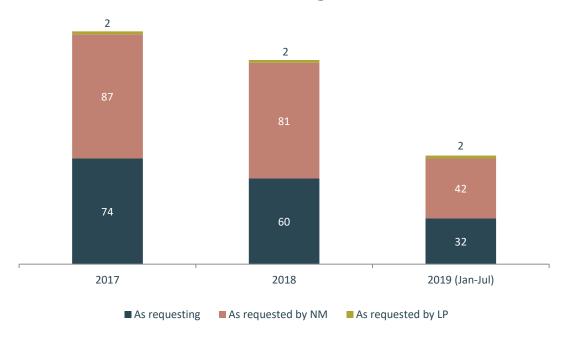


Q & A Eurojust's cooperation with Denmark

A long history of judicial cooperation: How Denmark has cooperated with Eurojust to date?

Denmark has been a Member of Eurojust since 2002, when the EU's Judicial Cooperation Unit was founded. It had a full national Desk with a National Member and a National Desk Assistant and was part of Eurojust's College, comprised of the National Members of the 28 EU Member States. For the period 1 January 2017 – 31 July 2019, Denmark was involved in an total of 382 cross-border cases out of a total of 7702 registered at Eurojust.* During the same period, Denmark participated in a average of approximately 23 coordination meetings per year, reaching the highest number of 38 in 2018, as 2019 is still ongoing. Among the most prominent Eurojust cases with Danish involvement, there is Operation *Reclaim* on large-scale tax fraud, which includes a joint investigation team (JIT), between Denmark, the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium, Operation *Agentur* on migrant smuggling and sham marriages, the *Danske Bank* Case, one of the biggest money laundering cases in modern history, or Operation *Hvepsebo*, on trafficking in human beings, with 15 people convicted with sentences from 3 to 8 years.

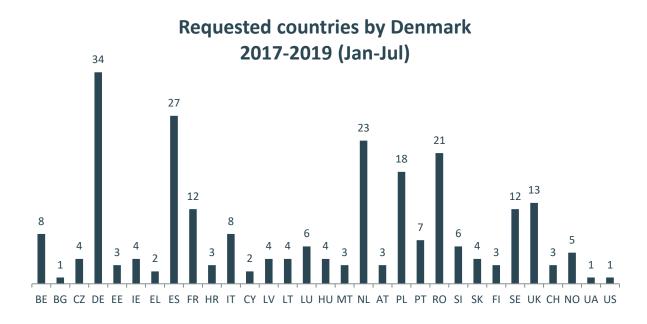
Casework involving Denmark



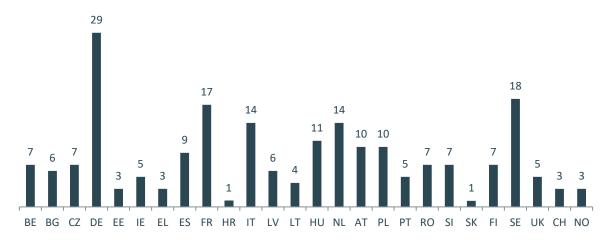
^{*} Please note that due to the ongoing nature of cases, figures are subject to change after the reporting period and that the total number of Eurojust-registered cases indicated (7702) includes August 2019.

What are the benefits of the cooperation between Denmark and Eurojust for 2017-2019?

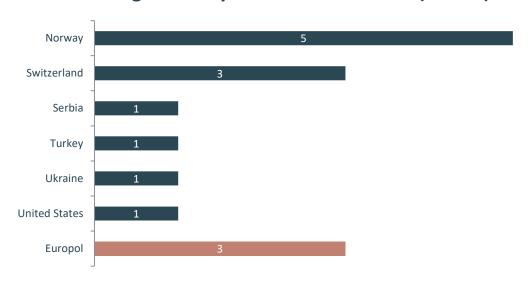
For the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 July 2019, Denmark was the requesting Member State in a number of 166 Eurojust cases and was requested for assistance in 216 cases, by other National Members, who represent Member States, or by Liaison Prosecutors, who are appointed by third countries having a cooperation agreement with Eurojust. The total casework involving Denmark amounts to 382 cases during the reporting period. Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Romania were the Member States mostly requested by Denmakr for assistance, whereas Germany, Sweden and France were the requesting Member States towards Denmark with the highest number of cases (29, 18 and 17, respectively). In regard to the third States cooperating with Eurojust, Norway and Switzerland were the countries with the largest number of cases involving Denmark.







