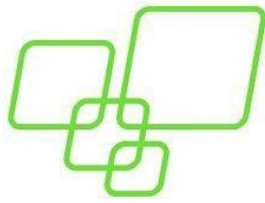


# Gender Equality for Everyone



## **The World's first Gender Equality catalog for Children and Fathers**

*UN Examination Report*



## Introduction

We are all living in a society with global change and new technological development that affects the work-life balance in society. We no longer can state who is the best student, employee, manager, leader, prime minister or parent, just by looking at gender.

Gender Equality in work, education and family life is a new reality, but we have to understand it and learn how to live with it in our society. In education, most developed countries have progressed positively offering equal opportunities for boys and girls. In the workplace, we are seeing more and more female leaders in business and politics. That is also positive.

However, in family life we are today living in a shared parenting world with single parenting law for historical and cultural reason. This is no longer in the best interest of the child, families, organizations or society.

The family law is - beyond any doubt - violating the UN Children Convention article 2, 3 and 7<sup>1</sup> as well as the European Human Rights convention articles 6, 8, 14 and 17<sup>2</sup>. The documentation and formula is simple:

*+ New shared parenting research  
+ Human Right Conventions  
+ The World's first Gender Equality catalog for children and fathers  
= Government responsibility for shared parenting law reforms*

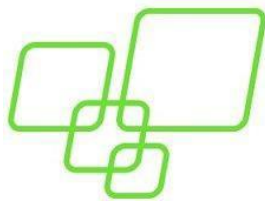
The research on children's health and real-life in the Nordic countries today documents that shared parenting is in the best interest of the child. This is due to increased social relations with more love from two parents, more quality time with both parents, a better contact to all the grandparents and a larger social family. In addition, reasons can be more holidays, better children financing and a clearer identity of man and woman – and most importantly all together less stress in traditional families and families using shared parenting with equal time at both parents.

An example of this research is from Sweden<sup>3</sup>, where children health data from all 200.000 children in the age of 12-15 has been, analyzed related to psychological symptoms and family forms. The reality and research illustrate that the social relations are of major importance for children, not just the positive collaboration between parents or the financial situation. Children is simply, less stressed in society.

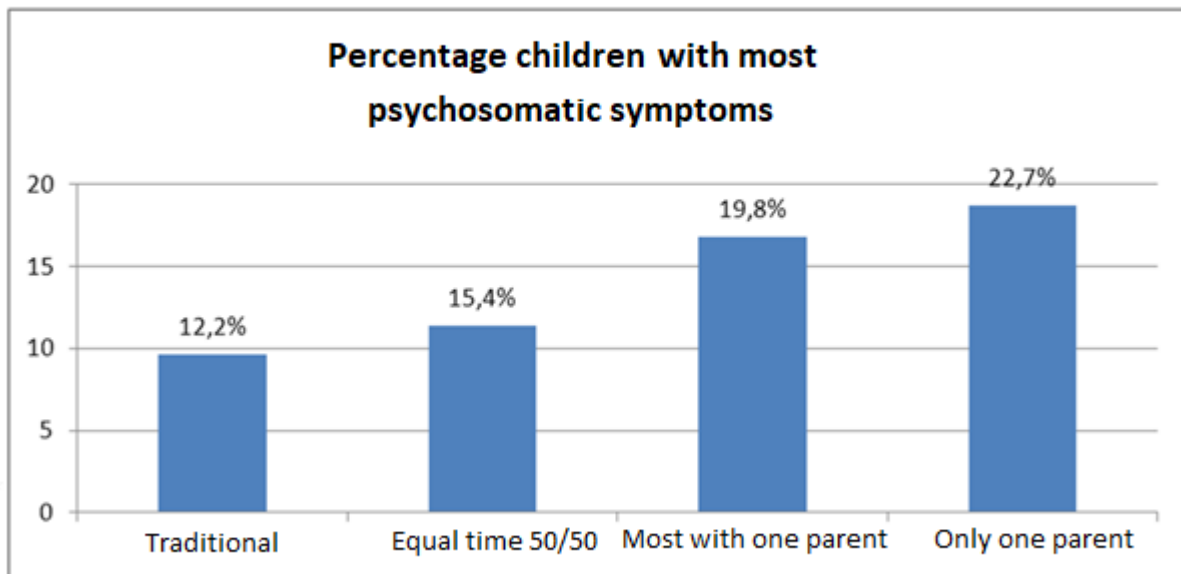
<sup>1</sup> UN Convention of the Child: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

<sup>2</sup> European Convention on Human Rights: [https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention\\_ENG.pdf](https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Malin Bergstrøm, Karolinska Institute, <http://www.foreningenfar.dk/karolinska-institutet>



## All 200.000 children in Sweden age 12-15



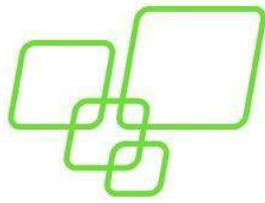
*Source: Chess, Centre for Health Equity Studies*

A review of the international shared parenting research<sup>4</sup> also concludes that shared parenting and equal time with parents is in the best interest of the child, as the general rule, even in both conflict and non-conflict families. First, children that spends equal parenting time fare as well as or better than, those in maternal residence - especially in terms of the quality and endurance of their relationships with their fathers.

Secondly, the research documents that “parents do not have to be exceptionally cooperative, without conflict, wealthy, and well educated, or mutually enthusiastic about sharing the residential parenting for the children to benefit. Third, young adults who have lived in these families say this arrangement was in their best interest—in contrast to those who lived with their mothers after their parents’ divorce.

Fourth, most industrialized countries, is undergoing a shift in custody laws, public opinion, and parents’ decisions - a shift toward more shared residential parenting. With the research serving to inform us, we can work together more effectively and more knowledgeably to enhance the well-being of children whose parents are no longer living together.”

