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"LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ITS ROLE  
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING"  
REPORT ON DENMARK

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THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 25 January 2002

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CRIMORG 6

**EVALUATION REPORT ON**  
**SECOND ROUND OF MUTUAL EVALUATIONS**  
**"LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ITS ROLE**  
**IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING"**

**REPORT ON DENMARK**

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## PART 1

### 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Following the adoption of the Joint Action of 5 December 1997, a mechanism for evaluating the application and implementation at national level of international undertakings in the fight against organised crime has been established.

1.2. Denmark was the eighth Member State to be evaluated as part of the second round of mutual evaluations concerning law enforcement and its role in the fight against drug trafficking.

1.3. The examiners for the evaluation were Mr. Leif Alfredsson (Sweden), Mr. Fernando Santos Gallego (Spain) and Mr. Rens Mooij (Netherlands). This team accompanied by two members from the General Secretariat and one member from the Commission visited Denmark for five days from 26 February 2001 to 2 March 2001.

1.4. The programme for the visit and the list of persons seen during the evaluation visit, and from whom information was received, is at Annex A.

1.5. Following these meetings, the evaluation team prepared this report, with the assistance of the General Secretariat, based on the observations and conclusions of the experts in the team together with the answers to the Questionnaire (doc. 12972/99 CRIMORG 171 Rev. 1) which the Danish authorities had provided. A 'Glossary of Terms' used in the report is enclosed for information at Annex B. The principle purpose of the report is to evaluate the application and implementation at national level of instruments dealing with law enforcement and drug trafficking, of the resulting legislation and practices at national level and of international co-operation in the fight against drug trafficking. The evaluation seeks in particular to assess co-operation and co-ordination between different law enforcement structures and operational practices in them. The main focus of the evaluation is the practical day to day co-operation between different units both at national and international level.

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**1.6.** The report first describes the organisational structures, intelligence systems, special investigation techniques and methods of co-ordination and co-operation utilised in Denmark in the fight against drug trafficking. The report then evaluates the effectiveness of these systems and finally, the experts draw conclusions and make recommendations.

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## PART 2

### 2. GENERAL INFORMATION AND STRUCTURES<sup>1</sup>

#### 2.1. Competent Authorities - General Comments

**2.1.1.** The national drug strategy in Denmark was published in 1994. An abiding and enduring principle of the strategy is that all drugs are and will remain illegal. From that starting point, a balanced approach to the drug problem has been adopted and equal priority is given to prevention, treatment and enforcement.

**2.1.2.** Ultimate responsibility for the delivery of strategy lies with the Government. A high level co-ordination committee consisting of up to six Ministers meets every once a week. This group focuses on the whole range and scope of Government business and considers problems and legislative proposals for changes where and if appropriate.

**2.1.3.** At a national level, the Ministry of Health deals with drug prevention aspects as part of its general responsibility for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. In addition it is also responsible for substitution treatment and overall co-ordination of the ministries involved. Also at a national level, the Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for the treatment of drug abusers whilst the National Board of Health provides information and raises awareness of drug related issues.

**2.1.4.** At a local level, counties and municipalities have legal obligations to provide practical help and treatment to drug abusers and to support the work of the central government Ministries. "Narcotic Contact Groups" play a leading role at local municipal level in treatment and prevention issues.

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<sup>1</sup> This part of the report is essentially based on the answers Denmark provided to the Questionnaire.

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**2.1.5.** The key Ministries concerned with combating drug trafficking are the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Taxation. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the police, prosecutors and the judiciary. Additionally, it is also responsible for probation and resettlement of offenders, including offenders who are drug users. The Ministry of Taxation contains the customs authorities.

**2.1.6.** Only the police and prosecution services can investigate drugs offences. Accordingly, the customs authorities must notify the police and prosecution services of all drugs detected at border points. However, Customs have responsibility for control of regulations concerning the manufacture and trade in products used for the illegal production of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

**2.1.7.** Denmark does not have a specifically appointed central co-ordinating body for the co-ordination of law enforcement efforts in the fight against drug trafficking. However, there are mechanisms and channels for the exchange of information and the co-ordination of activities.

**2.1.8.** On a wider level, a number of structures exist to ensure that there is co-ordination between law enforcement authorities and other bodies with regard to combating drug misuse. For instance, the Drugs Council is multi-disciplinary advisory forum of key stakeholders concerned with drug treatment, prevention and enforcement. Formed in 1994 the Drugs Council<sup>1</sup> currently has 23 members who represent all relevant Government Ministries as well as County Authorities and Municipalities. Members also include private experts, and other NGO's:

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<sup>1</sup> The experts were informed by the Danish authorities after the visit that amendments in the articles of Association of the Drugs Council affecting its mandate were adopted on the 17 May 2001.



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2.1.8.(1). "As part of the Governments' initiatives to strengthen efforts to combat drug misuse, an interdisciplinary, advisory expert drug council is being set up under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs, to follow the development and contribute with qualified and improved co-ordination of the joint efforts involved in the prevention, treatment and control of drug misuse".

2.1.8.(2). "As an advisory council to the Folketing (Parliament) and the ministries involved, the council will help co-ordinate efforts in the area as well as to make proposals for objectives and strategies for joint measures, to point out areas of study and research and to help gather, co-ordinate and disseminate information and expertise in the area, as well as to prepare an annual report to the Ministries of Social Affairs, Health and Justice as well as the Folketing about developments in the area and including recommendations for initiatives to be taken".

**2.1.9.** An MOU is in place between the customs authorities and the SAS Airline Company. Furthermore, the police and customs have close but often informal co-operation arrangements in place with other airline, freight maritime organisations.

**2.1.10.** In Denmark, the legal framework for drugs offences is set out in the Euphoriant Substances Act of 1955 (as amended and changed by subsequent enactments) and in section 191 and 191a of the Danish Criminal Code. This legislation is supported and underpinned by a number of binding circulars, notes and reports issued variously by the Ministry of Justice and the Director of Public Prosecutions. Additionally, the National Commissioner of Police has issued binding provisions for police initiatives with regard to work in the drugs area.

**2.1.11.** The Customs Consolidation Act of 1996 (as amended and changed by subsequent enactments) provides the legal basis for customs and tax control including the controls relating to drug smuggling. These provisions give the Customs authorities the power to check and control goods, persons and means of transport. Powers and measures concerning the illegal production of narcotic and psychotropic substances are contained in Act 479 of 1993 and Act 766, also of 1993.

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## 2.2. Prosecution Services and Judges

2.2.1. In Denmark, the Director of Public Prosecutions is the highest level of authority within a three-tier system of the prosecution services. The Director of Public Prosecutions monitors the whole of the prosecution service and is empowered to draw up general instructions concerning the work of the public prosecutors (second instance) and the Chiefs of Police<sup>1</sup> (first instance) in connection with criminal cases. The Director of Public Prosecutions is also charged with conducting criminal cases before the Supreme Court.

Furthermore a specialised Office of the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime (SØK) is entrusted with cases where there are grounds to believe that *inter alia* the crime in question is part of organised crime.

