



Annual Report 2014



BUNDESPOLIZEI

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Preliminary Remarks

For reasons of clarity, gender neutral formulations or pronouns cannot be implemented consistently throughout. The principle of equality between men and women in the form of gender equality in official language usage is therefore taken into account in this Annual Report in so far as the male gender automatically implies the female gender and both are explicitly addressed in the same manner.

Welcoming address

Dear Readers

The Federal Police is one of the key pillars of Germany's safety and security architecture. The annual report on hand clearly shows how diverse the roles are that Federal Policewomen and Policemen observe. The annual report furthermore demonstrates that the demands made on the individual employee both from a professional and personal perspective have increased noticeably in the last years. This can presumably also be ascribed to the Federal Police's involvement in areas that are subject to change that is constant and progressing increasingly faster.

One such area is that of migration. All too often officers of the Federal Police as representatives of the German government will encounter desperate people seeking a safe and better life for themselves in Germany. It is an exceptional situation in which officers have to master the complex provisions of the law on foreign nationals, reach decisions carefully and responsibly and last but not least, treat travelling persons and migrants respectfully. It is a demanding role both from a professional and personal perspective, for which I have great respect. Equally important is the increasingly significant role played by the officers abroad, especially in the countries of origin and the transition states at the centre of illegal migrations. Not to mention the role they play when it comes to bilateral measures, the operations of FRONTEX or in the event of mandated freedom missions. International collaboration of this nature also demands a particularly high level of empathy towards other cultures, considerable sensitivity and the necessary pragmatism in order to make it possible to develop viable solutions together.

When it comes to the fight against international terrorism the Federal Police has meanwhile also attained great significance. What comes to mind here is not only the travel movements of potential Islamist attackers and the aviation safety sector, but also possible terrorist threat scenarios. Huge demands are made jointly on the safety and security authorities of both the Federal Government and the German states. For me it is therefore imperative to have collaboration take place across different public authorities, taking the approach of a concerted and coordinated course of action.



In addition to this, working in close coordination with our partners in the EU and the United Nations is imperative in this day and age. This is another area in which the Federal Police – among others with its officers abroad – makes a valuable contribution. A very significant role in my opinion is the further development of the existing profiling and tracing system. Furthermore border control measures must be adapted to the latest findings, for example concerning travel routes used by alleged terrorists.

Huge extra burdens placed on the Federal Police in the year under review, were also as a result of major sporting and political events at times requiring very resource-intensive escorts.

The area of operations on hand indicates that the Federal Police is doing excellent work in a whole variety of areas of internal safety and security. I hereby would therefore like to thank all the members of the Federal Police for their hard work, underscored by the dedication and exceptional professionalism with which they perform their duties for us and for their country on a daily basis.

Dr. Thomas de Maizière, MdB
(Representative of the Federal Bundestag)
Federal Minister of the Interior

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Thomas de Maizière'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned to the right of the printed name and title.



POLIZEI

Seche
Laser

Handbook
Laser

Foreword

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, dear Readers

A public authority like the Federal Police does not serve an end in itself. Its structure and orientation towards the task at hand have always been directly determined by budgetary and political guidelines – and for this reason also by the signs of the times. Germany's domestic division, the Wall, as well as reunification did not only "leave their mark" on our predecessor organisation, the Federal Border Guard, but in reality were instrumental in determining the core of the public authority. What is more, this occurred over a period of many years and decades. It was seldom predictable. A similar situation came about, when as the result of the historical development in the nineties, the railway policing role and that of aviation safety at numerous large German airports for example were also additionally assumed by the Federal Police. Not to mention the effects of "nine eleven".

What about the situation as it stands today? It is marked by ongoing large-scale migration pressure as the tragic consequence of numerous armed conflicts, the illegal people trafficking associated with these with money being made from the desperation of people, not to mention the travel movements of Islamic terrorists into "Jihad territories" and back to Germany and Europe. Then there are the dreadful consequences of the terrorist attacks that took place in Brussels, Paris and Copenhagen. These are all factors that determine the daily scope of the everyday work conducted by the Federal Police.

Imperative for a public authority like the Federal Police is that not only the technical facilities, but especially the workforce in its entirety, keep pace with how the current safety and security policy situation is developing. In this respect the Federal Police can never "reach completion", instead in many areas it has to reinvent itself continuously. I am therefore infinitely grateful that the public authority has been awarded, among others, some 400 additional budget headings, as well as a further 20 million euros for new



management and operating resources by the budgetary legislator. Not least of which to be equipped via these budget headings is the new Federal Police Inspectorate for the German Central Bank, which will begin its work in the protection of property as from the summer 2015. The additional budgetary resources will be beneficial, among others, for the mobility of the Federal Police. Conditional of the decision by the budgetary legislator a further 350 budgetary headings are earmarked for 2016. This will allow the Federal Police to take an important step in the direction of withstanding crises through the installation or strengthening of special units as the case may be. This too is a direct outcome of the latest safety and security related developments. It is for this reason that I hereby state unequivocally: We will all benefit from a strong Federal Police.

I wish you an interesting read.

Dr Dieter Romann, President of the
Federal Police Headquarters

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Dieter Romann". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

“The Federal Police is one of the key pillars of

* Federal Minister of the Interior, Dr Thomas de Maizière, on the occasion of the Federal Police Management Conference held on 17th March 2015 in Blumberg

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.*
- ▶ *Border controls of the federal territory are at the discretion of the Federal Government. 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 and emergency response is of fundamental importance for safety and 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 roles assigned to it, an integral component of the safety and security architecture. The effect of the safety and security authorities working together on a Federal Government and state level has created the conditions for attaining a high safety and security standard in Germany.*
- ▶ *The Federal Police observes its diverse role within the context of a tightly integrated network with safety and security authorities domestically and abroad. Globalisation, increasing traffic volumes and fast transport connections also make it easier for criminals to operate cross-border. The Federal Police counters this with cross-border networking, a centrally-controlled presence with a sustained fight-against-crime approach relying on pro-active profiling and tracing, as well as investigation, plus the protection of critical infrastructures.*



safety and security, and peace in our country.”*



- ▶ *Among the Federal Police's strengths are flexibility, rapid operational readiness, high-level mobility, as well as the established operational and strategic unity with which it deals with danger prevention and emergency response, and law enforcement.*
- ▶ *The Federal Police works cooperatively with the Federal Criminal Police Office and the police of Germany's federal states and plays a special role when it comes to fighting terrorism and politically motivated or organised crime, as the case may be. Additionally, an enforcement partnership with the German rail carrier Deutsche Bahn AG, as well as close collaboration with private railway undertakings and the security industry further strengthen the Federal Police in the fulfilment of its diverse roles.*
- ▶ *The nature and the type of threat to domestic security are constantly changing. Therefore the Federal Police analyses all relevant information on an ongoing basis. The outcomes obtained are instrumental in influencing their strategy and decision-making.*
- ▶ *With more than 40,000 employees the Federal Police has a presence at more than 200 locations in the whole of Germany. The hub where everything is coordinated is the supreme authority based 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



The Federal Police at a glance

The Federal Police is active around the clock using advanced operating resources to ensure the safety and security of the citizens of and visitors to our country. The main focus of the deployment of the resources is in the border region, in the railway installations sector, on the country's coastlines and at its airports. Large-scale deployments like international police missions also form part of their principal duties. Helicopters of the Federal Police Flight Service provide cross-functional support.

► For danger prevention and emergency response in a **Border Control** capacity, the Federal Police is responsible for a 30 km wide stretch of territory along a border that is around 3760 km long. In the case of the 760 km long maritime borders along the North Sea and the Baltic Sea their area of responsibility is 50 km wide. Monitoring, profiling and tracing, and investigation take place by the Federal Police to combat cross-border crime. Aside from this it conducts airport and seaport border controls and within the context of its legal duties performs measures to end unlawful stays.

► Danger prevention and emergency response in the interests of public safety and security, as well as regulating **rail traffic** are likewise key roles of the Federal Police. Railway installations of the Railways of the Federal Government form part of Germany's critical infrastructure.

► The Federal Police protects especially high-risk **constitutional bodies** and ministries of the Federal Government. Included are the properties of the Office of Federal President of Germany, Federal Chancellery, Federal Foreign Office, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection and the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

► The Federal Police safeguards the safety and security of **aviation traffic** at 14 large commercial airports. Its role includes monitoring the airport grounds – with the exception of Munich Airport – passenger and luggage checks. In addition to this, the Federal Police deploys sky marshals on board German aircrafts to provide safety and security from any dangers.

► The Federal Police is deployed in its **maritime capacity** at the North Sea and Baltic Sea borders. It deploys its operating resources to repel Border Control threats on the German Schengen external border, 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 responsible for the fight against terrorism and serious crime. Furthermore the GSG 9 Commander currently holds the chairmanship of the European anti-terror organisation ATLAS.

► The **Federal Task Force** has at its disposal a strong capability of rapid deployment of police employees, management and operating resources. Especially in the case of large-scale deployment around major events like soccer games, demonstrations, state visits or CASTOR (Cask for Storage and Transport of Radioactive Material) shipments, the Federal Task Force makes an indispensable contribution to the maintenance of Germany's domestic security.

► The **profiling and tracing of wanted persons** or wanted goods is another core competency of the Federal Police. In 2014 it recorded 123,419 profiling and tracing successes. This represents an increase of five percent over the previous years. Among others, 12,153 arrest warrants were enforced in this connection while 16,392 profiling hits could be traced back to alerts posted in the Schengen information system.

► The **Criminal Police Office component** of the Federal Police has special investigating expertise and forensic science services at its disposal. In this context it is specifically about complex, structure-orientated circumstances of the case.



Staff



40.310

[Total figure making up all employees
of the Federal Police]



2,611

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

Federal Police staff

Status: 1st January 2015

32.09 %

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

14.46 %

[Female proportion in Police Law Enforcement Service]

155

[Top athletes of the Federal Police (75 summer sport athletes and 80 winter sport athletes)]

22

[Full-time ministers (Protestant/ Catholic)]

538

[Police Law Enforcement Officers injured on duty]

1.838

[Severely disabled or assimilated employees]

665

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

44.08

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

1.21 %

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

7,043

[Administrative officers and employees subject to wage negotiations]

7.90 %

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

30,655

[Police Law Enforcement Officers (without administration officers and employees subject to wage negotiations)]

8,076

[Women in the Federal Police]

350

[Medical service]

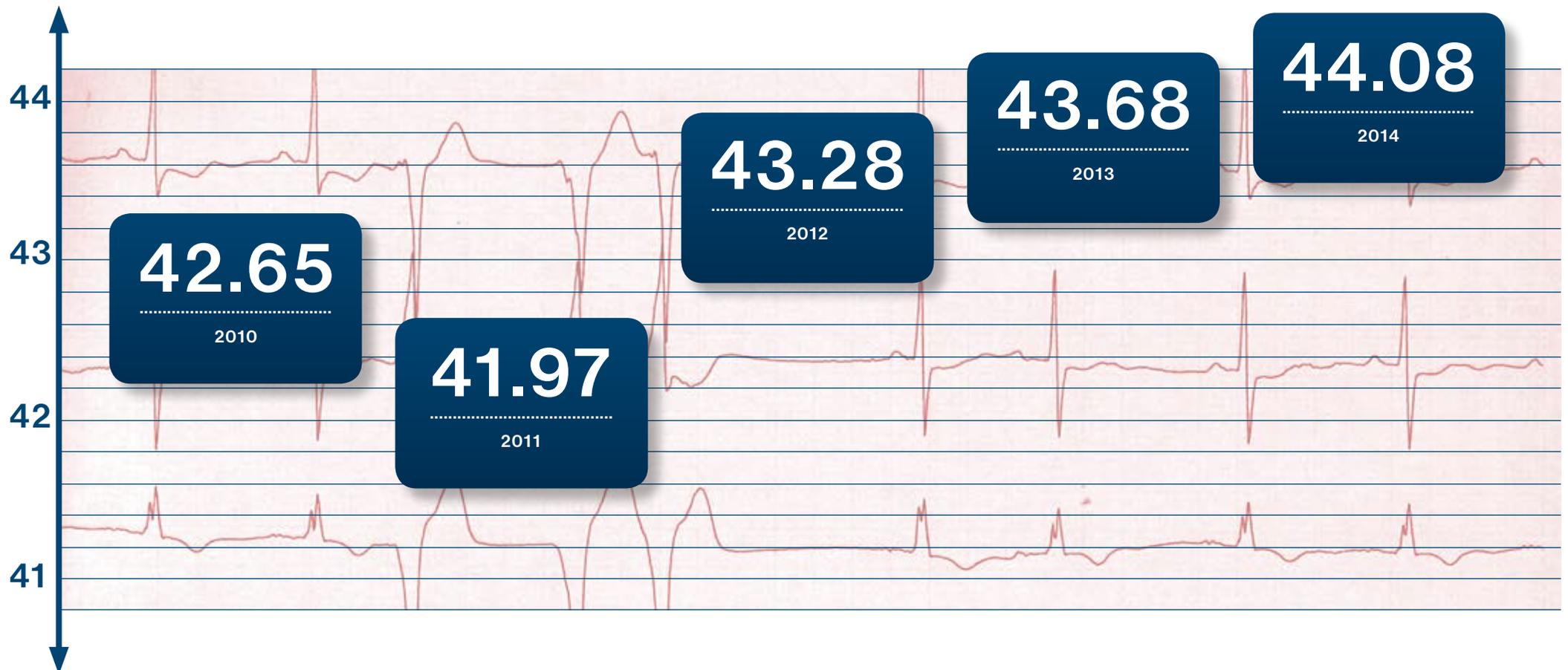
51.51 %

[Proportion of candidates in middle ranking service however including employees subject to wage negotiations]



