

Alternative Coalition Report to the Universal Periodic Review of Denmark (3rd cycle)

Submitted by the following civil society organizations:

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1. Introduction

Denmark used to pride herself of her tolerance, equality and anti-racism. Today she is balancing on the edge of the Conventions, constantly violating the spirit behind them. Reviewing a country like Denmark requires confronting her with her discrimination against minorities and the structural and institutional racism in the Danish society.

2. The “Ghetto Package”

In 2010, the Danish right-wing government announced a new strategy “*The Ghetto Back to Society – a Break with Parallel Societies in Denmark*”.ⁱ Since then, the criteria for defining the so-called “ghettos” have been tightened repeatedly. The most dramatic changes came with the “Ghetto Package” in 2018, most of which are mentioned below.

2.1 “Western” versus “non-Western”

A central concept in the “Ghetto Package” of 2018 is the designation *non-Western*. The terms *Western* and “*non-Western*” were invented by Statistics Denmark in 2002.ⁱⁱ

“*Western*” countries are the 28 EU countries and 8 associated Western European countriesⁱⁱⁱ plus the four Anglo-Saxon countries: the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, not all located in the West as the term would suggest but all with white majority populations with roots in Western Europe. “*Non-Western*” countries are the rest of the world, 157 countries with very different characteristics but one common characteristic: Their majority populations are non-white.

In March 2018, the Liberal minority government introduced its political plan “*One Denmark without parallel societies – no ghettos by 2030*” mentioning “*non-Western*” 42 times.^{iv} For the first time “*non-Western*” was enacted into Danish law. The term does not distinguish between foreign nationals and Danish citizens and is applied to immigrants and their descendants, born and raised in Denmark, thus creating a distinction between those considered to be real Danes and “the others”. In the public debate, “*non-Western*” has become synonymous with *Muslim* although Muslims constitute less than half the “*non-Westerners*”.^v

2.2 “Parallel Societies”

In 2019, the Ministry of Economy and the Interior published the report “*Account of Parallel Societies 2019*”.^{vi} A “parallel society” is described as being “*physically or mentally isolated following its own norms and rules, without noticeable contact with Danish society and without a desire to become part of Danish society.*”^{vii} The report claims that “parallel societies” stem from residents having religious values and other values that differ from those of the majority - demonstrating the racialization of minorities and the desire to assimilate minority cultures and religions. The term “parallel society” has been criticized by experts for being a political construct^{viii} for its lack of (reliable) data, for using methodical hocus-pocus and resembling work commissioned by the Government.^{ix,x}

There are eight indicators (Annex 3), of which families of 3 or less (i.e. also singles) complying with 2 indicators and larger families complying with 3 indicators are categorized as belonging to a “parallel society”. Thus, e.g. a “non-Western” single mother living with one child in a non-profit housing area¹ with over 25 % residents of

¹ See 2.5 Changing Housing Types – The Danish Non-profit Housing Sector

“non-Western” background and sending her child to the local daycare institution with over 25% “non-Western” children meets the criteria for belonging to a “parallel society”.^{xi,xii,xiii}

2.3 “Ghettos”

The “Ghetto Package” comprises amendments to a number of laws, most of which were passed on 22.11.2018.

2.4 Definition of Danish “ghettos”

In 2018, the definition of “*vulnerable areas*” and “*ghetto areas*” changed, and from now on, a “ghetto area” must have more than 50 % “non-Western” residents. The present PM has stated, “This is also about ethnicity. Because I want a Denmark, where we live together. I don't want areas where only people with minority backgrounds live”.^{xiv}

The terms “*vulnerable area*”, “*ghetto area*”^{xv} and “*tough ghetto*” are political constructs, as are the criteria, which were designed to target specific residential areas. If specific residential areas no longer met the criteria, the Government has adjusted them, so the areas remained on the “ghetto-list”.

A **vulnerable area** is an area of over 1,000 residents “where at least two of four criteria are met:

- (a) 40 % with no connection to the job market or the educational system,
- (b) Number convicted of violations of the Criminal Code, the Weapons Act, or the drugs law 3 times the national average,
- (c) 60 % of residents aged 30 - 59 years with only basic^{xvi} education,
- (d) 55 % of the average gross income for taxpayers² in the region.”^{xvii} (See exact definitions in Annex 1)

A “**ghetto**” is a “*vulnerable area*” where immigrants and descendants from “non-Western” countries – whether Danish citizens or not – exceed 50 %.^{xviii} Thus, only ethnicity distinguishes a “*ghetto*” from a *vulnerable area*. If an area is on the “ghetto list” for four years, it becomes a “**tough ghetto**”, and 60 % tenants will be evicted.

(a) The Government explicitly stated in the explanatory notes to the Bill that early retirement counted as unemployed although they are unable to work.^{xix} This contributes to maintaining certain residential areas on the “ghetto-list”, as early retirement pensioners are seldom able to change their status.

(b) When in 2017, the Government realized that the crime rate was falling, and thus only 2 residential areas met the crime criterion, it was changed into a so-called “*dynamic*” criterion, which is changed every second year and increased the number to 25.^{xx}

(c) Before 2017, there was no data on almost 177,000 immigrants’ education registered by Statistics Denmark as *basic education*. Together with the Rockwool Foundation’s Research Unit, Statistics Denmark financed a project out of its own pocket. “It is ...remarkable that there has been no data collection on education and training brought by immigrants since 2004”.^{xxi} “So far, changing governments have ignored the fact that thousands of immigrants are doctors, teachers, jurists, and skilled workers. If their education and training had not been registered in public records, they counted as persons with only basic education...”.^{xxii} According to the Workers’ Council for Trade and Industry, 13 out of the 25 housing areas should not have been on the “Ghetto list” for 2016.

