

Danish Minister for Immigration and Integration



Ministry of Immigration
and Integration

Dear Commissioner Avramopoulos,

20 October 2017

On 11 May 2017, the Council adopted an Implementing Decision setting out a recommendation allowing the continuation of temporary border control on the basis of Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/339 of 9 March 2016 (Schengen Borders Code). According to the Implementing Decision, border controls should be targeted and limited in scope, frequency, location and time, to what is strictly necessary to respond to the serious threat and to safeguard public policy and internal security.

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Please find below information on the results of the checks carried out at the Danish-German border.

In the period from 11 September to 8 October 2017, a total number of 229,848 persons have been checked at the Danish ports with ferry connections to Germany or at the Danish-German land border. 166 persons have been refused entry, and 234 persons have applied for asylum, of which 53 applications have been submitted in the police districts closest to the border. Furthermore, in the period from 11 September to 8 October 2017, the Danish Immigration Service has made a total number of 97 requests according to the Dublin Regulation to other Member States as well as 66 decisions to transfer an asylum seeker to another Member State based on acceptance of responsibility from the Member State. The numbers broken down per week are:

Week	Number of persons checked	Number of refusals of entry	Number of asylum requests	Number of asylum requests in border area	Dublin requests	Dublin decisions
37	56,888	52	58	14	12	16
38	53,794	32	73	9	32	13
39	59,084	48	64	15	25	20
40	60,082	34	39	15	28	17

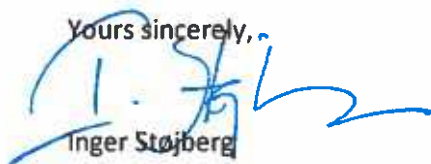
The Danish border controls consist of spot checks based on continuous observation of traffic across the border. This means that only some vehicles are being examined based on a specific assessment. The assessment is made on the basis of analyses, intelligence and the experience of the border guards. These

analyses are being put into operation via specific profiles of vehicles with possible irregular migrants and profiles of human smugglers and traffickers.

In this context, it should be noted that the National Police produces an intelligence assessment, which is being continuously updated, regarding the migration situation. This intelligence assessment is made available to the police districts to be used in their operational work with border controls. The situation is monitored closely, and the control effort is adjusted accordingly to ensure public order and internal security.

The border control is carried out as a last resort as alternative measures would not achieve the same effect.

Yours sincerely,



Inger Støjberg