



Annual Report 2015



BUNDESPOLIZEI
FEDERAL POLICE

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Welcoming address

Dear Readers,

At present hardly one day passes without the media covering the indirect or even direct involvement of the Federal Police with the pressing questions of our time. This at least is my personal impression. No matter whether it is the handling of the migration situation – either at the German-Austrian border or on the Mediterranean Sea off the Greek islands –, or the fight against international terrorism or the widely discussed question of who is responsible for the costs of soccer deployments – the Federal Police is always concerned.

In 2015, the Federal Police was strengthened with approximately 500 additional posts and jobs. This year, the governing coalition has agreed to provide the Federal Police with another 3,000 posts. Of these, 1,000 have already been initiated with 2016's Federal budget. In 2016, the Federal Police was granted a total of 1,568 posts and jobs. By 2018, the number of staff will have increased by at least 4,200 as compared to 2014. I am very pleased with this development as this way the Federal Police will be able to contribute outstandingly to public safety in Germany in the future. In this, the protection of German borders and of air and rail traffic will continue to play crucial roles.

The structure of the terror attacks in Paris and Brussels has made it clear that the Federal Police needs to be supplemented by a decisive new element. So in December 2015, I put the first partial unit of BFE+ in Blumberg into service. In the future, the BFE+ is intended to support GSG 9 in cases of terrorist attacks and to strengthen their reactivity and stamina. Protective equipment of the highest protection class, stronger guns, the latest communication technology, and special, partially highly protected vehicles will ensure the high clout of the unit.



In the year 2015 the Federal Police performed extraordinarily. I would like to thank all those who contributed to this performance for the passion and professionalism they have shown. We can be proud of our Federal Police.

Dr. Thomas de Maizière, MP
Federal Minister of the Interior

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Thomas de Maizière', written in a cursive style.



Foreword

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, dear readers,

The year 2015 was a very special one for the Federal Police. The terror attacks in Paris and Brussels, the attack in Copenhagen, the shooting on the Thalys-train, the cancellation of the Hanover soccer match as well as all the other terror warnings, and Cologne's New Year's Eve brought us all to our limits – and sometimes even beyond. And there was our deployment at the G7-summit in Elmau, Bavaria, and, of course, the migration crises, which continues to keep us on our toes.

The Federal Police registered a total of 865,374 illegal entry attempts in 2015. Since the temporary reintroduction of border controls on 13 September 2015 alone more than 717,000 such attempts have been registered. Just to compare: In the entire year 2014 the figure was approximately 57,00 and 32,500 in the year 2013.

For the Federal Police staff all this has led to an accumulated heap of approximately 2.9 million hours of overtime, on all levels and throughout the whole organisation. All in all, ever after the G7-summit, the entire Federal Police staff have not been able “to take their boots off”. What this finally also means in terms of strains on family life can only be guessed.

So I feel just the more grateful that even under these circumstances in the year 2015 I could always rely on my staff – in Germany and abroad. The Federal Government and the budget legislator have reacted to the continuous deployment of the Federal Police and granted us 3,000 additional posts. For this, I am also extremely grateful. It is a huge step into the right direction even if the first



1,000 new colleagues will not have finished their training before 2019. In order for this to be successful, it takes additional efforts of the entire organization until 2021.

Now I hope you enjoy reading the annual report of your Federal Police.

Dr. Dieter Romann
President of the
Federal Police Headquarters

„The Federal Police is challenged to the maximum and performs extraordinarily“*

“It is the right thing to do that we deport people now”, interview with the Federal Minister of the Interior, BILD am Sonntag, 23 August 2015

Key points regarding the Federal Police

- ▶ Europe is characterised by the free movement of persons within the Schengen countries. Especially in a freedom-of-movement-area like this it is necessary to counter cross-border threats decisively – both nationally and with joint efforts on an international level.
- ▶ The Federal Government is responsible for border controls. The key player in this regard is the Federal Police which is not only visible extensively in a national context but is also active on an international level. Danger prevention is of fundamental importance for security in our community.
- ▶ Ever since 1951 the Federal Police has been an important partner in Germany’s federal system and on the basis of the role assigned to it, an integral component of the security architecture. The effect of the security authorities working together on a federal and state level has created the conditions for attaining a high safety and security standard in Germany.
- ▶ The Federal Police masters its versatile tasks within a tight network of security authorities domestically and abroad, as for example in Frontex operations. Globalisation and increasing traffic volumes also make it easier for criminals to operate cross-border. The Federal Police counters this with cross-border networking, a centrally-controlled presence and a sustained fight-against-crime approach relying on pro-active tracing and investigations as well as with the protection of critical infrastructure.



- ▶ The Federal Police cooperates closely with the Federal Criminal Police Office and the police forces of Germany’s federal states. It plays a crucial role when it comes to fighting terrorism and politically motivated or organised crime. Additionally, an enforced partnership with the German rail carrier Deutsche Bahn AG as well as close collaboration with private rail companies and the security service industry intensify the complex activities.
- ▶ When it comes to the fight against crime, the Federal Police closely cooperates with foreign countries and European agencies, as for example Europol. This close cooperation level within the EU determines the European focus in the fight against serious and organised crime. For the Federal Government, the Federal Police represents the priority “Illegal Migration”. In order to coordinate these European policies, the Federal Police is represented in Europol’s German Liaison Office.
- ▶ Among the Federal Police’s strengths are flexibility, rapid operational readiness, high-level mobility, as well as the established operational and strategic unity of danger prevention and law enforcement.
- ▶ In Germany, the Federal Police is represented by more than 40,000 employees at 165 different locations. The hub where everything is coordinated is the supreme authority at the Federal Police Headquarters in Potsdam. The Federal Police falls under the authority of the Federal Minister of the Interior.



The Federal Police at a glance

Around the clock and with modern equipment, the Federal Police is committed to the security of German citizens and visitors to our country. The focus of the operations is along the borders, on rail facilities, on the country's coastlines, and at its airports. Other main tasks are major operations and international police missions. The helicopters of the Federal Police Flight Service provide cross-functional support.

► In *border police danger prevention*, the Federal Police is responsible for a 30 km wide stretch along the 3,760 km long German borders. Along the 760 km long sea borders at the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, the Federal Police is responsible for a stretch which is 50 km wide. In the fight against cross-border crime, the Federal Police officers monitor, trace and investigate. Furthermore, they carry out border-police controls at many airports and harbours, and execute repatriations.

► Danger prevention in the interest of public security or order in *rail traffic* is another core task of the Federal Police. Rail facilities of Federal Railroads form a part of the German critical infrastructure.

► The Federal Police protects especially high-risk *constitutional bodies* and ministries of the Federal Government. Among these are properties of the Office of Federal President of Germany, Federal Chancellery, Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministries of the Interior and of Justice as well as the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe. Since August 2015, the Federal Police has also been responsible for the protection of the Headquarters of the German Federal Bank in Frankfurt am Main.

► The Federal Police safeguards *aviation security* at 14 large German commercial airports. This includes monitoring the airport grounds as well as – with the exception of Munich Airport – passenger and luggage checks. In addition, the Federal Police deploys sky marshals on board German aircrafts to provide security for air traffic.

► On the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, the Federal Police operates with its *maritime component*. With its resources, it repels border policing dangers at the German Schengen external borders, monitors maritime traffic, investigates environmental violations and acts in an advisory capacity for German fleets in the worldwide defence against piracy attacks. The Federal Police forms part of the Federal Government's coastguard.

► *GSG 9* is the Federal Police's Special Forces Unit for the fight against terrorism and serious crime. Furthermore, the GSG 9 commander currently holds the chairmanship of the European anti-terror organization ATLAS.

► The *Federal Task Force* has at its disposal rapidly deployable units in support of other Federal Police departments and demand carriers in cases of events and gatherings and thus makes an indispensable contribution to maintaining Germany's internal security.

► The *tracing of wanted persons* and wanted goods is another core competency of the Federal Police. In 2015 it recorded a total of 121,710 tracing successes. This corresponds to the level of the previous year. The share of executed arrest warrants lies at 12,306. 18,286 tracing hits could be linked to the Schengen information system, which is an increase of 11.55 per cent compared to the previous year.

► The *crime fighting capacity* of the Federal Police is characterized by phenomenon-specific investigation competences. Here, complex cases like people trafficking, violent crimes, property crimes committed by travelling offenders, as well as danger prevention in the context of Politically Motivated Crime form the focus.



Staff



40,866

[Total number of Federal Police employees]

Federal Police staff

Status: 31 December 2015

160

[Top Athletes of the Federal Police (83 summer sports athletes and 77 winter sports athletes)]

31.60 %

[Proportion of higher ranking service (without candidates, but including administrative officers and employees subject to wage negotiations)]

14.83 %

[Female proportion in Police Law Enforcement Service (without candidates)]

8,345

[Women in the Federal Police]

22

[Full-time ministers (Protestant/Catholic)]

1,868

[Severely disabled or assimilated employees]

503

[Law Enforcement officers injured on duty]

44.32

[Average age in the Federal Police (without candidates but including employees subject to wage negotiations working in Law Enforcement Service)]

3,260

[Candidates in middle and high ranking Police Law Enforcement Service]

7,026

[Administrative officers and employees subject to wage negotiations]

55.45 %

[Proportion in middle ranking service (without candidates, but including administrative officers and employees subject to wage negotiations)]

3.02 %

[Proportion in ordinary service (including employees subject to wage negotiations)]

686

[Foreign employees, German employees of foreign origin, as well as dual or multi-citizenship holders in Police Law Enforcement Service]

350

[Medical service]

1.22 %

[Proportion of senior service (without candidates, but including administrative officers and employees subject to wage negotiations)]

138

[Members of the Federal Police Orchestras]

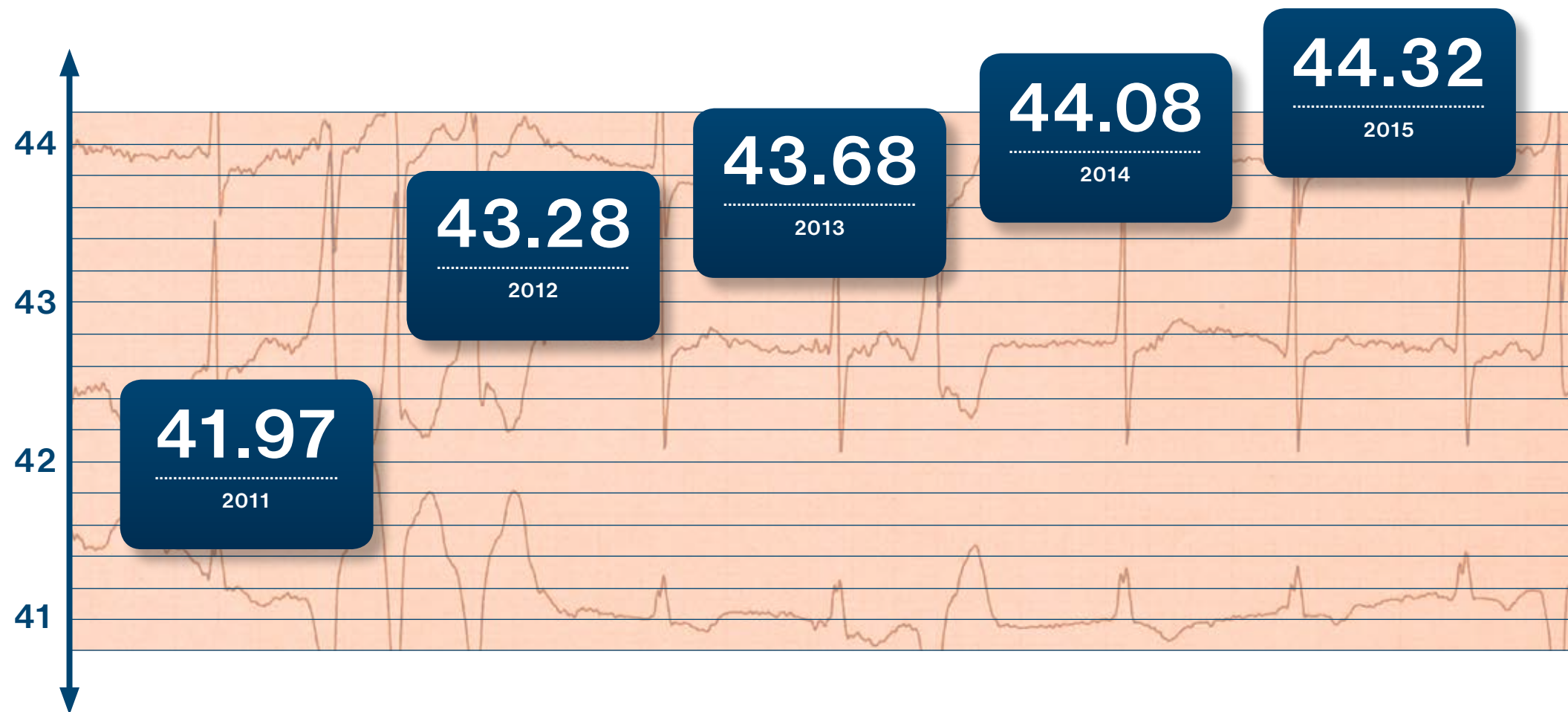
30,580

[Police Law Enforcement Officers (without administration officers and candidates)]

