

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the page, framing the central white area where the text is placed.

# National European Migration Network Conference 2022

“The Nordic Countries and the Ukrainian Refugee Situation”

**Denmark**

# Overview

- ▶ The Legal Framework
- ▶ Facts and Figures
- ▶ Policy Changes
- ▶ Challenges

# The Legal Framework

- ▶ Denmark is not bound by the Temporary Protection Directive.
- ▶ Similar provisions laid out in national law (Special Act).
- ▶ The Special Act allows people from Ukraine access to protection under certain conditions.
- ▶ In force on 17 March 2022. Applicable until 17 March 2024.
- ▶ It is possible to also apply for asylum and work related permits.

# The Legal Framework

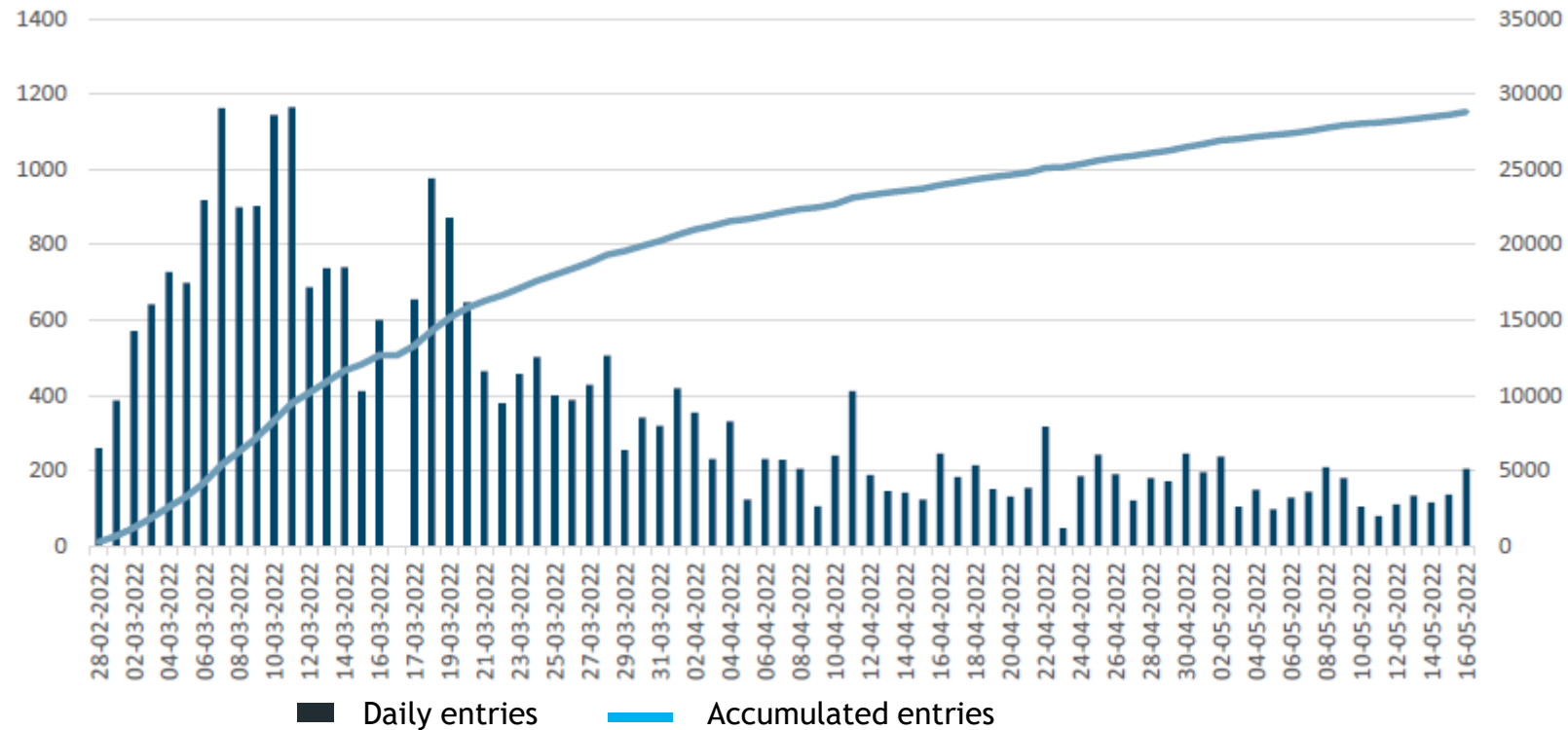
- ▶ Who can apply for protection under the Special Act:
  - **Art. 1:** Ukrainian nationals and foreigners with refugee status in Ukraine who fled Ukraine after 24 February 2022 or who at that time already lived in or had a residence permit in Denmark.
  - **Art. 2:** A family member of a person covered by art. 1.
- ▶ An application can be **refused** if the foreigner has a citizenship or a residence permit in another country (art. 5).
- ▶ An application can be **denied** i.a. if the foreigner poses a threat to national security etc. or has committed serious crime (art. 6).
- ▶ Municipalities responsible for integration measures (art. 30)

