



# Annual Report 2019



**BUNDESPOLIZEI**  
FEDERAL POLICE

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### Preliminary remark:

To facilitate the readability of this report, the masculine noun form is used. However, both genders, masculine and feminine, are referred to.



## Welcoming address

**Dear readers,**

In 2019 the German Federal Police once again proved that it is an important pillar of the national security architecture. For years, however, it has been extremely challenged beyond its original tasks by the terrorist threat situation, the migration and refugee situation and by several largescale operations.

In Europe, Germany continues to be the most important destination of illegal migration. The intensification of the management of internal borders mandated in the autumn of 2019 is of great importance for the efficient prevention of the unauthorised entry of nationals from non-member countries. Since November 2019<sup>1</sup>, 11,932 search hits could be reached, 11,396 violations of the Residence Act and 715 individuals with re-entry restrictions were determined.

For its extensive work, the Federal Police is being reinforced. By the end of the legislative term there will be 17,500 new recruitments. This is an impressive number. For successful recruitment the Federal Police, inter alia, also uses social media and now its own podcast “Funkdisziplin” (radio discipline). That is making an impact. 35,000 young women and men applied for 3,000 new posts, among them many with a migration background. This is a clear sign that the Federal Police enjoys the absolute trust of the citizens.

The Federal Police also considerably contributed to the fact that so far Germany has got through the coronavirus pandemic relatively unscathed. An essential component of the interruption of infection chains were the border checks which were mainly conducted by the Federal Police. The spread of the coronavirus was curbed successfully.

The contribution of the Federal Police to this deserves special appreciation. For its excellent performance in operations, in the administration, in the training and education centres or any other locations I thank the Federal Police staff. They have rendered our country an indispensable service.

I wish you a stimulating read of the annual report of the German Federal Police.

Horst Seehofer  
Federal Minister of the Interior, Building and Community

<sup>1</sup> 7 November 2019 to 30 June 2020.

## Foreword

### Esteemed readers,

Who would have thought in 2019 that we would be needed so much in 2020? Who would have thought in 2019 that every day in the second quarter of 2020 we would be working on the borders with 6,000 law enforcement officers in order to interrupt a pandemic infection chain?

This could only be accomplished because our recruitment initiative, started in 2016, is bearing fruit after time-consuming and highly qualified training and education. The first 2,334 graduates – more than ever before – completed their training in 2019 and started to work in the response organisation. This is an enormous relief for the colleagues on site and for the entire German Federal Police.

The Federal government and the German parliament have pledged about 12,500

additional established posts and positions with the security packages I to III by 2021. More are planned. We are very grateful for this urgently needed personnel support, which is also a vote of confidence in our organisation.

The necessary consolidation of the Federal Police has not been reached yet. We are not crisis-resistant yet but we are on the right track.

The current situation and the situation prognosis by the police indicate even more complex challenges which we have to withstand also with our operational equipment. Therefore, the Federal Police procured improved body protection equipment and new impact protection helmets which are characterised by less weight and a higher protection class. Currently we are equipping thousands of officers with bodycams, we are renewing

our maritime fleet, are working on the “Border Management of the Future” and on the renewal of our helicopter fleet.

All this we are doing for your safety in Germany and abroad.

Because WE are security!



Dr. Dieter Romann  
President of the Federal Police Headquarters

**P. S.:**  
Two new neighbours are talking. “So, what about your husband?” “He’s with the police.” “Oh, how interesting. Does he like it?” “No idea. They have only been questioning him for one hour.”





German Federal Police tasks



# The German Federal Police at a glance

In Germany, the Federal Police is an integral element of the security architecture as well as of freedom and rule of law. In addition to its traditional task of border management, the Federal Police contributes to the security of German citizens and visitors to our country on railway installations, on the country's coastlines and at its airports. Also, the protection of constitutional institutions, deployments due to major events and in international missions as well as law enforcement and investigations are part of the daily work. The helicopters of the Federal Police Air Support provide cross-functional support.



## Border management

In border police danger prevention, the German Federal Police is responsible for a 30 km wide stretch along the approximately 3,831 km long German borders. Along the 888 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. They carry out border police checks at many airports and seaports and measures to terminate residence.



## Railway Police

Danger prevention in the interest of public security and order in railway traffic is another core task of the German Federal Police. The railway facilities of the federal railway system comprise nearly 5,700 railway stations and a network of approximately 33,500 km. In 2019, 2.9 billion travellers used trains as means of transport. The protection of railway installations as part of the German critical infrastructure is a focal point of national and entrepreneurial safety precaution.



## Aviation security

The German Federal Police safeguards aviation security at 14 large German commercial airports, among them Frankfurt/Main, Berlin/Tegel and Berlin/Schöneberg, Düsseldorf and Cologne/Bonn. With the exception of Munich Airport, it conducts passenger and baggage checks. In order to do so, the Federal Police has contracts with private security companies which on behalf of the Federal Police provide staff for aviation security checks at the different airports – aviation security assistants.



## Protection of constitutional institutions

At the request of and in agreement with the German states the Federal Police protects constitutional institutions and federal ministries that are at a particularly high risk. The main target is to prevent or ward off attacks and to warrant the functional capability, particularly in the event of functions and visits from Germany and abroad. The Office of the Federal President of Germany, the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community as well as the Federal Constitutional Court and the Headquarters of the German Federal Bank are among the institutions that are protected by the German Federal Police.