<sup>4</sup>Linda Nielsen, Wake Forrest University, 2011 USA  
[http://www.acfc.org/acfc/assets/documents/research\\_pdfs/Nielsen\\_SP\\_Nov\\_2011.pdf](http://www.acfc.org/acfc/assets/documents/research_pdfs/Nielsen_SP_Nov_2011.pdf)



The aim of the human rights conventions is to protect all children and parents against discrimination by gender and other factors such as the family forms. The conventions also state that all children have the rights to know and be cared for by its parents and that all citizens have the right to respect of family life.

All citizens have, the right to be able to try their citizens' rights in due time and no country that apply by the UN convention of the child and the Human Rights Conventions can make law and practices that are violating the conventions. The human right conventions combined with the shared parenting research is simply in direct conflict with the current family law and practices in most developed countries today.

The World's first gender equality catalog has been prepared and is presented to illustrate the many specific areas in the law and practices are not in the best interest of children in society as a whole, but are still used for historical and cultural reason.

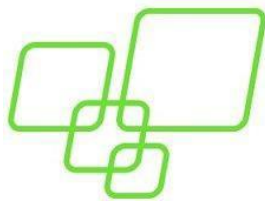
The gender equality catalog includes 348 examples divided into 12 themes based on several years of analysis of family law and practices in Denmark. However, it seems from many discussions with shared parenting organizations in more than 25 countries that it applies for many or all countries today.

Hopefully the catalog can be an inspiration for the Council of Europe, the United Nations and International Governments, Researchers, Educators, Experts and Politicians for a better understanding of the gender equality challenge in gender equality, sustainability and work-life balance in society.

Yours Sincerely,  
Jesper Lohse, MBA  
World Parents Organization

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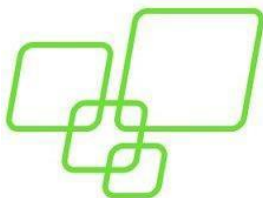


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## **THEME 1 – Biological Parents (items 1-25)**

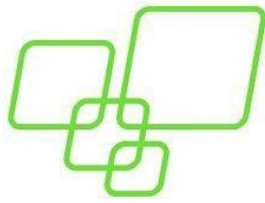
All children have according to the UN convention of the child article 7 the right to know and be cared, for by the parents. However, the majority of people for example in Denmark are not aware that, according to the National Children's Act, the child's parents are not, registered as being the biological father and mother, but as the biological mother, the husband and/or co-mother, while the biological father and co-father are not even, mentioned.

This in an era of DNA, shared parenting, divorces and social media, where biological children, parents and siblings find each other in completely new ways throughout their lives. The only way we can protect all children in the future is with the truth, equal opportunities and good values.

The vast majority of children live in biological parenthood and the biological parenthood is emotionally life-long because it is the child's origin. It is, perceived that children as a whole with single parents are most exposed even though there are desired children with single parents, comparable to children in shared parenting family forms.

The following issues has been, found:

1. The child's father is by law the husband of the mother and not necessarily the child's biological father.
2. The child's father must be determined within 6 months, even if errors occur.
3. The child's father is not always, informed and registered correct.
4. The employer is entitled to know of a child being born before the biological father.
5. The fathers do not necessarily have the right to have their name in the child's name.
6. The child's father is not always, registered correctly in spite of DNA.
7. The child's father is not always, registered correctly in spite of shared parenting and divorces.
8. The child's father is not always, registered correctly in spite of social media.
9. The child's father is not always, registered correctly in spite of image recognition.
10. The child's father is not always, registered correctly in spite of mobile apps that can find all info.
11. The child's father does not automatically have shared custody as biological father.
12. The child's father does not always have shared custody because it first became standard in 2007 in DK.
13. The child's father can loss custody by law, although being a better parent and not the reason.
14. The child's father must pay inheritance even if on incorrect registration as biological father.
15. The child's father must pay child support even if on incorrect registration as biological father.
16. Anonymous sperm donation makes children live in uncertainty of their biological origin.
17. Anonymous sperm donation does not allow a children and biological father relation later in life
18. Anonymous sperm donation does not always children to find a biological donor on hospitals
19. Today, a co-mother can be, registered with the same rights as the biological father.
20. Law recognizes Co-mothers and not co-fathers, e.g. two men with a child using surrogate mother.
21. Fathers do not always want abortion but have no choice.
22. Fathers do not always want the child to be born but has no choice.
23. Children can be, adopted against the father's will, if there is not shared custody.
24. Fathers do not always recognize the biological paternity.
25. Fathers do not always take responsibility for the biological parenthood.



## THEME 2 – Public Information (items 26-45)

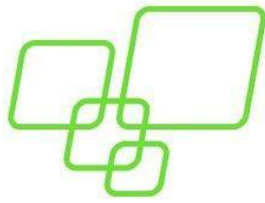
In many countries, public information about children is today, sent by e-mail, but often only to one parent. The simple explanation to why the mail is not sent, to both parents in Denmark and many countries alike, is that there cannot be printed a list of children under age 18 in relation to shared custody and information rights by parents.

The reason is that data is missing centrally for the state and in some; few situations that the technical ability to send e-mails to both parents are not available. Hence, there is no automation of public information about children for both parents.

This means large costs for society in manual work at schools, municipalities, hospitals and the state. In addition to this, there is loss of knowledge and citizen satisfaction and respect in the shared parenting society. It seems that nobody will assume responsibility and inform the politicians clearly about the data issue, despite the fact that both parents have the legal right to the same information about their children by law.

