

**EMBASSY & PERMANENT MISSION OF DENMARK
VIENNA**

N o t e V e r b a l e

The Embassy & Permanent Mission of Denmark in Vienna presents its compliments to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, and has the honour to provide the 2022 response to the Questionnaire on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security in accordance with FSC Decision 2/09.

The Embassy & Permanent Mission of Denmark in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE and to the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 13 April 2022



To:

All Permanent Missions and Delegations to the OSCE
OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre
Vienna

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON
POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY**

Section I: Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

The status of Denmark as regards the relevant international conventions is given below. (A number of provisional territorial reservations with respect to the Faroe Islands and Greenland, eventually to be withdrawn, do not appear in the list.)

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 14 September 1963). Denmark ratified on 17 January 1967. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 4 December 1969.
2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (the Hague, 16 December 1970). Denmark ratified on 17 October 1972. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 16 November 1972.
3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 September 1971). Denmark ratified on 17 January 1973. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 16 February 1973.
4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 December 1973). Denmark ratified on 1 July 1975. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 20 February 1977.
5. European Convention on Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 27 January 1977). Denmark ratified on 27 June 1978. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 28 September 1978.

6. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 18 December 1979). Denmark ratified on 11 August 1987. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 10 September 1987.
7. Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna and New York, 3 March 1980). Denmark ratified on 6 September 1991. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 6 October 1991.
8. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (Montreal, 24 February 1988). Denmark ratified on 23 November 1989. The protocol entered into force for Denmark on 23 December 1989.
9. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988). Denmark ratified on 25 August 1995. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 23 November 1995.
10. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988). Denmark ratified on 25 August. The protocol entered into force for Denmark on 23 November 1995.
11. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosive for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1 March 1991). Denmark ratified on 5 October 1998. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 4 December 1998.
12. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997). Denmark ratified on 31 August 2001. The convention entered into force for Denmark on 30 September 2001.
13. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999). Denmark ratified on 27 August 2002. The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 26 September 2002.

14. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 15 May 2003). Denmark ratified on 14 April 2004. The protocol has not yet entered into force.
15. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (New York, 13 April 2005). Denmark has ratified on 20 March 2007. The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 7 July 2007.
16. European Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (Warsaw, 16 May 2005). Denmark ratified on 16 May 2005. The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 1 August 2007.

1.2. What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

Danish legislation including in particular The Danish Criminal Code and The Danish Extradition Act has been amended a number of times in order to fulfil the obligations that follow from the conventions and protocols listed in section 1.1 above.

The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 16 December 1970) was implemented into Danish law by Act. no. 95 of 29 March 1972, which amended the Danish Criminal Code.

The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 September 1971) was implemented into Danish law by Act no. 538 of 13 December 1972, which amended the Danish Criminal Code.

The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, Including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 December 1973) was implemented into Danish law by Act no. 268 of 26 June 1975, which amended the Danish Criminal Code.

The European Convention on Suppression of Terrorism (Strasbourg, 27 January 1977) was implemented into Danish law by Act no. 191 of 3 May 1978. Denmark made a reservation to Article 1 (4) of the convention in accordance with Article 13.

The International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 18 December 1979) and the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna and New York, 3 March 1980) was implemented into Danish law by Act no. 322 of 4 June 1986, which amended the Danish Criminal Code.

The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997) was implemented into Danish law by Act no. 280 of 25 April 2001 by which the Danish Criminal Code and the Danish Extradition Act etc. were amended.

The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999) was implemented into Danish law by Act no. 378 of 6 June 2002.

By Act no. 503 of 7 June 2006 the Weapons Act, Criminal Code etc. were amended in the light of UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction with new national legislation relating to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. The act introduces a general ban on all activities related to such weapons, including restrictions on extraterritorial transportation.

On 2 June 2006 the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism were implemented into Danish law by Act no. 542 of 8 June 2006.

By Act no. 157 of 28 February 2012 the Danish Criminal Code was amended in order to meet the obligations deriving from the decision of 11 September 2008 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to add the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to the treaty list appended to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

1.3. What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Police

The Danish Security and Intelligence Service (*Politiets Efterretningstjeneste* abbreviated *PET*), which is an entity of Danish police, is the national security authority and thus plays an important role in preventing terrorism.

According to consolidation Act no. 231 of 7 March 2017 on the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (the PET Act), section 1, one of the main tasks of the Service is to prevent and investigate actions and undertakings that may jeopardise the independence, security and legal order of the State, and to prevent such actions or undertakings from being implemented or developed.

The actions that, in this connection, fall within PET's area of responsibility are primarily defined by Chapter 12 and 13 of the Danish Criminal Code. Such actions include attacks on the Danish Constitution, terrorism, and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, extremism and espionage. PET must provide the basis for handling such threats as early in the process and as appropriately as possible.

PET's actions are essentially preventive. From the information gathered, processed and analysed by PET, the objective is to procure as much information as possible on the capacity, determination and ability of PET's target persons and target groups to commit any such action as mentioned above. On this basis, PET prepares assessments and risk analyses that again provide the basis for an evaluation of what action that must be implemented to prevent any threats from developing further.

Defence

The Danish Defence Intelligence Service (*Forsvarets Efterretningstjeneste* abbreviated *FE*) is Denmark's foreign intelligence and military intelligence service. The service is an agency under the Danish Ministry of Defence, and the legal framework for the service is set out in consolidation no. 1287 of 28 November 2017 (the Defence Intelligence Service Act). The act also states that FE is Denmark's National Information and communications technology (ICT) security authority, and the responsible authority for military security.

FE collects, analyses and disseminates information concerning conditions abroad, which are of importance to Denmark and Danish interests. The intelligence activities e.g. include collection of information about international terrorism and extremists abroad. Moreover, FE directs and controls the military security, both for installations and units in Denmark and for units, ships and aircraft deployed on international missions abroad.

1.4. Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining inter alia to:

Terrorism offences are criminalized in Chapter 12 and 13 of the Danish Criminal Code. The most relevant counterterrorism provisions are summarized below.

Section 101 a (1) of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who is a Danish national or habitually resident within the Danish state and who is affiliated with armed forces fighting against the Danish state in an armed conflict to which the Danish state is a party. The penalty for violation of section 101 a (1) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years. In particularly aggravating circumstances (inter alia situations in which the relevant person has participated in combat) the sentence may increase to imprisonment for life.

Section 101 a (2) criminalizes the recruitment of another person who is a Danish national or habitually resident within the Danish state for armed forces in the circumstances described in subsection (1). The subsection also criminalizes public incitement of such person to join hostile forces in such conflicts. The penalty for violation of section 101 a (2) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years. In particularly aggravating circumstances (inter alia situations involving offences committed in a systematic or organised manner) the sentence may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 16 years.

Section 114 (1) of the Criminal Code, criminalizes any person who commits any one or more of specific listed acts (inter alia homicide, aggravated assault or deprivation of liberty) with intent to seriously threaten a population or wrongfully coerce Danish or foreign public authorities or an international organisation to perform or fail to perform a duty, or to destabilise or overthrow the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation, where by virtue of its nature or the context in which it was committed the act is suited

to inflict serious harm on a country or an international organisation. The penalty for violation of section 114 (1) is imprisonment for a determinate term or life imprisonment.

According to section 114 (2) the same penalty is imposed on any person who transports weapons or explosives with the same intent as referred to in subsection (1). Furthermore, it follows from section 114 (3) that the same penalty is imposed on any person who threatens to commit one of the offences referred to in subsections (1) and (2) with the intent referred to in subsection (1).

