

Overview of national measures regarding employment and social security of displaced persons coming from Ukraine

Country Fiche – Denmark
February 2023

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Information provided in this fiche considers legal and policy developments up to 31 January 2023.

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1.0 Legal and institutional framework

1.1 Legal framework

1.1.1 List of the legal framework

- I. Legislation implementing the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD or the Directive)¹ and Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382²

Denmark is not participating in the adoption of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD or the Directive), and is therefore, not bound by it nor subject to its application, in accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

- II. Legislation having an impact on the (access to) (self-)employment and social security/welfare for the displaced persons coming from Ukraine

A new Danish act, [Law on Temporary Residence Permits for Persons Displaced from Ukraine \(Special Act\)](#) has been adopted on 16 March 2022 and entered into force on 17 March 2022. Under the Special Act, displaced Ukrainian citizens and persons recognised as refugees in Ukraine (narrower application compared to TPD) may obtain a temporary residence permit in Denmark under certain conditions.

The Special Act was amended by [Law amending the Social Pensions Act, Ordinary Early Retirement Pensions Act, etc., the Unemployment Insurance Act, etc. and Law on Temporary Residence Permits for Persons Displaced from Ukraine No. 918/2022](#) (LOV nr 831 af 14/06/2022, *Lov om ændring af lov om social pension, lov om højeste, mellemste, forhøjet almindelig og almindelig førtidspension m.v., lov om arbejdsløshedsforsikring m.v. og lov om midlertidig opholdstilladelse til personer, der er fordrevet fra Ukraine*), adopted on 16 June 2022.

Other national laws were amended to regulate and have an impact on (access to) (self-)employment and social security/welfare for displaced persons from Ukraine are relevant for this purpose:

- ▶ [Executive Order no. 442 of 9 April 2022 on access to benefits under the Health Act for persons without a residence permit displaced from Ukraine](#) (BEK nr. 442 af 09/04/2022, *Bekendtgørelse om adgang til ydelser efter sundhedsloven for personer uden opholdstilladelse fordrevet fra Ukraine*), adopted on 9 April 2022;
- ▶ [Law amending the law on temporary residence permits for persons displaced from Ukraine, law on individual housing allowance, law on child allowance and advance payment of child support and the Integration Act](#) (LOV nr. 546 af 03/05/2022, *Lov om ændring af lov om midlertidig opholdstilladelse til*

¹ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof, OJ L 212, 7 August 2001, p. 12-23, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32001L0055>.

² Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection, OJ L 71, 4 March 2022, p. 1-6, available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32022D0382>.

personer, der er fordrevet fra Ukraine, lov om individuel boligstøtte, lov om børnetilskud og forskudsvis udbetaling af børnebidrag og integrationsloven), adopted on 3 May 2022;

- ▶ [Aliens Act](#) (LBK nr. 1205 af 25/08/2022, Bekendtgørelse af udlændingeloven), adopted on 25 August 2022;
- ▶ [Law on repatriation for foreigners without legal residence \(Repatriation Law\)](#) (LOV nr. 982 af 26/05/2021, Lov om hjemrejse for udlændinge uden lovligt ophold (hjemrejseloven), adopted on 29 May 2021;
- ▶ [Act on the integration of foreigners in Denmark \(Integration Act\)](#), (LBK nr. 1146 af 22/06/2020, Bekendtgørelse af lov om integration af udlændinge i Danmark (integrationsloven)), adopted on 22 June 2020;
- ▶ [Executive Order of the Nordic Convention on Social Security](#) (BEK nr. 12 af 18/08/2014, Bekendtgørelse af nordisk konvention om social sikring), adopted on 18 August 2014;
- ▶ [Law on Danish education for adult foreigners and others](#) (LBK nr. 2018 af 11/12/2020, Bekendtgørelse af lov om danskuddannelse til voksne udlændinge m.fl.), adopted on 11 December 2020;
- ▶ [Act on basic integration education \(igu\)](#) (LOV nr 623 af 08/06/2016, Lov om integrationsgrunduddannelse (igu)), adopted on 8 June 2016;
- ▶ [Law on institutions of vocational education](#) (LBK nr. 1753 af 30/08/2021, Lov om institutioner for erhvervsrettet uddannelse), adopted on 30 August 2021;
- ▶ [Law on vocational education](#) (LBK 1189 af 22/08/2022, Lov om erhvervsuddannelser) adopted on 22 August 2022;
- ▶ [Law on day care, leisure and club offers, etc. for children and young people \(Day Care Act\)](#) (LBK nr. 454 af 19/04/2022, Lov om dag-, fritids- og klubtilbud m.v. til børn og unge (dagtilbudsloven)), adopted on 19 April 2022;
- ▶ [Assessment of Foreign Qualifications \(Consolidation\) Act](#) (LBK nr 579 af 01/06/2014, Bekendtgørelse af lov om vurdering af udenlandske uddannelseskvalifikationer m.v.), adopted on 1 June 2014;

