylum seeking and refugee children, as well as the number of children awaiting expulsion:

Reference is made to the replies to questions 1 b) and 3 e) above.

The number of asylum seekers awaiting return after a final rejection of their application has been as follows for the years 2003 and 2004 (end of the year):

	Unknown		0 - 17 years			18 years and above			Total			
	Un-known	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total	Un-known	Women	Men	Total
2003	.	.	275	306	581	488	945	1,433	.	763	1,251	2,014
2004	1	1	311	311	622	531	987	1,518	1	842	1,298	2,141

Greenland: No data available.

11.d. An update on table 20-23 and paragraph 302-311 of the third report:

302. The protection of children from economic exploitation is based primarily on the initiative taken to ensure that children are not admitted to work that is hazardous or detrimental to their health. On 14 August 2000, Denmark ratified the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). On 22 June 1996, Act No. 458 of 12 June 1996 to amend the Working Environment Act (young people's work) entered into force, according to which the primary threshold for admitting young persons to occupational work was raised from 10 to 13 years in 1996.

303. From that date, children below the age of 13 years may in essence carry out nothing but cultural activities, subject to permission from the police, including work as models, contributors to radio and TV programmes and feature and commercial films. In the period 1 June 2002 to 31 May 2004, the Danish Working Environment Authority observed a total of 297 violations of child labour regulation. 54 of these cases resulted in improvement or prohibition notice. In 2001, a total of 20 cases of illegal child labour were reported to the police. All cases have been settled, resulting in 7 fines, 1 acceptance of a fine imposed by the court, 11 cases of acceptance of a fine out of court and 1 dismissal.

Year	Improvement/ Prohibition notice	Guidelines
2002 (from 1 Juni)	22	91
2003	19	106
2004 (until 31 Maj)	13	46

Source: The Danish Working Environment Authority statistics

As shown by table 20 and table 21 the number of children aged 10-12 years in employment has dropped distinctively after the Act was changed.

Table 20 Number of children and young persons in employment

Age	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
0-9	275	145	109	114	100	148	144	106	114
10-12	3.397	1.711	473	406	348	343	348	303	327
13-14	18.207	18.625	17.383	17.791	17.896	17.640	16.227	15.980	15.583
15	24.221	22.448	22.470	22.164	22.417	22.652	22.268	21.643	20.973
16-17	72.382	69.459	66.335	64.025	62.826	62.407	62.929	63.443	62.477
Total	118.48 2	112.38 8	106.77 0	104.50 0	103.58 7	103.19 0	101.91 6	101.47 5	99.474

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Table 21 The rate of young persons in employment (per cent)

Age	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
0-9	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0,02	0,02	0,02
10-12	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0,2	0,1	0,2
13-14	17	17	16	16	16	15	13	13	12
15	41	41	41	41	41	40	38	36	34
16-17	58	57	57	57	57	57	56	54	53
Total	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8

Source: Statistics Denmark.

Table 20-21 (bis) Young persons in employment 2002 – 2004 – distribution by gender

Year / Age group	Male			Female			I alt		
	Employed	All	Fraction employed	Employed	All	Fraction employed	Employed	All	Fraction employed
January 2002									
0-9 years	75	354.719	0,0	69	337.268	0,0	144	691.987	0,0
10-12 years	210	101.090	0,2	138	95.954	0,1	348	197.044	0,2
13-14 years	9.749	62.163	15,7	6.478	58.542	11,1	16.227	120.705	13,4
15 years	12.424	29.977	41,4	9.844	28.447	34,6	22.268	58.424	38,1
16-17 years	33.342	57.569	57,9	29.587	55.242	53,6	62.929	112.811	55,8
0-17 years	55.800	605.518	9,2	46.116	575.453	8,0	101.916	1.180.971	8,6
January 2003									
0-9 years	61	352.820	0,0	45	335.595	0,0	106	688.415	0,0
10-12 years	179	104.384	0,2	124	98.765	0,1	303	203.149	0,1
13-14 years	9.712	64.778	15,0	6.268	61.287	10,2	15.980	126.065	12,7
15 years	11.948	30.548	39,1	9.695	28.821	33,6	21.643	59.369	36,5
16-17 years	33.583	59.624	56,3	29.860	56.882	52,5	63.443	116.506	54,5
0-17 years	55.483	612.154	9,1	45.992	581.350	7,9	101.475	1.193.504	8,5
January 2004									
0-9 years	63	350.967	0,0	51	334.008	0,0	114	684.975	0,0
10-12 years	201	106.065	0,2	126	100.562	0,1	327	206.627	0,2
13-14 years	9.258	67.401	13,7	6.325	63.936	9,9	15.583	131.337	11,9
15 years	11.599	31.889	36,4	9.374	29.920	31,3	20.973	61.809	33,9
16-17 years	32.665	60.987	53,6	29.812	57.797	51,6	62.477	118.784	52,6
0-17 years	53.786	617.309	8,7	45.688	586.223	7,8	99.474	1.203.532	8,3

Source: Statistics Denmark.

304. The precise number of young people in employment is not known, but based on a comparison of the employment data from Statistics Denmark, table 20, with two representative spot-check studies by the Danish Institute of Social Research from 1993 and 1998 (Ministry of Employment, 1993; Jensen, 1998) it is estimated to be about 150,000.

305. The employment data compiled by Statistics Denmark are based on a survey of the population's activity in the labour market in the last week of November of the year in question. The category of persons in employment includes pay earners with permanent work for an employer as well as self-employed persons and their spouses who help in their business. To be considered a pay earner, a person must have received an amount of pay during the year in question that corresponds to at least 80 hours of work at a specially calculated minimum wage, which corresponded to an annual pay limit of DKr 7,134 in 1998. Students, school pupils and other persons who meet the criteria for being considered in employment but have significant non-occupational activities at the same time throughout the period of the calculation are included as employed persons. More than 90 per cent of young people who have jobs are students and without any permanent status in the labour market. Apprentices, trainees or unskilled workers mainly account for the remaining approximate 10 per cent.

306. Unlike the data from Statistics Denmark, the spot-check surveys made by the Institute of Social Research in 1993 and 1998 are based on young people's own perception and assessment of the activities they consider to be jobs, and thus also comprise activities such as babysitting, dog walking and cleaning at home. These three job categories are in fact estimated to account for more than one third of young people's work after school. A comparison of the Social Research Institute's spot-check surveys from 1993 and 1998 shows that apparently the average extent of young people's work in the two periods is relatively constant at a level of about 6 to 7 hours a week, ranging from 1 to 15 hours a week. Thus, the weekly working hours of young people are far below the level of persons in full-time employment.

307. The Social Research Institute's spot-check survey from 1998 also shows that young people's after-school work consists primarily of delivery of newspapers and advertising material, cleaning, work in the food industry, supermarkets, kiosks, bakeries, petrol stations or the restaurant trade, care for animals, babysitting, work in agriculture, forestry, market gardening or private gardens, cultural work at theatres, circuses or choirs as well as fund-raising for club or association activities. The far greater numbers of young persons have jobs in the service sector, while only a small number works at workshops or factories.

308. In respect of young sailors, three and five young persons aged from 16 to 18 years respectively were employed on board Danish merchant ships at the end of 2000 and 2001. Similar statistics are not available for the fisheries industry, but also here the number of young persons is very small.

1. Industrial accidents and work-related disorders

309. The rules laid down for the working environment area are based, inter alia, on the occupational health risk in a given business sector, calculated as the ratio of reported accidents and work-related disorders on the one hand to the number of children and young persons in employment on the other. The difficulties referred to above in determining the occupation rate of children and young persons are therefore also reflected in the determination of the risk of occupational injuries. The occupational health risk is, however, in all probability, smaller for young persons than for adult workers, as the greater part of young people's work is part-time or after-school work. Current health and safety at work legislation excludes young people from a variety of forms of hazardous work, including the operation of dangerous machines and exposure to hazardous chemicals.

310. The development in the number of reported industrial accidents among young persons below 18 years is shown in table 22. Through the past many years, the number of reported fatal industrial accidents among young persons has been from one to four, with about 20 per cent being traffic accidents. Of the total number of industrial accidents, fatal accidents account for approximately 0.1 per cent. Most recently, in each of the years 2001, 2002, and 2003 one fatal accident was reported. In the period from 1993 to 2004, the average number of annually reported industrial accidents affecting

young people below the age of 18 years has been 623. With a risk population of 105.000 young persons in employment, that corresponds to about six reported accidents for every 1,000 young persons employed. The corresponding annual figure for all age groups in the same period was 18 reported industrial accidents for every 1,000 persons in employment. The number of serious accidents is relatively constant, representing an average of 100 reported accidents a year, corresponding to 15 per cent of all accidents reported.

Table 22 Reported industrial accidents affecting young persons low 18 years shown by age and year of accident

Year	0-9 years	10-12 years	13-14 years	15 years	16-17 years	Total
1984	6	8	27	95	1.252	1.388
1985	4	7	38	129	1.279	1.457
1986	7	11	51	145	1.268	1.482
1987	2	17	54	135	1.241	1.449
1988	5	9	49	125	1.198	1.386
1989	2	17	40	85	986	1.130
1990	2	11	27	97	761	898
1991	4	7	21	63	650	745
1992	5	11	23	50	611	700
1993	5	7	25	58	502	597
1994	1	14	35	87	552	689
1995	2	9	52	73	560	696
1996	3	6	47	74	551	681
1997	3	6	45	78	551	683
1998	10	2	41	77	512	642
1999	6	4	49	86	521	666
2000	2	7	54	64	470	597
2001		4	41	73	497	615
2002	2	4	42	61	472	581
2003	9	3	35	46	426	519
2004	3	1	33	50	424	511
Total	83	165	829	1.751	15.284	18.112

Source: The Working Environment Authority.

