Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Report submitted by Denmark pursuant to Article 68, paragraph 1 of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Baseline Report)

Received by GREVIO on 18 January 2017
GREVIO/Inf(2017)2

Published on 19 January 2017

JUSTITSMINISTERIET
Ministry of Justice

Date: 18. January 2016
Office: Strafferetskontoret
Contact Malene Dalgaard
Our ref.: 2016-733-0216
Doc: 2159543

Baseline report from the Government of Denmark on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)

The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereafter the Convention) was ratified by the Government of Denmark on 23 April 2014 and entered into force on 1 August 2014.

The responsibility for the implementation of the obligations laid down in the Articles of the Convention rests with the Government. However, it is noteworthy that the practical implementation is strongly supported by the participation of the many civil society institutions, organisations and groups engaged in the field of combating violence against women and enhancing gender equality.

It is pivotal for the Government to ensure that each individual may fulfill their right to a life free from violence and to choose their own way of life regardless of gender. These are key values in a true democracy and a prerequisite for a society that enables human dignity, freedom of the individual and gender equality. The Government is therefore strongly committed to combating violence against women in all forms.

The report is the first report by the Government concerning the implementation of the Convention in Denmark. It is noted that the self-governing territories of the Faroe Islands and Greenland form part of the Kingdom of Denmark. However, the Convention does not apply to these territories, cf. the reservation made by Denmark pursuant to Article 77 of the Convention

Slotsholmsgade 10
DK - 1216 København K.

Phone: +45 7226 8400
Fax: +45 3393 3510

www.justitsministeriet.dk
jm@jm.dk

for which reason this report only accounts for the implementation of the Convention in Denmark.

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the coordination of the report which consists of contributions from the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, the Minister for Equal Opportunities, the Ministry of Immigration and Integration, the Ministry for Children and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, the Ministry of Employment, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs, The Danish Court Administration, the Director of Public Prosecution and the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

II. Integrated policies and data collection

A. Strategies and action plans

To ensure a strong focus on violence against women in all forms the Government has adopted national action plans. The action plans, however, do not stand alone but build upon an extensive nationwide support system. The services provided to women who have fallen victims to violence will be describe in the respective replies below.

Action plan on combating violence in the family and in intimate relations
The current action plan on combating violence in the family and in intimate relations was adopted in 2014 and covers the period 2014-2017[1]. It was developed in close cooperation with representatives from NGOs and the private sector thereby enabling a versatile perspective on problems and solutions related to violence against women.

The action plan centres around violence against women, including dating violence, and stalking but also covers violence against men. The action plan consists of 14 initiatives under the following main themes:
1) strengthened handling and accumulation of knowledge about different forms of violence in the family and in intimate relations, including stalking,
2) strengthened measures and more knowledge about male victims of violence in the family and in intimate relations,
3) early measures in relation to young people exposed to dating violence and
4) increased public debate and knowledge about the consequences of violence in intimate relations.

The action plan builds on the core assumption that everyone has the right to a life free from violence. The initiatives implemented as part of the action plan is permeated by a human rights perspective, be it informing victims about their rights, educating professionals on

[1] https://www.uvm.dk/Ligestilling/Vold-i-familien-og-naere-relationer/Handlingsplaner

how to facilitate the attainment of the services which victims are entitled to or conducting research on the nature and extent of the violation of rights.

The Minister for Equal Opportunities is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the action plan against violence in the family and in intimate relations. The ministry works closely with other government agencies in an inter-ministerial working group, including the three other ministries involved in the action plan: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. Furthermore, both local and regional authorities and NGOs are involved in the implementation of the initiatives under the action plan.

The implementation of the action plan is an ongoing process. The majority of the initiatives will be completed by the beginning of 2019.

Action plan on prevention of honour related conflicts and negative social control
The current action plan on prevention of honour related conflicts and negative social control was adopted in 2016 and covers the period 2017-2020[2]. The action plan aims to combat and prevent i.a. negative social control, re-education journeys, forced marriage and honour related conflicts and violence.

The Ministry of Immigration and Integration is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the action plan and as such organises and facilitates meetings and coordination of measures with other relevant ministries such as The Minister for Equal Opportunities, The Ministry for Children and Social Affairs and the Ministry for Education as well as external actors.

The action plan builds on the core assumption of gender equality and the right of each individual to choose their own way of life regardless of sex and ethnicity. Therefore, the action plan includes initiatives that focus on creating awareness about i.a. individual rights, gender equality, gender roles, self-determination and negative social control.

The action plan builds upon the previous national strategy against honour related conflicts that covered the period 2012-2015. The following key initiatives in the action plan may be highlighted:

1) improved support for victims and better coordination among authorities,
2) improved prevention efforts through counseling and education of municipalities and awareness raising,

[2] http://uibm.dk/filer/integration/national-handlingsplan-forebyggelse-af-aeresrelaterede-konflikter-og-negativ-social-kontrol.pdf

3) mobilisation of resistance by i.a. supporting young people from migrant communities who speak up against oppression and negative social control and creating strategic partnerships between municipalities and civil society,
4) conducting research in particular on gender-relations in ethnic minority communities and mapping of measures and best-practices.

Action plan to prevent stalking

In March 2016, the Government furthermore introduced an action plan to prevent stalking[3]. The action plan implements seven initiatives that aim to strengthen the efforts of the police in stalking cases, to ensure that stalking victims receive the utmost professional help and guidance as well as to strengthen the knowledge of stalking among professionals and the general public.

One initiative aims to allow for immediate protection of a victim of stalking and harassment by introducing a temporary restraining order which can be applied while a case regarding a restraining order or exclusion order is being processed. To this effect, the Restraining Order Act was amended in December 2016.

Action plan on the respect for victims of rape

Furthermore, the Government has launched the action plan Respect for Victims of Rape in January 2016[4]. The action plan aims to improve the collective effort on prevention of rape and to secure that victims of rape are treated in a proper and respectful manner.

Other initiatives

In addition to the abovementioned action plans, the Government in 2013 launched an initiative aimed at strengthening the protection of children and young persons from all types of violence and sexual abuse[5]. The initiative includes strengthened legislation as well as implementation activities, capacity building and new protection and support measures for children.

The new legislation acknowledges the importance of timely and correct action from social services when receiving a notification of a child who is presumed to have been exposed to abuse. Thus, social services are obliged to handle a notification and decide upon whether immediate action is needed within 24 hours. If social services receive a notification of abuse against a child, an interview with the child must be conducted to ensure that the child's views and best interest are taken into account.

[3] http://justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Pressemeddelelser/pdf/2016/Stop%20Stalking.pdf

[4] http://justitsministeriet.dk/sites/default/files/media/Pressemeddelelser/pdf/2016/Respekt%20for%20voldt%C3%A6gtsofre.pdf

[5] http://socialstyrelsen.dk/projekter-og-initiativer/born/overgrebspakken/om-overgrebspakken

Furthermore, the initiative encompasses a number of ongoing activities centred around the implementation of the legislation as well as capacity building focused on strengthening the general knowledge within the municipalities and among other professionals on how to handle and prevent cases of abuse. Every municipality is now required to have a local policy and strategy for the prevention and handling of abuse against children residing in the municipality. Furthermore, the National Board of Social Services offers special support to the municipalities to ensure the implementation of the local strategies and new legislation.

The aim of the initiative is to ensure the utmost professional help and treatment to children who are victims of abuse. To facilitate that children receive the necessary and specialised assessment and help, five specialised Children's Houses have been established in all municipalities in Denmark. In the Children's Houses, children who are victims of violence and/or sexual abuse receive coordinated and professional assessment and help from social services, police and health services in a child friendly environment.

B. Financial resources allocated to the above-mentioned policies

The action plan on combating violence in the family and in intimate relations is financed via the State Budget. 36 million DKK (approx. 4.8 million Euros) have been allocated over four years to the plan.

The action plan on prevention of honour related conflicts and negative social control is also financed via the State Budget. 73.4 million DKK (approx. 10 million Euros) has been allocated to the current action plan for the period 2017-2020.

In order to secure intensified action concerning the protection of children and young persons from all types of violence and sexual abuse, the Government allocated 268 million DKK (approx. 36 million Euros) to the above-mentioned Government initiative from 2013. This amount does not include the financing of the Children's Houses, which are financed by the municipalities through other means.

C. NGOs and other civil society actors' role

The Government recognises that NGOs and civil society are often "one step ahead" on new observations based on their hands-on work with the victims of domestic violence and victims of negative social control and honour related conflicts. Therefore, their experiences are crucial in the work on violence against women in a broad context and the Government attaches great importance to a close corporation with NGOs and other civil society actors working at the national level to combat violence against women and honour related conflicts. Such non-state actors are regularly involved in policymaking in this field as well as

invited to participate in both the elaboration of action plans and their implementation. The Government supports NGOs and other civil society actors through government funding.

While examples of the work of NGOs and other civil society actors in this area are numerous, the Government notes that pursuant to Danish legislation, a child is entitled to assistance and support of a third party when in contact with social services. In this context, the Government provides funds for an initiative providing such third party assistance operated by the NGO Children's Welfare which ensures a qualified person to assist a child, who has no one else to accompany them.

The Government has also initiated and supported the establishment of an awareness-raising national White Ribbon Campaign which is now run by an independent NGO.

Finally, the Government participates as an observer in a cooperation group regarding the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, including the provisions on protection of children from abuse and violence. The group consists of the National Council for Children, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and 12 NGOs including Children's Welfare and Save the Children Denmark.

D. Coordinating bodies

The Minister for Equal Opportunities is the coordinating body in relation to the action plan against violence in the family and intimate relations. The consecutive action plans in this area are evaluated by an external, independent party. For further information on the action plan, please see section II.A of the report.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Immigration and Integration is the coordinating body in relation to the action plan on prevention of honour related conflicts and negative social control. An evaluation on the first action plan on prevention of honour related conflicts that covered the period 2012-2015 is being conducted. For further information on the action plan, please see section II.A of the report.

There is no annual budget specifically allocated for the coordinating bodies as the budget falls under the annual budgets of the ministries.

E. Data collection

Data on violence against women is collected by multiple institutions according to their area of responsibility.

Healthcare services collect data on injuries due to violence. Hospital healthcare workers are required to register the following information concerning the sex and age of the victim, the type of violence, what the injured person was doing at the time of injury and the geographical location for the crime. Hospital healthcare workers can choose to register the relationship between the perpetrator and the injured person and other relevant information. The Health Data Authority publishes diagnoses level-statistics on various forms of violence, which is disaggregated by the sex and age of the victim.

The Children's Houses collect data regarding children receiving support in the Children's House due to violence and abuse. The data is disaggregated by geographical location, sex and age of the victim, type of violence and the relationship between the suspected perpetrator and the victim. A national statistical analysis on child abuse containing data from the Children's Houses is published yearly by the National Board of Social Services.

Furthermore, the Director of Public Prosecutions collects judicial data on various criminal matters including the forms of violence covered by the Convention. The data collected is disaggregated by the provisions in the Criminal Code. The data is in the current data model not disaggregated by the sex and age of the victim, relationship between the perpetrator and victim or by geographical location. The data is not made public by the Director of Public Prosecution, as the data program is not developed for statistical purposes.

Social services and specialised victim services collect data concerning violence against women.

Finally, the National Board of Social Services publishes an annual report on women and children in women's shelters in Denmark. Data used in the report are based on documentation collected from the shelters by means of a questionnaire presented to all women staying in one of the 42 shelters in Denmark. It must be noted that not all women answer the questionnaire.

The annual report on women and children in women's shelters, which is published on the website of the National Board of Social Services, includes data on the number of women and children in shelters, the duration of and reason for their stay and the number of stays in a shelter. It also includes data on the duration of the abuse, the type of violence, the relationship with the perpetrator and whether the woman has previously returned to an abusive relationship the reasons for returning to perpetrator. Information on the women's residence after leaving the shelter and the number of women and children who have answered the questionnaire are also collected. Finally, the report includes data on the women's age, educational level, labour market attachment, country of birth and citizenship as well as information on any children the women may have (i.a. if they have been subjected to violence and whether the municipality has initiated support measures for the children).

Responding women may remain anonymous when answering the questionnaire. If the woman has provided her registration number in the Civil Registration System (CPR) it is possible to link the abovementioned data with CPR-data on income, place of birth, education and health. Apart from consent from the women permission for this kind of analysis has to be obtained from the Danish Data Protection Agency.

F. Research conducted or supported by the government

The Government has conducted or supported a wide range of research in the field of violence against women. Please see appendix C for further information.

G. Population-based surveys

In Denmark, a crime victim survey (CVS) is conducted annually. The survey includes all forms of physical violence and rape and is based on a national representative sample of 16 to 74 year-old residents in Denmark. For further details, please see the information in appendix C.

The 2015 survey shows that 1.3 percent of the population had been victims of violence within the last 12 months and that 0.1 percent had been victims of violence by a present or former intimate partner. There are more male than female victims of violence in general, but the majority of victims of violence by a present or former intimate partner are women. With regards to rape, the survey shows that 1.9 percent of the women reported having been victims of rape within the last 5 years. More than half of the victims of rape were younger than 25 years old.

The 2014 survey showed largely the same results, however, as for rape 1.4 percent of the women in 2014 reported having been victims of rape within the last 5 years.

With regards to the data concerning rape, it should be mentioned that the respondents understanding of rape does not necessarily correspond to the legal definition.

A yearly report on the survey is available at the website of the Ministry of Justice and the website of the National Crime Preventive Council.

The National Institute of Public Health conducted a nationwide population based health survey (The Danish Health and Morbidity surveys) on violence in intimate relationships in 2004, 2007 and in 2010 based on a representative sample of 16-74 year old residents in Denmark (including non-citizens). A report regarding the 2010-survey was published in 2012 and is accessible at the website of the National Institute of Public Health. The study estimated that 33,000 women and 13,000 men in Denmark fell victim of physical violence

by an intimate partner in 2010. A new and comparable survey will be conducted in 2017-2018.

Furthermore, the report showed that an estimated 10,000 women were subjected to repeated and severe physical violence and that an estimated 33,000 children under the age of 15 may have witnessed physical violence against a parent in 2010. The report also showed that approximately 450 incidents of violence in intimate relationships are reported to the police annually and that violence causes approximately 1,800 contacts to hospitals or emergency rooms. Finally, the report estimated that 1.4 percent of the women were subjected to sexual violence in 2010.

The definition of intimate partner violence applied in the surveys covers violence by a present or former intimate partner regardless of whether the violence took place inside or outside the home.

In addition, the National Institute of Public Health in 2007 and 2011 conducted surveys on dating violence among young people in the age of 16 to 24. According to the 2011 survey, 31,500 young people between 16 and 24 years of age were subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence by their boyfriend or girlfriend in 2011. 6.5 percent of young women (an estimated 19,500) and 3.7 percent of young men (an estimated 12.000) were subjected to dating violence in 2011. The survey and results are accessible at the website of the National Institute of Public Health.

In May 2016, the National Centre for Social Research (SFI) published a report containing data on child abuse based on nationwide information from population-based surveys on violence against children. The survey covers all forms of domestic physical and psychological violence. The report showed i.a. that violence more often takes place in single headed households and in households where one or both parents are affected by psychosocial illness or substance abuse. The publication is available on the website of the National Centre for Social Research.

III. Prevention

A. Campaigns and programmes

In 2017, the Government is launching a national campaign to raise awareness on violence in the family and in intimate relations and on the help available to victims. The campaign is expected to have young people as its primary target group as teen dating violence is an issue which until recently was largely unaddressed. Research has shown that victims of teen dating violence tend not to seek help and that young people need knowledge about how to identify and tackle violence in relationships.

Furthermore, the Government provides funding for the project The Road towards Knowledge (Vejen til viden), which is a national preventive initiative focusing on domestic violence and dissemination of knowledge on rights and options for women who have been subjected to domestic violence. The project's target group is women from ethnic minorities in Denmark who are marginalised in relation to the Danish society due to a lack of language skills.

As part of the action plan Respect for Victims of Rape the police will carry out an information campaign, in order to encourage victims of rape to report the assaults to the police. In addition, an information campaign for the prevention of sex crimes is currently being prepared. As part of the campaign, the Crime Prevention Council will conduct a research project in order to understand the extent and character of sexual assaults occurring in Denmark.

Furthermore, in accordance with the anti-stalking action plan the Danish Stalking Centre has launched a nationwide information campaign titled "Stalking is a crime". The aim of the campaign is to strengthen the knowledge of stalking among professionals and civilians.

To strengthen the knowledge among children of their right to be protected from abuse, the Government in 2013 decided to finance campaign and information activities targeting school children. Campaigns and education activities were carried out in 2015 by the NGO Save the Children Denmark in schools across Denmark.

Furthermore, the National Social Appeals Board (Ankestyrelsen) has carried out campaigns targeting professionals working with children in order to raise awareness on their obligation to take action if they become aware of or suspects that a child may be have been subjected to abuse.

Finally, the Government has previously carried out other awareness raising activities such as a campaign to raise young people's awareness as well as support change of attitude in relation to negative social control and honour related conflicts. These activities were carried out in 2013-2014.

B. Teaching material

The equal participation of girls and boys and their right to fully unfold their potential and talents is a cornerstone in the Danish society. Gender equality and equal opportunities must therefore be introduced to children at a young age through the education system. The education system must react appropriately to and embrace both girls and boys in order to give both the best conditions for learning, thriving and for personal development.

Thus, issues like gender equality, non-stereotypical gender roles, gender-based violence etc. are typically a part of the curriculum in the courses Danish and Social Studies. The competence to act with respect towards other people and conflict management is also a part of the curriculum in more action-oriented programs. In addition, sexual education and family studies are compulsory topics in the curriculum in primary and lower secondary school. The Government has also developed educational material about honour related conflicts targeting primary and lower secondary school children.

The fact that gender equality is a basic and central value in Denmark must be reflected in the everyday life that children and adolescents experience in daycare, school and educational institutions. Challenges with regard to equal opportunities for girls and boys must therefore be met and handled. Hence the Minister for Equal Opportunities has established a working group with relevant partners in order to map the core challenges with regard to equal opportunities within daycare and the educational system and come up with new initiatives to address these challenges. The working group will for instance look at why boys and girls make stereotypical choices in relation to education and how gender in this way limits the realisation of their talent and potential. The working group was established in May 2016 and is expected to launch its final report in the beginning of 2017.

In 2016, the Minister for Equal Opportunities has focused on gender equality in particular subjects of vocational training. The aim is to urge more girls to choose traditionally male occupations such as mechanic and to get more boys to choose traditionally female jobs such as social and health care assistant.

In the so-called Tripartite Agreement between the Government and organisations representing employers and workers (i.e. the social partners) from 2016 it was agreed that it is essential to establish more apprenticeships allowing students to complete their education in cooperation with an employer. This also supports the mixing of genders in the labour market.

With regards to higher education, the Government sets the frame for the contents of the educational programs. Within this frame, the educational institutions decide on the more detailed contents of the individual programs. Equality in connection with gender, religion, and ethnicity is fundamental in Denmark today, and consequently, equality in those connections will be naturally included in the programs. As regards the bachelor degree in social education and the bachelor degree in education, the Ministry of Higher Education and Science has laid down more detailed requirements for the contents of the programs, including teaching material about gender equality, human rights, and cultural and social aspects.

In the area of sports, the Danish authorities do not set a curriculum for education taking place within sports organisations – whether formal, non-formal or informal education as

Denmark has a long tradition for the autonomy of sports organisations. However, the Ministry of Culture has entered into a general agreement with the sports organisations in which sports organisations, among other issues, have agreed to address diversity and inclusion, including gender issues.

C. Professionals who receive initial training

Please see appendix B concerning table 1.

Medical personal

Examinations of victims of violence are mainly handled by specialists in clinical forensic medicine. Clinical forensic medicine encompasses the forensic test of victims of violence and sexual abuse and people who are suspected or accused of a criminal act. The medical specialists in forensic medicine obtains qualifications in conducting a forensic test of such persons. Their statement and the test becomes the basis of the police's investigation and the foundation of the following legal and social assessments of the victim.

The regions have developed postgraduate courses for nurses in order to strengthen their competences when dealing with acute patients, including how to handle ethical dilemmas in the contact with an injured patient.

Furthermore, the two national centres for victims of sexual abuse and rape contribute to the education of medical staff in handling victims of rape. In addition to these two centres, there are 10 centres in Denmark that specialise in the treatment and care of victims of rape and other sexual assaults. For further information on these centres, please see section IV.B.

Prosecutors

It is mandatory for all new legal staff in the prosecution service to go through basic training as a prosecutor. In the basic training, prosecutors are educated in the handling of criminal cases, including domestic violence. In this context, prosecutors are instructed in the handling of vulnerable persons, who are attending as witnesses in criminal cases. The basic training is concluded with a mandatory examination, where cases concerning domestic violence comprise part of the exam. The participating prosecutors must display knowledge of the needs and rights of the victims. Furthermore, the Director for Public Prosecution offers a course related to crimes involving children. The course deals with the rules concerning abuse, from report to conviction, including the particular rules in relation to the questioning of children.

Judges

By means of numerous courses provided by The Court Administration judges obtain substantial knowledge of human rights in general. Furthermore, the deputy judges will receive

training in how to act in court and how to address the parties, including when dealing with vulnerable victims and perpetrators in criminal cases.

Professionals employed by the municipalities
In 2012-2013, all professionals employed by the municipalities were offered a one-day in-service training on domestic violence.

The Agency of International Recruitment and Integration offers a two-day training seminar to relevant staff employed in the municipalities on spotting and dealing with honour related conflicts. The training draws on expertise of practitioners, i.a. experts from the national organisation of women's shelters, specialised psychologists and jurists etc. In addition to the general training, specific trainings have been conducted for guidance counsellors in the years 2013-2016 as well as for staff in residential youth institutions in 2016.

Others
A special module concerning honour related conflicts has been offered at the Metropolitan University College during the years 2013-2016 with approximately 40 students completing the course during this period.

D. Professionals who receive in-service training

Please see appendix B concerning table 2.

Information on equal rights of men and women and violence including domestic violence is part of the training provided by the Court Administration in its in-service courses. Furthermore, the Court Administration offers training courses in the interpretation of human rights conventions and the impact of human rights in criminal matters.

The Health and Medicines Authority published a booklet in 2012 with advice to health professionals on the detection of and support to victims of violence. Please see section IV.B of the report.

E. Support programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence

Dialogue against Violence is an NGO which runs several programs that provide support and assistance to families affected by domestic violence. The NGO is primarily financed by the Government (26 million DKK in 2016-2019). The funding is provided for a project offering therapeutic treatment to perpetrators of domestic violence as well as their partners and children. Treatment is voluntary, free of charge and is performed by psychologists and psychotherapists.

Furthermore, Dialogue against Violence has a special program aimed at young people between 16 and 24 years of age who are perpetrators of partnership violence (not state funded). The program includes anonymous chat and telephone counselling and therapeutic counselling. Dialogue against Violence has offices in Copenhagen, Aarhus and Odense as well as three satellite offices in Aalborg, Kolding and Rønne.

In addition, Dialogue against Violence cooperates with the Danish Prison and Probation Service in order to provide a cognitive based therapeutic program for male and female inmates or person's on probation specifically aimed at addressing the issue of violence in intimate relations, including coping mechanisms and how to eliminate violence within intimate relations. Participation is voluntary, however, it is possible for the Prison and Probation Service to make participation in the program a condition for probation. Approximately 100 perpetrators have participated in the program since its introduction in 2012. The program is offered nationwide.

Furthermore, cooperation between Dialogue against Violence, the National Organisation of Women's Shelters in Denmark and women's shelters with the purpose of providing information to violent men on the treatment provided by Dialogue against Violence. Dialogue against Violence draws up a systematic risk assessment of the abused partner and assesses if the abused partner needs to be referred to a women's shelter. Dialogue against Violence also cooperates with individual woman shelters.

Dialogue against Violence has since 2002 systematically collected socio-demographic data via an electronic questionnaire. Everyone entering treatment fills out an initial and final questionnaire, which makes it possible to describe the target group in detail and assess the effect of treatment.

An evaluation was published in 2011 by the National Board of Social Services on treatment facilities for men who are perpetrators of violence. The evaluation covered i.a. treatment provided by Dialogue against Violence, as Dialogue against Violence had treated 442 men in the period 2009 to 2010.