The following issues has been, found:

26. Public letters related to Children's birth are not sent to both parents.
27. Public letters related to Children's parental leave are not sent to both parents.
28. Public letters related to Children's day care are not sent to both parents.
29. Public letters related to Children's school enrollment are not sent to both parents.
30. Public letters related to Children's start and end of day care are not sent to both parents.
31. Public letters related to Children's start and end of afterschool activities are not Sent to both parents.
32. Public letters related to Children's health measurements are not Sent to both parents.
33. Public letters regarding Children research are not Sent to both parents.
34. Public letters related to Children education offers is not Sent to both parents.
35. Public letters related to Children's dental care are not being Sent to both parents.
36. Public letters related to the local municipal Child activities is not Sent to both parents.
37. Public letters related to Children concerns are not Sent to both parents.
38. Public letters related to hospitals – even in emergencies - are not automatically Sent to both parents.
39. Public letters related to hospitals are not Sent to both parents due to manual procedures.
40. Public letters related to municipality & hospitals are not Sent to both parents due to human mistakes.
41. Public letters related to municipality & hospitals are not Sent to both parents due to culture.
42. Public letters related to municipality & hospitals are not Sent to both parents due to lack of will.
43. Parents will often not receive the same info from the child's doctor, although they have joint custody.
44. Parents will often, be excluded from info about their children against the law due to single custody
45. Parents may not be given all documents and do not know what is excluded.



### **THEME 3 – Paternity Leave (items 46-66)**

In the Nordic countries up to 30% of the parental leave is today, held by the father and in some cases the father has 9-12 month of parental leave. However, there are a large difference between the Nordic countries due to the method used.

When Denmark introduced twelve months of parental leave, the intention was for the child to have leave with both parents. This to increase the love, care, health and security for the child throughout the life. The Danish fathers however, only take 10 percent of the parental leave and 20% state they pay themselves. This because the period is not earmarked with three months to the fathers.

It is not correct when politicians and officials state that the parents have a free choice. Children and fathers only have a free choice, if the mother and workplace agree in practice. The Parental Leave Decree article 8, item 2 state that if the parents disagree, the public allowance is given to the parent with whom the child stays the most, which is the mother.

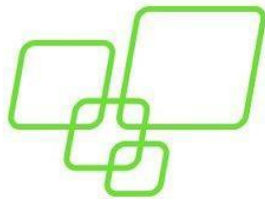
Furthermore, the majority of fathers do not argue with a mother after their baby has just been born and it takes typically 3-9 month before they understand the law. The children who need paternity leave the most are often the children who do not get it in cases with maternal depression or a negative social heritage of the mother. In these cases, the mother often will demand the full parental leave and fathers' risk to be removed from the children' live.

The Parental Responsibility Act says nothing about paternity leave, why the fathers and children do not have any rights, if the parents do not live together or get a divorced during the parental leave period. Only few parents are aware that the leave can be used until the child is 9 years. Few fathers know that they have to reserve the right to public allowance, but it doesn't matter if there is no access to the child.

The following issues has been, found:

46. The child is not entitled to the same parental leave with the father and mother.
47. The child is not entitled to paternity leave, only maternity leave.
48. The child currently has only 14 days earmarked paternity leave with the father
49. The child parental leave depends on the family economic and earnings when it is not earmarked.
50. Less Fathers in Denmark than the rest of the Nordic region take paternity leave due to missing rights
51. The Parental Leave Decree section 8, 2 gives the public allowance to the mother on disagreement
52. Fathers do not receive the same counseling, support and information about parental leave.
53. Fathers are not offered family groups with new born in all municipalities, but to join mother groups.
54. Fathers are not offered fathers' groups in all municipalities, although this is the largest request.
55. The child's attachment, psychological health and security with both parents in life is impaired.
56. The child's attachment, psychological health and security deteriorates on parents' illness or death.
57. There are fathers who do not want parental leave.
58. There are mothers who do not want to allow fathers to take parental leave.
59. There are employers who do not allow fathers to take parental leave, in which case they will be fired.
60. Many fathers do not know that they can use the parental leave until the child is nine years old.
61. The Parental Responsibility Act do not give the right to parental leave. There must be parenting time.
62. The Parental Responsibility Act discriminates against fathers in modern families related to the leave.
63. Fathers are often not granted parenting time or paternity leave by the State Administration.
64. Fathers are not obligated to take parental leave, only mothers by law, although it is best for the child.
65. The mothers' career options are impaired.
66. The mothers' pensions are impaired.





## **THEME 4 – Living Residence for Children (items 67-96)**

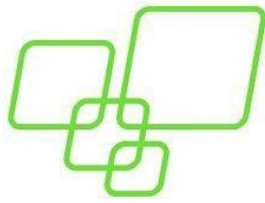
The most serious discrimination against parents in the international family law today is probably the historical and culturally bound categorization of parents into residential and non-residential parents. The children and parents have hereby, very different legal, economic and procedural rights in the same situation, which is a direct and indirect violation of human rights.

The discrimination is significant when the term is used to categories ordinary parents. Parents shall within a few days, if they no longer live together, decide who is the residential and who is none residential parent. Who has more legal and financial rights than the other parent in the same situation?

There is also clear evidence of indirect discrimination of fathers, where the number of children living with their father for example in Denmark is still at the level of 1980 at a time where there has been a significant development in children and fathers' parenting time. The difference can only, be explained by discrimination in law and practice, not a free choice of families or the lack of desire on the fathers' part. Fathers that would like to, desire or by law should be residential parent for children simply do not get it.

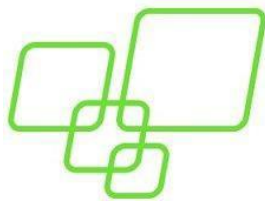
The following issues has been, found:

67. The family law is historically, based on one parent instead of the child and the whole family.
68. Parents do not have a free choice to make own agreements on welfare benefits and parenting time.
69. Parents do not have a free choice of schools at both parents, if the parents are not living together.
70. Parents do not have a free choice of doctor' at both parents, if the parents are not living together.
71. Parents do not have a free choice of dentist at both parents, if the parents are not living together.
72. Parents do not have a free choice of activities at both parents, if the parents are not living together.
73. The child does not have a social security card at both parents, if the parents are not living together.
74. The child does not have a passport at both parents, if the parents are not living together.
75. Change of school can happen without the consent of both parents.
76. Change of afterschool activities can happen without the consent of both parents.
77. The residential parent can move the child away from a safe environment with less parenting time.
78. The residential parent can move further away with the child, even if a 6 week' s notice is filed or not.
79. The residential parent can decide if the child shall take part in a children group.
80. The residential parent can decide if the child shall have a child counselor.
81. The residential parent can decide if the child shall have a child psychologist
82. The child is not, equally treated at both parents if the child is detained.
83. The child is not, equally treated at both parents in relation to holidays.
84. In case of parental conflict, the fault of the residential parent does not matter in the law
85. The residential parent can use the threat of less parenting time for the other parent in disagreements.
86. The living residence for children with fathers is at the same level as 1980 due to illegal discrimination.
87. The fathers have received 50/50 parenting time instead of the child's residence.
88. The children are abducted/hidden away, when parents split up due to the discrimination of fathers.
89. The children do not get residence registered with fathers for historical and cultural reasons.
90. The children do not get residence registered with fathers, when they are small although the fathers sometimes have had 6-12 months of paternity leave for historical and cultural reasons.
91. The children often do not get their residence registered with the fathers, if false accusations are used
92. The children often do not get their residence registered with the fathers, if the case is drawn out
93. The children do not get their residence registered with the fathers, even after 9 months of paternity.



94. The children and parents experience discrimination based on the family form, living address and gender in cases, where parents are having minor or critical psychological issues of relevance for the child.
95. The children and parents experience discrimination based on the family form, living address and gender in cases with violence by the mother or father.
96. The children and parents experience discrimination based on the family form, living address and gender in cases in serious children cases e.g. Lack of information and rights.
97. Non-residential parents do not have to take responsibility for the child.





## **THEME 5 – Children Finance (items 98-119)**

As EEC citizen working in Denmark, you have the right to public child allowance, if you are married or are not living together and though the child is living in another country.

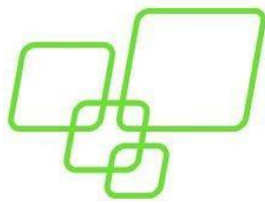
This happens while Danish fathers / non-residential parents, including parents with 50/50 parenting time arrangements that pay child support, sports, mobile phones and more, receives nothing. The legislation applies even, if the father / non-residential parent become unemployed and have critical need for child welfare to obtain the contact with the child. In some cases, it may mean that the child will lose contact with the father.

Parents cannot distribute parenting time and welfare benefits in the best interest of the child, if they are not living together. For example, in cases where the mother needs the public child allowance and welfare benefits, but the child interest is to have living residence and more parenting time with the father. This is not, an unusual situation.

The child financing and welfare benefits is highly determinative of who becomes the residential parent, because only the residential parent receives public child allowance and benefits. This must be, considered a very serious discrimination against children and parents who have a real need. The child's financing forms the basis for a variety of family conflicts and for the parenting time arrangements, because only one parent can receive welfare benefits. The distribution of the child's financing forms a systematic basis for false accusations against fathers and social heritage for generations for children. There are also fathers who do not take responsibility and think more about finances than what is in the best interest of the child. However, gender discrimination is illegal.

The following issues has been, found:

98. Public welfare is sent out of the country while approx. 320.000 Danish fathers receive nothing.
99. Family conflicts is causes due to child finance and registration of residential and non-residential parent
100. Child and youth support are, paid only to the mother.
101. Public child allowance is, paid only to the residential parent.
102. Public housing allowance for children is, paid only to the residential parent.
103. Special child allowances for education is, paid only to the residential parent.
104. Increased public educational allowance is, paid only to the residential parent.
105. Public day care allowance is, granted only to the residential parent.
106. Public disability benefits are, granted to the residential parent without following the child.
107. Non-residential parents do not have the opportunity to get an au pair.
108. Special children benefit for municipal council work is, paid only to the residential parent.
109. Special legal proceedings for children is, only given to the residential parent.
110. Transportation cost when moving away is a shared cost, not the responsibility of the relocating parent.
111. There is a fee for fathers on must hospitals at childbirth.
112. Child support is, calculated based entirely on the non-residential parent's income.
113. Child support is, calculated without taking into account the non-residential parent's ability to pay.
114. Child support is, calculated so that there is no incentive for non-residential parents to make earnings.
115. Child support is, granted although the parent is already supporting the child.
116. Parents must pay full price at afterschool activities, although only used 1-2 days
117. Parents who do not live together but cooperate are discriminated
118. Fathers do not always want to pay child support and therefore want 50/50 parenting time.
119. Mothers sometimes want to receive child support and therefore do not want 50/50 parenting time.



## **THEME 6 – International Parents (items 120-140)**

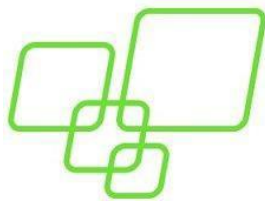
More and more children have parents from two different cultures in most countries today. For cultural and historical reasons, children and fathers often in western countries today stand without legal rights.

The basic human right “order public” that is intended to provide legal security, is written out of the national law in Denmark towards EEC and Nordic law. When a national authority cannot reject an unreasonably high level of child support. Unreasonable child support in the absence of legislative rights for child to both their parents or in cases, where the child is detained, from parenting time or abducted, when it is not in the best interest of the child, the children and citizens are in a very serious and critical situation. This is a direct violation of basic human rights due to cultural differences by law.

The experience is children losing a healthy contact with their parents, as well as citizens who become economically ruined and completely, destroyed as persons is, not helped by the authorities. It is crucial that children are almost automatically and without a careful consideration of the human rights, cultural differences and national economic legislation are, allowed to be move abroad as it may be best for the child to remain in the residential country with the other parent. Nordic family legislations is often ahead of Europe and the rest of the world, and often protect children in a much more qualified manner.