Table 22 (bis) Reported industrial accidents 2002 - 2004 affecting young persons, below 18 years shown by age, gender and year of accident

Gender / Year		Age group					Total
		0 - 9 years	10 - 12 years	13 - 14 years	15 years	16 - 17 years	
Female	2002		3	19	21	128	171
	2003	2	1	12	18	133	166
	2004	1		10	17	129	157

	Sub total	3	4	41	56	390	494
Male	2002	2	1	23	40	344	410
	2003	7	2	23	28	293	353
	2004	2	1	23	33	295	354
	Sub total	11	4	69	101	932	1.117
Total		14	8	110	157	1.322	1.611

Source: The Working Environment Authority.

311. According to the statistics of the Working Environment Authority (Arbejdstilsynet) shown in table 23, the number of work-induced disorders among children and young people was clearly declining in the period from 1993 to 2001. In 2001, there was, however, a doubling of the number of reported disorders, from 21 in 2000 to 42 in 2001. The number of reported cases in 2003 (22) is however at the same level as in 2001. Of all reported disorders, approximately half were allergic or irritative skin disorders (eczema), while the second most frequent problem, musculo-skeletal disorders, accounted for about 33 per cent of the reported disorders. The decline until 2001 was primarily due to a reduction in the prevalence of eczema, assessed to be the result of preventive action, including restrictions on the permission to carry out “wet work”, such as cleaning work in kitchens. However, there was also a decline in the prevalence of musculo-skeletal disorders.

Table 23 Reported work-induced disorders among 10- to 17-year-olds shown by age and year of registration:

	10-12 years	13-14 years	15 years	16-17 years	Total
1984			2	65	67
1985		4	4	67	75
1986		3	14	138	155
1987		4	13	120	137
1988	1	4	7	117	129
1989		4	8	105	117
1990		5	11	82	98
1991		6	7	73	86
1992		1	9	71	81
1993		1	6	56	63
1994			4	47	51
1995		2	4	36	42
1996		1	5	33	39
1997		1	4	37	42
1998		4	2	33	39
1999		1	3	19	23
2000		1		20	21
2001		2	1	39	42
2002		2	5	25	32
2003		2		20	22
2004*)					
Total	1	48	109	1 203	1 361

*) 2004 data were not yet available at the time of editing

Table 23 (bis) Reported work-induced disorders 2001 - 2003 affecting young persons below 18 years shown by age, gender and year of accident:

Gender / Year		Age group			Total
		13 - 14 years	15 years	16 - 17 years	
Female	2001	1		26	27
	2002	1	2	13	16
	2003	1		13	14
	Sub total	3	2	52	57
Male	2001	1	1	13	15
	2002	1	3	12	16
	2003	1		7	8
	Sub total	3	4	32	39
Total		6	6	84	96

Greenland: No data available

B. General Measures of Implementation

1. Follow-up on Denmark's second report on the Convention

Article 12-13

In the autumn of 2005, the Government will present a proposal for a court reform intended to become effective on 1 January 2007. The court reform will include a reform of the current procedures for jury cases. The reform will be based on the proposals of the Standing Committee on Procedural Law (*Retsplejerådet*) set out in report No. 1352/1998 on the hearing of jury cases.

It should be mentioned, though, that the Standing Committee has not yet dealt with the question of limitation of the right to appeal district court decisions in minor criminal cases.

Article 18

Generally, the Convention on the Rights of the Child governs legislation and other activities targeted at children and young people. As concerns item 18 in the committee's final statements of 10 July 2001, reference is made to initiatives stated in the answers to the questions in Part I, B, no. 3.

In connection with the amendment to the Social Services Act adopted on 22 December 2004 (the out-of-home placement reform), it was decided that all local authorities must prepare cohesive child policies. The child policies must be designed so that the local

authorities coordinate the effort targeting disadvantaged children and young people with the general effort targeting all children and young people in the local authority.

Article 20

The Government focuses strongly on the efforts to help disadvantaged children and young people to a better life. Since Denmark's official report was submitted in 2003, a number of legislative initiatives have been taken to ensure improved case handling in the local authorities. (Please see the answer to the question on legislative initiatives.) The most recent large legislative package in this field, the out-of-home placement reform, was adopted on 22 December 2004 and will enter into force on 1 January 2006. As part of the out-of-home placement reform, the compilation of statistical data will be improved, the purpose being to attain better-qualified knowledge on the efforts initiated in relation to disadvantaged children and young people in Denmark. The statistics will include information on children and young people who are placed outside the home. The following data will be compiled: The descent of the child or young person; Circumstances in the home necessitating placement outside the home; Involvement of the child or young person; Authority for the placement; Measures initiated before placement; Choice of placement setting; Follow-up on efforts, including preparation of action plan; Change of placement setting; and End of placement.

Article 24

Ensuring awareness of the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is considered important. When Denmark submitted its third report to the Committee for the Rights of the Child, the Ministry of Justice issued a press release and Danish and English versions of the report were made available on the Ministry of Justice's and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' websites. The Legal Affairs Committee and the Social Services Committee were informed about the report at the same time. All parties continually monitor whether any further central-government initiatives are needed. This should be seen in the context that the National Council for Children helps spread awareness of the Convention.

Article 36

Information on intended or planned activities related to recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations on the second periodic report of Denmark, which have not yet been fully implemented concerning adolescent health.

Besides specific measures in relation to children and young people requiring treatment for substance misuse or eating disorders and suicidal children and young people, the general rules of the Danish Act on Social Services apply. Local authorities are thus required to supervise the conditions under which children and young people live, and, if needed, an investigation of the child's or the young person's situation must be initiated. On the basis of the investigation, the local authority must assess whether special measures are needed to ensure the child or the young person has a good childhood and youth. Below follows a description of special measures taken to deal with specific problems.

1. Young substance misusers

There is broad political consensus in the Danish parliament about strengthening the initiatives targeted at young misusers.

Action plans for young people under the age of 18 requiring treatment for substance misuse

To target and improve efforts aimed at young substance misusers, as of 1 January 2005 the local authorities became obliged to prepare action plans for young people under the age of 18 requiring treatment for substance misuse. The local authorities must involve regional misuse centres, the young person and his/her family in the work.

Grant programmes for young people with substance misuse problems

The 2004 rate adjustment pool agreement earmarked funds for boosting treatment efforts to help young substance misusers. These funds have been distributed to a number of projects. The application material revealed great need to develop new services for the target group. Consequently, a new application pool targeted at young hashish misusers was announced in 2005, offering the opportunity of applying for project support in 2006-2008.

Treatment guarantee for substance misusers under the age of 18

On 1 October 2005, a guarantee will be introduced to ensure that young hardcore substance misusers can receive social treatment for their substance misuse within 14 days of requesting it. This extends the treatment guarantee granted to substance misusers over the age of 18 to include young people under 18 suffering from massive substance abuse problems.

2. Children and young people suffering from eating disorders

Efforts aimed at children and young people suffering from eating disorders are a priority area for the Government. In the health area, much money has been allocated during the past five years for increased treatment efforts – both as regards the number of beds and for improving treatment as such.

In October 2002, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and Health and the National Board of Health issued a joint memorandum with proposals for enhancing social efforts aimed at persons suffering from eating disorders. The 2003 rate adjustment pool agreement earmarked funds for following up the proposals made in the memorandum.

The funds have been used for studies of and information about eating disorders, for setting up self-help groups and support groups, for psycho-social support in the rehabilitation phase and for teaching staff in the social and health sectors. Moreover, operational support has been granted to private advisory organisations within the eating disorder field.

The National Board of Health is preparing a report with recommendations on organization and treatment of eating disorders.

3. Suicidal children and young people

In connection with the 2005 rate adjustment pool agreement, a total of DKK 40 million, distributed with DKK 10 million annually, was earmarked for preventive measures against suicide and suicide attempts.

One focus area for these funds is the measures aimed at young people contemplating suicide. There are two application rounds where applicants can apply to have their projects funded. The first application round has been held, and the projects will be launched in autumn 2005. The projects concern information and advice to young people, research, treatment and coordination of the efforts aimed at these young people. Annual status reports must be submitted to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

In the period from 1999 to 2004 The National Committee on the Prevention of Suicidal Behaviour under the Ministry of Social Affairs/the Ministry of the Interior and Health has made a follow-up on recommendations for suicide prevention. The secretariat of The National Committee was placed at the Danish National Board of Health. Some of the most important initiatives were the generation and dissemination of knowledge, capacity building, support of networks and research, and establishing model projects with process evaluation.

Examples of initiatives in relation to children and young people as target groups are the following:

- A report about pilot projects regarding teaching of suicide prevention in professional education. Priority was given to professions within the basic social- and healthcare sector, and the nursing and teaching sector.
- Courses for primary school teachers about pupils with problems and how to handle suicidal behaviour.
- Production of education material and education modules for professionals dealing with young people teaching them to be aware of signals about suicide behaviour.
- Information material for young survivors.
- Information material for pupils about suicide behaviour.

As a part of the initiative The National Board of Health has published guidelines to health professionals for the assessment and management of people at risk of committing suicide.

4. Schoolchildren's health

The National Board of Health has prepared a "Handbook for health care in schools", which will be published in November 2005. The handbook is aimed at school doctors and primary health care nurses, who offer regularly health dialogs and perform health education and examinations of school children. The handbook deals among other subjects with tobacco, alcohol and drugs, sexual education, and eating disorders.

5. Improving the health of young people

The National Board of Health has initiated a number of activities to improve the health among young people. The National Board of Health and The Danish Cancer Society annually conduct a survey of health habits and health behaviour among 16-20 years old adolescents. Through this survey use of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs is monitored. Also physical activity and well being is included in the survey.