In addition, over the past years private organisations dealing with counselling of men with a violent behaviour in intimate relations temporarily have been funded by the Government, including modern treatment programs where perpetrators, victims and their children receive help and treatment with a specific focus on the security of the victims and the children. The treatment contains predefined/mandatory modules in combination with specific treatment offers, which meet the individual family's needs.

F. Support programmes for perpetrators of sexual offences

The Danish Prison and Probation Service offers general treatment programmes for sexual perpetrators as a supplement or an alternative to imprisonment aimed at preventing perpetrators from re-offending. The treatment may be combined with programmes targeting e.g. domestic violence and anger management.

In Denmark, the treatment of sexual perpetrators can be divided into three main groups:

- Treatment for sexual perpetrators who receive prison sentences, the so called *Referral scheme* (as a supplement to sentences of imprisonment);
- Treatment for sexual perpetrators who receive suspended sentences, the so called *Treatment scheme* (as an alternative to imprisonment);
- Treatment for *sexual perpetrators with long term sentences.*

The treatment is to a great extend well geographically distributed. All the treatment programmes for sexual perpetrators are based on voluntary participation.

The referral scheme

The target group is perpetrators who are sentenced to imprisonment from 30 days and typically up to 4 years. Under this scheme, perpetrators with sentences of more than three months imprisonment begin serving their sentences at the referral unit in the Herstedvester Institution. Perpetrators serving a shorter imprisonment will only be placed at the referral unit if they have an obvious need for treatment which will be determined based on a paper screening of the case.

The referral unit in Herstedvester Institution has a capacity of 18 and annually about 100 enrolments. The stay at the referral unit lasts typically from 4 to 6 weeks. During that time, the treatment staff at the unit will attempt to motivate the inmates to engage in psychiatric/sexological treatment.

Treatment is given by psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and social workers with expert knowledge in this field in special psychiatric/sexological units at three hospitals placed respectively in Copenhagen, Middelfart and Aarhus.

If the perpetrator is found suited and motivated for treatment, the relevant perpetrator will normally be transferred to one of the 2 semi-open units in the Danish prisons (Møgelkær State Prison and Holsbjergvej) which are exclusively for sexual perpetrators. A psychologist is employed in each of the units, who is responsible for motivating inmates for and during treatment and assisting the staff through advice, guidance and supervision to better equip the staff to handle this group of inmates. Many sexual perpetrators are alcoholics and therefore, treatment for alcohol abuse – or other types of substance abuse – is also offered.

Møgelkær State Prison has capacity for 30 inmates and the numbers of persons annually enrolled are approximately 45-50 inmates.

The treatment scheme

The Treatment scheme is an alternative that can be given to unconditional imprisonment. Accordingly, the perpetrator is imposed a suspended sentence with conditions to participate in psychiatric/sexological treatment for 2 years. The treatment takes place in one of the three special hospital units mentioned above. The perpetrator must be supervised by the Probation Service during the whole period in order to check whether the required conditions are met.

The target group is sexual perpetrators who would otherwise have been sentenced to imprisonment for a period from 4-6 months to around 18 months. Various conditions must be met for a person to be comprised by this scheme. The offence must not include violence or duress. In addition, the persons involved must not be compulsive paedophiles. The perpetrator must be suited and motivated for treatment, must plead guilty in full or in part to the charges and must express a need for the treatment. Moreover, the risk that the perpetrator will relapse into sexual offences during the period of treatment must be limited. Any previous convictions for sexual offences may be seen as an argument against suitability and may thus be unfavourable to the perpetrator's chances of becoming comprised by the scheme.

Approximately 50-60 persons are annually enrolled in the treatment schemes.

Treatment of sexual perpetrators with long sentences

The vast majority of sexual perpetrators with sentences of more than 4-5 years will begin serving their sentences in the Herstedvester Institution, where they are offered psychological/psychiatric treatment. At a later stage, they may be transferred to a semi-open unit with the possibility to participate in the treatment as an outpatient. In very few cases every year, sexual perpetrators receive medical libido-suppressing treatment (medical castration) combined with psychotherapy. Medical libido-suppressing treatment is only offered where all other options have been exhausted or are deemed insufficient to counter the risk of relapse into sexual offences and only to perpetrators of repeated or very serious sexual offences, who are deemed to be at risk of relapsing into the same type of offences. In accordance with standard medical/ethical principles in Denmark, the treatment is voluntary and is initiated only after informed consent in writing has been gained. Also the case must have been submitted to the Medico-Legal Council.

Other treatment programs

Besides traditional psychiatric and psychological treatment, Herstedvester Institution provides a range of different treatment programmes that will be offered to the perpetrators,

individually, according to their mental, social and addiction issues. This program includes anger management and other programmes focusing on dialogue and reflection. Finally, there are possibilities for entering programmes concerning substance abuse and addiction.

The capacity at Herstedvester Prison is in total 138 (including the referral unit), and the number of sexual perpetrators varies. As of 29 September 2016 54 perpetrators are serving sentences of more than 4 years for sexual crimes. Few are sex perpetrators who have perpetrated against their spouse or the like.

Furthermore, the Government helps fund special support provided to children and young people who have committed sexual offences against another child. The purpose is to help the child to stop this kind of behaviour and prevent the continuation of the behaviour to continue as the child grows up. 7 million DKK a year has been allocated to the project.

G. The private sector and the media

In relation to the media, the Media Liability Act and the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act set certain standards for media coverage. Furthermore, the Marketing Act regulates the type of advertisement the private sector are allowed to produce.

The media
According to the Media Liability Act, the content and conduct of the mass media must be in accordance with sound press ethics. The Press Council (Pressenævnet), which is an independent public council, determines whether the conduct of the media is in violation of sound press ethics on a case-by-case basis.

Advisory rules of sound press ethics have been agreed upon by The Union of Journalists and the Association of Danish Media. The guidelines were most recently revised in May 2013. It is a fundamental element of the guidelines that the media should recognise that each citizen is entitled to respect for his or her personal integrity as well as the sanctity of his or her private life and the need for protection against unjustified violation hereof. The guidelines further stipulate that each citizen is entitled to protection of his or her personal reputation. Victims of crimes must be shown the greatest consideration possible, and consideration and tact shall be shown in the collection and communication of pictorial material, including amateur photos.

In addition, the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act regulates radio and television broadcasted from Denmark. The Radio and Television Broadcasting Act prohibits programs that can seriously harm the physical, psychological and moral development of minors - specifically programs containing pornography or gratuitous violence. Furthermore, other programs that can harm the physical, psychological and moral development of mi-

nors are also prohibited from being broadcasted unless it is ensured that minors due to the time slot or to technical measures do not normally listen to or watch the programs. If such programs are broadcasted uncoded there should be an acoustic warning before the beginning of the program or a visual symbol during the entire program.

Finally, programs are prohibited from encouraging in any way to hatred due to race, gender, religion, nationality or sexual orientation. Commercials in radio and television are prohibited from encouraging violence and are not allowed to contain portrayals of killing, violence or mistreatment. Commercials in radio, television or on-demand audiovisual media services may not harm the respect of human dignity or encourage discrimination due to gender, race, ethnical background, nationality, religion, belief, handicap, age or sexual orientation.

It must be noted, that many of the radio and TV-channels that can be received in Denmark are broadcasted outside of Denmark and are therefore not regulated by the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act. The Media Liability Act, the Radio and Television Broadcasting Act, the Marketing Act – as well as the Criminal Code's provisions on defamatory statements – do, however, apply to the two main public service broadcasters Danish Broadcasting Corporation (Danmarks Radio) and TV2 Danmark.

The private sector

Pursuant to the Marketing Act, traders shall exercise good marketing practice in consideration to consumers, traders and public interests. Herein lies among other things that advertising should not lead to or contribute to violence. According to the current rules on content of advertising, an advertisement, which contains violence against women or indirectly calls for this, will be considered contrary to good marketing practice.

Furthermore, an advertisement will be considered discriminatory i.a. if gender is constructed in a derogatory or contemptuous manner, and will according to the guidelines of the Consumer Ombudsman be considered contrary to good marketing practices as well.

Finally, pursuant to the International Chamber of Commerce advertising code, advertising must respect human dignity and not encourage or support any kind of discrimination, including discrimination based on gender. According to the same rule, advertisements shall not give the impression that they condone or incite violent, unlawful or reprehensible behaviour. The code is not statutory, but the Consumer Ombudsman uses the code in the interpretation of the general clause on good marketing practice.

H. Codes of conduct for the ICT sector and the media

According to information provided by the Danish Broadcasting Corporation, the corporation promotes gender equality and ending discrimination against women through framework, policies and other measures. According to the statute of the Danish Broadcasting Corporation, TV- and radio programs must not contain any incitement to hatred based on race, sex, religion, nationality or sexual orientation. A similar wording appears in the Danish Broadcasting Corporation public service contract.

Furthermore, the Danish Broadcasting Corporation has developed ethical guidelines that are based on values applicable to all the Danish Broadcasting Corporation programs, employees and where the Danish Broadcasting Corporation has a decisive influence on the editorial choices. The Danish Broadcasting Corporation's ethical guidelines set the framework for how participants as well as people being mentioned in TV- and radio programs etc. are to be treated. The treatment must among other things be fair and responsible. The ethical guidelines states that the Danish Broadcasting Corporation must counteract degrading or prejudiced speech of people partly on the basis of sex. Furthermore, the Danish Broadcasting Corporation is committed to avoiding stereotypical speech about women, women's work and skills, and aims to show different groups in society in a variety of functions. TV- and radio programs aimed at children and young people sexist and discriminatory slang is to be avoided pursuant to chapter 13 of the ethical guidelines.

I. Sexual harassment in the workplace

The Working Environment Authority has issued guidelines concerning bullying and sexual harassment to help companies prevent and tackle bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace. The Working Environment Authority has also issued 10 recommendations to employers and companies on prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace together with the social partners. In order to make it easy to file a complaint regarding bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace, this can be done through the Working Environment Authority website. The complaint will be handled anonymously. In addition, a hotline concerning bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace has been established. The hotline offers guidance and advice on prevention of bullying and sexual harassment in the workplace and on how to handle concrete problems concerning bullying or sexual harassment.

J. Other measures of prevention

In 2016, the Government launched several initiatives against stalking including immediate restraining orders, tougher punishments, training of case workers and expanded treatment and counselling options for stalking victims. The police has introduced new procedures for handling stalking cases and improved training of their personnel.

The Government has also made broad efforts to combat rape including by introducing tougher prison sentences for perpetrators and improved support and protection for victims. A course on coping-strategies for victims of dating violence has been established. New methods to combat everyday-sexism are being developed as well as campaigns and awareness raising initiatives aimed at young people will be launched regarding respectful behaviour online, including combating revenge porn, harassment, hate-speech and bullying.

The Government is planning to launch a research project in 2017 on reciprocal violence between intimate partners mapping the extent and causes of reciprocal violence in order to develop appropriate preventive measures. The campaign will run throughout 2017.

IV. Protection and support

A. Information about support services and legal measures

The municipal authorities are obliged to provide free counselling to everyone. The purpose of counselling is to prevent social problems and to help citizens overcome immediate difficulties. This includes counselling to women who are victims of violence covered by the Convention.

In order to facilitate easy access to counselling by the municipalities, women's shelters must notify the women's most recent residential municipality that the woman is accommodated at the shelter. Notification shall be made no later than three working days after the woman arrived at the shelter. Upon receiving the notification, the municipality must initiate counselling of the women. Information on the services available to women who have fallen victim to violence is provided in different ways.

Several websites contain relevant information for victims of violence. Such sites include the website www.partnervold.dk run by the Minister for Equal Opportunities which contains information on how to access support services including information on a national hotline for victims of intimate partner violence. The information is available in nine different languages. The national hotline informs about access to legal counselling. In addition, the Government is regularly running campaigns that inform victims about the options available to them. Additionally, information on all women's shelters in Denmark may be found on the website www.tilbudsportalen.dk run by the National Board of Social Services.

Reference is made to section II.C of the report concerning the right of children to receive assistance and support when in contact with social services. If the municipality is considering whether to initiate proceedings to place the child in care without the consent of the par-

ents (and/or without the consent of the child aged 12 or above), the child has a right to free legal assistance.

When women come in contact with the judicial system as a victim in a criminal case they are also provided with information on support services and legal measures available to them. The Director of Public Prosecution has issued guidelines for the prosecutors and the police on how to provide such information. Furthermore, detailed information for victims is available on the website of the Director of Public Prosecution in seven languages. In addition, information about restraining orders, exclusion orders, expulsion orders and a leaflet for victims of harassment and stalking is also available on the website.

It should be noted that a victim may have a legal counsel appointed. Please see section VI.I of the report for more information on legal counsel and the police's information to the victim. Furthermore, Victim Support Denmark (Offerrådgivingen) offers free and anonymous support services for victims and witnesses in criminal case. Victim Support Denmark is situated in every police district in Denmark.

In addition to the above-mentioned information, the National Council for Children (Børnerådet) has published three pamphlets on the rights of children who are placed in care due to threats against the child's health and development.

Under the auspices of The Ministry of Immigration and Integration the counselling entity Ethnic Minority Youth was founded in 2002. Ethnic Minority Youth offers free and professional counselling on honour related conflicts and violence to youth and young adults, parents and professionals.

B. Support services available

The social system in Denmark provides for extensive social, educational, health and work related services to all residents. The following information describes services directly tailored to women victims of violence. These services are supplementary to those available through the general welfare system.

Social services

Residents in Denmark are entitled to assistance pursuant to the Social Services Act. For example, women who are victims of domestic violence and her children are entitled to stay at a women's shelter where the woman will receive care and support. Assistance pursuant to the Social Services Act is provided based on an individual assessment of the person's needs.

Furthermore, the municipal authorities are obliged to provide initial and coordinated counselling to all women who take refuge at a women's shelter. The initial counselling shall be initiated as early as possible after the municipality has been notified of the women's stay by the shelter. The purpose of initial counselling is to introduce the woman to the coordinated counselling and establish contact with the person in charge of providing the counselling. The coordinated counselling covers housing, economy, employment, school, day care, health care, etc. and shall be coordinated with other relevant support services that the woman receives from the municipality. Counselling shall be based on the woman's (and her children's) individual situation and needs. All relevant factors which may help the woman to establish a life without violence must be taken into account. For further information concerning counselling please see section IV.A of the report.

Guidelines for social services personal that may encounter or assist victims of domestic violence are available at the website of the National Board on Social Services, including guidelines on how to conduct conversations with the victim and on the different roles of the authorities. The municipalities may obtain free counselling from the Board if there is a need for additional expertise, knowledge or assistance in particular in complicated cases.

Approximately 2,000 women and 2,000 children take refuge at a women's shelter each year. This data does not take into account the possibility that a woman may seek refuge at a shelter multiple times during a year.

Health services

Residents in Denmark are provided with health care free of charge and may receive treatment by a general practitioner or emergency assistance at hospitals.

Moreover, the health system holds a number of specialised services which target victims of crime, including victims of violent behaviours. For example, specific vulnerable groups of patients including persons who are victims of violence or rape have the right to be referred to psychological treatment by the general practitioner with reimbursement. The reimbursement covers 60 percent of the cost and is granted by the regional council. It is a precondition for being referred to psychological treatment with reimbursement that the person has experienced symptoms of mental illness. The therapy treatment is offered to both men and women alike.

Furthermore, there are 10 centres in Denmark which specialise in the treatment and care of victims of rape and other sexual assaults. The patients are offered acute forensic-medical examinations and treatment including psychological support. Relatives are offered guidance as to how they can support the patient. Access to the centres is not dependant on a referral from the general practitioner, and there is no time limit as to when victims of rape can approach the centre.

Finally, as part of the assessment carried out by social services regarding the need for psycho-social support, children and adolescents between 0-17 years who are or are suspected of being victims of abuse and violence are assessed in the Children's Houses. In the Children's House the child as well as parents and caretakers may also receive initial psychological support. Long-term psychological treatment of the child is, however, provided outside the framework of the Children's Houses.

The Health and Medicines Authority published a booklet in 2012 with advice to health professionals on the detection of and support to victims of violence. The booklet is targeted at general practitioners, health personnel at the emergency departments and midwives. It provides advice on physical and mental indications of violence as well as advice on how to open a conversation about violence. It also gives advice on where to refer the victims of violence, such as shelters, voluntary support groups, etc. The booklet has been distributed to the 3,500 general practitioners in Denmark and all maternity wards, emergency departments, and family centres at the Danish hospitals.

In 2015, 3,096 women had contact with the health services where the reason was registered as "violence". In 2015, approximately 1,000 children received support in a Children's House a year. A little more than half of these children are girls

Other services
For further information concerning financial support services and housing services please refer to section IV.D of the report.

The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child (Mødrehjælpen) receives 23 million DKK in government funding for their treatment services to women and children who have been subjected to domestic violence. The project is called Out of the Shadow of Violence (Ud af voldens skygge) and is a service provided free of charge and located in Copenhagen and Aarhus. The women and their children receive a personally tailored course that suits their needs. The treatment is interdisciplinary and involves social workers and psychologists. A course typically lasts between six months and a year and may for example include individual interviews, group courses, conversations with the mother about the child, conversations with the child(ren) and group courses for children aged 5-14 years. The project is able to get in touch with a more representative group of Danish women compared to the group of women at women's shelters, who are often more vulnerable than the average Danish woman.

In addition, a victim may have a legal counsel appointed. Furthermore, a victim may apply for legal aid in order to e.g. bring a civil claim for compensation against the perpetrator. Please see section VI.I of the report for more information on legal counsel and legal aid.

C. Individual or collective complaints mechanisms

The Ministry of Justice has drafted complaint instructions in respect of the complaint procedures of the European Court of Human Rights as well as UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies to which Denmark has acceded. The complaint instructions include, *inter alia*, a description of the requirements for submitting a complaint and information on relevant addresses etc. The complaint instructions are published on the webpage of the Ministry.

Additionally, Denmark offers legal aid to persons who submit a complaint against Denmark before an international complaint body, including the European Court of Human Rights and UN Human Rights Bodies to which Denmark has acceded. If there are special circumstances, legal aid can be granted to non-individuals, e.g. associations.

Legal aid is offered on the basis of the Act on Legal Aid for Lodging and Conducting Complaints for International Complaints Bodies and includes compensation from the treasury of reasonable expenses for legal representation and other reasonable expenses necessary to conduct the complaint. In order to receive legal aid, it is a condition that the complaint body has requested the Government to submit legal comments on the case and that the applicant has reasonable cause to conduct the case.

D. Specialist support services for women victims and their children

Women's shelters

A women's shelter must offer temporary and safe accommodation to women who are victims of domestic violence and their children. During their stay the women and children must receive care, support and counselling.

Women's shelters may be established either by the municipality or as a private shelter by an NGO, a faith-based organisation or a private cooperation. Each shelter is established as an individual shelter. Approval of a women's shelter is granted by the Social Supervision Authority, which oversees that the care provided by the shelter is of a sufficient quality.

A woman's stay at a women's shelter is funded by the municipal authority. The municipality receives 50 percent reimbursement of the expenses from the Government. The woman is charged a small fee (approximately 2000-3500 DKK a month) for her stay at the shelter. The municipality may on the basis of an individual assessment decide to assist women, who are not able to support themselves financially.

There are 46 women's shelters in Denmark with an average of 10 places per shelter. The shelters are geographically distributed across the country with the majority placed in the

Capital Region. A list of women's shelters in Denmark is provided in appendix D. The list provides information about the number of places per shelter, the number of paid staff per shelter, the number of paid staff hours per week per shelter, the number of volunteers, 24/7 accessibility and geographical region. The information provided in appendix D is summarised in table 1.

Each women's shelter is on average employing 13 paid staff with an average of 23 working hours per week. In addition to the paid staff, each shelter has an average of 29 volunteers associated. 65 percent of the women's shelters in Denmark provide 24/7 accessibility, which means they have staff, who are able to receive new residents 24/7.

For further information please refer to section IV.A and IV.B of the report.

	Number of shelters	Number of shelters With 24/7 accessibility*	Number of places	Number of paid staff	Number of paid staff hours per week
Capital Region	16	11	231	259	5.685
Zealand Region	9	3	63	115	2.395
Southern Region	8	7	53	68	1.916
Central Region	7	5	55	65	1.929
Northern Region	4	4	19	26	804
Unknown: address security concerns	2	0	35	46	566
Total	46	30	456	579	13.295

*"24/7 accessibility" is defined as having staff that are able to receive new clients 24/7.

Children's House

A Children's House has been established in each of the five regions in Denmark. In three of the regions, additional local departments of the Children's Houses have been established in other cities in the respective region.

The Children's Houses are legally obliged to ensure a highly skilled, interdisciplinary, coordinated and careful effort for the child or adolescent and their closest caregivers, which takes into consideration the particular situation of any child, including when relevant gender related issues. The houses are obliged to ensure a child-friendly environment. Furthermore, the Children's Houses are under an obligation to contribute to police investigations in cases of suspicion or knowledge of abuse of a child. Children and their families do not pay for support provided in a Children's House, and the Children's Houses may be contacted 24/7.

The Children's Houses are operated and funded by one of the municipalities in each region on behalf of all municipalities in the region. The funding is provided partly through a fixed annual contribution (60 percent) and partly through municipal reimbursement per child or adolescent receiving support (40 percent).

The National Board of Social Services is responsible for supporting the operation of the Children's Houses and the cross-sectoral collaboration within the Children's House thereby ensuring qualified and uniform action in cases of abuse of children. This is ensured through the development of common professional quality standards, professional method declarations for the various cross-sectoral efforts and facilitation of joint meeting forums.

Each of the Children's Houses employ permanent staff members who are qualified to handle cases of abuse of children and adolescents and the Children's Houses may involve professionals from police and hospital services, including forensic experts, as needed. As of October 2016, the Children's Houses had in total 54 employees.

	Manager	Psychologist	Social worker	Administrative employee
Children's House North	1	2	2	1
Children's House Central	2	3	3	1
Children's House Zealand	1	3	3	1
Children's House Copenhagen	2	5	6	1
Children's House South	2	8	6	1

For further information please see sections II.A and IV.B of the report.

Centres for victims of sexual abuse and rape

The 10 centres for victims of rape and sexual assault are geographically distributed across the country. Furthermore, as mentioned in section IV.B of the report, there are two national centres for victims of sexual abuse and rape, which carry out research and contribute to strengthening the local knowledge about victims of rape and how to handle them. As an extension to one of these centres, a national centre has been established with special focus on children, who are victims of sexual abuse.

The centres for victims of rape and sexual assault are open to anyone who has experienced rape or any other type of sexual assault. A majority of the centres are open 24 hours a day as well as open to acute visits. Each centre has specialised personnel, e.g. doctors, nurses and psychologists, which are qualified to care for victims of rape and sexual assault and any relatives.

Victims do not need a referral from their doctor in order to contact the centres and the services are provided free of charge for all women. The centres do not require victims to report the crime to the police and the victims may choose to remain anonymous in their contact with the centre. However, should the person wish to involve the police or other social services in the further process, it will be necessary to provide the civil registration number.

The centres for victims of rape and sexual assault are run and funded by the Region in which the centre is located.

E. Telephone helplines

A nationwide telephone hotline offers counselling to victim of all forms of violence in the family or close relations. The hotline is toll free and operates round-the-clock. The hotline is i.a. staffed by responding advisers who have received thorough training on stalking and all forms of violence against women and men. Callers are not obliged to state their name or social security number when calling.

In 2015, the total number of callers to the helpline was 2,947. From 1 January to 30 April 2016, the total number of callers was 1,038. Callers can be victims, friends, family, neighbours and professionals. Out of 747 calls that were registered as coming from victims, 730 came from women.

The Government provides funding for the toll free phone line the Children's Phone (Børnetelefonen) which is operated by the NGO Children's Welfare. The phone service offers advice to children and young persons and is able to provide advice on contact to relevant authorities. The caller may remain anonymous if he or she so wishes and the call will not be listed on phone bills. The service is open every day all year between 11 a.m. and 11 p.m., as well as 11 p.m. till 2 a.m. on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The line is operated by volunteers with relevant educational background or volunteers who are currently enlisted in a relevant education (e.g. teachers, psychologists, nurses etc.). In 2014, the phone line received approximately 35,000 calls, texts and chat messages. Inquiries also concerned other issues than violence and abuse.