## Crime control

The crime fighting capacity of the German Federal Police is characterised by specific investigation competences. Here, priority cases like people smuggling, violent crimes, property crimes committed by travelling offenders and crimes utilizing the internet as a means of crime, but also police crime prevention and hazard prevention in the context of Politically Motivated Crime are parts of crime control.



## Maritime component

On the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, the German Federal Police operates with its maritime asset as part of the Federal Government's coast guard. With its resources, it wards off border police threats at the German Schengen external borders, monitors maritime traffic, investigates environmental violations and in acts of piracy if German vessels are involved. In that case, the German Federal Police deploys officers specially trained for maritime kidnappings in the shipping company concerned.



# Special Forces

## 9 GSG 9 of the German Federal Police

The German Federal Police's Special Forces unit is deployed for the fight against terrorism and serious violent crime in Germany and abroad. Its primary goal is to save people whose lives are in danger. Particularly in cooperation with national and international partners GSG 9 of the German Federal Police (GSG 9BPOL) gains findings for the mastery of current attack and threat scenarios.

Besides the basic qualification as special deployment officers, the officers have additional qualifications and are accordingly attached to different units.

The special forces of the support unit assume different tasks like the silent and sudden opening of doors, the deactivation of explosive devices or emergency medical care. This way, they support the other special units deployed.

The marksman of the 1<sup>st</sup> unit are masters of camouflage. They reconnoiter target individuals and objects and combat culprits directly if this is the only way to master a dangerous situation.

The divers of the 2<sup>nd</sup> unit approach their targets in maritime deployments silently and unseen in order to obtain the maximum surprise effect. Boatmen are specialised in the transport of operative officers.

The parachutists of the 3<sup>rd</sup> unit master all facets of tactical parachuting like targeted jumps on small landing areas and jumps in total darkness. The special parachutes enable the officers to respond to all requirements.

The tactical parachutists and the tactical divers are unique in Germany's police forces and characterise the Federal Police's GSG 9.



## 4<sup>th</sup> Unit

Since the summer of 2019 GSG 9 BPol has been present with operational officers in Berlin and has thus improved its response capacity. Furthermore, it allows for the fast availability of special forces in the capital city. The officers of this unit master the basic techniques of police access and operational procedures, just like the officers of the other special units. Especially the flexible and fast transfer of the forces in order to master operational scenarios in urban territory is one focal point.



# Special deployments



## Federal Police Air Support

On demand the Federal Police Air Support supports the Federal Police departments as well as other national and international users with security tasks. With 94 helicopters it is second to Lufthansa in the operation of civil aircrafts in Germany and one of the largest police air support groups worldwide.

## Police Protection Tasks Abroad

The three pillars of the Federal Police Department Protection Tasks Abroad (PSA BPOL) are the protection of ambassadors in regions with increased risk, the protection of German property in about 80 foreign representations worldwide and security consultation.



## Special Protection Tasks Aviation

In order to confront the high risk in air traffic, specially trained Federal Police officers of the department Federal Police Special Protection Tasks Aviation (BSL BPOL) are deployed on board of German aircrafts. Their task is to maintain security or to restore it and to prevent the use of the aircraft as a weapon.



## Operations and Investigation Support

The Federal Police Operations and Investigation Support is present in operations with specific technological challenges. It assesses communication data from mobile telephones, locates mobile phones or executes the technological observation of objects, individuals and vehicles. Very often the information gathered this way forms the basis for further operations.