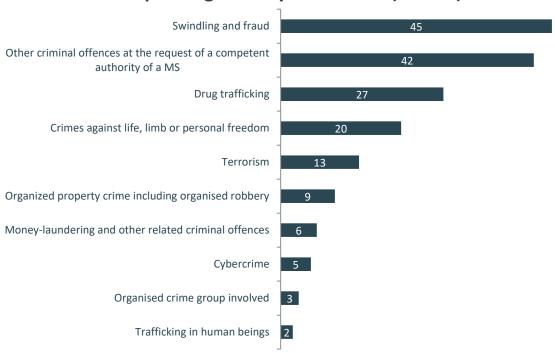
Third States and cooperation with partners in cases registered by Denmark 2017-2019 (Jan-Jul)



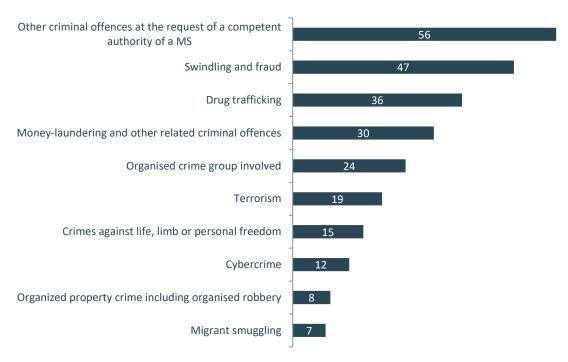
What crime types were involved in the majority of the Danish cases?

Between 2017 and 2019, the most frequent crime types with Denmark as requesting State were swindling and fraud (45), other criminal offences (42), drug trafficking (27), and crimes against life, limb or personal freedom (20). For the same period, the most frequent crime types with Denmark as requested country were other criminal offences (56), swindling and fraud (47), drug trafficking (36) and money laundering and other realted criminal offences (30). One registered case can include more than one crime type.

Top 10 most frequent crime types with DK as requesting country 2017-2019 (Jan-Jul)



Top 10 most frequent crime types with DK as requested country 2017-2019 (Jan-Jul)

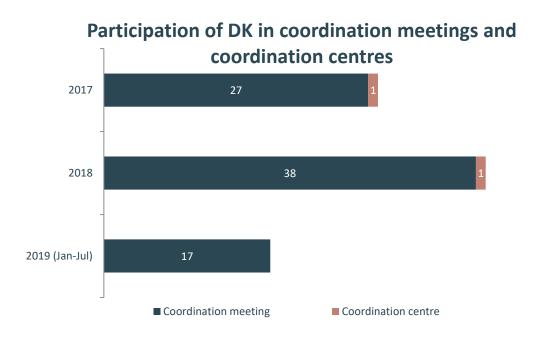


What judicial cooperation tools were mostly used in cases with Danish involvement for the reporting period?

Denmark participated in a total of 82 coordination meetings (27 in 2017, 38 in 2018, and 17 in 2019) and 2 <u>coordination centres</u> on Eurojust cases. Denmakr took part in a total of 15 joint investigation teams (JITs), which were newly set up between 2017 and 2019 or ongoing from previous years (8 in 2017, and 11 each in 2018 and 2019).

Coordination meeting	2017	2018	2019 (Jan- Jul)	Total
DK as organizer	10	12	5	27
DK as invited	17	26	12	55
Total	27	38	17	82

Coordination centre	2017	2018	2019 (Jan- Jul)	Total
DK as organizer	0	1	0	1
DK as invited	1	0	0	1
Total	1	1	0	2



How will Eurojust cooperate with Denmark under the Eurojust Regulation, in force as of 2 December 2019?

When the Eurojust Regulation enters into force, the Danish Desk at Eurojust will be replaced by a Representative, a Deputy and an Assistant, similar to the Liason Prosecutors appointed to Eurojust by third countries that have signed a cooperation agreement. Each member of the Danish team will be able to attend the Eurojust College meetings in the role of an observer without voting rights. Denmark will maintain its access to Eurojust's information systems and be allowed to exchange data and evidence in criminal investigations and prosecutions in the context of cases registered at Eurojust.