² Transfer incomes are taxed in Denmark.

The study was disregarded by the lawmakers, but 50 % with only basic education was raised to 60 %. Only Danish education count plus foreign education and training approved in Denmark (the eye of a needle).^{xxiii}

(d) Last but not least, transfer incomes are the same nationwide, but because of Denmark's richest municipalities north of Copenhagen "the average gross income of the region" is higher in the capital region than elsewhere. If the "ghetto" of Mjølnerparken, Copenhagen, had been located somewhere else, its average gross income would exceed "55 % of the average gross income of the region".^{xxiv}

All four definitions serve to inflate the number of so-called "ghettos".^{xxv}

In the list of 01.12.2019 there were 28 "ghettos", 15 "tough ghettos", and 40 "vulnerable areas".^{xxvi}

2.5 Changing Housing Types – The Danish Non-profit Housing Sector

Danish *non-profit housing* is affordable housing run by non-profit housing associations and not owned by the State. A benchmark of success under the "Ghetto Package" is a reduction of non-profit housing in "ghettos" and vulnerable areas.^{xxvii} The Government's intention is indicated in the explanatory notes to the Bill L38 regarding housing allocation:^{xxviii}

Non-profit housing – explanatory notes

"Residents in the non-profit housing sector differ significantly from residents in the general housing market by... having more than 20 % residents of "non-Western" background. That means that slightly more than half of all immigrants and descendants from "non-Western" countries live in the non-profit housing sector. It is necessary to change the resident composition in the vulnerable housing estates... [I]t is here in particular that many residents – often immigrants from "non-Western" countries and descendants of immigrants – live in isolated enclaves and do not adapt to Danish norms and values to a sufficient extent."

"The aim is to change the composition of housing types in the vulnerable housing estates by increasing the number of owner-occupied dwellings, private rentals, or co-operative dwellings."^{xxix}

Furthermore, the "Ghetto Package" ensures that private owners are unable to let the flats to the former tenants. In Elsinore, 300 residents were informed that their housing associations had decided to evict them from their 96 flats and replace them with tenants over 50 years of age without children (and presumably of Western descent) as the estate may otherwise develop into a "tough ghetto".^{xxx}

2.5.1 Dismantling "ghettos"/Demolishing Flats

The Minister can issue an order to a non-profit housing association ordering the dismantling of a "tough ghetto" under certain circumstances including failure to implement a development plan.^{xxxi} The housing association and the local municipality can then decide on a "development plan", which may include demolishing housing blocks/flats in the "ghetto" area. If the non-profit housing associations do not present an over-all plan for the reduction of "tough ghettos" or the Government does not approve their plans, the Government will take over and instead reduce the "tough ghetto" by 75%.^{xxxii}

According to the "development plans" 5,363 flats will be dismantled – of those 3,745 will be demolished, 730 sold to private buyers and 888 transformed into youth or senior housing – and around 11,000 people will lose their homes.^{xxxiii} 10,131 new, more expensive homes will be built, primarily private.^{xxxiv}

New housing built in vulnerable neighbourhoods can only be rented according to criteria laid down by the municipal council. The "ghetto" laws enjoin the private landlords to use the same excluding criteria as the non-profit associations so tenants evicted cannot rent the private dwellings (Annex 4).^{xxxv xxxvi xxxvii} The new law also

restricts the allocation of housing. A non-profit housing association branch located in a “tough ghetto” area must reject applicants e.g. if they receive welfare benefits, are unemployed or are refugees etc. Furthermore, no residents can apply for family reunification.^{xxxviii}

2.6 Double-punishment Zones

The Government’s initiative to eliminate “ghettos” also included harsher punishment in certain areas called “increased-punishment zones”. In September 2018, a bill was passed to empower the police to proclaim geographical zones, in which punishments for certain crimes (e.g. violence, vandalism, burglary, threatening behaviour, arson, drug offences, possession of weapons), could be doubled.^{xxxix} The former prime minister of Denmark stated, *“Danishness itself is under threat, so it is necessary to break with the idea that everyone in Denmark should be treated equally”*.^{xl} The law took effect on 01.01.2019 and may lead to an increase in the deportation of foreign nationals including persons born and raised in Denmark³. The bill has been criticized by the Council of the Danish Bar & Law Society and the think tank Justitia for being *“quite alarming in terms of the rule of law.”*^{xli}

2.7 Mandatory Pre-school Programme

From the age of one, children living in vulnerable areas must be separated from their parents for at least 25 hours a week to attend *“a targeted and intensive course..., which will focus on supporting children's language development and general learning readiness.”* The compulsory “offer” allegedly also supports *“social integration, personal and cognitive development and democratic insight”*^{xlii}.

If parents do not allow a child to register, or the child does not use the compulsory day care “offer” sufficiently, the municipality may decide to withdraw child benefits. These provisions can be viewed as an attempt at forced assimilation as they target specific areas where there is a high number of ethnic minorities.

3. The “Paradigm Shift” – on the Edge of the Conventions

International conventions are challenged openly now. The three years’ waiting time for Syrian refugees’ family reunification introduced in 2015 was the first move openly risking violating international conventions. The former government was willing to go to the edge of the Conventions and run “a trial risk”, i. e. the risk of losing in an international court – and so is the present government.