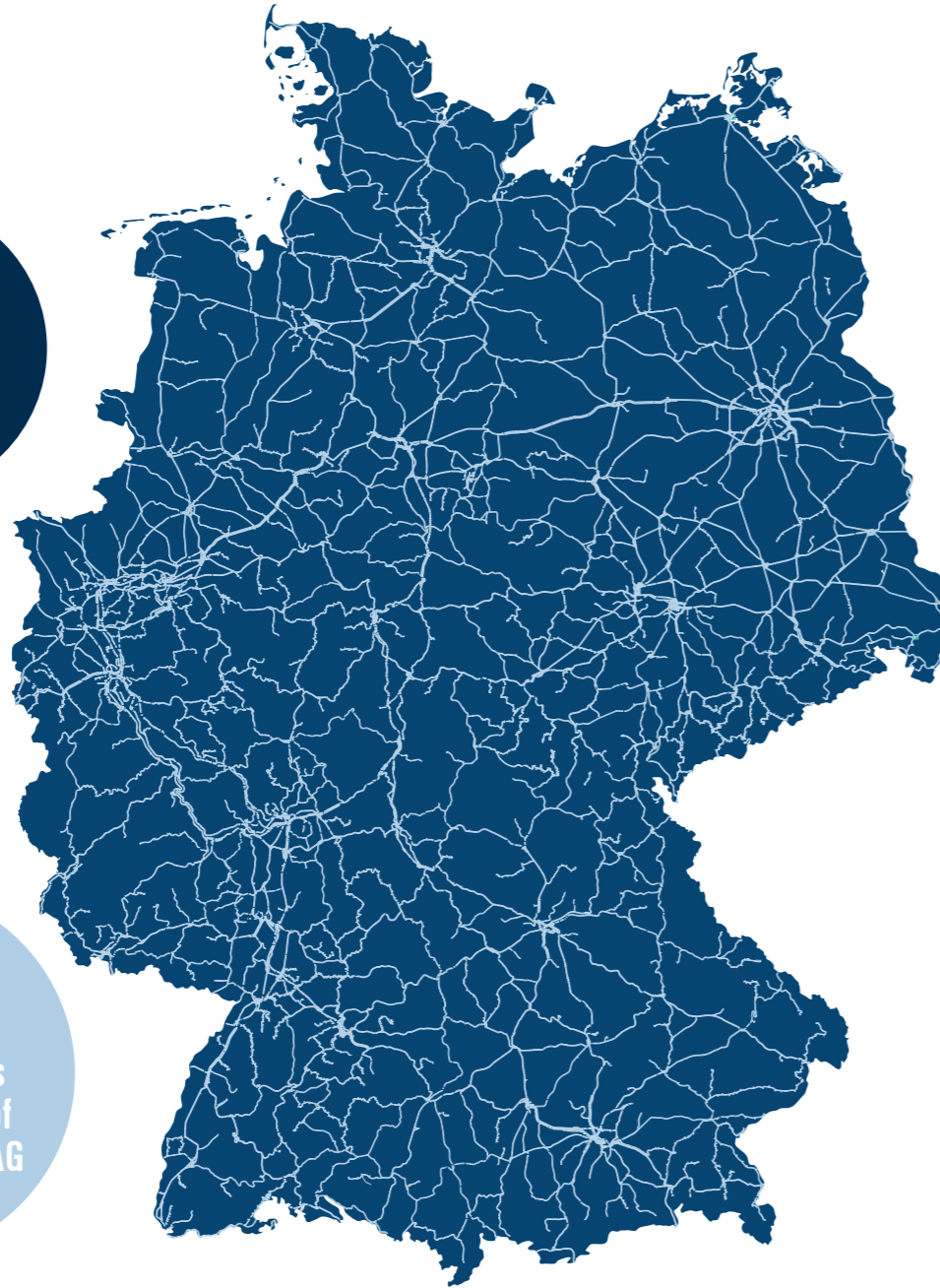


## Dimensions

5,679  
train stations  
and stops

2.9 bn  
railway  
passengers

33,423  
total kilometres  
track network of  
Deutsche Bahn AG



888 km  
maritime  
borders

3,831 km  
land borders

14  
commercial  
airports

249.8 m  
air passengers at  
commercial airports





## The German Federal Police in figures



1

Federal Police  
Headquarters



11

Federal Police  
Regional  
Offices



10

Federal Police  
Battalions



73

Federal Police  
District Offices



9

Federal Police  
District Offices  
for Crime  
Control



143

Federal Police  
Stations



1

Federal Police  
Special Forces  
GSG 9



1

Federal Police  
Air Support



1

Federal Police  
Protection Tasks  
Abroad



1

Federal Police  
Special Protection  
Tasks Aviation



1

Federal Police  
Operation and Inves-  
tigation Support



1

Federal Police  
Academy



7

Federal Police  
Centres for Basic  
and Advanced  
Training



2

Federal Police  
Sport Colleges



