

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council  
Topic: Refugee Crisis: Forcibly displaced and stateless people  
Country: Denmark  
Delegate: Melek Asya Tekelioğlu

Denmark is a Scandinavian country in Northern Europe. 90.5% of the people living in Denmark are Danish, and the remaining 9.5% are immigrants from neighboring countries or predominantly Bosnians. It is reported that immigrants came to the country with the foreign law signed in 1983. In addition to immigration, Denmark also accepts asylum seekers with the right of asylum to foreigners.

Danish refugee policy, like the rest of the European Union of which it is a member, is governed by the 1951 Refugee Convention. Denmark is responsible for meeting the needs of persons who are under threat from their identity in their home country and who have applied for asylum in Denmark.

Despite its high level of prosperity in Europe in recent years, Denmark is one of the countries that has shown the harshest attitude towards refugees. It is seen that European countries such as Denmark, which are known for their economic development as well as the value they place on fundamental rights and freedoms, fall short in terms of refugees. Denmark did not hesitate to show that refugees are not wanted in their country. This Northern European welfare state, famous for its social benefits, did not hesitate to state in its advertisements that it reduced its social benefits for refugees by 50 percent, that family reunification would take a long time (1 instead of 3 years), and that foreigners would only be able to obtain a residence permit after many years.