On the basis of this act, the following ministerial orders have been issued:

- ▷ [Assessment of Foreign Qualifications Order](#) (LBK 602 af 25/06/2003, Bekendtgørelse om vurdering af udenlandske uddannelseskvalifikationer m.v.), adopted on 1 June 2014;
- ▷ [Amendment of the Assessment of Foreign Qualifications Order](#) (BEK nr 448 af 10/05/2007, Bekendtgørelse om ændring af bekendtgørelse om vurdering af udenlandske uddannelseskvalifikationer m.v.), adopted on 1 June 2014;
- ▷ [Qualifications Board Order](#) (BEK nr. 447 af 10/05/2007, Bekendtgørelse om Kvalifikationsnævnet), adopted on 10 May 2007.
- ▶ [Act on the prohibition of discrimination in the labor market](#) (LBK nr. 1001 af 24/08/2017, Bekendtgørelse af lov om forbud mod forskelsbehandling på arbejdsmarkedet m.v.), adopted on 24 August 2017;
- ▶ [Act on the Equal Treatment Board](#) (LBK nr. 1230 af 02/10/2016, Bekendtgørelse af lov om Ligebehandlingsnævnet), adopted on 2 October 2016;

- ▶ [Law on equal pay for men and women](#) (LBK nr. 156 af 22/02/2019, *Bekendtgørelse af lov om lige løn til mænd og kvinder*), adopted on 22 June 2019;
- ▶ [Law on social services](#) (LBK nr. 170 af 24/01/2022, *Lov om social service*), adopted on 24 January 2022.

1.1.2 Beneficiaries (persons covered by temporary protection)

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
<p>Ukrainian nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Residing in Ukraine ▶ displaced from 24 February 2022 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 1 of the Special Act, a temporary residence permit may be granted to a displaced person on the following basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the individual was a Ukrainian citizen and left Ukraine on or after 1 February 2022.
<p>Family members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ of a Ukrainian national present or residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 ▶ of third-country nationals and stateless persons, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and were displaced from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 2 of the Special Act, a residence permit can also be granted to close family members of persons who have been granted a resident permit pursuant to Section 1 of the Act.</p> <p>Close family member for the purpose of this act includes unmarried children under the age of 18, cohabiting spouse and/or partners regardless of nationality, provided that the marriage of cohabitation has not ended on or before the 1 February 2022.</p>
<p>Third-country nationals and stateless persons beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine until 24 February 2022</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 1 of the Special Act, a temporary residence permit may be granted to a displaced person on the following basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the individual was recognised as a refugee in Ukraine on 1 February 2022 and left Ukraine on or after the 1 February 2022. <p>The Special Act does not foresee the inclusion of stateless persons.</p>
<p>Stateless persons and nationals of third countries, legally residing in Ukraine before 24</p>	<p>No</p>

Type of beneficiary	National regime of temporary protection for displaced persons coming from Ukraine
<p>February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent resident permit and unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin</p>	
<p>Other persons who are displaced for the same reasons and from the same country of region of origin (Article 7(1) of TPD), including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ stateless persons and ▶ nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, <p>who are residing legally in Ukraine and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin (Article 2(3) Council Decision).</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Any additional category of beneficiaries (i.e. persons who arrived from Ukraine before 24 February 2022)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 1 of the Special Act, a temporary residence permit may be granted to a displaced person on the following basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ the individual is a Ukrainian citizen or had on 1 February 2022 recognised status as a refugee in Ukraine and resided or had another residence permit in Denmark on 1 February 2022. <p>Moreover, temporary residence permit may be granted to Ukrainian nationals, third-country nationals and stateless persons beneficiaries of international or equivalent national protection in Ukraine and their family members displaced from 1 February 2022 onwards.</p>

1.2 Institutional framework

- a) National competent authority(ies) providing assistance to the persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection coming from Ukraine.