The website the Child Portal (Børneportalen) is operated by the National Council for Children, which is an independent state institution. The website provides guidance to children and young people on how to reach relevant authorities in order to receive help and assistance.

Social workers employed by the municipalities are able to contact the Children's Houses for advice on how and when to involve the Children's Houses when handling a case of violence or abuse against a child.

F. The rights and needs of child witnesses

The municipalities are obliged to fulfil the duties pursuant to the Act on Social Services. The legislation contains i.a. regulation on the handling of cases concerning disadvantaged children in need of special support, e.g. due to witnessing violence.

Support shall be provided to secure the best interest of the child. Support shall hence be adapted to the specific situation and needs of the child, it shall be provided at an early stage

and on a continuous basis in order to remedy problems as far as possible in the child's home and/or immediate environment. Support shall be based on the child's own resources.

When a child is in need of special support, the view of the child shall always be taken into account, and proper importance shall be attributed to the views of the child in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. The child protection examination, which shall be performed prior to special support being initiated, shall include a consultation with the child, unless the maturity of the child or the nature of the case strongly suggests that a decision should be made without prior consultation.

The Children's Houses may be utilised by the police when interviewing children who have been witnessing violence against e.g. their mother. The Children's Houses provides the possibility of conducting the interview in a child-friendly environment and by a trained professional.

G. Other measures of protection and support, including the reporting of violence against women

The Government has taken recurrent measures to put violence against women on the agenda, including campaigns encouraging people to distance themselves from and react to violence. One such campaign was launched in 2011 in which players from the Danish national football and handball teams urged people to "give violence against women the red card". In 2017, a new national campaign will be launched in order to raise awareness about defining violence and proactively acting on the occurrence of violence.

Health care professionals are pursuant to the Health Act required to comply with the duty of confidentiality and must not disclose information about a patient's health or other confidential information without the patient's consent. However, there are exceptions to the duty of confidentiality. For instance, health information may be disclosed if required by law or regulations established under the Health Act. Information may also be disclosed if the information is likely to have a significant impact on the receiving authority's casework, e.g. if a child is in need of support from the social services. Health information may also be disclosed if it is necessary in order to safeguard evident public interests or to protect the patient, the health professional or others. It may under certain circumstances be justified for the health professional to disclose information about serious crime, including severe acts of violence etc. to the police.

In addition, the Act on Social Services provides a duty to notify the municipality if a person becomes aware of a child who is exposed to maltreatment or lives under conditions which threatens the child's health and development. Professionals working with children are, furthermore, subject to a strict duty to inform and notify the social services if they

have knowledge of or have reasons to believe that a child has been exposed to violence or other abuse. This applies to all professionals in the public sector, e.g. in the health sector and schools.

Upon receiving a notification of (presumed) abuse the municipality is obligated to handle the notification within 24 hours in order to decide whether immediate action is needed. Social services must conduct an interview with the child to ensure that the child's view is taken into account.

As described above in section IV.A and IV.B of the report the municipality is obliged to provide initial and coordinated counselling to all women victims of domestic violence. Furthermore, in order to ensure that municipalities become aware of all victims the women's shelters must notify the municipality when a woman seeks refuge at a shelter.

Finally, a National Unit against Domestic Violence will be established in 2017. The unit will receive 36.4 million DKK in funding during the period 2017-2020. The unit will be responsible for the national hotline as well as legal counselling of abused women and men. Furthermore, the unit will be responsible for collecting and disseminating knowledge and best practices to relevant stakeholders who are working in the field of domestic violence. Finally, the unit will be responsible for establishing social networks for victims of domestic violence and their children. A psychologist will participate in each network.

V. Substantive law

A. The legal framework in place

Before ratification of the Convention, the Ministry of Justice in cooperation with other relevant ministries examined the national legislative framework to ensure that Denmark complied with the convention. As a result hereof, the Parliament adopted act no. 168 of 26 February 2014 which amended the statute of limitation for initiating criminal proceedings in cases concerning violations of sections 244-245 and 246 of the Criminal Code consisting of violence by forced abortion and forced sterilisation so that the statute of limitation is calculated from the date when the victim turns 21 years of age at the earliest.

With regards to the implementation of the Convention it is noted, that it is a basic principle in Danish law that criminal law provisions are drafted in a gender neutral manner whenever possible. Therefore, the provisions in the Criminal Code concerning violence apply irrespective of the gender of the victim and do not specifically address women victims.

An extract of the relevant legal provisions is provided in appendix A.

B. Guidance on how to implement the legal framework

As a general rule, the Director of Public Prosecutions informs the prosecutors on new legislation and legislative amendments where relevant.

Accordingly, a guideline on Interrelational Violent Crimes and a knowledge package on Violence against Children issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions contain guidance for prosecutors on how to implement the legal framework of the Convention. The guideline and knowledge package contain information to the prosecutor on how to inform and guide the victim as well as instructions concerning sanctions and other measures. Furthermore, the Director of Public Prosecutions has developed guidelines on how the police and prosecution service must handle cases concerning sex crimes and restraining orders, exclusion orders and expulsion orders. The National Police is currently developing guidelines for the police districts concerning cases of stalking.

To provide guidance for relevant professionals in special cases of violence and rape, a catalogue of ideas has been developed by and for the police, prosecutors, defence attorneys, districts courts and the Prison and Probation Service to serve as an inspiration on how the process of such cases can be improved and how the relevant parties can assist each other.

Furthermore, a guide to the district courts concerning video interviewing of children in criminal cases, please see section VI.I of the report, has been developed. The guide describes the procedure for handling requests for video interview as well as the procedure for interviewing a child.

C. Compensation

1. Against the perpetrators

A victim of a criminal offence is free to choose whether to claim compensation during criminal proceedings or in civil law proceedings against the perpetrator. However, a claim for compensation will predominantly be made during the criminal proceedings against the perpetrator.

Compensation during the criminal proceedings
Victims of a criminal offence may make a claim for compensation for injuries or other civil claims caused by the criminal act during the criminal court proceeding. The claim will typically be made by the victim's legal counsel or the prosecutor on behalf of the victim. The amount of compensation awarded is determined by the court.

The court can, however, refuse to process a claim for compensation during criminal proceedings if it cannot be done without significant inconvenience or if the information on the claim is incomplete. If the court refuses to process a claim for compensation during the criminal proceedings the victim is free to seek compensation from the state pursuant to the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime or to present the claim in a civil suit against the perpetrator instead.

The injured party may at any time withdraw a claim for compensation presented during criminal proceedings and without prejudice claim compensation during a civil suit against the perpetrator.

If the victim is awarded compensation during the criminal case but the perpetrator does not pay the compensation the victim may seek compensation from the state pursuant to the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime, please see section V.D of the report.

Civil proceedings
If a victim claims compensation in a civil suit against the perpetrator, the victim is preliminarily obligated to bear the legal costs. This also includes the fees paid to a lawyer. As a main rule the party who succeeds in the civil case will ultimately be awarded the legal costs. However, it is possible for a victim to apply for legal aid to file a civil suit for compensation against the perpetrator. Reference is made to section VI.J of the report.

2. Against state authorities which have failed in their duty to take necessary preventative or protective measures

A victim is free to file a civil suit against state authorities if he or she believes that the authorities have failed their duty to take necessary preventive or protective measures within the scope of their powers. It is possible for a victim to apply for legal aid to file a civil suit for compensation against the state. Reference is made to section VI.J of the report.

3. Data concerning claims for compensation

It is not possible to provide data on the number of women who claimed compensation during criminal proceedings or in civil suits against perpetrators or state authorities which have failed in their duty to take necessary preventative or protective measures or the number of women who obtained such compensation.

D. Procedures for claiming compensation

With regards to compensation from the perpetrator, please see section V.C. of the report. Furthermore, it is not possible to extract data on the number of women who have claimed

or obtained compensation from the perpetrator either in connection with a criminal case against the perpetrator or following a civil claim.

According to the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime, the State awards compensation and damages to victims of crime for personal injury inflicted by violations of the Criminal Code or the Restraining order Act if the offence was committed within Danish territory. It is irrelevant whether or not the perpetrator or the victim is a Danish national or resides habitually in Denmark.

In exceptional cases, compensation may be awarded for injury caused by acts committed outside of Danish territory if the victim is habitually resident in Denmark, is a Danish national or was in the service of a Danish foreign mission abroad at the time of the offence. Compensation for such acts may further be awarded to a victim habitually resident in Denmark if the acts were committed in the course of his trade or profession outside of Danish territory.

The State does not award compensation to the extent that the injury is compensated by the perpetrator or covered by insurance, etc. Eligibility for such compensation is generally subject to the condition that the offence has been reported to the police within 72 hours and that the victim claims compensation from the perpetrator in any subsequent criminal proceedings. However, if the circumstances warrant it these conditions may be waivered, e.g. the reporting requirement may be waivered if the perpetrator is found guilty by the court.

Applications are handled by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Guidelines, application form, a pamphlet on who is eligible for compensation and text of the Act on State Compensation to Victims of Crime are also available in English at the website of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

It is not possible to extract statistics on the number of claims or the average processing time separately for women. However, the average processing time of all applications for compensation decided in 2014 and 2015 was 92 days and 126 days respectively.

E. Custody and visitation rights of children

In Denmark, decisions on custody, place of residence and visitation rights are made pursuant to the Act on Parental Responsibility. The Act provides that children have the right to care and security and must be treated with respect for their person. It is a fundamental principle of the Act on Parental Responsibility that, in all decisions, the best interest of the child is of paramount importance and that in all matters relating to the child, the child's own perspectives and views must be taken into consideration, depending on the child's age and maturity.

In the Practice Notes regarding the Act, specifications are provided on how the relevant authorities shall react in cases on custody, place of residence and visitation rights when information is provided on violent behaviour from one of the parents against the child, against the other parent or against other members of the child's family.

According to the Act on Parental Responsibility, the court may cancel the decision on joint custody if there are grounds for assuming that the parents cannot cooperate on the child's affairs in the best interests of the child.

According to the Practice Note regarding custody, it shall influence the assessment of the potential of cooperation between the parents if one of the parents has exhibited violent behaviour, committed sexual abuse or the like towards the child, the other parent or other members of the child's family.

During a pending case on custody the relevant authorities may make a temporary decision on custody if needed. Especially in cases of joint custody where one parent has moved to a women's shelter with the child because of violence in the family, and there is sufficient proof of violence (i.a. police report, report to Social Services, hospital report or report from a women's shelter), there may be a need for a temporary decision on sole custody to prevent the violent parent from being able to pick up the child at school, daycare etc.

According to the Act on Parental Responsibility, the State Administration is the competent authority on decisions regarding visitation rights if the parents cannot agree on the matter. The State Administration may reject to establish visitation rights, change or cancel existing visitation rights just as they may decide that visitation has to be supervised etc.

According to the Practice Note regarding visitation rights, it is regarded as a very grave matter, if a parent has been violent or abusive against his or her child, the other parent or other family members. Accordingly, the State Administration shall make a temporary decision to suspend visitation rights for a parent, if there are substantiated or in other ways reliable allegations of violent behaviour, sexual abuse or the like towards the child, the other parent or other members of the child's family. Afterwards the State Administration must conduct a thorough examination and assessment of the matter to be able to make a permanent decision on visitation rights based on the best interests of the child. To make this assessment the State Administration may obtain police reports, reports to Social Services, school or daycare, hospital reports, reports from women's shelters etc. The State Administration may also initiate child welfare consultations and obtain an expert opinion on the child or a parent, including how violence or abuse against the other parent or other family members has affected the child and the family as a whole.

Denmark does not collect specific data on the reasons for decisions regarding custody, place of residence and/or visitation rights.

F. Criminalisation of violence against women

1. Psychological violence

According to Article 33 of the Convention, Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats is criminalised.

Psychological violence as defined in Article 33 is criminalised in sections 245(2), 260 and 266 of the Criminal Code.

Pursuant to section 245(2) of the Criminal Code, any person who harms the body or health of another person is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years. Harm to the health of another person includes psychological trauma of a certain degree of seriousness.

Pursuant to section 260 of the Criminal Code, any person who coerces someone to do, accept or fail to do something through the use of violence or threats of violence, of considerable damage to property, of deprivation of liberty, of making an incorrect allegation of a criminal or defamatory act, or of disclosing private details; or any person who coerces someone to do, accept or fail to do something through threats of reporting or disclosing a criminal act, or of making true defamatory accusations, and such coercion is considered not to be properly justified by the underlying cause of the threat, is liable for a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Pursuant to section 266 of the Criminal Code, any person who threatens to commit a criminal act in a manner suited to create a serious fear in another person for his or her own or other people's life, health or welfare is liable for a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

2. Stalking

According to Article 34 and paragraph 182 of the explanatory report to the Convention (explanatory report), stalking is defined as the intentional conduct of repeatedly engaging in threatening conduct, causing the victim to fear for his or her safety.

Pursuant to Article 78(3) of the Convention, states may reserve the right to provide for non-criminal sanctions, instead of criminal sanctions, for the behaviours referred to in Ar-

ticle 34 of the Convention. A restraining order should be seen as a non-criminal sanction within the possibility of a reservation, cf. paragraph 186 of the explanatory report.

Denmark has reserved the right to apply non-criminal sanctions, instead of criminal sanctions, for the behaviours referred to in Article 34 of the Convention. Accordingly, stalking as defined in the Convention is sanctioned by a restraining or exclusion order pursuant to the Restraining Order Act.

A restraining order prohibits the person from seeking out another person by verbal or written approach, including electronic communication, or from otherwise contacting or following the person. Pursuant to section 2(1) of the Restraining Order Act, a restraining order may be issued if there is probable cause that the person has violated another person's peace by stalking or disturbing that other person, or committed a criminal offence against that other person comparable to such violation of peace, and there are reasons to assume that the person in question will continue to commit such violations against that other person. Furthermore, a restraining order may be issued if there is probable cause that the person has committed or attempted to commit a violation of the provisions of the Criminal Code regarding i.a. violence, rape or other sex crime, and the victim or the victim's nearest relatives should not be obliged to tolerate contact etc. with the person in question given the gravity of such violation, cf. section 2(2).

The processing time for a restraining order may in some cases be significant. Consequently, a new temporary restraining order was included in the Restraining Order Act in December 2016, in order to ensure a faster protection in certain cases.

Consequently, a temporary restraining order provides a fast temporary protection for the victim, until the decision on a final restraining order is concluded. Following the issue of a temporary restraining order, a decision on a final restraining order must, as a starting point, be concluded within 60 days.

A temporary restraining order may be issued if there is reasonable cause to suspect that a person has violated another person as described in section 2 of the Restraining Order Act, if there are specific reasons to assume that the person will continue to offend the other person and if the person does not have a reasonable interest in contacting the other person,

Consequently, the requirement of probable cause concerning restraining orders is reduced to a requirement of reasonable suspicion when issuing a temporary restraining order.

If a restraining order is not a sufficient protection measure, an exclusion order may be issued pursuant to section 4 of the Restraining Order Act. An exclusion order prohibits a person from staying or moving within a specifically outlined area near another person's

home, place of work, place of study, residence or another area where that person frequently moves. For an exclusion order to be issued, the requirements for issuing a restraining order must be met. In addition, the suspicion must concern frequently repeated violations under section 2(1) of the Restraining Order Act, an intentional violation of a restraining order, or a violation of any of the provisions of the Criminal Code comprised by section 2(2) of the Restraining Order Act, any of the provisions of the Criminal Code concerning neglect, incest or threats, and any sex crimes, crimes against the person of another or against the personal liberty, which according to the criminal code may result in imprisonment of 1 year and 6 months.

An intentional violation of a restraining order or an exclusion order is pursuant to section 21 of the Restraining Order Act punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

3. Physical violence

Physical violence as encompassed by Article 35 is criminalised under Danish law. According to paragraph 188 in the explanatory report the term "physical violence" refers to a bodily harm suffered as a result of the application of immediate and unlawful physical force. It encompasses also violence resulting in the death of the victim.

Depending on the character and consequences of the violence, it may fall under the provisions in section 244 (violence), section 245 (aggravated violence) or section 246 (highly aggravated violence) of the Criminal Code. The penalty for violations of the provisions is respectively imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years for violence, 6 years for aggravated violence and 10 years for highly aggravated violence. Homicide is criminalised in section 237 of the Criminal Code and is punishable by imprisonment for a term of at least 5 years or for life.

4. Sexual violence

Article 36 of the Convention requires the criminalisation of sexual violence, including rape, as described in the Article. It follows from paragraph 193 of the explanatory report that Parties to the Convention are required to provide for criminal legislation which encompasses the notion of lack of freely given consent to any of the sexual acts listed in Article 36(1). It is, however, left to the Parties to decide on the specific wording of the legislation and the factors that they consider to preclude freely given consent.

In accordance with paragraph 193 of the explanatory report, the Government has established a number of factors in the provisions of Chapter 24 of the Criminal Code concerning sex crimes that preclude freely given consent. Such factors are namely violence or threats

of violence, duress or abuse of a state or situation in which the victim is incapable of resisting the act.

Accordingly, the sections of the Criminal Code described below implement Article 36 of the Convention.

Pursuant to section 216(1) of the Criminal Code, any person who uses violence or threats of violence to have sexual intercourse; or engages in sexual intercourse by duress as defined in section 260 or with a person who is in a state or situation in which he or she is incapable of resisting the act is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years for rape. The sentence may be increased to imprisonment for 12 years if the rape was committed in a particularly dangerous manner or in otherwise particularly aggravating circumstances, cf. section 216(3). Pursuant to section 216(2) of the Criminal Code, any person who has sexual intercourse with a child less than 12 years of age is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years for rape.

Pursuant to section 218 of the Criminal Code, any person who exploits the mental disorder or mental retardation of another person to engage in sexual intercourse with such person is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

Pursuant to section 220 of the Criminal Code, any person who grossly exploits another person's dependency for employment, financial, treatment or care reasons to engage in sexual intercourse with such person is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or, if the offence was committed against a person under 18 years of age, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

Pursuant to section 221 of the Criminal Code, any person who induces another person to have sexual intercourse by relying on such person's mistake as to the perpetrators identity is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

In the context of the Criminal Code, sexual intercourse covers both vaginal and anal intercourse. According to section 225 of the Criminal Code, the above-mentioned provisions also apply to other sexual activity than sexual intercourse. The phrase “other sexual activity than sexual intercourse” encompasses oral intercourse as well as other actions that are similar to sexual intercourse and acts as a surrogate for intercourse or in relation to the aggrieved or abused party involve a sexual assault that approaches intercourse. Usually direct contact between at least the genitalia of one person and the body of another person is required.

Other acts encompassed by Article 36 than sexual intercourse or other sexual activity than sexual intercourse within the meaning of section 225 will be punishable pursuant to section

232 of the Criminal Code whereby, any person who commits an act of indecency is liable for a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. If the offence was committed against a child under 15 years of age the perpetrator will be liable for a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years. Section 232 functions as a general clause that may be applied to any sexual act of some severity which is not covered by the other provisions in Chapter 24 of the Criminal Code on sex crimes, but which the courts find should be able to be met with a penalty.

With regards to causing a person to engage in non-consensual acts of a sexual nature with a third person this is criminalised as aiding and abetting in the violation of the relevant provision of sexual abuse. For information on the extent of the rules on aiding and abetting, please see section V.H. of the report.

Furthermore, it may be noted that sections 210, 219 and 223 of the Criminal Code establish an absolute prohibition on engaging in intercourse with specific persons, e.g. it is prohibited for an employee of the police to have sexual intercourse with a person deprived of liberty and in police custody. In such situations consent cannot be given. The same applies for section 222 of the Criminal Code that establishes the legal age for consenting to sexual acts, please see directly below. These provisions also apply to other sexual activity than sexual intercourse, cf. section 225 of the Criminal Code.

Sexual violence committed against former or current spouses or partners

The above mentioned provisions apply irrespective of whether the perpetrator and victim were formerly or currently in a relationship.

The age of consent to sexual acts

Section 222 of the Criminal Code establishes an absolute prohibition on engaging in sexual intercourse with a child below 15 years of age. Pursuant to section 222, any person who has sexual intercourse with a child below 15 years of age is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years. If the perpetrator engaged in sexual intercourse by exploiting his or her physical or mental superiority by using coercion or threats, the punishment may be increased to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years.

If the child is below the age of 12 years old the act is considered rape pursuant to section 216(2) of the Criminal Code and is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years, please see above.

The provisions also apply to other sexual activity than sexual intercourse, cf. section 225 of the Criminal Code.

5. Forced marriage

Forced marriage as encompassed in Article 37 is covered by the Criminal Code's provision on duress.

Pursuant to section 260(1) of the Criminal Code, any person who coerces someone to do, accept or refrain from doing something through the use of violence or through threat of violence, of considerable damage to property, of deprivation of liberty, of making an incorrect allegation of a criminal or defamatory act, or of disclosing private details; and any person who coerces someone to do, accept or refrain from doing something through threats of reporting or disclosing a criminal act, or of making true defamatory accusations, and such coercion is considered not to be properly justified by the underlying cause of the threat is liable for a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years for duress.

Pursuant to section 260(2), the punishment may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years if someone is coerced into marriage or to participate in a religious marriage ceremony with no legal effect.

The intentional conduct of luring a person to another state with the purpose of forcing the person to enter into a marriage or to participate in a religious marriage ceremony with no legal effect is criminalised as an attempt to commit a violation of section 260 of the Criminal Code, if the marriage/religious marriage ceremony is in fact not entered into. The intentional conduct of luring a person to another state in order for another perpetrator to force the person to enter into a marriage or to participate in a religious marriage ceremony with no legal effect is criminalised as adding and abetting a violation of section 260 of the Criminal Code. If the marriage is not entered into it is criminalised as aiding and abetting an attempt to commit a violation of section 260 of the Criminal Code.

For further details on the rules governing attempt and aiding and abetting, please see section V.H and V.I of the report.

6. Female genital mutilation

Female genital mutilation as encompassed in Article 38 of the Convention is criminalised in section 245a of the Criminal Code.

Pursuant to section 245a of the Criminal Code, any person who with or without consent assaults the person of another by cutting or otherwise removing external female genitals in full or in part is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years. If a violation of section 245a of the Criminal Code is considered to be committed under highly aggravating circumstances because it was an act of a particularly aggravating nature or an act causing

serious harm or death the sentence may be increased to imprisonment for ten years pursuant to section 246 of the Criminal Code.

In the context of section 245a, external female genitals refers to the labia majora, labia minora, clitoris and the clitorial prepuce and covers practises such as clitoridectomy or excision as defined by the World Health Organisation. In this connection infibulations will be considered an aggravating circumstance.

Assisting the perpetrator in female genital mutilation by incitement, advice or action as encompassed by Article 38 (a-b) is criminalised as aiding and abetting in the commission of female genital mutilation. For further details on the rules governing aiding and abetting, please see section V.H of the report.

7. Forced abortion

Forced abortion as encompassed in Article 39a of the Convention is criminalised in section 98 of the Health Act as well as the Criminal Code's provisions regarding violence.

According to section 98 of the Health Act, the request for abortion or foetal reduction shall be made by the woman herself. If the pregnant woman due to mental illness, impaired mental development, severely weakened health or other reason is unable to understand the meaning of the abortion procedure, a special council consisting of an employee of the region with legal or social educational background and two doctors can, when circumstances justify it, allow abortion or foetal reduction at the request of a specially appointed guardian.

A physician who performs an abortion or makes a foetal reduction in violation of section 98 of the Health Act is liable for a fine, unless more severe punishment is prescribed by the Criminal Code. Non-physicians, who perform an abortion or make a foetal reduction, is liable for imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, unless more severe punishment is prescribed by the Criminal Code.

An abortion performed without consent in violation of the Health Act may also be a violation of the Criminal Code's provisions regarding violence and assault. Please refer to section V.F.3of the report above.

8. Forced sterilization

Forced sterilisation as encompassed in Article 39b of the Convention is criminalised in sections 109 and 110 of the Health Act as well as the Criminal Code's provisions regarding violence.

According to section 109 of the Health Act, the request for sterilisation must be made by the person whom the sterilisation is to be performed on. If the person who has requested sterilisation due to mental illness, impaired mental development, severely weakened health or other reason is unable to understand the meaning of the procedure, a special council consisting of an employee of the region with legal or social education and two doctors, may when circumstances justify it allow sterilisation at the request of a specially appointed guardian, cf. section 110 of the Health Act. The performance of a sterilisation in violation of the Health Act is punishable by a fine, unless more severe punishment is prescribed by the Criminal Code.