Section 114 a of the Criminal Code provides that if any of the acts referred to in paragraph 1-8 of section 114 a (inter alia certain violations of the Criminal Code that falls within the Hijacking Convention or the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages) are committed and the offence does not fall within section 114, the penalty may exceed the most severe sentence prescribed for the offence by up to half.

Section 114 b of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who (i) grants financial support, whether directly or indirectly, to, (ii) organizes or raises funds, whether directly or indirectly, for, or (iii) makes funding, other property, or financial or other similar services available, whether directly or indirectly, to, a person, a group or an association committing or intending to commit any terrorist act falling within section 114 or 114 a. The penalty for violation of section 114 b is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years.

Section 114 c (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who recruits another person to commit or facilitate any act falling within section 114, 114 a or 114 b or to join a group or an association for the purpose of facilitating the commission of illegal acts of this nature by the group or association. The penalty for violation of section 114 c (1) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years. When the crime is committed under particularly aggravating circumstances (inter alia offences committed in a systematic or organised manner), the penalty is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 16 years. The penalty for violation of section 114 c (2) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

Furthermore, section 114 c (3) criminalizes any person who accepts being recruited to commit any act falling within section 114 or 114 a. The penalty for violation of section 114 c (3) is imprisonment

for a term not exceeding 8 years. If the relevant person is a member of armed forces, the sentence may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years, or in particularly aggravating circumstances (inter alia situations in which the relevant person has participated in combat) to imprisonment for life.

Section 114 d (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who train, instruct or otherwise teach another person to commit or assist terrorist acts punishable according to sections 114, 114 a or 114 b knowing that such other person intends to use his skills for such purpose. The penalty for violation of section 114 d (1) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years. When the crime is committed under particularly aggravation circumstances (inter alia offences committed in a systematic or organised manner), the penalty is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 16 years. The penalty for violation of section 114 d (2) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

Section 114 d (3) provides that it is criminal to receive training or instruction to commit acts punishable to sections 114 or 114 a. The penalty for violation of section 114 d (3) is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

Section 114 e of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who otherwise facilitates the activities of a person, a group or an association committing or intending to commit an act falling within section 114, 114 a, 114 b, 114 c or 114 d. The penalty for violation of section 114 e is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years. However, if the relevant person is a member of armed forces, the sentence may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 years, or in particularly aggravating circumstances (inter alia situations in which the relevant person has participated in combat) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 16 years.

Section 114 f of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who is active in or gives substantial financial support or other substantial support to a force, group or association intending to exert influence on public affairs or cause obstruction to the social order through the use of power, where the offence does not fall within sections 114-114 e. The penalty for violation of section 114 f is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

Section 114 g of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who is active in an illegal military organization or group, where the offence does not fall within sections 114-114 f. The penalty for violation of section 114 g is a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

Section 114 h of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who, contrary to the legislation on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, etc., in aggravating circumstances – exports dual-use products without permission (i), gives incorrect or misleading information or suppresses information that is essential to a decision to be taken by public authorities on dual-use products (ii), or acts contrary to terms stipulated in public authority decisions on dual-use products (iii). The penalty for violation of section 114 h is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

Section 114 i of the Criminal Code criminalizes the receiving of financial support in the form of money or other services for the establishment or operation of an institution or activities or for similar purposes in Denmark from a group or an association committing or intending to commit acts falling within section 114 or 114 a. The penalty for violation of section 114 i is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

Section 114 j of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who is a Danish national or habitually resident within the Danish state and who enters or stays in an area as referred to in subsection (3) without permission. The penalty for violation of section 114 j is imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years.

According to subsection (3) the Minister of Justice may, following negotiation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence, lay down rules determining that a conflict area in which a group or an association as referred to in section 114 e is a party to an armed conflict will fall within subsection (1). The Dayr Az Zawr and the Idlib provinces in Syria are currently covered by the ban, cf. section 1 (1) (i) and (ii) of the departmental order no. 708 of July 6 2019.

It follows from subsection (2) of section 114 j that the prohibition does not apply to any entry and stay for exercising a public function or office with a Danish, foreign or international organization. Furthermore, according to subsection (4) the Minister of Justice or the person so authorized by the

Minister may permit a person, upon application, to enter or stay in a prohibited conflict area if the entry or stay serves a meritorious purpose.

Section 136 (2) of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who expressly approves of any of the offences mentioned in Chapter 12 and 13 of the Criminal Code in public. The penalty for violation of section 136 (2) is a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years. Section 136 (3) of the Criminal Code criminalizes any person who expressly approves of, inter alia, any of the acts covered by sections 114-114 j of the Criminal Code in connection with religious education. The penalty for violation of section 136 (3) is a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

In addition, acts aimed at inciting or assisting the commission of an offence, inter alia section 101 a, sections 114-114 d and section 136 (2) of the Criminal Code, are punishable as attempts in accordance with section 21 of the Criminal Code if the offence is not completed.

Furthermore, it follows from section 23 of the Criminal Code that the penalty provided for an offence applies to everybody who is complicit in the act by incitement or aiding and abetting.

According to Section 79 b of the Criminal Code any person, who is sentenced to imprisonment or another sanction depriving a person of his or her liberty for a violation of the counterterrorism provisions of the Criminal Code, can also be imposed a residence ban or/and a contact ban. Convicted terrorists may then be prohibited from staying and traveling in specific areas, and they may be prohibited from contacting, as a rule, all other terrorist convicts. The bans can be granted for a period of up to ten years. Violation of a ban will be punishable by imprisonment for up to two years. The purpose of the provision is to ensure that convicted terrorists do not radicalize others or even maintain themselves in a radicalized environment.

In addition to the above-mentioned terrorism offences, other relevant counterterrorism provisions and acts are summarized below.

By Act no. 291 of March 8, 2022, the Danish Parliament passed a bill on revised data retention rules, which amended the Administration of Justice Act and the Telecommunications Act with effect from

March 30, 2022. The new legislation on data retention i.a. consists of two schemes for retention of traffic data: Firstly, a scheme for targeted data retention which involves an obligation for telecommunication companies to carry out data retention regarding specific individuals and geographical areas with a connection to serious crime. Under this scheme, law enforcement agencies have access to traffic and location data with a view to combatting serious crime. Secondly, it is possible to enact rules that oblige telecommunication companies to retain data on a general and indiscriminate basis when there is a serious threat to national security. General and indiscriminate data retention with a view to protecting national security can, however, not be in force continuously. Under this scheme, law enforcement authorities have access to retained traffic and location data both with a view to protecting national security and with a view to combatting serious crime.

In addition, under the new legislation on data retention, telecommunication companies are obliged to register and store information about end users' access to the internet (i.e. IP-addresses) on a general and indiscriminate basis. Law enforcement authorities have access to this type of information with a view to combatting criminal offences.

Furthermore, under the new legislation on data retention, telecommunication companies must, at the request of the police in the course of investigation of criminal offences, provide information that identifies an end user's access to electronic communications networks or services.

It follows from section 791 b of the Administration of Justice Act that in cases where the police's investigation concerns an offense which may be punishable by imprisonment for 6 years or more or a violation of Chapter 12 or 13 of the Criminal Code, the police can obtain a court warrant to capture data in an information system (i.e., a computer or another data system) not available to the public by means of software or other equipment without being present at the location where an information system is used, if the intervention is presumed to be crucial for the investigation.

