

# FACT SHEET ON DENMARK

## A little bit about the mood of the country regarding immigrants and refugees:

Some countries are more open to receiving refugees and some are not. This can be seen from official statements a certain government is making. Denmark is open to receiving refugees from Ukraine, but I wouldn't be hopeful that Ukrainian refugees will be allowed to stay long term.

When the war ends Denmark will expect people to return to Ukraine. Until this war, Denmark had **zero policy on asylum seekers**. In 2016 it enforced a very controversial law which is called "**jewellery law**", which gives Danish authorities the power to search for and confiscate cash, jewellery, and other valuables above 10,000 kroner - about 1.340 EUR - from arriving migrants, allegedly to pay for their reception and stay. Even though assets of sentimental value such as wedding and engagement rings should not be confiscated, it's ultimately up to individual officers to determine a person's attachment to specific items, and decide to seize them or not. **THIS LAW DOESN'T APPLY TO UKRAINIAN REFUGEES!!!**

Excerpt from the news: "Danish Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen said on Tuesday that Ukrainian refugees should not be integrated into Danish society, because after some time they should go home to rebuild their country, Associated Press reports.

"The refugee status is temporary, so these people will need to return and help rebuild their homeland when the opportunity arises," she said in the parliament."

It is important to note that **Denmarks doesn't want to be a transitory country** which means if you want to travel to Nordic countries such as Norway and Sweden, you will not be allowed to transit through Denmark. Some Ukrainian refugees try to go to Sweden from Germany and they were returned to Germany when determined it was not their intention to stay and register in Denmark.

**DENMARK IS A PART OF THE European Union BUT! In case of Ukrainian refugees Denmark is not bound by the EU Temporary Protection Directive due to opt-out on legal issues.**

The Danish Parliament passed a Special Act, mirroring the directive except for a few differences – Ukrainians fleeing the war are not included, and a permit will be given for a minimum of two years.

## **Entry into Denmark**

As a Ukrainian citizen, you can enter and stay in Denmark for 90 days without applying for a residence permit or asylum.

There are various possibilities of stay for Ukrainian refugees.

## Visa-free entry for 90 days

If you are travelling **visa-free**, you can normally enter Denmark if you meet the following basic conditions:

- You have a valid passport or other form of valid travel document. As an Ukrainian citizen you must have a **biometric passport issued after 12 January 2015** in order to be visa-free. If you have a passport issued before 12 January 2015 it is not biometric, and therefore you need to have a **short-term visa to enter Denmark**. The passport or travel document must be valid for three months past the intended date of departure from the Schengen area. Moreover, the passport or travel document must have been issued within the past 10 years.
- **You have the necessary means to pay for your stay and return trip.** What will be considered as necessary funds depends on the length of your stay and whether you will stay at a hotel or in a privately owned home with family or friends. **As a general rule, you must have at your disposal approx. DKK 350 per day.** A smaller amount may be accepted if you are staying in a privately owned home and your host will cover all the costs. If you are staying at a hotel, you must have a greater amount at your disposal, approx. **DKK 500 per day.**
- You can substantiate, and, to the required extent, document the purpose of your stay in Denmark. The purpose can e.g. be a stay with friends or family or a tourist stay.
- You are not registered as an undesirable in the Schengen Information System (SIS II).
- You have not been expelled by court from Denmark and been banned from re-entering.
- You are not listed on UN or EU sanction lists.

These conditions apply at the time you enter and stay in Denmark or another Schengen country. It is important that you are able to document at all times that you have the necessary funds to pay for your stay and return trip. **If you do not meet these conditions, you can be refused entry at the border.**

**You also have the possibility to apply for a residence permit under the Special Act. Since all these conditions are quite strict and inflexible, all Ukrainian citizens should be advised to apply for this specific residence permit.**

## Visa stay (if you do not have a biometric passport)

If you do not have a biometric passport, you must have a **short stay visa** in order to enter Denmark. If you have not been issued a visa at a Danish representation before you arrive at the Danish border, you can apply for a visa at the border (**emergency visa**).

You must normally meet the following basic conditions in order to be granted a visa:

- Your passport or other form of valid travel document must be valid for three months past the visa expiration date.
- Your passport or travel document must have been issued within the past 10 years.
- You must have the **necessary means to pay for your stay and return trip.** What will be considered as necessary funds will be determined by the Danish diplomatic

mission and depends on the length of your stay, and whether you will stay at a hotel or with friends or family. As a general rule, you must have at your disposal approx. DKK 350 per day. If you are staying at a hotel, the amount must be greater, approx. DKK 500 per day.

