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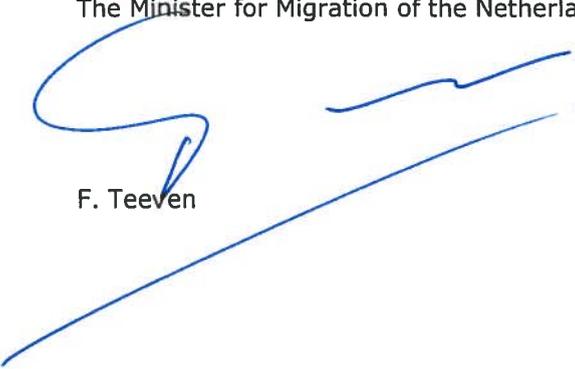
Date 14 May 2014
Concerning report temporary internal border control

Dear colleagues, dear secretaries-general,

In accordance with article 29 of the Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), please find attached the report of the Dutch authorities on the reintroduction of the border control at the internal borders of the Netherlands in the period of 14-28 March on the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summit.

Yours sincerely,

The Minister for Migration of the Netherlands,


F. Teeven

Report of the Dutch authorities on the reintroduction of border control at its internal borders between 14 – 28 March 2014 in accordance with Article 29 of the Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), amended by Regulation 1051/2013, OJL 295/1, 6.11.2013

On the 24th and 25th of March 2014 the Nuclear Security Summit took place in the city of The Hague. With respect to this summit the reintroduction of the internal border controls was found necessary as notified by the letter the Minister for Migration of the Netherlands of 6 February 2014. The internal border checks were part of security requirements on the occasion of the summit.

The measure was applied at Dutch internal land borders with the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium, as well as at sea and air internal borders.

The scope of the border control was only on persons and traffic travelling to the Netherlands. The internal border controls were carried out in a flexible manner by the border control authorities. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee and the Seaport Police carried out individual checks at the border crossings in the Netherlands as enlisted in the Annex by the letter of February 6. The checks were performed on the basis of information received and at random. Information was gathered in advance by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, the national police, foreign authorities and international- and other organisations. By conducting the border controls in a flexible manner and in accordance with available information there was little to no disruption or inconvenience to the travellers. No specific infrastructural measures were necessary to perform these checks. There were also agreements with the Custom authorities and the Dutch police to assist in case of any incidents, however, assistance of the Dutch Police or Customs has not been necessary.

Additionally, in the framework of cooperation with the neighbouring Member States, joint patrolling was carried out with the German Federal police. At the PRIO 1 locations at the land border with Germany as enlisted in the Annex at least one German police officer was present when checks were carried out. For the border checks at the Dutch-Belgian land border, the colleagues of the Belgian Federal Police were present on call.

In accordance of article 30 of the Schengen Borders Code the public was informed with the publication of the measure in the official gazette (Staatscourant) and the websites of the

Dutch government and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. The measure was also published on the website of the European Commission. In addition to the above, the public was informed with matrix signs on the highway and flyers.

During the period of internal border control a total of approximately 14.000 vehicles were checked at the land borders of the Netherlands with Belgium and Germany. This can be subdivided into:

- ca 324 buses
- ca 13512 cars
- ca 220 trucks

Furthermore, a total of 338 trains were checked on the international train path Germany-Netherlands and Belgium - Netherlands . Also, 284 controls were carried out on intra-Schengen flights at Schiphol Airports and 14 on intra Schengen flights at Rotterdam airport.

In total approximately 44 500 people were checked during the period of the internal border control. This can be subdivided into

- ca 7476 persons on intra Schengen flights
- ca 12691 persons in trains
- ca 31678 persons in vehicles.

The arrangements in place involved the deployment of 1250 border guards.

During the checks mentioned above, a total of 188 foreigners¹ were refused the entry to the Netherlands (73 at the land border with Germany, 110 at the land border with Belgium and 5 on the intra Schengen flights at Schiphol Airport).

- (**A**) is not in possession of a valid travel document / valid passport: Afghans (9) , Albania (2), Algeria (1), Angola (1), Armenia (1), Benin (1), Bosnia (1), Bulgarian (1), Burkina Faso (1), Canada (1), China (2), Dominican Republic (1), Eritrea (4), France (5), Ghana (2), Guinea (1), India (2), Iraq (1), Iran (3), Israel (1), Ivory Coast (1), Japan (1), Cape Verde (1), Kazakhstan (1), Kuwait (1), Latvia (1), Lebanon (1), Liberia (2), Macedonia (2), Morocco (10), Mexican (1), Montenegro (1), Niger (1), Nigeria (4), Palestine (2), Romania (3), Russia (2), Rwanda (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Serbia (8), Sudan (1), Sri Lanka (2), Syria (9),

¹ The foreigners can have several grounds for refusal

Togo (1), Tunisia (2), Turkey (2), Uganda (1), Vietnam (1).

- (B) is in possession of a false / counterfeit / forged travel document : France (1), Latvia (1), Morocco (1), Montenegro (1), Nigeria (1), Romania (1), Sudan (2).

- (C) is not in possession of valid visa or a valid residence permit : Algeria (1), Angola (1), Bosnia (1), China (2), Dominican Republic (1), Guinea (1), Iraq (1), Iran (2), Israel (1) , Ivory Coast (2), Kazakhstan (1), Kuwait (1), Congo (1), Liberia (2), Libya (1), Macedonia (2), Morocco (8), Mongolia (1), Nigeria (4), Russia (1), Senegal (1), Serbia (2), Syria (11), Turkey (3),

- (E) not in possession of appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of the stay: Bangladesh (1), Ukraine (1).

- (F) has already stayed for ninety days in a period of 180 days in the territory of the Member States of the European Union : Albania (5) USA (1) , Brazil (2) , Georgia (2).

- (H) is for the purpose of refusing entry signaled: Serbia (3).

- (I) is considered a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of any of the Member States of the European Union : Albania (3), Angola (1) Belarus (1) , Germany (7) , France (1) , Gambia (2) Ghana (1) Hungary (1), Iraq (1), Latvia (1), Lebanon (1), Lithuania (1), Morocco (1) , Montenegro (1) Romania (3), Serbia (4) , Togo (1), Tunisia (1) Turkey (3).

39 foreigners applied for asylum (presumably Afghan, Albanese, Eritrean, Ethiopian, Cameroonian, Somali, Syrian, Tunisian nationality). At the land border 25 persons applied for asylum and 12 persons applied for asylum at Schiphol Airport.

Number of persons apprehended

A total of 115 persons were arrested. These persons have the Dutch, Albanian, Angola, Burkina Faso, Belgian, Bulgarian, Colombian, German, French, Greek, Hungarian, Indian, Israeli, Jordanian, Latvian, Lebanese, Montenegrin, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Somali, Syrian, Czech, Turkish and Swedish nationality. They were arrested, inter alia in the context of (migration)criminality (human smuggling, human trafficking, counterfeit- and forged documents).

After the official closing of the Nuclear Security Summit on the 25 March the intensity of border control was limited. At the locations which were designated as priority 2 locations as

enlisted in the Annex by the letter of February 6, there were no more border checks. From Wednesday 26th there were no more joint patrols with the border authorities of Germany and Belgium.

As a conclusion, the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls helped to provide the internal security and had an important preventive effect and contributed to the smooth running of the Nuclear Security Summit, which passed without any significant incident. The public was well informed and measures were taken in a way that the impact on free movement was as little as possible.