1

Federal Police  
Training Centre  
Kührointhaus



1

Federal Maritime  
Police



8

Regional Field  
Repair Shops



3

Federal Police  
Orchestras



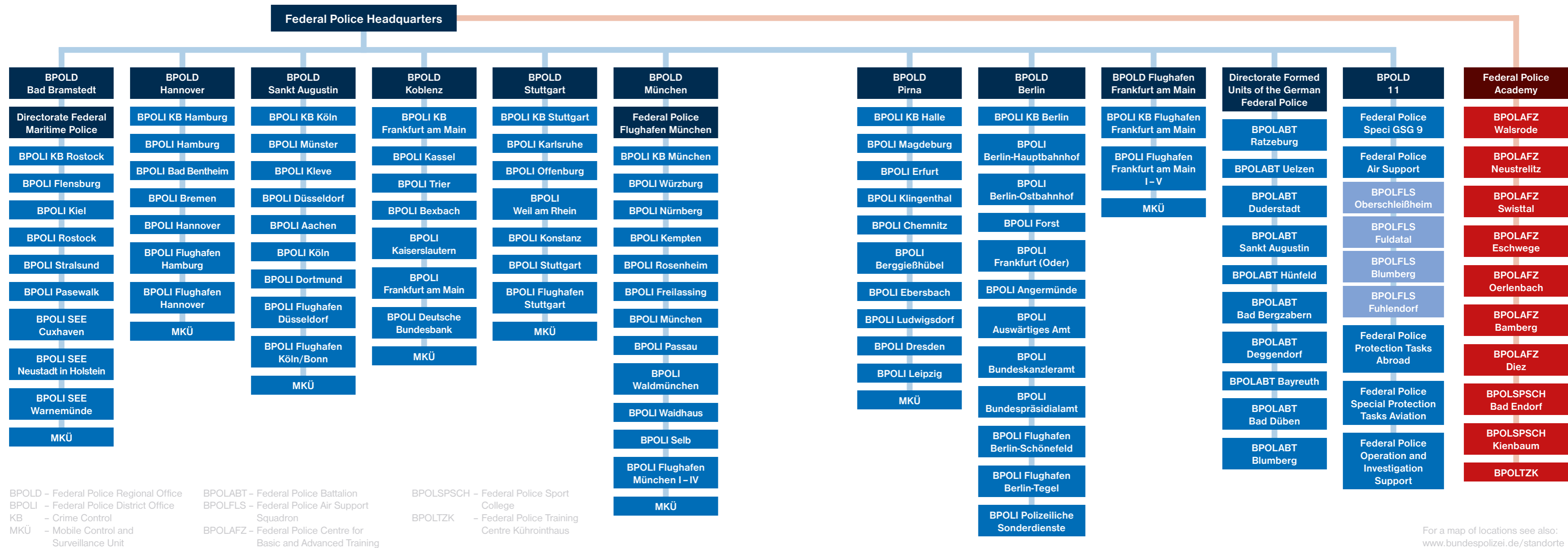
1

Cavalry Squadron



2

Police Dog  
Training Schools





Accomplishments/Activity report



## Wide-spread search

By the targeted deployment of plainclothes and uniformed officers, the use of state-of-the-art investigation technology and a high level of practical policing experience, qualitatively outstanding results are achieved. The Federal Police actively and efficiently combats crime and, trans-regionally and internationally, consistently tracks down perpetrators and individuals who pose a threat to others by their acts.

In 2019 the German Federal Police again increased the number of successful searches for persons and stolen property by 22.4 per cent to 201,536 hits. Hence, the share of arrest warrants executed sums up to 10.5 per cent of all successful searches for persons. Also, the number