To limit the dissemination of illicit drugs The National Board of Health has initiated a project involving relevant key figures on local level. Through this collaboration it is the aim to establish a coordinated effort common to several subjects on local level.

An educational material targeting 13-15-year-olds has been published. The material combines information about use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs with issues such as self-esteem and the capacity to resist peer pressure.

6. Alcohol and young people

According to several European surveys Danish 15-16-years young people start to drink alcohol very early (13 years), and that they have the highest level of alcohol consumption compared other young people in 30 European countries (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs ESPAD 1995, 1999, 2003). In order to extend the age of alcohol debut as well as to decrease the alcohol consumption among the Danish young people, The National Board of Health has carried out several campaigns and other initiatives aimed parents with 11-15 years old children. The campaigns have been carried out since 1999.

The main theme in these campaigns and other initiatives has been to make parents aware of their responsibility in teaching their own children "good" alcohol norms and values. In practice this means that parents should be aware of that children do not drink alcohol before they are at least 16 years old, and that young people who drink alcohol have a very moderate alcohol consumption.

Article 40-41

Concerning the treatment of children suspected of, indicted with or convicted of having committed a criminal offence, please see Denmark's third report from 2003, Part IX.G.

As it appears from that report, regard for the interests of the child is a fundamental principle of Danish criminal justice. During the period under review, enhanced regulatory control of matters relating to pre-trial solitary confinement has thus been introduced. Moreover, a special youth sanction for convicted children and young people has been established, and various initiatives of prevention and rehabilitation have been taken.

To supplement the above, Act No. 443 of 9 June 2004 amending the Administration of Justice Act (Coercive Criminal Justice Measures towards Children under the Age of Criminal Responsibility) inserted clear and exhaustive rules into the Administration of

Justice Act for the measures that may be taken according to circumstances in connection with a criminal investigation against children under the age of criminal responsibility who are suspected of a crime.

The Act introduced a new part (75b) on criminal justice measures against children under the age of 15 into the Administration of Justice Act.

The Act introduced a special provision on the right for the police to detain a suspect under the age of 15. The provision is based on the general arrest conditions in Part 69 of the Administration of Justice Act, but the provision expressly emphasises that it must be impossible to achieve the purpose of the detention by less intervening measures. According to this provision, the detention must be as considerate as possible. Accordingly, the child may not be placed in a local prison. Moreover, the child may only be placed in a waiting room, a holding cell or the like when necessary for security reasons, or when required in exceptional cases for investigation purposes, and the child cannot be placed elsewhere. Finally, the detention must be as brief as possible and may only extend beyond six hours when required for essential investigative reasons. In no case may solitary confinement in a waiting room, holding cell or the like extend beyond six hours. According to the provision, a child under the age of 15 may never be detained beyond 24 hours.

Furthermore, a provision specifying what other criminal justice measures may be taken against persons under the age of 15 years has also been inserted. According to this provision, measures which are governed by Parts 71 to 74 and 75a of the Administration of Justice Act and may be applied only in connection with a suspicion or a charge, may also, as a main rule, be applied to children under the age of criminal responsibility. Such measures include invasion of the secrecy of communications, observation, data capture, bodily interference, searches, seizure and discovery of data. An exception is made, however, for the measures which may be made pursuant to the rules of the Administration of Justice Act for the purpose of subsequent identification, *i.e.*, section 792b(1) on the taking of fingerprints and photographs for subsequent identification, and section 792f(1) and (2) on the storing of photographs, fingerprints and other material and other data provided by bodily interference.

The said provision also implies that criminal justice measures that may only be initiated against persons who are indicted or convicted will not be applied to child suspects under the age of criminal responsibility. The relevant provisions are section 802(3) on seizure of property and section 815 on the showing of photographs stored by the police for the purpose of subsequent identification.

The provision furthermore provides express authority for the police to take measures not conditional upon any suspicion or charge against children under the age of 15 in accordance with the above Parts of the Administration of Justice Act.

In addition, the Act has special rules on consent and proportionality. In the cases where a measure is conditional upon consent from the person who is the subject of the measure, consent must be granted by the custodial parent on behalf of the child. As concerns the proportionality requirement, which already applies under current law to all coercive criminal justice measures, the assessment of whether a particular measure towards a person under the age of 15 years is disproportionate must emphasise the special stress which the measure must be assumed to entail owing to the person's age.

The Act also includes rules on notification of the social authorities and the custodial parent when the police detain and interview children under the age of 15.

Finally, the Act provides access to assigning an attorney to a child under the age of 15 in special cases.

Article 42

The general rules of the Social Services Act (*lov om social service*) apply if a child or a young person is suspected of having been sexually abused. The local authorities thus have to supervise the conditions under which children and young people live, and if so required they have to initiate an inquiry into the child or the young person's situation. The local authority has to assess on the basis of the inquiry whether special efforts are required to ensure a good childhood and youth for the child or the young person.

Efforts against sexual abuse of children have been a high-priority field of the Government for several years. In August 2003, the Government thus presented its "Action Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse of Children". The Action Plan includes a review of the individual fields of focus concerning the combat against sexual abuse of children, including preventive efforts, the authorities' handling of suspicions, prosecution, support to children and their families, efforts to help offenders, and international initiatives against sexual abuse of children.

The Danish National Centre for Social Efforts against Child Sexual Abuse was established in 2001 and has since been a pivot of the socio-scientific efforts against sexual abuse. In the spring of 2005, a telephone hotline was opened for the general public. In addition, Centre employees hold courses and give speeches to local authority professionals, at educational institutions, placement institutions, etc. Inspirational material will be sent to the local authorities in the autumn of 2005 to provide them with a guide on how to set up an emergency service in cases of child sexual abuse, which is relevant to the local authorities as they have to draft a comprehensive child policy during 2006 to ensure early efforts towards vulnerable children and young people.

It has been discovered that a number of children and young people abuse others sexually, but knowledge on this problem area is generally lacking. Therefore, a research and therapy programme has been established for young abusers.

Two studies on the extent of sexual abuse of children in out-of-home placement and of disabled children were initiated in the spring of 2005. The studies will be completed in 2007 and are to result in a number of proposals to prevent abuse of these children and young people.

Video interviews

As mentioned in Denmark's third report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Part IX.D.2, Act No. 228 of 2 April 2003 amending the Criminal Code, the Adoption Act and the Administration of Justice Act (on child pornography, sexual exploitation of children and the conduct of criminal proceedings regarding sexual abuse of children, etc.) (*lov om ændring af straffeloven, adoptionens lov og retsplejeloven (om børnepornografi, seksuel udnyttelse af børn og gennemførelse af straffesager om seksuelt misbrug af børn mv.)*) introduced several changes concerning the conduct of criminal proceedings regarding sexual abuse of children.

Through the amendment, express authority was inserted into the Administration of Justice Act to use video interviews as evidence during trials, and more detailed rules on the use of video interviews were stipulated.

Based on the new rules of the Administration of Justice Act on the conduct of criminal proceedings regarding sexual abuse of children, the Director of Public Prosecutions in his Notice No. 2/2003 (*Rigsadvokatens meddelelse nr. 2/2003*) on video interviews of children in cases of sexual abuse, recovered memory, etc., laid down detailed guidelines on police procedure in such cases, including guidelines on the layout of the interview room, the form of the interview, the presence of interview supporters during the interview, the time of conduct of the interview, visits to the child's home before the interview and the appointment of contact persons in cases concerning sexual abuse of children.

The guidelines further provide that video interviews of children in sexual abuse cases must be made by specially trained police officers who are experienced in interviewing children and take special courses on child interviewing techniques in sexual offence cases on a continuous basis.

The Government's 2003 Action Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse of Children stated that the new guidelines for the practical implementation of video interviews of children were to be followed up so that a report would be prepared about the conduct of criminal proceedings regarding sexual abuse of children on the basis of the first 18 months of experience. In that connection, the Ministry of Justice requested the Director of Public Prosecutions to prepare a report as mentioned in the action plan. For this purpose, the Director of Public Prosecutions, in his Bulletin from the Director of Public Prosecutions (*Rigsadvokaten Informerer*) No. 18/2003, laid down guidelines for reporting cases about sexual abuse of children to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

On the basis of the reports and opinions from the police districts and the Regional Public Prosecutors, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Ministry of Justice have

prepared a report on criminal proceedings regarding sexual abuse of children and video interviews of children in such cases.

It appears from the report of the Director of Public Prosecutions that there have been certain problems in a few cases in connection with video interviews of children. However, the Director of Public Prosecutions feels that, considering the nature of the practical difficulties that have appeared since the implementation of the amendment in 2003 – the delay between the interview and the viewing of the video by the person charged, the poor quality of the video recordings, etc. – the problems are fairly simple to overcome, and steps have now been taken to do so. The Director of Public Prosecutions also finds that there are generally no problems in conducting the investigation, including video interviews, or the court proceedings in cases of sexual offences where the victim is a child.

Reporting circular

To follow up on the Government's action plan to combat sexual abuse of children, the Ministry of Justice has prepared a new circular (Circular No. 64 of 29 July 2005) on reporting of criminal proceedings against public employees and reporting of sexual abuse of children, etc., committed by persons employed to work with or dealing with children. The new Circular replaces a circular from 1966. The Circular entered into force on 1 August 2005.

The most important innovation of the new Circular are the provisions on reporting of special criminal proceedings against certain private individuals who have direct contact with children under the age of 15 in connection with their job. The provisions are intended to ensure that the police will report cases to the Director of Public Prosecutions about employees in the private sector with direct contact with under-age children through their employment – including persons who are volunteers, for example in a sports club or a scout or guide group – who are charged or indicted with or convicted of sexual abuse of children.