Scope of work	Name of the authority (in EN)	Name of the authority (in national language)	Hyperlink
General (including status change in Section 2)	Danish Immigration Service	<i>Udlændingestyrelsen</i>	https://uim.dk/
	International Citizen Service	<i>Borgerservice</i>	https://www.borger.dk/
Employment rights	Danish Immigration Service	<i>Udlændingestyrelsen</i>	https://uim.dk/
	Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science	<i>Uddannelses- og Forskningsstyrelsen</i>	https://ufm.dk/
Social welfare and social security rights	Danish Immigration Service	<i>Udlændingestyrelsen</i>	https://uim.dk/
	Ministry of Social Affairs and Senior Citizens	<i>Social- og Ældreministeriet</i>	https://sm.dk/
	Payment Denmark, International Social Security	<i>Udbetaling Danmark, International social sikring</i>	https://atp.dk

- b) Existence of a mechanism in place to coordinate the work of these national authorities with respect to persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection coming from Ukraine.

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

2.0 Possibility of changing the status

- a) Difference between temporary protection status and other forms of adequate protection³ under national law, in respect of third country nationals and stateless persons coming from Ukraine.

As Denmark is not bound by the Temporary Protection Directive, the temporary protection status established under the Directive does not exist. Nevertheless, Denmark chose to introduce a form of protection – i.e. the temporary residence permit as intended in the Special Act. Persons, who are granted residence permit under

³ 'Adequate protection' under national law is referred to in Article 2(2) of the Council Decision as a possible alternative that may be offered by Member States to temporary protection and therefore does not have to entail benefits identical to those attached to temporary protection as provided for in Directive 2001/55/EC. Nevertheless, when implementing the Council Decision, Member States must respect the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union and the spirit of Directive 2001/55/EC. The respect for human dignity and therefore a dignified standard of living (such as residency rights, access to means of subsistence and accommodation, emergency care and adequate care for minors) has to be ensured in respect of everyone.

the Special Act have the same rights as persons who are granted refugee status in Denmark, e.g. right to housing, health care, access to the labour market, access to education for children and social welfare assistance (more information [here](#)). However, in contrast to the asylum protection in place in Denmark, under the special temporary residence permit the beneficiaries enjoy an easy and fast-track access to receiving a residence permit, the right to work as of 22 April 2022 (without formal requirements) (more information [here](#)), access to social benefits, education and vocational training. In April 2022, a [briefing letter](#) from the Danish Ministry of Integration and Immigration informed the Danish Parliament that Ukrainian special law cases were given priority over other application for residence and asylum. According to the [Danish Refugee Council](#), this resulted in the asylum requests from Ukrainian citizens being suspended and priority in case handling is given to temporary residence permit cases. Nothing indicates that as of January 2023 applications for temporary residence based on the Ukrainian special law are still prioritised.

It follows from Section 3(1) of the Special Act that the residence permit is temporary and limited in time to 17 March 2024. However, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Integration has, pursuant to Section 3, subsection 2, the possibility to extend the length of residence permits, which have been granted under the Special Act, until 17 March 2025.

- b) Possibility to file status change inside the territory without the requirement for the person to first leave the country or return to Ukraine from temporary protection or other forms of adequate protection to employment-based residence permit during the temporary protection regime and at the end of this regime (e.g. single permit for work, EU Blue Card for highly-qualified workers, seasonal workers, family reunification).

In accordance with §29 of the Special Act, a foreign national, with a residence permit under the Special Act, may submit an application in Denmark for a residence permit under the Aliens Act. The Aliens Act in Denmark governs the legal status of foreign nationals in Denmark, including issues such as entry, residence, work, and deportation, as well as the requirements and conditions for obtaining and maintaining a residence permit, the grounds for revocation or denial of a permit.