of successful searches from the Schengen Information System increased by 12.4 per cent as compared to the previous year. Thus, the German Federal Police for the first time obtained a share of more than 50 per cent of successful searches of all federal and state authorities.



### Search app

The Federal Police employs 4,500 official mobile phones that, among other things, are equipped with the app "BPOL-Fahndung". This app supports officers during police checks. With the app, search inquiries are processed quickly and flawlessly within a few seconds. This new search tool also shortens the time required for police checks immensely because the persons checked can resume their travel faster – as long as no further measures are required – and the patrols can continue with their protection mandate.

+ 18.2 %

16,642 2018  19,665 2019

established alert on persons for check purposes

+ 30.2 %

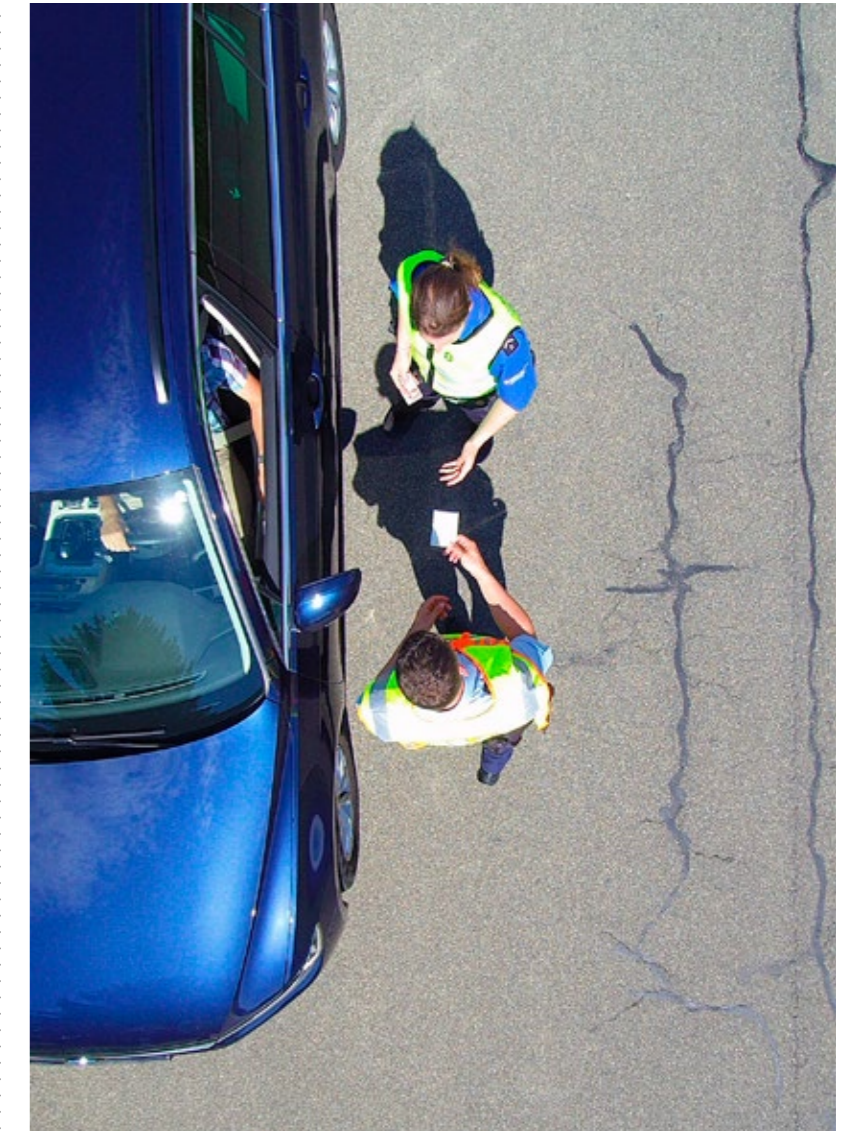
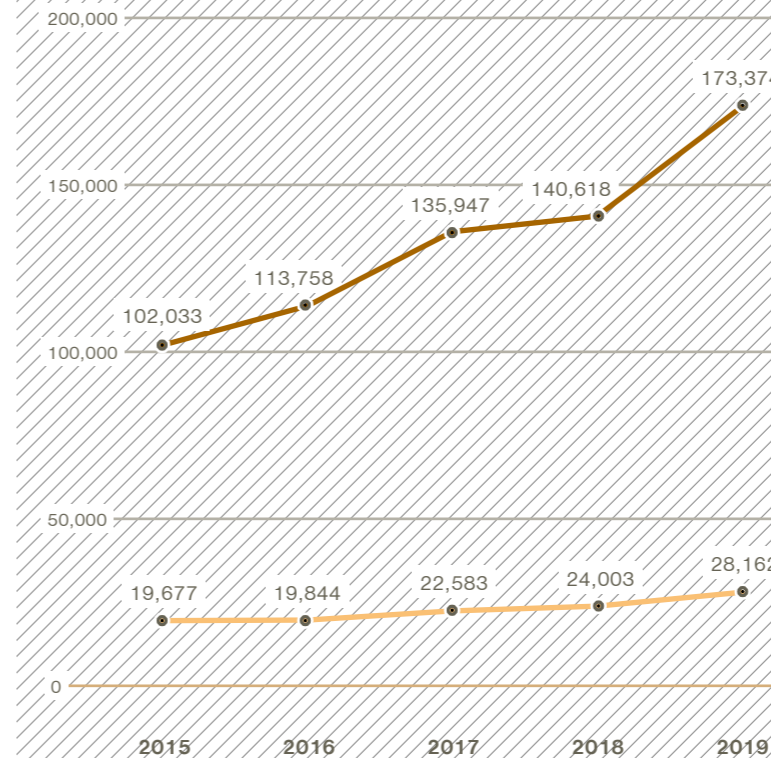
88,782 2018  115,567 2019