Federal Police average age trend in years

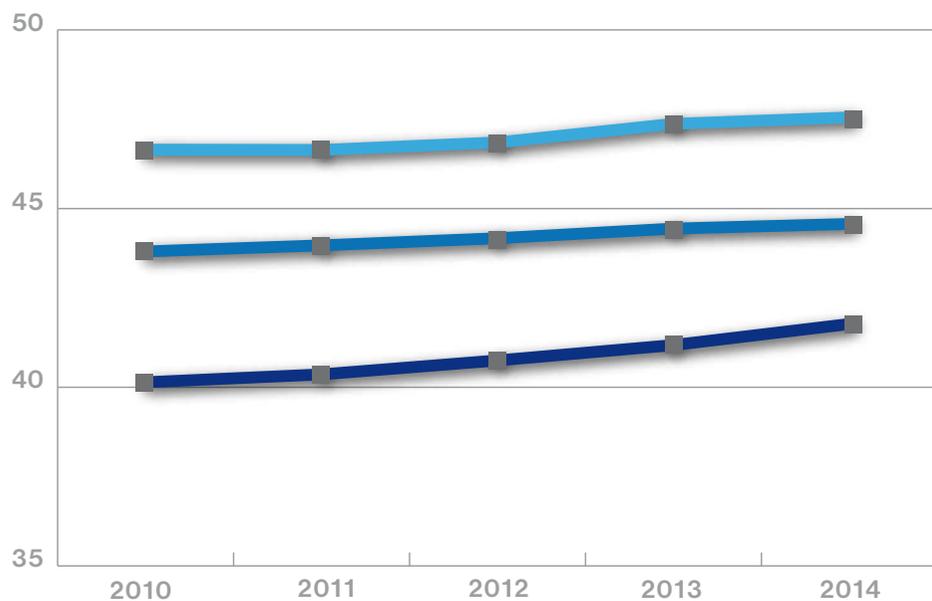
(including employees of the Police Law Enforcement Service subject to wage negotiations, excluding candidates and trainees)



Age structure in the Federal Police

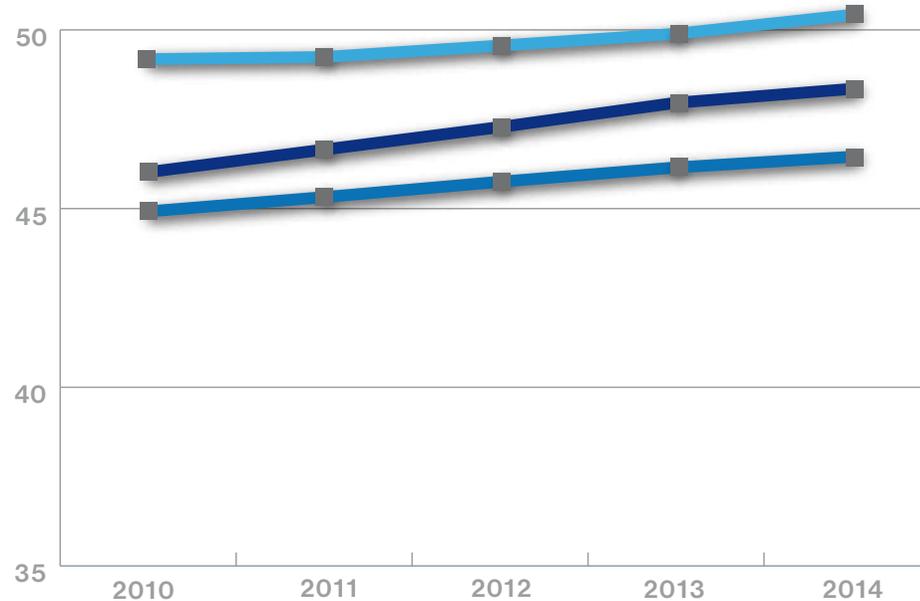
Police Law Enforcement Service

[including employees subject to wage negotiations,
excluding candidates and trainees]



Administration Service

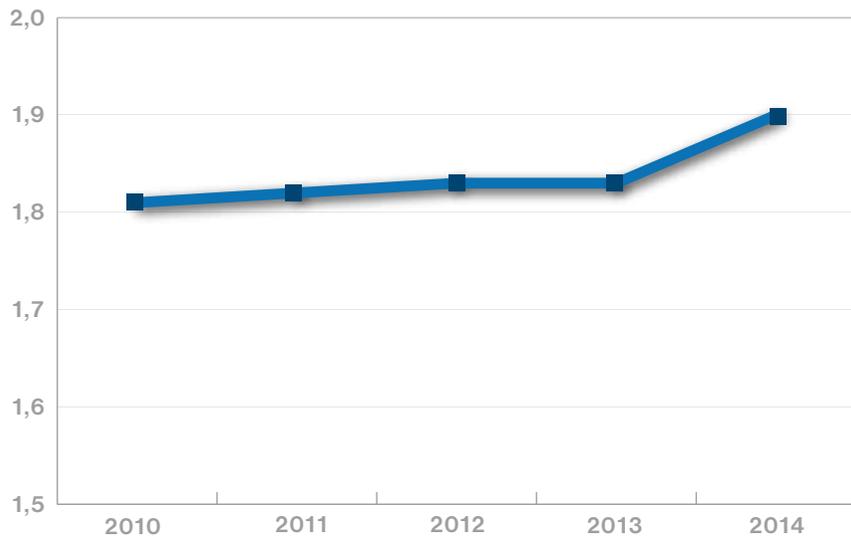
[excluding employees
subject to wage negotiations]



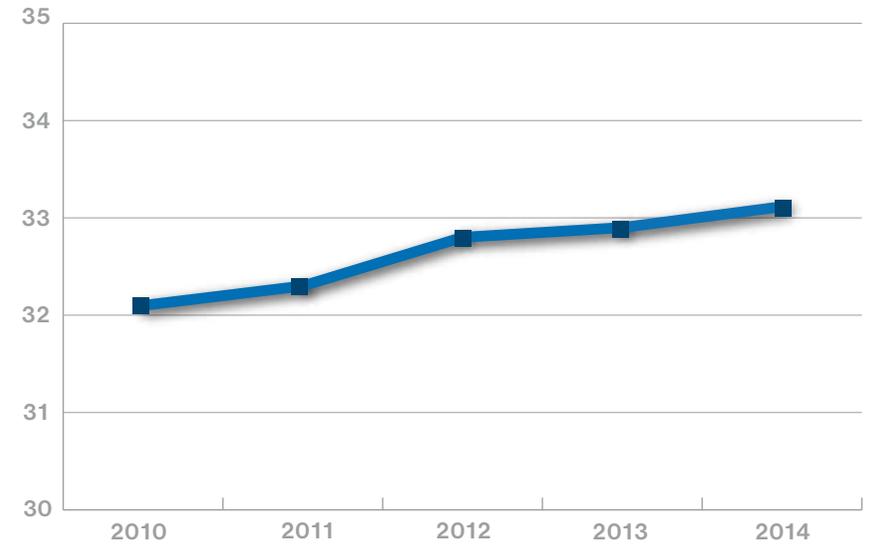
- = in senior service
- = in higher ranking service
- = in middle ranking service

Profession and family life

**Average birth rate
by women
in the Federal Police**

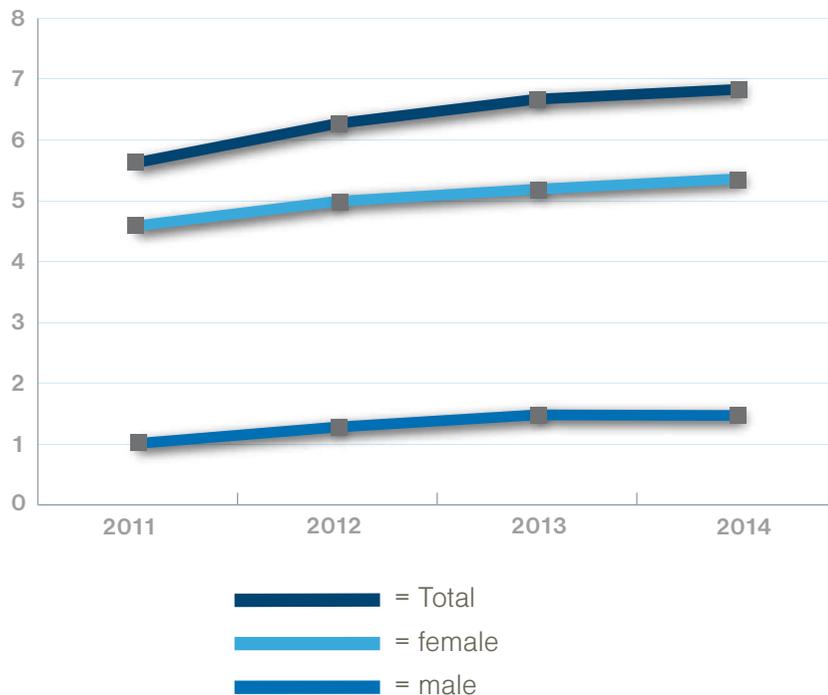


**Average age of the mothers
in the Federal Police
at the birth of a child**



Police law enforcement officials in part-time employment in the Federal Police

[Information provided as a percentage]



The Federal Police considers itself to have a special obligation when it comes to the compatibility between profession and family life. In 2014, for the first time it was certified as a family-friendly employer by the berufundfamilie@gGmbH (whose objective it is to carry out annual audits to determine if companies meet the family-friendly policy targets set out). For more information go to www.beruf-und-familie.de. An important aspect in the promotion of the compatibility between profession and family life is the working hour structure. Within the existing framework of official working hours which make provision for day and night shift work our employees are able to plan their working hours and bring these into harmony with their family obligations. In addition to this, the Federal Police makes possible a variety of different part-time work models agreed to on an individual basis.

German employees of foreign origin in the Police Law Enforcement Service*

including dual or multi-citizenship holders (including candidates)

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



” It gives me great pride to be able to graduate from a training course with the Federal Police. For me, with my family originating from Mozambique, engaging in this career choice represents a very special opportunity. Intercultural skills also play a big role in Federal Police work. Federal Police employment also challenges me on a sporting level offering me a variety of career prospects. “

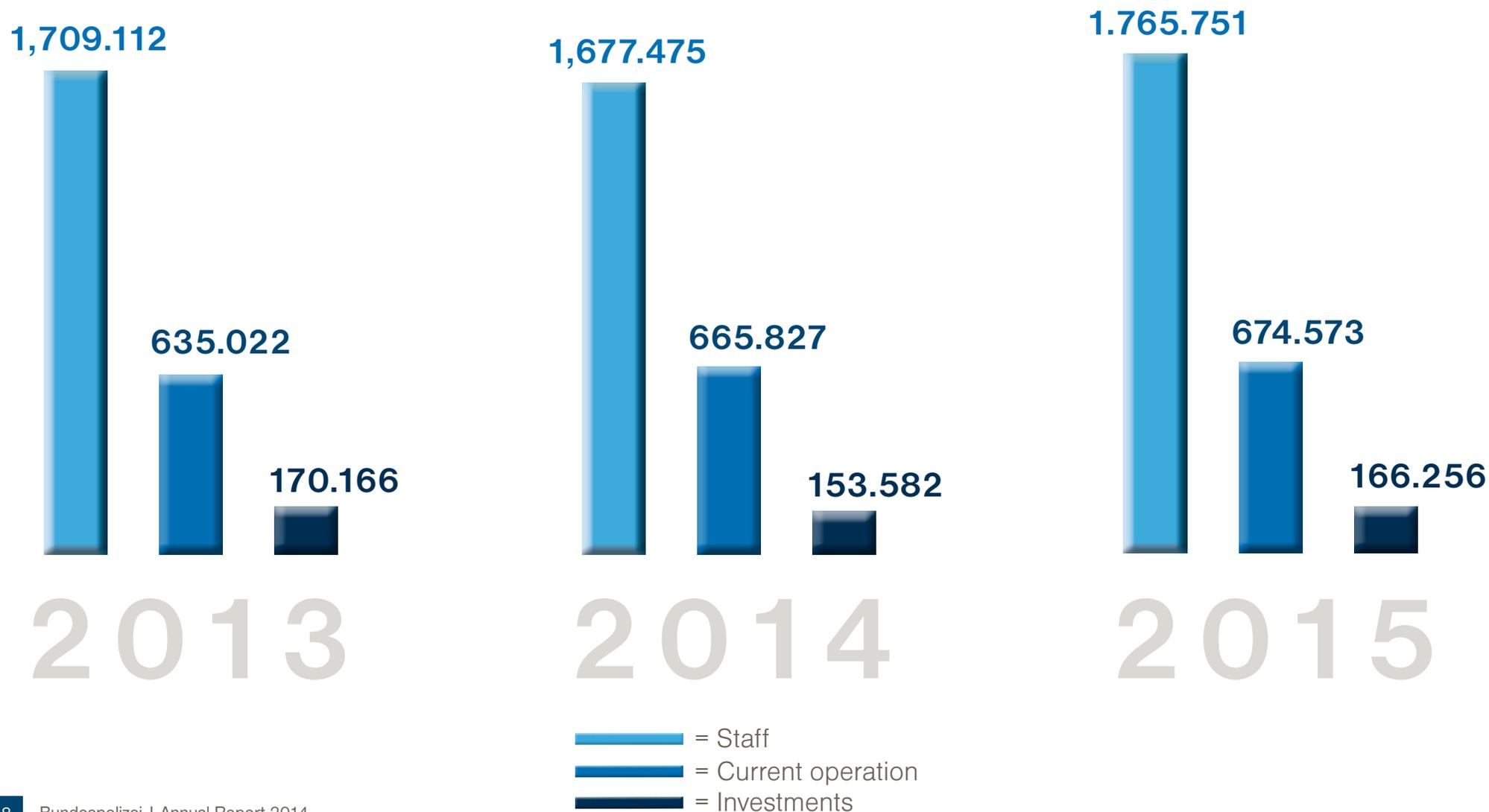
Police Constable candidate
Joy Tommy Pinho,
age 20 (recruited in 2014)