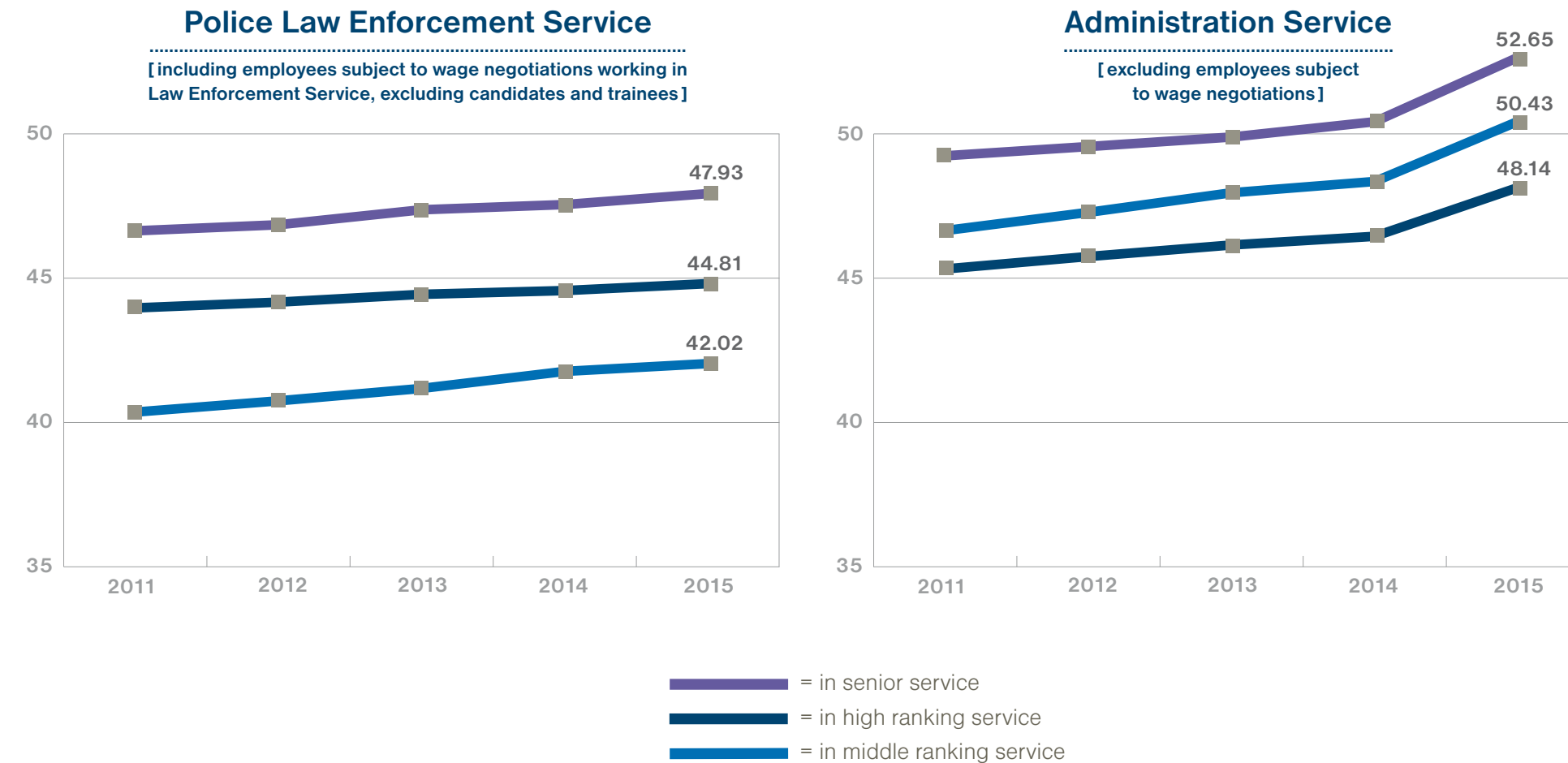


Federal Police average age trend in years

(including employees subject to wage negotiations working in Law Enforcement Service, excluding candidates and trainees)

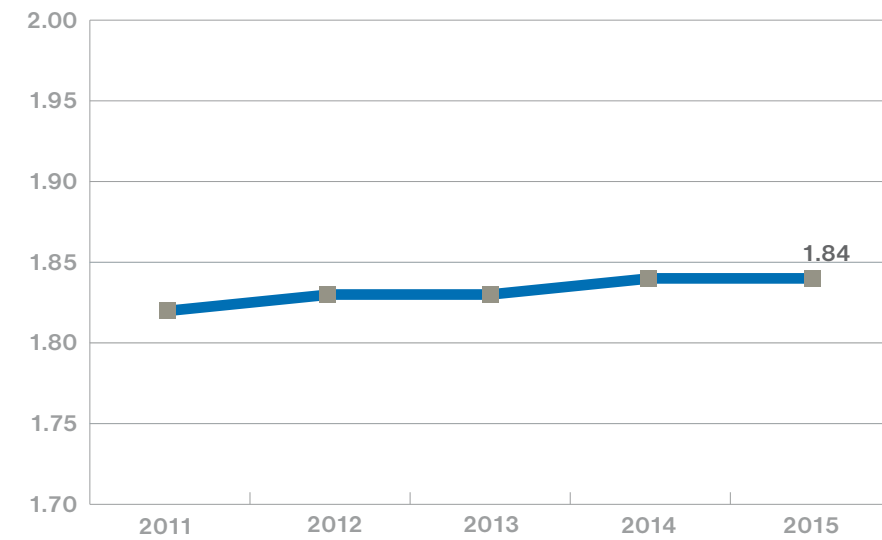


Age structure in the Federal Police

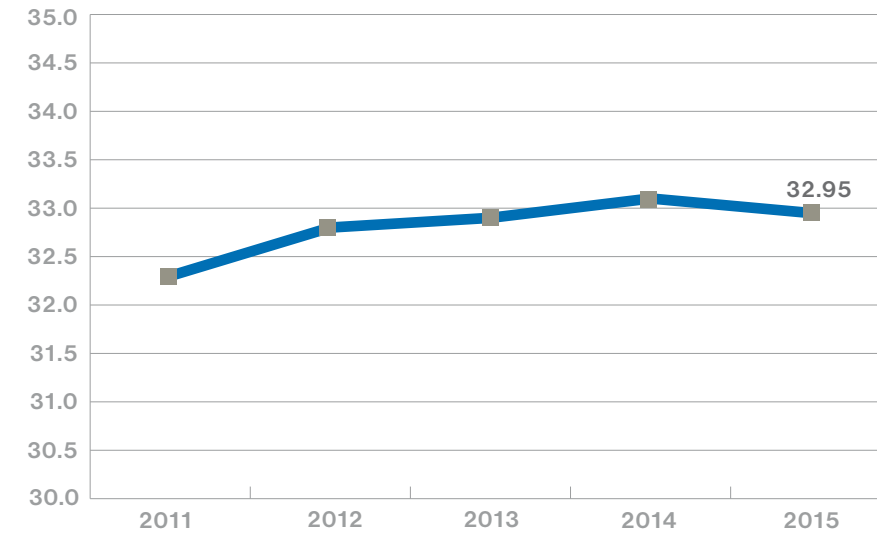


Job and family

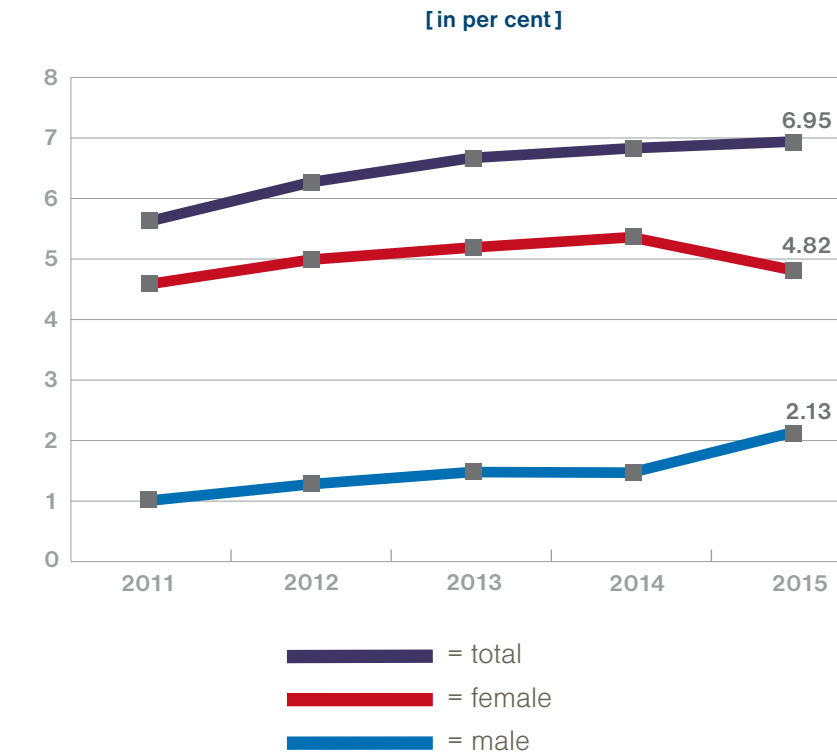
Average birth rate in the Federal Police



Average age of mothers in the Federal Police at childbirth



Part-time employment of Law Enforcement Officers in the Federal Police



In 2014 the Federal Police was certified as a family-friendly employer by the berufundfamilie Service GmbH. First, targets for an improved balance of job and family were agreed upon. Since then, the individual Federal Police departments, the Federal Police Academy, and the Federal Police Headquarters have been putting the topics thus defined in concrete terms and into practice.

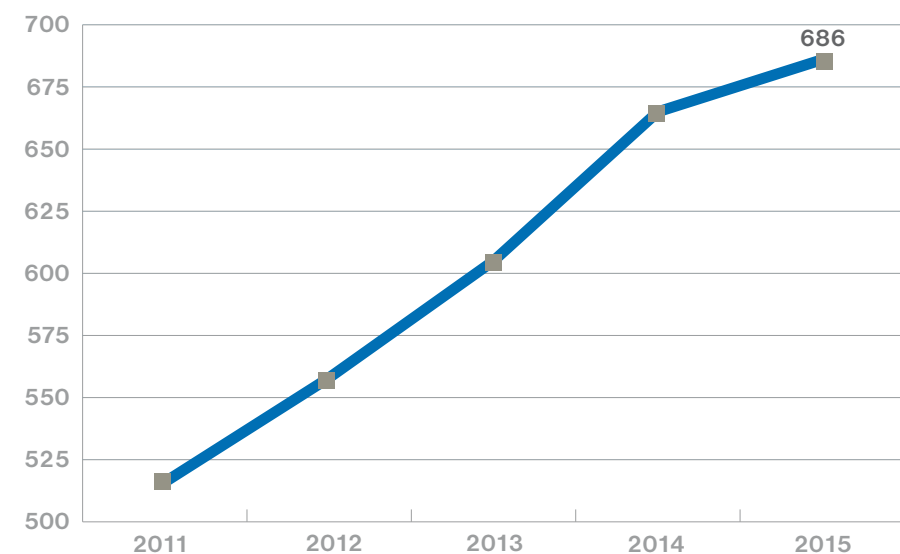
Established measures that already exist in the Federal Police departments are being put into practice within a short time throughout the entire Federal Police. A particular role is played by the working hour structure. Thanks to flexible day and shift work models it is now easier to combine professional duties and family obligations.

In addition, we are developing new family-friendly, tailored solutions. The individual Federal Police authorities are working on respective pilot projects. The results will serve as a basis for the second target agreement in the scope of a re-auditing.