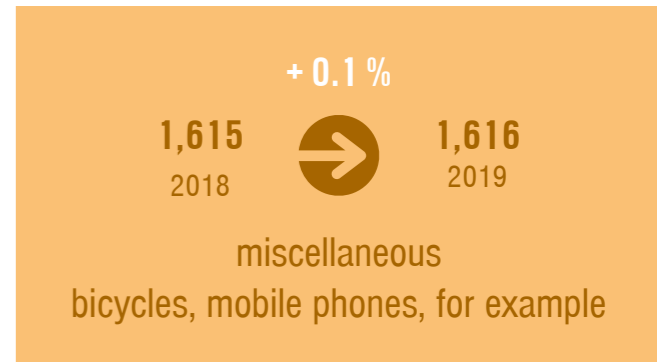
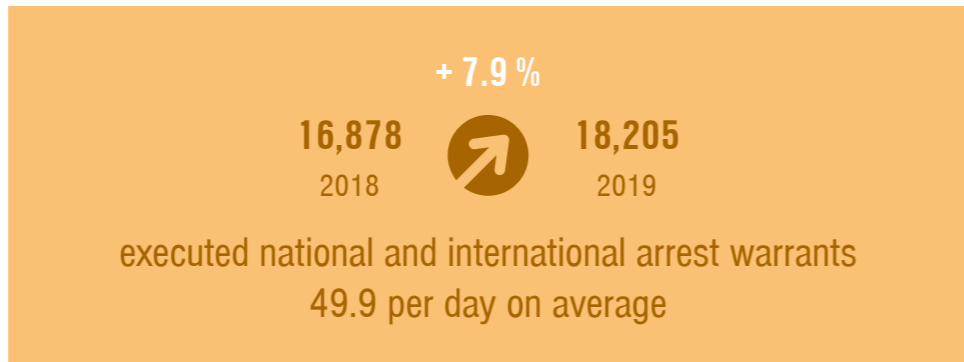
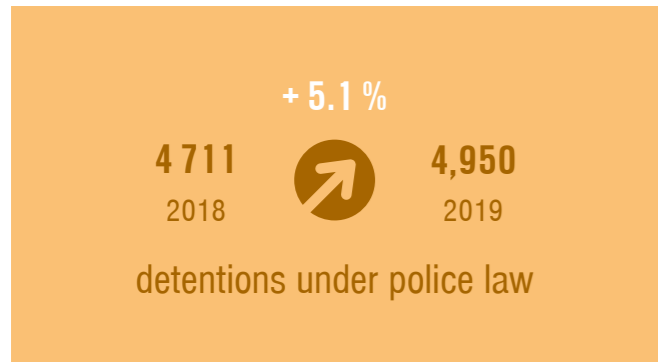
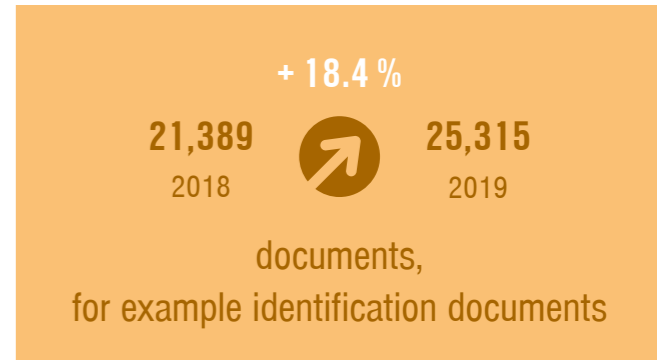
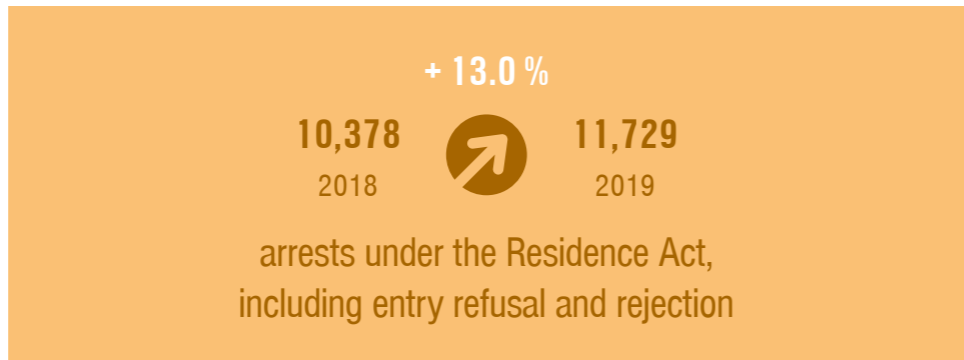
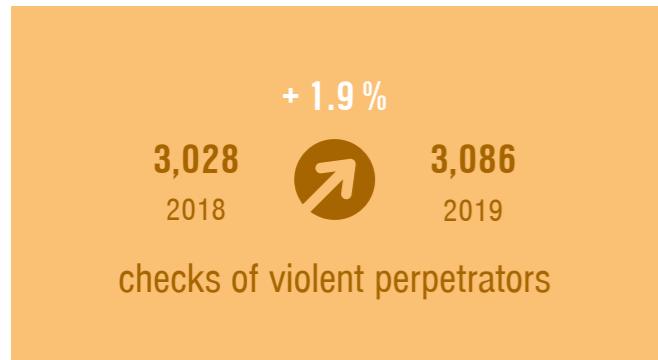
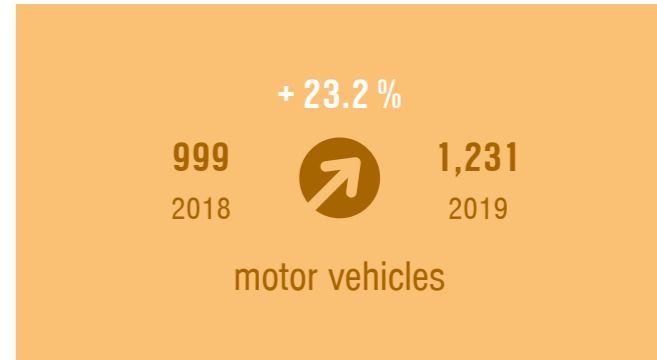
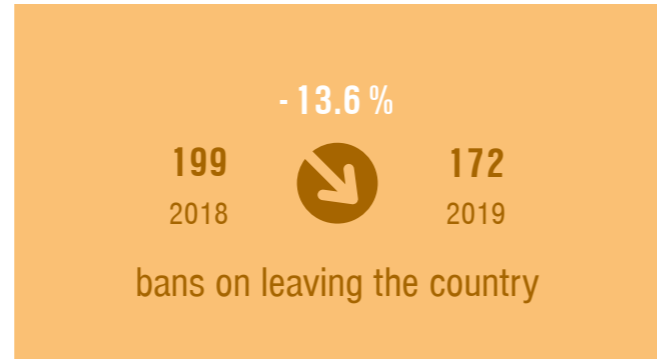
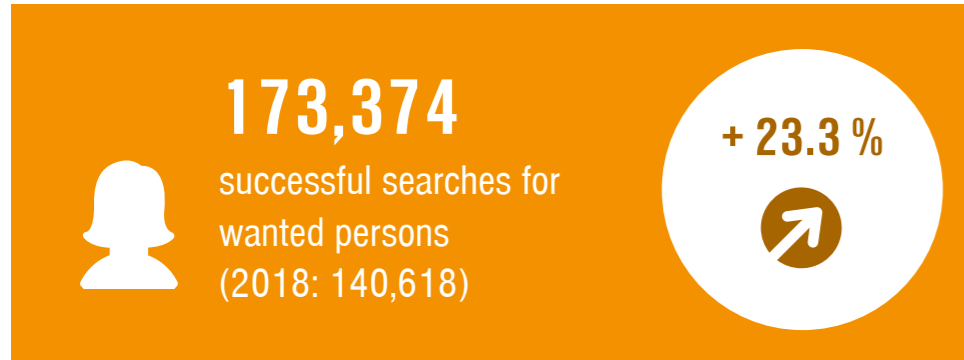
communication of place of residence and other successful tracings of persons