2.2.2. Below the level of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Denmark is divided into six regional public prosecution departments. The public prosecutor for each public prosecution department is responsible for the following matters:

2.2.2.(1). supervising police investigations and the way that Chiefs of Police handle criminal cases.

2.2.2.(2). dealing with appeals on judgements brought by the city courts.

2.2.2.(3). conducting appeals before the higher courts.

2.2.2.(4). bringing charges and conducting proceedings in the higher courts in all cases in which attract custodial sentences of four years or more (less than this and the case can be presented at Chief of Police level to the city court). In the event of a guilty plea, the case is handled by the Chief of Police/Commissioner of the Copenhagen Police, regardless of the penalty claimed. In such event, the case will be brought before the city court for judgement.

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<sup>1</sup> Commissioner of Police in the case of Copenhagen.

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2.2.3. Apart from the Supreme Court and two high courts, Denmark has a total of 83 city courts.

2.2.4. Certain large Police Districts have special drug units, which work under the authority and supervision of specific prosecutors who specialise in drug work. The biggest example of this is in the Copenhagen Police which has a special prosecution unit known as 'Division N' ('N' for narcotics). This unit is led by a Chief Police Prosecutor, who is assisted by six legal staff. The Chief Police Prosecutor deals with large cases of drug trafficking as well as with the smaller cases perpetrated at street level. All cases are investigated in conjunction with the Drugs and Licensing Department of the Copenhagen police (Department 'N') which employs 85 officers (criminal police and uniformed police) and 26 office staff.

2.2.5. In addition to their investigative role, prosecutors in Division N are also responsible for decisions concerning the use of compulsory measures in criminal cases. Such measures include the detention of suspected offenders, search and seizure, confiscation, intervention in the secrecy of communication, requests for legal assistance and requests for controlled deliveries. Once the investigation is concluded, the Chief Police Prosecutor - possibly the public prosecutors - decides on the indictment in keeping with the division of powers described in para 2.2.2.(4).

2.2.6. The City Court of Copenhagen has established a special department (the court of preliminary hearings) at police headquarters in Copenhagen. This court, which is open seven days a week, deals with cases involving investigative measures that require the participation of the court. The judge of this court also makes first decisions on pre-trial detention. The presence of this department at police headquarters allows public prosecutors to quickly present requests for various measures that require the permission of the court.

2.2.7. Although prosecutors, such as those in Division N, can specialise in drug work, they do not have any special powers or additional competence to do so.

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**2.2.8.** The Association of Judges regularly publishes an overview of sentencing in drug cases. These overviews are available as guidelines to the legal staff of the police and the public prosecution authorities.

## **2.3. Police Authorities**

**2.3.1.** The police force consists of the National Commissioner of Police as well as 54 local police districts, plus the Faeroe Islands and Greenland. Each police district has a degree of autonomy but it is common for police districts to co-ordinate their efforts on a regional basis or by informal meetings.

**2.3.2.** The National Commissioner of Police has the authority to administer the staff and finances of the whole police service. Department A of the National Commissioner of Police has the following responsibilities:

2.3.2.(1). It is the national contact point for international relations, including Interpol, Europol, Schengen, SIRENE, the Nordic PTN co-operation and various bilateral contacts.

2.3.2.(2). It provides advice and support to individual police districts via a special office within Department A called the National Investigation Support Centre (NEC). NEC employs 65 personnel and contains a crime monitoring section, a criminal analysis section and a project and method development unit.

2.3.2.(3). It drafts investigative and operational proposals for individual police districts.

2.3.2.(4). It provides operational support to individual police districts via the 'Flying Squad' which offers assistance on large or difficult cases. The Flying Squad also employs 17 people to carry out surveillance work and controlled deliveries.

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2.3.2.(5). It has a special drug section headed by a detective chief superintendent and an assistant detective chief superintendent. There are no permanent staff connected with this unit and but investigators are recruited ad-hoc from the personnel pool. Currently, there are 12 people working on drug investigations. There are also 10 people on the 'Rocker Task Force' working on drug trafficking related to motorcycle gangs.

2.3.2.(6). It has 6 technical staff who provide specialist assistance to police districts in areas such as video surveillance and wire-tapping.

**2.3.3.** The police districts in Denmark are headed by a Chief of Police (the Copenhagen police by a Commissioner of police) who functions as the top executive of the police district, as well as the prosecutor. Each police district also has an Assistant Chief of police as well as a number of Police Prosecutors or Assistant Police Prosecutors. The Chief of Police, Assistant Chief of Police, Police Prosecutors and Assistant Police Prosecutors all have law degrees.

**2.3.4.** All of the 54 police districts (plus the Faeroe Islands and Greenland) are situated in 7 police regions. A regional director is selected from among the regional Chiefs of Police. The police regions co-ordinate the work of the police districts and arranges for police personnel to be deployed in areas of greatest operational need.

**2.3.5.** As referred to earlier in the report (see 2.2.4.) a number of police districts have special drug units, which work in conjunction with the Chief Police Prosecutor.

**2.3.6.** The Danish police consists of about 13,500 employees of which about 10,100 are police officers.

### **2.4. Customs Authorities**

**2.4.1.** In Denmark, law enforcement competence with regard to customs and taxes is the responsibility of the Ministry of Taxation (cf. also 2.1.6).

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**2.4.2.** The Ministry of Taxation consists of three administrative units: the Department, the National Tax Tribunal and the Customs and Tax Administration.

**2.4.3.** The work of the Department and the Customs and Tax Administration is divided by function. The Department handles tasks in connection with legislation and general planning and budgeting for the Ministry, whilst the Customs and Tax Administration undertakes the administration of the legislation.

**2.4.4.** The Customs and Tax Director is the head of the customs service, which in addition to the Customs and Tax Administration consists of 29 customs and tax regions and the Copenhagen Customs and Tax Centre. Each region as well as the Copenhagen centre is headed by a regional director. Eight of the 29 customs and tax regions also have a customs and tax centre, which also fall under the auspices of the regional director.

**2.4.5.** Centrally, the Customs and Tax Administration, Operations Planning Department-Business Enterprises, is responsible for the operation, planning and development of the customs and tax area. This unit is also responsible for the overall management, planning and implementation of customs control work. Additionally, the Operations Planning Department-Business Enterprises has the following responsibilities:

2.4.5. (1). offering support on matters concerning customs control.

2.4.5. (2). drawing up on an annual basis a central framework plan for control work. The framework plan contains a number of control topics and is sent to the customs and tax centres. In some cases the control topics are incorporated by all customs and tax centres and in other cases only by one individual centre.

2.4.5. (3). performing the role of national contact point for the World Customs Organisation, other EU countries and OLAF. It also handles work in conjunction with PTN co-operation.