According to section 791 c of the Administration of Justice Act the police may disrupt or interrupt radio or telecommunications in an area if there are compelling reasons to do so in order to prevent an offense being committed in that area, which may be punishable by imprisonment for 6 years or more or a violation of Chapter 12 or 13 of the Criminal Code, and which may endanger human life or welfare or significant societal values.

According to section 791 d of the Administration of Justice Act, a website can be blocked, if there is reason to assume that a crime mentioned in sections 114-114 i of the Criminal Code is being committed from the website. The decision to block a website is made by the court by order at the request of the police. A website must not be blocked if the intervention is disproportionate to the significance of the case and the inconvenience that the intervention may be assumed to cause.

According to section 791 e of the Administration of Justice Act, the police may take over closed circuit television surveillance from other authorities or individuals in an area if there are compelling reasons to do so with a view to preventing or investigating an offense punishable by law by imprisonment for 6 years or more, constitutes a violation of Chapter 12 or 13 of the Criminal Code, and which may or has entailed danger to human life or welfare or to significant societal values. However, this does not apply to closed circuit television surveillance in private homes.

It follows from the Act on Passports for Danish Citizens that the police can refuse to issue a passport to a Danish national or revoke a previously issued passport for a specified period of time if there is reason to believe that the person intends to participate in activities abroad that may involve or increase a danger to national security, other states' security or pose a significant risk to the public order. In addition, the police can supplement such a decision with a travel ban for a specified period of time.

It follows from the Alien Act that the Immigration Service can repeal a residence permit or a right of residence if an alien is staying or has stayed outside of the country, and there is reason to believe that the alien during the stay participates or has participated in activities that may involve or increase a danger to national security, public order or other states' security.

By Act no. 1706 of 27 December 2018, the Danish Parliament passed a bill on the use of Passenger Name Records (PNR-data). With the new PNR Act, PET continues to have access to information about PNR. The Act entered into force on 1 January 2019.

Financing of terrorism

By Act no. 674 of 8 June 2017 the Danish Parliament passed a bill, which provides a legal basis for temporarily stopping the granting of social benefits to foreign terrorist fighters. The grant of social benefits stops if the police revokes a passport from a Danish citizen when there is reason to believe that the person participates in activities abroad that may involve or increase a danger to national

security, public order or other states' security. Moreover, the act provides a legal basis to reclaim social benefits that have been paid to convicted foreign terrorist fighters while they were in foreign conflict zones.

Furthermore, the Danish Parliament has adopted Act no. 262 of 16 March 2016 on the registration of beneficial ownership (the BO Act), which makes it mandatory for all legal persons, such as companies, businesses and foundations to obtain and hold up-to-date information on the entities' beneficial ownership and to take reasonable measures to obtain such information. The BO Act amended the Companies Act, the Certain Commercial Undertakings Act, the Commercial Foundations Act and various other acts. The information on beneficial ownership has to be registered in the Danish Business Register (CVR) and is publicly available. The entities are also obliged to hold information regarding their beneficial owners and attempts to identify their beneficial owners for 5 years after the identification or the attempt. The rules on beneficial ownership were amended by Act no. 676 of May 29, 2018 amongst others to secure the registration on of beneficial ownership at the same time a new company is being registered. Further the rules on beneficial ownership were amended by Act 554 of May 7, 2019, among other to introduce mechanism to ensure information held in the Central Beneficial Ownership Register is adequate, accurate and current and introduced further control and sanction possibilities. Identical rules as the abovementioned about beneficial ownership were introduced by Act 553 of May 7, 2019, regarding beneficial ownership information on foreign trusts and similar legal arrangement. Act 553 and 554 implemented the 5th AML Directive and the Acts entered into force 10 January 2020 (Act no. 554 of 7 May 2019) as a part of the implementation of the 5th AML Directive. Further Act no. 642 of May 19, 2020, introduced amongst other the requirement that members of the management of a company - who are required by law to be registered in the central business register - must be the persons who actually act as directors as well as additional possibilities for control and sanction.

In September 2018, a new national 4-year strategy on combatting money laundering and terrorism financing was published. The aim of the national strategy was, among other things, to ensure the most efficient way of collaboration and coordination between the relevant authorities in order to significantly reduce the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. Furthermore, the national strategy was focused on the importance and relevance of the national risk assessments and puts

emphasis on the need to collaborate between the relevant authorities when drafting the risk assessments.

In 2016, PET conducted a National Risk Assessment on Terrorist Financing in Denmark. It was distributed to Danish authorities and to a limited private sector audience in order to strengthen the national efforts against terrorist financing. In January 2020, PET completed and made public a new National Risk Assessment on Terrorist Financing in Denmark (NRA TF). Denmark was evaluated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2017, whose remarks have been an inspiration for the new NRA TF. The NRA TF is available on PET's website, but has also been shared with relevant stakeholders and with the Money Laundering Forum, which is a strategic forum for coordination among relevant authorities.

In the new NRA TF, the non-profit organizations sector (NPO sector) is identified as a high-risk area. As a result, PET has conducted a separate National Risk Assessment on Terrorist Financing in The NPO sector in Denmark (NRA NPO). The NRA NPO was finalized and made public in the beginning of April 2020. The NRA NPO is made in cooperation with relevant Danish authorities, the NPO sector and other stakeholders. Among these are The Danish Tax Authorities, ISOBRO (The NPO trade organization) and The Fundraising Board.

In 2010, PET prepared a leaflet on the financing of terrorism and how to be cautious when contributing to collections, etc. called "Your contribution could be abused". The leaflet was drawn up in several languages and distributed to relevant mosques, cultural associations, etc.

Based on the findings in NRA TF and the preliminary results from data analysis and interviews concerning the NRA NPO, PET and ISOBRO have published a new version of the leaflet "Your contribution can be abused" in order to inform the donor community about possible TF-risks in relation to NPOs. The leaflet contains information about risks areas and concrete advice to donors, who have doubts about the use of their donation. The leaflet was made in cooperation with representatives from both the public and the private sector. The new leaflet has been translated into a number of different languages, including English, Arabic, Somali and Urdu.

In cooperation with The Fundraising Board and ISOBRO, PET has also launched a preventive campaign on social medias in order to raise awareness on TF-risks in relation to NPOs. The campaign

is also called “Your contribution can be abused” and consists of graphics and short videos, where representatives from PET, The Fundraising Board, ISOBRO and the NPO sector (Danish Red Cross, Save the Children and GirlTalk) inform about possible risks in relation to fundraising activities and advice on how to avert the abuse of donations. The campaign links to the leaflet and the Fundraising Board’s website, where a list of approved fundraising campaigns and organizations can be found. The campaign ended in the beginning of April 2020. The results showed that the campaign was seen numerous times by 1,5 million Danish citizens, which constitutes a substantial number of the Danish population. Furthermore, the see-through rate, the rate of people watching an entire video, was unusually high.

On 4 February 2020 the Danish Parliament adopted Act no. 105, which amended the Danish Fundraising Act with effect from 1 March 2020. The purpose of the amendment is to enhance control with fundraising activities as part of the effort against money laundering and terrorist financing. The amendment consists of several elements. Firstly, NPOs now have to apply for a permission from the Danish Fundraising Board. Previously NPOs were required to notify the Board before initiating fund raising activities. Secondly, the requirements to such organizations’ financial statements are increased. Now the organizations are obliged to give information about each fundraising campaign including income and expenses of each campaign. Thirdly, the amendment enhances the Board’s ability to discover instances of money laundering and TF by expanding the Board with a member with insight in identifying money laundering and TF. Finally, the Board’s obligation to share information with relevant authorities is now a requirement by law. This includes an obligation to report to the Danish police, if the Fundraising Board suspects that a crime has been committed and an obligation to report to the Danish Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), The Money Laundering Secretariat, if the Board has knowledge about, suspects or has reasonable suspicion that raised funds are used for money laundering purposes or financing of terrorism.