The five most prevalent countries of origin



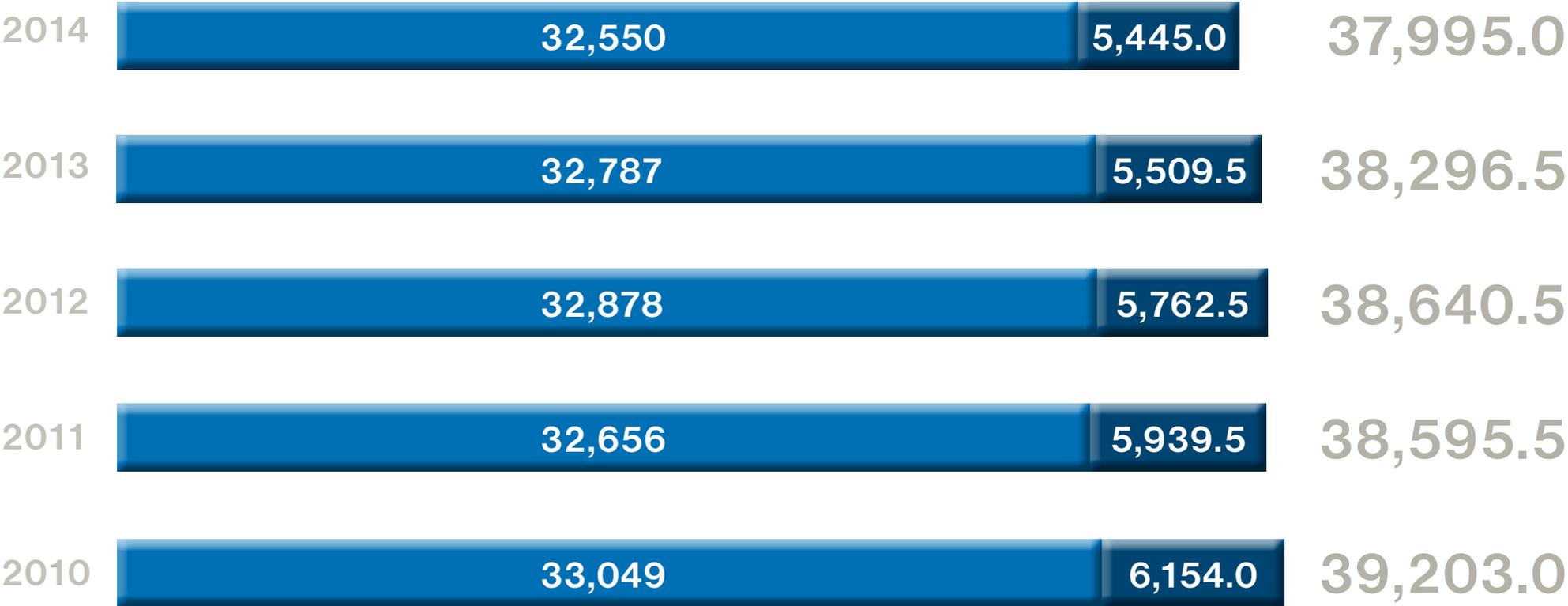
The Federal Police Budget

in millions of euros



Development of permanent posts and staffing numbers in the Federal Police

excluding candidates and trainees



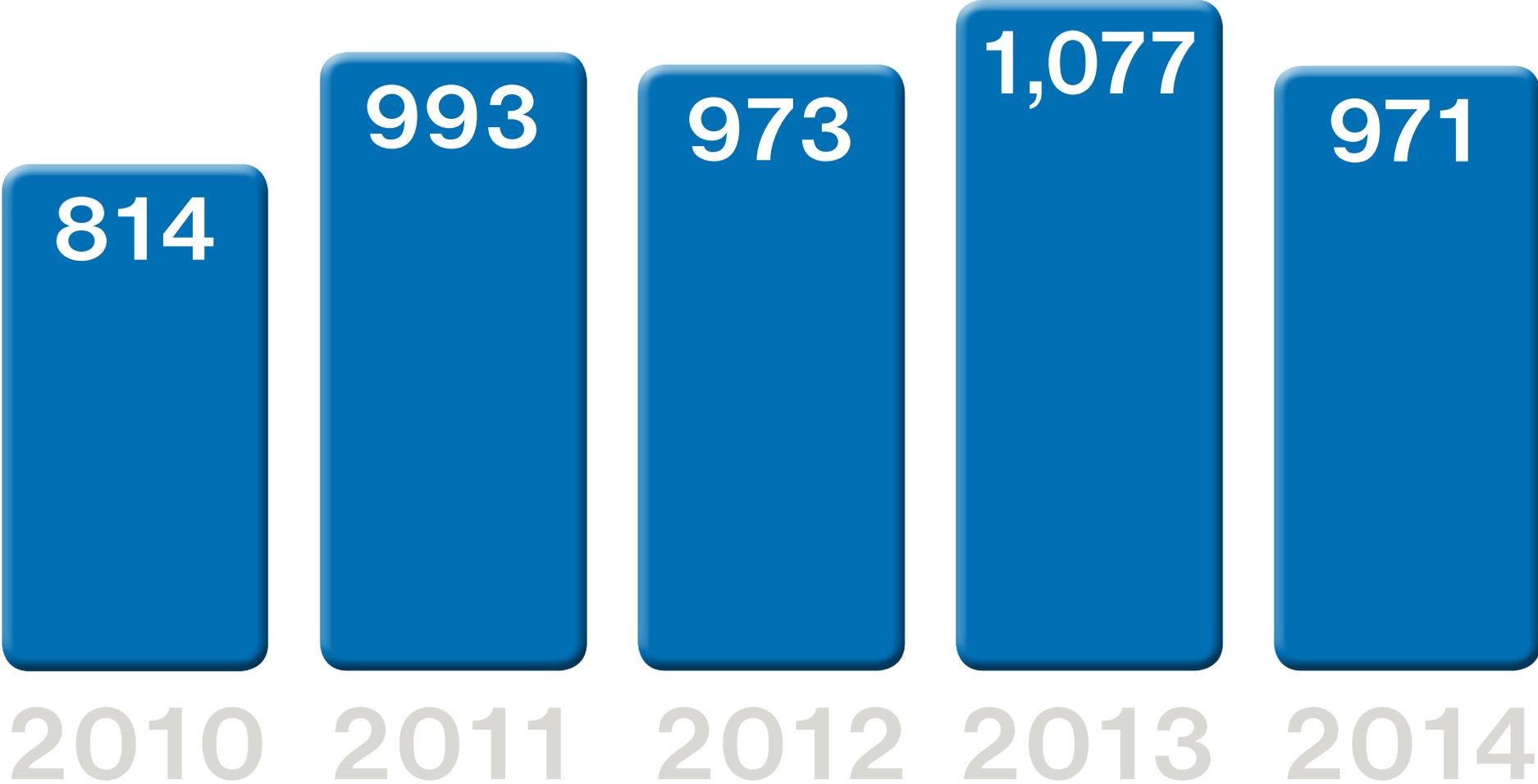
■ = Officers
■ = Personnel subject to wage negotiations



Secondments outside the Federal Police

within and outside Germany

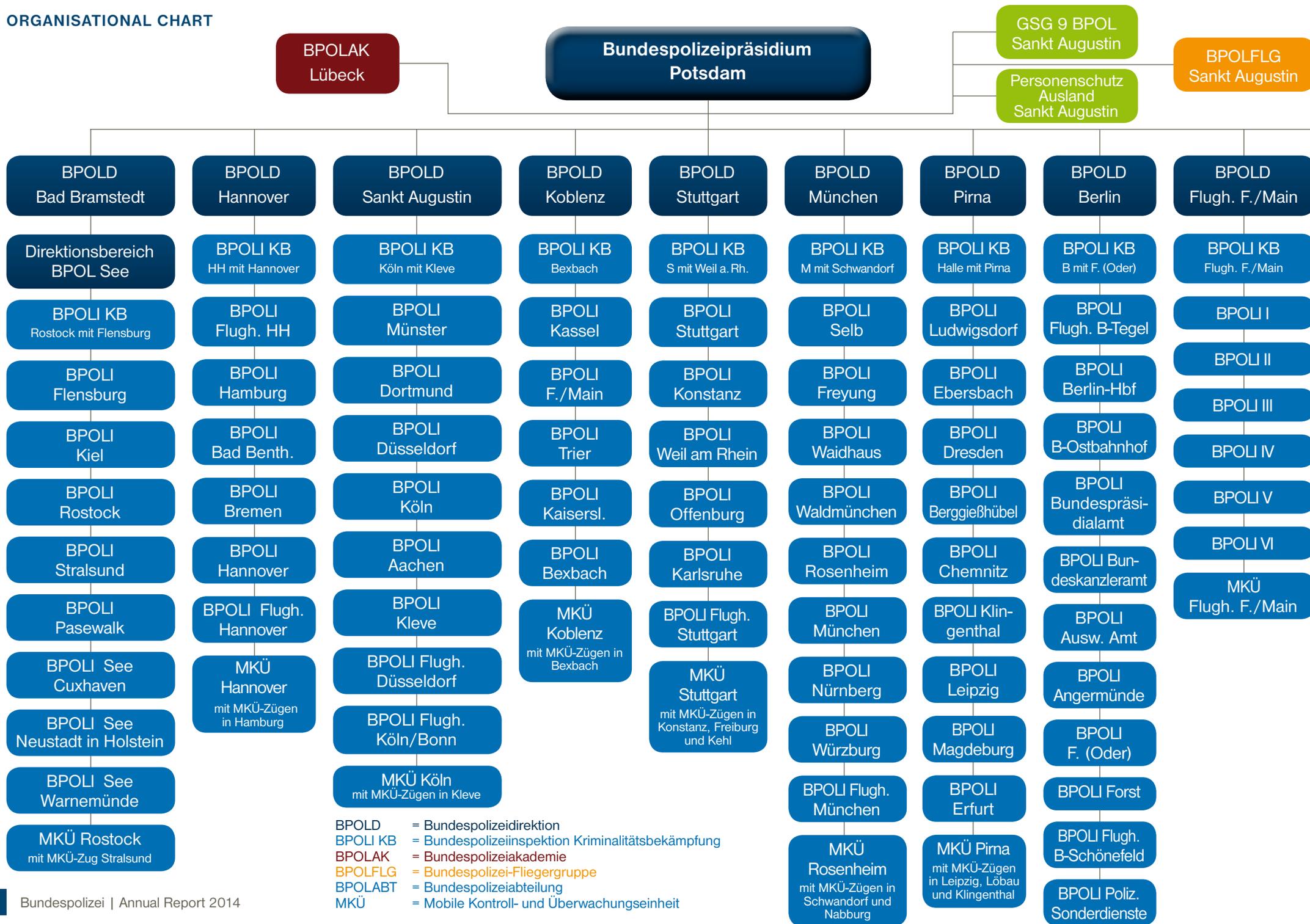
* in each case as on the cut-off date of 1 January





Organisation





BPOLD = Bundespolizeidirektion
BPOLI KB = Bundespolizeiinspektion Kriminalitätsbekämpfung
BPOLAK = Bundespolizeiakademie
BPOLFLG = Bundespolizei-Fliegergruppe
BPOLABT = Bundespolizeiabteilung
MKÜ = Mobile Kontroll- und Überwachungseinheit

Standorte der Bundespolizei mit Direktions- und Inspektionszuschnitt

- Bundespolizeipräsidium
- Bundespolizeidirektion
- Bundespolizeiinspektion
- Bundespolizeiinspektion Kriminalitätsbekämpfung
- Bundespolizeiinspektion Flughafen
- Bundespolizeirevier
- Bundespolizeidirektion Flughafen Frankfurt/Main
- Direktion Bundesbereitschaftspolizei
- Bundespolizeiakademie
- Bundespolizeiaus- und -fortbildungszentrum
- Bundespolizeiabteilung
- GSG 9 der Bundespolizei
- Personenschutz Ausland der Bundespolizei
- Regionale Bereichswerkstatt
- Bundespolizei-Fliegergruppe
- Bundespolizei-Fliegerstaffel
- Stützpunkt des Bundespolizei-Flugdienstes
- Züge der Mobilen Kontroll- und Überwachungseinheiten
- Gemeinsames Zentrum



Direktion Bundesbereitschaftspolizei (Fuldata)