The Aliens Act in Denmark regulates various types of residence permits for non-EU citizens, which include e.g.: work permits (§§ 9-12 - requirements for obtaining a work permit, the types of jobs and industries in which non-citizens may work, and the conditions under which a work permit may be renewed or revoked) and family reunification (§§ 15-17 - the conditions under which a non-citizen who is a family member of a Danish citizen or a non-citizen with a right of residence in Denmark may be granted a residence permit in Denmark).

The Special Act, in its §29 emphasizes the right of the a foreign national to remain in the country during the processing of an application for a residence permit under the Aliens Act, which can be submitted in the country under paragraph 1.

This means that, based on their residency permit, a foreign national will generally be able to apply for a residency permit under the provisions of the Aliens Act, similarly to what applies to foreign nationals with residency permits. The provision intends to give foreign nationals with residency permits under the law the same access to apply for a residency permit on other grounds as foreign nationals with residency permits under the Immigration Act.

The fact that an alien is granted a residency permit under immigration law does not mean that their residency permit under this proposal will expire. An alien may therefore have the right to stay in Denmark on multiple grounds and will be able to take advantage of the rights associated with each residency basis. It should be

noted that aliens with residency permits under immigration law will have the opportunity to apply for and be granted a residency permit under this proposal.

With regards to access to employment, in Section 6 of the Special Act that aliens with residency permits under this law are exempt from the requirement for a work permit. It is also proposed that aliens covered by this proposal should be able to be granted a residency permit under the employment market attachment scheme when the alien is in a permanent employment relationship that has lasted at least 2 years, according to Alien Act, Section 9a, para. 2, item 12.

According to Section 9a of the Aliens Act, it is possible to change the status to a work permit, if the beneficiary has a work contract for a period of more than two years. Same applies to seasonal workers.

- c) Relevant national legislation on changing the status (including the procedure to be followed).

Status change from adequate protection to a work permit: single work permit / permit for seasonal workers

A work permit is a broader term that encompasses all types of permits that allow non-EU/EEA citizens to work in Denmark, including the single work permit.

A single work permit in Denmark is a type of work permit issued to non-EU/EEA citizens who wish to work in Denmark for a limited period of time. The permit is tied to the job and the person cannot change the job or the employer without applying for a new work permit. To be eligible for a single work permit, the non-EU/EEA citizen must have a job offer from a Danish employer and the job must be in a shortage occupation or otherwise considered highly qualified.

A seasonal work permit in Denmark is a type of work permit issued to non-EU/EEA citizens who wish to work in Denmark for a limited period of time. The purpose of a seasonal work permit is to allow non-EU/EEA citizens to take up employment in Denmark in certain seasonal jobs, such as those in the agriculture, horticulture, and tourism sectors. To be eligible for a seasonal work permit, the non-EU/EEA citizen must have a job offer from a Danish employer and the job must be in a seasonal occupation.

For both types of work permits, the non-EU/EEA citizen must also meet the criteria for admission, including having sufficient funds to support themselves during their stay in Denmark and not posing a threat to public order or national security. The conditions to apply for work permits under the Aliens Act, Sections 9-12, and include following situations: the person has agreed to or been offered a job in a field where there is a shortage of qualified workers, the person has agreed to or been offered a job with an annual salary of at least 400,000 DKK, has agreed to or been offered a job as a researcher at a university or company in Denmark. The conditions set out in the Aliens Act are extensive and further information can be found on nyidanmark.dk.

The general conditions set in the legislation to apply for such a status change while remaining in the country:

According to Section 9a of the Aliens Act, it is possible to change the status to a work permit, if the beneficiary has a work contract for a period of more than two years. Same applies to seasonal workers. The fact that a foreigner is granted a residence permit under the Aliens Act, does not entail that the residence permit under the Special Act expires. A foreigner will thus be able to have the right to reside in Denmark under more than one basis and will be able to make use of the rights that are linked to both statuses.

Moreover, aliens who have a residence permit in accordance with the rules of the Aliens Act will also have the opportunity to submit an application and be granted a residence permit under the Special Act (more information [here](#)).

Any difference in admission criteria and conditions between first time applicant and when applying for a change of status:		
No		
Any alteration of rights with respect to		
residence:	employment rights:	social welfare and social security rights:
No	No	No

- d) Measures aiming to preclude registration of displaced persons in more than one Member State/EEA-EFTA country (see Article 26 of the Temporary Protection Directive).