The most dramatic shift in Danish asylum and integration policies came with the so-called “paradigm shift” (L140) designed by the Danish People’s Party adopted on 21.12.2020.^{xliii}

3.1 Shift from integration to repatriation

With the so-called “Paradigm Shift” came a shift in the whole purpose of the asylum system from integration in Denmark to temporariness and repatriation to the country of origin as soon as possible, a shift from resettlement to temporary protection.

“The least possible importance” is now to be attached to factors formerly an advantage in the integration process such as learning Danish, having training and education or a job and being integrated in the local community. The attachment to Denmark that a refugee child of less than 8 years has obtained is no longer

³ Acquiring Danish citizenship has become increasingly difficult since 2001 and today a non-suspended sentence of 3 months for certain offences will bar Danish citizenship forever even if the person was born and bred in Denmark.

considered of importance etc. The term *integration* was erased from the Act of Integration. Refugees no longer have a right to permanent housing and cannot live in affordable “ghettos” etc.

Refugees are to have their residence permit withdrawn or not extended **unless it is in direct violation of Denmark’s international obligations**. All categories of refugees will have their residence permit examined every one or two years unless they already have a permanent residence permit or Danish citizenship. However, it typically takes 9 years to gain permanent residency and 16 years on average to obtain Danish citizenship, and many can never meet the criteria.

This includes people who are personally persecuted as soon as they do not need protection in Denmark anymore according to the Danish Refugees Council. It even includes refugees from the UN resettlement programme. Refugees can now be returned to their country of origin as soon as the situation has improved even if there is still an ongoing war – as it says, “countries where *only parts of the country are in armed conflict such as Somalia*”.^{xliv}

The situation in the country of origin may still be “*serious, fragile, and unpredictable*”. Only if refugees are personally persecuted, must there be “*fundamental, stable, and lasting changes*”. Denmark has withdrawn residence permits from many hundred Danish Somalis, and the UNHCR has protested against forced returns to Somalia.^{xlv}

According to the UNHCR, the average span of years needed for protection is 26 years, so most refugees cannot be returned but will be left in a limbo in the Danish deportation centres, run by the Prison Authorities – where life is made “as intolerable as possible” (Quote, Inger Støjberg, former Aliens and Integration Minister). Many of them go underground in Denmark or in other countries where they may seek – and be granted – asylum.

The right of refugees to add their years in the country of origin when qualifying for old-age pension has also been repealed.

Danish citizens are registered at the job centres as “non-Western” and must be informed of the offer of repatriation at **every** interview. Thousands of Danish citizens have received letters informing them of the opportunity of repatriation.

4. Discriminatory Laws

With the “Ghetto Package” and the “Paradigm Shift, Danish lawmakers no longer bothered to conceal that they were targeting minorities, thus openly challenging the Conventions. However, in order to avoid openly violating international conventions, the wording of the bills is usually generalized so discrimination becomes indirect.

At the moment, some Danish MPs are upset because a law against donations to mosques from abroad will also affect other denominations that do not have female preachers:

“The Bill is meant to hinder some inappropriate donations from Muslim organisations and countries to some mosques in Denmark, where there are extensive problems, but surely the Lutheran Mission and the Jewish Community are not to be affected. Of course that was never the intention,” says the Conservative aliens and integration spokesman.^{xlvi}

The Government has also announced its intent to ban Muslim private schools by stripping schools with “*more*

than 50 % non-Western pupils"⁴ of the approx. 75 % government grant to private schools – not by restricting the curriculum.^{xlvii}

When, for the first time since 1971, the Public Prosecutor had charged a citizen with violation of the blasphemy ban because he had published videos of himself burning the Koran, the Folketing quickly repealed the ban and the Public Prosecutor had to drop the charges⁵. Since then, Rasmus Paludan^{xlviii}, an extreme-right politician and lawyer advocating ethnic cleansing of Muslims and twice convicted of racist speech, has burned the Koran multiple times under police protection in neighbourhoods inhabited by many Muslim residents and the Public Prosecutor has refused to charge him on that account.

4.1 Ban against Slaughter without Prior Stunning

As of 17.02.2014, an amendment to a ministerial order banning slaughter without prior stunning took effect. The Danish Jewish and Muslim communities protested but to no avail.

Stunning before slaughter is neither permitted according to Jewish rituals nor Islamic standards since the animal must not be damaged before slaughter. However, as a result of the ban, Islamic jurists have found legal support for stunning before slaughter if performed with a non-penetrating bolt pistol. Muslims who consider stunning haram are reported to have stopped eating meat since the ban. Since 2007, no kosher slaughter has been performed in Denmark and kosher meat has been imported.

4.2 The Burka Ban



Because of Denmark's adoption of the face covering ban on 01.08.2018, Muslim women wearing the Islamic face veil⁶ are fined whereas persons covering the face "for recommendable purposes" are not fined.

The Conservative Aliens & Integration and Human Rights spokesman, said, "There is a majority in the Parliament who would like to ban burkas and niqabs. But we are in a situation where according to the legal staff in the Ministry of Justice, it is not possible to mention burka and niqab explicitly. – I should have preferred that we wrote burka and niqab explicitly in the legislation and challenged the Constitution..."^{xlix} The then Prime Minister also stated, "...we [Liberals] don't like burkas. It is a symbol of oppression of women, and it must be fought..."^l

Studies conducted by the University of Copenhagen (2009) at the request of the Government concluded that the use of the face veil is a personal religious choice.^{li}

Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, where face masks are compulsory in e.g. public transport, Muslim women

⁴ Less than half of "non-Westerners" in Denmark are Muslims, but registration of religious affiliation or ethnicity/skin colour is unlawful in Denmark.