Sterilisation performed without consent in violation of the Health Act may also be a violation of the Criminal Code's provisions regarding violence and assault. Please refer to section V.F.3 of the report.

G. Criminalisation of sexual harassment

Sexual harassment as defined in Article 40 of the Convention is criminalised as indecency in section 232 of the Criminal Code and in section 2a(3) of the Act on Gender Equality.

Pursuant to section 2a(3) of the Act on Gender Equality, sexual harassment is defined as any form of unwanted physical, verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person, in particular when creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. Such behaviours are considered to be discrimination on grounds of gender and are therefore prohibited.

With regards to indecency as regulated in the Criminal Code, please refer to section V.F.4 of the report. It should furthermore be noted that, the actions covered by section 232 of the Criminal Code can in particularly be divided into actions where there is physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim, and actions where this is not the case. Actions where there is physical contact includes behaviour such as touching the victim. Actions where there is no physical contact includes behaviour such as written or verbal contact with sexual content and situations where the perpetrator discloses information of a sexual nature.

H. Aiding or abetting

The general provision on aiding and abetting in section 23 of the Criminal Code establishes that the penalty provision laid down for an offence applies to any person who is complicit in a criminal offence by incitement, advice or action. Consequently, the rules regarding aiding and abetting apply to all violations of the Criminal Code and other legislation con-

taining provisions subject to criminal liability, including the Restraining Order Act, the Health Act and the Act on Gender Equality.

In the context of section 23 of the Criminal Code, incitement may for instance consist in one person inducing, encouraging or tempting another, by words or action, to commit an offence. Advice covers e.g. providing guidance and tips. Action comprises all active participation in an offence and in certain cases participation in offences consisting of an omission. For instance, a parent may incur criminal liability for aiding and abetting in the commission of violence through omission if the parent has been present and not intervened while the other parent exerted violence against their child.

Criminal liability for aiding and abetting requires that the accomplice intended for the crime to be committed (provided that the crime requires intent) and that the act to which aiding and abetting is provided is subject to criminal liability. Section 23 does not provide stand-alone authority to impose a penalty, but simply expands the elements of crime in the provision concerned. For instance, if an accomplice thinks that he or she is aiding the principal perpetrator in the commission of an act of violence against another person but the principal perpetrator intents and carries out a robbery, the accomplice may only incur criminal liability for violence.

According to the Criminal Code, the principal perpetrator and the accomplice are considered equally liable. The criminal liability of the accomplice is thus not derived from the criminal liability of the principal perpetrator. This means for instance that possible reasons for exemption from punishment in the case of the principal perpetrator, will not result in exemption from punishment for the accomplish.

Criminal liability for aiding and abetting is thus very extensive when viewed in an international perspective. Furthermore, the provisions may be combined with the provisions on attempt. Since quite early acts of attempt may be subject to criminal liability, the combination of the rules on aiding and abetting and attempt leads to the result that aiding and abetting at a very early stage may be punishable. Please see section V.I of the report for information regarding criminal liability for attempt.

I. Attempt

The general provision on attempt in section 21 of the Criminal Code establishes that acts that are aimed to promote or to accomplish an offence shall – when the offence is not completed – be punished as attempts. Unless otherwise provided, an attempt is only punishable if the minimum penalty for the intended offence exceeds imprisonment for four months, which is the case for all the offences mentioned in question V.I, cf. section V.F of the report.

Criminal attempt does not comprise of the mere decision to commit an offence. However, in principle, criminal liability arises as soon as a person has performed any preparatory act, e.g. acquiring practical aids, in order to carry out the decision irrespective of whether the action itself is harmless or unsuitable as a means to commit the intended crime, if the perpetrator has the intent to complete the crime and the perpetrator's ideas about the crime have been concretised to a certain extent.

This means that very early stages of attempt are punishable, thus, the provision is extensive when viewed in an international perspective. For example, criminal liability may, in principle, arise if a parent has booked flight tickets to a country in which female genital mutilation is practised with the intent that his or her child shall undergo the procedure in the destination country, even if the parent has not contacted a doctor or arranged for the procedure to be carried out.

Pursuant to section 21, cf. section 2, of the Criminal Code, the provisions on attempt apply to all violations of the Criminal Code and other legislation containing provisions subject to criminal liability, including the Restraining Order Act, the Health Act and the Act on Gender Equality.

The provisions on attempt may be applied in combination with the provisions in the Criminal Code concerning aiding and abetting.

J. Culture, custom, religion, tradition or so-called honour as justification

The Criminal Code does not contain rules that provide for culture, custom, religion, tradition or so-called honour as justification for a criminal act. Such circumstances are also not contained in section 82 of the Criminal Code regarding mitigating circumstances. In fact, a motive based on culture, custom, religion, tradition or so-called honour may by the courts be considered an aggravating circumstance.

K. Offences apply notwithstanding the nature of the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim

The provisions that give effect to the offences established in the Convention are general provisions which are applicable irrespective of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.

L. Sanctions and extradition

With regards to the applicable sanctions for imprisonment please see section V.F and V.G of the report. Violations of the Convention may under certain circumstance also give rise to extradition and deprivation of rights.

The extradition of persons for prosecution or execution of a sentence in a Member State of the European Union for an offence that under the law of the requesting Member State is punishable by imprisonment or a detention order for a period of at least three years may be effected on the basis of an European arrest warrant in accordance with the rules of the Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA. The rules apply to all European Member States alike and are therefore not described in detail.

The extradition of persons for prosecution or execution of a sentence in Finland, Island Norway or Sweden for an offence that, under the law of the requesting state is punishable by imprisonment or a detention order, may be effected on the basis of a Nordic arrest warrant.

Extradition of Danish citizens for criminal prosecution in a State outside of the EU and the Nordic countries requires either that the Danish citizen for the last two years prior to the criminal offence has had permanent residence in the state, to which extradition is requested, and that an offence similar to the criminal offence, for which extradition is requested, is punishable according to Danish law by imprisonment for at least one year, or that the offence under Danish law is punishable by imprisonment for more than 4 years. Furthermore, extradition requires an agreement between Denmark and the requesting state, but if such an agreement does not exist, the Minister of Justice can decide that a Danish citizen shall be extradited regardless if the requirements listed above are met and special considerations relating to criminal enforcement warrants it.

Extradition of foreign citizens for criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence in a state outside of the EU and the Nordic countries requires either, that the offence according to Danish law is punishable by imprisonment for at least one year, or that the offence according to Danish law is punishable by a shorter prison sentence, and that there exists an agreement concerning extradition with the foreign state.

A person convicted of a criminal offence may administratively be deprived of the right to carry out activities that require a special public licence or permit if the act committed implies an imminent risk of abuse of the person's position or profession, cf. section 78 of the Criminal Code. Furthermore, the court may in a criminal case deprive a person of the right to continue to carry out such activities or to carry out such activities under certain circumstances if the act committed implies an imminent risk of abuse of his position. The same

applies to other activities if justified by special circumstances, cf. section 79 of the Criminal Code. For instance, deprivation of rights may be imposed on a doctor who has committed a sexual offence against a patient or a school teacher who has abused a child.

Please also refer to the information provided in regard to section V.E. of the report.

M. Aggravating circumstances

Chapter 10 (sections 80-89a) of the Criminal Code contains general rules regarding sentencing.

Section 80 of the Criminal Code establishes what the court must consider when determining a sentence. Accordingly, the court must consider the gravity of the offence and information regarding the perpetrator, while ensuring consistency in the application of the law, when determining a sentence. With regards to assessing the gravity of the offence, the injury/damage, danger and violation pertaining to the offence and what the perpetrator realised or should have realised in this regard must be taken into account. With regards to assessing information on the perpetrator, his or her personal and social circumstances, his or her situation before and after the act and the motives for committing the act must be taken into account.

In addition hereto, the Criminal Code contains a non-exhaustive list of circumstances that must normally be considered as aggravating, cf. section 81. The provision includes i.a. the following circumstances: That the perpetrator has relevant prior convictions; that the act was committed jointly with others; that the perpetrator exhibited particular ruthlessness and that the perpetrator exploited the victim's defenceless position. As section 81 is non-exhaustive, the courts may also consider other circumstances as aggravating.

N. Prohibition of mandatory alternative dispute resolution

Mandatory alternative dispute resolution is not a part of Danish law. Pursuant to section 2 of Act no. 467 of 12 June 2009 on Victim-Offender Mediation both victim and perpetrator must consent to participate in the mediation. In cases concerning victims under the age of 18, the person having custody over the child must also consent.

O. Administrative and judicial data on violence against women

The Director of Public Prosecutions cannot extract data disaggregated by the sex of the victim or data regarding the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. Furthermore, the Prison and Probation Service registers measures administered by the Prison and Probation Service but the data is not disaggregated by the cause behind the measure.

It should, however, be noted that the authorities pursuant to the Act on Parental Responsibility are obliged to initiate a case concerning custody if one parent has caused the death of the other parent. This applies even though the child is not without a custody holder, because the parents had joint custody and even though nobody else is applying for custody. The authorities are hence in all situations, where one parent has caused the other parent's death, obliged to assess the best interests of the child in relation to the matter of custody and consider whether the surviving parent should keep custody over the child or if it is in the best interests of the child, that custody is awarded to another person. Specific data is not collected on this matter, but there is an estimated 1 to 2 cases each year. Please refer to the information provided in regard to section V.E of the report.

VI. Investigation, prosecution and procedural law and protective measures

A. Prompt and appropriate response from law enforcement agencies

A number of protective measures may be initiated in relation to victims of violence. These measures may include providing the victim with an alarm telephone as a safety and preventive measure, developing a safety plan or establishing protected address information for the victim so that such information will be unavailable to the public. In very special cases, the National Police may place the victim under the Witness Protection Programme. The police may also designate a contact person for the victim or on behalf of the victim contact a crisis centre or other relevant organisations, for example the Danish Stalking Centre.

Reference is also made to section VI.I of the report.

It is not possible to provide data on the number of interventions carried out annually by the police. This is mainly due to the fact that it is not possible to obtain a separate and adequate data extraction regarding the requested information.

B. Risk assessment of perpetrators

In 2015, the National Police implemented the evidence-based risk assessment tools SARA (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment), SAM (Stalking Assessment and Management) and PATRIARCH (Assessment of Risk for Honour-Based Violence) in the police districts. The risk assessment tools are used to assess the risk of violence including the risk of repetitive and/or deadly violence in cases regarding stalking, cohabitant related violence and honour related violence in order to assess the need for necessary assistance measures for a vulnerable person. Measures in relation to the perpetrator can also be initiated based on the risk assessment. The tools are a supplement to the professional police assessment and are expected to improve the early assessment of the threat level for victims of cohabitant violence, honour related violence and stalking.

A total of 74 police investigators and case managers have attended a training course on the use of the evidence-based risk assessment tools in 2015 and 2016.

C. Emergency barring order (expulsion order)

An expulsion order is made by the police commissioner pursuant to the rules in chapter 2 of the Restraining Order Act.

Persons 18 years of age and above may be banned from their residence by an expulsion order, cf. section 7 of the Restraining Order Act. It is a prerequisite for issuing an expulsion order that the person in question is suspected of a violation of certain offences in the Criminal Code which predominantly concerns sex crimes, crimes against the person of another or against the personal liberty which can result in imprisonment for a term of at least one year and six months when there are certain reasons to presume that the person would commit such a crime if the person were to remain in the household. The violation must furthermore have been committed against a member of the person's household or the person must have acted in a manner that implies a threat of violence against a member of the household.

Expulsion orders can be used as an immediate assistance and protective measure in relation to victims of violence, e.g. in cases of domestic disturbances or reports on violence. A decision concerning an expulsion order can be issued immediately, when the grounds are established. In some cases further investigation may be necessary in order to clarify the circumstances. However, if the events do not need further investigation an expulsion order can be issued at the scene. The expulsion order can be based on a current criminal activity or a threat of such activity. Thus, the expulsion order can be used as an intervention at an early stage in order to prevent further violence. However, an expulsion is subject to a proportionality assessment in order to establish whether the expulsion order itself and its duration are reasonable.

An expulsion order applies for a specified period of up to four weeks, cf. section 10 of the Restraining Order Act. It can be extended after the period has lapsed if the reasons for expulsion still apply.

The person expelled may within 14 days of being expelled demand that the expulsion order is brought before the court, cf. section 17 of the Restraining Order Act.

Pursuant to section 21 of the Restraining Order Act, the intentional violation of an expulsion order is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Prosecution is initiated upon request by the victim or if general interest demands it.

The police is obligated to advice the victim concerning the rules of expulsion whenever it is found relevant. The assessment of whether such information is relevant is conducted by the police officers involved in the case. However, if the victim requests such guidance, the Police must always advice the victim concerning expulsion.

Furthermore, the public prosecutor's office have issued written information on the conditions for expulsion in the booklet "Advice and guidance – for you who have been exposed to persecution, harassment or stalking". The booklet may be handed out to the victim by the police. If an expulsion order is issued, the police must inform the municipality of the case, cf. section 11 of the Restraining Order Act.

Reference is made to section VI.A and VI.I of the report as well as Appendix E.

D. Restraining orders and protection orders (exclusion orders)

A restraining order or exclusion order is not limited to the protection of specific persons, groups or gender, nor is it limited to intimate partner offences. A restraining order or exclusion order can also be issued in order to protect, for example, public or private employees or persons involved in neighbour conflicts and may include members of the victim's household, if it is found to be necessary for the purpose of the restraining order or exclusion order. For further information concerning restraining order or exclusion order please refer to section V.F.2 of the report.

A restraining order can be issued for a specific period of up to five years. An exclusion order can be issued for a specific period of up to one year. It is possible to extend a restraining or exclusion order if the legal requirements are upheld. The orders take effect when they are served on the perpetrator.

A restraining order or exclusion order is an administrative decision that is made separate from any potential criminal case against the perpetrator. However, the intentional violation of a restraining order or exclusion order is punishable by fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Pursuant to section 21(2) of the Restraining Order Act, it must be considered an aggravating circumstance if the violation of the order is part of a systematic and sustained persecution or harassment.

A request for a restraining order or exclusion order is not subject to any fee.

The Director of Public Prosecution has published guidelines concerning the processing of cases regarding restraining orders, exclusion orders and expulsions.

Please see section VI.A and VI.I of the report for further information.

E. Administrative and judicial data on restraining orders

Please see appendix E.

F. Initiation of legal proceedings ex officio

The police initiate an investigation upon receiving a complaint or ex officio when there is a reasonable presumption that a criminal offence that is pursued by the public has been committed. Violence, sexual violence, forced marriage, female genital mutilation and forced abortion and sterilisation are all crimes that are pursued by the public. If the investigation by the police so warrants, criminal proceedings are initiated by the Prosecution Service.

Accordingly, in the cases covered by Article 55 of the Convention, the initiation of criminal procedures against a perpetrator does not depend upon a complaint by the victim. In cases where the victim has submitted a complaint to the police, the investigation or criminal proceedings will not be discontinued automatically, if the victim withdraws the complaint.

Furthermore, according to the Guidelines of the Director of Public Prosecutions on interrelational violent crimes, it is of particular importance that the police documents the victim's injuries and ensures evidence so the legal proceedings can continue if the victim withdraws his or her statement or complaint. The same guidelines contain instruction to the prosecutor on how to react in court if the witness uses his or her right not to testify. In such cases, the prosecutor should consider if the case can proceed on the basis of other evidence such as medical reports, photos and witnesses. Under certain circumstances, the court may order a witness to testify or allow evidence of previous interrogations by the police to be documented in court.

G. Continuation of legal proceedings ex parte

Please see section VI.F of the report.

H. Assistance and support of NGOs, civil society actors or counsellors

Reference is made to section II.C of the report.

I. Protection during investigations and judicial proceedings

Protection of victims etc.
Upon request and if it is assumed to be of no importance to the defendant's defence, the court may decide that the address of a witness, including the victim, must not be disclosed to the defendant if decisive considerations for the witness safety make it advisable; or that the name, occupation or address of a witness, including the victim, must not be disclosed to the defendant if decisive considerations for the witness safety make it necessary.

If the prosecution service intends to ask the court to decide that such information may not be disclosed to the defendant, the prosecution service can order the defence attorney not to disclose information on the list of evidence concerning the name, occupation and address of a witness, including the victim, to the defendant.

Furthermore, section 123 of the Criminal Code criminalises threats etc. made in connection with a statement that a person is expected to make or has already made to the police or in court. A violation of section 123 is punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years.

Reference is also made to section VI.A of the report.

Notification of the victim of the perpetrator's release or escape
The Administration of Justice Act contains rules on the notification of the victim of the perpetrator's release etc. The provision applies to cases where the perpetrator is sentenced to non-suspended imprisonment for a sex crime or a serious violation of the Criminal Code where violence, threats or other offences against the person of another is an element of the crime and the perpetrator was remanded in custody during the criminal case and was not released before the enforcement of the sentence. Upon request, the victim must be notified of the time of the perpetrator's first unescorted leave, release or possible escape. The victim must also be notified if the perpetrator during imprisonment participates in a TV or radio program broadcasted in Denmark. If the victim is deceased the victim's nearest relatives are notified upon request instead.

Information of the rights of the victim
The police and the prosecution service must to the extent necessary inform the victim of his or her legal position, the expected progression of and important steps in the case. If the victim is deceased the victim's nearest relatives are informed instead. The information must include information on the victim's right to a legal counsel, to seek compensation and to receive support from Victim Support Denmark. In cases concerning sex crimes or a serious violation of the Criminal Code where violence, threats or other offences against the person of another is an element of the crime, the information must also include information

regarding the expected progression of and important steps in the case, e.g. the perpetrators arrest and remand in custody. If the victim is expected to testify in court, a contact person from the police or prosecution service must be appointed.

The prosecution service informs the victim of the perpetrator's indictment and the date of the court hearing and of a request for appeal or retrial. If the victim is deceased the victim's nearest relatives are informed instead.

Support services to represent the victim's rights and interests
A legal counsel may be appointed to the victim of certain offences in the Criminal Code – predominantly offences involving elements of violence, deprivation of personal liberty or of a sexual character – when the victim so requests.

With regards to cases concerning rape, incest and sexual intercourse or other sexual activity than intercourse with a child below the legal age of consent or with a person under 18 years who is the perpetrator's stepchild or foster child, or with whose education or upbringing the perpetrator has been entrusted, a legal counsel is always appointed unless the victim declines legal counsel after being informed of his or her rights.

When special circumstances warrant it, a legal counsel may be appointed for victims of other offences.

The legal counsel's task is to assist the victim during the investigation and trial, including by explaining the procedures and the right to compensation as well as by handling any claim for compensation. Furthermore, the legal counsel is entitled to participate in the police interview of the victim and can ask follow up questions to the victim. The legal counsel also has access to the victim's statement to the police as well as other documents regarding the victim.

The legal counsel is assigned free of charge for victims unless the expense is covered by a legal expenses insurance or other insurance.

The police must inform the victim of the possibility of having a legal counsel assigned. The information must be given before the first interview by the police and must be repeated in connection with the second interview. Police interviews may only be conducted without the victim's legal counsel with the victim's consent or at the victim's request. The police interview of the victim may only be conducted without the victim's legal counsel with the victim's consent and in some cases only if the victim so requests.

Protection of the privacy and image of the victim

The court may order a hearing to be conducted *in camera* inter alia when the hearing of a case in public will cause someone to be unnecessarily aggrieved or may be assumed to put someone's safety at risk. Hearing of the victim's statement shall always take place in camera when the victim so requests in cases concerning certain sex crimes. The court decision is made upon request or of the court's own motion. It is prohibited to report any part of the proceedings from a court hearing held in camera to the public, unless the in camera hearing has been ordered exclusively to ensure peace and order in the courtroom. A violation of the prohibition is punishable by a fine.

The court may also prohibit any disclosure of the proceedings to the public (*reporting restrictions*) where such reporting may be assumed to put someone's safety at risk, prevent the course of justice, or cause someone to be unnecessarily aggrieved. The court decision is made upon request or of the court's own motion. A violation of the prohibition is punishable by a fine.

Furthermore, the court may prohibit any disclosure to the public of the name, occupation or address of a suspect or defendant or other persons mentioned in the proceedings, e.g. the victim or a witness, or publication of the person's identity in any other manner (*non-disclosure of identity*), where disclosure may be assumed to put someone's safety at risk, or cause someone to be unnecessarily aggrieved. A non-disclosure order may be extended to apply while a possible appeal is being heard. The court's decision is made upon request. A violation of the prohibition is punishable by a fine.

The court may upon request from the prosecution service, the defence or a witness, including the victim, decide prior to a trial hearing that the aforementioned protection of privacy measures must be applied.

It is prohibited to record or transit pictures and sound during court hearings unless the court exceptionally permits it. It is also prohibited to record images in court buildings unless the president of the court authorises this or to record images outside the court building of a suspect, defendant or witness, including the victim, who are on their way to or from a court hearing unless the person has consented to the recording. A violation of a prohibition is punishable by a fine. In special circumstances the court may also prohibit drawings being made during court hearings or publications of such drawings. A violation of the prohibition is punishable by a fine.

It is a criminal offence to make the name, occupation or address of the victim of a sex crime public in any manner. The prohibition also applies after the judgement is final. Furthermore, when handling cases of access to documents in criminal cases concerning sex crimes the identity of the victim must be made anonymous.

Avoiding contact between the perpetrator and victim
The police or the prosecution service notifies the court if there is a need for special attention to be paid in connection with a witness's testimony before the court, including that of the victim. The court will then assist the person as necessary. This could e.g. entail ensuring that the witness is not unnecessarily confronted with the perpetrator. To this end, all modern courthouses contain separate waiting facilities to witnesses wanting to avoid contact with the perpetrator.

Provision of an interpreter
If a victim who does not speak Danish is interrogated by the police or is to testify in court an interpreter is provided.

Witness testimony without the perpetrator present
The presiding judge may decide that the defendant must leave the court room during a witness testimony if special circumstances suggest that it will otherwise not be possible to obtain an unreserved testimony. If the court decides that the name, occupation and address of a witness, including the victim, must not be disclosed to the defendant, the court may also decide that the defendant must leave the court room during the witness testimony. The decision may be made prior to a trial hearing upon request from the prosecution service, the defence or a witness, including the victim.

Special measures for child victims and child witnesses
The measures mentioned above apply to children and adults alike.

Furthermore, the police's interview of a child victim or witness may be video-recorded in order for the recording to be used as evidence during the criminal case, thus, eliminating the need for the child to give his or her testimony before a court.

The police may video-record an interview in the following situations: if the person being interviewed is under 13 years of age, if the person is under 15 years of age and the police investigation concerns a sexual offence or if the police investigation concerns homicide or violence and the person or one of his or her closest is the victim and the suspect is one of the persons closest, if the person is under 18 years of age and special circumstances warrant video recording, or if the person is 18 years or older, has a severe mental illness or significant disability and special circumstances warrant video recording.

The interview is conducted by a police officer that has received professional training in interviewing children and will usually take place in one of the regional Children's Houses in order to provide a child-friendly and supportive environment. If the child is under the age of 15 years, a representative from the social authorities must be present during the interview. The representative will watch on a closed-circuit television along with the defence

attorney and the child's appointed legal counsel while the police officer interviews the child.

When the recording of an interview of a victim of rape or sexual abuse within the family is played in court, the victim may request that the court proceedings be held in camera.

If a child under the age of 15 years is to give testimony before a court, the court decides how and by whom the questioning should be done. The court may decide that the child is to be video interviewed instead and/or that a competent person should give assistance during the questioning of the child to make sure the questioning is done as gently as possible.

J. Free legal aid

Legal aid in connection with criminal proceedings
A victim may have a legal counsel appointed. Please see section VI.I of the report for more information on legal counsel.

Legal aid in connection with civil proceedings
There are two general systems of state supported legal aid in relation to civil proceedings: 1) free legal aid granted by the state to carry out legal proceedings or 2) legal aid institutions.

If a victim brings a civil suit in relation to a violation of the Convention, he or she can apply for free legal aid in order for the Government to bear the cost of the proceedings and the attorney. It is generally a prerequisite in order to be granted free legal aid that the applicant fulfils certain income criteria and that the applicant is found to have reasonable cause to conduct litigation. However, even though the abovementioned criteria are not met, free legal aid may, upon application, be granted to an applicant when particular reasons so dictate. This may e.g. concern cases of principle or public interest, or where the case is deemed to be significant to the applicant's social or occupational situation.

