



European
Social
Charter

Charte
Sociale
Européenne



COUNCIL
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EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER **OF 1961**

Comments from the "Working Group Social Charter" / DNK
on the
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implementation of the European Social
Charter (RAP/Cha/32/XX-2(2013))

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CYCLE XX-2
(2013)

Article 3 The right to safe and healthy working conditions **QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO**

1. Do you have in your country a health service for work that is independent from the enterprises and that makes regular controls of hygiene and safety? **yes**
2. Have the organisations of employers and the organisations of workers a say in the organisation of the health service for work? **yes**
3. Does your country have a specific legislation as to hygiene and safety at work ? **yes**

Article 11 The right to protection of health

QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO

1. Are public and private health services accessible to the whole of the population? **Public health services yes., Private according to payment or whether an insurance deal has been established.**

(accessibility to non-nationals, to people with disabilities, financial accessibility) **Public services are accessible to pwds but not to a full extent to non-nationals on visit.**

2. Generalisation of vaccination: is it possible that some groups of population are excluded from vaccination ? **no. Everybody are entitled to the public vaccination scheme from childhood. there are no vaccination schemes for adults any longer.**

3. What are the provisions for the prevention of accidents on the streets and roads? **Children are taught road safety. All motorists have to take an examination to drive motor cycles, cars trucks, and extended certificates licenses for large vehicles, busses etc. Compulsory safety belt in all cars. Recommendations to use helmets for bicyclists and motorciclists, but not compulsory. Traffic lightings in many crossings, but only with audible signals in max 20 percent of the cases.**

4. What are the provisions for the prevention of drug addiction (information in the schools and others...?. **Information and campaigns in**

schools, various programmes in public media, prescription obligatory for most medicines and substances with drug qualities (ceditives etc). Some places shelters, where durg addicts can take their drugs in a safe and cleaner environment.

5. Are there other actions for health protection undertaken or to be undertaken in your country ?

Article 12 The right to social security

QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO

1 . Do you have in your country a social security system that covers really health, illness, old age, unemployment, work accidents, family, motherhood, invalidity and survivors? The social security system is devided into sectors according to the field, they cover: employment related cases are catered for under the ministry of employment, patient related damages under the ministry of health etc. But the answer is yes. The issue on survivors is unclear to me, so I cannot readily confirm this subissue.

2. What is the level of the minimum income (daily or per hour) that is guaranteed by the social security system in case of illness? How many days are not covered? The level of income in case of illness is between 1500 and 3830 DKK pr. week. The employer is obliged to pay for the first 21 days, afterwards it is your home municipality, who will pay the amount.

3. What are the conditions for being admitted to the social security system in your country? (length of stay in the country, being borne in the country, bilateral or multilateral agreements?) the latter relates to EU legislation. The two first issues are also in general of importance.

Article 13 : The right to social and medical assistance

QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO

Note: This article concerns those persons who don't work or are no more working

1. What are the main actors of social assistance in your country? The municipalities are the main actors, The state provides for some services.
2. Who is benefiting from this assistance? Old age pensioners,homeless, persons who have no job, or have otherwise fallen out of the general security network, persons with disabilities, including with serious psychiatric diagnosis.
3. What are the links established between actors of medical care and actors of social care? There are relations as the medical care is run primarily by the municipalities (practitioners (doctors) and the regions, who run the hospitals. There are collaborative bodies and there is a coordination through the national level ministries such as the ministry of social affairs and the ministry of health.
4. How does your country secure the competence and quality of these services? Controls? There are monitoring boards that do checking and are alerted if serious mistakes or other problematic cases or trends are revealed. Also the recourse systems that basically are two step seek to bring practices on municipality level in line.
5. In cases of emergency persons who are not legally on the territory of a State should be provided with medical care as well as with housing, clothing and food. How does this work in your country? There are support and services through insurance arrangements, through the health insurance and through embassy assistances.

Article 14 The right to benefit from social welfare services

QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO

1. Are the social services in your country suffering from the present crisis (lowering of financial means, more people asking for help??) Absolutely yes.
2. Are there groups of population that don't have access to social services? There are groups that fall out of the sickness leave compensation and therefore face service support on a very low level.

Article 23 The right of elderly persons to social protection

QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO

1. Does your country develop a policy for allowing elderly persons to remain in their familiar surroundings? **Yes, this is less expensive than taking elderly to nursing home surroundings.**

If so, are there :

- Helps for adaptations in their home? **Yes**
- Helps for their daily life? **Yes to a certain extent**

2. Is a financial support available for them? **Yes old age pension.**

3. Is there a legal provision for helps to decision making and for the protection of the person? Is an appropriate training provided to those who are responsible for this legal protection? **The elderly have councils in the municipalities that talk their rights. They may also recourse decisions that they think deprive them reasonable services and support. The civil society ngo focusing on elderly's rights provide services of training and political consciousness.**

4. Is an appropriate training provided to all those who are involved in providing support to elderly persons? What kind of training? **E yes, there are support and training courses regularly at special centres and schools as well as ongoing in the municipalities.**

Article 30 The right to protection against poverty and social exclusion

QUESTIONS to the national members of your INGO

1. Do you observe an increase in poverty in your country? **yes.**

2 . Which group of population does the most experience poverty :

- young people **X**
- unemployed **X**
- elderly persons **X**
- single families

3. What is, for you, the meaning of "extreme poverty" **there is a bracket under which persons have a hard time buying healthy food, ensuring**

decent clothes for their kids, dental care, some few leisure activities, some cultural experiences, a minimum of access to communication and ITr etc.