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2.4.5. (4). handling the national and international exchange of control information used in connection with implementing frontier control measures. This work is carried out by 'KIC', the control information centre. KIC was established on 15 February 2000 as a joint effort between three offices in the Customs and Tax Administration, as a link in their efforts to combat cross-border crime. KIC is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

2.4.6. The operational aspects of customs work are handled locally by the eight customs and tax centres.

2.4.7. The customs and tax centres conduct customs controls on the basis of the general guidelines set by Operational Planning-Business Enterprises. These guidelines contain objectives and 'goals' with regard to combating drug smuggling in accordance the central customs strategy. There are about 804 customs officers in Denmark (the Department and the Customs and Tax Administration excepted).

2.4.8. A number of dogs trained in drug detection and their handlers are located at the various customs and tax centres. Moreover, two of the eight centres are co-located with personnel from the local PT groups (police and customs) . These particular centres are at Southern Jutland and Southwest Zealand. Where PT groups have been established, they have access to drug dogs, in part from the customs service and in part from the police.

2.4.9. In November 2000, the customs and tax centre in Copenhagen established two groups to cover smuggling at the Copenhagen Airport and Port. These groups contain a minimum of eight employees, including dog handlers. Control is exercised on a 'risk profile' basis with regard to aircraft, ships, passengers, crew and ground personnel.

2.4.10. The customs authorities also use a patrol boat as part of their anti-smuggling measures.

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## 2.5. Training

**2.5.1.** The Law Courts Authority is responsible for the training of judges and assistant judges. Course cover a wide range of drug-related issues and topics. Prosecutors also take part in drug awareness training and host their own seminars according to demand and need.

**2.5.2.** Guidelines concerning legal practise are also an efficient method for keeping up to date with related developments. In this respect, all prosecutors (in the police, public prosecution districts and in the Director of Public Prosecutions) have access to an electronic version of the weekly law journal, “Ugeskrift for Retsvæsen”.

**2.5.3.** The National Commissioner of Police, is responsible for the delivery of basic police training. Courses are held at the police school. Basic training includes an awareness of powers, types of drug offences, types and origins of drugs and practical case illustrations based on real life scenarios.

**2.5.4.** Advanced investigation courses are also held regularly at the police school and they deal with investigative methods and techniques relevant to combating drug crime. These courses are obligatory for personnel in the criminal police.

**2.5.5.** The police school also hosts a two-week course in operative criminal analysis in co-operation with Europol. The target group is analysts who will be supporting investigative teams in police districts. The objective of these courses is to give participants skills in handling large amounts of information, analysing data from different sources and presenting and disseminating the results.

**2.5.6.** Officers from the Danish police also have the opportunity to participate in Europol’s two-week course in strategic criminal analysis.



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**2.5.7.** The police school has published textbooks on drug-related topics, which are made available to its officers. For example, a textbook concerning intervention in the secrecy of communication was published in 1999 and there are plans to distribute it via the nation wide police intranet. Other relevant items of note and developments are regularly included on the intranet by the NEC.

**2.5.8.** New customs personnel attend courses at the customs and tax school, which is the responsibility of the Customs and Tax Administration. Methods to combat drug smuggling are a key feature of the courses. Customs personnel also have the opportunity to pay 'study' visits to other customs centres and can participate in international exchange programmes and training events. In 1998, a customs officer was trained at Europol on the risk analysis of airline passengers and air-cargo.

**2.5.9.** An annual training course is held for drug dog handlers in the customs service. The handlers also attend lectures on new types of drugs, including synthetic drugs.

## **2.6. Monitoring**

**2.6.1.** In 1995 a political agreement was entered into concerning grants for the police and public prosecution for the years 1996 - 1999. As part of the agreement, a number of specific performance goals were set for the police and the results have been evaluated by the National Commissioner of Police which has an internal audit section.

**2.6.2.** In 1999, a further agreement was entered into concerning police performance for the period 2000 - 2003. Once again, the results will be evaluated by the National Commissioner of Police.

**2.6.3.** The Customs and Tax Administration published its latest strategy document entitled, "Strategy for controlling smuggling in Denmark from 2000". This sets out 'visions', goals, strategies, priorities and action plan for controlling the smuggling of drugs into Denmark.

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**2.6.4.** The customs strategic plan contains objectives for the control of drug smuggling, so that such control is visible and has a preventative effect.

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## PART 3

### 3. INTELLIGENCE

#### 3.1. Data Banks

**3.1.1.** The Danish police collect information concerning drug trafficking from a variety of different sources and it is registered and collated by the office of the National Commissioner of Police. Such information can be made available to all police authorities via the intranet.

**3.1.2.** Other databases, which can be accessed by police districts throughout Denmark, include the following:

3.1.2.(1). All of the registers held and maintained by NEC in Department A of the National Commissioner of Police.

3.1.2.(2). The criminal register, which contains information about the crimes with which a specific individual has been charged, as well as information about the outcome of specific cases. Other registers that are accessible to the police are the CPR register (for civil registration), the central register for motor vehicles, as well as the passport and driving licence registers.

3.1.2.(3). The land registry for obtaining information about the ownership of real estate. Similarly, it is possible to obtain information about the ownership and financing of motor vehicles.

3.1.2.(4). The police also have the opportunity to obtain information about the income and holdings of specific individuals through the customs and tax authorities. Should the individuals be wage earners, the police will also be able to obtain information about the identity of the employer of such individual. Similarly, it is possible to get financial information about businesses registered for Value Added Tax (VAT).

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**3.1.3.** The customs service gathers information about illegal drug trafficking via established reporting procedures used for customs control. Such procedures include the recording of details concerning seizures and observations with regard to persons or vehicles suspected of trafficking in drugs. All information is sent to the Customs and Tax Administration for analysis.

**3.1.4.** The customs service has access to a number of computer systems such as the customs system, the tax system and the company register. These systems/registers contain information about the legal trade in goods, companies and the tax situation of Danish citizens. Externally, the customs service has access to the following computer and information systems:

3.1.4.(1). The CPR register (for civil registration).

3.1.4.(2). The central register for motor vehicles.

3.1.4.(3). The rating agency of the General Trades Association.

3.1.4.(4). The ships' register of the Danish Maritime Authority.

3.1.4.(5). Various internet web site pages such as the web page of the Port of Copenhagen, which provides information about ship's traffic at the Port. Additionally, the web pages of shipping companies are used for container tracking.

3.1.4.(6). The AFIS system (Anti-Fraud Information System). The system aims at gathering, analysing and distributing information and includes access to: the Lloyd's ships register; "Tradebytes" (an internet-based container tracking system); the Dun & Bradstreet / Worldbase (information concerning business companies); the 'MAR-INFO' system (maritime information); the "YACHT-INFO" system and the CIS (Customs Information System).

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3.1.4.(7). The 'Customs Enforcement Network' (CEN), which is an information and communication system developed by World Customs Organisation (WCO) and has been operative since 1 June 2000.

3.1.4.(8). Finally, the customs service has access to Europol's catalogue of synthetic drugs and on-line access to Interpol's Weekly Intelligence Message.