⁵ The blasphemy ban had only led to a conviction twice, in 1938 and 1946. In the case of the Muhammed cartoon crisis the Public Prosecutor decided not to prosecute.

⁶ The university report below made a so-called conservative guess of perhaps 100-200 women whereas Women in Dialogue estimate that when the ban took effect, there were 20-30 women wearing a niqab in Denmark and none wearing a burka.

are fined if they wear the face veil in public. See picture of niqab-wearing woman who was fined while the masked man behind her was obeying the law.^{7lii liii}

4.3 “The Roma Law” – Criminalizing Homeless People

Since April 2017, it is a criminal offence to sleep outdoors in a “camp” considered “unsettling”. Homeless people may be fined or banned from e.g. a municipality because they sleep together with others in order to feel secure at night.

When the Bill was presented in the Folketing, Trine Bramsen (Social Democrat),⁸ the first MP speaking, stated, “We have hostels that can accommodate the **Danish homeless**, and we have a social system that must ensure that they get out of homelessness, ... but the solution is not to just let people spend the night everywhere in our society. The activities which concern our social services and our hostels are primarily aimed at the **Danish homeless**, and that is how we think it should be. For **we cannot help all of Europe**, notwithstanding our great compassion for the people who are in an economically unfavorable situation...” (our emphasis)^{liiv}

By 01.07.2019, 459 persons had been charged with violation of the new law. The majority were foreigners from Romania (359), Albania (24), Bulgaria (18) and other Eastern European countries. Only six were Danish nationals.^{lv} By February 2020, 550 had been fined, and 22 banned since last summer.^{lvi}

4.4 A Citizens’ Petition for a Ban on Ritual Circumcision of Boys

According to Danish law, a citizens’ petition signed by 50,000 Danish voters within 6 months must be presented before Parliament. A petition for a “gender neutral age limit of 18 years for circumcision of healthy children” with a maximum of 6 years’ imprisonment has reached the Folketing. Female genital mutilation was banned in 2003 with a maximum penalty of 6 years’ imprisonment and the citizens’ petition aims at ensuring “gender equality” and “protecting the child’s bodily integrity” under the UN Child’s Convention.^{lvii}

In the 2010s, an aggressive lobby against “non-therapeutic” circumcision of boys developed in Denmark, attracting considerable popular support.⁹ In Denmark cultural circumcision is uncommon, and most non-medical circumcisions are performed for religious reasons, i.e. in Jewish and Muslim communities. Thus, the age limit is *de facto* a ban against ritual male circumcision.

The Jewish and Muslim communities have watched the aggressive debate in the media and on Social Media with increasing anxiety (See examples in footnote).¹⁰ In February 2020, the Danish Patient Safety Authority (DPSA) published a comprehensive memorandum on non-therapeutic male circumcision examining existing empirical evidence and practice in other countries.^{lviii} In line with all national health authorities and major international health organisations, including the WHO, it finds no general problems connected to non-therapeutic male circumcision when done under the supervision of a doctor in a clinical setting. The memorandum was met with criticism from Intact Denmark and various others, and all medical societies left the committee appointed by the DPSA to review the Memorandum.

⁷ Picture taken by Carsten Thrane, founder of the Danish chapter of Pegida, who was harassing a niqab wearing woman with his camera. Both he and the woman were fined. (Pegida: Patrotische Europäer gegen die Islamisierung des Abendlandes = Patriotic Europeans against the Islamization of the West). Retrieved from Frihedens Stemme (The Voice of Freedom)

⁸ today Minister of Defence

⁹ 86% of Danish voters support a ban according to Megafon poll in August 2020 – in 2018 83% did.

¹⁰ The debate would include expressions like ‘genital mutilation’, ‘forced amputation’, ‘religious violence’, ‘violence against children’, ‘a misdeed violating rights’, ‘ritualised corporal injury’, ‘ritual foreskin amputation’, ‘brutal religiously or culturally motivated violations’ to mention a few. (Source: circuminfo.dk)

However, a majority in the Folketing consisting of the Social Democrats, who reversed their position,^{lix} and Venstre (the Liberal Party) have promised to vote against, whereas both the far right and the left-wing parties intend to vote for an 18-year age limit, while the remaining parties are expected to allow their MPs a free vote.

5. Recommendations:

The authors of this report recommend that the Danish Government should:

- Adopt a comprehensive action plan against racism, islamophobia and antisemitism and discrimination at all levels - not just an action plan against antisemitism,^{lix}
- Abolish the discriminatory concept of "non-Western" in all laws, municipal and governmental orders, rules and regulations etc.,
- Repeal all "ghetto" legislation, including the "ghetto" list, discriminating not just the non-whites, the unemployed, the poorly educated, the sick and the poor as well as their neighbours and creating two types of Danish citizens: the Non-"Western" Danes and the "real" Danes,
- Restore the unique Danish non-profit housing system and the tenant rights traditionally enjoyed by residents inhabiting non-profit housing and stop demolishing and privatizing affordable homes,
- Ensure – possibly with the assistance of the international society - that all legislation adopted since the change of the century is cleansed of direct and indirect discrimination so that it complies with human rights and no longer discriminates against minorities,
- Revoke the "paradigm shift" shifting the focus from integration to temporary asylum and urging repatriation of not just refugees, including refugees under the Refugee Convention and UN resettlement refugees, but also of Danish citizens of "non-Western" descent and
 - reintroduce integration as the primary aim of the Integration Act instead of repatriation and (forced) returns,
 - abolish all rules on the edge of the international conventions,
 - abolish the poverty-inducing "self-sufficiency and return benefit" (formerly "integration benefit") for everybody who has not lived in Denmark for 9 out of the last 10 years,^{lxi}
 - reintroduce the right of refugees to add their years in the country of origin when qualifying for old-age pension,
 - reintroduce the duty of municipalities to find permanent housing for refugees
 - amend all legislation regarding asylum seekers, refugees, and rejected refugees so that it conforms with the recommendation of the UNHCR,
 - stop returning refugees and rejected asylum seekers to countries not considered safe by the UNHCR such as Iran, Syria, Somalia, Yemen, Afghanistan, DR Congo etc.,
 - replace the Refugee Appeals Board with a board or court that is impartial in its construction and operates transparently along lines similar to those of ordinary courts,
 - restore foreign nationals' right to vote at local elections after residing in Denmark for three years,^{lxii}
- Change the rules of family reunification so they comply with those of the EU,
- Simplify the requirements for permanent residence permit and Danish citizenship and make it less difficult to become a Danish citizen – currently 74 % of adult immigrants and 18 % of descendants cannot vote at general elections because they are not Danish citizens,^{lxiii}
- Reintroduce the right of all foreign nationals born and raised in Denmark to be naturalized by declaration, which was in force 2013-2016 - but under the same rules as Nordic citizens,
- Protect religious freedom as regards religious male circumcision performed in accordance with the Memorandum of the Danish Patient Safety Authority 2020,
- Reintroduce the principle of equality before the law by abolishing the power of the police to proclaim increased-punishment zones,

- Stop connecting the fight against crime with ethnic origin or religious background since crime is a social problem and must be treated as such,
- Take effective action to prohibit rampant hate speech, especially on the part of certain politicians, and the burning and desecration in public of sacred scriptures.

Annex 1 - Official definition of vulnerable areas, ghettos, and tough ghettos

A **vulnerable area** is an area of over 1000 residents “where at least two of the following four criteria are met:

- (e) *The share of residents aged between 18 and 64 years with no connection to the job market or the educational system exceeds 40 %, calculated as an average of the last two years.*
- (f) *The share of residents convicted of violations of the Criminal Code, the Weapons Act, or the Controlled Substances Act exceeds three times the national average, calculated as an average of the last two years.*
- (g) *The share of residents aged between 30 and 59 years with only basic¹¹ education exceeds 60 % of all residents in the same age group.*
- (h) *The average gross income for taxpayers¹² aged between 15 and 64 years in the area, excluding students, is less than 55 % of the average gross income for the same group in the region.”¹³*

A “**ghetto**” is a “vulnerable area” where the share of immigrants and descendants from “non-Western” countries, whether Danish citizens or not, exceeds 50 % .¹⁴ A “**tough ghetto**” has been a ghetto for at least four years.

Annex 2 - Almen Modstand's list of pending cases

Municipality	Estate	Instance	Topic	Start
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¹¹ Lower secondary education

¹² Transfer incomes are taxed in Denmark.

¹³ Inserted by Act L38 as new section 61a of the Common Housing Act cf. Consolidated Act no. 1116 of 2 October 2017 as amended by section 20 of Act no. 688 of 8 June 2017, section 2 of Act no. 1544 of 19 December 2017, and Act no. 733 of 8 June 2018.

¹⁴ Subsection 2, section 61a as above (inserted by Act L38)

Aarhus	The entire municipality	Ombudsman	Housing allocation	Spring 2019
Copenhagen	Mjølnerparken	Tenants' Complaints Board	Tenant democracy	July 2019
Odense	Birkeparken	Equal Treatment Board	Eviction plan	February 2020
Elsinore	Nøjsomhed	Housing Court	Eviction	March 2020
Slagelse	Schackenborgvænge	High Court	Eviction	May 2020
Copenhagen	Mjølnerparken	High Court	Overall plan	May 2020
Elsinore	Nøjsomhed	Equal Treatment Board	Discrimination	June 2020
Aarhus	Bispehaven, Århus	Tenants' Complaints Board	Lack of overall plan	September 2020
Aarhus	generally	Data Protection Agency	Access to own data	January 2020
Odense	Bøgeparken	Housing Court	Eviction	

Source: The Legal Team of Almen Modstand October 2020

Annex 3 - The 8 indicators of “parallel societies”

“Non-Western” families of more than 3 must meet three of the above indicators to be assumed to live in parallel societies, and families of 1-3 only two indicators.¹⁵

1. Living in a non-profit housing area with at least 25% residents of “non-Western” background.
2. Children aged 1-4 years not in a daycare institution.
3. Children aged 0-6 years in a daycare institution with at least 25% of “non-Western” background.
4. Children and young people in primary/lower primary school with at least 25% of “non-Western” background
5. Children aged 12-14 years charged with a criminal offence etc. within a year.
6. Young people aged 15-29 years convicted of a criminal offence etc. within a year.
7. Young people aged 15-29 years who are neither employed nor enrolled in education.
8. Grown-ups aged 22-59 years who have been inactive over a long period.¹⁶

¹⁵ Ibid. p 45

¹⁶ Account of Parallel Societies 2019, p. 25

Annex 4

Rules excluding evicted tenants from renting the privatized flats

The "ghetto" laws enjoin the private landlords to use the same excluding criteria as the non-profit associations so tenants evicted cannot rent the private dwellings instead:

The Non-profit Housing Act

"Subsection 4 of Section 27: For housing situated in a tough ghetto area...it is a prerequisite for the minister's approval of the sale that tenants who do not meet the criteria provided by the municipal council pursuant to subsection 1 of section 27 c are given notice..."¹⁷

"Subsection 1 of Section 27 c: The municipal council shall provide criteria for the renting out of blocks of flats located in a vulnerable area... which are sold off to private buyers ... Criteria provided according to Subsection 1 are further applied to new rented dwellings which are built on the estate..."¹⁸

"Subsection 4 of Section 60: For non-profit family housing which is situated in a vulnerable housing area ... and which is [not social housing], the housing association shall assign vacant homes according to special criteria including employment and education criteria.