The following issues has been, found:

120. Children and fathers are in many countries without rights due to old legislation and culture.
121. Children and fathers find that “Order public” does not legally protect them.
122. Children and fathers are without rights in practice to enforce agreed parenting time.
123. Fathers must pay alimony for children abroad in contravention of “Order public”.
124. Fathers must pay maternity support abroad in contravention of “Order public”.
125. Fathers must pay child support abroad in contravention of “Order public”.
126. Fathers must pay legal expenses abroad in contravention of “Order public”.
127. Fathers must pay for accommodation and transport abroad in contravention of “Order public”.
128. Fathers must pay child support for a long period, of time in contravention of “Order public”.
129. Fathers experience prison sentences abroad based on incorrect information from tax offices.
130. Fathers experience that children are being held abroad to prevent a child’s relation.
131. Fathers experience that children can move with their mother abroad due to sole custody.
132. Fathers experience that children can move with their mother abroad before compulsory placement.
133. Fathers experience that mother networks that systematically abduct children.
134. Fathers experience that mothers apply for asylum from Denmark abroad based on false accusations.
135. Fathers experience physical violence, if they seek contact with their child according to arrangements.
136. Fathers experience having to pay child support even if the child has been, abducted.
137. Parents experience that they have to find and bring back their abducted children themselves.
138. Parents experience lack of support in cases involving children abroad.
139. Parents experience that they cannot afford legal children cases abroad.
140. Parents experience getting married in one country, but divorced in another without knowing the country legislation.



## **THEME 7 – Public Children Cases (items 141-235)**

By following children in the public administration process and analyzing time, quality, equality, flexibility and costs, it is relatively easy to see how many public administration cases goes wrong for the children, parents and authorities in the same patterns.

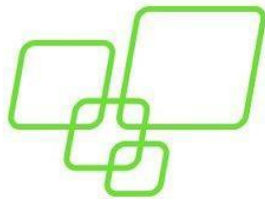
Based on process analysis following the children in many different types of situations, it is clear that there are too many 'changes of hands' between people and public entities. This is a well-known cause for loss of knowledge, longer processing times and human mistakes.

When family law at the same documented discriminates children and parents in relation to family forms, residential and non-residential parents as well as gender, public employees often do not have the opportunity to do a correct job. It is a well-known management problem in life critical complex human processes called 'predictable surprise' in the management theory.

The following issues has been, found:

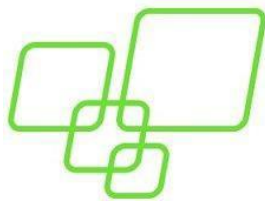
141. Fathers experience systematical discrimination in legislation and public practice.
142. Fathers experience discrimination because of residential and non-residential law.
143. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases that come from private companies.
144. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases from companies with monopole.
145. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases not disclosing background/experience.
146. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases who have no report obligation.
147. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases who are not subject to public access.
148. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases who do not comply with the Data Act.
149. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases being 85-93% women.
150. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases approved only by a residential parent.
151. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases documenting in Data Act Violation.
152. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases with no info of their competences
153. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases without "child certificates"
154. Fathers experience children counselors in public children cases not to be the neutral
155. Fathers often experience that they and the child are not entitled to a child counselor.
156. Fathers often experience that the child counseling is not transparent, thus jeopardizing legal security.
157. Fathers often experience that the child counseling sessions occurs after stays with the mother.
158. Fathers often experience children's conversations have focus on short-term perspectives.
159. Fathers often experience children's conversations take place after the child, is followed by the mother.
160. Fathers often experience children's conversations are not always the best due to a loyalty conflict.
161. Fathers often experience parental alienation that harm the child throughout their life.
162. Fathers often experience parental alienation that does not have any consequences.
163. Fathers often experience parental alienation that removes the child's contact.
164. Fathers experience consequences such as suicidal thought due to parental alienation.
165. Fathers experience that negative social heritage is passed in generations due to parental alienation.
166. Fathers often experience that the parental alienation consequences are not treated for the child.
167. Fathers experience a lack of prevention on parental alienation.
168. Fathers experience a lack of choice if they do not live together.
169. Fathers experience lack of mediation, counseling and support.
170. Fathers find that mediation should not happen without equal opportunities.
171. Fathers find that mediation should not be done in critical circumstances.
172. Fathers experience long waiting times.





173. Fathers experience long processing times.
174. Fathers experience subjective and cultural assessments by caseworkers in child cases.
175. Fathers experience newly educated caseworkers in child cases.
176. Fathers experience personal circumstances, such as own divorce, at caseworkers
177. Fathers experience what appears to be friendly managerial favors.
178. Fathers experience fees even if a fair trial is initiated.
179. Fathers experience fees even if they win a case, ex. a standard reduction/increase in child support.
180. Fathers experience major court expenses in child cases and may not afford to start a case.
181. Fathers experience too many people and authorities involved in child cases.
182. Fathers find that basic rules of competence and ethics are not observed.
183. Fathers may change agreements with false signatures without being detected.
184. Fathers experience that the municipality handle one parent and state administration the other parent.
185. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to gender discrimination.
186. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to gender distribution.
187. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to outdated legislation.
188. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to them rewarding bad behavior.
189. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to lack of experience by case workers
190. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to lack of consequences.
191. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to lack of correction of mistakes.
192. Fathers have a bad impression of the state administration due to ministries and politicians not being informed about the discrimination.
193. Fathers don't file complaints, because they don't know how.
194. Fathers abandon their complaint(s) because they give up.
195. Fathers abandon their complaint(s) to protect their children due to discrimination.
196. Fathers abandon their complaint(s) due to the processing time.
197. Fathers abandon their complaint(s) due to fees and possibly attorney costs they cannot afford.
198. Fathers abandon their complaint(s) due because they know they will lose although being right
199. Fathers abandon their complaint(s) because complaints go to caseworkers that made the decision.
200. Fathers experience a lack of consideration of incompetence in child cases.
201. Fathers experience that it is easy to cheat the system.
202. Fathers experience a significant number of female caseworkers and child professionals.
203. Fathers experience insufficient information based on gender.
204. Fathers experience shorter time to speak based on gender.
205. Fathers experience less counseling based on gender.
206. Fathers experience negative social heritage is passed on in generations due to gender discrimination.
207. Fathers experience false allegations based on gender.
208. Fathers experience lack of interdisciplinary cooperation in the public sector.
209. Fathers experience lack of continuity in cases in relation to the caseworkers involved.
210. Fathers experience many different institutions are involved, which causes loss of knowledge.
211. Fathers experience lack of consequences for false information and accusations.
212. Fathers experience failure to reject repeated cases with the same subject.
213. Fathers experience that authorities problematize cases for the children without reason.
214. Fathers experience children threatening to or do commit suicide due to malpractice.
215. Fathers experience that negative social heritage is continuously passed down due to malpractice.
216. Fathers experience compulsory placements where the law is not upheld and support could work.
217. Fathers experience compulsory placements of foreign children where the embassy is not contacted.
218. Fathers experience not being taken into account in cases of compulsory placement without considering the child's residence or whether the custody of the child was given to the wrong parent.
219. Fathers experience it is not considered that the child's father can give the child the best upbringing.