It is also possible for a victim to apply for simplified court procedures at the courts if the suit concerns a claim for compensation below a certain amount (6800 EUR or 13600 EUR depending on the expected outcome of the case). As a consequence of the simplified procedures the cost of legal aid will be reduced.

In addition, it is possible for a victim to contact different legal aid institutions such as the Lawyer's Legal Aid and the legal aid offices that are located around the country. However, legal aid institutions will usually only provide legal assistance in simple cases and not bring civil cases to trial.

K. Other measures

In September 2012, the National Centre of Crime Prevention was established. The centres follow the development on violence against women – both nationally and internationally – with a view to benefitting from new knowledge and implement new initiatives that can optimise prevention and investigation efforts in this area. The centre also coordinates the crime-prevention efforts in the different police districts, including efforts in relation to violence in intimate relations.

Furthermore, in cases concerning domestic violence etc. the police districts use the search tool "social search" to search IT systems of other police districts in order to i.a. identify families with known or potential violence problems to avoid that such families attempt to evade the authorities attention by moving between different municipalities and police districts.

VII. Migration and asylum

A. Granting an autonomous residence permit

470 women have been granted an extension of residence permit or retained their residence permit in 2014-2015 for the reasons set out in the convention[6].

In the event of dissolution of marriage due to particularly difficult circumstances such as violence

As a general rule, a temporary residence permit in Denmark based on marriage or regular cohabitation of prolonged duration may be revoked or extension may be denied in the event of the dissolution of the marriage or cohabitation. However, prior to such a decision an assessment of how the alien will be affected if the temporary residence permit is revoked or extension is denied must be conducted.

In this connection, special regard must be had to situations where the dissolution is due to the fact that the alien or the alien's child has been subjected to violence, abuse or other ill-treatment etc. in Denmark regardless of the length of the alien's residence in Denmark.

[6] Please note that the figure concerns cases where the Immigration Service permits the retainment of a residence permit based on marriage or regular cohabitation of prolonged duration as a result of the alien's connection to Denmark, e.g. the woman's own connection or her child's connection to Denmark. The figure therefore includes cases where the alien has not been exposed to domestic violence, mistreatment or any other form of abuse as it is not possible to separate such cases from the total number. Please note that the statistics are derived on the basis of registrations made in the electronic case and document handling system. Accordingly, the statistics are encumbered with uncertainty, since the aliens systems are not designed as actual statistical systems.

Due consideration must also be given to whether the termination of the residence permit may be assumed to be particularly burdensome, in particular because of the alien's ties to the Danish society; the alien's age, health and other personal circumstances; the alien's ties to persons living in Denmark; the consequences of an expulsion for the alien's close relatives living in Denmark, including the impact on family unity; the alien's slight or non-existent ties to his or her country of origin or any other country in which he or she may be expected to take up residence; and the risk that the alien will be ill-treated in his or her country of origin or any other country in which the alien may be expected to take up residence.

In the assessment of the alien's ties to Denmark particular emphasis is made to whether the alien has shown a willingness and ability to be integrated into society. Normally, victims of domestic violence who have lived in Denmark for two years or more before leaving their spouse may remain in the country. If the alien has lived in Denmark for less than two years, the alien may also remain in the country if the alien has sufficient ties to Denmark.

In the event of expulsion of an (abusive) spouse or partner
As a general rule, a temporary residence permit in Denmark based on marriage or regular cohabitation of prolonged duration may be revoked or extension denied if the spouses/partners are no longer living together, e.g. in the event of the expulsion of the spouse or partner on whom the residence status depends. However, prior to such a decision an assessment of how the alien will be affected if the temporary residence permit is revoked or extension is denied must always be conducted. Please refer to the section above concerning dissolution of marriage due to particularly difficult circumstances such as violence.

Furthermore, if a temporary residence permit is revoked or extension denied such a decision must state a time limit for the alien's departure from Denmark. If the decision is appealed within seven days of its being notified to the alien, the alien is entitled to remain in Denmark until his or her appeal has been decided on.

In the event the stay is necessary owing to a personal situation
Please refer to the section above concerning dissolution of marriage due to particularly difficult circumstances such as violence. Furthermore, a residence permit may be issued upon application to an alien if exceptional reasons make it appropriate.

In the event the stay is necessary in order to cooperate in an investigation or criminal proceeding
A temporary residence permit may be issued to an alien whose presence in Denmark is required for the purpose of investigation or prosecution. The residence permit cannot be renewed for a period longer than the investigation or prosecution period.

In the event the person has been removed from the country due to a forced marriage
As a general rule, a residence permit lapses when the alien gives up his or her residence in Denmark. The permit also lapses when the alien has stayed outside Denmark for more than six consecutive months without formally haven given up residence in Denmark. Where the alien has been issued with a residence permit with a possibility of permanent residence and has been lawfully residing in Denmark for more than two years, the residence permit lapses only when the alien has stayed outside Denmark for more than 12 consecutive months.

However, if a residence permit has lapsed it may upon application be decided that a residence permit must be deemed not to have lapsed. In this connection, it will among other factors be taken into account whether it was the intention of the alien to return to Denmark within the allowed period (six or 12 months) and whether the alien could not return due to unforeseen obstacles. In addition, in cases concerning lapse of residence permit of a child the Immigration Service must always consider whether the child may be granted a new residence permit.

B. Gender-based violence as persecution

The Aliens Act has no specific provisions on asylum or protection status due to gender-based abuse or violence. It is, however, generally accepted that women may suffer particular types of abuse that may give rise to a need for protection. As is the case for all other asylum cases, an application for asylum based on gender-based abuse must be assessed pursuant to section 7 of the Aliens Act. Accordingly, a specific and individual assessment is made of whether the individual asylum seeker's reason(s) for seeking asylum compared with the background information on the relevant country of origin will lead to the conclusion that the relevant asylum seeker falls within section 7(1) (asylum status) or section 7(2) (protection status) of the Aliens Act. When making this assessment, information on any particular circumstances of the asylum seeker in his or her country of origin are also taken into account.

Furthermore, the Immigration Service and the Refugee Appeals Board applies the UNHCR Protection Guidelines on Gender-Related Persecution issued in 2002, takes country of origin information on gender specific issues, e.g. information on women's rights and female gentile mutilation or trafficking, as well as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the views of the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women into consideration.

When deciding whether to grant refugee status or protection status the most important source of information concerning an asylum-seeker's background is his or her own testimony. The Immigration Service and the Refugee Appeals Board is therefore very attentive

to information indicating that the relevant asylum-seeker has been the victim of gender-based abuse and a detailed statement from the asylum-seeker will be requested if no such statement has been obtained yet.

Asylum claims based on gender-based abuse often refers to conflicts caused by premarital relationships or marital conflicts, including forced marriage or marriage against the will of the family, divorce against the will of the family or departure from the country of origin without spousal consent. Such abuse is often characterised as a private conflict in which the victim does not receive any support from the authorities. Normally, such circumstances do not justify granting refugee status or protection status as protection of the authorities in the countries of origin must be sought instead. However, where the authorities in the country of origin are not able or willing to offer protection, abuse committed by private individuals will according to case-law be considered as falling within the scope of section 7 of the Aliens Act if, due to the extent and intensity of the abuse, the situation otherwise satisfies the conditions for granting refugee status or protection status. As such, information on the generally difficult situation for women in the country of origin will be taken into account as one element in combination with other factors that may justify the claim for asylum.

It is not possible to provide data on the number of women who have been granted refugee or protection status due to one or more of the Convention grounds. However, the Executive Committee of the Refugee Appeals Board publishes a yearly report on the activities of the Board, which includes an account of the case-law in relation to persecution based on gender- and honour-related grounds and human trafficking. The reports are available on the website of the Refugee Appeals Board, www.fln.dk.

C. A gender sensitive approach to asylum seekers

The Immigration Service is responsible for providing accommodation at asylum centres in cooperation with several operators who are responsible for the day-to-day operation of the asylum accommodation centres. In general, asylum accommodation centres have separate bathrooms and toilets for female asylum seekers. If an asylum accommodation centre consists of separate buildings, which is often the case, female asylum seekers, whether single or as part of a family, rarely share the building with single male asylum seekers. Furthermore, female asylum seekers have access to accommodation in special centres or units for women, crisis centres and safe houses or other forms of protective accommodation based on an assessment of their individual needs.

Operators of asylum accommodation centres provide a mandatory course on gender relations, gender equality and the rights of women, children and minorities to all adult asylum seekers.

In addition, cooperation between authorities regarding cases of trafficking in human beings is well established in Denmark pursuant to the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings that also includes procedures for the identification of victims and the handling of cases concerning trafficking in human beings. Common guidance, toolkits and criteria used for the identification of victims of trafficking by frontline staff such as the Immigration Service are harmonised.

There are no specific procedures or guidelines regarding female asylum seekers. However, if an application for asylum is denied, but the asylum seeker is considered a victim of trafficking in human beings, he or she will then be offered a so-called reflection period of up to 120 days. This period is used to prepare the repatriation and to strengthen the person to be able to return to his or her home country through offers of support of various kinds. The efforts are made by the Immigration Service in collaboration with Centre against Human Trafficking and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

In cases where female asylum seekers claim to have been subjected to abuse or mistreatment, for instance as part of her asylum claim, the asylum interview can be held by a female social worker and a female interpreter. Normally, family members will not be present during the asylum interview, for reasons of confidentiality, and information which may emerge during the asylum interview will be treated confidentially. Furthermore, if the female asylum-seeker does not wish her partner to know about any previous abuse, she may give an explanation without her partner being present and she will have the possibility to receive a separate decision on her claim for asylum.

D. Non-refoulement

If an asylum application is denied, it is examined whether the person can be returned to his or her country of origin, if the person does not leave Denmark voluntarily.

In this connection, section 31 of the Aliens Act contains an absolute prohibition against refoulement pursuant to which an alien may not be returned to a country where he or she will be at risk of the death penalty or of being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or to a country where the alien will not be protected against being sent on to a country where he or she will face such risks. The case law of the European Court of Human Rights as well as other international obligations, including the Istanbul Convention, must be observed when applying section 31.

E. Other measures

A residence permit based on the grounds of marriage or regular cohabitation of prolonged duration cannot be granted if the spouse or partner in Denmark has been convicted of vio-

lence against a former spouse or partner in the past ten years, unless exceptional reasons make it appropriate.

Appendix A

This appendix contains the unofficial English translation of provisions of the Criminal Code mentioned in the report as well as the Danish version of the provisions of the Criminal Code, the Restraining Order Act, The Health Act, the Act on Gender Equality and the Administration of Justice Act mentioned in the report.

The Criminal Code

Section 2. Chapter 1-11 of this Code apply to all criminal offences, unless otherwise provided

Section 21. Acts aimed to promote or to accomplish an offence shall be punished as attempts if the offence is not completed.
(2) The penalty prescribed for an offence may be reduced for attempts, especially where an attempt reflects little strength or persistence of criminal intent.
(3) Unless otherwise provided, attempts will only be punished if the offence is punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding four months.

Section 23. The penalty provided for an offence applies to everybody who is complicit in a criminal offence by incitement, advice or action. The punishment may be reduced where a person intended only to provide minor assistance or support an intent already formed, and where the offence has not been completed or intentional complicity failed.
(2) The punishment may also be reduced where a person is complicit in the breach of a special duty to which he or she is not subject.
(3) Unless otherwise provided, the punishment for complicity in offences that do not carry a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four months may be remitted where the accomplice intended only to provide minor assistance or support an intent already formed, and where his or her complicity was due to negligence.

Section 78. A criminal offence does not entail the loss of civil rights, including the right to carry on activities under a trade license or a maritime license.
(2) A person convicted of a criminal offence may administratively be deprived of the right to carry on activities that require a special public license or permit if the act committed implies an imminent risk of abuse of his or her position or profession.
(3) The issue of whether the act committed is an obstacle to carrying on any such activities as mentioned in subsection (2) must be brought before the court by the Prosecution Service at the request of either the person whose application for such license or permit has been refused or the relevant authority. Section 59(2) applies with the necessary modifications. A decision must be made by court order. If the decision deprives the person from carrying on the relevant activities, the issue may be brought before the court again, but only after at

least two years. The relevant authority may also issue a license or permit before the expiration of this period.

Section 79. A person carrying on any activities as mentioned in section 78 (2) may be deprived by judgment in criminal proceedings of the right to continue such activities or to carry on such activities in certain circumstances if the act committed implies an imminent risk of abuse of his or her position.
(2) The same applies to other activities if justified by special circumstances. Under the same rule, a person may be deprived of the right to be involved in the management of a business enterprise in Denmark or abroad without undertaking unlimited personal liability for the commitments of the enterprise.
(3) Any deprivation must be for a period of one to five years as from the date of the final judgment or until further notice, in which case the issue of continued deprivation of the right to carry on such activities after a period of five years may be brought before the court under the rules set out in section 78.
(3). If justified by special circumstances, the Minister of Justice may allow the issue to be brought before the court before the expiration of the period of five years referred to in the first sentence hereof.
(4) When hearing a case as referred to in subsections (1) and (2), the court may by order deprive the relevant person of the right to carry on such activities until the case has been finally decided. It may be stipulated in the judgment of the case that an appeal will not suspend the deprivation order.

Section 80. When determining a sentence, consideration must be given to the gravity of the offence and information on the offender, while ensuring consistency in the application of the law.
(2) When assessing the gravity of the offence, the injury, damage, danger and infringement pertaining to the offence and what the perpetrator realised or should have realised must be taken into account. When assessing information on the perpetrator, his or her general personal and social circumstances, his or her situation before and after the act and his or her motives for committing the act must be taken into account.

Section 81. When determining a sentence, it must normally be considered an aggravating circumstance

i. that the perpetrator has relevant prior convictions;
ii. that the act was committed jointly with others;
iii. that the act had been carefully planned or was a constituent element of major crime;
iv. that the perpetrator intended the act to have substantially more serious consequences than it had;
v. that the perpetrator exhibited particular ruthlessness;

vi. that the act was based on the ethnic origin, religious faith or sexuality of others or similar issues;
vii. that the act was based on the victim's lawful expressions in the public debate;
viii. that the act was committed in the exercise of a public function or office or by abuse of a position or of trust and confidence;
ix. that the perpetrator made another person an accomplice in the act by coercion, fraud or exploitation of such person's tender age or substantial financial or personal problems, lack of insight, rashness or an existing dependency relationship;
x. that the perpetrator has been complicit in crime committed by a child under 15 years of age;
xi. that the perpetrator exploited the victim's defenceless position;
xii. that the act was committed by a person serving a sentence or another custodial measure imposed as a penal sanction; and
xiii. that the act was committed by a former inmate against the institution or a person employed by the institution.

Section 82. When determining a sentence, it must normally be considered a mitigating circumstance

i. that the perpetrator had not attained the age of 18 years when the act was committed;
ii. that the perpetrator is of high age, where the imposition of an ordinary sentence is unnecessary or harmful;
iii. that the offence borders on being exempt from punishment for the act;
iv. that the perpetrator acted in excusable ignorance or under the influence of an excusable misunderstanding of rules of law prohibiting or ordering the relevant act;
v. that the act was committed in an agitated state of mind generated by a wrongful assault or a gross insult on the part of the victim or persons attached to him;
vi. that the act was committed as a consequence of coercion, fraud or exploitation of the perpetrator's tender age or substantial financial or personal problems, lack of insight, rashness or an existing dependency relationship;
vii. that the act was committed with a mind of strong compassion or in a state of strong emotions, or other special information has been provided on the perpetrator's state of mind or the circumstances of the act;
viii. that the perpetrator voluntarily averted or attempted to avert the danger caused by the criminal act;
ix. that the perpetrator voluntarily reported himself to the authorities and made a full confession;
x. that the perpetrator has provided information crucial to solving criminal acts committed by others;
xi. that the perpetrator has remedied or attempted to remedy the damage caused by the criminal act;

xii. that the perpetrator is deprived of one of the rights mentioned in section 79 or experiences other consequences comparable to punishment because of the criminal act;
xiii. that the case against the perpetrator is not heard within a reasonable time and the excessive length of proceedings is not attributable to the offender; or
xiv. that such long time has passed since the criminal act was committed that the imposition of a usual sentence is unnecessary.

Section 123. Any person who molests another person, his or her significant others or other persons attached to him or her by threats of violence, or who commits a criminal act against such other person by the use of violence, duress under section 260, threats under section 266 or by other means on the occasion of a statement that such person is expected to make or has already made to the police or in court, is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years.

Section 216. A penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years for rape is imposed on any person who
i. uses violence or threats of violence to have sexual intercourse; or
ii. engages in sexual intercourse by duress as defined in section 260 or with a person who is in a state or situation in which he or she is incapable of resisting the act.

(2) A penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years for rape is imposed on any person who has sexual intercourse with a child under 12 years of age.
(3) The sentence for violation of subsection (1) may increase to imprisonment for 12 years if the rape was committed in a particularly dangerous manner or in otherwise particularly aggravating circumstances.
(4) When determining a sentence, the particular degradation caused by the offence must be taken into consideration.
(5) When determining a sentence, it must normally be considered an aggravating circumstance if the victim has been trafficked.

Section 218. Any person who exploits the mental disorder or mental retardation of another person to engage in sexual intercourse with such person is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

Section 219. A penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years is imposed on any person who
i. is an employee of the Prison and Probation Service and who has sexual intercourse with someone admitted to the institution and subject to his or her authority;
ii. is an employee of the police and who has sexual intercourse with someone deprived of his or her liberty and in police custody; or

iii. is an employee or inspector of a child or youth institution, psychiatric ward, residential institution for the severely mentally impaired or a similar institution and who has sexual intercourse with someone admitted to the institution.

Section 220. Any person who grossly exploits another person's dependency for employment, financial, treatment or care reasons to engage in sexual intercourse with such person is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or, if the offence was committed against a person under 18 years of age, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

Section 221. Imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years is imposed on any person who induces another person to have sexual intercourse by relying on such person's mistake as to the perpetrator's identity.

Section 222. Any person who has sexual intercourse with a child under 15 years of age is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight years unless the offence falls within section 216(2).
(2) If the offender engaged in sexual intercourse by exploiting his or her physical or mental superiority using coercion or threats, the punishment may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years.
(3) When determining a sentence under subsection (1), it must be considered an aggravating circumstance if the perpetrator engaged in sexual intercourse by exploiting his or her physical or mental superiority.

Section 223. Any person who has sexual intercourse with a person under 18 years of age who is the perpetrator's stepchild or foster child, or with whose education or upbringing the offender has been entrusted, is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.
(2) The same penalty is imposed on any person who seduces a person under 18 years of age into sexual intercourse by grossly exploiting his superior age and experience.

Section 225. The provisions of sections 216-224 apply, with the necessary modifications, to sexual activity other than sexual intercourse.

Section 232. Any person who commits an act of indecency is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or, if the offence was committed against a child under 15 years of age the perpetrator will be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

Section 237. Any person who kills another is sentenced to imprisonment for a term of at least five years or for life for homicide.

Section 244. Any person who commits an act of violence against or otherwise assaults the person of another is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 245. Any person who commits an assault on the person of another in a particularly offensive, brutal or dangerous manner, or is guilty of mistreatment, is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years. It must be considered a particularly aggravating circumstance if such assault causes serious harm to the body or health of another person.
(2) Any person who harms the body or health of another person in cases other than those referred to in subsection (1) is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years.

Section 245 a. Any person who with or without consent assaults the person of another by cutting or otherwise removing external female genitals in full or in part, is sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years.

Section 246. The sentence may increase to imprisonment for ten years if an assault on the person of another falling within section 245 or section 245a is considered to be committed in highly aggravating circumstances because it was an act of a particularly aggravating nature or an act causing serious harm or death.

Section 260. A fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years for duress is imposed on any person who

i. coerces someone to do, accept or refrain from doing something through the use of violence or through threat of violence, of considerable damage to property, of deprivation of liberty, of making an incorrect allegation of a criminal or defamatory act, or of disclosing private details;
ii. coerces someone to do, accept or refrain from doing something through threats of reporting or disclosing a criminal act, or of making true defamatory accusations, and such coercion is considered not to be properly justified by the underlying cause of the threat.

(2) If someone is coerced into marriage or to participate in a religious marriage ceremony with no legal effect, the punishment may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.
(3) If someone is coerced into wearing a garment covering the face, the punishment may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years.

Section 266. Any person who threatens to commit a criminal act in a manner suited to create a serious fear in another person of his or her own or other people's life, health or welfare is sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Straffeloven (the Criminal Code)

§ 2. Denne lovs kapitler 1-11 finder, for så vidt ikke andet er bestemt, anvendelse på alle strafbare forhold.

§ 21. Handlinger, som sigter til at fremme eller bevirke udførelsen af en forbrydelse, straffes, når denne ikke fuldbyrdes, som forsøg.
Stk. 2. Den for lovovertrædelsen foreskrevne straf kan ved forsøg nedsættes, navnlig når forsøget vidner om ringe styrke eller fasthed i det forbryderiske forsæt.
Stk. 3. For så vidt ikke andet er bestemt, straffes forsøg kun, når der for lovovertrædelsen kan idømmes en straf, der overstiger fængsel i 4 måneder.

§ 23. Den for en lovovertrædelse givne straffebestemmelse omfatter alle, der ved tilskyndelse, råd eller dåd har medvirket til gerningen. Straffen kan nedsættes for den, der kun har villet yde en mindre væsentlig bistand eller styrke et allerede fattet forsæt, samt når forbrydelsen ikke er fuldbyrdet, eller en tilsigtet medvirken er mislykkedes.
Stk. 2. Straffen kan ligeledes nedsættes for den, der medvirker til krænkelse af et særligt pligtforhold, men selv står uden for dette.
Stk. 3. For så vidt ikke andet er bestemt, kan straf for medvirken ved lovovertrædelser, der ikke straffes med højere straf end fængsel i 4 måneder, bortfalde, når den medvirkende kun har villet yde en mindre væsentlig bistand eller styrke et allerede fattet forsæt, samt når hans medvirken skyldes uagtsomhed.

§ 78. Strafbart forhold medfører ikke tab af borgerlige rettigheder, herunder ret til virksomhed i henhold til almindeligt næringsbrev eller sønæringsbevis.
Stk. 2. Den, der er dømt for strafbart forhold, kan dog udelukkes fra at udøve virksomhed, som kræver en særlig offentlig autorisation eller godkendelse, såfremt det udviste forhold begrunder en nærliggende fare for misbrug af stillingen eller hvervet.
Stk. 3. Spørgsmål om, hvorvidt det udviste forhold er til hinder for udøvelse af en i stk. 2 omhandlet virksomhed, skal af anklagemyndigheden på begæring enten af den, der har fået afslag på ansøgning om sådan autorisation eller godkendelse, eller af vedkommende myndighed indbringes for retten. § 59, stk. 2, finder tilsvarende anvendelse. Afgørelsen træffes ved kendelse. Såfremt afgørelsen går ud på udelukkelse fra den pågældende virksomhed, kan spørgsmålet på ny indbringes for retten, dog tidligst efter 2 års forløb. Autorisation eller godkendelse kan også inden udløbet af denne frist meddeles af vedkommende myndighed.

§ 79. Den, som udøver en af de i § 78, stk. 2, omhandlede virksomheder, kan ved dom for strafbart forhold frakendes retten til fortsat at udøve den pågældende virksomhed eller til at udøve den under visse former, såfremt det udviste forhold begrunder en nærliggende fare for misbrug af stillingen.

Stk. 2. Det samme gælder, når særlige omstændigheder taler derfor, om udøvelse af anden virksomhed. Efter samme regel kan der ske frakendelse af retten til at deltage i ledelsen af en erhvervsvirksomhed her i landet eller i udlandet uden at hæfte personligt og ubegrænset for virksomhedens forpligtelser.
Stk. 3. Frakendelsen sker på tid fra 1 til 5 år, regnet fra endelig dom, eller indtil videre, i hvilket tilfælde spørgsmålet om fortsat udelukkelse fra den pågældende virksomhed efter 5 års forløb kan indbringes for retten efter de i § 78, stk. 3, indeholdte regler. Når særlige omstændigheder taler derfor, kan justitsministeren tillade, at indbringelse for retten sker, inden den i 1. pkt. nævnte 5 års frist er forløbet.
Stk. 4. Retten kan under behandlingen af de i stk. 1 og 2 nævnte sager ved kendelse udelukke den pågældende fra at udøve virksomheden, indtil sagen er endeligt afgjort. Det kan ved dommen i sagen bestemmes, at anke ikke har opsættende virkning.