In addition to the amendment of the Fundraising Act, The Danish Fundraising Board has implemented new guidelines for a risk-based approach. The Board has changed its supervision of the financial statements to the effect that the Board examines the financial statement immediately upon receipt. Among other things, the examination includes the accountant’s opinion as well as the relation between receipts and expenditures. Based on the information given in the financial statement, the

Board assesses if a more detailed supervision should be introduced, e.g. if the Board suspects that the funds are being used for purposes other than those stated in the application.

In November 2019, the Danish Government formed a new Operative Authority Forum (OAF) in order to enhance the coordination and information sharing between the relevant authorities in relation to preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing.

With the new multi-annual financial framework for the police and prosecution service 2021-2023 the government and a broad majority of the Danish Parliament decided to establish the Special Crime Unit (SCU). SCU was established 1 January 2022 and aims to strengthen efforts against the most complex cases of economic and organized crime. Within the SCU a public-private operational cooperation on combatting money laundering and terrorist financing is established to ensure formalized operative cooperation between competent authorities and relevant private actors. The public-private operational cooperation has replaced the abovementioned OAF.

A number of standing working groups have been established under the framework of Money Laundering Forum. Among these a group chaired by the Danish Business Authority focused on coordinating outreach and education. The joint efforts regarding further outreach and education will be formulated and coordinated in this forum. The outreach and education group has formed a public-private cooperation with key partners from the financial sector on producing educational cases and case-based learning modules.

In 2021, Danish authorities, representatives from many Danish associations and Finance Denmark have been producing a guidance for Danish banks regarding assessing the risk of money laundering and financing of terrorism related to associations. The guidance is expected to be finalized in the spring of 2022 and will be published by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority.

In the second half of 2021, Danish authorities, private sector representatives and academic researchers met to discuss risks and priorities for the next national strategy on combatting money laundering and terrorism financing. The strategy will build upon the well-established organizational framework centered around the Money Laundering Forum.

PET and the FIU are both preparing new national risk assessments on terrorism financing and money laundering respectively. The risk assessments are set to be published simultaneously in December

2022, with the NRA TF also including proliferation financing risk. The risk assessments are being prepared in close cooperation between PET and the FIU, especially regarding national vulnerabilities and considerations regarding risk associated with Greenland and The Faroe Islands.

Regarding the specific terrorism financing criminality, there has been a number of cases regarding terrorism financing in Danish courts – the latest from February 2022 involving three individuals who were found guilty of financing terrorism.

Administrative deprivation of Danish citizenship

In October 2019 the Danish parliament passed a bill that introduced an access to administrative deprivation of Danish citizenship for persons with dual citizenship. Previously citizenship could only be deprived by a court of justice.

The introduction of administrative deprivation of Danish citizenship has provided the authorities with the opportunity to deprive persons of their Danish citizenship even if the person is still abroad. This was not possible under the previous legislation.

Administrative deprivation of citizenship requires a specific assessment regarding whether the person in question has conducted him or herself seriously prejudicial to the vital interests of Denmark. The authorities must furthermore conduct an assessment of proportionality of the significance of the deprivation in conjunction with the severity of the person's conduct.

Procedural guarantees apply throughout the process, including e.g. hearing the person in question about information relevant to the decision and the right to give an opinion. The decision can also be appealed to the courts.

The deprivation does not apply to any children of the person who is deprived of Danish citizenship.

Denmark has so far administratively deprived 12 persons of Danish citizenship.

Deprivation of Danish citizenship by court order (offences against the State's independence and security, and offences against the constitution and the supreme State's authority and terrorism)

Pursuant to Section 8 B of the Danish Nationality Act, any person convicted of a violation of one or more provisions of Chapters 12 and 13 of the Danish Criminal Code (offences against the State's independence and security, and offences against the constitution and the supreme State's authority and terrorism) or punished under section 81 a of the Danish Criminal Code (increased punishment for offences that are related to a gang conflict or are likely to provoke a gang conflict) may be deprived of his or her Danish citizenship by court order unless this will make the person concerned stateless. If a person has been punished abroad for an act which may, according to Danish legislation, lead to deprivation of Danish citizenship, such person can be deprived of his or her nationality pursuant to Section 11 of the Danish Criminal Code.

Limitation of consular assistance to foreign terrorist fighters

In January 2020, the Danish Parliament passed a bill that enables the Danish Foreign Service to refuse or limit its consular assistance to a person, if there is reason to believe that the person concerned has stayed in a conflict zone or has participated in activities abroad, which may pose or increase a threat to the national security of Denmark or other states. A 'conflict zone' is defined in Danish criminal law..

More specifically the new provision in the Act on the Foreign Service enables the Foreign Service to either refuse or limit its consular assistance to a person when:

- a person has been in a conflict zone without prior permission or creditable purpose,
- a person has been denied a (renewal of) passport by Danish authorities, e.g. if there is reason to believe that the person concerned intends to travel to a conflict zone to join a terrorist movement,
- a person has been convicted or detained in custody in absentia (by a Danish court) for *i.a.* acts of terrorism or treason,
- information from *i.a.* the Danish Security and Intelligence Agency, or other relevant Danish or foreign authorities, gives reason to believe that a person meets the criteria.

A refusal or limitation of consular assistance to a person is based on a comprehensive assessment of the specific case in question, in which specific concerns calling for assistance, such as humanitarian aspects, will be taken into consideration.

Children of foreign terrorist fighters are exempt from the Act. Hence, under-aged children of foreign terrorist fighters will not be subject to the limitations in consular assistance. Only in exceptional circumstances, can the provision apply to a person under the age of 18, if there is specific reason to believe that the person concerned meets the criteria.

Border controls

In Denmark, border control is based on the Schengen Borders Code and implemented in Danish law through the Danish Aliens Act, the Aliens Order and the Visa Order and by rules and guidelines issued by the Danish National Police.

The Danish Police is the main authority responsible for integrated border management and is also responsible for carrying out border checks at the external border. Border control is carried out by the police and the Danish Defence as part of general law enforcement tasks, as Denmark does not have a specific border police force. Police and civilian officers carrying out border controlling tasks receive special border control training. Border surveillance at the maritime borders is carried out by the Royal Danish Navy and the Royal Danish Air Force on behalf of the police.

The Danish police falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice and consists on an organisational level of the Danish National Police and 12 local police districts as well as the Faroe Islands and Greenland, which each constitute a police district.

The Danish National Police regularly collect and examine data from relevant national and international partners (incl. Frontex). Risk analysis is available to all employees of the police.

At all border crossing points, the police has access to search in relevant databases such as national databases, the Schengen Information System, the Visa Information System and Interpol's databases (SLTD and nominal).

Travel document security

Any specific changes in national legislation or policy, development of a strategy for national identity management

Denmark has no contribution in this regard.

Implementation of relevant international (e.g., ICAO/EU) standards in this field

Denmark has implemented all relevant EU and ICAO standards regarding Passports/ePassports.