for example, due to alerts based on the seizure of the driving license or the enforcement of driving bans

### Successful person and object searches

successful searches of wanted persons  
successful property tracings





# Formed Police Units of the German Federal Police

The Formed Police Units of the German Federal Police represent the reaction force of the Federal Police. Its cohesive units flexibly and nationwide support the Federal Police regional offices, mainly in special deployments. The officers and their equipment furthermore diversely assist the police forces of the German states, the German Federal Criminal Office and Federal Customs Administration and other authorities. The Formed Police Units of the Federal Police are regularly deployed at the focal points of police-relevant large-scale operations and special situations. In 2019 the focus was on operations according to § 2 Federal Police Law (BPolG), border control.

Of the 1,227 476 operational hours according to § 2BPolG, 1,106 337 operational hours alone can be attributed to operations on the borders with Austria and Switzerland. The total of 205,080 operational hours accumulated in Germany can mainly be assigned to three German states as follows:

- Berlin with 36,073 operational hours
- Saxony with 31,551 operational hours
- Bavaria with 27,287 operational hours, 22,065 of which due to the deployment "Schneekatastrophe" (snow disaster)

In 2019 the Formed Police Units of the German Federal Police assisted in 1,564 deployments. They supported the German Federal Police Regional Offices, the German Federal Criminal Office, the Federal Customs Administration and the police forces of the German states.



**2,400,147 h**  
support of own  
authorities



**1,227,476 h**  
border  
(§ 2 BPolG)



**464,887 h**  
soccer



**283,416 h**  
Frontex deploy-  
ments abroad



**265,195 h**  
demonstrations



**232,695 h**  
support of other  
authorities

# Soccer



The trains of railway companies continue to be an attractive means of transport for the aficionados of different soccer teams, especially in the three professional soccer leagues. With 3.6m aficionados travelling by train, their number has remained on the same high level as in the previous season.


The Federal Police deployed a total of 77,647 officers (+ 6 percent) in the season 2018/2019 due to railbound and cross-border travelling soccer fans and 33,964 officers from the directorate Formed Police Units of the Federal Police (+ 8 percent), as well as 215 spotters.

The number of recorded criminal offences and violent offences decreased again (- 16 percent each). Still almost every third offence observed during the surveillance of travelling soccer fans within the responsibility of the Federal Police is a violent offence so that one cannot talk about

a reduction of the potential for violence among soccer disturbers.

For the fifth year in succession the number of injured individuals has declined (- 24 percent). In 2019, 45 (- 6 per cent) were injured. On the occasion of 4 soccer matches the Federal Police issued general rulings beforehand in order to warrant an undisturbed course of deployments. In 11 cases (13 cases in the previous year) processing lines were established in order to execute extensive preventive as well as repressive measures against 1,743 disturbers. On 4 May 2019, on the occasion of the second federal league match between VFL Bochum and 1. FC Magdeburg, 686 preventive measures and 50 judicial measures were executed on 680 aficionados of 1. FC Magdeburg. The reason for these measures was the burning of pyrotechnics during the ride on a chartered train to Bochum.



**+ 14.0 %**  
**1,575**  **1,796**  
2017/2018 2018/2019


deployments

**+/- 0 %**  
**3.6 Mio.**  **3.6 Mio.**  
2017/2018 2018/2019

soccer fans travelling by train

**+ 6.1 %**  
**73,160**  **77,647**  
2017/2018 2018/2019

law enforcement officers deployed

**+ 3.2 %**  
**487,375**  **503,120**  
2017/2018 2018/2019

hours of operation

**- 15.8 %**  
**1,343**  **1,131**  
2017/2018 2018/2019

criminal offences

# Violence against law enforcement officers

In 2019 German Federal Police officers were attacked slightly more often than in the previous year, with a total of 2,370 incidences, which is an increase of 2.6 per cent (2,311 in 2018).