On the basis of the reports submitted to him, the Director of Public Prosecutions notifies the relevant employer of the matter if knowledge of the matter is assumed to be of material importance to the relevant person's employment and the considerations in favour of notifying the employer clearly outweigh the considerations in favour of confidentiality, including consideration for the person implicated by the information. It is thus a condition that the Director of Public Prosecutions makes a specific assessment in each case as to whether the conditions for notifying the employer are deemed satisfied. If a charge of sexual abuse of children has been made and the employee in question has the assumed direct contact with under-age children through his employment, the conditions for notification will presumably always be deemed satisfied.

Act on Obtaining Criminal Records Disclosures

The Danish Parliament recently adopted Act No. 520 of 21 June 2005 on Obtaining Criminal Records Disclosures (*lov om indhentelse af børneattest*) in connection with the employment of staff, etc.

According to the new act, it is from 1 July 2005 compulsory (earlier only voluntary) to obtain a “children’s certificate” in connection with applications from and engagements of new personnel who in their job will have direct contact with children below the age of 15. The aim of the act is to form the basis for further strengthening the fight against sexual abuse of children. The Act introduces a duty for public administration authorities and private associations to obtain the relevant certificate when they want to hire staff that will have direct contact with children under the age of 15. The certificate is requested from the National Commissioner of Police upon prior consent from the relevant person. Examples on relevant associations etc. are sports clubs, schools for music, and dance, riding and fitness centres. According to the Act, intentional violation of the rules is punishable with a fine.

A “children’s certificate” will contain information on decisions such as convictions concerning incest, sexual intercourse or other sexual relations with children under the age of 15, the dissemination or possession of child pornography or indecent exposure to children under the age of 15.

Combat against child pornography on the Internet

The Office of the National Commissioner of Police has established a special IT Investigation Unit which provides assistance for the investigation of criminal offences committed on the Internet, particularly cases concerning child pornography.

Within the past two years, the IT Investigation Unit has been considerably strengthened by further staff resources in the form of civil IT experts and other experts.

Criminal offences committed by means of IT, including the distribution, etc., of child pornography on the Internet, may actually be electronically reported directly to the IT Investigation Unit of the National Commissioner of Police, which can then carry out certain urgent investigative measures.

During the spring of 2004, the National Commissioner of Police and the police districts cooperated on two targeted actions against persons suspected of possessing and distributing child pornography. The actions were called “Mjølner” and “Enea”.

The investigation in the “Mjølner” action was carried out on the basis of information from American authorities, which documented how Danish payment cards had been used to buy child pornography. On 30 March 2004, a concerted police action was carried out on that basis against 119 suspects in Denmark.

The background of the “Enea” action was a number of reports from police districts, the public, the organisation Save the Children Denmark (*Red Barnet*) and foreign police

authorities about the distribution of child pornography by means of file sharing systems on the Internet. Together with the Norwegian Police Computer Crime Centre (*Datakrimcenter*), the National Commissioner of Police developed a computer program able to reveal users who had made child pornography available to others through file sharing systems on the Internet. The investigation identified 35 Danish suspects, and from a corresponding action in Italy the Danish police received information on further eight suspects in Denmark. On 25 May 2004, the Norwegian and the Danish police carried out a concerted police action against the suspects.

Most recently, in the spring of 2005, an action was carried out under the name of “Callidus” within the framework of the European police cooperation. Like the “Enea” action, the “Callidus” action was aimed at the distribution of child pornography by means of file sharing systems on the Internet. This action identified two Danish suspects, and these cases have now been passed on to the relevant police districts for further investigation.

Combat against trafficking in children and child prostitution

As mentioned above, the inter-ministerial working group on trafficking in women is working on an addendum to extend the existing action plan to combat trafficking in women from 2002 to include children trafficked for sexual exploitation purposes.

The combat against trafficking in children and child prostitution is part of the police action to combat trafficking in human beings, and this field has a high priority with the police, both at the national and the international level.

Trafficking in human beings is thus one of the criminal areas, which are subject to systematic police monitoring by the National Centre of Investigative Support of the National Police. As part of the systematic police monitoring, the police districts have to report, on a continuous basis, all data available that may be of importance to the combat against trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, whereupon the data are processed and analysed.

For any investigation within the criminal areas subject to systematic national police monitoring, including trafficking in human beings, the police districts may obtain information from the National Centre of Investigative Support, and the Centre will also, on its own initiative, pass on information deemed of interest to the work of the police districts to counter and clear up relevant crime or otherwise deemed of importance to the tasks of the police districts.

The National Centre of Investigative Support passes on relevant information and analyses as fast as possible to the relevant police district for its further considerations on initiation of a concrete police action. In relevant cases, the police district and the Centre together prepare operative and tactical plans based on the information gathered by the Centre.

It should be noted that the police districts within the monitoring system have only reported one case where the victim was under the age of 18 to the National Commissioner of Police.

In cases of human trafficking, the National Centre of Investigative Support also provides assistance by its serious crime squad to the police districts for the investigation of specific cases. It should be noted in that connection that uncertainty about a victim's actual age does not prevent a criminal investigation from being instituted, including an investigation to determine the victim's age.

In addition, the National Centre of Investigative Support provides assistance to the police districts for the purpose of witness protection, agent activities, observations, including in connection with controlled deliveries, and the use of technical monitoring and tapping equipment, and the Centre also disposes of a special task force and a negotiating group for the resolution of hostage situations, etc. These kinds of assistance may also be relevant in cases concerning the trafficking in human beings.

Furthermore, contact persons have been appointed in the police districts as concerns exploitation in connection with prostitution. The contact person scheme was established to ensure efficient cooperation with relevant NGOs. When the contact person scheme was introduced, the National Commissioner of Police held a seminar on trafficking in women in March this year attended by the contact persons of the police districts and NGOs.

Attached to the contact person scheme is an anthropologist employed by the National Commissioner of Police and working at the National Centre of Investigative Support.

One of the anthropologist's tasks is to further the cooperation between the police district contact persons and the NGOs. In addition, the anthropologist assists the police districts in cases concerning victims who have been exploited in connection with prostitution.

Training of police staff

Working with children and young people is part of the basic police training at the Danish police academy, the Police School, and further training may be obtained subsequently in this field.

Article 44-45

As it appears from Denmark's third report, Act No. 469 of 7 June 2002 introduced a new type of youth sanction for 15-17-year olds who have committed a serious crime. Since then, just over 250 young people have been sentenced to this sanction. In October 2004, the Research Unit of the Ministry of Justice submitted a part report on the first year of the youth sanction.

The report gives a quantitative description of matters concerning the first year of the youth sanction. It appears from the report that various problems have arisen in

connection with the serving of the youth sanction, which may counteract the special preventive effect, which is the purpose of the sanction.

To supplement the said quantitative report, a qualitative study has been completed and was published in June 2005. The study was made by the Danish National Institute of Social Research (*Socialforskningsinstituttet*), which concludes that it is a problem to provide coherent therapy, and it has also proved difficult to involve the young people and their parents.

However, steps will be taken to overcome these problems, and it should be emphasised that these reports only constitute partial assessments of the youth sanction. As is also underlined in the quantitative report, it is impossible to assess on the available basis whether the youth sanction has a larger special preventive effect than other sanctions.

2. Status of implementation of the Convention in Faroe Islands

3. Coordinated policies

The abolition of the Government's Child Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Child Committee does not mean that the inter-ministerial work targeting children and young people has ceased.

In this connection, it should be noted that a new ministry was set up one year ago in August 2004, viz. the Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs. Separating this policy area puts special focus on the situation of families and children in society. The Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs is the coordinating entity in the area.

There are still tasks that are best solved in interdisciplinary cooperation. Thus ad hoc inter-ministerial cooperation continues to be established to target children and young people at minister and government official level.

In this connection, it should be noted:

Committee for child custody and visiting access:

In March 2005, the Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs established a committee which is, in light of the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child, reports from the UN's Committee on the Rights of the Child and case law from the European Court of Human Rights, to study whether the rules on child custody and visiting access are up-to-date and whether they cater for the child's interests and needs sufficiently. The committee is to consider whether access should be given to decide that parents would retain shared custody even though one of them wants sole custody.

The committee must also consider whether the rules on visiting access should be changed to make it even clearer that the child's best interests are the decisive factor in determining visiting access. At the same time, the committee must consider whether rules on visiting access for people other than the parents, e.g. grandparents and stepparents, should be introduced.

In connection with child custody and visiting access cases, the committee must make proposals for improving the rules on consulting children and consider how such interviews can best be performed. At the same time, the committee must consider how to strengthen the child perspective in child custody and visiting access issues, including, for instance, via greater inclusion of professional counselling, and whether old children should be given a more independent role in these cases, e.g. in relation to standing, access to complaint and possibility of contacting the authorities personally.

Finally, the committee must consider whether the rules on enforcing decisions on child custody and visiting access need to be changed, including whether the participation of child professionals in the hearing of such cases needs to be increased.

The committee was established on the basis of the two studies on visiting access described in section VI.F.3. in Denmark's third periodic report and a report on the precedents of the enforcement courts in visiting access and child custody cases from May 2004, prepared by the Ministry of Justice's Research Unit.

The committee's report is expected to be ready in spring 2006.

The Hague Convention of 19 October 1996:

On 1 April 2003, Denmark signed The Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition, enforcement and cooperation in respect of parental responsibility and measures for the protection of children. A committee has been established to prepare proposals for any amendments to acts necessary for Denmark to ratify the Convention. On the basis of the committee's considerations, a bill to this effect is expected to be presented to the 2005/2006 parliamentary session.