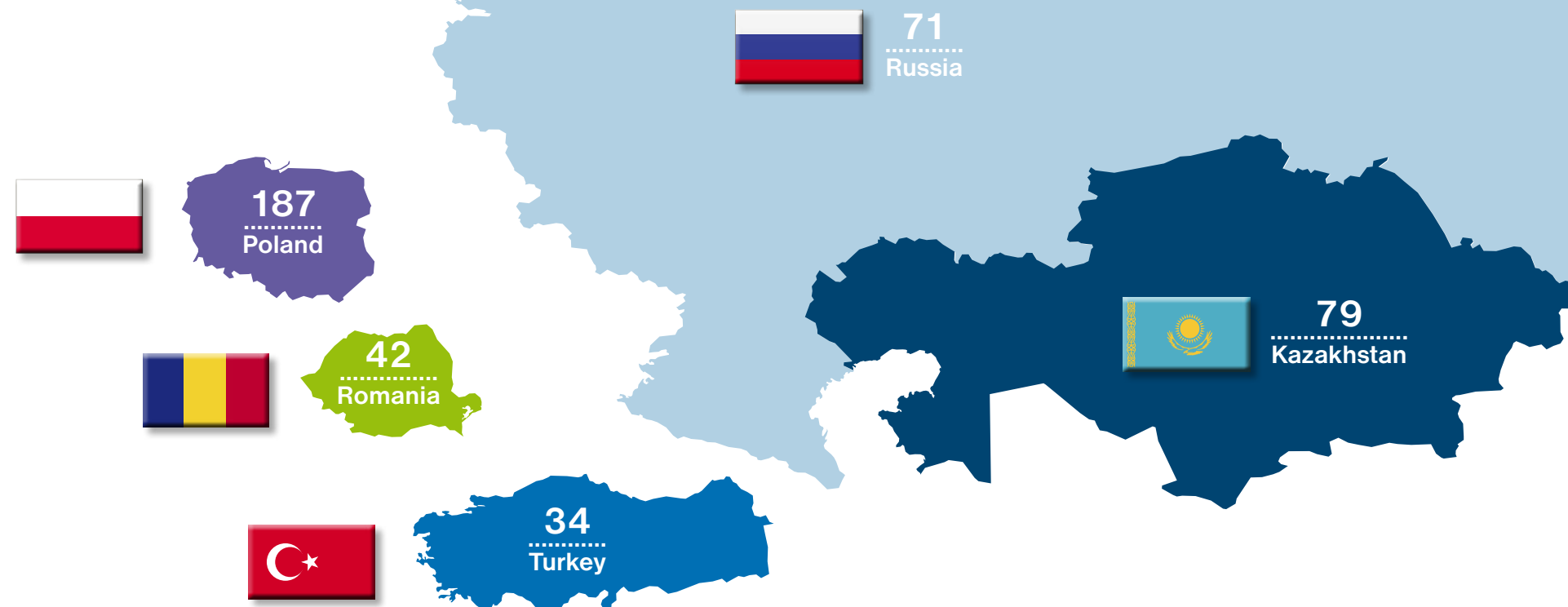
German employees of foreign origin in the Police Enforcement Service*

including dual and multi-citizenship holders (including candidates)

* German officers with a migration background are not registered statistically.