BPOLABT Ratzeburg

BPOLABT Uelzen

BPOLABT Hünfeld

BPOLABT Duderstadt

BPOLABT Blumberg

BPOLABT Bad Düben

BPOLABT Sankt Augustin

BPOLABT Bad Bergzabern

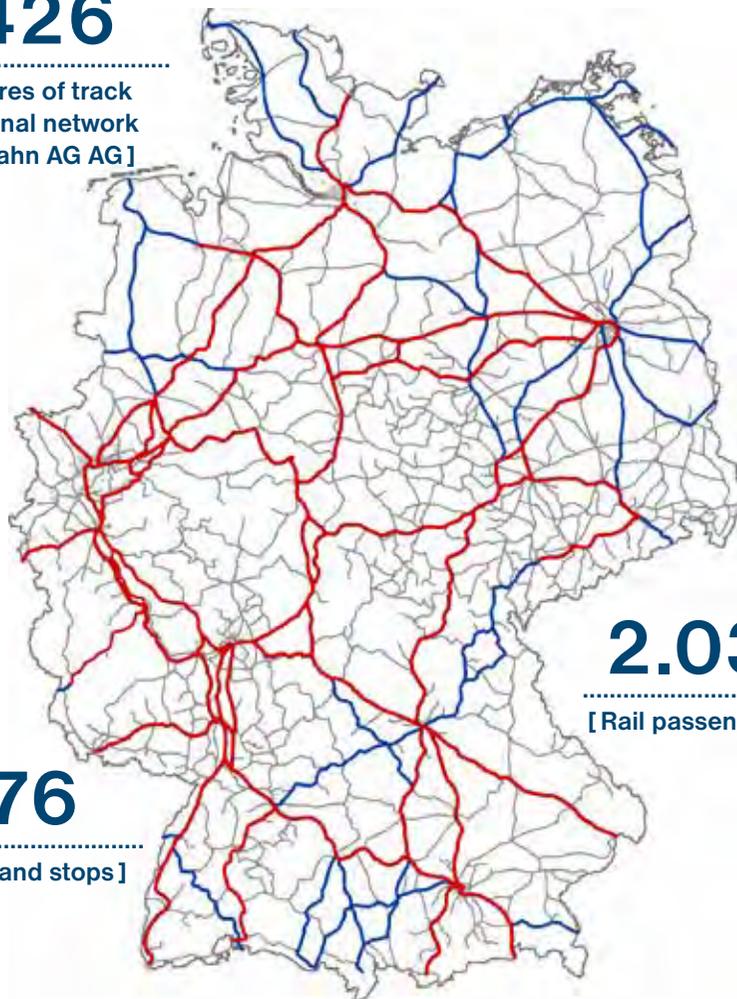
BPOLABT Bayreuth

BPOLABT Deggendorf

Scope

33,426

[Total kilometres of track
of the operational network
of Deutsche Bahn AG]



2.03 bn

[Rail passengers in 2014]

5,676

[Train stations and stops]

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

> 209 m

[Air passengers in Germany
in 2014]



15

[Commercial airports at which the Federal
Police observes aviation safety]



760 km
.....
[Maritime borders]



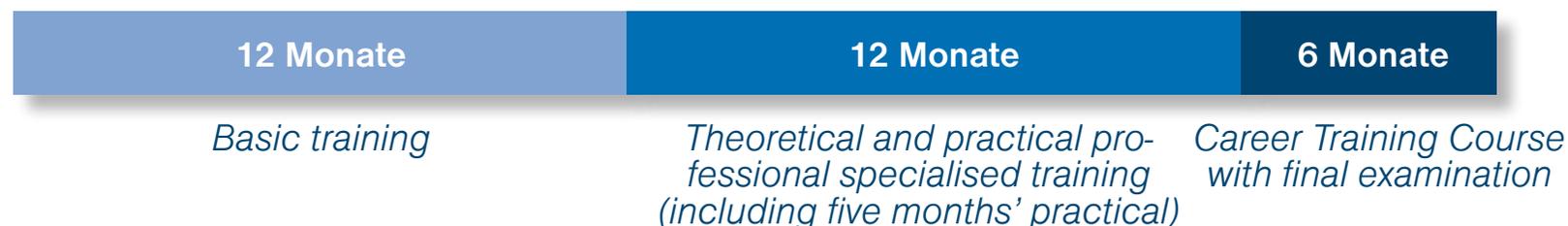
3.760 km
.....
[Land borders]



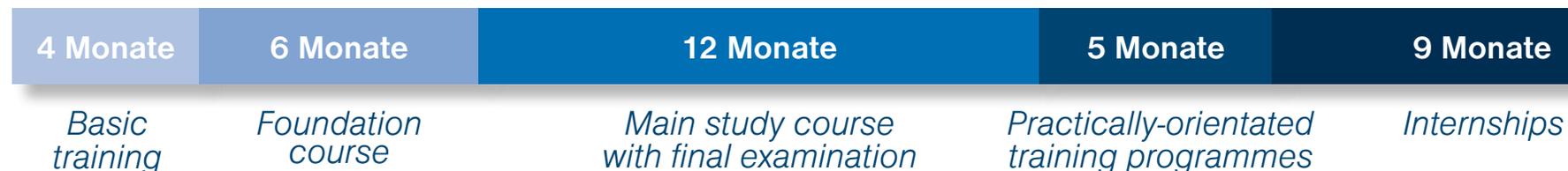
Education and Training

Career training in the Federal Police

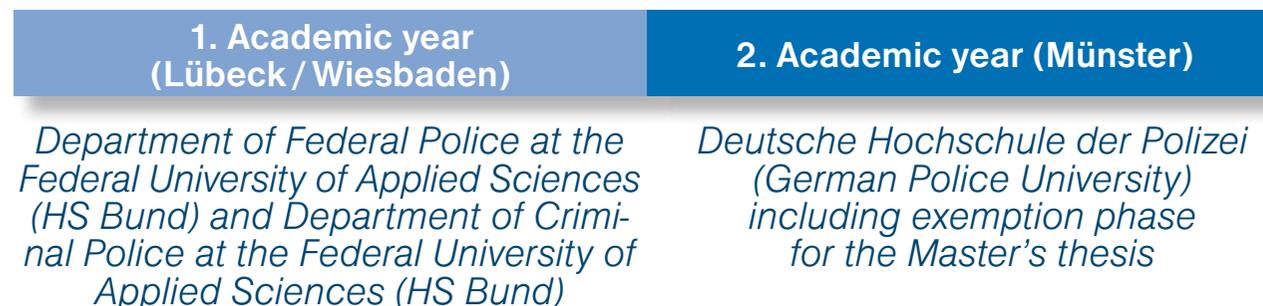
Middle ranking Police Law Enforcement Service



Higher ranking Police Law Enforcement Service



Senior Police Law Enforcement Service *



* Officer with promotional prospects and lateral entry employee

” I chose to follow a career with the Federal Police because supposed old values like safety and security, as well as justice, not to mention the love of truth remain contemporary values for me. I want to be an example to my three year-old daughter. “



Police Constable candidate
Saskia Luisa Schieferdecker



Police Constable Sindy Hofmann

” Through my assignment to the Federal Police Task Force directorate I had the opportunity of getting to know the comprehensive spectrum of roles of the Federal Police. In order to develop myself further professionally, I decided to work on moving up in the ranks into higher service. I am ever so pleased that within the context of the career as a Federal Policewoman I have chosen, I am given the opportunity to advance myself even further and prospectively take on leadership roles. “

” After many years in a variety of management roles in higher service of the Federal Police the opportunity has presented itself for my further career development with a promotion to senior service.

The exchange of ideas with colleagues of the Federal Police and Federal Criminal Police Office within the context of a combined Master’s study course, provides me with the perfect opportunity to broaden my horizon. It gives me insights into a different federal public authority that has a safety and security role and I get to participate in the experiences of other officers with promotional prospects, as well as those of lateral entry employees.

Together with my fellow students I am working on developing approaches with a practical orientation for solving the type of problems that I could potentially encounter in a future management role in senior service.

I hope to be prepared for my new role with the knowledge acquired and on graduating from the training course will be in a position to introduce my personality into the organisation in a particularly visible position. “



Chief inspector
Christian Neubert



Chief Inspector Claudia Schlapmann

” In my opinion it is the task of a trainer in a Federal Police education and further training centre to convey knowledge with as practical an orientation as possible. All job entrants have different personal requirements and expectations with which they set out on their training. It is my mission to give every police sergeant candidate the assistance needed to meet the challenges posed by the training successfully. “

” Never has it been as valuable as in this day and age: The police profession! As a servant of the law and also as a citizen of this country I have a fundamental interest in a Federal Police that obligates itself to the basic values of our constitution as an integral component of the European safety and security architecture. I therefore get excited every time a young police officer, who to be precise acquires the professional skills through my co-work in the conveying of the necessary scientific methods and knowledge of the law, decides to get involved in safety and security and law and order for the benefit of us all. The fact that in the process I always come across support from competent and personable colleagues in the different areas of study and student organisations fills me with pride and gratitude. “



Senior Government
Official Georg Mantel



Chief Police Superintendent Thorsten Rapp

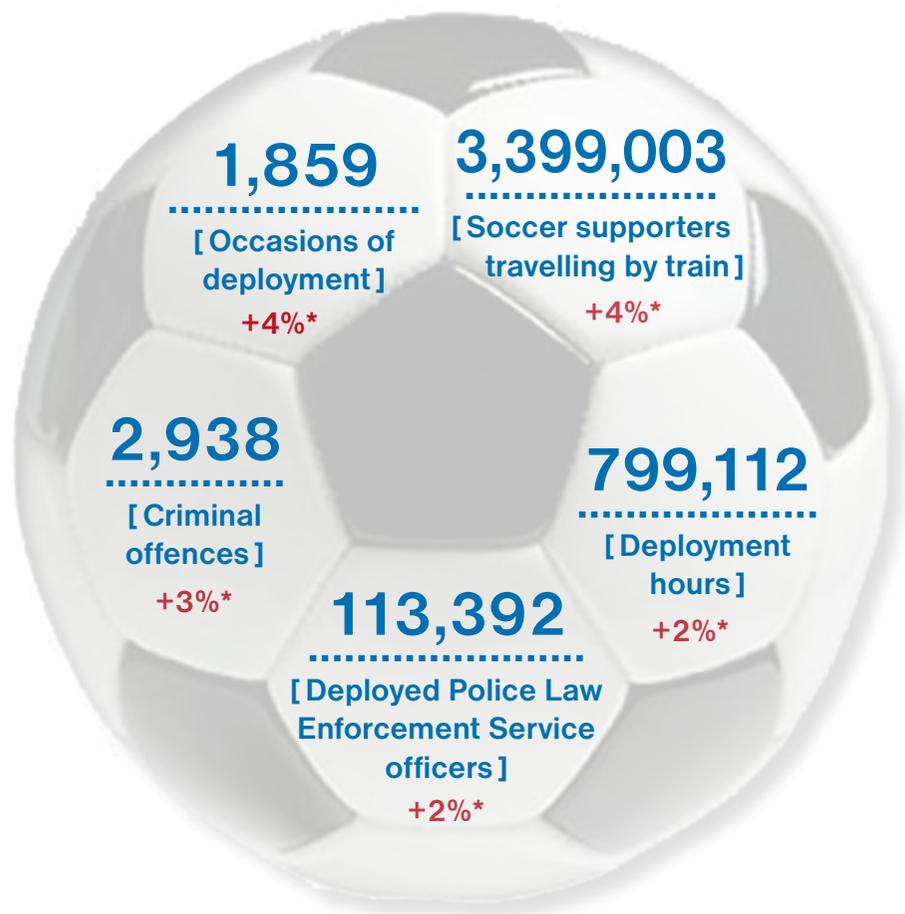
” The joint training offered by the senior Police Law Enforcement Service of the Federal Police and the Federal Criminal Police Office forms a cornerstone of the collaboration of two significant European safety and security public authorities and on the long term serves to strengthen the safety and security architecture of the Federal Government. To play a role within the framework of the study course of the management staff of both public authorities is highly interesting, varied and motivates afresh every day. “



Soccer deployments

The Federal Police and Soccer

(Information for the 2013/2014 season)



For the 2013/2014 season the Federal Police conducted a total of 1,859 deployments on the occasion of sporting events. This coincides with the status of the previous season. Forming the focal point in the process was monitoring rail-bound soccer fan traffic. Analogous to the preceding seasons the consistently high spectator numbers in the professional leagues and the attractive combined entry and train ticket offers led to the unremitting emergence of high numbers of soccer fans travelling by rail.

Resultant from this was the burden placed on the Federal Police on an unremitting level, in some cases requiring very resource intensive escorts for the fan groups in question, as well as comprehensive police measures along the route and at the train stations of arrival and departure.

In comparison to the 2012/2013 season, the number of criminal offences is likewise on a constant level. Subsequent to a new record level being discovered for violent offences (breach of the peace, bodily harm and resisting of law enforcement officers) in the preceding season since the beginning of the central analysis by the Federal Police Headquarters in 2008, the number of violent offences in the past season increased once more by eleven percent to 834. Alarming furthermore is the increase in criminal offences in connection with cross-border fan traffic.

In the case of the number of injured, the favourable developments of the last season did not carry forward into the 2013/2014 season. After the preceding season recorded a decline in the number of injured for the first time, an increase of 34 percent can be recorded in the current season.

* compared to the previous season



GSG 9



Home to the GSG 9 – the Federal Police’s Special Forces Unit responsible for the fight against terrorism and serious crime – is the Sankt Augustin facility in 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.

An important partner of the Special Forces Unit is the Federal Police Flight Service – not only when it comes to fast-roping, whereby air 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



It is at the discretion of the Protection of Persons Abroad unit to safeguard embassy staff in particularly dangerous locations. In 2014 a total of 145 employees were deployed in five different locations (Kabul/AFG, Baghdad/IRA, Sanaa/JEM, Beirut/LIB, Tripoli/LYB).





Federal Police – Figures, data, facts

Hours of operation by
the Federal Task Force
for the German federal
states in 2014



257,922

Reports dispatched from areas of deployment

BORDER CONTROL

Internal border to the Netherlands, March 2014: On the occasion of the "Nuclear Security Summit" the Netherlands is re-introducing border controls on the Schengen internal borders from 14th to 28th March 2014. The Federal Police is providing support for the safety and security measures. The deployment of Federal Police officers will take place at Border Controls on Dutch sovereign territory. In addition to this, taking place during this time is the intensification of joint German Federal Police and the Netherlands' Royal Military patrols.