Conflict resolution in child abduction cases:

As appears in section VI.E.3 of Denmark's third periodic report, a decision was made to establish a committee to assess Danish authorities' handling of cases concerning the return of children brought to Denmark from abroad. In November 2004, the committee made a report in which it recommends intensifying the effort to find amicable solutions to cases on the return of children abducted to Denmark. The committee has thus suggested introducing the possibility of offering parents conflict mediation as a tool to aid in resolving their conflicts. A bill to this effect is expected to be submitted to the 2005/2006 parliamentary session.

Trafficking in children:

The committee focuses on how we can help children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation or crime.

Combating negative intergenerational transmission:

The committee focuses on how we prevent a family's negative intergenerational transmission from affecting the children.

Crime prevention:

The committee on preventing crime among children and young people focuses on preventing crime in socially disadvantaged housing areas.

Strengthening of parental responsibility:

The committee on strengthening parental responsibility for children is working to make parents more responsible for their children's upbringing.

Integration – forced reacculturation trips and long-term stays abroad:

Furthermore, in spring 2005, the Government established a working group on forced reacculturation trips and other long-term stays abroad that negatively affect the schooling and integration of children in Denmark. The working group includes the Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs, the Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Local

Government Denmark. The working group is to present a proposal for intensifying efforts against forced reacculturation trips and other long-term stays abroad by autumn 2005. The working group is to consider the need for legislative tools and how the local-authority effort can be strengthened. Furthermore, the group is to prepare proposals, based on the child's interests, for ways of ensuring that children who are, are being or have been sent on forced reacculturation trips or long-term stays abroad receive more help from the authorities than they do today. In addition, the working group is to make proposals for ways of better informing local authorities, institutions, parents and children of their rights and obligations in relation to forced reacculturation trips and other long-term stays abroad and for improved statistical follow-up in the area in future.

Quality of day-care facilities:

In this respect, it should also be mentioned that the Government will earmark DKK 2bn for improving the quality of day-care facilities for children. For this purpose, an inter-ministerial working group consisting of the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Family Affairs has been set up. The object is to prepare an overall overview of initiatives for putting the DKK 2bn to use.

Greenland

The Home Rule Government has made child and family policies a priority, and the Home Rule Government coordinates the political initiatives. At the administrative level legislative bills are submitted to all other fields of responsibility in the central administration of the Home Rule Government as well as to non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, when initiatives or legislative bills are being prepared, working parties are often set up including representatives of relevant institutions, organizations etc.

The social field:

The Home Rule Government is always focusing on the best interest of the child when prioritizing and preparing new legislation. In order to strengthen the rights and best interest of the child, the Landsting passed new regulations on assistance to children and young persons. The Landsting regulations became effective from 1 July 2005, involving the need of the child always to be the basis of decisions on assistance according to the regulations. It is the needs of the child and not the parents, which are crucial for the assistance. In consequence of the new legislation, assistance to child families with social problems must be given earlier than before.

To ensure targeted assistance to the child, an action plan must be set up when implementing assistance, including placement. This is a new element in the legislation.

An early intervention and the requirements of action plans are measures of preventing problems from becoming heavier and more complex, thereby damaging the child more and making it harder to solve the problems.

In order to guarantee soon removal of the child from the home in special cases, the Landsting passed Regulation No. 9 of 14 November 2004 on Amendment of Landsting Regulation on Assistance to Children and Young Persons. The amendment states more precisely, that in

severe cases a child can be forcibly removed by a decision of the chairman, without awaiting a meeting in the social committee. The amendment became effective 1 January 2005. Afterwards a decision of the chairman must be presented to the local authorities. This regulation makes the best interest of the child a priority. Subsequently the rights of the parents are addressed.

The Home Rule Government is preparing a new Home Rule Order on assistance to children and young persons. The Home Rule Order is expected to become effective 1 November 2005. The Home Rule Order includes a new chapter on approval of pilot schemes and special social educational initiatives.

In order to ensure the observance of the legislation and the intentions of CRC, the strategy of the Home Rule Government is twofold, that is to offer counseling and supplementary training to the local authorities as well as inspection of the local authorities' administration of the regulations. The Ministry of Family Affairs has appointed advisers with special knowledge and experience with children and young persons. The advisers can offer counseling to local authorities where there is no professional personal. When organizing the coming inspection by the Ministry, files on children and young persons have a particularly high priority.

As part of the Budget 2005 a Section Plan for the Family Area was passed. The section plan describes the new planned development within the family area in the years 2004-2008, which has not been a subject to political discussion in the Landsting previously. The area of children and young persons and the area of persons with disabilities have a particular priority.

Bases of the expected needs and with the intention of reducing the costs the section plan is to expand the present residential institutions rather than building new ones; in that way limiting the expenditure of administration. The emphasis is on the need for high flexibility. The intention is to establish a standard unit (satellit) with 3 care places to be used for any social educational aim. Furthermore the intention is to establish a standard department (satellit) for 10 children or young persons, which is flexible enough to be used for different target groups. The total expectation of the section plan is expansion of the children and young people's area by 54 care places in the coming years until 2010.

The health care field, including prevention

In May 2001 a Home Rule Order stated new regulations on setting up prevention committees at all local authorities. The committees consists of a health care professional representative from the hospital, a health care professional representative from the dentist clinic, a prevention adviser, and leading representatives from the "folkeskolen", the police, the social authorities, and the open prison service. Presently there are prevention committees at all local authorities, which can take up all matters concerning the well being of the children.

The field of culture and education

As a consequence of the school reform "Atuarfitalak" new legislation was passed: Landsting Regulations No. 8 of 21 May 2002. (Ref. X.G.1.a. "Folkeskolen" in the report). Subsequently the Home Rule Government has passed more Home Rule Orders. The Home Rule Government has prepared the overall objectives of the teaching at each level. The intention is

that each level has an educational profile corresponding to the age group with clear transition to the next level, and that these aims shall create the overall basis for the final evaluation after each level. At the same time this structure is to ensure, that the pupils go through school time in manageable units; by evaluations it is possible to make a continuous planning of school time and learning program for each pupil.

The aims at each level are grouped in five coordinated categories: knowledge and skills, personal qualifications, social qualifications, learning and work qualifications, and the choices of study and labor in future of the pupil.

The aims of the subjects are grouped in four categories as an expression of four different approaches within subjects and subject areas: knowledge and skills, the personal dimension, the social dimension, and the cultural and social dimension.

The aims of learning are compulsory to all schools with regard to regulated subjects that are all subject areas except local choices. The local influence is practiced, as the schools' own supplements and the schools own aims and teaching plans for local choices. The aims of learning are defined by specifications of aims to each subject and subject area, stating the knowledge and skills the pupils are expected to have acquired at the end of each level.

The teaching plans for each level are sent out. They describe compulsory level aims and compulsory subject aims of all the subjects and subject areas at the school, as well as compulsory teaching aims of the subjects and subjects: Greenlandic, Danish, English, the third foreign language, social studies, religion and philosophy, mathematics, science, and personal development. In the teaching plans instructing teaching and evaluation methods are stated, and proposals for specific courses related to each aim within each category, and proposals for educational differentiation and material. The intention of these guidelines is to support the teacher with regard to planning and carrying out of the teaching.

The contents of the learning plans reflect recognition of globalization as part of Greenland today. New technology makes it possible to use the whole world as a source of knowledge. Tomorrow's student will be a super user of electronic media and other new inventions. In order to bridge the local and the international it is important to take the individual cultural background of the pupils as the starting point, in order to preserve and develop their own cultural heritage.

4. Reliance on the Convention in specific cases

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is often relied upon in administrative cases on visiting access handled by the county government offices and the Department of Family Affairs, and the authorities include the Convention when making decisions.

”Case-law shows that already now the international conventions are generally a relevant source of law applied in Danish courts, even though the conventions have not been incorporated into Danish law.

An example of a judgment in which the Convention on the Rights of the Child was invoked is the Supreme Court judgment reported on page 2764 of the Danish Weekly Law Reports 2004 (*U 2004.2764 H*), in which the appellant appealed a decision made by the Directorate of Private Law (*Civilretsdirektoratet*) on access to a child to the High Court, claiming, *inter alia*, that the decision was contrary to Articles 9 and 18 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The High Court found no basis for setting aside the assessment made by the Directorate, according to which it was necessary to deny the appellant access in the interests of the child. The Supreme Court upheld the High Court judgment.

Another example is the judgment of 28 February 2000 passed by the High Court of Western Denmark (*Vestre Landsret*) and reported on page 1260 of the Danish Weekly Law Reports 2000 (*U 2000.1260 V*). In this case, the High Court found that an injunction order for surrender of a 13-year old child to the custodial parent had to be set aside on the grounds that the judge issuing the injunction order should have consulted the child before deciding to surrender the child. One of the provisions referred to by the High Court was Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In the Supreme Court case reported on page 1415 of the Danish Weekly Law Reports 1999 (*U 1999.1415 H*), the Supreme Court found that pre-trial detention in solitary confinement of two minors aged 16 and 15 was not contrary to Article 37(c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in a judgment delivered by the High Court of Eastern Denmark and reported on page 1440 of the Danish Weekly Law Reports 1997 (*U 1997.1440 Ø*), the High Court found that Article 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child was no bar to the expulsion of a Turkish national who had been convicted of heroin smuggling.

In addition, the Parliamentary Ombudsman has referred to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in several opinions. One example of this is the opinion of the Parliamentary Ombudsman No. 194 from 2002 (*FOU 2002.194*) on an adoption case, in which the Ombudsman found, referring to Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that it was not necessary for the child to make an independent statement. The Parliamentary Ombudsman's Opinion No. 264 from 2003 (*FOU 2003.264*) relates to a case in which a father had complained to the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs that a Registrar had changed the daughter's family name. The Ombudsman referred to the fact that the relevant provision of the Danish Naming Act (*navneloven*) had been inserted into the Act to comply with Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Accordingly, the Ombudsman established that the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs had not had adequate information on the daughter's attitude to the impending change of name when it had considered the father's complaint, which was regrettable.