Changes in institutional arrangements

No changes have been made in the institutional arrangements since the application process for passports was handed over to the municipal authorities in 2007.

Introduction of electronic passport (ePassport) and/or national ID card systems

All Danish passports issued after 1 August 2006 are ePassports. At present, Denmark does not issue national ID cards.

Participation in the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD)

At present, Denmark does not participate in the ICAO PKD.

Use of new biometric (face, fingerprint, iris, etc.) technology

Denmark implemented face biometric in passports in 2006 and fingerprints from 1 January 2012. A project has been initiated in Denmark in order to be able to access the fingerprints stored in the chip of travel and residence documents issued by EU Member States. The project is in the initial phase of the implementation and includes the exchange of CVCA certificates with other Member States.

Reporting of lost and stolen travel documents to Interpol's Database on Lost and Stolen Travel Documents (SLTD)

When a passport is reported lost or stolen, it is immediately entered into the Schengen Information System (SIS II) and Interpol's Database on Lost and Stolen Travel Documents (SLTD).

Awareness raising and dissemination of information to national authorities on detecting forged travel documents

The Danish National Police has an ongoing dialogue with all relevant national authorities including the municipal authorities who handle the application process for passports.

Awareness raising with relevant trade bodies (private airports, etc.)

In Denmark, border control is conducted by the Danish police. The National Danish Police has a continuing dialogue with airport and port authorities as well as others relevant trade bodies.

International co-operation/technical assistance activities

The Danish National Police does not participate in ICAO's technical committee, but follows the ongoing developments.

The Danish National Police participates in the Article 6 Committee on a Uniform Format for Visa under the European Commission as well as the Technical Subgroup of the Article 6 Committee.

Legal co-operation including extradition

Denmark has ratified the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 and the additional protocols of 15 October 1975 and 17 March 1978.

Denmark has also signed bilateral agreements on extradition with the United States of America, Canada and the United Arab Emirates.

Danish legislation contains rules on Law No 117 of 11 February 2020 on extradition to and from Denmark (the Danish Extradition Act).

The Danish Extradition Act lays down the rules on extradition of Danish and foreign nationals for the purpose of criminal prosecution or execution of a judgment in a state outside the European Union. Furthermore, the Danish Extradition Act stipulates rules on surrender of Danish and foreign nationals for the purpose of criminal prosecution or execution of a judgment in a member state of the European Union on the basis of a European Arrest Warrant.

In 2005, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden agreed upon a convention on the surrender in criminal matters between the Nordic countries (the Nordic Arrest Warrant). Rules on the Nordic Arrest Warrant were inserted into the Danish Extradition Act by Act no. 394 of 30 April 2007. The Act stipulates special rules on the surrender of Danish and foreign nationals for the purpose of criminal prosecution or execution of a judgment in Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden. The Act entered into force on 16 October 2012, and at the same time, the former Act on Extradition to Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden was repealed. In comparison with the former Act, the rules on the Nordic Arrest Warrant contain an extended obligation to surrender.

Danish law does not contain specific rules on mutual legal assistance. However, as a general principle, Denmark can execute requests for legal assistance from other states in accordance with the rules applicable to national criminal procedures in, inter alia, the Danish Administration of Justice Act.

Denmark has ratified the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 and the additional protocols of 17 March 1978 and 8 November 2001.

As member of the European Union, Denmark is also a party to the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union of 29 May 2000 and a number of framework decisions regarding specific forms of mutual assistance between the member states of the European Union.

Furthermore, Denmark has signed a mutual agreement with Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden on legal assistance in criminal matters and some bilateral agreements on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

Denmark is a party to the Agreement by the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on the Status of their Forces from 1951. It has signed the Agreement among the States Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty and the Other States participating in the Partnership for Peace regarding the Status of their Forces, done at Brussels on 19 June 1995. Denmark ratified on 7 August 1999.

Besides that, Denmark concludes Status of Forces Agreements on an ad hoc basis when the Danish Armed Forces are deployed to foreign territories, where the NATO-SOFA does not apply.

As of March 2022, Denmark has troops deployed in Iraq, Estonia, Lithuania and Kosovo in a NATO framework. Additionally, one Danish frigate is deployed with the Standing NATO Maritime Group 1. Denmark contributes to UN missions in Mali and in the Middle East. Denmark is in the process of returning all troops from the French-led coalition in Mali. Lastly, Denmark participates in the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX).

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

Denmark is state Party to all relevant multilateral arms control-, disarmament- and non-proliferation treaties and agreements, such as:

- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE)
- Treaty on Open Skies
- All Confidence- and Security Building Measures agreed upon in the OSCE
- Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction (CWC)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC)
- Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction
- Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)

Denmark implements these treaties and agreements as well as other international instruments and initiatives in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, such as the UN Security Council

Resolution 1540, the UN Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).

Furthermore, besides participating in arms control activities within the European Union, Denmark is an active member of the following export control regimes:

- the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- chair of the Zangger Committee (ZC),
- the Australia Group (AG),
- the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR),
- the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) and
- the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence-and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area.

In addition to implementation of the above-mentioned treaties and agreements and active participation in their respective governing bodies, Denmark is engaged nationally and internationally in projects within the framework of arms control. As an example, Denmark each year conducts bilaterally agreed CFE-, Open Skies and/or Vienna Document activities.

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?

The military posture

Denmark has a political tradition for establishing multi-year broad political defence agreements, normally covering several years. The current political defence agreement covers the period 2018-2023. The agreements determine the structure of and funds allocated to the defence and the emergency management agency.

Defence expenditures

The Danish defence budget is approved by the Parliament once a year when the overall Financial Law is passed. The general level of the defence budget is, however, determined by a Defence Agreement as mentioned above. The Defence Agreements ensure a financial long term perspective for the defence planning.

Throughout any current year the Parliament will typically decide on issues as participation in international operations and financial allocations in relation to these specific missions. Also, the standing committee for financial matters will approve major procurement and infrastructure projects.

1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

Denmark actively seeks to enhance multilateral cooperation, facilitate transnational dialogue and encourage collective solutions to alleviate legitimate security concerns. In this regard, strengthening the international legal order and respect for human rights with transparent legal procedures governing the use of military force is a key priority. In continuation thereof, compliance with and

respect for international conventions and human rights obligations is a cornerstone of Danish foreign and security policy. Denmark's efforts to enhance multilateral cooperation and the international legal order primarily take place through international institutions and fora, inter alia UN, NATO, EU, and OSCE. To facilitate participation in international operations contributing to international peace, security and stability, the armed forces have transformed into a modern deployable defence force. The 2018-2023 Danish Defence Agreement thus strengthens Danish contributions to NATO's collective defence, international operations and stabilisation efforts. The agreement emphasises the need for a strong international legal order and effective multilateral cooperation.

2. Existing structures and processes

2.1. What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces and, intelligence services and the police?

The overall defence policy is determined by the Minister of Defence. The minister is accountable to Parliament for all defence matters and issues regarding emergency management. The MOD is subject to the same procedures in relation to Parliament as all ministries, that is, Parliament receives all information required for it to function as legislator and scrutiniser of the central administration, incl. the government.

The Defence Committee is a standing parliamentary committee dealing with defence and emergency management is set up to scrutinise bills and proposals on defence and emergency management issues for parliamentary resolution. The committee encompasses all parties represented in Parliament. The committee also follows the developments within its sphere of competence and ensures that the Minister of Defence implements the laws according to the decisions made by Parliament. Citizens and organisations can make enquiries to the committee. The Minister of Defence is obligated to answer questions asked by the committee or by any Member of Parliament.