- You must hold a **travel insurance policy** to cover possible expenses in connection with a return for health reasons or death, indispensable medical treatment or acute hospitalisation during your stay. The insurance policy must cover all Schengen countries, and the **minimum policy coverage is € 30,000**. The insurance policy must be valid for the same period as the visa. The validity of the visa may be shortened if the insurance policy does not cover the entire period.
- You may not be registered as an undesirable in the Schengen Information System (SIS II).
- You may not have been deported from Denmark and given an entry ban.
- You may not be listed on UN or EU sanction lists.

These conditions apply at the time your visa is issued, as well as when you enter and stay in the Schengen region.

**If the Immigration Service suspects that you intend to seek permanent or long-term residency in Denmark, or that you may pose threat to national security or public safety, your visa application will be refused.**

**Again, you also have the possibility to apply for a residence permit under the Special Act. (PLEASE ALWAYS CHOOSE THIS OPTION)**

## **HOW TO APPLY?**

You can apply for a short-term visa via the Danish diplomatic mission abroad. [Read more at the webpage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark about where to apply for a short-term visa to Denmark](#)

If you have not been issued a short term visa from a diplomatic mission when entering Denmark, it is possible for you to apply for a short term visa at the border (emergency visa). You must apply at the police at the border. Your application will be processed by the Immigration Service. If you apply at the border, it is a requirement that you have not been able to apply beforehand, and you can be asked to document that your reason for entering is unpredictable and necessary.

You also have the possibility to apply for a residence permit under the Special Act.

## **Residence permit under the Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine**

A bill on temporary residence permits for displaced persons from Ukraine (the Special Act) was finally adopted by the Danish Parliament on 16 March 2022 and in force by 17 March 2022.

You can be granted a temporary residence permit under the Special Act section 1 if you:

- are an Ukrainian citizen and have left Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later, where you have resided when you departed,
- on 24 February 2022 were a recognised refugee in Ukraine and have left Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later, or

- are an Ukrainian citizen or on 24 February 2022 were recognised as a refugee in Ukraine have resided or have had another residence permit in Denmark on 24 February 2022.

If you have a citizenship in another country than Ukraine or have been granted a residence permit in another country than Ukraine, **your application for residence permit in Denmark can be rejected**. If you are a refugee in Ukraine, your residence can however only be rejected if you have been granted citizenship or residence permit in another country than Ukraine and your home country.

**You must be in Denmark in order to apply for a residence permit under section 1.**

### **How to apply?**

You can use the digital application form SL1 online, which will be send to The Danish Immigration Service automatically.

[Go to SL1 online](#)

You can also use a paper based version of the form:

[Download SL1 in word format](#)

[Download SL1 in pdf format](#)

How to apply:

1. Fill out the application digitally or paper version and enclose the relevant documents.
2. Book an appointment to have biometric features recorded at the Danish Immigration Service' Citizen Service. [You can book an appointment on this page](#). If there are no appointments available at the Danish Immigration Service, you can book an appointment with SIRI in Valby or in Aarhus. [Book an appointment with SIRI in Valby](#). [Book an appointment with SIRI in Aarhus](#)
3. Show up at the Immigration Service's Citizen Service with receipt for the digital application and have your biometrics recorded. If you wish to use the paper based form you must bring the fulfilled application form, when you show up at Citizen Service to have your biometrics recorded.

NOTE: If you have children, applying concurrently with you it is very important that the children are with you, when you show up at Citizen Service, and that you bring the children's passports or other identity documents.

Please use the digital form: When you apply digitally, you will get a receipt on the screen and by consent on email. You can use this receipt as documentation that you have applied for a residence permit after the Special Act. When you apply on the paper based form you will not get this receipt before you show up at the Citizen Service.

**You can obtain a residence permit under the Special Act section 2, if you are a close family member of a person who has been granted a residence permit under the above-mentioned conditions in section 1.**

You are a close family member of the person who has been granted a residence permit under section 1, if you are:

- cohabiting spouse,
- cohabiting partner,
- unmarried child under the age of 18, or
- another close family member who has resided with the person and who were supported by the person.