In connection with three prison inspections, ISP 94.464, ISP 01.676 and ISP 02.656, the Ombudsman also checked whether the prisons observed Article 37(c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In a case relating to a municipal decision on restriction of the access to a child, the Parliamentary Ombudsman also referred to Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child when he had to examine whether the child had been heard in the proceedings before the decision, cf. Parliamentary Ombudsman Opinion No. 1992.334 (*FOU 1992.334*).

The judgments and the opinions show that the courts and the Parliamentary Ombudsman consider whether the matter at issue is in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child without taking into account whether the Convention has been incorporated into Danish law.”

5. Dissemination of the Convention

The framework orders in teachers and pre-school teachers education content education in human rights.

The overall aim in the subject “pedagogy” is study and evaluate of the ability of the education and manners to give the children democratic manners in a social community.

The overall aim in the subject “the school in the society” is identification, study, estimation and discussion of the conditions and possibilities for the school and the teachers in the view of the social and political position of the school.

No courses specifically relating to The Convention on the Rights are offered but subjects as human rights and duties, co-responsibility, social studies and conditions, the teachers responsibility, the school as an institution in the community are important aims in the education programmes.

The education involves human rights on a general level and can be included in a number of subjects, such as common didactics, psychology, pedagogy, religious knowledge, philosophy and the other subjects in the teachers education programmes.”

The Ministry of Justice:

”As regards the Danish courts, the Danish Court Administration (*Domstolsstyrelsen*) generally emphasises the importance of imparting knowledge on and insight into child issues and rights to judges and other court lawyers, notwithstanding that no courses specifically relating to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are offered and that no material is distributed to the courts specifically about the Convention.

Child issues and children’s rights thus often form part of the internal courses planned and held by the training section of the Danish Court Administration as seen in relation to the general themes of the courses. Special reference is made to courses in human rights, custody of children, criminal law, criminal justice and enforcement law.

Courses are also held on children in proceedings and the interviewing of children, and seminars are held on consultation with children in cases regarding custody of, access to and forced placement of children.

The Danish Court Administration continuously assesses the need for additional courses or for revision of the contents of the courses already on offer.”

6. Focus areas

The Danish Government focuses strongly on ensuring all children and young people in Denmark a proper upbringing. The economic living conditions for the majority of Danish families are good, but a number of important focus areas exist in relation to disadvantaged children and young people. At the same time, the spotlight is on children living in violent families, child molestation, the fight against negative intergenerational transmission and the effort to prevent crime among children and young people, since each of these themes denies children and young people a good and safe upbringing.

Conflict resolution and mediation

In the answers to the questions under Part I, B, no. 3 and Part III, we have outlined a number of initiatives, the objective of which is to focus efforts on finding amicable solutions to cases on child custody and visiting access that benefit the child. In addition to these initiatives, work is being done to improve offers of conflict resolution, etc. and to increase interest in conflict mediation as a tool to aid the parties in resolving their conflicts, including in the toughest cases on child custody and visiting access.

Inclusion of children and young people

Autumn will see the launch of a new project: “Young people in the democratic debate”, in which the Minister for Family and Consumer Affairs involves children’s and young people’s opinions regarding various political initiatives relevant to this particular group.

Commission

The Government intends to establish a commission to map out and analyse the requirements that modern working lives and lifestyles pose for a more flexible society in the future, including a more flexible labour market and more flexible public and private services, which also impact greatly on children’s and young people’s everyday lives.

Part II

The text of the Convention in Danish and Greenlandic are attached separately.

Part III

Update of the information provided in the third report with regard to:

- **New bills or enacted legislation**

To target and improve efforts aimed at young substance misusers, as of 1 January 2005 the local authorities became obliged to prepare action plans for young people under the age of 18 requiring treatment for substance misuse.

On 1 October 2005, a guarantee will be introduced to ensure that young hardcore substance misusers can receive social treatment for their substance misuse within 14 days of requesting such treatment.

With effect from 1 of July 2004 the retail sale of tobacco and alcohol to children below the age of 16 years was prohibited in Denmark by Act no. 213 of 31 March 2004. With effect from the same date, young people of 16 years or more could have an identity card with photo to prove their age.

In 2003, an amendment to the Consolidation Act on Legal Protection and Administration in Social Matters was adopted, to the effect that the original local authority retained responsibility for the placement even when the parents relocated to another local authority.

In December 2004, the Danish parliament adopted major amendments to the Act on Social Services, the purpose being to ensure better conditions for children and young people in need of special support. The amendments to the Act will enter into force on 1 January 2006. The content of the new rules implies that the local authorities must prepare cohesive child policies capable of ensuring that the preventive work and the specific efforts aimed at children and young people in need of special support in the local authority interrelate. Detailed guidelines have been laid down specifying what the investigation of a child's or a young person's circumstances and any action plan for the efforts must include. In future, prolonging an out-of-home placement will be easier, even when the aim of the placement has been achieved, if it is critical for the child or the young person. Children's access to complaint has been extended, as children and young people down to the age of 12 may now complain about the choice of placement setting. The local authorities must also investigate the possibility of having the child or the young person placed with people in his or her network.

With effect from 1 January 2003, financial improvements were introduced for parents who are paid compensation for income lost while caring for a child with disabilities at home.

Young people between the ages of 16 and 18 who cannot get about alone due to significantly and permanently reduced physical or mental functional capacity are entitled to an escort for 15 hours monthly. With effect from 1 January 2005, these young people can now choose their own escorts.

Act No. 427 of 9 June 2004 to amend the Aliens Act and the Integration Act (Bill No. L 171 of 20 February 2004) introduced the following amendments in relation to children and young people:

The age limit for minor children's access to family reunification was reduced from 18 to 15 years. The purpose of the reduction is to counter forced reacculturation trips and cases where parents living in Denmark consciously choose to let a child stay in their home country until the child has almost reached adulthood.

To ensure successful integration, the Act introduced a special integration-determined requirement of ties in connection with applications for family reunification with children meaning that the child should have or have the possibility to obtain such a tie to Denmark that a basis exist for a successful integration in cases of family reunification where one of the parents are still living in the country of origin.

Furthermore, the amendment to the Act implies that, if a child's residence permit has previously lapsed as a result of long-term stays abroad, the child can only be reunited with his or her family if the welfare and interests of the child argue in favour of such reunification. The amendment to the Act also means that in certain cases family reunification with children can be denied if granting the child a residence permit will obviously be contrary to the child's interests.

Moreover, the Act introduced a 10-year waiting period for family reunification with children when the person living in Denmark or his or her spouse or partner has been given custodial sentence for sexual abuse or other personal violence committed against minor children.

Act No. 443 of 9 June 2004 amending the Administration of Justice Act (Coercive Criminal Justice Measures towards Children under the Age of Criminal Responsibility) inserted clear and exhaustive rules into the Administration of Justice Act for the measures that may be taken according to circumstances in connection with a criminal investigation against child suspects under the age of criminal responsibility. The detailed contents of the Act are described in the reply to question I.B.I concerning paras. 40-41.

Act No. 444 of 9 June 2004 provides a new legislative basis for police activities. The Act includes special rules clarifying and specifying the circumstances under which children may be deprived of their liberty in cases other than cases involving criminal justice. The *travaux*

préparatoires refer to Article 37, para. (b), of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other rules.

Act No. 558 of 24 June 2005 introduced an improvement of the procedural position of rape victims in criminal cases. The improvements also apply in relation to child victims of rape, incest, etc. The amendments mainly relate to the right to a victim advocate and issues relating to the victim advocate's participation during the investigation.

As a means for facilitating the establishment of food schemes in the institutions, it became possible from June 2005 to take pay costs connected with the food scheme and include them in the parents' payment. To avoid food schemes that are too expensive, the local authority must also fix a maximum amount for parent payment. Parent-paid food schemes can also comprise 0-2-year olds in day nurseries and age-integrated institutions, as the food scheme offered as part of the day-care facility service does not comprise all children in this age group.

From October 2005, children and young people can join club facilities in a local authority other than their local authority of residence according to the same guidelines that apply for the right to a place in a day-care facility in another local authority.

Local authorities not offering guaranteed day-care from the age of six months, must offer guaranteed day-care from the age of nine months by 1 July 2005. Subsequently, all local authorities must offer guaranteed day-care for all children from the age of six months to school age from 1 July 2006.

Parents' possibility of spending more time with their seriously ill child was improved on 1 January 2005. Parents' possibility of receiving daily cash benefits has been improved, the age limit for children having been changed from 14 to 18 years so that all children come under the scheme, and the duration of the child's period of illness has been reduced from 25 days or more to 12 days or more.

On 1 January 2007, conflict mediation will become a permanent offer made to parents for solving problems related to child custody and visiting access.

From 1 January 2005, adopters are entitled to daily cash benefits for up to four weeks when they receive the child.

A legal aid scheme was introduced on 1 July 2003 in child abduction cases, under which the custodial parent became entitled to have his or her child removed from other persons' passports and child abduction became a ground for divorce.

Subject to local-authority approval, from 1 October 2005, private institutions can be set up if they meet the quality requirements placed on central-government and local-authority day-care facilities.

From 1 August 2003, it became mandatory for local authorities to offer parents the choice between a place in a public day-care facility and a financial subsidy for payment of private day care.