### 3.2. Use of Data by Police and Customs

3.2.1. Information from NEC of Department A of the National Commissioner of Police, is used in both practical operational circumstances as well as in areas of strategic planning. With regard to operational matters, such material often forms part of submissions to courts for warrants to intervene in the secrecy of communication. In strategic and planning terms, information from NEC helps to inform the ongoing deliberations about prioritising efforts in the drug area. Indeed, material provided by NEC is an important link in local planning efforts to combat drug trafficking.

3.2.2. A computer-based system for the practical handling of telephone wiretaps, telephone information and other interference with the secrecy of communication has been established by the National Commissioner of the Police. Under this system, all telephone wire taps as well as other information that can be gathered through the telephone network (telephone information, telefax, telex, SMS messages and Internet communications) will be stored as text and sound files in the computer system. Such information can then be retrieved by the individual police officer on his own computer in the interests of further investigation. The system is currently being implemented in a number of police districts, among these the Copenhagen Police.

3.2.3. For their part, the customs authorities also utilise their information sources for both operational and strategic matters and to help prioritise efforts to combat drug trafficking. KIC plays a prominent role in these matters (see 2.4.5.(4)).

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## 3.3. National and International Sharing of Data

3.3.1. The registration of data from the individual police districts in the databases of the National Commissioner of Police is undertaken in keeping with defined administrative procedures. The police are only allowed to pass information to other authorities if there is a suspicion of a punishable offence.

3.3.2. Information from the customs authorities is provided to the police for all cases requiring further investigation in cases of drug trafficking.

3.3.3. Intelligence with other international authorities is exchanged via Interpol, Europol and PTN (the Nordic police and customs co-operation). Interpol co-operation is used primarily to exchange information of a specific nature in relation to international rules on mutual assistance in criminal matters. In accordance with the Europol convention, it is possible to exchange information that is gathered and processed by Europol in order to support police investigations (analysis data).

3.3.4. Customs information is also exchanged via PTN. This exchange is carried out via the central KIC contact point. Information that cannot be traced to specific persons is exchanged via the WCO.

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## PART 4

### 4. SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES

#### 4.1. Financial Investigations - Legislation and Guidelines

**4.1.1.** Danish Act number 348 of 9 June 1993 contains measures to prevent money laundering. This Act, together with Act number 1096 of 22 December 1993 (legislation concerning casinos), enables the reporting of persons whose financial wealth is suspected to be derived from the proceeds of drug trafficking. Such information can provide the basis for starting an investigation. Investigations can also commence from financial data available to the customs authorities. All such investigations are aimed at determining the extent and type of drug trafficking as well as what proceeds the crime has generated.

**4.1.2.** In cases where the police are not allowed to gather information without a court order, the ordinary provisions on search and seizure in the Administration of Justice Act can be used to trace and confiscate the assets of a suspect. The decisions on search and seizure are made by the court. The police are allowed to make a decision about search and seizure in urgent cases but must bring the issue before the court within 24 hours.

**4.1.3.** Upon the authority of a 'court order for discovery', the police can identify the extent and precise nature of a suspects banking history and details.

**4.1.4.** Section 75 (1) of the Danish Criminal Code allows for the confiscation of an amount equal to (or estimated to) correspond to the proceeds gained from criminal activity. Furthermore, section 76a of the Danish Criminal Code allows for the total or partial confiscation of assets belonging to a person found guilty of a punishable offence if the offence is of such nature that it can result in considerable profit and if the offence is punishable by imprisonment of six years or more. If the convicted person can show that it is probable that the asset was acquired legally or for legal means, seizure or confiscation is not allowed under section 76a(4) of the Danish Criminal Code.

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**4.1.5.** A judgement on confiscation that cannot be carried out due to lack of funds on the part of the person convicted can be deferred until and when that person subsequently acquires the means to pay.

**4.1.6.** Under section 8H of the Tax Control Act, banks are obligated to provide information every year to the customs service about the size of loans extended to each account holder, as well as the size of amounts standing in such accounts. The tax authorities can thus become aware that a person suddenly has assets that cannot be explained by the income that the person or the person's employer has reported to the tax authorities. According to the circumstances, this will give rise to supplementary tax, criminal prosecution for tax evasion or possible prosecution for other types of crimes including drug trafficking.

**4.1.7.** If large cash amounts or other valuable assets are discovered and nobody claims ownership, seizure is allowed on the basis of the suspicion that the relevant asset derives from a criminal act (section 801(2) of the Administration of Justice Act). If the asset subsequently remains unclaimed, it becomes the property of the state according to the legislative provisions on obsolescence.

## **4.2. Financial Investigations - Competent Authorities**

**4.2.1.** In 1997 a multidisciplinary co-ordination committee to combat organised crime was formed. The committee has representatives from central and decentralised authorities, including the police and the customs service. The committee is charged with discussing the general co-ordination of efforts to combat organised economic crime as well as to prepare specific proposals for the implementation of the Government's action plan to combat organised economic crime.

**4.2.2.** The Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime has a special secretariat, called the Money Laundering Secretariat, which is a central unit for gathering information from suspicious transaction reports (STR's). This secretariat performs the function of the FIU office for Denmark.



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**4.2.3.** The police districts do not have special units to handle financial investigation in drug trafficking cases. Furthermore, no police personnel are trained for the purpose of conducting financial investigations. However, Department N of the Copenhagen police does have several detective inspectors who have undergone the general post-graduate training in financial investigation matters.

**4.2.4.** When needed, investigators from the criminal police fraud division can be seconded to help with large or complex cases. Additionally, the police may also call on the assistance of private state-authorized accountants.

**4.2.5.** The customs service does not have any special units that deal with financial investigation into drug trafficking. However, KIC as well as all customs centres and regions does have units to deal with other areas of financial crime and 44 full-time staff have been allocated for this work. This figure is expected to increase to 100 in the near future.

**4.2.6.** Nationally, the customs service may exchange information with the police if there is a suspicion that a crime has been committed. Internationally, the Customs and Tax Administration may exchange information with the respective competent authorities in the country in question.

**4.2.7.** There are no statistics available concerning amounts confiscated by the courts. However, the drug unit of the Copenhagen police confiscated assets for a total of DKK 4.8 million in 1999.

### **4.3. Controlled Deliveries**

**4.3.1.** The Danish Administration of Justice Act does not contain specific provisions about the use of controlled deliveries. Controlled deliveries can therefore only be made in pursuance of the ordinary provisions on the law enforcement of the police and prosecution contained in the Act.

## RESTREINT UE

**4.3.2.** The Chief of Police in the police district where the drug trafficking is being investigated or where the illegal substance will be smuggled into Denmark, has the authority to make the decision about the extent to which controlled deliveries inside or outside Denmark should be made.

**4.3.3.** The Ministry of Justice is currently preparing guidelines on the subject of controlled deliveries.

**4.3.4.** NEC, the National Investigative Support Centre, The National Commissioner of Police, Dept. A, is the co-ordinating authority for controlled deliveries in cases involving illegal drug trafficking on an international level.