An application for a residence permit under section 2 may be submitted in Denmark or outside the country.

The Danish Immigration Service makes decisions on residence permits under the Special Act.

## **How to apply?**

You can use application form SL2.

[Download SL2 in word format](#)

[Download SL2 in pdf format](#)

How to apply:

1. Print the form and fill in by hand, or fill in on the computer (Word format only) and print the form.
2. Sign the form by hand.
3. Make copies of your identity documents and other relevant documents.
4. Submit the application and have your biometrics recorded.

If you are in Denmark, you have to book an appointment to submit your application and have your biometrics recorded at the Immigration Service's Citizen Service. [You book an appointment online at this page](#). If there are no appointments available at the Danish Immigration Service, you can book an appointment with SIRI in Valby or in Aarhus. [Book an appointment with SIRI in Valby](#). [Book an appointment with SIRI in Aarhus](#)

If you are abroad, you can submit the application to a Danish diplomatic mission (embassy), where you will also have to have your biometrics recorded.

On the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website](#), you will find a list of Danish diplomatic missions (embassies), where you can submit your application

NOTE: If you have children, applying concurrently with you it is very important that the children are with you, when you show up to submit the application, and that you bring the children's passports or other identity documents.

## **How to fill in the form**

In the form, you will find detailed instructions on how to fill in the form and what documentation you need. The form is only available in English. The Danish Immigration Service is working to have a Ukrainian translation of the form ready as soon as possible.

The Danish Immigration Service is working on an online application form making it possible to submit SL2 applications online to the Immigration Service. When the online application form is ready for use, the Immigration Service will inform about it on [newtodenmark.dk](http://newtodenmark.dk)

**ALL OTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE PROCEDURE CAN BE FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING WEB PAGE:** <https://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-GB/Words%20and%20Concepts%20Front%20Page/Shared/Information%20Ukraine>

## **ACCOMODATION DURING THE PROCEDURE**

While your application for a residence permit under the Special Act is being processed, you will have the possibility to be accommodated in an **asylum center**. However, this is not a requirement. You can also reside **privately, with family or friends**.

**If you are granted a residence permit under the Special Act, the Immigration Service will decide which municipality you must reside in. In the application form you have the possibility to state where you wish to reside. If you already have another**

**residence permit in Denmark, the Immigration Service will not decide where you must reside.**

### **WORK DURING THE PROCEDURE**

While your application for a residence permit under the Special Act is being processed, you cannot take up a job in Denmark. You only have the right to work in Denmark once you have received a residence permit from the Immigration Service.

You may find a job and get an employment contract while your case is being processed, but you cannot begin work until you have a residence permit.

If you are offered a job while the case is being processed, you must send the Danish Immigration Service a copy of your employment contract, as it may have an impact on where you will live, should you receive a residence permit.

### **ASYLUM**

Any foreign national in Denmark can submit an application for asylum. You can apply for asylum regardless of whether you entered Denmark illegally or have a residence permit or visa.

It is only possible to apply for asylum in Denmark if you are in Denmark. You can also apply for asylum in Denmark at the border, for example if you do not meet the requirements for a visa free stay in Denmark. It is not possible to apply for asylum by enquiring at a Danish representation (embassy or consulate-general).

How you can apply for asylum depends on whether you have a residence permit in Denmark.

If you do not have a residence permit, you can apply for asylum by showing up in person at a police station in Denmark or at the police in Centre Sandholm.

If you already have a residence permit (on other grounds than asylum) in Denmark, you can apply for by showing up in person at the police in the district where you live.

[Read more about the possibility to apply for asylum in Denmark](#)

### **ACCOMODATION**

If you apply for asylum and you do not already have another residence permit in Denmark, you must live at an asylum center. This apply no matter if you have stayed in Denmark on a visa-free stay or short term visa, until you applied for asylum.

Normally it is not possible to stay with family, friends, a spouse, children or other forms of private accommodation right after you have applied for asylum.

As an asylum seeker, you can apply to the Danish Immigration Service for permission to live with family or friends in a private residence in Denmark.

It is a requirement that you have stayed in Denmark for at least 6 months from when you applied for asylum in order to be allowed to move to a private accommodation.

If you want to move in to your spouse, minor child or parent living in Denmark, you can apply to the Danish Immigration Service for permission to live with privately right after you have been granted residence permit.

The permission to live privately last until you are granted a residence permit or leave Denmark.