Furthermore, the Danish constitution ensures parliamentary control if use of military force may become necessary. According to section 19(2), the use of military force – save for a few exceptions – is subject to parliamentary approval. Parliamentary approval of military force, according to section 19(2), is not exclusively limited to the use of kinetic force or combat missions.

According to the Constitutional Act of Denmark, section 19 (3), the government is also obligated to consult with the Foreign Affairs Committee before making any decision of major importance for Danish foreign policy. This includes decisions concerning defence issues related to international affairs. The Foreign Affairs Committee is appointed among members of Parliament. Besides, Parliament can at any time decide to have an interpellation on a broader theme pertaining to defence and emergency management, the result of which may enjoin the government to follow a specific guidance.

Police

On 11 October 2006, the Ministry of Justice set up a committee tasked with reviewing and evaluating the system for dealing with complaints against the police and processing criminal cases against police officers. The Committee submitted its report in April 2009.

The committee found that the system for dealing with complaints against the police overall functioned well but that it was important – in the light of the critique of the system – to ensure confidence in the police complaints system, both within the public and among the police force.

Based on this report, the Administration of Justice Act (*retsplejeloven*) was amended on 21 April 2010 introducing as of 1 January 2012 a new independent body – named the Independent Police Complaints Authority (*Den Uafhængige Politiklagemyndighed*). The authority was tasked with handling complaints concerning the conduct of police personnel and investigating criminal offences committed by police personnel while on duty as well as cases concerning the death or injury of persons in police custody.

Prior to the introduction of the Independent Police Complaints Authority, the Regional Public Prosecutors (*Statsadvokaterne*) handled these cases. To ensure that criminal charges against police officers are handled according to the same guidelines as criminal charges against others the decision on whether criminal charges are to be filed against police personnel however still lies with the Regional Public Prosecutors or the Director of Public Prosecutions (*Rigsadvokaten*). The assessment of whether to charge a police officer is therefore handled by an authority that has a broad-based expertise and experience in handling a variety of different criminal cases.

The Independent Police Complaints Authority is headed by a Police Complaints Council (*Politiklagerådet*) that consists of six members, which is comprised of a high court judge as the head of the council, one private practising attorney, one professor of law, one technical expert and two representatives of the general public.

The Administration of Justice Act provides rules for processing complaints against police personnel. Part 93 b and part 93 c of the act govern the processing of complaints regarding the conduct of police personnel and the processing of criminal proceedings against police personnel, while part 11 a govern the organisation of the Independent Police Complaints Authority.

The rules apply to police personnel with police authority, i.e. regular police officers and members of police legal staff, including the local prosecution authority. In 2021, the Parliament adopted a bill that also includes the police's administrative staff and other civilian employees and employees in the public prosecutor's department and the Director of Public Prosecutions that performs tasks related to law enforcement or criminal prosecution. These rules entered into force on 1 January 2022. The rules however do not apply to the police's administrative staff and other civilian employees and employees in the public prosecutor's department and the Director of Public Prosecutions that performs administrative tasks.

On 17 May 2017, the Parliament adopted a bill that makes part 93 b and part 93 c of the Administration of Justice Act applicable to military personnel assisting the police in carrying out its duties. These rules entered into force on 1 July 2018

The provisions apply to offences that have been committed while on duty. The decision on whether an offence has been committed while on duty is based on a case-by-case assessment of the facts of the case.

According to the rules of the Administration of Justice Act, the Independent Police Complaints Authority has to process cases regarding the conduct of the police personnel within a reasonable time. If a decision has not been rendered within 6 months after a complaint has been received, the authority must inform the complainant in writing about the reason for this and about the expected time frame for the processing of the case.

As to cases regarding criminal charges against police officers, the Independent Police Complaints Authority must inform the victim, the police officer in question and other relevant persons if a decision has not been rendered within 12 months.

In both type of cases, the authority must inform the complainant, the victim, the police officer in question etc. again within 6 months if the decision still has not been rendered within the above defined time limits.

Generally, the Independent Police Complaints Authority handles all aspects of inquiries and investigations, and consequently the police will merely be involved in the processing of these cases to a very limited extent. However, the police may deal with urgent matters concerning inquiries and

investigations. In addition, the Independent Police Complaints Authority may request the National Police (*Rigspolitiet*) to assist the authority in its investigations.

The rules solely concern complaints regarding conduct (misbehaviour like rude language or unnecessary use of force) and criminal proceedings involving, inter alia, police personnel and from 1 July 2018 military personnel assisting the police. Hence, complaints about actions taken by the police in connection with the processing of cases do not fall within the scope of the rules. In other words, the police's actions, e.g. how the police's resources are used or general considerations of operational or tactical character, fall outside the scope of the Independent Police Complaints Authority, including the police's decision to make an arrest, to seize goods or to search a home.

Complaints about police (operational) actions outside the scope of criminal justice procedure are handled by the Commissioner of the relevant police district (*Politidirektøren*) and - if appealed - the National Police. Act No. 444 of 9 June 2004 on police activities (*politiloven*) deals with the rules on police actions outside the scope of criminal justice. Complaints on police actions involving criminal investigations are handled by the Regional Public Prosecutor.

During a case before the Independent Police Complaints Authority, police personnel have the right to legal representation. The Independent Police Complaints Authority may decide that the cost of legal representation shall be paid by the state.

The Independent Police Complaints Authority initiates investigations based on a complaint or on its own initiative. Moreover, the Independent Police Complaints Authority is required to initiate investigations if a person has died or been seriously injured as a result of police intervention or while the person in question was in police custody.

Both the aggrieved party and others may file a complaint with the Independent Police Complaints Authority on the conduct of police personnel and alleged criminal offences committed by the police.

When the Independent Police Complaints Authority has reached a decision based on its investigation in criminal cases involving police personnel, the authority will forward the case to the Regional Public Prosecutor for review of whether or not to press criminal charges.

The Regional Public Prosecutor's decision may be appealed to the Director of Public Prosecutions by either party of the case or by the Independent Police Complaints Authority.

In 2021, the Independent Police Complaint Authority received a total of 2094 cases which have been assessed under parts 93 b and 93 c of the Administration of Justice Act of the Administration of Justice Act.

In addition to the complaints mechanism described above, the Parliamentary Ombudsman Act (*ombudsmandsloven*) permits complaints to be lodged with the Ombudsman about final administrative decisions taken by the authorities, including decisions taken by the police. The Ombudsman decides whether examinations should be commenced on a case-by-case basis. The Ombudsman may also commence examinations on his own initiative.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the Ministry of Justice automatically informs the Ombudsman about the outcome of investigations conducted by the Regional Public Prosecutors in cases concerning deaths while an individual is in the custody of police, i.e. where the individual has been arrested or is held in detention.

During the negotiations of the bill establishing the Independent Police Complaints Authority, it was agreed that the system should be evaluated 3 years after its commencement, i.e. in January 2015. On 7 May 2014, the Police Complaints Authority granted the Faculty of Law at the University of Copenhagen the task of evaluating the Authority. The evaluation was completed and published in April 2017, and the overall conclusion from the evaluation is that the majority of respondents perceive the Police Complaints Authority as an independent authority, and have confidence in the police complaints system.

The Security and Intelligence Service (PET)

PET is subject to the same rules of the Administration of Justice Act as the rest of the police including the complaint system. Furthermore, PET is subject to different forms of external control.