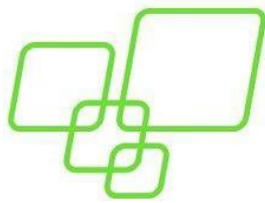




220. Fathers experience lack of education or old education and certification of child professionals.
221. Fathers experience there many persons and authorities involved in the placement cases, whereby knowledge is lost, time passes an error are not detected or unable to be changed due to the child's anchorage.
222. Fathers experience that foster families sometimes do it for economic reasons.
223. Fathers experience that foster families at times are not certified or quality-approved well enough.
224. Fathers experience that among professionals a 'Chicago Effect' of too many children placements.
225. Fathers experience that the enforcement courts do not always act.
226. Fathers experience that the enforcement courts cannot always be contacted.
227. Fathers experience that the enforcement courts do not always enforce contact-preserving time.
228. Fathers experience that the courts do not always aim for cooperative parents as a starting point.
229. The police do not look into patterns of concern unless the victims themselves want to report.
230. The police are not automatically involved in cases with false accusations.
231. False cases take up sparse resources from real cases, which in turn are neglected or abandoned.
232. Transgressive behavior is not always dealt with because the victim is trying to move on.
233. Transgressive behavior is not always dealt with because of the limitation period.
234. Transgressive behavior is not always dealt with due to lack of documentation.
235. There are networks and lawyers who deliberately use false accusations as methods in child cases.

Yes, some of the above mentioned, issues can be experienced by both parents and there can be cultural differences. However, in general not to the same extent in western world countries it seems, as the fathers overall. There is clear documentation of discrimination based on family forms, residential status and gender.





## **THEME 8 – Family violence against Children and Fathers (items 236-287)**

Violence is violence and that is never acceptable no matter if it happens to women or men, boys or girls. However, today an important new debate needs to be, addressed related to our understanding of family violence related to history, culture, financing, gender and prevention in developed and none developed cultures.

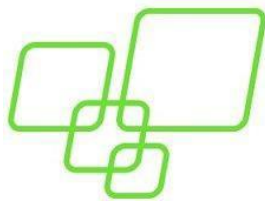
In relation to family violence against children and fathers in western world countries, there are very serious shortcomings in the knowledge, understanding and statistics. There is still an almost one-sided focus on support and financing of violence against women by Governments. It is often women organizations without contact and understanding of children and father issues that are involved in social, gender equality and violence work, based on financing by Governments and the international community.

However, the numbers simply do not add up, when looking at family violence for children and fathers in many western world countries today and society can be in for a big surprise. There is for example in Denmark alone estimated to be 13,000 men that has experienced physically violence in families, but the even larger amount of cases with 'public violence' in the form of discrimination and parental alienation as well as psychological and economic violence are not included. These number could mean that the violence against children and fathers is at the same level today as women or even higher, although having a different form.

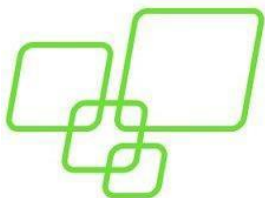
The lack of funding and hereby support is a major problem for the children and fathers, but also the balance between the funding of women and men violence is a challenge causing a misunderstanding, statistics and even law to protect women only. Several studies today show that the violence against children is equally, done by mothers and fathers, actually slightly more by mothers. Official studies show that women are more violent than men, but women experience harder violence. However, as stated violence is violence.

The following issues has been, found:

236. Fathers are not always, informed about that they are to be a father.
237. Fathers do not always get their name on the birth certificate, such as their surname or middle name.
238. Fathers are not always, allowed to take paternity or parental leave.
239. Fathers are not always allowed to participate in their child's baptism.
240. Fathers experience that they have been, abused to become a father deliberately without knowing.
241. Fathers experience that they can become fathers although both parents are responsible for protection.
242. Fathers experience not getting help if they develop depression related to childbirth.
243. Fathers experience that negative social heritage of the other parents emerges at the time of birth.
244. Fathers experience there is no help when the mothers develop depression at the childbirth and they lose contact with the child.
245. Fathers experience not becoming residential parent, because the other parent wants child support.
246. Fathers experience not becoming residential parent, because the authorities believe that the other parent needs welfare benefits for the child more, although not in the best interest of the child long term.
247. Fathers experience not getting the parenting time that is in the best interest of the child, because the other parent wants to increase personal finances.
248. Fathers experience the child being, hidden to prevent the father becoming residential parent.