Because it is the responsibility of the Immigration Service to ensure that asylum seekers' living conditions are acceptable, the residence, as well as you and the person you would like to live with, need to meet certain requirements in order to be approved.

[Read more about the requirements for residing privately with friends or family](#)

[Read more about the requirements for residing privately with a spouse](#)

If you already have another residence permit in Denmark for example on the grounds of family reunification or as a farm worker, you are allowed to keep living in your current place of residence while your application is being processed.

## **FOR PERSONS FROM UKRAINE WHO ALREADY HAVE A RESIDENCE PERMIT IN DENMARK OR A PENDING CASE WITH THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE OR SIRI**

### **CAN I REMAIN IN DENMARK IF MY CURRENT RESIDENCE PERMIT EXPIRES?**

As an Ukrainian citizen you can stay in Denmark for 90 days on a visa-free stay after your residence permit has expired.

[Read more about visa-free stays](#)

You can also apply for a residence permit under the Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine, if you wish to remain in Denmark. Read more under the question above 'Who can obtain a residence permit under the Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine?'

### **I HAVE A DEADLINE TO LEAVE DENMARK BUT CANNOT TRAVEL TO UKRAINE, WHAT CAN I DO?**

If you have been given a deadline to leave Denmark which you cannot meet, you can ask to have your deadline extended.

If you have received a refusal to your application for a residence permit or right of residence on grounds of e.g. work, study or EU-regulations, you must contact The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI).

If you have received a refusal to your application for family reunification based on the Danish Aliens Act, you must contact The Danish Immigration Service.

Your deadline can be extended if there are special circumstances which affect your ability to leave Denmark. You need to apply for an extension yourself, and you must be able to document that leaving Denmark within the deadline is not possible.

[Contact SIRI through our contact form](#)

[Contact The Immigration Service through our contact form](#)

### **I HAVE BEEN GIVEN A DEADLINE FOR LEAVING DENMARK, BUT I CANNOT TRAVEL TO UKRAINE. AM I ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WORK IN DENMARK?**

No, you do not have permission to work in Denmark, when you have been given a deadline for leaving.

As a citizen of Ukraine, you are from a country outside the EU/EEA or Switzerland and therefore need a work permit before you can legally work in Denmark.

You can also apply for a residence permit under the Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine, if you wish to remain in Denmark and thus have the opportunity to continue working. Read more under the question above 'Who can obtain a residence permit under the Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine?'

## **I DO NOT HAVE A PASSPORT OR MA PASSPORT IS ABOUT TO EXPORE. CAN I BE ISSUED A PASSPORT BY THE IMMIGRATION SERVICE?**

Foreign nationals who reside in Denmark are usually required to have a passport. However, certain foreign nationals can be issued a passport by the Immigration Service. This mainly applies to refugees.

Therefore, if you are residing in Denmark and have a residence permit on other grounds than asylum, you initially have to contact the Ukrainian Embassy in Copenhagen to be issued a passport or have your passport be extended.

If it is not possible for you to be issued a new Ukrainian passport or have your existing passport be extended due to extraordinary circumstances, you can apply for an alien's passport.

[Read more about applying for a passport](#)

## **Looking for a job?**

Persons displaced from Ukraine can find information on this website about the job-seeking process in Denmark:

<https://jobbank.dk/en/page/2203/jobs-for-ukrainians-in-denmark/>

## **Medical care and other care in Denmark**

When you get a residence permit in Denmark, you also get a so-called "health card", which gives access to free medical care and more.

You can read about this at the Danish Health Authority:

[Pamflet: You and your health \(sst.dk\)](#)

## **Travelling with pets?**

On this page, you can find among other things information regarding the possibilities for people in Ukraine to bring their pets when they leave Ukraine in a hurry.

[Pets and the situation in Ukraine \(fødevarestyrelsen.dk\)](#)

## **More information and contact**

- [FAQ on entry into Denmark and residence permit \(nyidanmark.dk\)](#)
- [Contact the Danish Immigration Service \(nyidanmark.dk\)](#)
- [The Embassy of Ukraine in Denmark \(gov.ua\)](#)
- [The Embassy of Ukraine in Denmark \(Facebook\)](#)

## **Access to danish higher education and work**

**Ministry of Higher Education and Science:** <https://ufm.dk/en/refugees-from-ukraine-welcome>