**4.3.5.** The communication centre of the National Commissioner of Police, Dept. A, is open 24 hours a day and is able to receive a request for a controlled delivery. This same department also handles contact with the relevant police district. The Customs and Tax Administration also has a 24 hour contact system.

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## PART 5

### 5. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION

#### 5.1. Co-ordination and Co-operation at National Level

**5.1.1.** Only the police and prosecution services can investigate drugs offences. Accordingly, the customs authorities must notify the police and prosecution services of all drugs detected at border points.

**5.1.2.** In order to fulfil their responsibilities, the Ministry of Justice and the Danish police work closely with other national bodies and some key examples are as follows:

5.1.2.(1). In 1999 the National Police Service and the Customs and Tax Administration entered into an agreement on co-operation which has led to the joint setting of common strategies, planning and exercises. Moreover, the agreement led to the formation of two joint police and customs teams (PT Groups) in the Lolland-Falster regions and at the frontier in southern Jutland. Since 1987 these groups have co-operated in exercising control of border areas as well as conducting investigations in specific cases. A co-operation initiative has also been entered into between police, customs and the chemical industry regarding the control of precursor chemicals.

5.1.2.(2). In the year 2000 an ad-hoc working group was set up consisting of representatives from the police and the 'customs and tax centre' in West Jutland, which handles customs control at Billund Airport. The objective is co-operating with local police districts in the prevention and investigation of illegal activities including drug smuggling.

5.1.2.(3). Joint police and customs investigation teams were established in 1999 to combat the smuggling of drugs via land frontiers or ferry routes between Denmark and Germany. These teams are based in the Gråsten and Nakskov police districts.

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5.1.2.(4). A co-operation framework agreement exists between the Copenhagen Police and the Customs and Tax Centre in Copenhagen. The objective of this agreement is to strengthen control measures and work procedures in connection with efforts to major crimes including drug smuggling.

5.1.2.(5). Other co-operation agreements are in force between various police bodies and the Customs and Tax Centre in Copenhagen concerning efforts to combat the smuggling of drugs via Copenhagen Airport (Kastrup) as well the Port of Copenhagen.

5.1.2.(6). In 1997 a steering group was formed with members from police bodies, the licensing department and the Board of Health to formulate a strategy to combat the ecstasy problem in Copenhagen.

5.1.2.(7). In the year 2000 a steering group was set up with the participation of the National Commissioner of Police and the Director of Public Prosecutions as well as other high level representatives of the police and public prosecution. A major task of the steering group is to co-ordinate efforts to combat organised crime. The Customs and Tax Administration participates in this steering group on an ad-hoc basis.

5.1.2.(8). To further assist co-ordination and co-operation between customs and the police, NEC and KIC signed a working agreement on 1 February 2001.

5.1.2.(9). The Police Drugs Committee consisting of representatives from the police (National Commissioner of the Police, Commissioner of the Copenhagen Police, Association of Chiefs of Police in Denmark and the Association of Police Officers) and the customs and tax authorities has the objectives to discuss general law enforcement issues and to assist in the overall co-ordination of law enforcement measures directed against drugs.

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**5.1.3.** Individual police districts have independent responsibility for drug investigation within their districts. NEC is obligated to support these districts with information and analyses. If a crime is perpetrated in more than one district the police districts involved will either make an agreement about a joint investigation or hand the case over to a single district. It should be noted in this connection that the police in one district have the authority to carry out an investigation in another police district.

**5.1.4.** Information regarding drug investigations can be exchanged directly between the individual police districts or through NEC.

**5.1.5.** In a wider sphere, co-operation is maintained between the police and prison authorities to tackle the problem of drug use amongst prisoners.

## **5.2. Co-ordination and Co-operation at International Level**

**5.2.1.** Denmark has entered into bilateral agreements with Brazil, Argentina and Turkey on efforts to combat drug trafficking.

**5.2.2.** The National Commissioner of Police has a communication centre open 24 hours a day that handles communication with foreign enforcement authorities. The communication centre is tied to “International Relations – Interpol Copenhagen” (IRIK). IRIK handles all operative international information exchange concerning Interpol, Europol and SIRENE.

**5.2.3.** KIC is the customs focal point for international contact.

**5.2.4.** Finland has recently appointed a LO to Denmark. The LO is stationed with the National Commissioner of Police and the customs service. The LO has diplomatic status and has office facilities in the Finnish Embassy in Denmark as well as with the National Commissioner of Police and the Customs and Tax Administration.

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**5.2.5.** The Nordic PTN co-operation has posted joint-Nordic LO's to represent all of the Nordic countries regardless of their nationality. The PTN includes representatives from the police and the customs authorities in the Nordic countries (Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark). Within this framework information is exchanged about drug trafficking and targeted joint measures are implemented. The number of LO's posted from the PTN is as follows:

5.2.5.(1). Finland: 1 from the police, 1 from the customs service.

5.2.5.(2). Sweden: 9 from the police, 6 from the customs service.

5.2.5.(3). Norway: 7 from the police, 3 from the customs service.

5.2.5.(4). Denmark: 7 from the police, none from the customs service.

**5.2.6.** The joint-Nordic LO's represent the central Nordic police and customs services in the countries to which they are posted. Tasks for the Danish LO's are assigned by the national central authorities, but communication is also allowed to go direct to the appropriate Nordic authority. The Danish LO's are posted to Holland, Lithuania, Germany, France, Czech Republic, Turkey and Thailand. Other countries to which officers from the PTN are posted are: Austria, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Spain and the United Kingdom. Formerly LO's worked exclusively with drug trafficking, but now they work more generally with organised crime.

**5.2.7.** The Customs and Tax Administration has one employee posted at the WCO, RILO in Cologne. This employee is working primarily on drug matters.

**5.2.8.** The joint-Nordic LO's channel of communication is set out in a joint-Nordic regulation. Criminal intelligence are communicated to the central authorities (NEC and KIC) for registration, co-ordination and analysis. Information about ongoing investigations may be communicated to the central authorities or to the investigative police district in question. The LO's make monthly reports about their activities to their posts.

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**5.2.9.** The LO's have no jurisdiction in the country in which they are posted and can not be involved in investigations in that country. The LO's help co-ordinate major cross-border control operations, including controlled deliveries of drugs and other illegal substances.

**5.2.10.** The Danish LO's posted at Europol are used to co-ordinate links in major cases and in connection with controlled deliveries.

**5.2.11.** Operationally, there are a number of initiatives jointly undertaken with other countries to tackle specific drug threats. Some significant examples are as follows:

5.2.11.(1). The 'Surveillance at Sea' initiative has produced good results concerning the movement and interception of vessels used for drug trafficking between southern Spain and Denmark. Spain and the UK are the principal partners in this area.

5.2.11.(2). In 1990 Denmark became part of a Nordic group composed of heads of crime and the heads of drug units from the Nordic countries. The group objective was to co-ordinate efforts to combat increasing drug crime. A further group called "E6" was formed in 1995 to focus on the transport and smuggling of drugs via the E6 motorway. Operation 'Viking' is a specific project of the E6 group aimed tackling drug routes from eastern Europe.