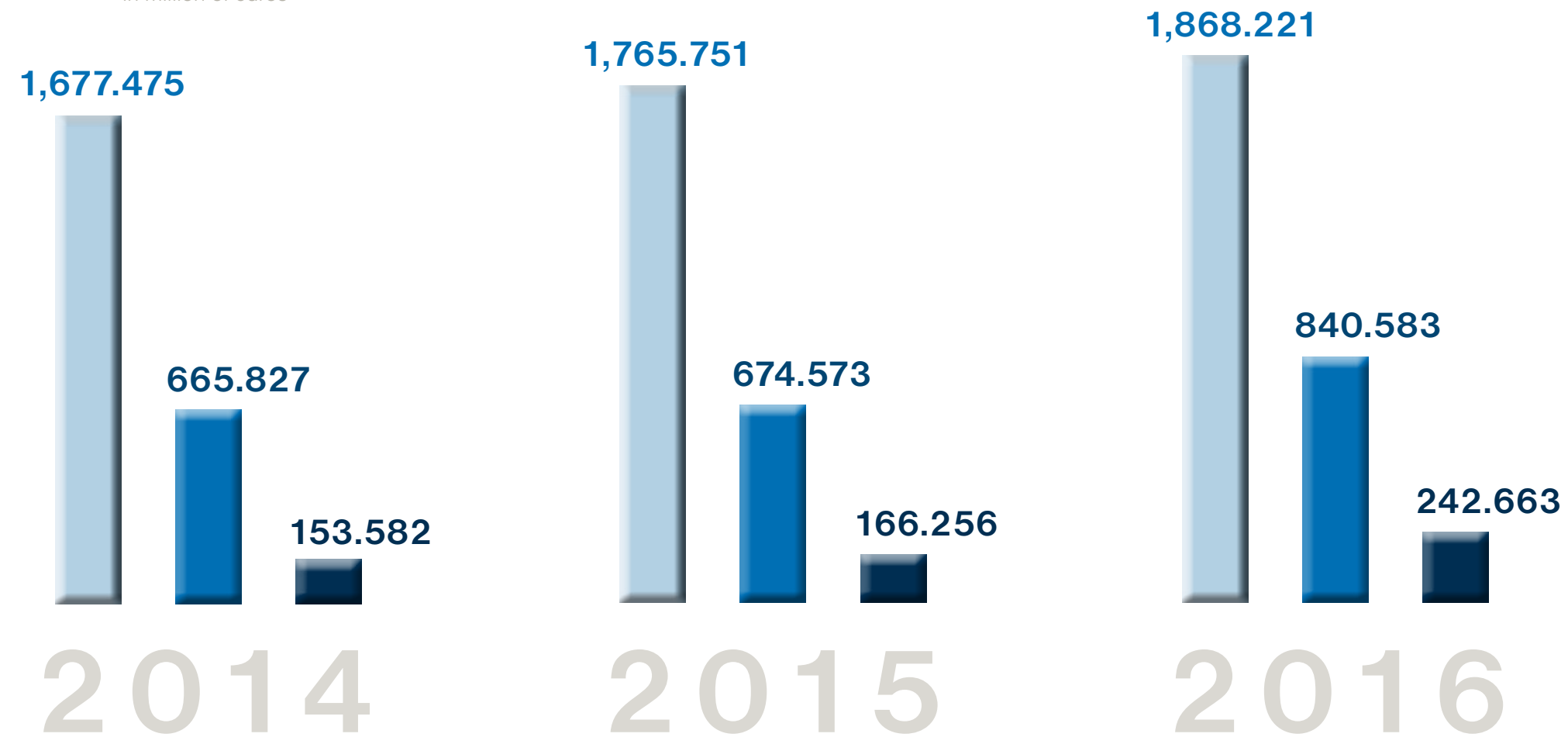


The five most prevalent countries of origin



The Federal Police budget

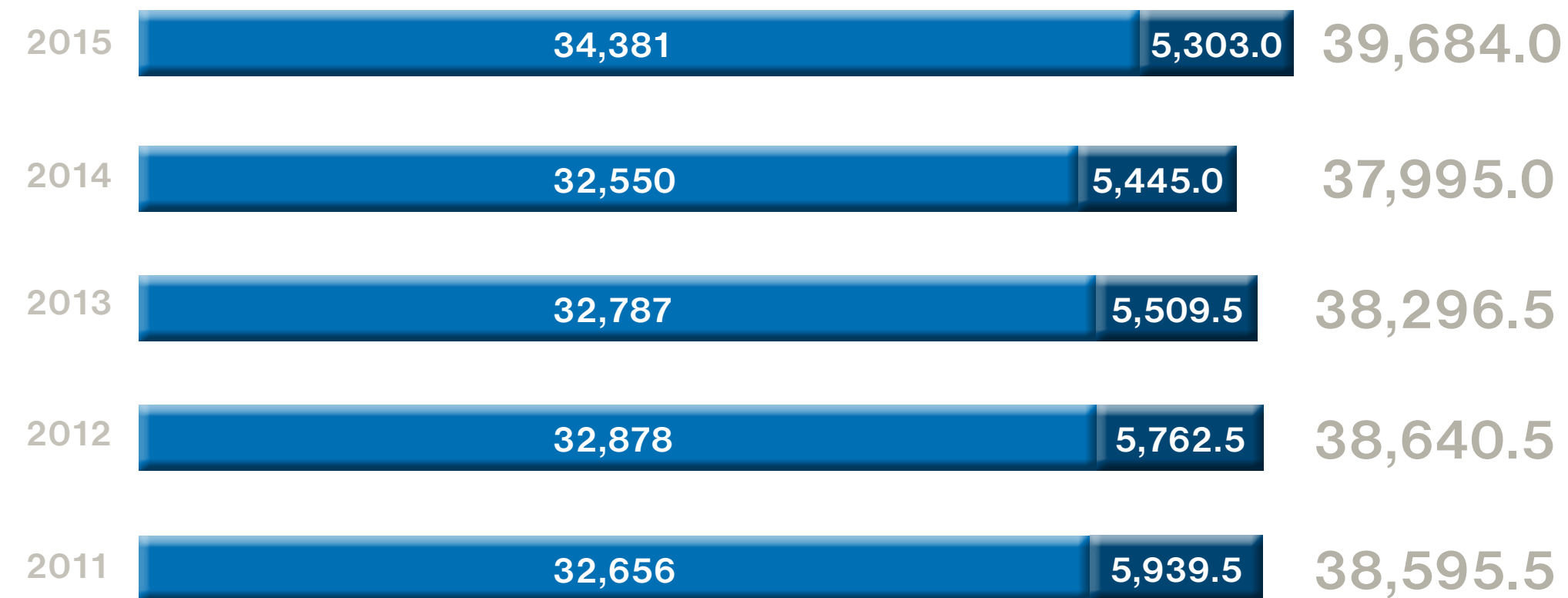
in million of euros



■ = Staff
■ = Overheads
■ = Investments

Development of permanent posts and staffing numbers in the Federal Police

excluding candidates and trainees

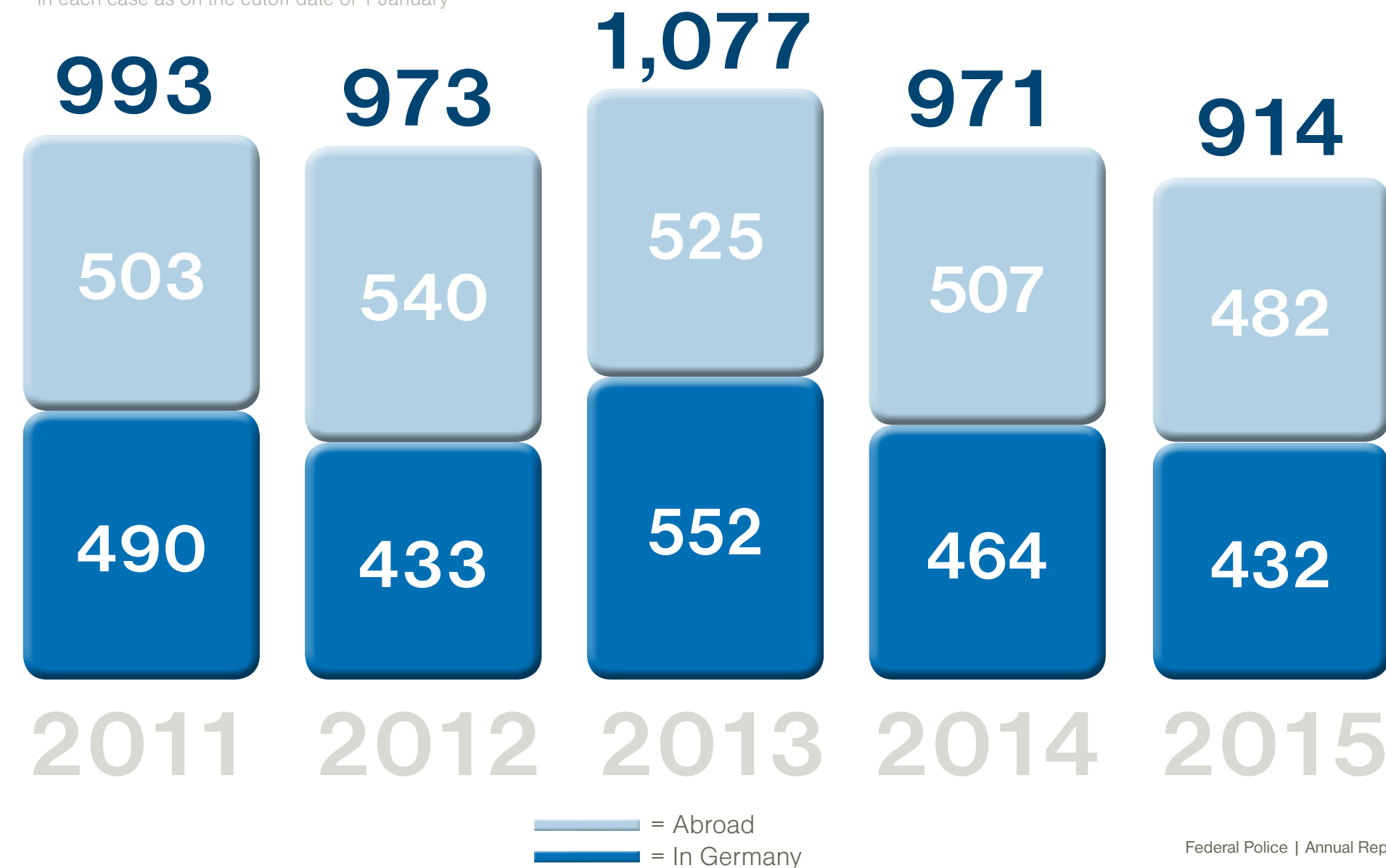


■ = Civil Servants
■ = Personnel subject to wage negotiations



Secondments outside the Federal Police*

* in each case as on the cutoff date of 1 January

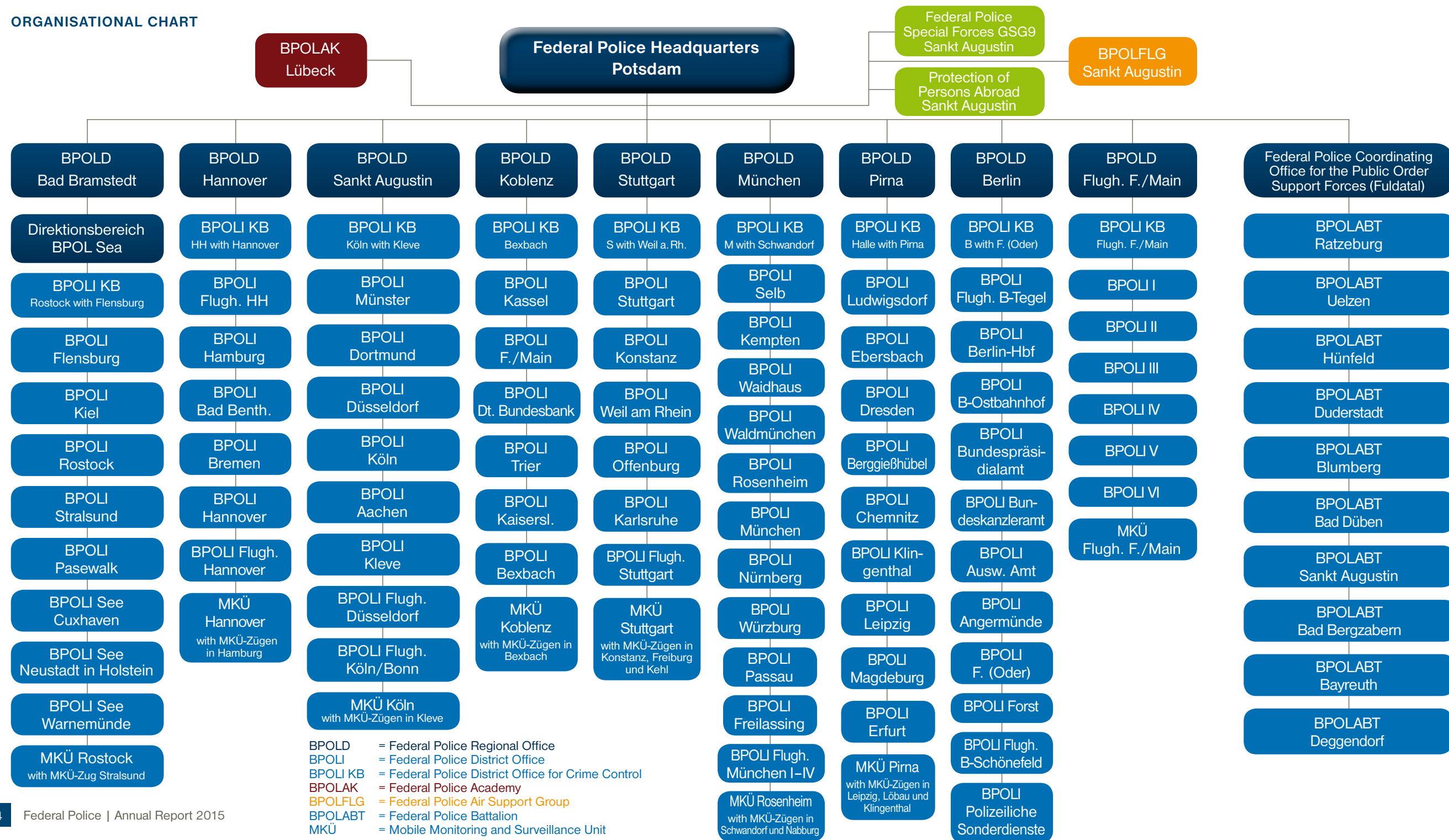




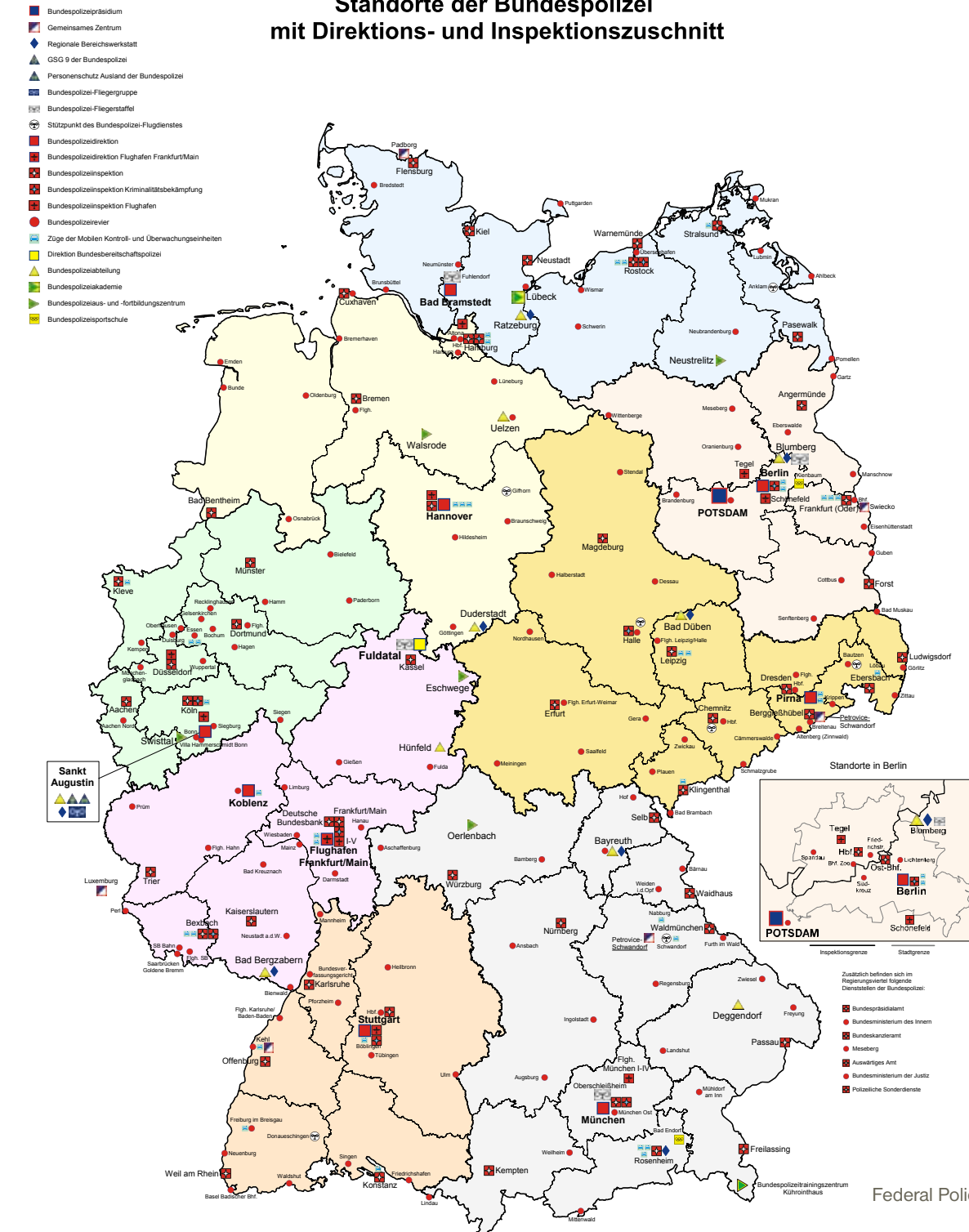
Organisation



ORGANISATIONAL CHART



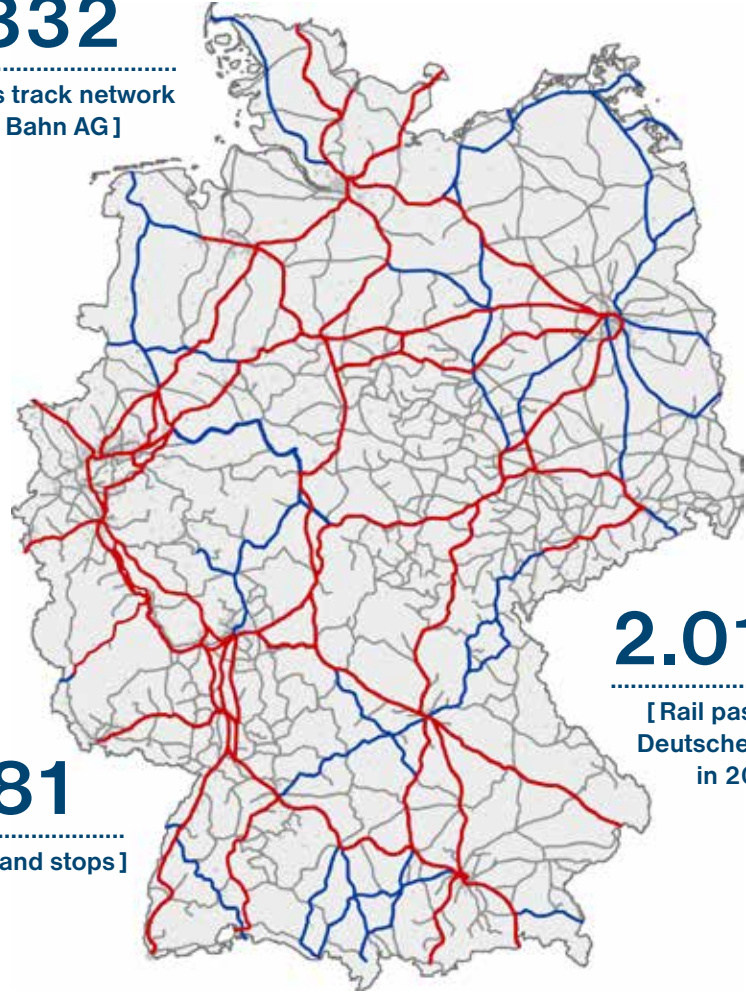
Standorte der Bundespolizei mit Direktions- und Inspektionszuschnitt



Scope

33,332

[Total kilometers track network of Deutsche Bahn AG]



2.01 bn

[Rail passengers Deutsche Bahn AG in 2015]

5,681

[Train stations and stops]

- = ICE route
- = IC-/EC route
- = DB Regio route

> 216 m

[Air passengers in Germany in 2015]



14

[Airports at which the Federal Police is responsible for aviation safety]



760 km

[Maritime borders]



3.760 km

[Land borders]



Education and training

Career training in the Federal Police

Middle Ranking Police Law Enforcement Service

12 months	12 months	6 months
<i>Basic training</i>	<i>Theoretical and practical specialized training (including 5 months' internship)</i>	<i>Career training course with final examination</i>

Higher ranking Police Law Enforcement Service

4 months	6 months	12 months	5 months	9 months
<i>Basic training</i>	<i>Basic studies</i>	<i>Main study course with final examination</i>	<i>Practically-oriented training programmes</i>	<i>Internships</i>

Senior Police Law Enforcement Service*

1. Academic year (Lübeck/Wiesbaden)	2. Academic year (Münster)
<i>Department of Federal Police at the Federal University of Applied Sciences (HS Bund) and Department of Criminal Police at the Federal University of Applied Sciences (HS Bund)</i>	<i>Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei (German Police University) including release phase for the Master's thesis</i>

* Officers with promotional prospects and career changers

Facebook-fan page „Federal Police Career“



5
part-time editors

53,827
Likes from Facebook-fans
(+ 30,689 in 2015)

138
Facebook postings in 2015

65,653
Average range of postings 2015



Our top postings 2015



108,331
Number of people reached

980
Likes

86
Comments

16
Shares



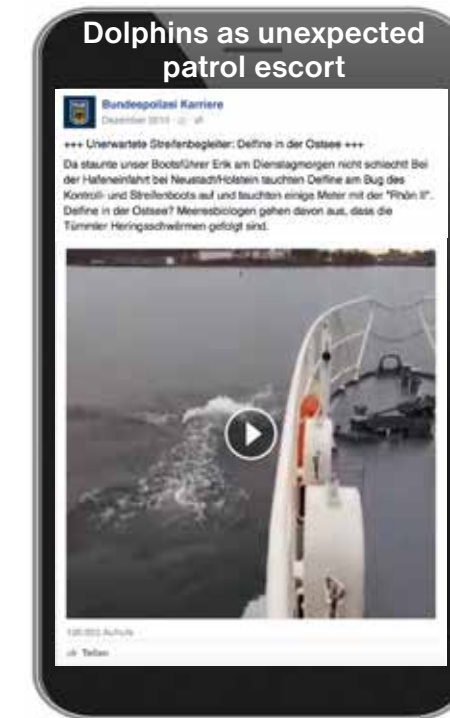
279.910
Number of people reached

3.362
Likes

197
Comments

76
Shares

Our top videos 2015



392.513
Number of people reached

4.014
Likes

105.160
Viewings

502
Shares



370.901
Number of people reached

5.889
Likes

125.156
Viewings

911
Shares



Soccer deployments

The Federal Police and soccer

Season 2014/2015



For the 2014/2015 season the Federal Police conducted a total of 1,779 deployments on the occasion of sporting events. This corresponds to the level of the previous season. Monitoring rail-bound soccer fan traffic was the focal point. Analogous to the preceding season, the consistently high spectator numbers in the professional leagues and the attractive combined entry and train tickets led to an unchangingly high number of soccer fans travelling by train. As a result, also the burden placed on the Federal Police was on a steadily high level, in some cases requiring very resource intensive escorts for the relevant fan groups, as well as comprehensive police measures along the route and at the train stations of arrival and departure.