The municipal council provides the criteria with a view to strengthening the composition of residents in the housing area."¹⁹

ⁱ Retrieved 08.10.2020 from <https://www.stm.dk/statsministeriet/publikationer/ghettoen-tilbage-til-samfundet/>

ⁱⁱ Replaced the categories Developed nations and Less developed nations - Retrieved from <https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/rigsstat-klumme/2019/2019-07-11-derfor-inddeler-vi-verden-i-vestlige-og-ikke-vestlige-lande>

ⁱⁱⁱ the EU plus Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Monaco, San Marino, Andorra and the Vatican

^{iv} "Èt Danmark uden parallelsamfund – Ingen ghettoer i 2030" p 5

^v Retrieved 08.10.2020 from <https://www.berlingske.dk/danmark/hver-femte-ikkevestlige-indvanderer-er-kristen>

^{vi} Account of Parallel Societies 2019 https://www.trm.dk/media/4164/redegoerelse-om-parallelsamfund_web.pdf

^{vii} <https://oim.dk/media/18990/analyse-om-parallelsamfund-090218-final.pdf>

Economic Analysis, February 2018, Ministry of Social Affairs and Interior (accessed 06.09.2019)

^{viii} MS (27.02.2018) *Researcher: Parallel societies do not exist in Denmark* Retrieved at <https://www.ms.dk/2018/02/forsker-parallelsamfund-finde-ikke-i-danmark>

^{ix} *Researchers Shoot Central Report on Parallel Societies Full of Holes* - Retrieved 26.03.2020 from:

<https://www.altinget.dk/artikel/181680-forskere-skyder-central-rapport-om-parallelsamfund-ved>

^x Professor Emeritus L. Iversen, *Debate: The Account of Parallel Societies Contains Methodical Hocus pocus* – Retrieved 21.03.2020 from <https://www.altinget.dk/by/artikel/professor-emeritus-redegoerelsen-om-parallelsamfund-indeholder-metodiske-fiksfakserier>

^{xi} *Account of Parallel Societies 2019*, p. 37

^{xii} Ibid., p. 24 If a person lives in a "parallel society," according to the criteria, the *whole* family is counted in as well inflating the number to a supposedly 76,400 persons.

^{xiii} Ibid., p. 25

^{xiv} Retrieved 05.10.2020 from <https://www.altinget.dk/by/artikel/mette-frederiksen-efter-kritik-af-ghetto-pakken-kommunerne-skal-i-gang-med-at-genhuse>

^{xv} The newly appointed Minister of Housing told the press that he was not going to use the word "ghetto", but there is no indication that the law will be changed.

¹⁷ Almenboligloven (The Non-profit Housing Act) <https://danskelove.dk/almenboligloven/27>