Rosenheim, 3rd September 2014: Biggest seizure countrywide - 105 illegal migrants detected in a train. The Federal Police detects 105 persons on Euro City train number EC 86. It is a question of 71 Syrians, 15 Iraqis, 15 Eritreans, three Somalis and one Ethiopian without permission to stay. Among them are many families with children. Temporarily to be accommodated in the Rosenheim Sports Hall with subsistence provided by the Order of Malta volunteers.



RAIL SAFETY AND SECURITY

Schwerin, 3rd Mai 2014: Rail...
 lent attacks by approximate...
 risk fans on approximately...
 port provided for 20 police...
 (Federal Government/Federal...
 ployees of the Federal Task...
 tion of repressive identiti...
 soccer disrupters from F.C...
 charges (Section § 125 of t...
Entire Federal Territory, Sum...
 additional 13,500 officers of...
 tions and in trains to coinci...
 Twice as many employees compa...
 tive: To raise the level of sa...
 to reduce violent crime, as w...
Nauen, 21st November 2014: Atte...
 personal liberty on an ICE Inte...
 Berlin. A 23 year-old German n...
 demands a 500,000 euro ransom...
 blanks from a gun; nobody is in...
 succeed in overpowering the pe...
 ranged by the Federal Police; ha...



l-bound soccer fan traffic: Vio-
ely 60 F.C. Hansa Rostock high-
250 Hertha BSC soccer fans. Sup-
e officers with executive powers
l State) through additional em-
Force shipped in by air. Detec-
es in the case of 35 recognised
. Hansa Rostock and 30 criminal
he German Penal Code, StGB).

Summer of 2014: The deployment of an
the Federal Police at train sta-
side with the main holiday season.
ared to the preceding year. Objec-
afety and security for passengers,
well as fight illegal migrations.
empted extortion and deprivation of
ercity Express train from Hamburg to
ational makes political demands and
in cash. The suspect aimlessly fires
ajured. The conductor and passengers
rson. Unscheduled stop in Nauen ar-
andover to police employees in Nauen.

AVIATION SAFETY

Cologne/Bonn, 7th March 2014: Air passenger carries with him an ammunition magazine containing 30 cartridges in his hand luggage. Observant monitoring employee notices it.

Düsseldorf, 11th March 2014: Inebriated person threatens people in the terminal with a knife. Federal Police stops the perpetrator and arrests him.

Bremen, 10th June 2014: Person attempts to get on to the motor vehicle access on to the airport apron by under passing a boom gate. The Federal Police immediately arrests the person at the place of the incident.

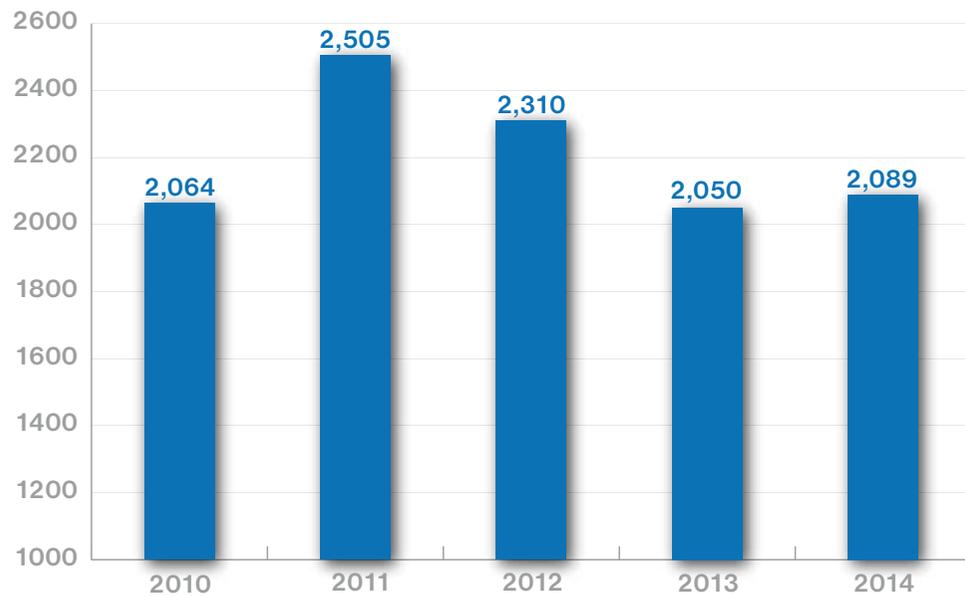
Frankfurt (Main), 28th June 2014: Passenger is carrying with him a curved dagger with a 7cm long blade in his turban. Alert aviation safety assistant discovers it.

Cologne/Bonn, 26th September 2014: Federal Police discovers disassembled pistol as well as 75 cartridges in luggage.

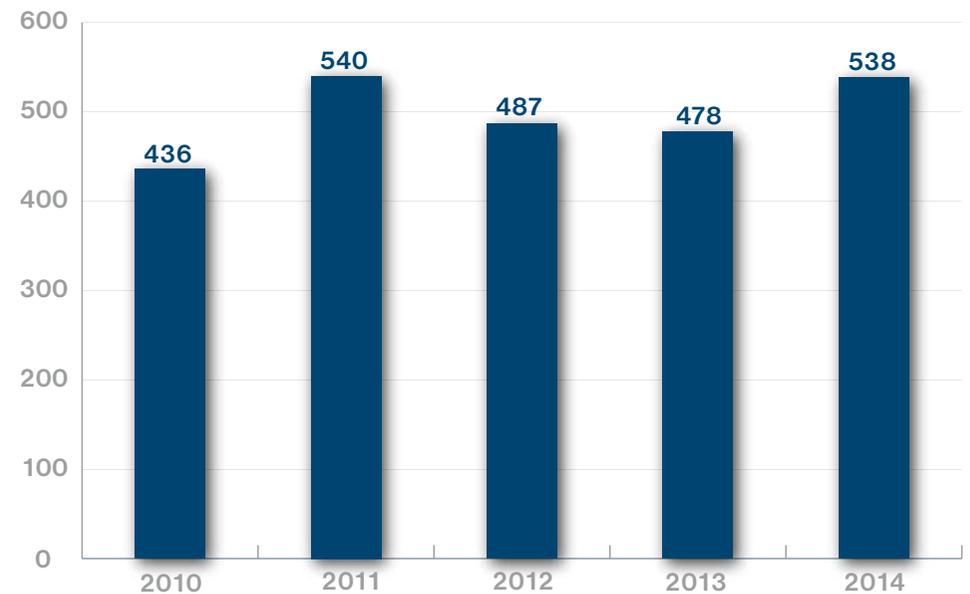


Violence against Police Law Enforcement Officers

**Attacked
Law Enforcement Officers**



**Injured
Law Enforcement Officers**





GROSSEN BRODE

3rd April 2014: A sailing yacht with three persons on board has capsized in the coastal waters south of Grossenbrode in the Baltic Sea. A Federal Police helicopter on routine patrol of the Baltic Sea rescues the stricken vessel using a rescue winch.

Federal Police deployed in a rescue mission



RIESENDINGHÖHLE

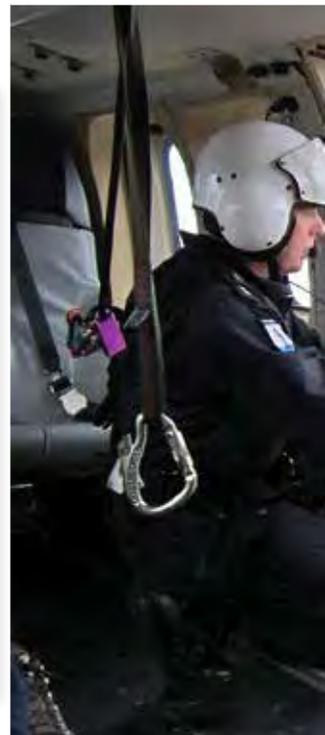
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The Feder
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A M R U M

4th June 2014: Due to an on-board electronics fault the passenger ferry "Adler-Express" with 223 persons on board runs into the quay wall of the pier almost without braking. As a result 27 persons are injured, six of them seriously.

A Super Puma of the Federal Police Flight Service flies in medical staff on to the scene of the accident and 15 injured persons are flown out.



1st June 2014: A speleologist sustains a serious injury and is suffering from craniocerebral trauma after being hit by a stone at a depth of 50 m approximately 6.5 km from the cave entrance.

The Federal Police Flight Service provides the German state of Bavaria with support in the rescue operation by transporting staff and materials to the cave entrance on the Untersberg Mountain that is part of the Alps on the border between Germany and Austria. The rescue mission is successful. The injured speleologist is transported to hospital by a Federal Police helicopter.



Illegal migration

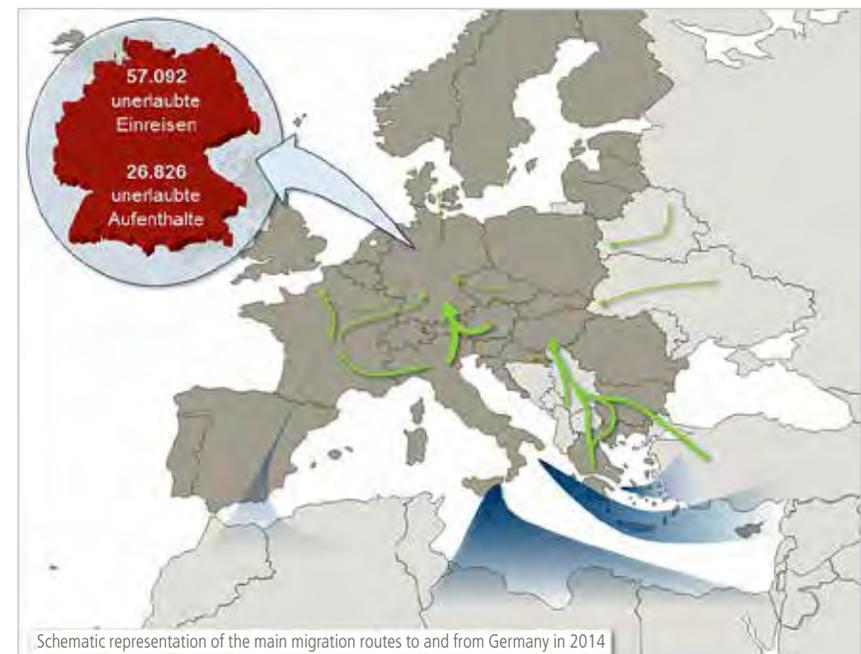
From a Border Control perspective, 2014 was marked by excessive migration pressure. The European agency to protect external borders, **FRONTEX**, registered more than 280,000 unauthorised border crossings. This represents a 2.5-fold increase compared to 2013. Even in 2011 – at the height of the Arab Spring and the wave of refugees to Europe associated with it – only half were achieved as a result of police detections.

The hotspot of unauthorised entries into Europe was unequivocally situated on the **central**



Mediterranean route – particularly originating from Libya via the Mediterranean to Italy. More than a third of all unauthorised border crossings via the EU/Schengen external border dealt with were registered en route. It was ascertained that for the most part the migrants were from Syria, Eritrea and further Sub Saharan states. The majority of these migrants did not intend to stay in Italy. They were travelling on to northern or western Europe – with the objective of applying for asylum there.

What is more, Operation **Mare Nostrum** (October 2013 to December 2014) implemented for the purposes of sea rescue under the leadership of the Italian Navy, contributed towards the number of migrants landing in Italy or rescued at sea having increased extensively since. It turned out that this operation served as a solid pull factor in favour of illegal people trafficking operators operating in Libya. Surveys as to the routes taken by migrants who were observed in Italy revealed that illegal people traffickers were actually using the Mare Nos-



trum rescue mission to punt their services. Illegal people traffickers and the smuggled persons were relying on being rescued – even to some extent from boats no longer sea worthy. This had as a consequence that refugees and migrants were being forced on to boats that were no longer sea worthy in an inhumane manner and coerced into making the crossing – in part under the threat of being attacked with weapons. Tragically in numerous attempts to make the crossing, human lives were tragically lost. This is how

in June 2014 an illegal people trafficking operation led to the death of up to 244 people from Africa, after their ship sank in the Mediterranean during the crossing. The main perpetrator operating in the asylum process and residing in Germany – an Eritrean national – could be arrested and detained by officers of the Federal Police in the German Federal State of Brandenburg in December 2014 on the basis of a European arrest warrant.

Rising figures when it came to **migrants landing in Italy** led to improved detections by the Federal Police with negligible time delays – especially in Southern Germany. The detection of groups of people in luxury buses or on trains, as well as of larger family units meant an enormous **logistical and staff challenge** for entire departments. In part, accommodation in sports hall, as well as primary care was only made possible in close cooperation with social or charitable institutions. Although initially solely affecting Eritrean nationals, these exceptional circumstances have meanwhile also become the norm for Syrian and Kosovan nationals.

The most extreme phenomenon of inhumanity was for the most part the illegal people trafficking with **cargo ships** observed at the end of 2014 on the Turkey-Italy route. In the process often ships not equipped for human cargo were used by criminal organisations to move groups of up to 800 people to Italy in illegal people trafficking operations. One particularly perfidious incident came about in the case of the autopilot of the ship being programmed to head straight for the Italian mainland with the crew jumping ship. This essentially meant that pilotless ships were being found in at times very rough seas, control over which could only be obtained by the Italian Coastguard conducting life-threatening maritime rescue manoeuvres. In the event of not being immediately detected or with the failure of the rescue operation, running aground was feared with not immediately predictable consequences suffered by the smuggled persons stowed away in the hold. The fact of the illegal people traffickers themselves stowing away in the hold in one such case does not change the situation. The media has coined the term “ghost ships” to describe this particularly unscrupulous modus operandi.