The efficiency particularly of preventive policies in the scope of individual danger defence played a major role in the reduction of police measures by almost 30 per cent in the last season. In comparison to the 2013/2014 season, there also was a clear decline in the number of criminal offences (- 21%). As in the previous season there still was an increase in criminal and violent offences, this decline is to be considered very positive (Note: Violent offences encompass breaches of the public peace, bodily harm offences, obstructing a police officer, and, for the first time, robberies and a homicide for the year 2015 in the Federal Police sphere of responsibility). Concerning the number of injured individuals, the development seen in the previous season continued. In the 2014/2015 season, there was an increase of eight per cent to 392 injured individuals.

* compared to the previous season



GSG 9 of the Federal Police

Home to the GSG 9 – the Federal Police’s Special Force Unit responsible for the fight against terrorism and serious crime – is the Sankt Augustin facility near Bonn. Its deployment is in both the original area of responsibility of the Federal Police, as well as in a supporting role for other public authorities, such as the Federal Criminal Police Office, the Federal Customs Administration, or police forces of the German federal states.

One important partner of the Special Forces Unit is the Federal Flight Service – not only when it comes to fast-roping, whereby drops of rescue personnel can take place without landing the helicopter, but also for the deployment of security marksmen, as a cohesive link in the rescue chain, as a fast and flexible means of transport, or as a drop-off aircraft for the parachutists of the Federal Police Special Forces GSG 9.



Protection of Persons Abroad

The Protection of Persons Abroad unit is responsible for the safety of embassy staff in particularly dangerous locations. The complexity of the tasks necessitates close cooperation with other security bodies, especially in the operation areas. In 2014, a total of 107 employees were deployed in five different foreign locations (Baghdad/IRA, Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif/AFG, Beirut/LIB, and Tunis/TUN).





The Federal Police's BFE+

"The structure of the attacks in Paris and the entailing events at the beginning of the year have taught us that with the new units of BFE+ we have to supplement the Federal Police with a decisive new element in order to be better armed in the fight against terrorism."
Dr. Thomas de Maizière, Federal Minister of the Interior

"This unit is able to protect, this unit is able to trace, and this unit is able to act decisively – this way, it provides GSG 9 with the room they need to free hostages and the like."
Dr. Dieter Romann, President of the Federal Police Headquarters



The major differences between the equipment of Law Enforcement Officer of the BFE+ and of a BFE officer are as follows:

- Helmet with integrated ballistic protection and capacity for additional equipment (can be combined with protective headphones with communication devices)
- Tactical safety glasses
- Bullet proof vest, can be modified in terms of ballistics
- Rifle Type G36C with special sighting and lighting
- Increased amount of ammunition tailored to deployment
- Duty pistol P 30 Federal Police with special fixtures and holster variants
- Special operation wear

Additionally, BFE+ have further specific operating resources and a selection of vehicle equipment at their disposal.

The terrorist attacks in Europe are making it very clear that the police are confronted with a new type of offenders. Militarily experienced and equipped, they even put up with their own death. In order to be able to stop the continuation of such doings, the police must be able to act swiftly and decisively. Within the Federal Police, this is the original task of GSG 9. In the federal states, this responsibility lies with Special Forces.

The immediate fight against terrorism is accompanied by protective tasks which do not lie within the responsibility of regular patrols. This applies particularly to the protection of critical infrastructure like airports and rail facilities, but also to major public events.

Another crucial role is played by the manhunt for terror suspects which also does not fall into the responsibility of regular patrols. Deploying GSG 9 for example would be possible, but it would restrict their availability for the immediate fight against terror too much.

To close this gap the Federal Police was asked to deploy robust police forces. These are being recruited from the already now highly capable Preservation of Evidence and Arrest Forces (BFE) of the Federal Police Task Force. During an eight weeks' training given by GSG 9, the BFE officers are trained in tactical proceedings against militarily schooled offenders as well as in handling powerful handguns, and they receive a special first-aider-training.

Thus enabled, these units receive the designation BFE+ (plus). In particularly dangerous situations or manhunts they can be deployed either unconcealed or undercover. In case that such an incident leads to the confrontation with the offenders, the BFE+ forces are meant to bond the attackers, to protect bystanders, to take care of injured individuals, and to evacuate the area. Furthermore, they support GSG 9 in immediate arrest actions. If Special Forces cannot reach the scene on time, the BFE+ forces are authorised to take action themselves.

Although the BFE+ units are formed for Federal Police tasks, they may, if necessary, also support the police forces of the German federal states.





Federal Police – Figures, data, facts

Hours of operation by the
Federal Task Force for
the German federal states
in 2015



372,767

Reports dispatched from areas of deployment

BORDER CONTROL

In December the Federal Police arrested a wanted murderer on the A8. The 32-year-old was on a coach coming from Croatia. He identified himself with a document from an immigration facility in Baden-Württemberg, where he was registered as an asylum seeker. As it turned out, the fugitive was sought after by the Kosovo authorities. In 2011 he had shot a man after a quarrel in Kosovo, where the sentenced murderer is facing an 11-years' prison term.



RAIL SAFETY AND SECURITY

Violent attacks by approximately 50 Schalke ultras against Cologne soccer supporters at Düsseldorf Main Station. Upon the arrival of Federal Police officers massive attacks by Schalke soccer disrupters. With the support of North-Rhine-Westphalia police officers stopping of the attacks and repressive detection of identities. Criminal charges due to, among others, breach of public peace and obstructing law enforcement officers against 19 Schalke soccer disrupters plus custody for seven individuals until the end of the match.

In October, 15 Police officers were injured in conflicts by 150 Dortmund soccer disrupters on their way to Bremen. Subsequently, the "soccer aficionados" were put into custody at Bremen Main Station on their way to the arena by Federal Police officers. After their identities had been confirmed and charges due to breach of the public peace, bodily harm, and obstructing law enforcement officers had been made, the disrupters weren't sent to the arena, but back to Dortmund.



AVIATION SAFETY

In February, an Egyptian tried to enter the security area of Frankfurt airport. Neither did he possess a respective admission authorization, nor a boarding card. After the man had been rejected at the security check, he inflamed his jacket. A Federal Police officer extinguished the flames and was thus able to prevent major injuries.

In April, security staff discovered an explosives belt, a grenade and a rocket-propelled grenade at the air freight check. The bomb squad of the Federal Police examined the findings and gave the all clear. They were dealing with professionally manufactured dummies that had been produced for the training purposes of a security service.



Deployment of Federal Police Sea



Federal Police Sea investigating on offshore platform

In the scope of preliminary proceedings led by the Hamburg Public Prosecutor's Office against employees of a construction firm building an offshore converter platform, on the suspicion of water pollution and the illegal handling of waste respectively, the Maritime Investigation and Tracing group of the Federal Police Sea (MEFG) was assigned with the investigations.

On the converter platform, wind power is converted into direct power for the transportation to shore. When filling the platform's legs with so called grout material used to fill hollow spaces, several incidents occurred in whose course many tons of grout material were discharged into the North Sea.

On 16 December, four officers of the MEFG were flown to the offshore platform in the North Sea with a sea-flight Super Puma of the Federal Police Air Squad Fuhlendorf. Despite poor weather conditions, the investigators and forensic officers could finally be let down onto the platform. They were then able to secure evidence during the stay that lasted several hours.

The assessment of the damage done necessitated the examination of the bottom of the sea and of animated beings near the converter platform. During the diving operation on 30 June 2015, grout material around the platform and sediments from the bottom of the sea were secured and photos and videos taken.

After an expert's opinion regarding the environmental impact of the grout material under consideration of the amount discharged had been written, the preliminary proceedings were referred to the Hamburg Public Prosecutors.



Attempted homicide on Baltic Sea ferry

On 24 September 2015 an Estonian stabbed a Latvian truck driver with a knife in the stomach on board the ferry "Otima Seaways".

The ferry was on its way from Klaipeda in Lithuania to Kiel and was, at the time of the incident, off the Polish shore on open sea. An MEFG operation team was responsible for first measures on board. Immediately after the offence, the suspect had been overwhelmed by the crew of the ferry and had been taken into an arrest room. Following a support request by the captain, a police helicopter transported a team of investigators to the crime scene. On board, the officers arrested the offender. The Latvian who had been severely wounded was flown to a Polish hospital by a Polish ambulance helicopter.

Upon arrival in Kiel, the suspect was passed over to the Schleswig-Holstein police. In November 2015 he was extradited to Estonia.



"Purple Beach"

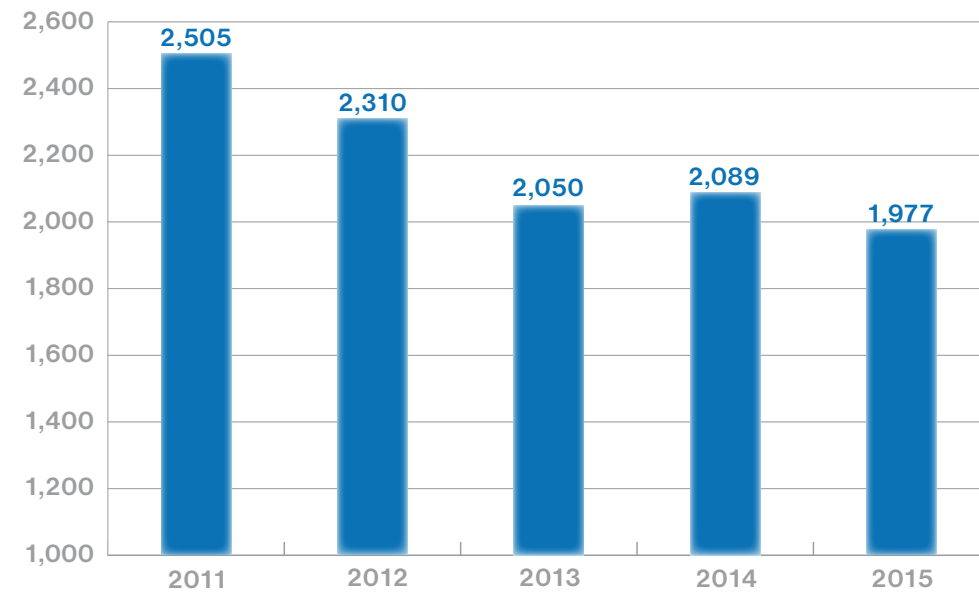
On 26 May at 02:10 am the Federal Police Air Squad Fuhlendorf near Bad Bramstedt received a support request. The reason was a fire in the freight hold onboard the "Purple Beach", an approximately 190 m long freight vessel for fertilizers, anchoring at the deep sea road about 30 km west of the island of Helgoland. The vessel's crew had by that time already repeatedly attempted to extinguish the fire with the fire-fighting equipment on board – unsuccessfully, though. The hold concerned contained about 6,000 t of fertilizer that had either started to burn or started to react for other reasons which caused major smoke emission. First, the accident task



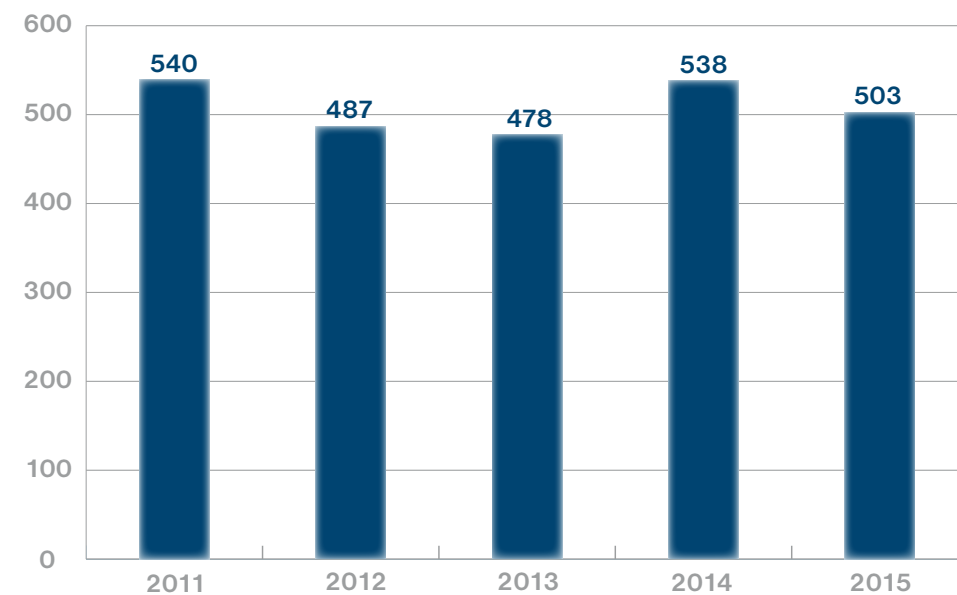
force merely asked for a helicopter Type AS 332 L1 Super Puma to take the fire-fighting teams. Until the end of the operation on 1 June 2015, after the "Purple Beach" had been successfully towed to Jade-Weser-Port near Wilhelmshaven, the sea aviation from Fuhlendorf daily supported the accident task force by transporting fact finding teams, fire fighting units, medical personnel as well as with thermography reconnaissance flights. Furthermore, crew members and support team members had to be flown to nearby hospitals on the suspicion of smoke poisonings.