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## PART 6

### **6. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEMS IN DENMARK RELATING TO THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING: STRUCTURE, INTELLIGENCE, SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES AND CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION**

#### **6.1. General Comments and Possible Improvements**

**6.1.1.** The evaluation team was impressed with the calibre of practitioners in all disciplines and at all levels. The law enforcement framework with regard to drug trafficking has proved to be effective and the experts found much to admire by way of good practice.

**6.1.2.** All questions asked by the experts during the evaluation were related to one degree or another to various international instruments relating to co-operation between law enforcement authorities on a national and international level with regard to drug trafficking. Unless specifically commented upon within this report, the experts were assured that all actions concerning the following related instruments have or are in the process of being adopted:

- The Action Plan to combat organised crime of 28 April 1997.
- The Joint Action of 14 October 1996 (concerning liaison officers).
- The Joint Action of 29 November 1996 (concerning co-operation between customs authorities and business organisations).
- The Council Resolution of 29 November 1996 (concerning drug tourism).
- The Joint Action of 17 December 1996 (concerning approximation of laws and practices).



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- The Joint Action of 9 June 1997 (concerning targeting criteria and collection of customs and police information).
- The Joint Action of 16 June 1997 (concerning synthetic drugs).
- The Joint Action of 3 December 1998 (concerning money laundering).
- The United Nations Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988.

**6.1.3.** Where suggestions are made in the ensuing part of this report they are based on the evidence found by the experts and on the input received from persons seen during the evaluation visit to Denmark. The evaluation team realises that some of the suggestions are based on experiences with other legal systems and traditions and that all of them might not fit into the Danish system. Several of the suggestions made are of a minor nature, but some may be considered to be more fundamental. The experts have not of course considered resource implications in making these suggestions.

### 6.1.4. Structure

6.1.4.(1). In Denmark, the national strategy on drugs was published in 1994. This strategy contains a number of enduring principles and objectives, which are regularly reviewed and evaluated. However, the evaluation team considers that the strategy could be re-launched with the main aim of bringing fresh public awareness to the importance of combating drugs and to highlight drugs as a contemporary issue.

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6.1.4.(2). Although Denmark undoubtedly has effective drugs strategies, it does not have a specifically appointed central co-ordinating body for the co-ordination of law enforcement efforts in the fight against drug trafficking, as mentioned in Recommendation 1, of the Action Plan to combat Organised Crime of 28 April 1997. Some key stakeholders believed that the functions of such a body were already adequately performed by other organs of government. In this connection, it was said that NEC is a "one stop shop" for both internal and external enquiries. However, it was conceded that the position is not so clear cut as other organisations such as KIC also deal with such communications. Overall, the evaluation team is of the opinion that structure would be improved by the formation of a central co-ordinating body, which would give a clearer focus for co-ordination.

6.1.4.(3). In Denmark, the Ministry of Justice is responsible for both the prosecutors and the police. Persons seen on the visit said that such an arrangement brought both 'advantages and disadvantages'. For their part, the evaluators only found positive evidence to support the structure. Most police districts have prosecutors and police co-located in the same premises and in practical terms they function very much as joint teams. Although the experts would not recommend changes to Ministerial structures in other Member States, they would recommend the Danish system of joint prosecutor and police teams as a model of co-ordination and co-operation.

6.1.4.(4). All organisations visited displayed good business planning systems, linking objectives to performance measures, which are carefully monitored.

6.1.4.(5). As a multi-disciplinary advisory forum on drug misuse, the Drugs Council performs a useful role in co-ordinating and proposing ideas to Parliament concerning prevention, treatment and control. The membership of the Council is currently a mixture of governmental and non-governmental representatives. However, there are plans to decrease representation from government bodies and increase representation of experts from external sources. The evaluation team views the concept of a Drugs Council to be an example of good practice that would be worthy of circulation to other Member States for their information and consideration.

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6.1.4.(6). During a meeting with representatives from the Drug Council it was said that the use of emotive military language such as 'combat', 'fight' and 'war' was inappropriate for the task of dealing with the full range of drug issues. It was said that such language promoted a 'win / lose' culture which was at odds with the reality of coping with a pervasive situation which involved the treatment of addicts and the promotion of prevention.

6.1.4.(7). On the topic of prevention, the experts were impressed by the proactive policy of the police who visit schools to underpin the awareness and educational campaign against drug use.

6.1.4.(8). The experts heard how private security guards, particularly in large shopping malls, enabled the police to take a less visible role with consequential savings in resources. Although this practice has positive aspects, the evaluation team considers that a balanced approach needs to be adopted, and that the visible presence of uniformed police officers often brings preventative benefits and is reassuring to the public.

6.1.4.(9). The customs authorities have a number of MOU arrangements with non-governmental organisations but often arrangements are made on an informal basis. Productive as these informal arrangements are, the evaluation team considers that the extension of MOU's to trade bodies such as shipping, airline, travel bureau's and transport companies would further enhance the effectiveness of the fight against drug trafficking.

6.1.4.(10). In very recent times, the introduction of 'Drug Injection Rooms' or so called 'shooting galleries' was discussed, debated but rejected by the Danish authorities. The experts are not in a position to either condone or condemn the provision of Drug Injection Rooms but they are able to comment upon the impact such rooms may have on law and order matters. In that connection the experts consider that the provision of Drug Injection Rooms in Denmark could put the police in an invidious position in trying to uphold the law because the possession of drugs is deemed to be a criminal offence. If the topic of Drug Injection Rooms should resurfaces for future debate, the experts consider that the police and judicial authorities should carefully assess the impact that such rooms may have on law and order matters.

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6.1.4.(11). The experts became aware of the existence of an area within Copenhagen called 'Christiania' where drug dealing is known to be prevalent. They were surprised that this area was not referred to by the Danish authorities during their visit. However, they were told of the existence of about 50 illegal 'smoking shops' in Copenhagen where drug use, particularly of cannabis, is known to take place. It seems that there are legal difficulties in closing these places down, related to the fact that abuse takes place in private premises and is difficult to prove. However, the authorities are taking steps to look at other control options including the involvement of the Ministry of Housing for possible eviction orders. Such innovative measures in Christiania and with regard to the smoking shops would have the backing of public opinion and would send a clear and positive message that the law must be respected.

6.1.4.(12). The Customs authorities currently own two boats. To assist them in carrying out their responsibilities, a formal agreement is being drawn up with the navy for provision of vessels in certain operational circumstances. Such a practical arrangement to utilise resources and expertise to their best potential, has the support of the experts.

6.1.4.(13). The experts noted that a steering group has been appointed to determine the best structure for facilitating flows of information and intelligence to assist operational staff. Issues they need to consider will include the possible deployment of regional NEC centres so that there is a presence in each of the seven police regions. They will also need to determine how information is to be gathered, disseminated, and used to best effect. The experts noted different preferences amongst certain police districts and the NEC and consider that the steering group should endeavour to resolve and finalise issues at an early stage.