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Special Act, the application for the temporary residence in Denmark can be rejected if the applicant has citizenship in another country than Ukraine or has been granted a residence permit in another country than Ukraine. If the applicant is a refugee in Ukraine, the temporary residence can, however, only be rejected if the applicant has been granted citizenship or residence permit in another country than Ukraine and in their country of origin.

3.0 Access to labour market (Article 12 of the Temporary Protection Directive)

- a) Overview on how equal treatment on the labour market as regards working conditions is ensured for persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine.

There are no specific provisions to ensure equal treatment on the labour market as regards working conditions for persons enjoying temporary protection from Ukraine. However, Denmark has in place general anti-discrimination legislation to ensure equal treatment on the labour market. The [Act on the prohibition of discrimination in the labour market](#), the [Act on the Equal Treatment Board](#) and the [Law on equal pay for men and women](#) all prohibit both direct and indirect discrimination.

The Act on the prohibition of discrimination in the labour market prohibits discrimination and harassment on the grounds of race, colour of skin, religion or belief, political affiliation, sexual orientation, age, disability or national, social or ethnic origin. An employer may not subject workers or applicants for vacant jobs to differences of treatment in their appointment, dismissal, transfer, promotion or in respect of pay and working conditions.

- b) Conditions applicable to persons enjoying temporary (or adequate) protection from Ukraine, (including the procedure to be followed):

- I. The conditions regulating work permits/work authorisation, if required

Pursuant to Section 9, aliens with a residence permit under the Special Act are exempt from the requirement of having a work permit.

There are no specific conditions regulating work permits/work authorisations. The former Minister for Immigration and Integration, Mattias Tesfaye, [stated](#) “*Many Ukrainians in Denmark want to go to work. At the same time, we are hearing from companies that they need people. But processing their applications takes a little while. I have therefore decided that people who apply for residence under the special act can be hired from Friday (April 22)*”. Following this decision, from 22 April 2022 applicants have the right to work in Denmark when they have applied for a residence permit under the Special Act and they have had their fingerprints and facial image (biometric features) recorded at the Immigration Service’ Citizen Service.

The applicants have the right to work in Denmark no matter when they applied and had their biometric features recorded. If the biometric features were recorded on 22 April 2022 or later, the letter of confirmation received at the Citizen Service states the right to work while the application is processed. If the biometric features were recorded before 22 April 2022, the letter of confirmation states that the applicant is not allowed to work before they receive a decision. However, they are still covered by the new rule concerning the right to work while the case is processed (as of 22 April 2022).

II. Recognition of qualifications/diplomas

In Denmark, an assessment followed by the recognition of qualifications/diplomas can be helpful when looking for a job. In some professions, however, it is necessary to apply for an authorisation.

Main legislation concerning the recognition of qualifications/diplomas applies, with no particular rules applying for the people displaced from Ukraine.

Concerning authorisations, the applicable procedure for working in a regulated profession in Denmark is described on the [Ministry of Higher Education and Science’s website](#) which indicates the professions/occupations that are regulated in Denmark and are covered by the EU Professional Qualifications Directive. In addition, some regulated professions are governed by special rules, mainly in the fields of transport, justice and policing (more information [here](#)).

The Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science is responsible for making “assessments” which consist of a short statement explaining how the Ukrainian qualification corresponds to the one in Denmark, which educational level and, if possible, which field of education. When applying for a job, the assessment can make the qualifications easier to understand for the Danish employer, who ultimately decides whether an applicant has the right competences for the job. The assessment normally takes 1-2 months from the time the Danish Agency for Higher Education and Science receives the application and the required documentation. The assessment is free of charge, but it does not include translation of documents (more information [here](#)).

The application for the assessment is available to every person. However, the processing time differs for persons enjoying temporary protection compared to others. The Danish Agency for Education and Research offers a “turbo-assessment” of foreign qualifications for use by both private and public employers. The assessment is free and usually takes a maximum of five working days. The turbo-assessment can also be used when hiring a new employee and once the relevant applicants for a position have been selected (more information [here](#)). In order to support a faster integration into the job market, the Government encouraged Danish companies, from public or private sector, to make use of the turbo-assessment, especially in relation to persons displaced from Ukraine (more information [here](#)).

