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| Response to the independent expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity |  | 26. februar 2021  Ligestillingsafdelingen  Andreas Nielsen |
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**Answer to question 1:**

The Danish government adopted in 2018 the first national LGBTI action plan (<https://bm.dk/media/17143/153842_lgbti_handlingsplan_uk.pdf>).

The results of the action plan is being reviewed to assess the need for potential future measures.

**Answer to question 2:**

Denmark supports the Council of Europe Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)5 on measures to combat discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity and contributed to the latest review resulting in the 2019 report (<https://rm.coe.int/combating-discrimination-on-grounds-of-sexual-orientation-and-gender-i/16809fb2b8>).

Furthermore, Denmark has ratified the European Convention on Human Rights.

**Answer to question 3:**

The Danish National Police are using individual search keys to collect data in order to monitor the hate crime area. Danish police are specifically using homosexuality, transvestism and other sexual orientation as search keys to identify forms of violence and discrimination faced by people based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

1. Information of age is collected through the social security no., in which information of gender appears, but the Danish National Police do not take an intersectional approach to collecting data about LGBT persons by identities such as race, national status and ethnicity.
2. The data does not include information on the relationship between victims and perpetrators.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice conducts an annual national crime victim survey in cooperation with the University of Copenhagen and partially funded by the Danish National Police and the Danish Crime Prevention Council.

Statistics Denmark carry out the questionnaire survey and use their extensive registers to select a random and national representative sample of the population in the age 16-74 years old. The data is delivered to the Ministry of Justice as anonymised data. The Ministry of Justice conducts the analyses and writes the report in cooperation with the University of Copenhagen.

The survey includes a measure of the prevalence of e.g. rape, violence (both physical and psychological), burglary, vandalism and theft and contains information on characteristics of the victims, e.g. gender and age.

The report includes information on the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim and on the victims’ assessments of the perpetrators’ motives (including motives related to the victim’s race, sexual orientation, gender identity and religion) for vandalism, violence and hateful speech online. Several of these questions are relatively new as they were added to the survey in 2020. The report is published annually.

The survey contains information on the victim’s gender and age but not on race, ethnicity or national status. Furthermore, the survey does not include questions on the sexual orientation and gender identity of the victim. Information about the victim’s sexual orientation and gender identity are only included in the questions related to the perpetrator’s motive.

Under the national LGBTI action plan 2018-2021 the Department for Gender Equality is carrying out a large-scale survey on the wellbeing of LGBT persons in Denmark, including questions about experiences of violence and discrimination. The survey will take an intersectional approach linking the responses to other potential minority positions e.g. social background.

**Answer to question 4:**

The primary and lower secondary school is obligated to teach the compulsory subject Health, Sexual and Family Education (SSF), which includes education in gender, body and sexuality.

The Ministry of Children and Education do not set curriculum for Health, Sexual and Family Education. The education must match the conditions, which are required in the binding Common Objectives. The Ministry of Children and Education do not develop teaching materials, but the government supports the NGO The Danish Family Planning Association (DFPA) with 2.6 million DKK a year in order to make sure that the development of the DFPAs teaching materials is up to date and involves current prioritized topics.

An evaluation from 2019 indicated a need for a strengthened sexual health education. In order to strengthen the mandatory education in Health, Sexual and Family education a grant fund of 15 million DKK will support the schools 2021-2023.

**Answer to question 5:**

No.

**Answer to question 6:**

No.

**Answer to question 7:**

No.

**Answer to question 8:**

State initiatives to promote religious freedom do *not* limit the full enjoyment of the human rights of LGBTI persons.

**Answer to question 9:**

No.

**Answer to question 10:**

**-**

**Answer to question 11:**

**-**

**Answer to question 12:**

Currently The Ministry of Children and Education is developing inspiration and guidance material for teachers and principals in primary and secondary schools on which challenges LGBTI people can face, how to support their well-being and encourage openness among class mates. The material is a help towards strengthening education on diversity and LGBTI in schools.