6.1.4.(14). The experts visited the land border between Denmark and Germany. Excellent operational co-ordination and co-operation was witnessed between the police and customs units. However, it was noted that the police officers are rotated and changed once per annum whilst the customs personnel were permanent appointees. It appeared to the evaluation team that such a difference was potentially disruptive to effective team working.

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6.1.4.(15). In Denmark, PMA and PMMA are not deemed to be illegal because they do not appear in the schedules of the relevant UN Conventions. One solution proffered for consideration was that there should be a more generic legal description of illegal drugs in domestic legislation.

## 6.1.5. Intelligence

6.1.5.(1). The evaluation team was extremely impressed by the quality and availability of computer hardware and software equipment. For examination of freight, 95% of checks are conducted by computerised risk assessment. Furthermore, personnel in all services are encouraged to keep paper file to a minimum and to utilise intranet services for operational purposes. One particular innovation pointed out to the experts is the Geographic Information System (GIS). This facility was developed in consultation with a Danish company and is capable of locating a mobile phone user by reference to the nearest mast. The experts consider that the details of GIS should be circulated for information to other Member States.

6.1.5.(2). The ratio of personal computers to numbers of staff was also particularly impressive. For example, there are about 7,500 personal computers in the total police service, which comprises in excess of 13,000 staff. In some offices such as NEC, the ratio is almost 1 to 1.

6.1.5.(3). One area where technology is constrained by policy is that of shared databases. The evaluators were told that the 'XML' system has the capability of making the police and customs data bases compatible but there are no plans to make this happen. Given that tax information can be used by the police, there would appear to be no obvious barrier to shared databases at certain high levels such as between NEC and KIC. The experts believe that the provision of shared databases should be considered by the Danish authorities.

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## 6.1.6. Special Investigation Techniques - Financial Investigations

6.1.6.(1). In Denmark there is no specific law enforcement unit for the purpose of investigating proceeds from drug trafficking or money laundering offences. Furthermore, financial investigators receive no specific training courses related to crimes of money laundering or drug trafficking. Practitioners seen were satisfied that sufficiently trained resources were tasked with handling such financial investigations (should they occur) under the umbrella of the criminal police fraud divisions. However, the evaluators were surprised to learn that no statistics were available to indicate the scale of investigations relating to proceeds of drug trafficking. The experts consider that such statistics ought to be recorded. Moreover, they consider that organisational structures and training methods with regard to proceeds of drug trafficking and money laundering should be reviewed to ensure that they are sufficient to meet the risks.

6.1.6.(2). Under Danish Law, financial institutions are obliged to report suspicious transactions to the FIU but there is no agreed or defined definition of what constitutes a 'suspicious transaction'. The experts believe that this is an issue, which should be addressed and rectified.

## 6.1.7. Special Investigation Techniques - Controlled Deliveries

6.1.7.(1). Currently, there are no specific guidelines governing the use and deployment of controlled deliveries. Plans are in hand to introduce such guidelines and this has the full support of the evaluators.

## 6.1.8. Other Special Investigation Techniques

6.1.8.(1). Currently, each police district maintains a separate file for recording details of informants. The maintenance of a national database would overcome the risk of duplication and facilitate a more efficient and effective system.

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6.1.8.(2). There are no guidelines concerning the control and handling of informants. The evaluators consider that the introduction of such a code would assist in establishing common standards, safeguarding the welfare of the informant and the information provided and promote accountability.

## **6.1.9. Co-ordination and Co-operation at National Level**

6.1.9.(1). Although there is no central co-ordinating body (see 6.1.4.(2). ), the evaluation team noted that good co-ordination and co-operation exists at operational levels in all of the main law enforcement organisations, including the prosecution service, police, customs and the prison service. Worthy of note in this connection, are the police/customs units at Copenhagen Port and Airport. Both organisations in each of these areas work very much as a team but have their own defined areas of responsibility, so ensuring no overlap or duplication.

6.1.9.(2). Another positive point noted by the experts was the plan by the Danish authorities to introduce working guidelines for law enforcement practitioners in connection with mutual legal assistance matters.

6.1.9.(3). In terms of the media, the experts found that there is good inter agency co-ordination and that there is a structured and cohesive approach.

## **6.1.10. Co-ordination and Co-operation at International Level**

6.1.10.(1). The Nordic Police and Custom Co-operation works extremely effectively and sets a good role model for how countries can co-ordinate and co-operate to combat drug trafficking (during the evaluation visit to Sweden in June 2000, this point was made and a recommendation was included that Sweden circulate details of the PTN to other Member States for information and consideration).

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## PART 7

### 7. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO DENMARK, AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE TO OTHER MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:

7.1. The evaluation team found it appropriate to make a number of recommendations to the Danish authorities. This should not detract from the fact that Denmark already has an extremely effective framework for combating drug trafficking and the suggestions made by the evaluation team are only intended to add value to already a comprehensive and positive approach.

7.2. The experts would like to summarise their suggestions in the form of the following recommendations:

a) to Denmark,

- 1) should consider a re-launch of the 1994 national strategy on drugs to bring fresh public awareness to the importance of combating drugs and to highlight drugs as a contemporary issue (see 6.1.4.(1).).
- 2) should consider the formation of a central co-ordinating body for the co-ordination of law enforcement efforts in the fight against drug trafficking (see 6.1.4.(2).).
- 3) should review policies and practices concerning the deployment of uniformed police officers in public places so that there is a sufficiently high profile to offer preventative benefits and reassurance to the public (see 6.1.4.(8).).
- 4) should extend the use of MOU's to trade bodies such as shipping, airline, travel bureaus and transport companies (see 6.1.4.(9).).



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- 5) should assess the impact of Drug Injection Rooms on law and order issues if considered for future introduction (see 6.1.4.(10)).
- 6) should explore and review control options for closure of so called 'smoking shops' and for tackling drug dealing in the Christiania district of Copenhagen (see 6.1.4.(11)).
- 7) should formalise, at an early stage the agreement between the customs authorities and the navy for use of vessels (see 6.1.4.(12)).
- 8) should resolve, at an early stage the future framework for 'information flow' and intelligence to assist operational staff (see 6.1.4.(13)).
- 9) should consider common periods of duty for police and customs officers when they are employed in joint teams (see 6.1.4.(14)).
- 10) should consider using a generic legal description of drugs in domestic legislation (see 6.1.4.(15)).
- 11) should consider the provision of shared police and customs databases at certain high levels such as KIC and NEC (see 6.1.5.(3)).
- 12) should maintain statistics relating to the numbers and scale of investigation cases involving the proceeds of drug trafficking and money laundering (see 6.1.6.(1)).
- 13) should review organisational structures and training methods with regard to the investigation of cases involving the proceeds of drug trafficking and money laundering (see 6.1.6.(1)).
- 14) should formulate and agree a definition for a 'suspicious transaction' (see 6.1.6.(2)).