Violence against Police Law Enforcement Officers

Attacked Law Enforcement Officers



Injured Law Enforcement Officers



“Paris”, Brussels”, “Copenhagen”, “G7”, “Migration”, “Paris”, “New Year’s Eve (Cologne)” ...

The Federal Police in focus

Terrorism

For the Federal Police, the year 2015 was not only characterized by the tense migration situation, but also by the terrorist attacks in our neighboring countries.

The Islamist attacks in Paris in January and November posed a particular challenge for border police competence. Here, relevant measures to prevent undetected entries of fugitive attackers into the Federal Republic of Germany were enhanced. Furthermore, in this context the decision to establish the so called BFE+ was made, in order to improve reactivity and stamina in case of a terrorist attack. The first partial unit started operation on 16 December 2015 in Blumberg, another four will follow (see also pp. 36).

The prevented attack on the cross-border train Thalys on 21 August 2015 lead to the strengthening of the Federal Police’s international cooperation, in particular with the security authorities in Belgium and France. This

mainly concerns joint patrols and is meant to increase the security on international rail connections.

After the terror attacks in Paris, major tracing measures were initiated. Until the end of 2015,

Next to simply identifying potential “Jihad travelers”, the Federal Police is able to ban these individuals from leaving the country or to refuse entry into Germany – in this, guaranteeing the safety of citizens in Germany and abroad has the highest priority.

The **Center for the Fight against Politically Motivated Crime** (Zentrum zur Bekämpfung Politisch Motivierter Kriminalität, PMK) of the Federal Police is located in the Federal Police Headquarters in Potsdam. Here, trans-phenomenon incidents are analysed and evaluated in regard of Federal Police tasks, next to the topics Islamism, foreigner terrorism, right wing and left wing extremism, as well as espionage

about 24,500 employees of the Federal Police operated with reference to these incidents. In the course of this, approximately 412,000 individuals who, upon police evaluation, fitted into the tracing screen, were checked.

and proliferation. The target here is to analyse this information in such a way that Federal Police measures can be implemented.

In addition, our own findings are entered into the security network in order to provide our partner authorities with extensive knowledge. This connection with other national state security authorities mainly takes place in the Cooperation Centres, the Joint Terror Defense Centre (Gemeinsames Terrorabwehrzentrum GATZ) in Berlin and the Joint Extremism and Terror Defense Centre (Gemeinsames Extremismus- und Terrorabwehrzentrum GETZ) in Cologne and Meckenheim via liaison officers.



All in all, in the year 2015 about 1,300 successful search hits with connection to Islamist individuals could be made due to the core competences of the Federal Police.

G7 deployment

The first half of the year 2015 was not a normal one for the Federal Police – also beyond the terrorist threats. This was not least due to a very special deployment which, based on its unusual dimensions, the authority had long been planning ahead – the G7 summit.

On 7 and 8 June 2015, the heads of government of the G7 countries met in Schloss Elmau, Bavaria. To this, the Federal Police contributed by warranting the safety of the summit and of the citizens as well as the safety of air- and rail passengers within the region with, in peak times, up to 10,000 officers. In this context, from 26 May to 15 June 2015, the Federal Police also introduced temporary border controls at the German land, air and sea Schengen interior borders. Here, a total of 394,080 individuals were checked. The officers recorded about 13,769 violations of the Residence Act and 306 drug offences, as well as 167 document offences. Furthermore, the Federal Police prevented

1,132 unauthorised entries of third-country residents. Also in cases of asylum seekers, these were returned to the safe neighboring country Austria. All this was done in agreement with Austria on the basis of respective international law. A “closing of the border” did not take place as otherwise the border remained open for everybody.

During the border controls, the Federal Police obtained 1,185 successful tracing results with 151 outstanding arrest warrants. In relation to all other police measures, the Federal Police officers identified 72,691 individuals and searched 6.816 people or objects they had with them. There were 5,096 temporary arrests and 107 individuals were taken into custody.

Finally, the measures and the success of the Federal Police in the scope of the G7 deployment also showed how much the topic of illegal migration affected the Federal Republic in the year 2015, and it illustrated the state of the protection of European exterior borders.

Migration situation

Not least global conflicts and humanitarian disasters led to an aggravation of the migration situation in Europe in the last year. This – up to



now – unique development posed special challenges to the Federal Police. Compared to the year 2014, with 1.8 million the number of unauthorised entries across EU/Schengen external borders registered by the European border control agency Frontex was six times higher in 2015.

Again, the main target country of migrants within the EU was Germany. The Federal Police alone registered more than 865.000 migrants in the year 2015. The day with the highest number of migrants coming into Germany was 12 September 2015 with roughly 14,000 people.

The focus of the unauthorized entries lies on the German-Austrian border with a share of 81 per cent, followed by airports (about 5 %) as well as the border with the Czech Republic (4%).

Germany, though, was not only a target but also a transit country. In the months October to December 2015 alone, the Federal Police registered more than 83.000 migrants leaving Germany, mainly for Scandinavian countries (96%).

In the first half of the year, mainly Kosovar nationals entered via the route Serbia – Hungary – Austria to apply for asylum in Germany. This peaked in February with more than 16,500 asy-

**Extract of reported unauthorized entries
(according to frequency of incidence by nationality)**

Nationality	2015	2014	Rank in 2014	Trend comparing 2015 with 2014 in %
Syria	73,920	14,389	1	+413.7
Afghanistan	38,750	3,966	3	+877.1
Iraq	22,394	993	11	+2,155.2
Eritrea	17,225	7,964	2	+116.3
Albania	6,386	744	16	+758.3
Pakistan	6,304	675	19	+833.9
Kosovo	5,567	3,385	4	+64.5
Iran	4,973	450	23	+1,005.1
Somalia	4,003	1,321	9	+203.0
Nigeria	3,590	1,044	10	+243.9

lum seekers. In the entire year 2015, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge BAMF) registered more than 33,000 Kosovar nationals.

In the first nine months of 2015, also more Albanian nationals entered the Federal Republic illegally. In the entire past year the BAMF registered more than 69,000 migrants of Albanian origin. Often they used flights from Greece to travel to Germany, abusing the visa exemption.

A remarkable decrease in the migration from Albania and Kosovo was achieved by the priority processing of asylum applications by the BAMF, the deployment of Federal Police officers in support of the Serbian and Hungarian authorities, by tri-national patrols, targeted information campaigns, and by the media coverage of deportations.

In 2015, the focus of illegal entry shifted from the Central Mediterranean route (North

Africa – Italy) to the East Mediterranean route (Turkey – Greece).

Last Year, the regional developments also forced the border control agency Frontex to extend the already existing operations “Poseidon” in the Aegean Sea and “Flexible Operation Activities” at the land borders. Taking part in these extended operations led to even greater strains on the Federal Police.

The support of other member states at the Schengen external borders by the Federal Police mainly served to keep up the controlled entry of individuals into the Schengen area.

To cope with the situation at the Schengen external borders, the European Commission worked out a concept of so called hotspots which went into operation in Italy and Greece in 2015. These are registration centres intended to help those countries that are most affected by migration in implementing EU law. At the hotspots, migrants are identified, registered, and they have their fingerprints taken. Furthermore, asylum seekers are to be passed on to asylum procedures immediately. Frontex is to organise deportations of migrants without any asylum perspective.

As up to the end of 2015 the setting up of those hotspots only progressed slowly, the Eu-

ropean Council is demanding to remove functional obstacles within the hotspots by creating the required capacities and by providing Frontex with the necessary competences and equipment. To this, the Federal Police contributed effectively. Since the call in November 2015 to contribute to the operation of hotspots, 41 police officers were sent to Greece to fulfill the necessary tasks together with officers from other member states.

Due to the scope, these tasks will also play a major role in the operational contribution to Frontex deployments.

On the Central Mediterranean route – mainly coming from Libya – more than 157,0000 migrants were registered (an average of 421 individuals per day). Here, many migrants were rescued at sea and brought to Italy in the scope of the international “Operation Triton” (Frontex) and “European Union Naval Force – Mediterranean” (EUNAVFOR MED).

On the East Mediterranean route and in the further course on the Balkans route heading for Western and Northern Europe, sharp increases were registered since the middle of 2015 (with an average of 2,413 entries per day). Compared to the previous year, the number of registered

entries to Europe on this route was 16 times as high. From June 2015 on the focus of entries to Europe shifted from the Central Mediterranean to the Aegean.

The clearly more inexpensive and supposedly less risky crossing of the sea, new visa requirements for Syrian natives by some Northern African countries as well as the organised



Unauthorised Stay (according to frequency of incidence by nationality)				
Nationality	2015	2014	Rank in 2014	Trend comparing 2015 with 2014 in %
Total	50,620	26,826		+88.7
Syria	11,150	3,746	1	+197.7
Afghanistan	7,441	1,090	5	+582.7
Iraq	4,629	443	18	+944.9
Kosovo	3,335	832	7	+300.8
Albania	2,450	494	13	+396.0
Eritrea	1,978	3,008	2	-34.2
Turkey	1,802	1,580	3	+14.1
Iran	1,606	632	10	+154.1
Morocco	1,196	1,134	4	+5.5
Pakistan	1,021	354	23	+188.4

transit through the countries along the Balkans route lead to an enhanced attractiveness of this migrant route, which is predominantly used by Syrian, Afghan, and Iraqi migrants.

As one of the first countries along the Balkans route, the Former Yugoslavian Republic (EJR) Macedonia reacted with an alteration of its asylum law on 19 June 2015. From now on migrants were allowed to pass through the

country legally within 72 hours. The alteration was aimed at coping with the about 2,000 people migrating from Greece per day at that time. The remarkably higher number of migrants at the end of August and beginning of September was posing ever increasing infrastructural problems for the countries along this route.

Due to a humanitarian emergency, about 8,000 migrants who before had stayed in Bu-

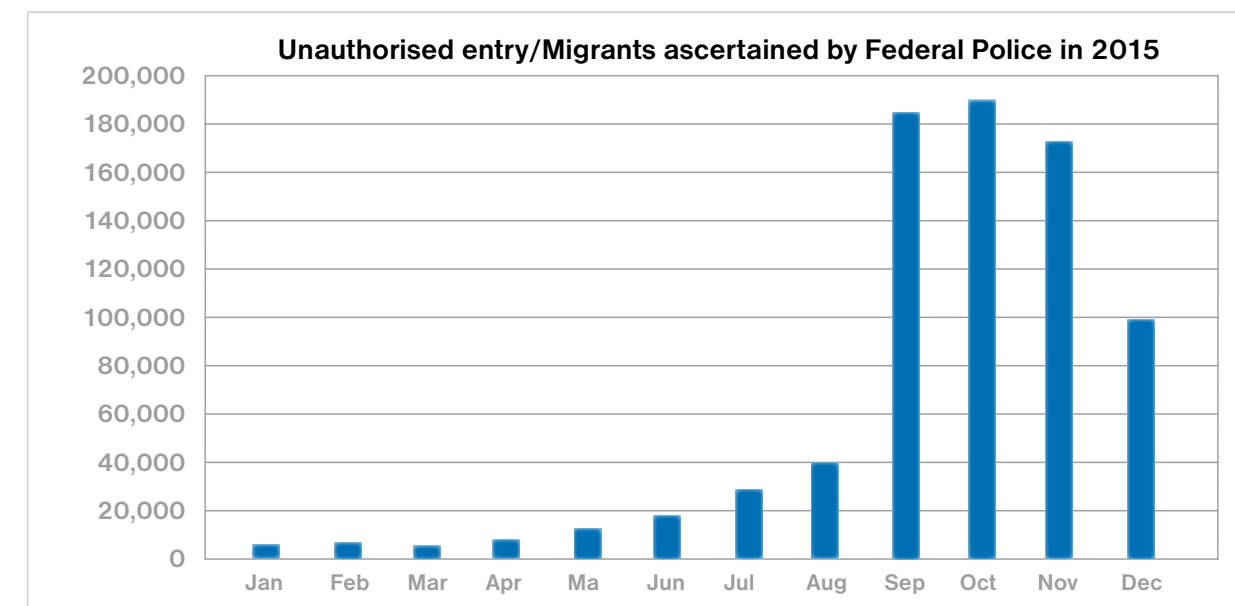
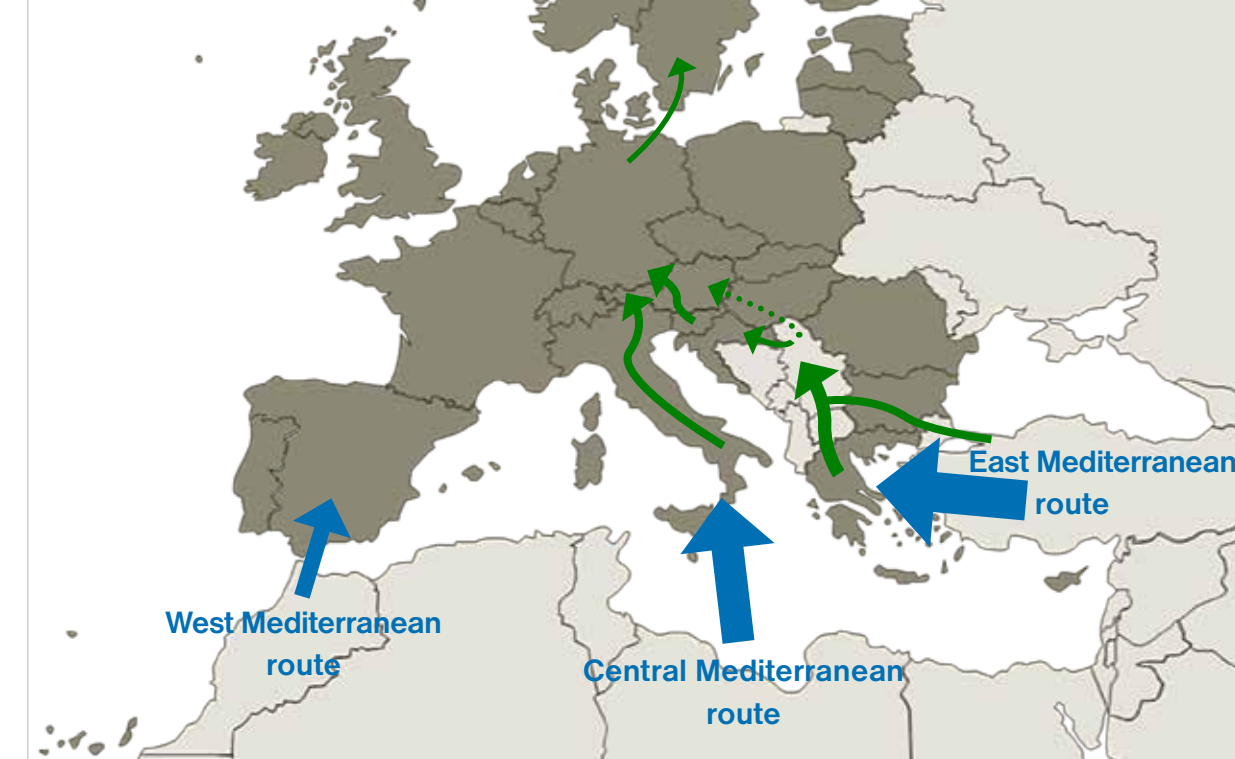
dapest traveled to Germany on 5 September 2015, in accordance with Austrian and Hungarian authorities. In the following months, several thousand migrants per day tried to get to Western Europe, namely Germany.

