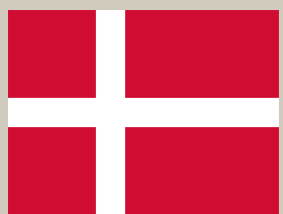




European network of legal experts
in gender equality and non-discrimination

Non-discrimination country report 2025: highlights



Denmark





Fragmented legal framework:

Danish anti-discrimination law consists of a web of different pieces of legislation, for specific fields or grounds, complicating awareness and understanding.



Greenland adopts equality law:

In May 2024, Greenland's Parliament passed its first comprehensive equality and anti-discrimination act, covering gender, sexual orientation, disability, race, religion, political opinion, and more.



Case law on ethnic profiling:

In September 2024, the Board of Equal Treatment dismissed a complaint of alleged ethnic profiling at the German border, ruling that such police actions fall outside the scope of the Act on Ethnic Equal Treatment.



Antisemitism plan strengthened:

A June 2024 political agreement introduced 12 new measures against antisemitism, including monitoring on social media, penalty enhancements, and new educational materials.



Evaluation of disability law:

A 2024 study by VIVE evaluated the 2018 Disability Discrimination Act, providing data for improvements, though Denmark still lacks a comprehensive disability action plan.



Persistent racism concerns:

The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (October 2024) and ECRI continued to criticise Denmark for shortcomings in disability rights and repressive implementation of “camp laws” affecting non-Danes.



Housing and segregation:

Policies continue to target “parallel societies,” with stricter rules on housing allocations and urban planning.



Roma strategy weak:

Denmark's Roma strategy provides little data and does not address Roma migrants in homelessness; experts argue it fails to meet EU standards.



Discrimination remains underreported:

44% of immigrants of non-Western origin reported discrimination in 2024, but access to justice remains limited, and no national anti-racism action plan exists.



Equality body's role:

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) remains central, issuing reports and recommendations on LGBT+, ethnic minorities, and disability, but faces criticism for limited visibility among discrimination victims.