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- 15) should introduce at an early stage guidelines governing the use and deployment of controlled deliveries (see 6.1.7.(1)).
  - 16) should consider the introduction of a national database for informants (see 6.1.8.(1)).
  - 17) should consider the introduction of guidelines concerning the control and handling of informants (see 6.1.8.(2)).
  - 18) should introduce at an early stage guidelines relating to mutual legal assistance matters (see 6.1.9.(2)).
- b) to other Member States and the European Union**
- 1) should consider the Danish system of joint prosecutor /police teams as a possible model for co-ordination and co-operation (see 6.1.4.(3)).
  - 2) should consider the concept of a Drugs Council as an example of good practice (see 6.1.4.(5)).
  - 3) should consider avoiding the use of emotive military language such as 'combat', 'fight' and 'war' in connection with efforts to deal effectively with drugs problems (see 6.1.4.(6)).
  - 4) should circulate to other Member States details of the 'GIS', for information and consideration (see 6.1.5.(1)).

## VISITING PROGRAMME AND LIST OF PEOPLE SEEN

### Monday 26 February 2001

#### a) Visit to The Ministry of Justice

Ms. Liselotte Nilas, Head of Department, Civil and Police Department  
Ms. Kirstine Trolborg, Deputy Head of Division  
Ms. Lykke Sørensen, Head of Section  
Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer  
Mr. Michael Boolsen, Assistant National Commissioner

#### b) Visit to The Customs and Tax Administration

Mr. Jan Lyager, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Ms. Anne-Helene Prieme, Conselor, the Customs and Tax Adm.  
Ms. Dorthe Lindberg, Senior Customs Officer, the Customs and Tax Adm.  
Mr. Jim Friis Madsen, Regional Head of Division  
Mr. Niels Grøndahl Hansen, Regional Head of Division

Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice

#### c) Visit to The Drug Council

Mr. Preben Brandt, Chairman of the Drug Council

Mr. Mogens Jørgensen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Health  
Mr. Peter Juul, Head of Division, the Ministry of Social Affairs  
Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. John Nowa Hansen, Head of Section, the Tax and Customs Adm.  
Ms. Dorthe Lindberg, Senior Customs Officer, the Tax and Customs  
Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice

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**Tuesday 27 February 2001**

**a) Visit to The National Commissioner of Police, Dept. A**

A representative from the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime, the Laundering Secretariat, participates

Mr. Michael Boolsen, Assistant National Commissioner  
Mr. Ole Kahlen, Deputy Detective Chief, the Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crimes, the Laundering Secretariat  
Detective Superintendent Klaus Munk Nielsen  
Detective Inspector Hans Henrik Jensen  
Detective Inspector Ingrid Wøggsgborg  
Detective Inspector Jesper Voigt Andersen

Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice

Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. Ole Ivan Pedersen, Head of Division, the Tax and Customs Adm.

**b) Visit to Dept. N and Division N, The Copenhagen Police**

Mr. Carsten Egeberg Christensen, Chief Prosecutor  
Mr. Jørn Evendorf, Detective Superintendent  
Mr. Johnny Lundver, Detective Chief Inspector

Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. Ole Ivan Pedersen, Head of Division, the Tax and Customs Adm.

**Wednesday 28 February 2001**

**a) Visit to The Port of Copenhagen**

Mr. Kim Bak, Head of Customs Centre Copenhagen, Regional Director  
Mr. Jim Friis Madsen, Head of Passenger Control, Head of Division  
Mr. Bjarne Jensen, Deputy Head of Police, Copenhagen Police, Station 2

Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. Ole Ivan Pedersen, Head of Division, the Tax and Customs Adm.  
Ms. Dorthe Lindberg, Senior Customs Officer, the Tax and Customs  
Mr. Michael Boolsen, Assistant National Commissioner  
Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice

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## b) Visit to the PT-Group

Mr. Michael Mørup Hansen, Chief of Police, Gråsten  
Ms. Lone Sehested, Chief of Police, Tønder  
Mr. Hans Larsen, Regional Director, Customs  
Mr. Jørgen Søndergaard, Detective Inspector

Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. Ole Ivan Pedersen, Head of Division, the Tax and Customs Adm.  
Mr. Michael Boolsen, Assistant National Commissioner  
Ms. Lise Lauriden, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice

## Thursday 1 March 2001

### a) Visit to Odense Politi

Mr. Lars Rand Jensen, Chief of Police  
Mr. Henrik Andersen, Deputy Chief of Police  
Mr. Ole Højer Pedersen, Chief Detective Inspector

Mr. Michael Boolsen, Assistant National Commissioner  
Ms. Lise Laurisen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. Ole Ivan Pedersen, Head of Division, the Tax and Customs Adm.

### b) Visit to The Director of Public Prosecution

Mr. Lars Stevnsborg, Public Prosecutor

Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. Ole Ivan Pedersen, Head of Division, the Tax and Customs Adm.

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Friday 2 March 2001

## Visit to Copenhagen Airport, Kastrup

Mr. Kim Bak, Head of Customs Centre Copenhagen, Regional Director  
Mr. Jim Friis Madsen, Head of Passenger Control, Head of Division  
Mr. Niels Grøndahl Hansen, Head of Informationcentre, Head of Division  
Mr. Carsten Holder, Detective Chief Superintendent, Criminal Police, Copenhagen Airport  
Mr. Sven Mikkelsen, Detective Chief Inspector, Criminal Police, Copenhagen Airport

Mr. Jan Lyager Olsen, Head of Division, the Ministry of Taxation  
Mr. John Nowa Hansen, Head of Section, the Tax and Customs Adm.  
Ms. Dorthe Lindberg, Senior Customs Officer, the Tax and Customs  
Ms. Lise Lauridsen, Head of Section, the Ministry of Justice  
Mr. Flemming Lyhne, Senior Officer, the Ministry of Justice

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**List of abbreviations / Glossary of Terms**

DANISH ACRONYM/TERM	FULL TEXT IN DANISH	TRANSLATION
AFIS		Anti Fraud Information System
CIS		Customs Information System
CPR		Civil Registration Data Base
CEN		Customs Enforcement Network
DKK		Danish Crowns
DLO		Drug Liaison Officer
EJN		European Judicial Network
FIU		Financial Intelligence Unit
GIS		Geographical Information System
IRIK		International Relations - Interpol Copenhagen
KIC		Customs Control Information Centre
LO		Liaison Officer
MAR-INFO		Maritime Information System
MOU		Memorandum of Understanding
NEC		National Investigation Centre
NGO		Non-Governmental Organisation
OLAF		European Anti Fraud Office

# RESTREINT UE

DANISH ACRONYM/TERM	FULL TEXT IN DANISH	TRANSLATION
PMA		Paramethoxyamphetamine
PMMA		Paramethoxymethamphetamine
PT's		Joint police and customs teams
PTN		Nordic Co-operation Group
RILO		Regional Intelligence Liaison Office
SIRENE		Supplementary Information at the National Entry
SMS		Suspect Movement Sighting
STS		Suspect Transaction Reports
VAT		Value Added Tax
WCO		World Customs Organisation

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