¹⁸ Ibid. <https://danskelove.dk/almenboligloven/27c>

¹⁹ Ibid. <https://danskelove.dk/almenboligloven/60>

- ^{xvi} Basic education: Lower secondary education
- ^{xvii} Inserted by Act L 38 as new section 61a of the Non-profit housing Act Cf. Consolidated Act no. 1116 of 2 October 2017 as amended by section 20 of Act no. 688 of 8 June 2017, section 2 of Act no. 1544 of 19 December 2017, and Act no. 733 of 8 June 2018. See Annex 1.
- ^{xviii} Subsection 2, section 61a as above (inserted by Act L 38)
- ^{xix} Larsen M. (08.05.2020) *Corona may place residential areas on the “ghetto” list* - Retrieved from <https://arbejderen.dk/indland/corona-kan-sende-boligomr%C3%A5der-p%C3%A5-h%C3%A5rd-ghettoliste>
- ^{xx} Retrieved from Folketinget: <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20171/lovforslag/L231/spm/1/svar/1491390/1898757.pdf> pp 4-5
- ^{xxi} Retrieved 23.03.2020 from the Rockwool Foundation’s Research Unit: <https://www.rockwoolfonden.dk/artikler/ny-stor-dataindsamling-om-indvandreteres-medbragte-uddannelse/>
- ^{xxii} *Thirteen out of 25 housing areas wrongly took a beating* - Retrieved 24.03.2020 from <http://www.boligsocialnet.dk/aktuelt/2017/12/13-ud-af-25-boligomraader-uretmaessigt-udhaengt/>
- ^{xxiii} Retrieved from Folketinget: <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20171/lovforslag/L231/spm/1/svar/1491390/1898757.pdf>.
- ^{xxiv} Retrieved from RESPON: <https://respons.community/ghettoplan/ghettolisten-bygger-p%C3%A5-kritisabelt-datagrundlag-hvis-mj%C3%B8lnerparken-l%C3%A5-i-aarhus-var-det-slet-ikke-en-ghetto/?fbclid=IwAR36uFWO9iUHCHTAVgxoVcBTtugJ2WOG1YSv8bPC6HlwYiKWJ-2r3-3Vlfc>
- ^{xxv} Subsections 4 and 5, section 61a as above
- ^{xxvi} Retrieved 23.03.2020 from <https://www.trm.dk/publikationer/2019/liste-over-ghetoomraader-pr-1-december-2019/>
- ^{xxvii} From paragraph 2.1.2 of the explanatory notes: *“The aim is to change the composition of housing types in the vulnerable housing estates by increasing the number of owner-occupied dwellings, private rentals, or co-operative dwellings. This can for example be done by divesting non-profit dwellings to private investors, by new housing development and condensation, or by demolishing non-profit housing and subsequently divesting the building plots. It is necessary that the benchmarks are based on the premise that many of the dwellings in the vulnerable housing estates will not be non-profit housing in the future.”*
- ^{xxviii} Paragraph 2.6.2 of the explanatory notes
- ^{xxix} From paragraph 2.1.2 of the explanatory notes. See text in the note above.
- ^{xxx} Arbejderen (30.08.2019) *300 evicted from their non-profit flat in Elsinore* – Retrieved 01.09.2019 from <https://arbejderen.dk/indland/300-smides-ud-af-deres-almene-bolig-i-helsing%C3%B8r>
- ^{xxxi} Inserted by Act L 38 as new section 165a of the Non-profit Housing Act Cf. Consolidated Act no. 1116 of 2 October 2017 as amended by section 20 of Act no. 688 of 8 June 2017, section 2 of Act no. 1544 of 19 December 2017, and Act no. 733 of 8 June 2018.
- ^{xxxii} Retrieved from: <https://fagbladetboligen.dk/artikler/2020/februar/da-pressen-ramte-mjoelnerparken-og-bo-vita/>
- ^{xxxiii} Altinget (25.11.2019) *Consequence of the Ghetto Package: 11,000 people to Lose Their Homes* – Retrieved from: <file:///C:/Users/compaq/Downloads/2019.11.25.,%2011.000%20skal%20forlade%20deres%20hjem,%20Altinget.pdf>
- ^{xxxiv} C. Lehrskov (11.09.2019) Retrieved 20.03.2020 from <https://byensejendom.dk/article/bygger-10131-nye-boliger-i-15-ghetto-omraader-28478>
- ^{xxxv} Almenboligloven (The Non-profit Housing Act) <https://danskelove.dk/almenboligloven/27>
- ^{xxxvi} Ibid. <https://danskelove.dk/almenboligloven/27c>
- ^{xxxvii} Ibid. <https://danskelove.dk/almenboligloven/27c>
- ^{xxxviii} Inserted by Act L 38 as new section 51c of the Non-profit housing Act Cf. Consolidated Act no. 1116 of 2 October 2017 as amended by section 20 of Act no. 688 of 8 June 2017, section 2 of Act no. 1544 of 19 December 2017, and Act no. 733 of 8 June 2018.
- ^{xxxix} The Danish Penal Code Section 81c. The punishment prescribed by Sections 119, 181 and 244 of this Act, Section 244, (see Sections 247, 245, see Sections 266, 285 (1), see Sections 276, 276a and 281, Section 286 (1), see Sections 276, 276a, Section 287 (1), see Section 281, and Sections 288, 291, 293 and 293a), or the Act concerning Narcotic Substances, the Weapons and Explosives Act, or the Act concerning Edged and Bladed Weapons may be increased up to double if the criminal offence has been committed within an increased-punishment zone designated pursuant to Section 6a of the Act on Police Enforcement Activities. *Subsection 2. In determining the punishment for criminal offences not encompassed by subsection 1, it should generally be regarded as an aggravating circumstance if the criminal offence has been committed in an increased-punishment zone designated pursuant to Section 6a of the Act on Police Enforcement Activities Act, and is capable of creating insecurity in this zone.*
- Retrieved 15.08.2019 from <http://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2018/1156>
- ^{xl} Article from Information (27.02.2018) *“The punishment doubled in the ghetto: The Government creates more parallel societies”*
- Retrieved 15.08.2019 <https://www.information.dk/indland/leder/2018/02/straffen-doblet-ghettoen-regeringen-skaber-flere-parallelsamfund>
- ^{xli} Article from Information (27.02.2018) *“The punishment doubled in the ghetto: The Government creates more parallel societies”*
- Retrieved 15.08.2019 from <https://www.information.dk/indland/leder/2018/02/straffen-doblet-ghettoen-regeringen-skaber-flere-parallelsamfund>
- ^{xlii} Section 44 a. The following children must be enrolled in a compulsory learning programme 25 hours a week:
- 1) All children residing in a vulnerable residential area, cf. the list of vulnerable residential areas in section 61 a of the Housing Act, etc., which are not included in daycare facilities pursuant to section 19 (1). 2-5, or section 21 (2). 2 or 3, when they turn 1 year old.
 - 2) All children residing in a vulnerable residential area, cf. the list of vulnerable residential areas in section 61 a of the Public Housing Act, etc., which between the ages of 1 and 2 years is cancelled by a day care service pursuant to section 19 (1). 2-5, or section 21 (2). 2 or 3 and is not included in another day care programme under section 19 (2) 2-5, or section 21 (2) 2 or 3.
 - 3) All children between the ages of 1 and 2 who move into a vulnerable residential area, cf. 2-5, or section 21 (2). 2 or 3.
- ^{xliii} The Bill L 140 was passed on 21.02.2019 with the votes of the parties then in government: The Liberal Party, The Conservative Party, The Liberal Alliance + the votes of Danish People’s Party (DPP) and the Social Democratic Party in government today.
- ^{xliv} Retrieved 20.03.2020 from https://www.ft.dk/samling/20181/lovforslag/L140/som_fremسات.htm