For instance, the Ministry of Justice supervises PET on behalf of the Danish Government, and PET is subject to instructions of the Ministry of Justice. In this connection, it should be mentioned that the Ministry of Justice must be informed of general and specific circumstances which are of fundamental importance to the work of PET.

According to consolidation Act no. 937 of 26 August 2014, the Parliamentary Committee on the Security and Intelligence Service and the Danish Defence Intelligence Service (the Intelligence

Services Committee) must also be notified of the general instructions and guidelines that apply to the work of PET and be informed of circumstances regarding security of importance to the work of PET.

The Act also requires the Danish Government – upon request – to provide any information concerning the Security and Intelligence Service, including statistical information, to the Intelligence Services Committee.

Furthermore, the PET Act, which was adopted by the Danish Parliament on 30 May 2013 and entered into force on 1 January 2014, has introduced an independent body to supervise PET. The supervisory body, referred to as the Intelligence Oversight Board, is in charge of monitoring PET's processing of data. The supervisory body consists of five members. They are appointed by the Minister of Justice upon negotiation with the Minister of Defence. The chairman, who must be a high court judge, is appointed upon recommendation from the Presidents of the Eastern and the Western High Courts. Members are assigned for a period of four years. They may only be reassigned for one further period of four years.

The oversight board carries out its supervisory duties in full independence, and it determines its own rules of procedure and can engage any necessary secretariat assistance.

The oversight board monitors PET's processing of data concerning natural and legal persons in all respects. In that connection, it is empowered to demand all types of information and all material of importance for its own operation. The supervisory body has access to all premises etc. of PET at all times, including IT systems. As part of its activity, the supervisory body may issue opinions.

In addition, it should be mentioned that many investigation measures performed by PET are subject to judicial control. Measures such as searches and wiretapping of telephone lines etc. can only be performed by PET after obtaining a court order.

Defence Intelligence Service (FE)

FE is an agency under the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of Defence supervises FE, and FE is subject to instructions of the Ministry of Defence. The legal safeguards ensuring democratic political and judicial control with FE are to a large extent identical to the ones ensuring control with PET, described above.

Thus The Intelligence Oversight Board oversees that FE' processing of data is in accordance with the provisions of the Defence Intelligence Service Act. The Intelligence Services Committee under the Danish Parliament must be notified about the guidelines governing the activities of FE, and substantive security or foreign policy issues affecting the activities of FE.

2.2. How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

Reference is made to question 2.1.

With reference to section 19 (2) and 19 (3) of the Danish constitution, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the interpretation and application of the provisions.

2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

The overall roles and tasks of the Danish defence are described in the Danish Defence Act (no. 122 of 27 February 2001, as latest amended by Act no. 582 of 24th May 2017). According to the Act, the primary aims of the Danish Armed Forces are to promote peace and security, to prevent conflicts and war, preserve Danish sovereignty and secure the country's existence and integrity, and promote a peaceful development in the world with respect to human rights.

The tasks and organisation of the Danish Home Guard are described in the Home Guard Act (no. 198 of 9th February 2007, as latest amended by Act no. 2064 of 21st December 2020). According to the Act, the tasks of Danish Home Guard are as a voluntary military organisation to participate as part of the military defence in the solution of tasks for which the army, the air force and the navy are responsible. The home guard also plays an active and important part in the combined preparedness of society (total defence).

Whenever Danish military forces are requested by the UN, NATO or the OSCE to participate in peacekeeping, humanitarian and other operations, the government undertakes a thorough and careful analysis of the specific situation prior to any decision about Danish contributions. Pursuant to section 19 (2) of the Constitutional Act of Denmark, as described above, the consent of Parliament will be obtained prior to participation in missions, where the use of military force might be necessary.

Denmark has neither paramilitary nor internal security forces.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

The main objective of the Danish Armed Forces' personnel policy is to provide highly skilled and motivated personnel in order to maintain the quality and efficiency of accomplishing tasks in both national and international environments.

The manning of the armed forces is based on professional soldiers. However, each year approximately 4,620 conscripts, mainly volunteers, are trained to become a part of the total defence forces that are called up in the event of a crisis or a natural disaster. This includes emergency management forces. Until the end of 2023 the number of conscripts will gradually rise to approximately 5,120.

All young men holding a Danish citizenship are examined for liability for military service in the year when reaching the age of 18. If called up he has the possibility to sign an agreement with the armed forces. The agreement allows a certain influence on where, when and for how long he will do his preliminary compulsory service. It is also possible to volunteer for this service. There is no compulsory national service for women in Denmark. Women can join the armed forces on a voluntary basis and serve on the same conditions as men, but with the option to opt out during their service.

The regulars are recruited from among the conscripts or directly among those who have finished their regular school attendance. Officer Cadets are recruited from either experienced non-commissioned officers with additional military and civilian education or civilians with a bachelor degree. Selection procedures differ slightly between the services and between officers and other ranks. Applicants are required to meet specific literacy and numeracy requirements and to be both medically and physically fit.

The members of the Home Guard take part in the defence and support of the country on a voluntary and unpaid basis. Men and women from the age of 18 can apply for membership. A military

background is not necessary. When membership has been granted, members are admitted into one of the following branches – Army, Naval or Air force Home Guard. Denmark has no paramilitary forces and internal security forces.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

Conscription was stated for the first time in the Constitutional Act of Denmark in 1849 and has been maintained since then.

Section 81 of the Constitutional Act reads: “Every young man capable of bearing arms is to take part in the defence of the country according to national law”. Consequently, the Danish Parliament has passed the Act of Conscription, which was last amended in June 2018. This act lists four possible ways of doing national service:

1. Service within the Danish Armed Forces,
2. Service within the Danish Emergency Management Agency,
3. Service as aid worker in third world countries,
4. Civilian work – service for personnel that reject service within the armed forces.

The last three possibilities of doing national service do not include armed service.

Conscripts have the possibility of volunteering as a conscript, which will allow them some influence on place, time and unit of conscription. In 2019, volunteers accounted for 99.8 % of conscripts to the armed forces.

Denmark has ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC), which prohibits the conscription into the armed forces of persons below the age of 18.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

The Danish Military Justice System comprises both criminal justice operated by the Military Prosecution Service (MPS) and summary proceedings operated by the chain of command. The

purpose of both strands is to maintain discipline in the armed forces, but both also contain important safeguards for the rights of military personnel both procedurally and substantively.

As regards military criminal cases, the personal jurisdiction of the MPS encompasses military personnel in active service, including conscripts, and discharged military personnel in specified circumstances. During armed conflict, the jurisdiction extends to anyone serving in the armed forces or accompanying a unit thereof, including civilians. The subject matter jurisdiction extends to violations of the Military Criminal Code as well as violations of other (civilian) penal legislation even in circumstances that are not directly related to military duties when there is a nexus to military service. The territorial jurisdiction of the MPS comprises crimes committed both within and outside Danish territory, including in Peace Support Operations.

The MPS is independent and subordinate only to the Minister of Defence and thus does not form part of the military chain of command. The organisation and responsibility of the MPS is set out in the Military Administration of Justice Act, which provides *i.a.* that the military criminal justice procedures follow those applied in civilian criminal law with only limited exceptions due to the nature of military service. Accordingly, the procedural rights of the accused in military criminal cases are generally the same as in civil criminal cases and comprise *i.a.* the right of access to evidence and the right of non-self-incrimination. All military criminal cases are heard by the ordinary (civilian) courts.