Due to steadily growing numbers of migrants and the partially uncontrolled kilometers long queues of people along the Balkans route, the countries EJR Macedonia, Serbia, and Hungary began to organise the transportation of migrants from entering to leaving by buses or trains through their countries.

Parallel to this, the Hungarian government ordered the erection of a fence to secure European external borders with Serbia and passed a law punishing illegal entry with a prison sentence of up to three years. Since the fence was finally completed on 14 September 2015, the migration routes have shifted from Serbia to Croatia, Hungary, and Austria to Germany and Northern Europe.

Securing the Croatian-Hungarian border on 17 October 2015 lead to a shift of migration via Slovenia.

Since 18 November 2015, the transit countries have prohibited migration of non-Syrian, Afghan or Iraqi nationals. This lead to a situation in which excluded nationals increasingly



used fake identities, registration certificates and trafficking organisations to make it to their target countries.

Upon careful considerations, in accordance with the German federal states, and due to a lack of alternatives, the German government reintroduced temporary border controls at the German interior Schengen borders according to article 25 Schengen Border Codex due to the uncontrollable influx of third-state nationals into Germany. On 14 November 2015, these were extended by another three months in accordance with articles 23, 24 Schengen Border Codex.

Thus, with effect from 13 September 2015, controls at the German land, air and sea borders were made possible, depending on specific situations. Scope and intensity of border controls were according to security, with the focus lying on the German-Austrian border.

The implementation of the reintroduction of border controls, particularly on the German-Austrian border had highest priority for the entire Federal Police. There was as massive a shift of officers to the new focus as the Federal Police had never before experienced. The Federal Police Regional Office Munich was sustainably supported by approximately 2,600

officers from all other Federal Police regional offices. So far, every third employee of the Federal Police has been affected by deployment at the German-Austrian border.

Furthermore, every Federal Police regional office and their subordinate stations support the Federal Police Regional Office Munich with every technical and logistic tool available.

In close cooperation with the Bavarian po-

lice, the BAMF and a great number of charity organisations, the Federal Police is doing anything possible to control the migrants' entry into Germany in a humane manner.

Due to the determination of transfer spots at the German-Austrian border, the migration influx could be canalized and the migrants could be checked and registered in especially established processing routes. In this process,

the border police handling of the migrants, the qualified proceedings, for example, with people traffickers picked up, as well as the effects of political decisions, alterations of laws, or measures of other authorities posed a major challenge to the entire organisation.

Deportations

With the massively increased number of migrants coming to Germany, also the number of dismissed asylum applications and of expelled individuals increased. Even if usually deportations fall under the responsibility of the German federal states, the Federal Police contributes enormously to the execution of the deportations. The coordination of return measures is also incumbent on the Federal Police. Here, Federal Police officers regularly operate as "Air Attendants" (Personenbegleiter Luft, PBL).

In 2015, the number of returns increased from 13,851 in the previous year to 22,369. Of these, 19,742 returns as compared to 8,753 in 2014 were executed by air – mainly via the airports Frankfurt/Main, Munich, and Düsseldorf. 12,239 returns were executed in chartered aircrafts. Among others, 5,774 police law enforcement officers operated as attendants in deportations.

**People traffickers picked up
(according to frequency of incidence by nationality)**

Nationality	2015	2014	Rank in 2014	Development in 2015 compared to 2014 in %
Total	3,370	2,149		+56.8
Syria	390	176	1	+121.6
Romania	370	156	4	+137.2
Hungary	362	169	3	+114.2
Germany	213	176	1	+21.0
Iraq	168	48	13	+250.0
Bulgaria	153	55	12	+178.2
Serbia	146	149	5	- 2.0
Austria	130	64	9	+103.1
Turkey	100	69	8	+44.9
Kosovo	100	85	7	+17.6



The main target countries of returns via air were the West Balkans countries Kosovo, Albania, Serbia, and Macedonia.

Compared to the development of numbers of unauthorized entries or asylum applications respectively, the increase in returns falls far behind.

Regardless of some improvements achieved, the reasons of this deficit in execution remain manifold and complex. Examples here are problems with retrieving the necessary travel documents, the situation in some of the target countries, or that the persons to be returned go

underground. All in all, many aspects contribute to the fact that deportations cannot always be executed as intended.

In 2015 the Federal Police carried out 159 collective returns in chartered aircrafts which meant an enormous increase compared to the

previous year with 42 such returns. Of these, 41 were carried out in cooperation with the EU border control agency Frontex and together with other EU member states. The number of collective returns is likely to increase in order to meet the requirements of the states for the realization of deportations also in the future.

As the Federal Government and the federal states had agreed in November 2015, an Organisation Unit for Passport Replacement was established on 1 January 2016. This way, the

Return measures serve the execution of ordered deportations of foreign nationals. In most cases the authorities of the federal state are responsible for deportations; only in a few cases the Federal Police is responsible. The Federal Police Authority or the responsible airport station is assigned with the precise execution of returns on regular and chartered flights. The Federal Police Headquarters are responsible for the coordination of chartered flights. On chartered flights and, if necessary, on regular flights the Federal Police escorts the deported individuals from arriving at the airport to the handing-over in the target country.

federal states are intended to be supported in solving the problems that are created in this context.

This Organisation Unit is an interface between the federal states and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. The cooperation between the Federal Government and federal states in questions of passport replacement was thus intensified.

In Germany, a little more than 600 officers of the Federal Police can operate as “Air Attendants”. This particular qualification is gained through special selection procedures after the successful completion of some additional training. In addition to their general policing competences, candidates must possess excellent social and inter-cultural skills as well as empathy. In order to warrant safety and order on board an aircraft, returned individuals need to be accompanied. The security could not be warranted if the individuals to be returned posed a threat to themselves or other passengers.

New Year's Eve Cologne

Not least, for the Federal Police the year 2015 ended with the incidents on New Year's Eve in Cologne.

A crowd of more than 1,000 predominantly young men, most of whom migrants from North Africa, attacked, robbed, or sexually molested numerous mainly female passers at Cologne Main Station or in front of it respectively. The dimensions of the events including the massive connections with theft (among others with the so called dancing trick, “Antanztrick) and sexual assaults were hitherto unknown in Germany.

The operations of State and Federal Police and the respective national North-Rhine-Westphalian and municipal adjustment processes were widely discussed by the public and finally led to an investigating committee in North-Rhine-Westphalia's Parliament.

The public was particularly interested in whether – or in which cases – the media ought to mention a suspect's origin, and in the residential perspectives that asylum seekers who commit a serious crime may expect under legal aspects.

2015: A special year for the Federal Police.



Prominent successful tracings and investigations of the Federal Police



“Ghost ships”

Under the leadership of the Public Prosecutors General, Dresden, the Federal Police and the Turkish National Police searched 16 flats in Germany and ten flats in Turkey on 20 January 2016 in a bilateral operation and executed several arrest warrants. Almost 500 officers and, due to the dangerous nature of the situation, GSG 9 and the robust unit BFE+ took part in the operation. The arrested individuals are suspected of the organised trafficking of foreigners in several thousand cases. The investigations were based on the discovery of the three freight vessels MERKUR 1, BLUE SKY M, and EZADEEN which were misused for people trafficking. Originally designated for scrapping, the vessels with 1,766 migrants on board were headed for Italy via auto pilot and finally abandoned by their crews at the end of 2014 and beginning of 2015. The investigations’ findings made it very clear that criminal people traffickers do not the least care about the health or lives of the people trafficked.



Preliminary procedure “Sunset” (Navi)

In 2015, the Federal Police District Office Hamburg carried out undercover investigations against serious gang robbery and handling stolen goods in the Bremen region. A total of nine individuals were arrested. Since 2014, at Bremen train stations more and more freight trains with expensive new cars from different manufacturers were plagued. The offenders preferentially stole multi-function steering wheels, in one case even 27 pieces in one night. For this, the windows of the new cars were crashed or, in case of locked transport wagons, the gaiters between the wagons were cut open. Receivers of stolen goods then offered the stolen steering wheels for sale on the internet. In total, the group of offenders stole 525 steering wheels from vehicles in the Bremen area and caused a damage of about 1.9 m euros.

In the scope of similar investigations by the Criminal Police Norderstedt, the Federal Police District Office for Crime Control Hamburg in a joint investigation group received information which led to a group of Lithuanian offenders. This group also committed transport thefts in the Bremen area. At the end of the investigations, 21 offenders and 600 individual crimes had been identified. 50 cases of these were thefts of radio – navigation systems on rail facilities. The total damage of the thefts was about 1.5 m euros. Eleven offenders were arrested in Germany and Lithuania. Intense financial investigations led to the seizure of assets of approximately 628,000 euros.



“Dancing trick”

In Kleve, the Federal Police is investigating against a group of five Algerian offenders. Among others, these offenders used the dancing trick to commit pick-pocket and luggage theft offences in more than 30 cases. The offenders are held in custody.

The dancing trick is one of many used by pick pockets to distract their victims. To achieve this, they greet their victims



effusively and produce physical contact against the victim’s will. Then the offenders use the distraction to commit their crime. Often, the dancing trick is used at public events. The offenders predominantly come from Northern Africa, Romania, or Bosnia-Herzegovina and they are often organised in gangs. They check out potential crime scenes which often have no video surveillance.

Prohibited items detected by aviation security checks in 2015:



340,888*

* Among these, for example, 891 fire-arms, 6,919 firearm replicas, as well as 2,372 explosives and ammunition parts.