From 1 January 2004, the rules on discounts offered to parents with more than one child in day-care were extended to include children in private day-care. From October 2005, the subsidy per child must constitute at least 75% of the cheapest net current expenditure per place in a day-care facility for the same age group in the local authority, but not more than 70% of the parents' documented expenses for the private day-care scheme.

The objects clause dates back to 1 August 2004 and has been supplemented with provisions on pedagogic curricula for children aged ½-2 years and the age group from 3 years to school age. The individual day-care facility must prepare pedagogic curricula comprising six themes: The child's personal development, social competencies, language, body and exercise, nature and natural phenomena and cultural behaviours and values.

The idea is that learning work must support the development of the individual child's overall competencies, thus equipping the child for life in general and eventually school. In connection with the learning work, children's various preconditions must be considered so that disadvantaged children, in particular, are prepared to combat negative intergenerational transmission (poor family conditions and difficult family background).

From 1 January 2004, parents have been given more choices in relation to their desires for admission to day-care facilities. All parents are now entitled to state the specific day-care facilities they want their children to attend.

Furthermore, families are now entitled to request that their children be admitted to a day-care facility in a local authority other than their local authority of residence.

During the 2005-06 parliamentary session, the Government wants to submit a bill to reduce parent payment to a maximum of 25% of operating expenses for children under the age of 3 from 1 January 2006 and similarly for children aged 3 to school age from 1 January 2007.

A new naming law has been adopted and will enter into force on 1 April 2006. A new aspect of the act stipulates that if the parents do not cohabit, a statement must be obtained from the parent not sharing custody when the names of children are changed.

On 10 April 2003 the Danish parliament adopted the Act on Guidance in Relation to Choice of Education, Training and Career. In accordance with this act, a comprehensive restructuring of guidance services in the educational system was initiated.

New legislation in Greenland for the period of 2003-2005 relevant to the implementation of CRC:

- Landsting Regulations No. 10 of 15 April 2003 on free basic schools and education at home etc.

- Landsting Act No. 26 of 18 December 2003 on Documentation Centre on Children and Youth
- Landsting Regulations No. 1 of 15 April 2003 on Assistance and Young Persons
- Landsting Regulations No. 8 of 15 April 2003 on Amendment of the Landsting Regulations on the "Folkeskolen"
- Landsting Regulations No. 11 of 18 December 2003 on Amendment of the Landsting Regulations on Trade Studies and Trade Courses
- Landsting Regulations No. 12 of 18 December 2003 on Amendment of the Landsting Regulations on Study Grants
- Home Rule Order No. 8 of 24 April 2003 on the Decentralized Teaching Training
- Home Rule Order No. 10 of 14 May 2003 on Schools Libraries
- Home Rule Order No. 11 of 14 May 2003 on measures ensuring the conduction of classes and on inspection of the school with regard to the pupils in school hours
- Home Rule Order No. 13 of 11 June 2003 on Action Plans, continuous assessment and documentation in the "folkeskolen"
- Home Rule Order No. 16 of 24 June 2003 on the Aims of Level as well as Subjects and Learning of the Subjects and Subject Areas
- Home Rule Order No. 17 of 1 July 2003 on Assistance to Children and Young Persons
- Landsting Act No. 11 of 14 November 2004 on Amendment of Landsting Act on Subsidies for Phasing Out of Study Debt
- Landsting Regulations No. 3 of 21 May 2004 on Amendment of Landsting Regulations on Day Care Institutions, Day Care at Home etc.
- Landsting Regulations No. 5 of 14 November 2004 on Study Grants
- Landsting Regulations No. 9 of 14 November 2004 on Amendment of Landsting Regulations on Assistance to Children and Young Persons
- Landsting Regulations No. 10 of 14 November 2004 on Tobacco and Securing Smokeless Zones and Labelling of Tobacco Goods
- Landsting Regulations No. 12 of 14 November 2004 on Amendment of Landsting Regulations on Health Care Services etc.
- Home Rule Order No. 18 of 8 December 2004 on Refuges
- Home Rule Order No. 26 of 15 January 2004 on Grants to Continuation Schools in Denmark
- Landsting Regulations No. 4 of 12 May 2005 on Amendment of Landsting Regulations on Day Care Institutions, Day Care Homes etc.
- Home Rule Order No. 4 of 14 February 2005 on Medical Examinations and Health Care for Children
- Home Rule Order No. 9 of 12 April 2005 on Election of Representatives of Parents to the School Boards in the "Folkeskolen"
- Home Rule Order No. 14 of 19 May 2005 on Master Studies at the Institute of the Science of Education at Ilisimatusarfik.

- **New institutions**

In 2003, a research and treatment project for young offenders between the ages of 12 and 18 was established with a view to improving knowledge of these problems.

In mid-2003, the National Board of Social Services was established under the Ministry of Social Affairs. The purpose of the Board is to assist local authorities and private suppliers in implementing legislation and political initiatives, etc., for example in relation to social initiatives aimed at children and young people.

As a consequence of Act on Guidance in relation to choice of Education, Training and Career the responsibility for guidance concerning the transition from compulsory to youth education is placed in a number of newly established municipal Youth Guidance Centres. The overall responsibility for guidance in relation to choice of higher education and subsequent career possibilities is placed under the Ministry of Education in a National Centre of Expertise for Guidance.

From 1 January 2004 a new institution has been set up in Greenland: Documentation Center on Children and Youth. The object of the documentation center is to gather information on basis of the child, e.g. family related, social, health, school, and dwelling conditions. Furthermore, the documentation center shall gather relevant data, and make this information available to others. The documentation center makes a yearly report to the Home Rule Government about work carried out the previous year.

- **Newly implemented policies**

- **Newly implemented programmes and projects and their scope**

In 2005, two surveys have been initiated, which are to identify the scope and character of sexual assaults on children and young people placed outside the home and with disabilities, respectively. The surveys will result in recommendations as to how assaults can be prevented.

In 2003, an experiment with alternatives to out-of-home placements of disadvantaged children was launched as a way of enabling them to stay in their local environments.

In connection with the amendments to the Act on Social Services, which enter into force on 1 January 2006, massive job skills updating courses have been initiated for local authority social workers working with children's cases.

A digitalisation project in the area of disadvantaged children and young people was established in 2004 for the purpose of developing a case handling system ensuring uniform and qualified handling of all cases.

Experiments with the use of Parent Management Training (PMT) have been launched. PMT is an evidence-based and parent-oriented treatment and training method for use in families with children with incipient or pronounced behavioural problems.

Experiments with Multisystematic Therapy (MST) have been launched. MST is an evidence- and family-related measure aimed at young people with serious behavioural problems. The therapy takes place in the young person's own home and in its vicinity.

The Government adopted the strategy "Better health for children and young people" in November 2003, which presents a whole range of initiatives, which can be used to back up the efforts for better health in the families and in the institutions, where children and young people are daily.

Concerning new programmes and activities in the field of the Ministry of Justice, please see the description given in Part I.B, question 1, paras. 42-43.

As a consequence of Act on Guidance in relation to choice of Education, Training and Career the Ministry of Education has launched a national guidance portal, and a new training programme common to guidance counsellors from all sectors has been established, as well as a National Dialogue Forum for Guidance and a National Centre of Expertise for Guidance established to contribute to the coordination and the quality development of guidance.

In spring 2005, the Government established a working group on forced reacculturation trips and other long-term stays abroad that negatively affect the schooling and integration of children in Denmark. The working group is to present a proposal for intensifying efforts against forced reacculturation trips and other long-term stays abroad by autumn 2005.

On 27 November 2003, the Government published its action plan to promote equal treatment and diversity and combat racism. One of the 14 initiatives in the action plan is the starting of a study into the reasons for the high drop-out rate in the training and education programmes among young people with ethnic minority backgrounds, including if the drop-out rate is caused by discrimination or intolerance

On 15 August 2003, the Danish Government published its 2003-2005 action plan against forced marriages, quasi-forced marriages and arranged marriages. Among other things the action plan has an aim to prevent forced marriages, prevent unfortunate family reunifications based on arranged marriages as well as contribute to an increased focus on marital problems among young people with ethnic minority backgrounds in Denmark.

Part of the Government's strategy against ghettoisation from May 2004 focuses specifically on children and young people living in socially disadvantaged housing areas. These areas consist of about 24 housing areas, where for example extra homework

assistance schemes and local role model schemes have been launched in schools with many bilingual children.

Cooperation has been launched with the Sports Confederation of Denmark on the “GET2SPORT” project, the purpose of which is to get 600-800 children and young people to participate in sports activities in which they would otherwise not have participated.

Finally the Government is to prepare an action plan on preventing crime among children and young people in socially disadvantaged housing areas, which is expected to be published in autumn 2005. Furthermore, a grant programme has been established for efforts against crime and for experiments with socially disadvantaged schools, as well as a grant programme for job-creating initiatives and integration of bilingual children and young people in the most socially disadvantaged areas.

The Danish government has in recent years taken a number of initiatives to ensure that that young immigrants and descendants will do better in the educational system.

It merits mention that in 2004 mandatory language stimulation was introduced for all children aged 3+ needing such stimulation; that the requirements for teaching in private independent schools were tightened; and that the teaching of Danish as a second language in the Danish primary and lower secondary schools was strengthened. Furthermore, a number of initiatives, such as setting up new short vocational courses, have been taken, the idea being to make it easier for young people with non-Danish ethnic backgrounds to complete a youth education programme and to ensure young people receive better guidance and thus make realistic choices in relation to completing an education programme and subsequently getting a job.

In May 2005, the Danish Government presented an overall integration policy package, “A New Chance for Everyone”, which was followed by a broad political agreement on integration in June 2005. The agreement includes initiatives to ensure that young immigrants and descendants get educations on a par with young Danish people and to prevent extremism and crime.