- ^{xlv} Türk V., Assistant High Commissioner for Protection (7 November 2016), Letter to the former Minister of Immigration and Integration and Housing from the UNHCR,
- ^{xlvi} The Danish People's Party's Dit Overblik (Your Overview), *DPP and Conservative Bill should not hit Christian and Jews Communities* Retrieved 11.03.2020 from <https://ditoverblik.dk/morgen-df-og-k-lovforslag-boer-ikke-ramme-kristne-og-joediske-trossamfund-s-borgmester-beskylder-minister-for-at-tale-usandt/>
- ^{xlvii} Mikkelsen M. et al (02.10.2020) *Showdown approaching: Within a year the Government will present a plan for closing down the Muslim schools*- Retrieved 05.10.2020 from <https://www.kristeligt-dagblad.dk/danmark/opgoer-naermer-sig-inden-et-aar-vil-regeringen-praesentere-plan-der-skal-lukke-muslimske>
- ^{xlviii} This video, downloaded from the Rasmus Paludan's Channel of Freedom (24 April 2019) *Party leader: This is Islam (Asagården, Holstebro, 6 April 2019)*, is still being considered by the police and the Public Prosecutor. Can be downloaded from this link: <https://twentysixeight.wetransfer.com/downloads/3bc756d3820e2f1ad9a58ee5dd5f367520200402125018/7b77722444cb5f24c1d0f3d0c04c049b20200402125018/aae1b0>
- ^{lix} DR (25.01.2018) Retrieved from <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/politik/khader-om-forbud-mod-skaeg-og-huer-vi-vil-blive-latterliggjort>
- ^l DR (29.09.2017) *The PM: Burkas oppress women* - Retrieved from <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/politik/loekke-burkaer-er-kvindeundertrykkende>
- ^{li} University of Copenhagen (2009), *Report on the Use of Niqab and Burka* - Retrieved from https://hum.ku.dk/faknyt/nyheder_fra_2010/2010/brugen-af-niqab-og-burka.pdf
- ^{lii} Retrieved from Frihedens Stemme (The Voice of Freedom): <https://tv.frihedensstemme.dk/2020/09/27/muslim-overtraeder-burkaforbuddet-den-danske-anmelder-af-lovbruddet-faar-en-boede-for-gadeuorden/?fbclid=IwAR2yrfvKSB5BOiIAGIEtgTDaoRGrDt5ME9-kJ3xlT2VONOCZ3Rik8Xsuo8>
- ^{liii} Retrieved from the Times of Israel (2018): <https://www.timesofisrael.com/first-woman-fined-in-denmark-for-wearing-full-face-veil/>
- ^{liiv} The debate in the Folketing (13.12.2017) Retrieved 16.08.2019 from Folketinget: <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20171/lovforslag/L118/BEH1-44/forhandling.htm>
- ^{liv} Christiansen, F. et al (31.07.2019) *Allan Andersen lives in the street: I've slept in the same place for 7 years, but I'm afraid the police are going to give me a zone ban* - Retrieved 05.09.2019 from <https://politiken.dk/indland/art7314533/%C2%BBJeg-har-sovet-det-samme-sted-i-syv-%C3%A5r-men-jeg-er-da-bange-for-om-politiet-kan-finde-p%C3%A5-at-sigte-mig-og-give-mig-et-zoneforbud%C2%AB>
- ^{lvi} *The police have fined 550 for unsettling camps – now the law must be changed* - Retrieved from DR (Feb. 2020): <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/politik/politiet-har-givet-550-boeder-utryghedsskabende-lejre-nu-skal-loven-laves-om>
- ^{lvii} M.S.Sorensen (02.06.2018) *Denmark Talks (Reluctantly) about a Ban on Circumcising Boys* - Retrieved 12.03.2020 from New York Times <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/02/world/europe/denmark-circumcision.html>
- ^{lviii} Danish Patient Safety Authority (20.02.2020) *Non-therapeutic Circumcision of Boys* - Retrieved from <https://stps.dk/da/nyheder/2020/opdateret-notat-om-omskaering/~media/C08D154EE830415BBEA6EB17669979BC.ashx>
- ^{lix} The Social Democrats reversed their previous opposition to male circumcision and the Prime Minister explained their new stand by referring to the 5-7,000 Danish Jews only, ignoring the 256,000 Danish Muslims.
- ^{lx} The Folketing unanimously adopted a statement against growing antisemitism asking the Government for an action plan against antisemitism (28.01.2020) - Retrieved from Folketinget: <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20191/vedtagelse/v54/index.htm>
- ^{lxi} Denmark has created a non-white underclass with e.g. “non-Western” children making out 56% of her 64,500 poor children, an increase by 81% in two years.
Denmark's Radio, survey based on Statistics Denmark's figures “*New Figures: Relative Poverty among Children of Immigrant Background Has Exploded in Few Years* (24 May 2019) retrieved 01.08.2020 from DR: <https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/politik/folketingsvalg/nye-tal-relativ-fattigdom-blandt-boern-med-indvandrerbaggrund-er>
- ^{lxii} Changed to 4 years in 2019
- ^{lxiii} Statistics Denmark, SOS Racisme Danmark's Mini Encyclopedia – with Facts on Refugees, Immigrants, and Discrimination 2020, *Valgret* at <https://sosracisme.dk/minileksikon-2020/>