§ 80. Ved straffens fastsættelse skal der under hensyntagen til ensartethed i retsanvendelsen lægges vægt på lovovertrædelsens grovhed og på oplysninger om gerningsmanden.
Stk. 2. Ved vurderingen af lovovertrædelsens grovhed skal der tages hensyn til den med lovovertrædelsen forbundne skade, fare og krænkelse samt til, hvad gerningsmanden indså eller burde have indset herom. Ved vurderingen af oplysninger om gerningsmanden skal der tages hensyn til dennes almindelige personlige og sociale forhold, dennes forhold før og efter gerningen samt dennes bevæggrunde til gerningen.

§ 81. Det skal ved straffens fastsættelse i almindelighed indgå som skærpende omstændighed,

1) at gerningsmanden tidligere er straffet af betydning for sagen,
2) at gerningen er udført af flere i forening,
3) at gerningen er særligt planlagt eller led i omfattende kriminalitet,
4) at gerningsmanden tilsigtede, at gerningen skulle have betydelig alvorligere følger, end den fik,
5) at gerningsmanden har udvist særlig hensynsløshed,
6) at gerningen har baggrund i andres etniske oprindelse, tro, seksuelle orientering eller lignende,
7) at gerningen har baggrund i den forurettedes lovlige ytringer i den offentlige debat,
8) at gerningen er begået i udførelsen af offentlig tjeneste eller hverv eller under misbrug af stilling eller særligt tillidsforhold i øvrigt,
9) at gerningsmanden har fået en anden til at medvirke til gerningen ved tvang, svig eller udnyttelse af dennes unge alder eller betydelige økonomiske eller personlige vanskeligheder, manglende indsigt, letsind eller et bestående afhængighedsforhold,
10) at gerningsmanden har medvirket til kriminalitet udført af et barn under 15 år,
11) at gerningsmanden har udnyttet forurettedes værgeløse stilling,
12) at gerningen er begået af en person, der udstår straf eller anden strafferetlig retsfølge af frihedsberøvende karakter,

13) at gerningen er begået af en tidligere indsat over for institutionen eller en person med ansættelse ved institutionen.

§ 82. Det skal ved straffens fastsættelse i almindelighed indgå som formildende omstændighed,

1) at gerningsmanden ikke var fyldt 18 år, da gerningen blev udført,

2) at gerningsmanden har høj alder, når anvendelse af den sædvanlige straf er unødvendig eller skadelig,

3) at gerningen grænser til at være omfattet af en straffrihedsgrund,

4) at gerningsmanden har handlet i undskyldelig uvidenhed om eller undskyldelig misforståelse af retsregler, der forbyder eller påbyder handlingens foretagelse,

5) at gerningen er udført i en oprørt sindstilstand, der er fremkaldt af forurettede eller personer med tilknytning til denne ved et uretmæssigt angreb eller en grov fornærmelse,

6) at gerningen er begået som følge af tvang, svig eller udnyttelse af gerningsmandens unge alder eller betydelige økonomiske eller personlige vanskeligheder, manglende indsigt, letsind eller et bestående afhængighedsforhold,

7) at gerningen er begået under indflydelse af stærk medfølelse eller sindsbevægelse, eller der foreligger andre særlige oplysninger om gerningsmandens sindstilstand eller omstændighederne ved gerningen,

8) at gerningsmanden frivilligt har afværget eller søgt at afværge den fare, der er forvoldt ved den strafbare handling,

9) at gerningsmanden frivilligt har angivet sig selv og aflagt fuldstændig tilståelse,

10) at gerningsmanden har givet oplysninger, som er afgørende for opklaringen af strafbare handlinger begået af andre,

11) at gerningsmanden har genoprettet eller søgt at genoprette den skade, der er forvoldt ved den strafbare handling,

12) at gerningsmanden på grund af den strafbare handling frakendes en af de i § 79 omhandlede rettigheder eller påføres andre følger, der kan sidestilles med straf,

13) at straffesagen mod gerningsmanden ikke er afgjort inden for en rimelig tid, uden at det kan bebrejdes gerningsmanden,

14) at der er gået så lang tid, siden den strafbare handling blev foretaget, at anvendelse af den sædvanlige straf er unødvendig.

§ 123. Den, som med trussel om vold forulemper, eller som med vold, ulovlig tvang efter § 260, trusler efter § 266 eller på anden måde begår en strafbar handling mod en person, dennes nærmeste eller andre med tilknytning til denne i anledning af personens forventede eller allerede afgivne forklaring til politiet eller i retten, straffes med bøde eller fængsel indtil 8 år.

§ 216. For voldtægt straffes med fængsel indtil 8 år den, der

1) tiltvinger sig samleje ved vold eller trussel om vold eller

2) skaffer sig samleje ved anden ulovlig tvang, jf. § 260, eller med en person, der befinder sig i en tilstand eller situation, i hvilken den pågældende er ude af stand til at modsætte sig handlingen.

Stk. 2. For voldtægt straffes med fængsel indtil 12 år den, der har samleje med et barn under 12 år.

Stk. 3. Straffen efter stk. 1 kan stige til fængsel i 12 år, hvis voldtægten har haft en særligt farlig karakter eller der i øvrigt foreligger særligt skærpende omstændigheder.

Stk. 4. Ved fastsættelse af straffen skal der lægges vægt på den særlige krænkelse, der er forbundet med lovovertrædelsen.

Stk. 5. Det skal ved straffens fastsættelse i almindelighed indgå som en skærpende omstændighed, at forurettede er offer for menneskehandel.

§ 218. Den, der ved udnyttelse af en persons sindssygdom eller mentale retardering skaffer sig samleje med den pågældende, straffes med fængsel indtil 4 år.

§ 219. Med fængsel indtil 4 år straffes den, der er

1) ansat ved kriminalforsorgen, og som har samleje med en person, der er optaget i en af kriminalforsorgens institutioner, og som er undergivet den pågældendes myndighed,

2) ansat ved politiet, og som har samleje med en person, der er frihedsberøvet og i politiets varetægt, eller

3) ansat ved eller tilsynsførende med døgninstitution eller opholdssted for børn og unge, psykiatrisk afdeling, døgninstitution for personer med vidtgående psykiske handicap eller lignende institution, og som har samleje med nogen, der er optaget i institutionen.

§ 220. Den, som ved groft misbrug af en persons arbejdsmæssige, økonomiske eller behandlings- eller plejemæssige afhængighed skaffer sig samleje med den pågældende, straffes med fængsel indtil 1 år eller, såfremt forholdet er begået over for en person under 18 år, med fængsel indtil 4 år.

§ 221. Med fængsel indtil 4 år straffes den, der tilsniger sig samleje med en person, der forveksler gerningsmanden med en anden.

§ 222. Den, som har samleje med et barn under 15 år, straffes med fængsel indtil 8 år, medmindre forholdet er omfattet af § 216, stk. 2.

Stk. 2. Har gerningsmanden skaffet sig samlejet ved udnyttelse af sin fysiske eller psykiske overlegenhed ved brug af tvang eller fremsættelse af trusler, kan straffen stige til fængsel indtil 12 år.

Stk. 3. Ved fastsættelse af straffen efter stk. 1 skal det indgå som en skærpende omstændighed, at gerningsmanden har skaffet sig samlejet ved udnyttelse af sin fysiske eller psykiske overlegenhed.

§ 223. Den, som har samleje med en person under 18 år, der er den skyldiges stedbarn eller plejebarn eller er betroet den pågældende til undervisning eller opdragelse, straffes med fængsel indtil 4 år.
Stk. 2. Med samme straf anses den, som under groft misbrug af en på alder og erfaring beroende overlegenhed forfører en person under 18 år til samleje.

§ 225. Bestemmelserne i §§ 216-224 finder tilsvarende anvendelse med hensyn til andet seksuelt forhold end samleje.

§ 232. Den, som ved uanstændigt forhold krænker blufærdigheden, straffes med bøde eller fængsel indtil 2 år eller, hvis forholdet er begået over for et barn under 15 år, med bøde eller fængsel indtil 4 år.

§ 237. Den, som dræber en anden, straffes for manddrab med fængsel fra 5 år indtil på livstid.

§ 244. Den, som øver vold mod eller på anden måde angriber en andens legeme, straffes med bøde eller fængsel indtil 3 år.

§ 245. Den, som udøver et legemsangreb af særligt rå, brutal eller farlig karakter eller gør sig skyldig i mishandling, straffes med fængsel indtil 6 år. Har et sådant legemsangreb haft betydelig skade på legeme eller helbred til følge, skal dette betragtes som en særligt skærpende omstændighed.
Stk. 2. Den, som uden for de i stk. 1 nævnte tilfælde tilføjer en anden person skade på legeme eller helbred, straffes med fængsel indtil 6 år.

§ 245 a. Den, som ved et legemsangreb med eller uden samtykke bortskærer eller på anden måde fjerner kvindelige ydre kønsorganer helt eller delvis, straffes med fængsel indtil 6 år.

§ 246. Har et legemsangreb, der er omfattet af § 245 eller § 245 a, været af en så grov beskaffenhed eller haft så alvorlige skader eller døden til følge, at der foreligger særdeles skærpende omstændigheder, kan straffen stige til fængsel i 10 år.

§ 260. Med bøde eller fængsel indtil 2 år straffes for ulovlig tvang den, som
1) ved vold eller ved trussel om vold, om betydelig skade på gods, om frihedsberøvelse eller om at fremsætte usand sigtelse for strafbart eller ærerørigt forhold eller at åbenbare privatlivet tilhørende forhold tvinger nogen til at gøre, tåle eller undlade noget,
2) ved trussel om at anmelde eller åbenbare et strafbart forhold eller om at fremsætte sande ærerørige beskyldninger tvinger nogen til at gøre, tåle eller undlade noget, for så vidt fremtvingelsen ikke kan anses tilbørlig begrundet ved det forhold, som truslen angår.

Stk. 2. Tvinges nogen til at indgå ægteskab eller til en religiøs vielse uden borgerlig gyldighed, kan straffen stige til fængsel indtil 4 år.
Stk. 3. Tvinges nogen til at bære en beklædningsgenstand, der skjuler vedkommendes ansigt, kan straffen stige til fængsel indtil 4 år.

§ 266. Den, som på en måde, der er egnet til hos nogen at fremkalde alvorlig frygt for eget eller andres liv, helbred eller velfærd, truer med at foretage en strafbar handling, straffes med bøde eller fængsel indtil 2 år.

Lov om tilhold, opholdsforbud og bortvisning (the Restraining Order Act)

§ 1. Ved tilhold kan en person forbydes at opsøge en anden ved personlig, mundtlig eller skriftlig henvendelse, herunder ved elektronisk kommunikation, eller på anden måde kontakte eller følge efter den anden.

§ 2. Tilhold kan gives, hvis
1) der er begrundet mistanke om, at en person
   a. har krænket en andens fred ved at forfølge eller genere den anden ved kontakt m.v. som anført i § 1 eller
   b. mod den anden har begået strafbart forhold, der kan sidestilles med en sådan fredskrænkelse, og
2) der er bestemte grunde til at antage, at den pågældende fortsat vil krænke den anden som anført i nr. 1.

Stk. 2. Tilhold kan endvidere gives, hvis
1) der er begrundet mistanke om, at en person har begået en overtrædelse af straffelovens bestemmelser om drab, røveri, frihedsberøvelse, vold, brandstiftelse, voldtægt eller anden seksualforbrydelse eller forsøg på en af de nævnte forbrydelser, og
2) den forurettede eller dennes nærmeste efter lovovertrædelsens grovhed ikke findes at skulle tåle kontakt m.v. med den pågældende som anført i § 1.

Stk. 3. Tilhold kan derudover gives, hvis en person med rimelig grund mistænkes for at have begået eller forsøgt at begå en overtrædelse af straffelovens bestemmelse om ulovlig tvang ved at tvinge en anden til ægteskab eller en religiøs vielse uden borgerlig gyldighed. Politidirektøren kan uanset betingelserne i § 14 træffe afgørelse om tilhold efter 1. pkt.

§ 3. Ved opholdsforbud kan en person forbydes at opholde sig eller færdes i et nærmere afgrænset område i nærheden af en anden persons bolig eller arbejds-, uddannelses- eller opholdssted eller andet område, hvor denne ofte færdes.

§ 4. Opholdsforbud kan gives, hvis betingelserne for tilhold efter § 2 er opfyldt, når

1) mistanken angår oftere gentagen krænkelse efter § 2, stk. 1, nr. 1, forsætlig overtrædelse af et tilhold efter § 1 eller en lovovertrædelse omfattet af § 2, stk. 2 eller 3, eller § 8, nr. 1, og
2) et tilhold efter § 1 ikke kan anses for tilstrækkeligt til at beskytte den anden person.

§ 5. Et tilhold gives for et bestemt tidsrum på indtil 5 år. Et opholdsforbud gives for et bestemt tidsrum på indtil 1 år.

§ 6. Et tilhold eller opholdsforbud kan udstrækkes til at omfatte et medlem af forurettedes husstand, hvis det findes nødvendigt af hensyn til formålet med tilholdet eller opholdsforbuddet.

§ 7. Ved bortvisning kan en person over 18 år forbydes at opholde sig i sit hjem.

§ 8. En person kan bortvises, når
1) der er begrundet mistanke om, at den pågældende mod et medlem af sin husstand har begået en overtrædelse af straffelovens §§ 210, 213 eller 266 eller en overtrædelse, der er omfattet af straffelovens kapitel 24-26, og som efter loven kan medføre fængsel i 1 år og 6 måneder, eller at den pågældende har optrådt på en måde, der i øvrigt indebærer en trussel om vold mod et medlem af husstanden, og
2) der efter det oplyste er bestemte grunde til at antage, at den pågældende ved forbliven i hjemmet vil begå en lovovertrædelse, der er nævnt i nr. 1.

§ 11. Senest samtidig med en afgørelse om bortvisning skal politiet underrette kommunen om sagen.
*Stk. 2.*Ved underretning af kommunen skal endvidere sendes oplysninger og dokumenter i sagen, herunder elektronisk lagrede data, der er nødvendige for de sociale myndigheders behandling af sagen.

§ 17. Den, der gives opholdsforbud eller bortvises, kan, inden 14 dage efter at afgørelsen er forkyndt for den pågældende, kræve, at politiet indbringer afgørelsen for byretten.
Stk. 2. Den, der kræver en afgørelse om opholdsforbud eller bortvisning indbragt for retten (klageren), skal til politiet oplyse en adresse og et eventuelt telefonnummer, hvortil indkaldelse til et eventuelt retsmøde kan meddeles. Forkyndelse af indkaldelse til retsmøde er ikke nødvendig.
Stk. 3. Sagen skal snarest muligt og senest inden 1 uge efter modtagelse af anmodningen indbringes for byretten på det sted, hvor oplysning i sagen mest hensigtsmæssigt må antages at kunne tilvejebringes. I sager om bortvisning skal indbringelse dog ske inden 24 timer.
Stk. 4. Anmodning om indbringelse for retten har ikke opsættende virkning.

§ 21. Den, der forsætligt overtræder et tilhold efter § 1, et opholdsforbud efter § 3 eller en bortvisning efter § 7, straffes med bøde eller fængsel indtil 2 år.
Stk. 2. Ved fastsættelse af straffen efter stk. 1 skal det indgå som en skærpende omstændighed, at forholdet har udgjort et led i en systematisk og vedvarende forfølgelse eller chikane.
Stk. 3. Overtrædelse af stk. 1 påtales kun efter den forurettedes anmodning, medmindre almene hensyn kræver det.

Sundhedsloven (the Health Act)

§ 98. Anmodning om svangerskabsafbrydelse eller fosterreduktion skal fremsættes af den gravide selv.
Stk. 2. Er den gravide på grund af sindssygdom, hæmmet psykisk udvikling, alvorligt svækket helbred eller af anden grund ude af stand til at forstå betydningen af indgrebet, kan samrådet, når omstændighederne taler derfor, tillade svangerskabsafbrydelse eller fosterreduktion efter anmodning fra en særligt beskikket værge. For beskikkelsen af denne værge finder bestemmelsen i værgemålslovens § 50 tilsvarende anvendelse. Samrådets afgørelse kan indbringes for ankenævnet af den gravide eller værgen

§ 109. Anmodning om sterilisation skal fremsættes af den, på hvem indgrebet skal foretages, jf. dog

§ 110. Er den, som har fremsat anmodning om sterilisation efter § 109 på grund af sindssygdom, hæmmet psykisk udvikling, alvorligt svækket helbred eller af anden grund varigt eller for længere tid ude af stand til at forstå betydningen af indgrebet, kan samrådet efter anmodning fra en særligt beskikket værge tillade sterilisation, når omstændighederne taler derfor. For beskikkelsen af denne værge finder bestemmelsen i værgemålslovens § 50 tilsvarende anvendelse. Samrådets afgørelse kan indbringes for ankenævnet af den, på hvem indgrebet skal foretages, og af værgen.

Lov om ligestilling af kvinder og mænd (the Act on Gender Equality)

§ 2 a. Chikane som defineret i stk. 2 og sexchikane som defineret i stk. 3 betragtes som forskelsbehandling på grund af køn og er derfor forbudt. En persons afvisning af eller accept af en sådan adfærd må ikke anvendes som grundlag for en beslutning, der vedrører den pågældende.
Stk. 2. Der foreligger chikane, når der udvises uønsket adfærd i relation til en persons køn med det formål eller den virkning at krænke en persons værdighed og skabe et truende, fjendtligt, nedværdigende, ydmygende eller ubehageligt klima.
Stk. 3. Der foreligger sexchikane, når der udvises enhver form for uønsket verbal, ikkeverbal eller fysisk adfærd med seksuelle undertoner i relation til en persons køn med det for-

mål eller den virkning at krænke denne persons værdighed, navnlig ved at skabe et truende, fjendtligt, nedværdigende, ydmygende eller ubehageligt klima.

Retsplejeloven (the Administration of Justice Act)

§ 29. Retten kan bestemme, at et retsmøde skal holdes for lukkede døre (dørlukning),

1) når hensynet til ro og orden i retslokalet kræver det,
2) når statens forhold til fremmede magter eller særlige hensyn til disse i øvrigt kræver det, eller
3) når sagens behandling i et offentligt retsmøde vil udsætte nogen for en unødvendig krænkelse, herunder når der skal afgives forklaring om erhvervshemmeligheder.

Stk. 2. I borgerlige sager kan der endvidere efter anmodning fra parterne træffes bestemmelse om dørlukning, hvis det er af særlig betydning for parterne at undgå offentlighed om sagen og ingen afgørende offentlig interesse strider herimod. Stk. 3. I straffesager kan der endvidere træffes bestemmelse om dørlukning,

1) når en sigtet (tiltalt) er under 18 år,
2) når der skal afgives forklaring af en polititjenestemand med en særlig tjenestefunktion og det af hensyn til denne særlige tjenestefunktion er nødvendigt at hemmeligholde identiteten,
3) når sagens behandling i et offentligt retsmøde må antages at bringe nogens sikkerhed i fare, eller
4) når sagens behandling i et offentligt retsmøde må antages på afgørende måde at hindre sagens oplysning.

Stk. 4. Under hovedforhandlingen kan dørlukning i medfør af stk. 3, nr. 4, kun ske i 1. instans og kun, når det må forventes, at der senere rejses tiltale for samme forhold mod andre end de under sagen tiltalte, og ganske særlige hensyn gør det påkrævet, at dørene lukkes. Hovedforhandlingen gengives så udførligt i retsbogen, at offentligheden ved domsafsigelsen kan orienteres om hovedforhandlingens forløb, i det omfang formålet med dørlukningen tillader det.

Stk. 5. Der kan ikke træffes bestemmelse om dørlukning, hvis det er tilstrækkeligt at anvende reglerne om referat- eller navneforbud, jf. §§ 30 og 31, eller om udelukkelse af enkeltpersoner, jf. § 28 b.

§ 29 a. I sager om overtrædelse af straffelovens § 210, § 216, § 222, stk. 2, eller § 223, stk. 1, lukkes dørene under den forurettedes forklaring, når den pågældende anmoder om det. Det samme gælder i sager om overtrædelse af straffelovens § 225, jf. § 216, § 222, stk. 2, eller § 223, stk. 1.

Stk. 2. Stk. 1 finder tilsvarende anvendelse under afspilning eller anden forevisning af lyd- eller billedoptagelser, som gengiver forhold, der er rejst sigtelse eller tiltale for under sagen.

Stk. 3. Når en polititjenestemand har udført foranstaltninger som nævnt i § 754 a, lukkes dørene under polititjenestemandens forklaring, når anklagemyndigheden anmoder om det.

§ 29 b. Retten træffer afgørelse om dørlukning efter anmodning eller af egen drift.
Stk. 2. Dørlukning af hensyn til en sigtet (tiltalt) på 18 år eller derover, der er til stede, kan kun bestemmes efter anmodning fra den pågældende selv.

§ 29 d. Offentlig gengivelse af, hvad der forhandles i retsmøder, der holdes for lukkede døre, er forbudt, medmindre dørlukning alene er sket af hensyn til ro og orden i retslokalet.

§ 29 e. Rettens formand kan, når særlige grunde taler for det, give andre end dem, der har med sagen at gøre, tilladelse til at overvære et retsmøde, der afholdes for lukkede døre. Forurettede i straffesager har ret til at overvære et retsmøde, der afholdes for lukkede døre, medmindre dørlukningens formål taler imod det. De pågældende må ikke give meddelelse om forhandlingen til nogen, der ikke har haft adgang til mødet, medmindre dørlukning alene er sket af hensyn til ro og orden i retslokalet.

§ 30. Retten kan i straffesager forbyde offentlig gengivelse af forhandlingen (referatforbud),
1) når en sigtet (tiltalt) er under 18 år,
2) når offentlig gengivelse må antages at bringe nogens sikkerhed i fare,
3) når offentlig gengivelse kan skade sagens oplysning, eller
4) når offentlig gengivelse vil udsætte nogen for en unødvendig krænkelse.

§ 30 b. Afgørelse om referatforbud træffes ved kendelse, efter at parterne og tilstedeværende personer, der er omfattet af § 172, stk. 1, 2 eller 4, har haft lejlighed til at udtale sig. Kendelse kan afsiges i begyndelsen af retsmødet eller i løbet af dette og kan straks eller senere indskrænkes til en del af retsmødet.
Stk. 2. Retten kan efter anmodning, herunder fra personer omfattet af § 172, stk. 1, 2 eller 4, eller af egen drift i en senere kendelse ophæve referatforbuddet.

§ 31. Retten kan i straffesager forbyde, at der sker offentlig gengivelse af navn, stilling eller bopæl for sigtede (tiltalte) eller andre under sagen nævnte personer, eller at den pågældendes identitet på anden måde offentliggøres (navneforbud),
1) når offentlig gengivelse må antages at bringe nogens sikkerhed i fare, eller
2) når offentlig gengivelse vil udsætte nogen for unødvendig krænkelse.

Stk. 2. Retten kan under samme betingelse som i stk. 1, nr. 2, forbyde offentlig gengivelse af en juridisk persons navn, herunder binavn eller kaldenavn, og adresse.
Stk. 3. Retten skal ved afgørelsen om navneforbud tage hensyn til lovovertrædelsens grovhed og samfundsmæssige betydning. Det taler endvidere imod nedlæggelse af navnefor-

bud, såfremt sigtede (tiltalte) har indtaget en stilling, som i forhold til offentligheden er særligt betroet.
Stk. 4. Navneforbuddet kan udstrækkes til at gælde også under en eventuel anke af sagen, hvis anken omfatter bedømmelse af beviserne for tiltaltes skyld.

§ 31 a. Retten træffer afgørelse om navneforbud efter anmodning. Afgørelsen træffes ved kendelse, efter at parterne og tilstedeværende personer, der er omfattet af § 172, stk. 1, 2 eller 4, har haft lejlighed til at udtale sig. Afgørelsen kan træffes i et retsmøde, der afholdes alene med henblik på at tage stilling til en anmodning om navneforbud.
Stk. 2. Retten kan efter anmodning, herunder fra personer omfattet af § 172, stk. 1, 2 eller 4, eller af egen drift i en senere kendelse ophæve navneforbuddet.
Stk. 3. Navneforbuddet bortfalder senest ved afsigelsen af endelig dom.