The initiatives taken in relation to training and education continue to focus on language stimulation and testing of Danish language proficiency. Furthermore, the Government will create more practical means of accessing vocational training programmes, strengthen the work to provide more traineeships, reintroduce craft apprenticeships and set up a scheme that rewards companies for establishing extra traineeships.

Since mid-2004, children of disadvantaged parents, including in particular children and young people with non-Danish ethnic backgrounds, have had the possibility of receiving support to participate in sports and association activities on the same conditions as other members of the associations.

The Government is taking steps to strengthen the parental responsibility by offering parents, who do not support their children in their schooling or prevent their children from committing crimes, programmes designed to teach parents to understand their responsibility as parents. If the parents do not comply with the injunction, it should be possible to make a deduction in the family allowances.

On 1 October 2005, a four-year pilot project on couples counselling will be launched to put focus on children in difficult family situations. The object of the project is to offer a preventive measure to parents who want to remain a couple or to have as gentle a break-up as possible, especially in relation to the children.

A pool of DKK 10m annually has been earmarked for 2005 and 2006 for the introduction of a pilot scheme allowing the local authorities to apply for subsidies for developing, administrating and evaluating module schemes in day-care facilities for children.

Similarly, a pool of DKK 10m has been earmarked for 2005 for the introduction of a pilot scheme allowing the local authorities to apply for subsidies to develop and evaluate reserve grandparent schemes for the care of sick children.

In 2004, the Ministry of Social Affairs had a study done on the local authorities' supervision of day-care facilities and private day-care of children. The study showed that supervision differs greatly from one local authority to the next and that some local authorities are uncertain about the planning and performance of their supervision duty.

In cooperation between Local Government Denmark (LGDK) and the Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs, an inspirational leaflet will be sent to the local authorities in August 2005, describing the legislation and providing some examples of how supervision can be planned and performed.

Subject to a request from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Agency of Social Services and the National Council for Children prepared a "Memo regarding children's and young people's access to complaint and children's and young people's awareness of their access to complaint" in February 2004. This description of children's and young people's access to complaint shows that the avenues of complaint for children and young people are generally good but that improvements could be considered in the area of children and young people with special needs. This is included in the out-of-home placement reform.

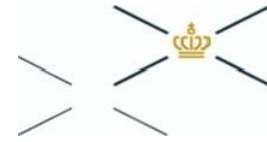
In August 2004, the Minister for Family and Consumer Affairs established a broadly composed working group with a view to improving playground safety. A report is expected to be published soon.

For the purpose of developing the quality of day-care facilities, DKK 25m was earmarked for an application pool as part of phase 2 of the KID project. Fifty-five projects have received subsidies from the KID funds. The projects are divided into three thematic groups: Development of learning and learning guides, Development and documentation of pedagogic practice and Parental cooperation on inclusiveness and the interdisciplinary effort. In connection to the projects guides has been developed.

In June 2003, the Government prepared a number of visions and strategies for improving integration. Consequently, in autumn 2005, a publication and a video will be released offering good advice on integration work – including language stimulation – for the staff in day-care facilities. In addition, a video and a leaflet in Danish, Arabic, Turkish, Somali and Urdu will be prepared for bilingual children's parents about how they can support their children's pre-school general and linguistic development.

Initiatives in Greenland:

- The new Landsting Regulations on Assistance to Children and Young Persons has been followed up by targeted courses for local case workers and professional foster parents.
- In order to strengthen existing choices of treatment of parents to children who are placed in care, as well as treatment focusing on sexual abuse to children, modular supplementary training has started.
- Related to the implementation of a national strategy on prevention of suicides, the Ministry of Health, that is the prevention department Paarisa, has set up a group that specifically working on prevention of suicides. So far the project is run 2004-2007.
- A research project has been set up in order to update health profiles for Greenland. The first initiatives of the program on health for everybody will be implemented in 2006.
- From 1 January 2004 until 31 December 2006 a research integrated project has been set up. The project is to introduce new strategies within health care practice in Greenland.
- The paediatric speciality is now at the national hospital.



Update on the first report submitted by Denmark under article 8 (1) of the optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

As stated in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declaration of 13 August 2002 Danish legislation does not permit the recruitment of any person below the age of 18 in the armed forces.

In 1998 the Ministry of Defence made a decision to raise the minimum age for military service in the armed forces to 18 years.

At that time it was possible to perform military service from the age of 17 as a private first class trainee and as private first class personnel, as a conscript and as a voluntary member of the Danish Home Guard.

The minimum age was raised owing to a decision that Denmark should work more actively for a general minimum age of 18 years for compulsory and voluntary recruitment to the armed forces in the negotiations on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

As for private first class trainees and private first class personnel the decision to raise the minimum age to 18 years came into force at the end of May 1998. Thus, the minimum age for voluntary military service in all services of the armed forces is 18 years. This minimum age is laid down in 2 Circulars issued by the Ministry of Defence.

As for conscripts the decision to raise the minimum age to 18 years came into force on 1 January 1999. This minimum age is laid down in the Ministry of Defence Order No. 1083 of 23 December 1998.

The Ministry of Defence expects that a section on the minimum age of 18 years will be incorporated into the Personnel Act for the Danish Armed Forces in connection with the next amendment to the Act.

As a principal rule the process of compulsory recruitment begins after the person concerned has attained the age of 18 years. However, at the request of the person concerned the process may begin in the calendar year during which the person concerned attains the age of 18 years.

Every resident of Denmark has an individual civil registration number from which the date of birth and the age of the resident can be identified. The individual civil registration numbers are stored in a computerized central national register. The information needed to start the process of compulsory recruitment is derived from the central national register, and thus the age of the person concerned is verified. Later on, during the process of compulsory recruitment, the person concerned is required to produce various kinds of documents, including a birth certificate.

As for voluntary members of the Danish Home Guard the decision to raise the minimum age to 18 years came into force on 1 March 2001. This minimum age is laid down in the Home Guard Act, cf. Consolidated Act No. 80 of 12 February 2004.

Thus, no person can become a member of the Danish armed forces before the person concerned has attained the age of 18 years. The age of 18 years is determined from the date of birth of the person in question.

The Danish military authorities and the Danish Ministry of Defence is responsible for the observance of the rules according to which the minimum age for military service in the Danish armed forces is 18 years.

UPDATE ON THE THIRD REPORT SUBMITTED BY DENMARK UNDER ARTICLE 44 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

(The update covers 2003-2005)

3. International assistance and development

22. Poverty reduction is the overriding objective of Denmark's development policy. To ensure this, specific activities are to a wide extent aimed at the most disadvantaged groups, including children. Promotion of democracy and respect for human rights is an integral element of all development activities, which includes activities for especially vulnerable population groups, not least children. In addition, Denmark's development policy will promote respect for the rights of the children and young people and ensure them the opportunity for democratic influence. The obligations in the UN Convention on the rights of the Child are in Danish development policy documents described as the direct point of departure for Denmark's efforts in this area. This is also stated in the Guidelines for Children and Young People in Danish Development Cooperation that were launched in January 2005.

23. As a part of its bilateral development cooperation, Denmark is engaged in continuous dialogue with its 15 programme countries on the accession to and compliance with important international human rights conventions. Every one of the Danish programme countries has ratified the CRC. 14 of the countries have now acceded to the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (no. 182) of the ILO. Through a number of specific projects, Denmark also contributes to the protection of children's rights and improvement of their conditions in the developing countries. An example is from the sector programme support to education, where support is provided for the ombudsman for children's rights in Nicaragua and several joint donor funds in Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala among other things fund initiatives to strengthen children's rights. Another example is from Ghana, where a project has the objective of freeing and rehabilitating child slaves. The project has established two places for receiving the child slaves and three rehabilitation centres where health care, therapy and counselling is provided. In general the child's right to education and health care is supported extensively with prioritisation of health and education programmes where among other things 5 new education sector programmes have been established.

24. From 2003 to mid 2005 Denmark granted app. 230 million DKK towards projects and interventions directly aimed at children and young people through Danish non-governmental organizations. The funds granted include an amount of 107 million DKK to a framework agreement with Save the Children for the period 2003-2005. Support through Danish NGOs to humanitarian interventions with special focus on children is also included in the funds.

25. In multilateral development assistance, children's conditions and rights also command high priority. Denmark grants an annual amount of DKK 11 million to the ILO International

Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. The initiatives are related to the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, more specifically the combat of child trafficking. In 2004 and 2005 Denmark granted DKK 180 million to UNICEF's general budget. In addition Denmark made in 2004 a contribution to UNICEF of USD 1,2 million in support of the programme "Violence Against Women and HIV/Aids in South Africa". Furthermore, Denmark made in 2004 a contribution of DKK 15 million to UNICEF's emergency programmes in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq and Sudan. In 2005 Denmark made a contribution of USD 640.000 to UNICEF to a 3 year water project in Somalia. Moreover, Denmark granted UNICEF with USD 3,3 million to the GAVI Trust Fund Account and a number of smaller grants where made to UNICEF-projects from Danish embassies in developing countries.

26. Denmark also supports UNICEF's work through active participation in the meetings of the board of the agency and by influencing the organization at the annual negotiations between Denmark and UNICEF, in which Denmark takes part with high-level officials. In addition, Denmark has many informal contacts, both in the periphery of the above-mentioned meetings and in connection with the specific development cooperation in developing countries. Denmark is actively supporting the resolution on the Rights of the Child adopted each year in the UN General-Assembly and seeks with EU-partners to reach the broadest possible consensus on the strongest possible text. With the full backing of Denmark progress where for instance achieved in resolution 59/261 of 23 December 2004 where agreement was reached on reforming the working methods of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to enable it to clear the backlog of reports pending examination.