The large numbers of investigation procedures that have been and are still being con-



Arrest of the illegal people trafficker in Müncheberg (Brandenburg)

ducted by the Federal Police against the dealers are indicative of the large sums of money that can be earned with illegal migration. The sums commanded in illegal people trafficking meanwhile involve amounts of up to 30,000 US dollars depending on the country of destination. It therefore comes as no surprise that organised crime has expanded its activities from existing illegal areas of business like drug dealing and weap-

ons smuggling to illegal people trafficking which it continues to push even further. In the process “huge profits” are realised. Alone through the illegal people trafficking “ghost ships” – Carolyn Assens, Blue Sky M and Ezadeen –observed at the end of 2014, a gross profit of almost ten million US dollars was achieved. The death of the smuggled persons is of very little concern to illegal people traffickers. All in all organised crime is extremely diverse, multi-faceted and interna-

tionally networked. This development must be counteracted with effective cross-border collaboration among the public authorities responsible for safety and security. The Federal Police has reacted to this new dimension in inhumane mass illegal people trafficking with the establishment of the fact finding mission WAVE.

The **East Mediterranean route**, and in the course of it the **West Balkans route**, constituted a further focal point of illegal migration to Europe.

Forming around one fifth of all detections, the East Mediterranean formed the second most important route in the quest to get into the EU. The majority of the migrants used the maritime route from Turkey to Greece (or Italy as the case may be). Here once again Syrian nationals were predominant, followed by (with a considerable gap) nationals from Afghanistan and Somalia. Since their intention was likewise not to stay on permanently in Greece, they continued on their journey to other member countries. While some tried to get to Italy via a ferry link or via illegal people trafficking by boat, the majority chose to take the land route across the countries of the West Balkans. A further hotspot of illegal migration to Europe was the Serbian-Hungarian border along the West Balkans route representing approximately 13 percent of all unauthorised border crossings across the EU/Schengen external borders.

The migration pressure on Germany has been documented as more than 57,000 **unauthorised entries** (a record level since reunification) and almost 27,000 **unauthorised stays** (a record level since 2002).

The focal point of unauthorised entries to Germany, representing a proportion of 44 percent of the total volume was on the border with Austria,

Unauthorised entry (according to frequency of incidence by nationality)				
Nationality	2014	2013	Rank in 2013	Trend comparing 2014 with 2013 in %
Total	57,092	32.533		+75,5
Syria	14,389	3,528	1	+307,9
Eritrea	7,964	1,540	4	+ 417,1
Afghanistan	3,966	2,368	3	+ 67,5
Kosovo	3,385	1,181	7	+186,6
Serbia	1,657	1,466	5	+13,0
Turkey	1,400	1,409	6	- 0,6
Russian Federation	1,385	3,453	2	- 59,9
Ukraine	1,356	989	8	+37,1
Somalia	1,321	789	10	+67,4
Nigeria	1,044	631	12	+65,5

followed by France and by air route (with a considerable gap). There is a connection between the declining importance of the air route in this context and with the demands being made on transportation companies in terms of Section

In January 2014, the **Potsdam Administrative Court** rejected the claim of an air carrier against a notice of performance by the Federal Police Headquarters thereby endorsing the legal position of the Federal Police.

After the air carrier had transported a vast number of foreigners not in possession of valid identification documents to Germany by air, in 2011 the Federal Police Headquarters issued a prohibition order against the company. In the process, the Federal Police threatened to demand a penalty payment of 1000 euros for every contravention. The company took its grievance against the payment of subsequent penalties determined in a total of 42 cases to the Potsdam Administrative Court.

The Potsdam Administrative Court rejected the claim of the air carrier. The judgement (VG Potsdam, 18th September 2013, Az. VG 8 K 2841/12) has meanwhile become legally binding.

Unauthorised stay (according to frequency of incidence by nationality)

Nationality	2014	2013	Rank in 2013	Trend comparing 2014 with 2013 in %
Gesamt	26,826	19.165		+40,0
Syria	3,746	968	3	+287,0
Eritrea	3,008	657	7	+357,8
Turkey	1,580	1,588	1	-0,5
Morocco	1,134	684	5	+65,8
Afghanistan	1,090	823	4	+32,4
Russian Federation	1,077	1,475	2	-27,0
Kosovo	832	636	9	+30,8
China	768	638	8	+20,4
Algeria	701	426	14	+64,6
Iran	632	603	10	+4,8

§ 63f. German Residence Act (AufenthG) for many years now. This makes it mandatory for the provider only to be permitted to transport to the respective target country with the existence of relevant travel documents. If this is not the case in isolated cases, the persons concerned have to be transported back by the airline without delay and at no expense to the target country. The first analogies when it comes to cross-border transportation by bus have already been available since 2013.

Syria, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Serbia and Somalia were represented at the Federal Agency for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) as six of the **ten main countries of origin** of unauthorised entries and were among the main ten countries of origin of asylum seekers.

On 6th November 2014 the West Balkans countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia as well as Serbia were classified as **safe countries of origin** in accordance with Section

Illegal people traffickers picked up (according to frequency of incidence by nationality)				
Nationality	2014	2013	Rank in 2013	Trend comparing 2014 with 2013 in %
Gesamt	2,149	1,535		+40,0
Germany	176	118	2	+49,2
Syria	176	71	4	+147,9
Hungary	169	57	7	+196,5
Romania	156	28	14	+457,1
Serbia	149	104	3	+43,3
Italy	124	59	6	+110,2
Kosovo	85	55	8	+54,5
Turkey	69	41	10	+68,3
Austria	64	29	13	+120,7
Poland	61	276	1	-77,9

§ 29a of the Asylum Procedure Act (AsylVfG). Rumours of an alleged special German migration and legalisation programme led to a mass exodus of people from Kosovo in 2014. The Federal Police in compliance with a request for assistance by the Serbian government in February 2015 temporarily dispatched 20 officers to the Serbian-Hungarian land border. The number of border crossings or attempted border crossings as the case may be registered there, as well as the number of Kosovans

observed as having entered into Germany without authorisation, decreased rapidly thereafter.

Within the framework of the performance of its Border Control role, the Federal Police has time and again observed persons who meet the suspicious criteria of **Islamic terrorism**. Added to this in 2014, was the particular significance accorded persons involved in or who intended to become involved in the armed conflict of Islamic State (IS) in Syria and in Iraq. In 2014 on a monthly basis,

the Federal Police alone prevented multiple outbound departures to the so-called Jihad territories. However, not only did Germans or **repatriates** holding a residence permit, or prospective fighters represent a threat. Also representing a threat were experienced fighters and radicalised persons who may have found themselves among the multitude of war refugees. Thus for example through investigations, findings could be made that would incriminate a Syrian illegal people trafficker living in Germany for his stay in a war zone, as well as securing weapons, narcotics and license plate duplicates.

By now Germany is the main target country in Europe for illegal migration for the third year running. This is followed with a considerable gap by the traditional countries of immigration i.e. Sweden, France, Great Britain and the Netherlands. In this respect, not only is Germany affected as a target country of illegal migration, but also as a transit country. The Federal Police alone is currently observing 250 to 350 unauthorised entries and stays daily. And in passport-free Europe this merely represents that which has come to light.

In 2014 Germany had the most asylum applications to process worldwide. In the legal sense they are not yet refugees that are seeking protection

in Germany – they are asylum seekers or asylum applicants. Also, a refugee in terms of the Geneva Convention is only someone whose political persecution has been recognised in a constitutional process. This is only the case in the least cases.

According to information supplied by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, more

In the fight against illegal migration the Federal Police has expanded its profiling and tracing capability against illegal people trafficking networks. In so doing it has for instance boosted the mobility of the investigation teams dealing with this through acquiring 73 vehicles specially equipped with profiling and tracing facilities in civilian colours.



than half of all asylum applicants registered in the EU place an application in solely three of the 28 member countries. Roughly a third of all asylum applications captured in the EU are made in Germany, followed by Sweden (14 percent) and France (9 percent).

Different social security benefits within and outside of the asylum process and the prospect of – authorised or unauthorised – gainful employment encourage and promote legal or illegal **secondary movement** by the migrants within Europe as the case may be.

Deployment of the Federal Police Abroad

Against the background of global trouble spots and the ongoing high migration pressure on Germany, the deployment of the Federal Police abroad is of particular importance. Within the framework of the forward displacement of Border Control measures our **document and visa consultants, Border Control Liaison Officers and Border Control Support Officers abroad** make an essential contribution to the fight against illegal migration. The forward displacement of Border Control measures commences where illegal migration originates and seeks it-

self an avenue, namely in the countries of origin and of transition.

The **document and visa consultants (DVB)** advise airline companies and staff of the visa points of the Federal Foreign Office with regard to recognising document falsifications, of the fraudulent use of visas and further modus operandi of illegal entry. It was possible to increase the number of prevented illegal entries ongoing in the past years thanks to the advice provided by DVB. Whereas in 2013 it had been possible to prevent a total of 23,320 illegal entries, this figure could be increased by a further 25 percent in 2014 to a total of 29,261 prevented illegal entries. This meant enormous relief for departments with Border Control roles in Germany. By the end of 2014, 40 DVBs had been deployed in 20 German Federal States and at 27 locations. In consultation with the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Foreign Office provision was made for the number of DVB deployed to be increased to a total of 60 by the end of 2016.

For many years now the Federal Police has had at its disposal a proven means of Border Control collaboration – **Border Control Liaison Officers (GVB)**. Particular experiences in the more recent past have shown that coping with the

current migration situation requires close coordination and a clearly more intensive collaboration with our European partners. In 2014 the implementation of tri-national patrols was coordinated with Austria and Italy, as well as Hungary and Austria. The GVB makes an indispensable contribution towards smooth collaboration and is the link to our partner public authorities. They categorically have real time and immediate access to the management department of the partner public authorities.

In their own way, **Border Control support officers abroad (GUA)** deployed within the framework of FRONTEX on the external borders contribute towards quality improvement of Border Control within the framework of the performance of their duties. Alone on the Hungarian-Serbian border GUA was involved in ordering 2,795 refusals. A considerable proportion of the refusals had intended an onward movement to Germany. GUA deployed on a bilateral basis at the Greek airports and sea ports was likewise able to produce a successful outcome for 2014. Through its consultation measures it was possible to obtain a total of 3,801 exclusions from transportation on flights with Germany as the destination.

Through the Federal Police and the commissioned public authorities close to 14,000 **repatriations** occurred in 2014. This represents a decline over the previous year. With a simultaneous increase in the number of unauthorised entries, the nominal relation to the number of repatriations that have taken place is even much lower.

This decline can be traced back primarily to the **EU Return Directive** and the jurisdiction issued for this purpose by the **European Court of Justice** of July 2014 concerning the guideline-conform placement of detained persons, the application and implementation of which must now be applied.

Aside from this, the **Federal Court of Justice** ruled in June 2014, that the grounds for holding someone in custody for reasons of danger of flight, in the case of custody pending deportation, in connection with transfers, according to the Dublin Regulation is not adequately backed by the national legal standard.

These rulings are preventing the achievement of **custody pending deportation** and are leading to those being required to leave forcibly, escaping police access to them and hereby thwarting their repatriation or at the least making it more difficult.





Prominent profiling and tracing, as well as investigation



Uncovering an internationally operating illegal people trafficking ring

As of December 2013 the fight against crime in The Federal Police Inspectorate Bexbach together with the Federal Police Headquarters in Frankfurt (Main) conducted the “MAGMA I and II”, “STRADA”, as well as “HOSTEL” investigation procedures against a group of Eritrean nationals who came under suspicion of commercial and organised illegal people trafficking. The smuggled persons were primarily Eritrean nationals that were mainly being illegally trafficked from Italy via Austria and Switzerland to Germany, with some being trafficked to Scandinavia. Seventy four cases of illegal people trafficking with around 700 smuggled persons could be ascribed to this group.

With the integration of EUROJUST (the European Judicial Cooperation Union established for the purposes of strengthening cross-border judicial cooperation within the framework of fighting serious organised crime), the Public Prosecutor’s Offices involved and the Ital-

ian police authorities, exhaustive joint deployment measures were implemented in Germany and Italy in December 2014.

In Germany this was followed by the enforcement of nine arrest warrants against the chief suspects and police searches conducted on 24 properties in the greater Hamburg, Frankfurt/Rhine-Main and Dortmund areas. Around 400 Federal Police officers were deployed Germany-wide, among others the Special Forces of the Federal Police. The Italian public authorities in Ravenna simultaneously enforced a European arrest warrant against a further chief suspect.



successes of the Federal Police

“Akkordeon” investigation procedures

In the period from December 2013 until the end of February 2014 unknown perpetrators stole a total of 138 radio navigation systems (RNS) from BMW motor vehicles which in each case were being shipped from Dingolfing to Bremerhaven or Cuxhaven with car transport trains.

After intensive investigation and the implementation of undercover police action by officers of the Federal Police Inspectorate’s fight against crime in Munich, a perpetrator was successfully apprehended at the Dingolfing train station. The second perpetrator already found himself in a moving car transport train and was subsequently apprehended in an “unscheduled stop” arranged by officers of the Federal Police in Oberahrain. It could be proven that the perpetrators committed the theft of the 138 RNS from BMW motor vehicles as well as a further 104 RNS from VW, Daimler Benz and Skoda brand vehicles, which had already been stolen between 2011 and 2014.

Due to the trans-regional modus operandi of the perpetrators a comprehensive coordination of the investigation became necessary for the location and detection of the crime scenes by the responsible Hamburg and Munich Federal Police Inspectorate in the fight against crime. Especially important were the DNA traces secured by the forensic scientists of the Federal Police Inspectorate in Bremen in connection with this, on the basis of which the convicted party could unequivocally be proven guilty of the crime in the court procedures that took place later on. In December 2014 Landshut District Court sentenced the perpetrators to five-year and two-month imprisonment terms for serious organised crime and damage to property.