§ 32. Det er forbudt under retsmøder at optage eller transmittere billeder og lyd, medmindre retten undtagelsesvis tillader dette. Offentliggørelse af billeder og lyd, der er optaget i strid hermed, er forbudt. Retten kan i øvrigt på ethvert tidspunkt under sagen forbyde offentlig gengivelse af billeder og lyd, der er optaget under et retsmøde. Rettens afgørelse efter 1. og 3. pkt. træffes ved kendelse.
Stk. 2. Personer, der afgiver forklaring under retsmødet, skal gøres bekendt med, at der optages billeder og lyd.
Stk. 3. Retten kan på ethvert tidspunkt forbyde advokater, anklagere, bevogtningspersonale, tolke og personer, der er omfattet af § 172, stk. 1, 2 eller 4, at transmittere tekst under retsmødet. Afgørelsen træffes ved kendelse. For andre personer er det under retsmøder forbudt at transmittere tekst, medmindre retten undtagelsesvis tillader det.
Stk. 4. Retten kan på ethvert tidspunkt forbyde, at apparater, der kan optage eller transmittere billeder, lyd eller tekst, medbringes eller anbringes i lokaler, hvor der afholdes retsmøder.
Stk. 5. Billedoptagelse i rettens bygninger er forbudt, medmindre rettens præsident giver tilladelse dertil. Stk. 1, 2.-4. pkt., finder tilsvarende anvendelse.
Stk. 6. Billedoptagelse uden for rettens bygninger af sigtede, tiltalte og vidner, der er på vej til eller fra et retsmøde i en straffesag, er forbudt, medmindre den pågældende har samtykket i optagelsen. Stk. 1, 2. pkt., finder tilsvarende anvendelse.

§ 32 b. Overtrædelse af § 29 d, § 29 e, 3. pkt., og § 32, stk. 1, 1. og 2. pkt., stk. 3, 3. pkt., og stk. 5 og 6, eller af rettens forbud efter § 30, § 31 b, 1. pkt., § 32, stk. 1, 3. pkt., stk. 3, 1. pkt., og stk. 4, og § 32 a straffes med bøde.
Stk. 2. Overtrædelse af et forbud efter § 31 straffes med bøde, hvis den pågældende var bekendt med forbuddet. Det samme gælder, hvis den pågældende vidste eller burde vide, at sagen verserede ved retten, eller at politiet efterforskede sagen, og den pågældende ikke havde forhørt sig hos politiet, anklagemyndigheden eller retten om, hvorvidt der var nedlagt navneforbud.

§ 41 e. Anmodning om aktindsigt efter §§ 41 a-41 d skal angive det dokument eller den sag, som den pågældende ønsker at blive gjort bekendt med. Anmodninger om aktindsigt i et større antal sager kan afslås, medmindre anmodningen er rimeligt begrundet, herunder når der søges aktindsigt til brug for videnskabelig forskning eller af redaktører og redaktionelle medarbejdere ved et massemedium til brug for journalistisk eller redaktionelt arbejde.
Stk. 2. Anmodning om aktindsigt efter §§ 41 a-41 c og anmodning om aktindsigt i borgerlige sager efter § 41 d indgives til retten. Rettens afgørelse, der efter anmodning træffes ved kendelse, kan påkæres efter reglerne i kapitel 37. Anmodning om aktindsigt i straffesager efter § 41 d indgives til politidirektøren. Politidirektørens afgørelse kan påklages til den overordnede anklagemyndighed efter reglerne i kapitel 10.
Stk. 3. Retten eller politidirektøren afgør snarest, om en anmodning om aktindsigt kan imødekommes. En anmodning om aktindsigt skal færdigbehandles inden 7 arbejdsdage efter modtagelsen, medmindre dette på grund af f.eks. sagens omfang eller kompleksitet undtagelsesvis ikke er muligt. Ansøgeren skal i givet fald underrettes om grunden til fristoverskridelsen og om, hvornår anmodningen kan forventes færdigbehandlet.
Stk. 4. Hvis dokumentet indeholder oplysninger om enkeltpersoners rent private forhold eller virksomheders erhvervshemmeligheder, kan den myndighed, der behandler anmodningen om aktindsigt, bestemme, at dokumentet inden gennemsynet eller kopieringen anonymiseres, således at de pågældendes identitet ikke fremgår. I straffesager skal dokumentet inden gennemsynet eller kopieringen anonymiseres, således at medvirkende lægdommeres identitet ikke fremgår. I sager om overtrædelse af straffelovens kapitel 24 seksualforbrydelser skal dokumentet inden gennemsynet eller kopieringen anonymiseres, således at forurettedes identitet ikke fremgår.Stk. 5. Personnummer er ikke omfattet af retten til aktindsigt.

§ 149. Retssproget er dansk. Afhøring af personer, der ikke er det danske sprog mægtig, skal så vidt muligt ske ved hjælp af en uddannet translatør el.lign. Dog kan i borgerlige sager tilkaldelse af tolk undlades, når ingen af parterne gør fordring herpå, og retten tiltror sig fornødent kendskab til det fremmede sprog. Det samme kan under sidstnævnte forudsætning finde sted i straffesager uden for hovedforhandling for landsret.
Stk. 2. Dokumenter, der er affattede i fremmede sprog, skal ledsages af en oversættelse, der, når retten eller modparten forlanger det, skal bekræftes af en uddannet translatør el.lign. Oversættelse kan dog frafaldes, når begge parter er enige derom, og retten tiltror sig fornødent kendskab til det fremmede sprog.
Stk. 3. En statsborger i et andet nordisk land kan uanset reglerne i stk. 1-2 indlevere dokumenter, der er affattet på den pågældendes eget sprog. Retten foranlediger dog dokumentet oversat til dansk, såfremt modparten forlanger det eller retten finder det nødvendigt. På begæring af en statsborger i et andet nordisk land skal retten foranledige dokumenter, der indleveres af modparten, oversat til det pågældende fremmede nordiske sprog.

Stk. 4. Udgifter til tolkning i sager, hvori en statsborger i et andet nordisk land er part, afholdes af statskassen. Det samme gælder udgifter til oversættelse efter reglerne i stk. 3. Retten kan bestemme, at udgifterne skal godtgøres af parterne i overensstemmelse med lovens almindelige regler om sagsomkostninger.
Stk. 5. Forhandling med og afhøring af døve og svært hørehæmmede skal så vidt muligt foregå ved hjælp af en uddannet tolk. Forhandling med og afhøring af øvrige hørehæmmede og døvblevne skal efter begæring fra vedkommende så vidt muligt foregå ved hjælp af en uddannet tolk. For så vidt angår stumme kan afhøring eller forhandling foregå ved skriftlige spørgsmål og svar eller efter begæring så vidt muligt ved hjælp af en tolk. Den døve, hørehæmmede, døvblevne eller stumme har endvidere adgang til at lade sig bistå af en døvekonsulent, tunghørekonsulent eller lignende under retsmøder.
Stk. 6. Til at bistå som tolk eller tegnsprogkyndig må ingen tilkaldes, der ifølge § 60 og § 61 ville være udelukket fra at handle som dommer i sagen. I øvrigt bliver de om vidner gældende regler at anvende på de nævnte personer med de lempelser, der følger af forholdets natur, og for så vidt ikke andet særlig er foreskrevet.
Stk. 7. Tolkning kan ske ved anvendelse af telekommunikation med billede, hvis det vil være forbundet med uforholdsmæssige vanskeligheder, at tolken møder samme sted som parten, vidnet eller skønsmanden, og tolkning ved anvendelse af telekommunikation med billede findes forsvarlig. Når der tolkes for en part, et vidne eller en skønsmand, der deltager ved anvendelse af telekommunikation, skal tolken så vidt muligt befinde sig samme sted som parten, vidnet eller skønsmanden. Når der tolkes for en sigtet, der deltager i et retsmøde om forlængelse af fristen for varetægtsfængsling eller anden frihedsberøvende foranstaltning efter kapitel 70 ved anvendelse af telekommunikation med billede efter § 748 b, stk. 1, bestemmer retten, hvor tolken skal befinde sig.

§ 171. En parts nærmeste har ikke pligt til at afgive forklaring som vidne.
Stk. 2. Pligt til at afgive forklaring foreligger ej heller, såfremt forklaringen antages at ville
1) udsætte vidnet selv for straf eller tab af velfærd eller
2) udsætte hans nærmeste for straf eller tab af velfærd eller
3) påføre vidnet selv eller hans nærmeste anden væsentlig skade.

Stk. 3. I de i stk. 1 og stk. 2, nr. 2 og 3, nævnte tilfælde kan retten dog pålægge vidnet at afgive forklaring, når forklaringen anses for at være af afgørende betydning for sagens udfald, og sagens beskaffenhed og dens betydning for vedkommende part eller samfundet findes at berettige dertil.
Stk. 4. I de i stk. 2, nr. 3, nævnte tilfælde kan retten endvidere pålægge vidnet at afgive forklaring, såfremt vidnet har udført foranstaltninger som nævnt i § 754 a, og sagens beskaffenhed og dens betydning for vedkommende part eller samfundet findes at berettige dertil.

§ 172 a. En person, der er blevet videoafhørt efter § 745 e eller § 183, stk. 3, har ikke pligt til at afgive forklaring som vidne under hovedforhandlingen.

Stk. 2. Retten kan helt undtagelsesvis pålægge en person, der er omfattet af stk. 1, at afgive forklaring som vidne under hovedforhandlingen, hvis dette er af afgørende betydning for sagens afgørelse og det ikke er tilstrækkeligt, at personen genafhøres til video.

§ 183. Vidnet afhøres først af den part, som har begæret ham ført. Modparten har derefter adgang til at afhøre vidnet, hvorpå parten kan rette de spørgsmål til vidnet, som modafhøringen har givet anledning til. Retten kan tillade fremsættelse af yderligere spørgsmål eller genoptagelse af afhøringen.
Stk. 2. Retten kan stille spørgsmål til vidnet. Retten kan overtage afhøringen, såfremt parternes afhøring af vidnet sker på utilbørlig måde eller på en måde, som strider mod bestemmelsen i § 184, stk. 1, eller omstændighederne i øvrigt gør det påkrævet.
Stk. 3. Retten bestemmer, hvordan og ved hvem afhøring af børn under 15 år skal ske. I straffesager gælder dette endvidere for personer, der er blevet videoafhørt efter § 745 e, eller hvis retten bestemmer, at afhøringen af en person, som opfylder betingelserne i § 745 e, stk. 1, skal ske som videoafhøring. Den kan tilkalde en repræsentant for kommunalbestyrelsen eller en anden egnet person til at yde bistand under afhøringen. Retten kan tillægge den pågældende godtgørelse efter reglerne i § 188, stk. 1.

§ 193. Politiet eller anklagemyndigheden underretter retten, hvis der er behov for særlig hensyntagen i forbindelse med et vidnes møde i en straffesag. Retten bistår i fornødent omfang vidnet.

§ 327. Fri proces kan, jf. § 325, gives til en sag i 1. instans
1) i de i § 139, stk. 1, § 147 e og kapitel 42 omhandlede sager, dog ikke til sagsøgeren i sager om ændring af en aftale eller dom efter forældreansvarslovens § 14 eller § 17, stk. 2,
2) til forbrugeren i sager om tilbagebetaling af pengeydelser, som er omfattet af et påbud efter markedsføringsloven nedlagt af retten eller meddelt af Forbrugerombudsmanden, og
3) når ansøgeren helt eller delvis har fået medhold i Advokatnævnet, jf. § 146, et huslejenævn eller et beboerklagenævn eller et centralt statsligt klagenævn med undtagelse af Forbrugerklagenævnet og sagen er indbragt af ansøgeren til opfyldelse af nævnets afgørelse eller et forlig indgået for nævnet eller af modparten til ændring af nævnets afgørelse eller et forlig indgået for nævnet.

Stk. 2. Fri proces kan, jf. § 325, gives til en appelsag, når ansøgeren helt eller delvis har fået medhold i den foregående instans, og sagen er appelleret af modparten.
Stk. 3. Fri proces kan, jf. § 325, gives under skifterettens behandling af boer omfattet af § 1 i lov om ægtefælleskifte m.v.
Stk. 4. Fri proces efter stk. 1-3 kan ikke gives, hvis det er åbenbart, at ansøgeren ikke vil få medhold i sagen.

Stk. 5. Fri proces efter stk. 1-3 meddeles af den ret, som sagen er indbragt for eller kan indbringes for. Afslås fri proces, træffes afgørelsen ved kendelse. Uanset § 392, stk. 3, og § 392 a, stk. 2, kan afslag på fri proces til en sag, der behandles af Sø- og Handelsretten eller af landsretten som 1. instans, kæres uden særlig tilladelse.

§ 328. Uden for de tilfælde, der er nævnt i § 327, kan fri proces, jf. § 325, gives, hvis ansøgeren skønnes at have rimelig grund til at føre proces.

Stk. 2. I vurderingen af, om ansøgeren har rimelig grund til at føre proces, indgår blandt andet

1) sagens betydning for ansøgeren,
2) udsigten til, at ansøgeren vil få medhold i sagen,
3) sagsgenstandens størrelse,
4) størrelsen af de forventede omkostninger og
5) muligheden for at få sagen behandlet ved Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen, et administrativt nævn eller et privat tvistløsningsorgan, der er godkendt af erhvervs- og vækstministeren.

Stk. 3. I sager i 1. instans om opsigelse eller ophævelse af boliglejemål eller ansættelsesforhold eller om personskade anses henholdsvis lejeren, arbejdstageren og skadelidte for at have rimelig grund til at føre proces, medmindre forhold som nævnt i stk. 2, nr. 2-5, klart taler herimod.

Stk. 4. Fri proces efter stk. 1-3 kan kun undtagelsesvis gives til

1) sager, der udspringer af ansøgerens erhvervsvirksomhed, eller
2) sagsøgeren i sager om ærekrænkelse, medmindre en ærekrænkelse af en vis grovhed er udbredt gennem et massemedium eller i øvrigt til en videre kreds.

Stk. 5. Fri proces efter stk. 1-3 meddeles af justitsministeren. Afslås fri proces, kan afslaget påklages til Procesbevillingsnævnet inden 4 uger efter, at ansøgeren har fået meddelelse om afslaget.

§ 329. Uden for de tilfælde, der er nævnt i § 325, jf. §§ 327 og 328, kan justitsministeren efter ansøgning meddele en part fri proces, når særlige grunde taler for det. Dette gælder navnlig i sager, som er af principiel karakter eller af almindelig offentlig interesse, eller som har væsentlig betydning for ansøgerens sociale eller erhvervsmæssige situation. Afslås fri proces, kan afslaget påklages til Procesbevillingsnævnet inden 4 uger efter, at ansøgeren har fået meddelelse om afslaget.

§ 330. Justitsministeren kan fastsætte regler om indholdet af en ansøgning om fri proces og om de oplysninger, som ansøgeren skal meddele.

§ 331. Fri proces medfører for vedkommende part

1) fritagelse for afgifter efter lov om retsafgifter,
2) beskikkelse af en advokat til at udføre sagen mod vederlag af statskassen, jf. § 334,

3) godtgørelse fra statskassen for udgifter, som med føje er afholdt i forbindelse med sagen,
4) fritagelse for at erstatte modparten sagens omkostninger og
5) i boer omfattet af § 1 i lov om ægtefælleskifte m.v. fritagelse for
   a. sikkerhedsstillelse for omkostninger ved boets behandling,
   b. betaling af partens andel af bobehandlerens salær og
   c. hæftelse for statskassens krav mod den anden ægtefælle, jf. § 44, stk. 1, i lov om ægtefælleskifte m.v.

Stk. 2. Fri proces kan i bevillingen begrænses til enkelte af de i stk. 1 nævnte begunstigelser.

Stk. 3. I boer omfattet af § 1 i lov om ægtefælleskifte m.v. gælder følgende:

1) Fritagelsen for afgifter efter stk. 1, nr. 1, omfatter ikke skifteafgift efter §§ 34 a og 34 b i lov om retsafgifter.
2) Stk. 1, nr. 2, finder kun anvendelse, når skifteretten beskikker en advokat i medfør af § 23 i lov om ægtefælleskifte m.v.
3) Stk. 1, nr. 3, finder ikke anvendelse.

Stk. 4. Virkningerne af fri proces omfatter hele sagen i den pågældende instans, herunder den procedure, der er nødvendig for at opnå en ny foretagelse af sagen for samme ret, samt fuldbyrdelse af afgørelsen. Virkningerne omfatter tillige de foranstaltninger, som af hensyn til forberedelsen af sagsanlægget med føje er foretaget inden meddelelse af fri proces.

Stk. 5. Virkningerne af fri proces omfatter også behandlingen af sagen i 2. eller 3. instans, såfremt sagen er indbragt for højere ret af modparten og den part, der har fri proces, helt eller delvis har fået medhold i den foregående instans.

Stk. 6. Virkningerne af fri proces ophører ikke ved en parts død.

Stk. 7. Bevillingen kan tilbagekaldes, når de forudsætninger, under hvilke den er meddelt, viser sig ikke at være til stede eller at være bortfaldet. Når bevillingen tilbagekaldes, ophører virkningerne af fri proces.

§ 685. Borgerlige retskrav på den sigtede, som følger af strafbare handlinger, kan forfølges i forbindelse med straffesagen, overensstemmende med de i kap. 89 givne nærmere regler.

§ 741 a. I sager, der vedrører overtrædelse af straffelovens § 119, § 123, § 210, §§ 216-223, § 225, jf. §§ 216-223, § 232, § 237, jf. § 21, §§ 244-246, §§ 249 og 250, § 252, stk. 2, §§ 260-262 a eller § 288, beskikker retten en advokat for den, der er forurettet ved lovovertrædelsen, når den pågældende fremsætter begæring om det, jf. dog stk. 2 og 3.

Stk. 2. I sager om overtrædelse af straffelovens § 210, § 216, § 222, stk. 2, eller § 223, stk. 1, skal beskikkelse ske, medmindre den pågældende efter at være vejledt om retten til beskikkelse af advokat frabeder sig det. Den forurettede skal have lejlighed til at tale med en advokat før politiets afhøring af forurettede, medmindre den pågældende efter at være blevet vejledt frabeder sig det. Det samme gælder i sager om overtrædelse af § 225, jf. § 216, § 222, stk. 2, eller § 223, stk. 1.

Stk. 3. I sager om overtrædelse af straffelovens § 119, § 123, §§ 218-221, § 222, stk. 1, § 223, stk. 2, § 232, § 237, jf. § 21, §§ 244-246, §§ 249 og 250, § 252, stk. 2, §§ 260-262 a eller § 288 kan beskikkelse af advokat dog afslås, hvis lovovertrædelsen er af mindre alvorlig karakter og advokatbistand må anses for åbenbart unødvendig. Det samme gælder i sager, der vedrører overtrædelse af straffelovens § 225, jf. §§ 218-221, § 222, stk. 1, eller § 223, stk. 2.
Stk. 4. Når særlige omstændigheder taler for det, kan retten efter anmodning beskikke en advokat for den forurettede, selv om lovovertrædelsen ikke er omfattet af stk. 1.
Stk. 5. Er den forurettede afgået ved døden som følge af forbrydelsen, kan retten efter anmodning beskikke en advokat for den forurettedes nære pårørende, når særlige hensyn taler for det og betingelserne efter stk. 1, 2 eller 4 er opfyldt.
Stk. 6. Fremsætter den forurettede ikke begæring om beskikkelse af advokat, kan der efter politiets begæring beskikkes en advokat for den forurettede under efterforskningen. Det samme gælder, når der ikke sker beskikkelse efter stk. 2.

§ 741 b. Politiet vejleder den forurettede eller, hvis den forurettede er afgået ved døden som følge af forbrydelsen, den forurettedes nære pårørende om reglerne om beskikkelse af en advokat. I de sager, der er nævnt i § 741 a, stk. 2, skal forurettede endvidere gøres bekendt med reglerne om advokatens medvirken, jf. § 741 a, stk. 2, 2. pkt., og stk. 2, 2. pkt., nedenfor. Vejledningen skal gives, inden den forurettede afhøres første gang, og skal gentages i forbindelse med og inden anden afhøring. Det skal af politirapporten fremgå, at den forurettede har modtaget behørig vejledning, og at offeret har fået udleveret relevant skriftligt materiale vedrørende bistandsadvokatordningen m.v. Endvidere skal det fremgå, hvis den forurettede ikke har ønsket en advokat beskikket. Politiet drager omsorg for, at spørgsmål om beskikkelse efter § 741 a indbringes for retten.
Stk. 2. Er den forurettede villig til at udtale sig, er begæringen om beskikkelse af advokat ikke til hinder for, at politiet afhører den forurettede uden advokatens tilstedeværelse. I tilfælde, hvor beskikkelse skal ske efter § 741 a, stk. 2, gælder dette kun, hvis den forurettede anmoder om at blive afhørt uden advokatens tilstedeværelse.
Stk. 3. Politiet kan tilkalde eller kontakte en af de i § 733, stk. 1, nævnte advokater til at varetage hvervet som advokat for den forurettede, indtil retten måtte have beskikket en advokat.
Stk. 4. Justitsministeriet kan fastsætte nærmere regler om tilkaldeordningens gennemførelse.

§ 741 c. Advokaten har adgang til at overvære afhøringer af den forurettede såvel hos politiet som i retten og har ret til at stille yderligere spørgsmål til den forurettede. Advokaten har ret til at gøre indsigelse mod en bevisførelse i strid med retsplejelovens § 185, stk. 2. Advokaten underrettes om tidspunktet for afhøringer. Retsmøder, hvor forurettede skal afhøres, berammes så vidt muligt efter aftale med bistandsadvokaten. Advokaten underrettes om andre retsmøder, herunder retsmøder efter retsplejelovens § 831.

Stk. 2. Advokaten har adgang til at gøre sig bekendt med den forurettedes forklaring til politiet og andre dokumenter i sagen vedrørende den forurettede. Når der er rejst tiltale i sagen, har advokaten tillige adgang til at gøre sig bekendt med det øvrige materiale i sagen, som politiet har tilvejebragt.
Stk. 3. Advokaten skal have udleveret kopi af materialet, i det omfang det uden ulempe kan kopieres. Advokaten må ikke uden politiets samtykke overlevere det modtagne materiale til den forurettede eller andre, og han må ikke uden politiets samtykke gøre den forurettede eller andre bekendt med indholdet af det i stk. 2, 2. pkt., nævnte materiale.
Stk. 4. Retten meddeler advokaten udskrift af dommen. Advokaten må ikke overlevere udskriften til den forurettede uden rettens samtykke.
Stk. 5. Stk. 1-4 finder tilsvarende anvendelse på en advokat, der er antaget af den forurettede eller den forurettedes nære pårørende.

§ 741 e. Politiet og anklagemyndigheden vejleder i fornødent omfang den forurettede eller, hvis den forurettede er afgået ved døden, den forurettedes nære pårørende om vedkommendes retsstilling og om sagens forventede forløb. Politiet og anklagemyndigheden informerer endvidere vedkommende om sagens gang.
Stk. 2. Justitsministeren eller den, som justitsministeren bemyndiger dertil, fastsætter nærmere regler om vejlednings- og informationspligten efter stk. 1.

§ 741 f. Anklagemyndigheden underretter den forurettede om den rejste tiltale eller en anmodning om retsmøde om behandling af sagen som tilståelsessag. Er den forurettede afgået ved døden, underrettes den forurettedes nære pårørende.
Stk. 2. Anklagemyndigheden underretter den forurettede om tidspunktet for hovedforhandlingen eller et retsmøde med henblik på behandling af sagen som tilståelsessag, hvis den forurettede har anmodet om det. Er den forurettede afgået ved døden, underrettes den forurettedes nære pårørende, hvis vedkommende har anmodet om det. Underretning kan undlades, hvis den forurettede eller den forurettedes nære pårørende skal møde som vidne eller har fået en advokat beskikket efter reglerne i dette kapitel.
Stk. 3. Anklagemyndigheden underretter den forurettede om en anke, hvis den forurettede har fremsat anmodning efter stk. 2. Er den forurettede afgået ved døden, underrettes den forurettedes nære pårørende om en anke, hvis vedkommende har fremsat anmodning efter stk. 2.
Stk. 4. Anklagemyndigheden underretter den forurettede om en sags genoptagelse, hvis den forurettede har fremsat anmodning efter stk. 2. Er den forurettede afgået ved døden, underrettes den forurettedes nære pårørende om en sags genoptagelse, hvis vedkommende har fremsat anmodning efter stk. 2.