- III. Eligibility to receive assistance for job seekers (e.g., career counselling, skills assessment, locating appropriate job openings, etc.)

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

- IV. Availability of vocational training/educational opportunities for adults/practical workplace experience.

The general educational/training opportunities available to all jobseekers in Denmark are also available to the persons enjoying temporary residence, in accordance with Sections 15 and 19 of the [Law on institutions of vocational education](#).

Persons may attend the basic course at a vocational college or attend on-the-job training in a business enterprise if they have signed a training agreement with the enterprise. If aged 25 or more, the persons should enrol in a VET (Vocational Education and Training) for Adults' programme. In order to be admitted to a VET programme on the basis of a non-Danish qualification, their level must be comparable to, at least, that of the Danish Examination after 9th grade. To start a basic course, it is only required to document exam grade average equivalent to 2.0 or higher in these subjects: mathematics and the language of instruction or Danish (in case Danish was taught as a mother tongue as part of the school education).

- V. Any exceptions to the general law in force in the country applicable to remuneration and other conditions of (self-) employment

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

4.0 Social security, social welfare and means of subsistence assistance, as well as medical care (Article 13 of the Temporary Protection Directive)

- I. Types of benefits with description and coverage

The Danish **social security system** consists of services and benefits that provide economic security such as: health insurance, family benefits, sickness and maternity benefits, pension, unemployment benefits, ATP (Danish labour market supplementary pension) and industrial injury insurance.

In what regards **social welfare**, in particular, financial assistance and access to health services, the Danish law establishes the following.

- ▶ In accordance with Section 14 of the [Special Act](#), Section 42a, subsection 1 of the [Aliens Act](#) and paragraphs 3-7 and 14, shall apply mutatis mutandis to aliens who have submitted an application for a residence permit in accordance with the Special Act until the alien is granted that residence permit. This means that the costs of maintenance and necessary health services shall be covered by the Danish Immigration Service until the person is granted a residence permit or the person leaves or is ordered to leave.

- ▶ In accordance with Section 15 of the [Special Act](#), Section 42b, subsection 1 of the [Aliens Act](#) and paragraphs 1-4, 6 and 7, paragraph 8, subparagraphs 2-6 and paragraphs 13 and 17, shall apply with the necessary adaptations correspondingly to aliens who have submitted an application for a residence permit under this Special Act and have the costs of maintenance and necessary health services covered by the Danish Immigration Service pursuant to Section 14. Section 42b of the Aliens Act specifies that an alien who receives the costs of maintenance and necessary health services covered by the Danish Immigration Service pursuant to Section 42a, shall be paid a basic benefit, unless the person in question is accommodated at a place of accommodation, where there is a free meal scheme. The basic benefit is paid in advance every 14 days. The basic benefit can, if special reasons so warrant, be paid for shorter periods at a time.

Although similar in effect, the main difference in the provisions laid in Section 14 and Section 15 concerns the accommodation scheme of the beneficiary. If persons are accommodated in a place with free meal scheme, they will not be entitled to a basic benefit supported by the Danish Immigration Service.

For persons who have been granted a residence permit, the costs of maintenance and necessary health services is covered by the Danish Immigration Service until the time when the responsibility for such persons is transferred to the municipal council. According to Section 4 of the [Law on the Integration of Foreigners in Denmark \(Integration Act\)](#), the local municipality is responsible for housing placement of refugees, return programs or introductory programs for refugees and family reunified foreigners, introductory courses for foreigners, payment of self-sufficient repatriation benefit or transitional benefit to foreigners covered by a self-sufficiency and repatriation program or introductory program, payment of assistance in special cases, and coordination thereof with other integration efforts in the municipality. Section 30 of the Special Act refers to the Integration Act.

Since 16 March 2022, successful applicants for a temporary residence permit in Denmark under the Special Act have access to the “yellow health insurance card” (*sundhedskort*) and are entitled to health services, in Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands, on an equal footing with other citizens (Danish or non-Danish) residing in Denmark. It can also be used at libraries, for identification in post offices and stores and in many other situations.