“Safe Crackers”

In order to find out how the ticket vending machines of the German railway company Deutsche Bahn work in detail, unknown perpetrators initially stole two complete ticket vending machines from two smaller train stations in North Rhine-Westphalia, so as to be in a position to develop the best break-in method at the hands of this “practice object”. Subsequently the perpetrators broke open numerous ticket vending machines in the German federal states of Hessen and North Rhine-Westphalia and stole the cash found inside them. Shortly after the be-



ginning of this series of machine break-ins, the Federal Police Regional Office in Sankt Augustin installed the “investigation group ticket vending machine”. As things developed, 26 perpetrators were ascertained and 82 ticket vending machine break-ins solved. The damages from the thefts caused by the perpetrator group amounted to approximately 164,100 euros and damage to property amounted to approximately 669,400 euros. Total damage thus constitutes roughly 833,500 euros.

The four main perpetrators were sentenced to high imprisonment terms by the Bonn District Court. The Bonn District Court sentenced the head of the gang of four, a 35 year-old previously convicted Swiss metalworker, to an imprisonment term of five-and-a-half years for serious organised crime.

In the case of prohibited items detected by aviation security checks in 2014:

339,623*

* For example falling under these are 1110 firearms, 6209 firearm replicas, as well as 5770 explosives and ammunition parts.



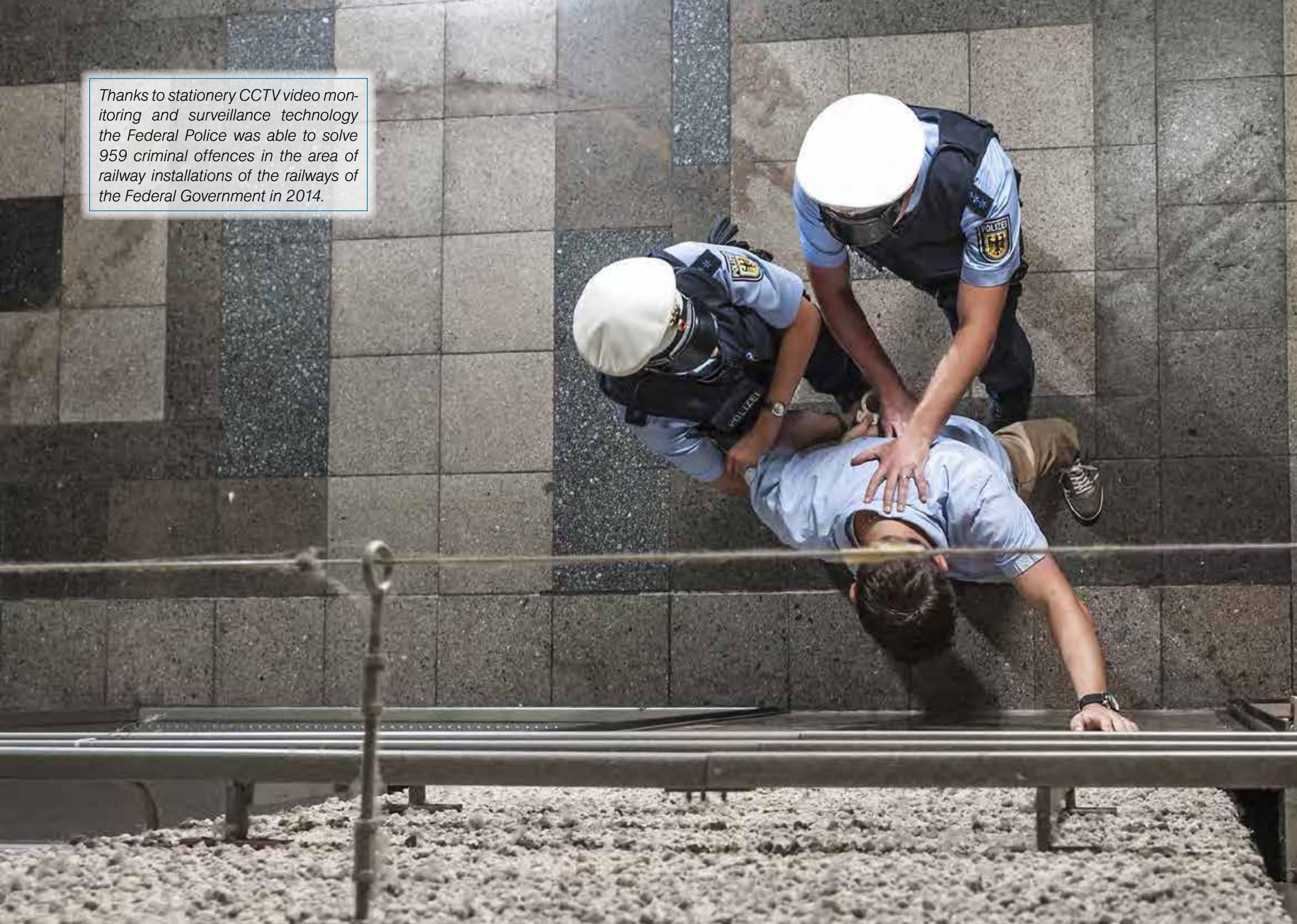
Offences

(areas of crime that are specifically mentioned in the treaties)

	2014	2013	Changes	
			absolute	in %
Criminal offences (in total)	331.621	293.720	+37.901	+12,9
Total clearance rate	76,8%	75,9%		+0,9
Disorderly conduct and criminal offences against personal freedom, among them:	10.480	10.453	+27	+0,3
Bodily harm (in total), thereof:	9.182	9.150	+32	+0,3
Dangerous and serious bodily harm	2.405	2.468	-63	-2,6
(Intentionally light) bodily harm	6.584	6.468	+116	+1,8
Clearance rate (intentionally light) Bodily harm	83,7%	83,7%		+/-0,0
Theft (in total), including:	51.053	41.591	+9.462	+22,8
Pick pocketing	18.352	13.296	+5.056	+38,0
Assets and falsification offences, among them:	154.743	142.641	+12.102	+8,5
Commercial human people trafficking	127.923	119.005	+8.918	+7,5
Falsification of documents	4.794	5.083	-289	-5,7
Miscellaneous criminal offence portfolios according to the German Penal Code (StGB), i.e.:	44.789	47.719	-2.930	-6,1
Damage to property (in total), thereof:	29.274	31.727	-2.453	-7,7
Damage to property through graffiti	17.356	17.016	+340	+2,0
Supplementary criminal code, including:	70.310	51.069	+19.241	+37,7
Criminal offences against the process of granting permission to stay, against the asylum process and against freedom of movement legislation/EU	68.164	48.639	+19.525	+40,1

Source: Police criminal statistics (PKS) information of the Federal Police for 2013 and 2014

Thanks to stationery CCTV video monitoring and surveillance technology the Federal Police was able to solve 959 criminal offences in the area of railway installations of the railways of the Federal Government in 2014.



The Federal Police's profiling and tracing of persons success stories

10,129

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

12,153

Enforced national and
international arrest warrants

8,667

Arrests under the law on foreign nationals
(including entry refusal and exclusion)

104,788

Total of persons profiling
successes for 2014

3,455

Detention under
police law

5,706

Controls for perpetrators
of violence

64,625

Miscellaneous

53

Prohibitions on leaving
the country

Successes of the Federal Police in tracing property

15,420

Documents

1,156

Motor vehicles

18,631

Total successes in tracing property for 2014

4

Weapons and weapons components respectively

2,051

Miscellaneous

Profiling and tracing – Forensic science examination and investigation

43,990

[Identification
data approaches]

1,158

[Recapturing of data and
new entry into DNA database
(persons and traces)]

62,755

[Identity verification]



4,683

[Document inspections]

Deployment abroad



84

[Number of countries and German federal states where the Police Law Enforcement Service officers were deployed]

11.75

[This is how often earth would have to be circumnavigated in order to reach all the Federal Police's deployment sites abroad from Berlin]

Deployment of Federal Police abroad

Period from January to December 2014; Officers who were deployed in a number of different countries in the period under review, are only taken into account once in each case.

584

[Safety and security officers deployed at German embassies, missions and representations abroad (SAV) and in the Protection of Persons Abroad]

138

[Border Control support officers abroad (GUA)]

1,076

[Total number of Federal Police officers deployed abroad in 2014]

9

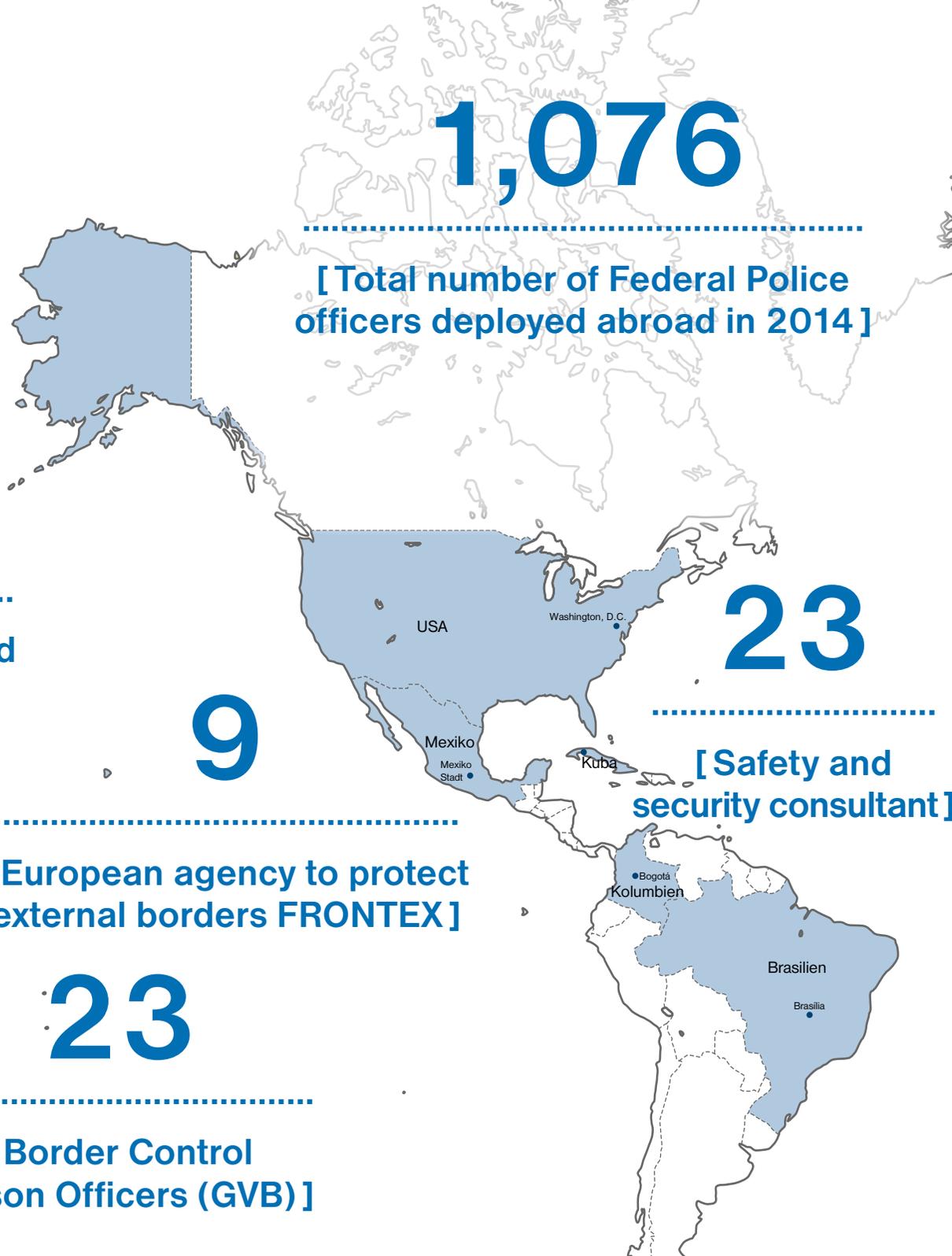
[European agency to protect external borders FRONTEX]