The Military Justice System addresses disciplinary offenses of a minor nature by way of summary proceedings, which are non-criminal proceedings based on the inquisitorial process with a view to addressing such minor offences expediently and orally. The process is governed by the Military Disciplinary Act of 2005, which sets out provisions facilitating fair proceedings where broadly the same procedural safeguards for the accused as described above apply. Disciplinary responsibility is imposed where there has been a dereliction of duties and disciplinary reasons call for such a sanction, but where criminal sanctions as described above are not warranted or needed. Disciplinary measures may be imposed by officers who have been granted disciplinary authority, and the Act provides a detailed description of the procedures concerning disciplinary cases. Only the specific acts of misconduct mentioned in the Military Disciplinary Act can be sanctioned and such sanctions under the Act include reprimand, presentation, additional work or exercise in part of the spare time, additional service, and disciplinary fine. Decisions are subject to appeal under observance of the principle of *reformatio in pejus*. However, summary proceedings may be initiated following

acquittal in a criminal case. If the sanctions set out in the Military Disciplinary Act are deemed inadequate, *i.a.* when demotion/reduction in rank and discharge from service would be an appropriate sanction, disciplinary proceedings according to the Civil Servants Act may be relevant.

Both the Military Criminal Code and the Military Disciplinary Act include several service offences unique to military service, which *i.a.* protect military personnel from harassment, abuse of position and degrading rituals.

In order to further safeguard the rights of military personnel, the MPS investigates *ex officio* and in accordance with national and international legal standards all serious service related accidents involving e.g. the death or serious injury of servicemen, in order to determine whether a criminal offence has been committed, including if breaches of the legislation on working environment have occurred.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

All Danish military personnel receive instruction in the Laws of Armed Conflict (LOAC) and other relevant international law governing international military operations. All training in LOAC is based on the Danish Military Manual on international law relevant to Danish armed forces in international operations.

The regulations concerning instruction in LOAC were reviewed in June 2021, subject to the standards of NATO STANAG 2449, 3rd ed. The guiding principle is that everyone shall receive instruction according to his or her level and function. Instruction in LOAC is also integrated into military exercises, thus making LOAC an integrated part of military training. Instruction takes place at all levels during basic military training, at NCO-schools and at the officer academies as well as at the Royal Danish Defence College. In addition, personnel who are deployed in international operations receive additional training specific to that operation, including training in LOAC, before deployment. Personnel who have special responsibilities relating to LOAC receive training specific to that area of law.

In 2016, a Danish military manual was published with the aim to further strengthening the Danish Armed Forces' education and training in, and use of, rules governing the conduct of military operations, namely international humanitarian law and LOAC. The military manual is integrated in the defence command regulation system and it has been in effect as a defence command regulation since February 2017. The Manual was translated by the Danish Ministry of Defence and published in March 2019.

In 1997, a military legal advisory service was established with responsibility for advising military commanders on LOAC issues and other legal questions relating to military operations, in accordance with the requirements laid out in Protocol I additional to the Geneva Conventions, article 82. This service is regulated by a defence command regulation from August 1997. The military legal advisory service is currently undergoing revision in order to raise the standard and quality of the service, due to the constant more complex nature of international operations.

Military legal advisors are employed throughout the armed forces' operational and administrative structure, from the senior commands including Defence Command down to relevant subordinated services in the Danish Defence. Military legal advisors advise military commanders in relation to crisis management and international peace support operations as well as in the planning of military operations, nationally and internationally. Military legal advisors have been deployed on operations with Danish and NATO military contingents. Military legal advisors oversee the instruction in LOAC within the armed forces.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

Through the instruction in LOAC as mentioned under Section II (4.1) and in accordance with the Danish military manual the armed forces personnel receive training on the implementation and enforcement of the LOAC rules including individual and command responsibility for violations of *i.a.* the Danish Military Criminal Code and the rules concerning prosecution of such crimes.

Furthermore, armed forces personnel are trained on their special duties under the Danish Military Criminal Code and the Danish Military Disciplinary Act.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

According to the Danish Defence Act, section 1 (3), it is one of the purposes of the Danish defence to promote a peaceful development in the world in respect of human rights. Further reference is made to Section II (2.1).

The following additional information on women, peace and security is provided with reference to the interpretative statement FSC.DEC/2/09, 1 April 2009, Attachment 1 and to OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality in accordance with ministerial decision No. 14/04 as well as ministerial decision No. 14/05 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Post-Conflict Rehabilitation - aiming at enhancing the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

In June 2005, the Danish government launched a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The action plan – developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence – provided several suggestions on how to integrate foreign, defence and development policy. The action plan was revised in 2007 by a working group consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the National Commissioner of Police, in cooperation with NGOs and other civil society partners. On 10 June 2014, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark launched Denmark's third National Action Plan. The third Danish Action Plan represented cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Danish National Police, representing the Ministry of Justice.

In December 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice launched Denmark's fourth National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

This fourth National Action Plan is valid from 2020 to 2024 and was developed jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Danish National Police, representing the Ministry of Justice.

The National Action Plan has three main pillars:

- Denmark as a Security Policy Actor
- Women's Participation in Peace and Security Efforts
- Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Conflict Situations and Efforts Against Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment.

With an overall aim to increase the capacity with all the involved actors, a work on competence development with a cross organisational approach will improve the implementation of the National Action Plan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in its implementation of the National Action Plan, focusing on:

- A systematic approach to gender perspectives in planning and executing security policy as well as in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.
- Contributing to the removal of barriers for women's participation in peace and security engagements by improving the security for women and girls in fragile contexts.
- Preventing Sexual and Gender Based Violence through an increased focus on the fight against impunity.

On the basis of the national action plan, the Danish armed forces have established an action plan for inclusion of UNSCR 1325 in three strategic areas:

- **Denmark as a security policy actor.** Focusing on strengthening the gender perspective through the Danish participation in international operations, missions and peace and stabilisation efforts and strengthening the multilateral security policy cooperation on women, peace and security through the Danish engagement in international security policy organisations.
- **Women's participation in peace and security efforts.** Focusing on strengthening women's participation in the work of conflict prevention, conflict management and peacebuilding through the Danish global efforts for peace and security and strengthening the participation of Danish women in peace and security efforts, both in the military and civilian structures.

- **Sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations and efforts against offensive gender-based conduct.** Focusing on the Danish contribution to prevention, response and protection efforts relating to sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations and fragile contexts including help for victims in the recovery process and prevention and response to offensive gender-based conduct among our partners and in our own ranks, based on a policy of zero tolerance.

4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Reference is made to Section II (3.3 and 2.1 respectively).

4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

Reference is made to Section II (2.1).

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The public can obtain information on the provisions of the Code of Conduct via the homepage of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.um.dk).

1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

Danish replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct are made publicly available on OSCE homepage.

1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

Information to the public is made available on the official internet home page of the Danish armed forces www.forsvaret.dk and on the homepage of the Danish Ministry of Defence (www.fmn.dk).

Furthermore, information on the armed forces is available at public libraries and by direct contact to:

Defence Command Denmark

Herningvej 30

7470 Karup J, Denmark

Ph: +45 7284 0000

[E-Mail: FKO@mil.dk](mailto:FKO@mil.dk)

2. Contact information

2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Office for Security Policy / SP

Asiatisk Plads 2

DK-1448 Copenhagen K

Ph.: +45 3392 0000,

Fax: +45 3354 0533

E-Mail: sp@um.dk