249. Fathers often experience parental alienation.
250. Fathers often experience false accusations to prevent the fathers to become residential parent.
251. Fathers experience less parenting time because mothers believe children is better off with the mother.
252. Fathers experience blackmailing for example pay an amount or buy a new bike for parenting time.
253. Fathers experience light to hard physical violence without any support.
254. Fathers experience psychological violence in the form of threats without support.
255. Fathers experience psychological violence when informed that it is not their child after all.
256. Fathers experience psychological violence when being told late in life that they have a child.
257. Fathers experience economic violence needing to both work and do most of the household work
258. Fathers experience false accusations about not being a good parent at the times of important decision.
259. Fathers experience false accusations about the child not thriving in parenting time cases on decisions.
260. Fathers experience false accusations about violence without any consequence for the accuser.
261. Fathers experience false accusations about sexual assault without any consequence for the accuser.
262. Fathers experience parental alienation for years without any consequences for the accuser.
263. Fathers experience a lack of support when they are victims of violence.
264. Fathers experience that the violence against fathers is often, not reported with statistics are incorrect.
265. Fathers experience being blame they have a “victim mentality” talking about violence.
266. Fathers experience that when they report violence against them it raises the level of conflict and give the child less parenting time with the father instead of the mother.
267. Fathers experience gender discrimination in public funding to support victims.
268. Fathers experience public funding to support victims are not, based on actual contacts to the victims.
269. Fathers are often not included in laws related to violence.
270. Fathers can certainly also be violent against women, but fathers experience significant discrimination.
271. Mothers can certainly experience many of the same things and, in some cases, other types of violence than fathers. However, they do not experience the same imbalance in the recognition, support, statistical collection and financing of efforts against violence.
272. Parents regardless of gender experience violence when ending a relationship.
273. Parents experience false accusations or neglect.
274. Parents experience false reports to the municipality in children cases.
275. Parents experience that mistakes related to violence is not, detected, admitted or corrected.
276. Fathers and nonresidential parents experience that the other parent behavior has no consequences.
277. Fathers experience that child decisions is, made based on assessments by subjective caseworkers.
278. Fathers experience systematic child abductions by secret networks.
279. Fathers, like mothers, experience children exposed to light and hard violence by the other parent.
280. Fathers, like mothers, experience the other parent are becoming violent due to alcohol.
281. Fathers, like mothers, experience the other parent is violent due to postnatal reactions.
282. Fathers, like mothers, experience the other parent becoming violent due to anti-depressants.
283. Fathers, like mothers, experience the other parent is violent due to pressure in everyday life.
284. Fathers, like mothers, experience the other parent is violent due to negative social heritage.
285. Fathers experience systematic hate speech by mothers, mother networks and extreme feminists.
286. Fathers experience systematic stalking by mothers, mother networks and extreme feminists.
287. Fathers experience systematic child abductions by mothers, mother networks and extreme feminists.



## **THEME 9 – Fathers’ Responsibility (items 288-299)**

The purpose of the gender equality catalog is to facilitate a better understanding of issues related to children and fathers - not to disrespect situations that women experience. The reason for this focus is also to facilitate a better understanding of the balance between women and men, boys and girls in family law and gender equality.

Another reason for the children and father focus is that the discrimination in most family law is, related to family forms, parent legal residential status and gender. By focusing on the children and fathers all three aspects are handled and a positive change and improved quality in the law and practices will and shall be for all parents.

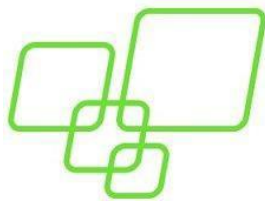
Through a period of 12-month only principle cases for mothers, including placement cases and cases of violence were analyzed. Mothers in daily life were asked what the main challenges were in family life related to the fathers. Of course, fathers shall be responsible in children and family cases.

The following issues have been stated as primary by mothers:

288. Fathers must take equal responsibility for the children, if they are allowed, to and parents agree on it.
289. Fathers must acknowledge biological birth, breast feeding and carrying of the baby by the mother.
290. Fathers must take responsibility related to paternity leave.
291. Fathers must not deny having contact with the child.
292. Fathers have to spend time on the children - instead of just work, sports and friends.
293. Fathers must attend children meeting and activities.
294. Fathers must stop requiring 50/50 parenting time in order to avoid child support.
295. Fathers must understand that physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence is unacceptable.
296. Fathers must distance themselves from sexual harassment.
297. Fathers must take part in the paternity leave for the mother’s job opportunities to remain the same.
298. Fathers must take part in the paternity leave for the mother’s career and pension remain the same.
299. Mothers experience many of the same things if they are residential parents.





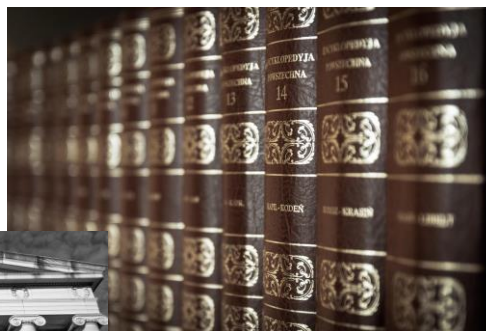


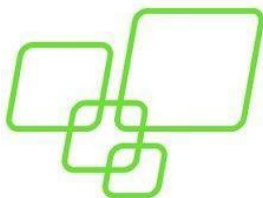
## THEME 10 – Lawyers’ Ethics and Methods (items 300-316)

It is well known and documented, that family lawyers act gender-specific in children and family cases due to the discrimination and loopholes in the family law.

In 2012, 2014 and 2016, the Danish Bar and Law Society and Danish Family Lawyers association was, asked to deal with lawyers' ethics and methods in family and children cases. However, nothing has happened and the Family Lawyers Association stated the lawyers were not to blame. A denial that is, seen in many countries based on the power of the attorney societies with children being damages daily.