Offences

*Additional information:
In 2015, 1,536 offences were solved
by means of CCTV technology at rail
facilities and on trains.*

	2015	2014	Changes	
			absolute	in %
Criminal offences (in total)	436,387	331,621	+104,766	31.6
Total solving rate in %	82,1	76,8	+5.3	+6.9
Brutal offences and criminal offences against personal freedom, among them:	9,766	10,480	- 714	- 6.8
Bodily harm (in total), of these:	8,331	9,182	- 851	- 9.3
Dangerous and serious bodily harm	2,170	2,405	- 235	- 9.8
(Intentionally light) bodily harm	6,161	6,584	- 423	- 6.4
Solving rate (intentionally light) bodily harm in %	83,1	83,7	-0.6	-0.7
Theft (in total), including:	57,146	51,053	+6,088	+11.9
Pick pocketing	19,296	18,352	+944	+5.1
Assets and forging offences, among them:	153,831	154,743	- 912	-0.6
Fare evasion	130,407	127,923	+2,484	+1.9
Forgery of documents	4,797	4,794	+3	+0.1
Miscellaneous criminal offences according to German Penal Code, among them:	41,789	44,789	- 3.000	- 6.7
Damage to property (in total), thereof:	27,438	29,274	- 1.836	- 6.3
Damage to property through graffiti	15,333	17,356	- 2.023	- 11.7
Supplementary criminal code, including:	173,622	70,310	+103,312	+146.9
Violation of laws regarding residential status, asylum procedures and the freedom of movement/EU	171,477	68,164	+103,313	+151.6

Source: Police criminal statistics (PKS) information of the Federal Police for 2014 and 2015



Successful tracings of the Federal Police

10,799

(Border control) police observations/
concealed registrations/targeted controls

12,306

Enforced national and
international arrest warrants

7,916

Arrests under the Law on Foreign Nationals
(including entry refusal and rejection)

102,033

Total of successful man hunts
in 2015

3,956

Detentions

3,336

Controls of
violent perpetrators

63,672

Searches and miscellaneous

48

Bans on leaving the country

Successful property tracings of the Federal Police

16,952

Documents

1,051

Motor vehicles

19,677

Total of successful property
searches in 2015

4

Weapons and weapon
components respectively

1,670

Miscellaneous

Crime scene procedures, records,
forensic investigations

140,834

[Checks in
Criminal Records]

208

[Identifications by
comparison of photographs]

455,210

[Identity checks / Fast-ID]

32,287

[Hits identity checks / Fast-ID]

40,607

[Crime scene operations
and forensics]

23,865

[Document checks,
of these 5,965 by experts]



Abroad



81

[Security cannot be warranted within the national borders alone. Currently, more than 1,000 Federal Police officers are serving in 81 states and countries. Almost half of them serve as security officers for German foreign representations and as security officers for the protection of persons abroad. Several dozens work on missions under the mandate of the European Union and the United Nations, or take part in bilateral projects. Others work abroad in support of border police operations, as border police liaison officers, as security consultants at German foreign agencies, as document and visa consultants, and in Cooperation Centres.]



Deployment of Federal Police abroad

Period from January to December 2015. Officers who were deployed in a number of different countries in the period under review are only taken into account once.

551

[Security officers deployed at German Foreign Representations (SAV)]

256

[Frontex / Border Control Support Officers abroad (GUA)]

1,195

[Total number of Federal Police officers deployed abroad in 2015]

29

[Security consultants]

121

[Protection of Persons Abroad (PSA)]

93

[Officers deployed in missions of the United Nation or under other mandates, and in bilateral projects]

44

[Bilateral Border Police project Saudi Arabia]

63

[Civil servants and employees in the seven Cooperation Centres abroad]

15

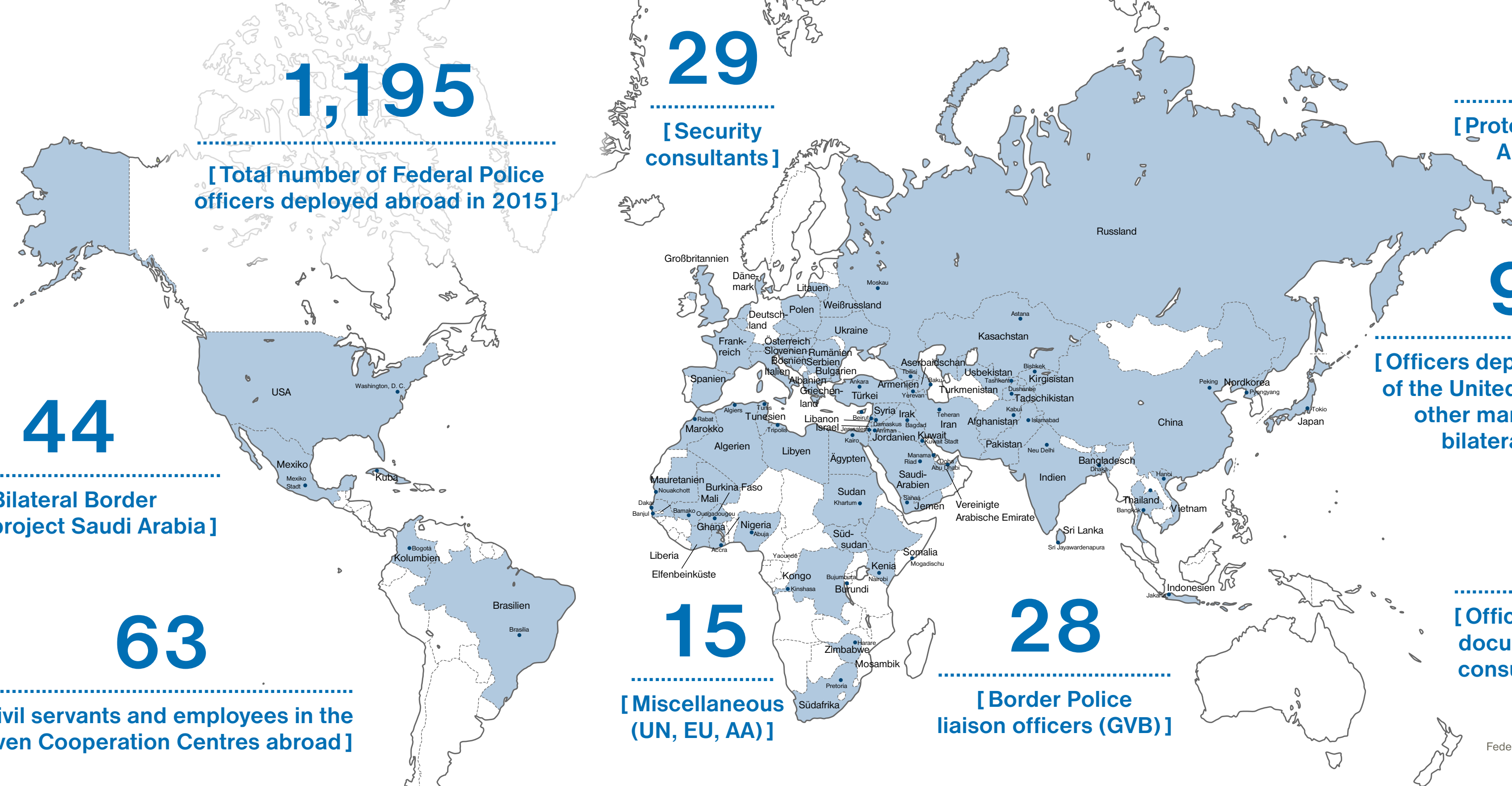
[Miscellaneous (UN, EU, AA)]

28

[Border Police liaison officers (GVB)]

58

[Officers serving as document and visa consultants (DVB)]





Prevention

In 2015, the Federal Police stroke a new path for prevention campaigns – on land, at sea, and internationally



For the first time, the Piracy Prevention Centre of the Federal Police Sea offered training for circumnavigators in addition to security workshops for shipping companies. The focus was on the hazards of global circumnavigations as well as on the possibilities to prevent armed robbery or hostage-taking.

But the Federal Police officers are active not only at sea. In order to prevent accidents at railroad crossings, the Federal Police is a new partner of the joint campaign “cross safely”. The Federal Police contributes not only with its long-time experience, but also to information events. Here, road users are sensitized in regard to appropriate behavior directly at railroad crossings.

Due to the migration situation in Germany, the Federal Police is developing multi-lingual prevention media. Particularly in homes with railway connections the Federal Police uses media to inform about the correct behavior at rail facilities and to thus increase the safety there. Furthermore, it is the goal of the Federal Police to enhance moral courage and trust in the police.

Police technology



82,365,743

[Kilometres driven
in 2015]



21,523

[Flight hours
in 2015]



169,032

[Nautical miles
in 2015]



16,892

[Air rescue deployments
in 2015, with 4,517 patients
transported]

Federal Police Vehicles



1,551

[Patrol vehicles]



315

[Interchangeable carriers]



24

[Electric / hybrid vehicles]

15

[Water cannons]



13

[Ambulances]



Boats and ships

5

[Control and patrol vessels]



1

[Tugboat]

6

[Ocean going operational vessels]



Police helicopters and air rescue service



18

[Light transport helicopters (H155)]



6

[Training helicopters (H120)]

25

[Liaison helicopters (H135)]



16

[Civil defence helicopters (H135)]



19

[Medium-size transport helicopters (AS332 L1 Super Puma)]



Research and Testing Centre



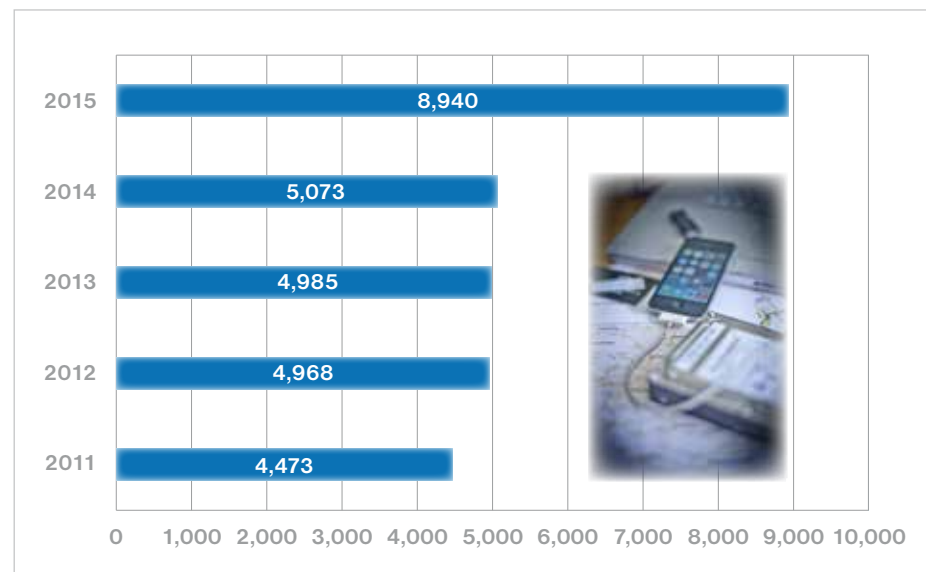
Testing, assessment, technical approval procedures, as well as quality checks in operation are the main tasks of the Federal Police Research and Testing Centre (FuE). Here, the guiding principle is that only tested police technology is used. New technology is first tested in a laboratory and then operationally under as real conditions as possible. This applies to new ballistic protection equipment as well as to body cams, water cannons, explosives detection devices, or new x-ray systems for luggage checks.

The main focus of the Research and Testing Centre still lies on the area of explosives detection, as the reliable detection of explosives plays an essential role in the fight against terrorism as well as in aviation security. Exemplary are the successively increasing detection demands for automatic luggage check facilities or the comprehensive introduction of body scanners and explosives detection devices.

Information and communications technology

3.76 m

[Digital phone talks]



8.940

[Evaluations of mobile devices for the preservation of evidence in criminal proceedings]



Next to classic IT, the Federal Police operates numerous technical systems particularly tailored to its needs. Among these are, for example, tracing cases – mobile offices used to trace forgery signs in documents, to take photographs, to print exceptional visa and to make Fast-ID inquiries. Thus, more and more systems are interconnected and new functions are added. Some years ago, who would have thought that in IT forensics even non-computer scientists would be able to evaluate mobile devices? Today, this is made possible by ever simpler handlings. Compared to the previous year, there was an increase of 50 per cent in forensic evaluations.



After EasyPASS, the airports are already expecting the next future project – under the key word “SmartBorders” the EU Commission is planning the introduction of a European entry/leave system and a European registration programme for frequent travelers. Also at the airport Frankfurt am Main the German pilot for “SmartBorders” took place in 2015. In this context, further technological innovations for the acceleration of processes (e.g. innovative biometric recording systems and self-service stations) must be considered already today and their testing has to be prepared.

7.3 m

[Automated border controls
via ]

61.98 m

[INPOL tracing inquiries]



Approx. 37.5 m

[Optical document checks
by means of document check devices]

Animals in the Federal Police



471

[Police dogs]

The Federal Police has guard dogs, explosives and pyrotechnics sniffer dogs, and watchdogs.

Leading and presenting police dogs shows noticeable preventive policing effects and usually weakens the perpetrators' willingness to flee or to become violent.

Guard dogs can be used to find individuals, to catch fugitives, to guard parts of grounds and locations and to close police operation areas down and to keep them free.

Explosives sniffer dogs are used for the detection, localization and indication of weapons, ammunition, explosives and chemicals suitable for the production of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED).

Pyrotechnics sniffer dogs are used for the detection of pyrotechnics in the search of objects, especially of buildings, means of transport, parts of grounds, and luggage on the other hand, and in the search of individuals and their hand baggage in different operational areas of the Federal Police.

Watchdogs are used to guard and to secure facilities of the Federal Police.



24

[Police horses]

Police horses are used, among others, for surveillance purposes, for the open clearing of grounds that are difficult to access, to keep operational areas free, and to lead and follow surveillances.

Support for top-level sport



Complete overview of medals 2015 at World Championships and European Championships



* In 2015, the European Games took place for the first time. They were organised by the European Olympic Committee (EOC). These continental Games (which can be compared to the Asian or Pan-American Games) served as a trial run.



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