# Facts

- ▶ 26.600 applications under the Special Act
- ▶ 15.700 positive decisions under the Special Act
  - 9.400 adults and 6.300 children
  - 11.200 women and 4.500 men
- ▶ 46 negative decisions
- ▶ 2.000 applications for asylum by Ukrainian nationals after 24. February 2022
- ▶ 16.400 Ukrainians were living in Denmark before the war
- ▶ At least 29.000 Ukrainians have arrived after the breakout of the war

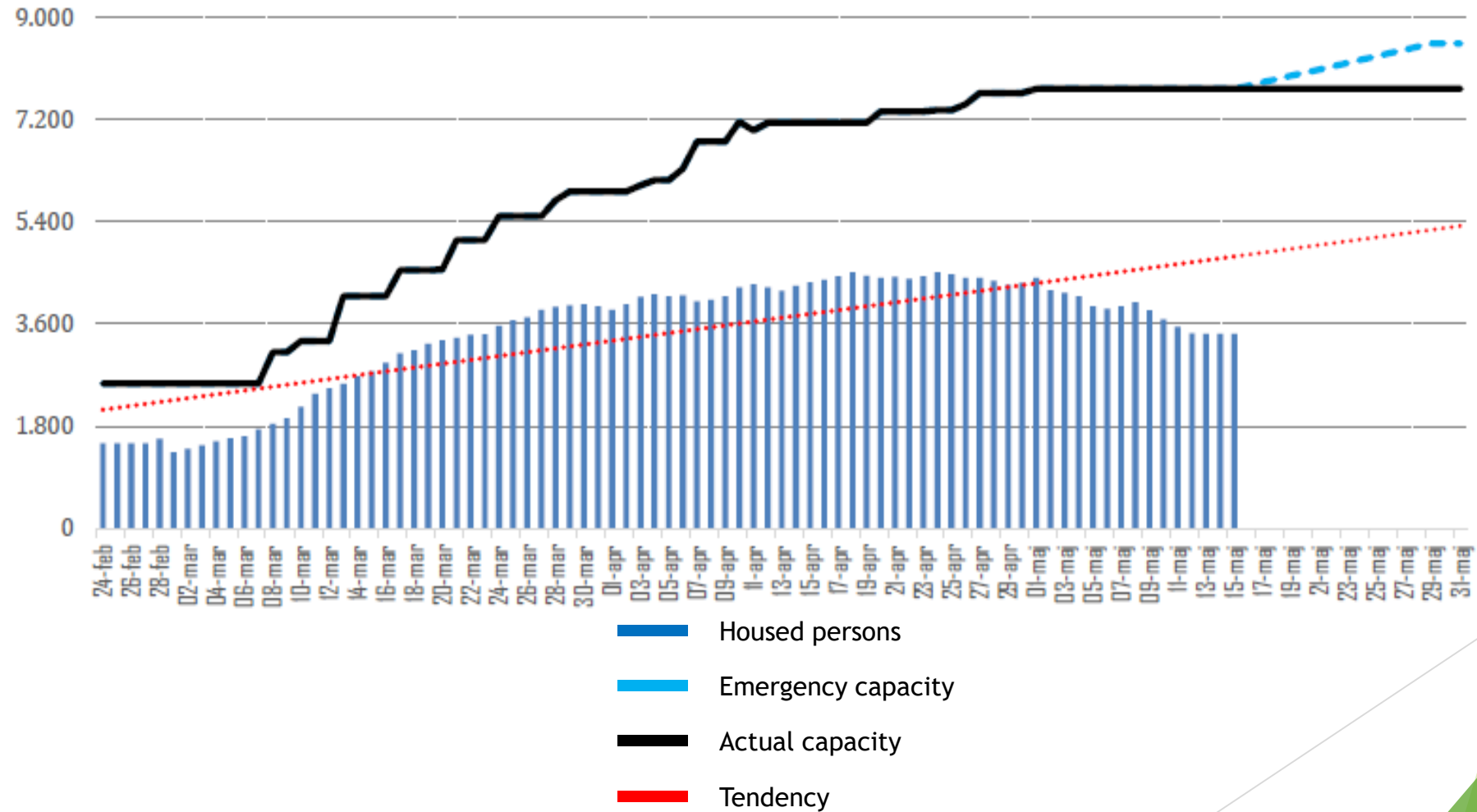
Source: us.dk, as per 16. May 2022

# Entry (sample control at the border)

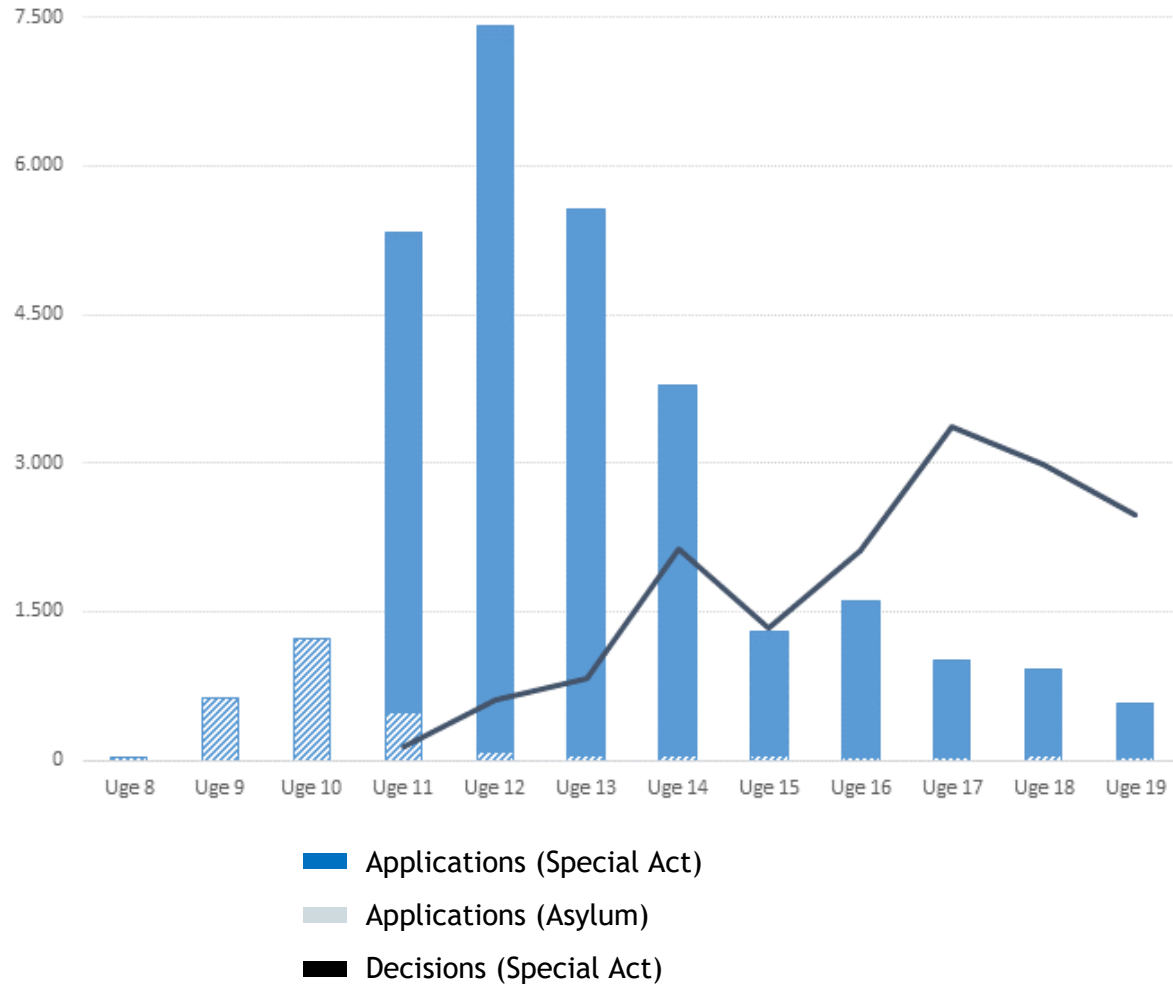


The numbers are based on manual registrations of sample control of entries at the border by the police and thus is not a precise measure of the total number of Ukrainian entries.

# Capacity in accommodation system



# Applications and Decisions





# Municipalities responsible for integration

- ▶ The integration task is shared between municipalities
- ▶ DIS decides in which municipality each person falling under the special act shall live
- ▶ Quotas are based on the size (population) of each municipality
- ▶ Wishes from the applicant is accommodated to the extent possible
- ▶ Job offers and proximity to close family outweigh quotas
- ▶ Municipality takes over responsibility 4 days after permit is granted

# Policy Changes

- ▶ Access to work after applying but before decision is made
- ▶ Integration Fast Track (4 days from decision to housing)
- ▶ Municipalities exempted from some of the normal requirements re. integration
- ▶ Persons under the Special Act can be housed in “troubled” residential areas
- ▶ Language in daycare and schools can be English or Ukrainian

# Challenges

- ▶ The precise number of Ukrainians who enter and exit is unknown
- ▶ Planning is difficult (accommodation, processing of applications etc.)
- ▶ Unknown to whom permits under the TPD are issued in other MS
- ▶ Municipalities are challenged on housing and integration issues
- ▶ Temporary downscaling of other Immigration Service activities
- ▶ Different treatment than “normal refugees”