According to Section 1 of Executive Order no. 442 of 9 April 2022, persons displaced from Ukraine who have submitted an application for a temporary residence permit in Denmark under the Special Act, are granted the same equal access to emergency health services while their application is being processed. This applies regardless of whether they are accommodated privately, municipally or in an asylum accommodation location. Before the entry into force of the before-mentioned order, persons who had applied for a residence permit and were accommodated privately or municipally were entitled to “emergency and continued hospital treatment”, while persons who were accommodated in an asylum accommodation were entitled to “necessary health services”, which is broader than “acute and continuing hospital treatment”.

Denmark has opted out from the application of the social security coordination regulations regarding third-country nationals and Regulation 1231/2010, extending Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 to nationals of third countries who are not already covered by these Regulations solely on the ground of their nationality. Nevertheless, Denmark is part of the Nordic Convention on social security that extends the application of EU Regulations on social security to third-country nationals within the Nordic countries. There is no bilateral agreement between Denmark and Ukraine on the social security cooperation.

II. Eligibility conditions

In order to receive benefits under the Danish social security system, the person must be registered in the respective municipality, meaning that the person has received the temporary residency permit and the CPR-number. The CPR number is unique to the person and is used in Denmark as an ID number.

There are no eligibility criteria to access social welfare benefits, except being subject to the application of the Special Act. The granting of a residence permit under the Special Act will mean that those concerned will have the opportunity to work as well as have access to education and training during their stay. In addition, the persons in question will be covered by the rules of the Integration Act. Those concerned will, if they do not work and receive a benefit, be offered a program under the Integration Act, under which they will receive employment support and be able to access Danish education, which can help them enter the labour market. In this regard, municipalities have a particular role in what comes to integration, as they can ease the formal requirements and the process to access the labour market or education and they provide support to beneficiaries.

III. Any exceptions to the general law in force in the country to access to social security systems or social welfare system relating to employed or self-employed activities

There are no specific issues or salient points identified for this question.

5.0 Public support instruments

Overview of other public support instruments facilitating labour market participation, information about and enforcement of rights and entitlements for displaced persons.

Information: [Kriseinformation.dk](https://www.kriseinformation.dk) is the Danish authorities' joint website for information, questions/answers, etc. on the situation after the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The website is run by the National Communication Centre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Danish authorities.

Employment: [JobguideUkraine.dk](https://www.jobguideukraine.dk) is a product of the "Ukrainian Employment Partnership". The partnership is a collaboration between the Danish Government and Danish employers, trade unions, municipalities and regions. The purpose of [jobguideUkraine.dk](https://www.jobguideukraine.dk) is to give displaced persons from Ukraine a consolidated source of information about applying for a job in Denmark. At the same time, [jobguideUkraine.dk](https://www.jobguideukraine.dk) is also intended to help Danish employers ensure their job advertisements also reach displaced persons from Ukraine. This site includes links to privately run job sites. Privately run job sites are required to comply with applicable requirements and rules.

The job portal [Jobindex](https://www.jobindex.dk) facilitates the access of temporary residence permit holders to the jobs posted by searching with #JobsForUkraine, which have been advertised specifically by Danish companies, private or public sector.

Transport services: Ukrainian nationals arriving to Denmark by train can travel into and through Denmark for free on DSB rail lines (the Danish national rail company). The only formal requirement is that a passenger is able to show a Ukrainian passport or driving license or documents stating that the passenger is a resident of Ukraine (more information [here](#)).

The latest update allows travellers with a permanent residence in Ukraine to travel into Denmark for free with DSB's international trains that cross the Danish/German border. The free trip entails a standard class ticket and is conditioned on showing a Ukrainian passport, driver's licence or documents proving residence in Ukraine.

From 1 July 2022, it is only possible to travel for free with DSB in the international trains that cross the Danish/German border and to travel with those trains to their final destination. All other trips with DSB require a valid ticket. If Ukrainian refugees have a DB Help Ukraine Ticket, this ticket can also be used for a free trip to another destination with DSB as long as the ticket remains valid (more information [here](#)).

All passenger cars with Ukrainian license plates can cross the Øresund Bridge (between Denmark and Sweden) free of charge between 1 March and 31 May 2022, with a maximal number of two return trips per each individual license plate number. Transports carrying emergency aid or refugees must be pre-approved in order to pass the toll station free of charge by sending an email to the Øresund Bridge customer service. The decision to extent free crossing under the same conditions as above mentioned has been made and it is valid until 30 November 2022 but has not been extended.