# noutes ana weicoming In Denmark



#### Arrival in Denmark

When you as a refugee or migrant reach the border in Denmark you will get checked who you are and you will be interwieved. The government will check if your case has been processed in another country before Denmark (according to the Dublin Order). If not, you can apply for asylum in Denmark, which will either get accepted or denied.

#### The U.N. help

The U.N. help is when the U.N. goes down to a.g. Syria and looks for people, mostly woman and children, that are in desparete need of help. They get sent to a U.N. Agreement country and gets taken care of there.

#### The Dublin Order

The Dublin Order is made because if af refugee or a migrant get to the border of a country a.g. Denmark, they get checked if they have already been accepted in another country a.g. Germany. If so, the refugee or migrant will be sent back to the that country they.

## What happens when

# Asylum is approved in Denmark?

#### Housing

The Danish Immigration Service decides in which municipality the refugees are placed. The aim is to gain a more equally spreading of refugees and migrants in the different minucipalities. After that the refugee to a proper habitation.



#### The Integration Programme

The Integration Program is a program that in accordance with the integration law is to give refugees access to school and learn Danish and help refugees find a job in an attempt to make the refugees



#### Additional help

Public authorites and private humanitarian and academic organizations are working with welcoming and integrating refugees. They support refugees in earning Danish, understanding and filling out different applications and assisting refugees with general guidance.



#### **Integration**

According to the Cambridge Dictionary Integration is defined as following:

"to mix with and join society or a group of people, often changing to suit their way of life, habits, and customs."



After staying in Denmark at least eight years, the refugee can apply for Danish Citizenship if:
- he/she has been granted residence

rermit - they pass a Danish test and the Danish Nationality Test.

Explanation to the poster
The boxes to the left show the different initiatives being taken into action, after a refugee has his/her application for asylum approved. Each initiative is to further integration, which is why all white arrows point to the box on the right.

#### What happens when

# Asylum is not approved in Denmark?

### 7 days

The asylum seeker is told to leave the country within seven days.



#### Police and authorities

The nationel police enters the case and try to get in contact with the authorities in the asylum seeker's native country in order to cooroperate on getting the asylum seeker back to the native country.



#### Motivating initiatives

The Danish authorities will carry out different motivating initiatives:

- the asylum seeker will be moved from the reception center to a departure center and the asylum seeker will
- not be provided with social benefits
- not have access to school
- not have the same legal rights

#### **Leaving Denmark**

The asylum seeker leaves or is sent back to his/her native country.

Some asylum seekers leave the country with no resistance. In other cases, the police or another authority sees to that the asylum seeker gets on a plane or train.

In some cases, the police have to accompany the asylum seeker all the way back to his/her native country.

Some asylum seekers leaves the country, before their cased have been finalized.

### Case is still in process

If the asylum seeker coorperates, he/she will be able stay at a homeward center and have some access to school and social benefits while waiting to be sent or travel back. If not, the asylum seeker has to stay at a departure center while waiting to return to his/her native country.



#### Exceptional leave to remain

War criminals who face execution or torture in their home country are not sent back nor granted residence permit in Denmark. The same goes for asylum seekers who commit crime during their stay. They get an exceptional leave to remain, which means they can stay untill the authorities through regular reevaluation of each case, decide, that it is safe for them to be sent back. They have to live at a special reception center, while their cases are being processed.

Explanation to the poster
The boxes to the left show the different initiatives being taken into action
by the Danish authorities depending on the reaction or outcome of the
previous initiative. The arrows pointing right are to show what happens,
if a so-called solution is found to the initiatives on the left.