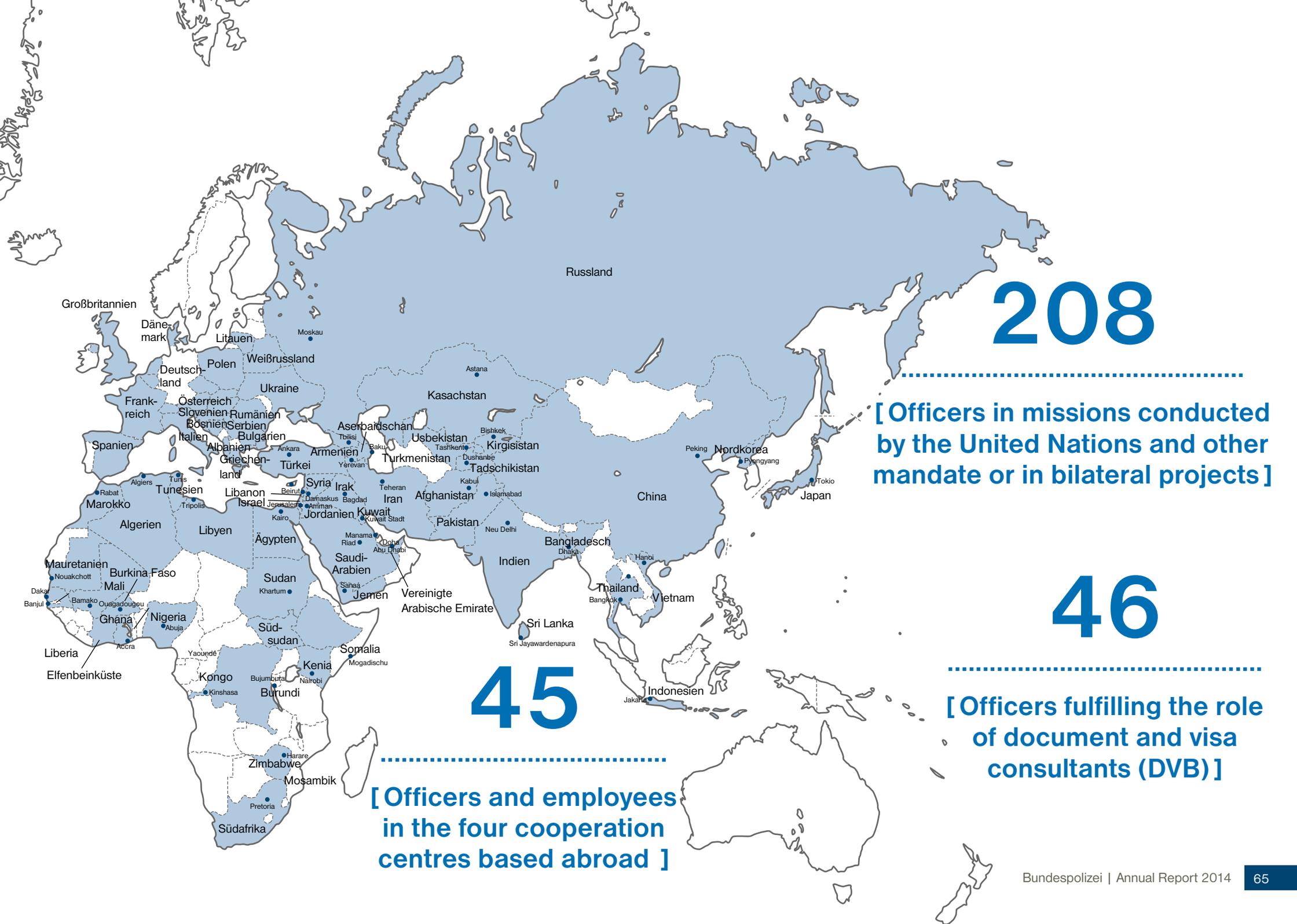
23

[Border Control Liaison Officers (GVB)]

23

[Safety and security consultant]





208

[Officers in missions conducted by the United Nations and other mandate or in bilateral projects]

46

[Officers fulfilling the role of document and visa consultants (DVB)]

45

[Officers and employees in the four cooperation centres based abroad]

Prevention



Bahnanlagen
sind keine Spielplätze!



Zivilcourage

SOS-Notruf

Information



hier drücken
press button

hier sprechen
speak here

hier drücken
press button

Info



S



ACHTUNG
BAHNSTROM!

15 000 VOLT SIND TÖDLICH

SUCHT EUCH
WAS ANDERES!

Finger weg
von verbotenen
Feuerwerkskörpern!



Achten Sie auf
Ihre Wertsachen



Look after your valuables



Police technology



70,600,279

[Kilometres driven
in 2014]



19,840

[Flight hours
in 2014]



181,895

[Nautical miles
in 2014]



16,809

[Air rescue service deployment
in 2014 with 4634 patients
transported in the process]

Service vehicles of the Federal Police



1,551

[Patrol vehicles]



102

[Vehicles specially equipped with profiling and tracing facilities]

99

[Motor cycles]



63

[Interchangeable carriers]



58

[Ambulances and emergency and rescue vehicles]



Boats and ships

5

.....
[Control and
patrol vessels]



1

.....
[Tugboats]



6

.....
[Ocean-going
standby ships]



Police helicopter and air rescue service



19

.....
[Light transport helicopter
(EC 155 B/B1 Dauphin)]

16

.....
[Civil defence helicopter
(EC 135 T2i)]





6

[Training helicopter
(EC 120 B Colibri)]

25

[Liaison helicopter
(EC 135 T2i)]



19

[Medium-size transport helicopter
(AS 332 L1 Super Puma)]



Aviation safety monitoring technology

342

[Equipment for the monitoring of liquids, aerosols and gels]



31

[Body scanner]



100

[Explosion detection facilities for luggage]



1,556

[Metal detectors,
hand-held]



117

[Detectors for
explosives traces]



321

[Walk-through
metal detectors]



500

[Control lanes
for hand luggage]

Information and communications technology

All values for 2014

5,647

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

> 60 m

[INPOL profiling and
tracing retrievals]

42,200

[Identification measures via
live scan technologies]

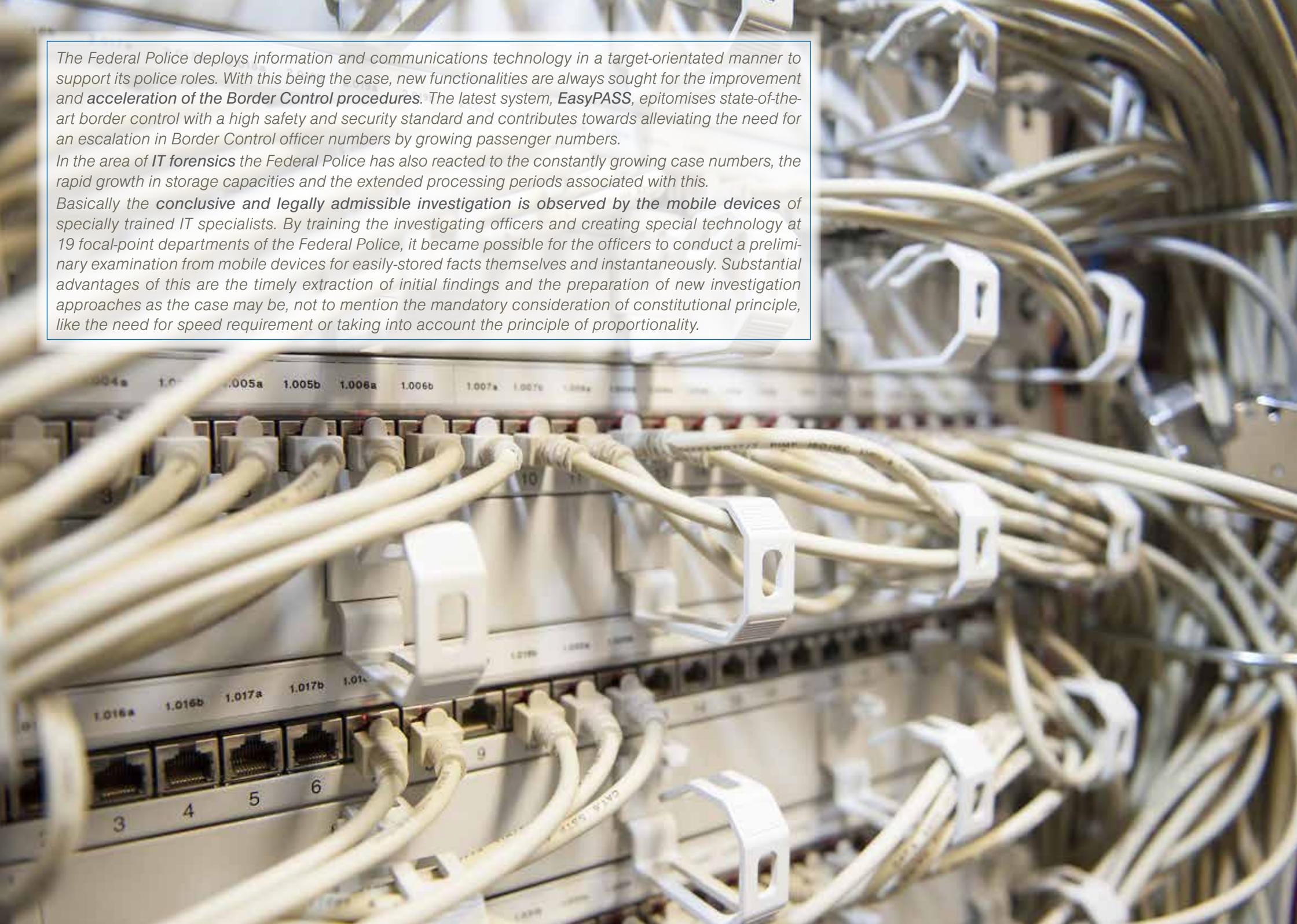
2.46 m

[Automated
border controls]

The Federal Police deploys information and communications technology in a target-orientated manner to support its police roles. With this being the case, new functionalities are always sought for the improvement and **acceleration of the Border Control procedures**. The latest system, **EasyPASS**, epitomises state-of-the-art border control with a high safety and security standard and contributes towards alleviating the need for an escalation in Border Control officer numbers by growing passenger numbers.

In the area of **IT forensics** the Federal Police has also reacted to the constantly growing case numbers, the rapid growth in storage capacities and the extended processing periods associated with this.

Basically the **conclusive and legally admissible investigation is observed by the mobile devices** of specially trained IT specialists. By training the investigating officers and creating special technology at 19 focal-point departments of the Federal Police, it became possible for the officers to conduct a preliminary examination from mobile devices for easily-stored facts themselves and instantaneously. Substantial advantages of this are the timely extraction of initial findings and the preparation of new investigation approaches as the case may be, not to mention the mandatory consideration of constitutional principle, like the need for speed requirement or taking into account the principle of proportionality.



Animals in the Federal Police



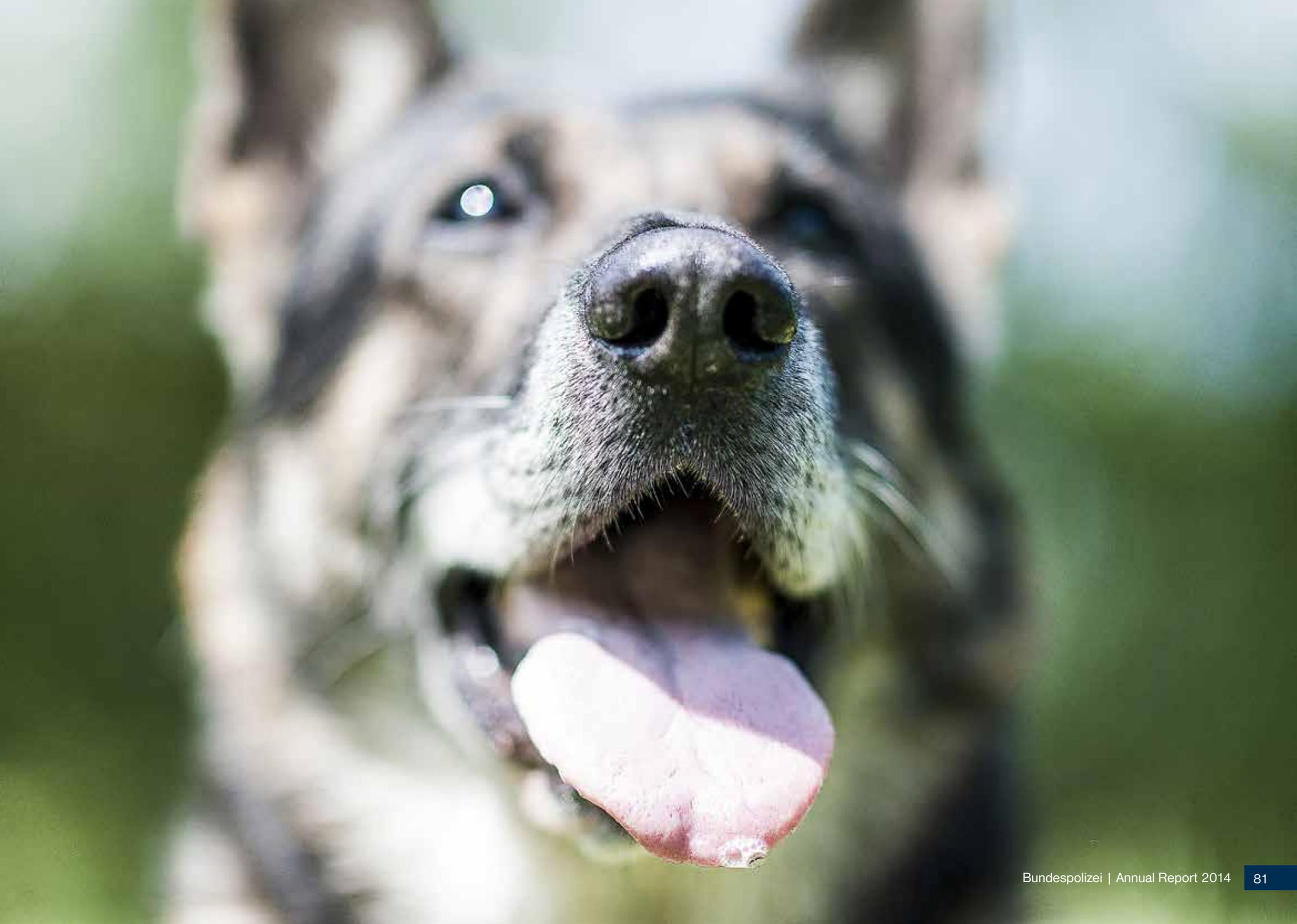
471

.....
[Service dogs]

24

.....
[Service horses]







Support for top-level sport

Complete overseeing of the medals at the 2014 Olympic Games, World Championships and the European Championships



“To know at an early stage what will follow on from my sporting career gives me strength and peace of mind on a daily basis.”
(Police Constable Sebastian Brendel (the reigning 1000 m Men’s Canoe Sprint Champion in the 2012 Olympic Games))



[Summer]



[Winter]



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