§ 741 g. I sager, hvor der er afsagt dom om ubetinget fængselsstraf for en grovere overtrædelse af straffeloven, hvor vold, trusler eller anden personfarlig kriminalitet indgår, eller en seksualforbrydelse, underrettes den forurettede efter anmodning om tidspunktet for den

dømtes første uledsagede udgang og løsladelse og om eventuel undvigelse, hvis den dømte har været varetægtsfængslet før dom og ikke har været løsladt mellem dommens afsigelse og fuldbyrdelse. I sådanne tilfælde underrettes den forurettede desuden efter anmodning, hvis gerningsmanden under afsoning og på institutionens område med institutionens viden medvirker i optagelserne til et tv- eller radioprogram produceret til udsendelse her i landet, hvori den pågældende har en fremtrædende rolle, eller i et portrætinterview i et dansk dagblad. Det samme gælder ved medvirken i optagelserne af et sådant tv- eller radioprogram eller interview uden for institutionens område i tilfælde, hvor institutionen har meddelt tilladelse til udgang med viden herom. Er den forurettede afgået ved døden, underrettes den forurettedes nære pårørende efter anmodning. Underretning kan afslås, hvis væsentlige hensyn til gerningsmanden taler for det.

Stk. 2. Reglerne i stk. 1 finder tilsvarende anvendelse, hvis gerningsmanden er dømt til anbringelse efter straffelovens §§ 68, 69, 73 eller 74 a eller til forvaring efter straffelovens § 70.

Stk. 3. Justitsministeren kan fastsætte nærmere regler om underretningsordningen, herunder om, at afgørelser ikke kan påklages til en højere administrativ myndighed, og at persondatalovens bestemmelser om oplysningspligt ikke finder anvendelse i forhold til den dømte.

§ 742. Anmeldelser om strafbare forhold indgives til politiet.

Stk. 2. Politiet iværksætter efter anmeldelse eller af egen drift efterforskning, når der er rimelig formodning om, at et strafbart forhold, som forfølges af det offentlige, er begået.

§ 745 e. Politiets afhøring af en person kan optages på video med henblik på anvendelse af optagelsen som bevis under hovedforhandlingen efter § 872 (videoafhøring) i følgende tilfælde:

1) Personen er under 13 år.
2) Personen er under 15 år, og efterforskningen vedrører en overtrædelse af
   a. straffelovens § 210 eller kapitel 24 eller
   b. straffelovens §§ 237 eller 244-246, hvor personen eller en af dennes nærmeste er forurettet og den, der er mistænkt, er en af personens nærmeste.
3) Personen er under 18 år, og særlige omstændigheder taler for videoafhøring.
4) Personen er 18 år eller derover og har en alvorlig psykisk lidelse eller væsentlig funktionsnedsættelse, og særlige omstændigheder taler for videoafhøring.

Stk. 2. Forsvareren skal være til stede under videoafhøringen.

Stk. 3. Den, der er mistænkt, har ikke adgang til at overvære videoafhøringen. Den pågældende skal snarest muligt have adgang til sammen med sin forsvarer at gennemse videooptagelsen hos politiet. En begæring fra den, der er mistænkt, eller dennes forsvarer om, at der foretages genafhøring af personen, skal fremsættes snarest muligt herefter.

Stk. 4. Vil den, der er mistænkt, eller forsvareren modsætte sig, at videoafhøringen anvendes som bevis under hovedforhandlingen, skal den pågældende senest 4 uger efter videoaf-

høringens foretagelse indbringe spørgsmålet for retten. Retten kan se bort fra en fristoverskridelse, der må anses for undskyldelig.

§ 838. Anklagemyndigheden skal uden ophold sende forsvareren en kopi af bevisfortegnelsen uden angivelse af adresser og en udskrift af de undersøgelses- og bevishandlinger, der er foretaget i sagen. Anklagemyndigheden skal i øvrigt så vidt muligt gøre sagens dokumenter og andre synlige bevismidler tilgængelige på hensigtsmæssig og betryggende måde og underrette forsvareren herom.
Stk. 2. Anklagemyndigheden kan give forsvareren pålæg om ikke at videregive oplysninger om et vidnes bopæl eller navn, stilling og bopæl til tiltalte, hvis anklagemyndigheden agter at anmode retten om at bestemme, at disse oplysninger ikke må meddeles tiltalte, jf. § 856, stk. 2. Forsvareren kan indbringe pålægget for retten.

§ 845. Retten kan efter anmodning fra anklagemyndigheden, forsvareren eller et vidne forud for hovedforhandlingen træffe afgørelse om
1) dørlukning efter § 29, stk. 1 og 3, og § 29 a,
2) referatforbud efter § 30,
3) navneforbud efter § 31, stk. 1,
4) hvordan og ved hvem afhøring af et barn under 15 år eller en person, der er blevet videoafhørt, skal ske, jf. § 183, stk. 3,
5) at tiltalte skal forlade retslokalet, mens et vidne afhøres, jf. § 856, stk. 1, 4 eller 7,
6) at et vidnes bopæl eller navn, stilling og bopæl ikke må oplyses for tiltalte, jf. § 856, stk. 2, eller
7) at en polititjenestemands navn og bopæl ikke skal oplyses, jf. § 856, stk. 6.

Stk. 2. Anklagemyndigheden skal senest samtidig med indlevering af bevisfortegnelsen underrette forsvareren og retten om, hvorvidt der foreligger sådanne spørgsmål som nævnt i stk. 1.

§ 856. Rettens formand kan uden for de tilfælde, der er nævnt i stk. 2, nr. 2, beslutte, at tiltalte skal forlade retslokalet, mens et vidne eller en medtiltalt afhøres, når særegne grunde taler for, at en uforbeholden forklaring ellers ikke kan opnås.
Stk. 2. Retten kan, hvis det må antages at være uden betydning for tiltaltes forsvar, på anmodning bestemme,
1) at et vidnes bopæl ikke må oplyses for tiltalte, hvis afgørende hensyn til vidnets sikkerhed taler for det, eller
2) at et vidnes navn, stilling og bopæl ikke må oplyses for tiltalte, hvis afgørende hensyn til vidnets sikkerhed gør det påkrævet.

Stk. 3. Afgørelse efter stk. 2 træffes på grundlag af en samlet vurdering af sagens omstændigheder, herunder eventuelle oplysninger om vidnets forudgående tilknytning til tiltalte og oplysninger om sagens karakter.

Stk. 4. Er der truffet bestemmelse efter stk. 2, nr. 2, kan retten yderligere bestemme, at tiltalte skal forlade retslokalet, mens vidnet afhøres.
Stk. 5. En polititjenestemand, der har udført foranstaltninger som nævnt i § 754 a, kan afgive forklaring uden at oplyse sit eget navn og bopæl.
Stk. 6. Rettens formand kan bestemme, at navn og bopæl på en polititjenestemand, der afgiver forklaring som vidne, ikke skal oplyses, hvis afgørende hensyn til vidnets særlige tjenestefunktion taler for det og oplysningerne må antages at være uden betydning for tiltaltes forsvar.
Stk. 7. Rettens formand kan bestemme, at tiltalte skal forlade retslokalet, når en polititjenestemand, der har udført foranstaltninger som nævnt i § 754 a, eller en polititjenestemand med en særlig tjenestefunktion afhøres, hvis dette er påkrævet af hensyn til hemmeligholdelsen af polititjenestemandens identitet og det må antages at være uden væsentlig betydning for tiltaltes forsvar.
Stk. 8. Rettens formand afgør, om tiltalte skal forlade retslokalet under den forudgående forhandling om anmodninger fremsat efter stk. 2, 4, 6 og 7.
Stk. 9. Når tiltalte som følge af en beslutning efter stk. 1, 4 eller 7, ikke har overværet afhøringen af et vidne eller en medtiltalt, skal tiltalte, når denne på ny kommer til stede i retslokalet, have oplysning om, hvem der har afgivet forklaring i tiltaltes fravær, og om indholdet af forklaringen, for så vidt den angår tiltalte. Retten afgør, om gengivelsen af forklaringen skal ske før eller efter, at tiltalte selv har afgivet forklaring. Oplysning om vidnets bopæl eller navn, stilling og bopæl skal dog ikke meddeles tiltalte, hvis retten har truffet bestemmelse om hemmeligholdelse efter stk. 2, nr. 1 eller 2. Oplysning om en polititjenestemands navn og bopæl skal endvidere ikke meddeles tiltalte, hvis retten har truffet bestemmelse om hemmeligholdelse efter stk. 6.
Stk. 10. Afgørelse om hemmeligholdelse af et vidnes navn, stilling og bopæl, jf. stk. 2, nr. 2, og stk. 4, eller en polititjenestemands navn og bopæl, jf. stk. 6 og 7, træffes ved kendelse. I kendelsen anføres de konkrete omstændigheder i sagen, hvorpå det støttes, at betingelserne for hemmeligholdelse er opfyldt. Kendelsen kan til enhver tid omgøres. Rettens afgørelse efter stk. 2, nr. 2, og stk. 4, 6 og 7, kan kæres.

§ 872. En videoafhøring efter § 745 e eller § 183, stk. 3, kan anvendes som bevis under hovedforhandlingen.

§ 991. I sager, som behandles efter kapitel 80 uden medvirken af domsmænd, kan der tilkendes den forurettede erstatning hos tiltalte for den ved forbrydelsen forvoldte skade, når den pågældende har fremsat begæring herom for retten. Der skal gives den forurettede lejlighed til at fremsætte erstatningskrav, for så vidt sagen efter sin beskaffenhed giver anledning hertil.
Stk. 2. I andre offentlige straffesager påhviler det anklagemyndigheden efter den forurettedes begæring at forfølge borgerlige krav, såfremt dette kan ske uden væsentlig ulempe.

Stk. 3. Særlige beviser vedrørende borgerlige krav i en nævningesag skal angives i bevisfortegnelsen, jf. §§ 837 og 839.
Stk. 4. Retten kan på ethvert trin nægte et borgerligt kravs forfølgning under straffesagen, når den finder, at dets behandling under denne ikke kan ske uden væsentlig ulempe.
Stk. 5. Den forurettede kan på ethvert trin indtil sagens optagelse til dom tage sin begæring efter nærværende paragrafs første og andet stykke tilbage med forbehold af adgang til at påtale kravet i den borgerlige retsplejes former.

§ 993. Størrelsen af den erstatning, som tilkendes den forurettede, fastsættes af retten. Ved stemmegivningen om erstatningens størrelse bliver den sum gældende, som har over halvdelen af stemmerne for sig, når dertil medregnes de stemmer, som er afgivne for et højere beløb.

§ 1017 b. Med bøde straffes den, der i forbindelse med omtale af en sag om overtrædelse af straffelovens kapitel 24 om seksualforbrydelser eller i øvrigt med henblik på en sådan sag giver offentlig meddelelse om navn, stilling eller bopæl på den forurettede eller på anden måde offentliggør den pågældendes identitet.
Stk. 2. Bestemmelsen i stk. 1 er ikke til hinder for, at politiet offentliggør den forurettedes identitet, når dette findes påkrævet af hensyn til sagens opklaring eller i øvrigt til berettiget varetagelse af åbenbar almeninteresse. Ved forevisning af fotografier af forurettede finder §§ 814 og 816 dog anvendelse.

Appendix B

Table 1: Initial training (education or professional training)

	PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF VIOLENCE	STANDARDS OF INTERVENTION	EQUALITY BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN	NEEDS AND RIGHTS OF VICTIMS	PREVENTION OF SECONDARY VICTIMISATION	MULTI-AGENCY COOPERATION	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR QUALIFICATION TO PRACTICE THE PROFESSION	LENGTH OF CURRICULUM
Police and other law-enforcement officials	The Danish National Police College among other subjects teaches police students how to prevent and detect violence.	The Danish National Police College use The National Public Prosecutors guidelines in their teachings.	The education concerning human rights, violence and sexual assaults reflects the principle of gender equality.	The Police students receive education regarding basic human rights including the needs and rights of victims.	Prevention of secondary victimisation is an important part of the Police Students education.	The Danish Police College cooperates with different agencies, such as Victim Support Denmark, the Institute for Human Rights, The Center for Sexual Assaults and Wome's Refugees.	Danish Police Officer undergo a two year education at the Danish National Police College. For 8 of the moths the student receive practical experience at a police district.	2 Years
Prosecutors	X			X				
Judges								
Social workers								
Medical doctors	The examinations of victims of violence					Medical examiners work together	Doctor must apply for a	Six years of studies to obtain university

	are predominantly handled by medical specialists in forensic medicine who obtain qualifications in conducting forensic test of victims of violence, rape as well as suspects of such crimes.					with the police as well as professionals responsible for care and treatment.	licence to practice medicine with the Danish Patient Safety Authority. Upon completing basic clinical education doctors can apply for permission to practice independently.	degree. Followed by one year of basic clinical training and five to six years education in a medical specialty.
Nurses and midwives								
Psychologists, in particular counsellors/psychotherapists								
Immigration/asylum officials								
Educational staff and school administrators								
Journalists and other media professionals								

Servicemen and women								
Any other relevant category								

Table 2: In-service training

	NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS TRAINED	MANDATORY NATURE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF CURRICULUM	PERIODICITY	FUNDING SOURCE	BODY MANDATED TO CARRY OUT/CERTIFY IN-SERVICE TRAINING	TRAINING EFFORTS SUPPORTED BY GUIDELINES AND PROTOCOLS
Police and other law-enforcement officials	In 2015, 128 police officers received in-service training related partly or directly to violence against women in 4 different courses		4 days	Between 1 and 10 days	The police budget	The Danish National Police College	Yes
Prosecutors	2014: 43 2015: 72	2014: 24 2015: 51	3 training courses per year		Internal budget	Experienced prosecutors	Guidelines concerning domestic violence
Judges							
Social workers	231	No	1 day		(former) Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Gender Equality and the (former) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration		

Medical doctors		The medical specialists must continuously keep up with the latest knowledge in their field and continuously seek to improve their specialist competencies through further training/education.			Funded by the existing public budgetary framework, e.g. in the regions.	There is no formal re-certification of medical specialists in Denmark. However, the medical specialists must continuously keep up with the latest knowledge in their field and seek to improve their specialist competencies through further training/education.	
Nurses and midwives	112	No	1 day		(former) Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Gender Equality and the (former) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration		
Psychologists, in particular counsellors/psychotherapists							
Immigration/asylum officials							
Educational staff and school administrators	433	No	1 day		(former) Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Gender Equality		

					and the (former) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration		
Journalists and other media pro-fessionals							
Servicemen and women							
Any other relevant category	244	No	1 day		(former) Ministry of Ecclesiasti-cal Affairs and Gender Equality and the (former) Ministry of Social Affairs and Integration		

Appendix C

A national crime victim survey (CVS) is conducted annually by the Research Division in the Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the University of Copenhagen. This survey includes a question on physical violence. Since 2013, the report has included a special section on violence by a present or a former intimate partner. Furthermore, the survey includes a measure of the prevalence of rape. The CVS is financed by the Ministry of Justice, the National Crime Preventive Council and the National Police.

The Centre for Suicide Research published the report Abusive Relationships and the Effects in 2015. The report documents the extent of young men and women suffering from the effects of abusive relationships, who have resorted to drastic measures, such as attempted suicide.

The Ministry of Immigration and Integration conducts an annual nationwide survey among immigrants who have lived in Denmark for at least three years, descendants and persons of Danish origin aged 18 years and above. The purpose of the survey is to describe opinions on and experiences of citizenship, equality and self-determination in Denmark, and how they have developed over time.

The Ministry of Justice provided funding in 2015 for an external research report on young people's perception of unwanted sexual assaults and on their inclination to report such an incident to the police.

The Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior published the report Psychological Counselling to Women at Shelters in 2015. The evaluation shows that psychological counselling is an important offer to women at shelters helping them to process violence by intimate partners.

In 2015, the Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior furthermore published the report Centre of Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence which shows that women and men exposed to partner violence who have received treatment experience an increase in the feeling of freedom, safety and empowerment.

The Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior published the report Anonymous Counselling to Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence in 2015. The project was able to reach a different target group of women exposed to domestic violence than the target group who are accommodated at shelters for women exposed to domestic violence.

The Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior in collaboration with Rambøll published the report Evaluation of Shelters for Women Exposed to Domestic Violence in 2015. The

evaluation shows that in general the shelters have a positive impact on the women accommodated.

Rambøll and the National Institute of Public Health published the report Mapping the Experiences with Aftercare and the Need for New Support Services in 2013. The report describes experienced needs, supply and demands for support among men and women, who are victims of violence in intimate relationships or honour related conflicts.

The National Institute of Public Health published the report Men in Abusive Relationships in Denmark in 2013. The report presents the results of a study on male victims of violence from their partner, identifying its extent and nature as well as existing services and barriers for seeking help.

The National Institute of Public Health published the report Violence in Close Relations in 2012. The report presents the status on the seven indicators adopted during the Danish EU Presidency in 2002. The indicators cover the prevalence, nature and development as well as the efforts to combat intimate partner violence among women and men in Denmark.

The National Institute of Public Health published the report Dating Violence in Denmark in 2012. The report assesses the development in various forms of dating violence and describes adolescents' attitudes to dating, relationships and violence within these.

In 2011, the Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior published the report Treatment of Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence which showed positive results of treatment. Furthermore, the ministry published the report Family Counselling to Women at Shelters for Victims of Domestic Violence in the same year. The evaluation shows positive results of providing women at shelters for victims of domestic violence with a family counsellor.

In 2011, the consultancy agency Als Research conducted a study on young people's experience with social control, freedom and limits on behalf of the Ministry of Immigration and Integration.

In addition, since 1999 the Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior have published annual statistics regarding women and children accommodated at shelters for victims of domestic violence. The publication provides annual information on women and children accommodated at shelters for victims of domestic violence.

Finally, the Parliament established the Victims Fund with effect from 1 January 2014. The objective of the Victims Fund is to fund projects and activities that will provide further knowledge of or support for victims of crimes and road accidents and groups of such victims. The Council of the Victims Fund has awarded funds annually since 2014 and is ex-

pected to award about 28 million DKK annually. The projects and activities that have received funding are listed on the website www.offerfonden.dk and include projects and activities concerning violence against women and children as well as young people from ethnic minorities who experience negative social control.

Appendix D

List of women's shelters in Denmark, October 1st 2016

Name of shelter	Number of places	Number of paid staff	Number of paid staff hours per week	Number of volunteers	24/7 accessibility*	Geographical region*
Danners Krisecenter	18	31	802	110	yes	Capital Region
Dansk Kvindesamfunds Krisecenter	8	18	326	40	no	Capital Region
Den Selvejende Institution Krisecenter for Kvinder Hjørring	4	5	159	73	yes	Northern Region
Den Selvejende Institution Haderslev Krisecenter	5	6	159	55	yes	Southern Region
Den Selvejende Institution Krisecenter Hjemmet	7	6	171	0	no	Unknown Region
Den Selvejende Institution Kvindehjemmet i København	32	31	934	15	yes	Capital Region
Den selvejende institution Viborg Krisecenter	8	8	272	43	yes	Central Region
Den Åbne Dør	12	11	280	0	yes	Capital Region
DSI Hanne Mariehjemmet	8	10	353	0	Unknown	Zealand Region
Egmontgården	39	15	236	0	no	Capital Region
Esbjerg Krise- og Aktivitetscenter	6	8	227	35	no	Southern Region
Fredericia Krisecenter	4	5	166	55	yes	Southern Region
Frederiksværk Krisecenter	10	8	193	13	no	Capital Region
Frelsens Hærs Krisecenter i Næstved	6	41	169	0	no	Zealand Region
Frelsens Hærs Krisecenter og Botilbud Svendebjerggård.	13	22	389	0	yes	Capital Region
Hellerup krisecenter	11	13	403	0	yes	Capital Region
Helsingør Krisecenter for Kvinder og Børn	14	13	345	19	yes	Capital Region
Hera Døtrenes Krisecenter	8	6	194	15	yes	Zealand Region
Herfølge Krisecenter, Køge	8	11	332	12	yes	Zealand Region
Herning Krisecenter	5	7	207	50	unknown	Central Region
Hillerød Kvindecenter Fond	6	8	209	25	no	Capital Region

Hobro Krisecenter	4	6	186	22	yes	Northern Region
Holbæk Krisecenter Medusa	8	11	329	20	yes	Zealand Region
Holstebro Krisecenter	7	7	259	50	yes	Central Region
Horsens Krisecenter	7	7	217	50	yes	Central Region
Kolding Krisecenter	7	7	214	35	yes	Southern Region
Krisecenter Baltic	25	30	387	0	yes	Capital Region
Krisecenter Odense	15	19	579	35	yes	Southern Region
Krisecenteret for Kvinder	7	9	273	110	yes	Northern Region
Krisecentret Garvergården	14	14	230	0	yes	Capital Region
Krisecentret i Frederikshavn	4	6	186	40	yes	Northern Region
Kvindehuset i Lyngby	10	21	319	3	yes	Capital Region
Kvindekrisecenter Bornholm	4	4	122	55	yes	Capital Region
Kvindekrisecenter Klostermosegård	10	14	374	0	yes	Capital Region
Lolland Krisecenter	4	4	148	4	no	Zealand Region
Nordsjællands Krisecenter	5	6	136	18	no	Capital Region
Randers Krisecenter	9	16	357	0	no	Central Region
RED - Safehouse for Unge i Æresrelaterede Konflikter	30	39	462	13	unknown	Unknown Region
Ringsted Krisecenter S.I.	8	11	315	0	no	Zealand Region
Roskilde Kvindekrisecenter	6	15	384	60	no	Zealand Region
Silkeborg Krisecenter	5	7	160	6	yes	Central Region
Specialkrisecentret Rosenly	5	7	104	129	unknown	Unknown Region
Sønderborg Kvinde- & Krisecenter	5	12	215	55	yes	Southern Region
Vejle Krisecenter	6	6	189	75	yes	Southern Region
Aabenraa Krisecenter	5	5	167	7	yes	Southern Region
Aarhus Krisecenter	14	13	457	2	yes	Central Region

* 24/7 accessibility is defined as having staff that are able receive new clients 24/7. 'Unknown' is used, when the shelter has not provided information about accessibility.

*Unknown region is used, when the shelter has not provided an address – typically due to the address being protected.

Appendix E

Number of expulsion orders issued	2014	2015
Expulsion order	5	5
Expulsion order and restraining orders	3	1
Expulsion order and exclusion order	0	0
Expulsion order, restraining orders and exclusion order	2	0

Number of breaches of expulsion orders	2014	2015
Expulsion order	1	0
Expulsion order and restraining orders	2	2
Expulsion order, restraining orders and exclusion order	1	2

Number of restraining orders issued	2014	2015
Restraining orders	313	300
Restraining orders and exclusion order	13	8
Restraining orders and expulsion orders	3	1
Expulsion order, restraining orders and exclusion order	2	0

Number of breaches of restraining orders	2014	2015
Restraining orders	1,220	2,370
Restraining orders and exclusion order	13	8
Restraining orders and expulsion orders	2	2
Expulsion order, restraining orders and exclusion order	1	2

Number of sanctions imposed as a result of breaches of restraining orders	2014	2015
Restraining orders	707	770
Restraining orders and exclusion order	33	5
Restraining orders and expulsion orders	3	0
Expulsion order, restraining orders and exclusion order	0	1

In relation to the data provided above it is noted that the Director of Public Prosecutions cannot extract data disaggregated by sex of the victims. Therefore, the data may also include cases were the victim is male[7].

[7] The data are analyzed based on information from POLSAS and processed in Qlikview, which is the management information system of the Prosecution Service. Reservations are made for typing errors. Data are dynamic and the numbers may change due to corrections or delayed updates of the data in POLSAS, new convictions etc. Charges, indictments and guilty decisions have been calculated by the number of persons per file number who have been charged, indicted and convicted. The number of indictments in a single year does not correspond to the number of convictions in the same year. In consequence, there will be a periodic deviation of the data. Please note that the data was extracted on 8 October 2016.