300. Parent’s experience that lawyers act significantly different based on the gender.
301. Parent’s find that the lawyers pull the two parents apart with the child in the middle.
302. Fathers experience attorneys deliberately raise the level of conflict for mothers.
303. Mothers experience that attorneys deliberately reduce the level of conflict for fathers.
304. Father’s experience that lawyers do not want to correct their mistakes.
305. Fathers experience that attorneys want the case brought to court for higher fees or process fees.
306. Fathers experience that attorneys give the state administration false information about the child.
307. Fathers experience that attorneys cover a parent’s violent behavior by e.g. attacking the other parent.
308. Fathers experience that attorneys indirectly advise the mother to make false accusations.
309. Fathers experience that a Bar and Law Society does practically nothing about the problem.
310. Fathers experience that Family Lawyers Associations ignore the problem of lawyers’ ethics
311. Fathers experience that attorneys refer to crisis centers without reason to strengthen the case.
312. Fathers experience that attorneys escalate conflicts in order to put the mother in a better position.
313. Fathers experience that lawyers draw out the case in order to put the mother in a better position
314. Fathers experience that lawyers draw out the case to put a financial pressure on them.
315. Fathers experience that lawyers scale their finances in order to put their client in a better light.
316. Fathers experience that the same lawyers are often found in cases with false accusations





## **THEME 11 – Financing, Statistics and Research (item 317-333)**

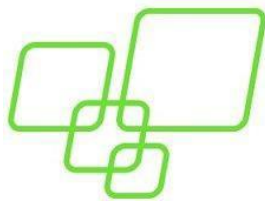
When comparing the public funding in the annual financial statements of the 4 largest mother and children organizations with the single large father and children organization in Denmark it was clear that there is profound discrimination.

The Danish State Accountants in 2015 found 5.8 billion DK in social and gender equality, and cultural funds in 687. However, approx. 300 of the funds was “secret” funds where ministries in networks and based on gender offered financing for organizations. It was clear by following the money that there was a major imbalance in the funding for men and women, hereby the support, statistics and family law proposals.

It has also doing the analysis been documented that family research provided to many parliaments has been based on mother and child answers, as many questionnaires simply not has been sent to the fathers. The statistics made in the family area are, to a large extent, culturally influenced by the idea that the mother is a child’s primary parent. There is often evidence that research and statistics related to children and gender equality, is made by women for women.

317. There is not statistics on custody for all children under 18 years old.
318. There is not statistics on parenting time for all children under 18 years old.
319. Less fathers have residential address for children than in 1980, in contrast to the social development.
320. Statistics on violence against men do not take into account public violence (discrimination) or parental alienation, which is the most significant.
321. There have been secret financial funds for women organizations in decades.
322. No emphasis is, placed on number of contacts to children and fathers in application evaluations.
323. No emphasis is, placed on preventive against children and fathers in application evaluations.
324. The treatment of applicants for funds is discriminating.
325. Government funds are not provided to the large Fathers’ Associations in general
326. Government funds are not provided to large organizations, if no political contacts and votes.
327. Government funds are not given to Fathers’ Associations in spite of many and god applications
328. Government funds are not, given to Fathers’ Associations in spite of the largest contact interface for men exposed to violence.
329. Government funds are granted unilaterally to female councils with uneven gender distribution
330. Family research has been, based on mother and child responses for decades.
331. Family research has been, based on female responses found in researchers own networks.
332. Researchers and expert groups with 9 out of 10, or 10 out of 10 participants, being women, have conducted family research for politicians, ministries and parliaments.
333. Family research has a very clear blind spot in relation to children and fathers.





## **THEME 12 – How can it happen in our society? (item 334-348)**

The gender equality catalog for children and fathers has doing the analysis and work raised a number of serious questions about political and ministerial leadership and management related to family law at different levels.

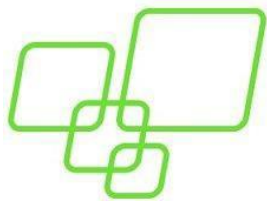
It seems from the analysis than as men has been documented to have power within finance then women have the same power within children and gender equality. It seems very much, to be the same and to create an imbalance in society.

New research illustrate that the more current focus is on gender equality between man and women the more the biological differences is of importance in the population. If we therefore want to create equal opportunities for women and men, boys and girls the balance between men and women in the gender equality work and financing might be more important than we think.

The key questions for learning are why has almost nothing happened for children and fathers in the family law and practices based on sociocultural development and how can it we allow this gender discrimination of children and fathers in western world society to happen?

334. Where has the Ministries of Gender Equality been for children and fathers?
335. Where has the Ministries of Children and Social Affairs been for children and fathers?
336. Where has the National Equality Board been for children and fathers?
337. Where has the Human Rights Institutions been for children and fathers?
338. Where has the Family Research Institutions been for children and fathers?
339. Where has the Women Organizations been for children and fathers?
340. Where has the Women NGOs been for children and fathers?
341. Where has the National Children' Councils been for children and fathers?
342. Where has the so-called children organizations been for children and fathers?
343. Where has the Government Legal Advisors been for children and fathers?
344. Where has the Family Attorney Associations been for children and fathers?
345. Where has the European Commission been for children and fathers?
346. Where has the UN Women's Committee on Gender Equality efforts for children and fathers?
347. Where has the National politicians for children and fathers?
348. Why do we not have a UN Men taskforce today in the western world?

It is significant how essential information and the need for change is not reported in the public system and how it at times is stopped by Gatekeepers. The reasons found was related to culture, reward and career systems, lobbyism, lack of change management, lack of coordination, a busy life, misused resources, global change and a political desire to stay in power. It has been well, documented and it can be, said with one word: Discrimination. Is gender equality not for all of us?



## Basic principles for a Shared Parenting family law

How would the family law actually look, if we created it today? Is there a need for rethinking the principles that will be the basis for modern family legislation in the best interest of the child and the families?

The basic principles of a modern and gender equal family law can be:

- §1 Children parent's is the biological father and mother – with respect for non-biological care takes.
- §2 Public information about children must be send to both parents at the same time and method.
- §3 Children are entitled to at least 3 months of parental leave with both parents.
- §4 All parents have joint custody unless otherwise decided by court
- §5 Children are registered with the double residence at both parents and with a 50%/50% parenting time, if the parents do not live together.
- §6 Children finances is distributed 50%/50% between the parents related to benefits and expenses.
- §7 If a parent moves more than 80 kilometers away the other parent will be primary care taker as the basic assumption and the moving parents will handle all transportation.
- §8 Parents has the freedom to make other agreements themselves.
- §9 If a parent or a public authority has concern for a child, the case is handled by a family court and a lawyer and/or assessor can be appointed for the child.
- §10 The Family court can in the best interest of the child and based on documentation and gender equality, make a different decision that will be followed with reviews for the child.



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