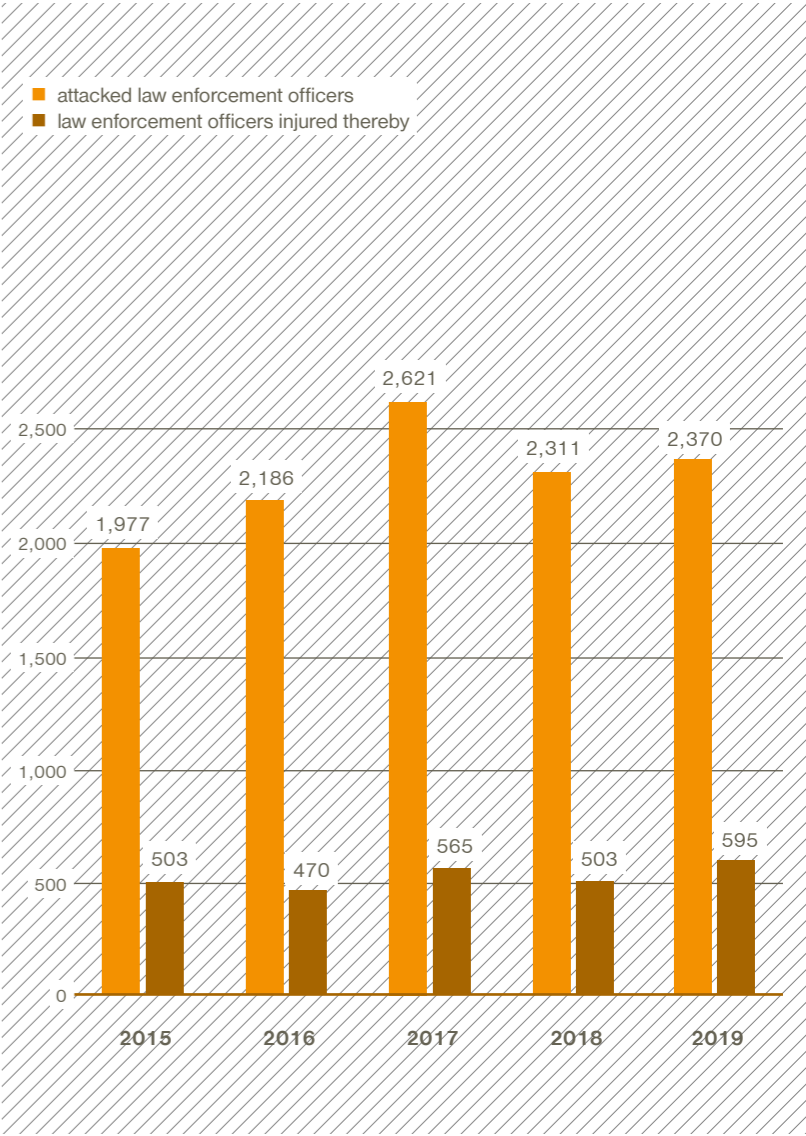
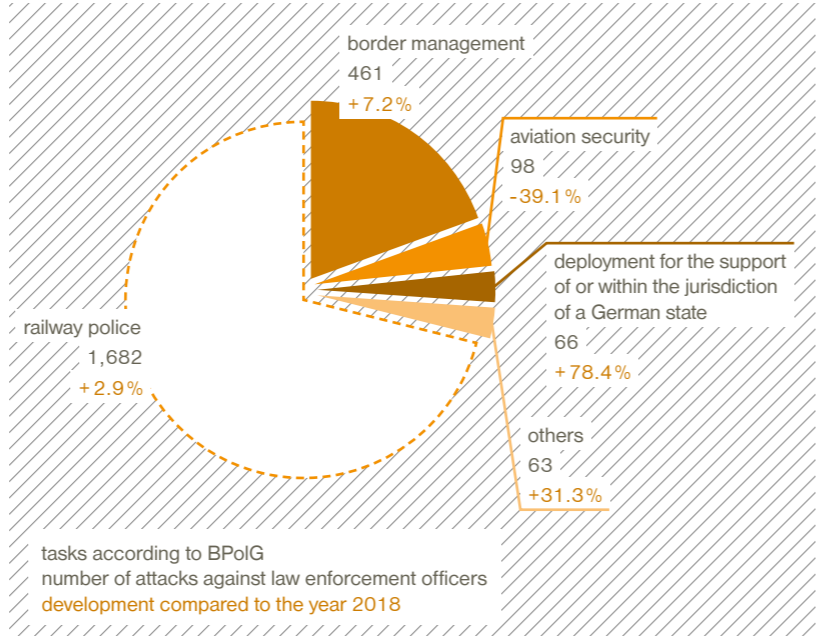
In 94.8 per cent of all cases, these attacks were inflicted by physical violence, especially by fist punches, kicks, bites, head punches, strikes against the body and spitting. In every tenth case, the attackers used devices, such as bottles, stones and chairs as well as cutting and thrusting weapons or incendiary devices, pyrotechnics and irritants.

Most German Federal Police officers were attacked while on patrol, during soccer deployments or crime control deployments or at events as well as during repatriations (deportations).

In 87.7 per cent of all cases the attacked officers were male. Almost 6 per cent were trainees. Only 5 per cent of the attacked law enforcement officers were equipped with body cams. Every fourth officer was injured during the attack (595), of these, every sixth officer was subsequently incapacitated for work.

On average, the attackers were 30 years old, 86,6 per cent were male and often strongly intoxicated (45.9 per cent) or under the influence of drugs (12.0 per cent). 55.7 per cent of all attackers were already known to the police and almost a quarter of them (22.9 per cent) were known multiple offenders. 67.1 per cent of all attackers were Europeans and 50 per cent were German nationals.

In the last five years the number of attacks has steadily increased, as well as the number of injuries of the German Federal Police officers.



# Border

In 2019 the European Commission registered a total of approximately 142,000 unauthorised entries across the EU-/Schengen external borders. Compared to the previous year, this is a decrease of 6 per cent and, at the same time, the lowest number since 2015. In comparison, the number of first instance applications for asylum in Germany alone is 142,509.

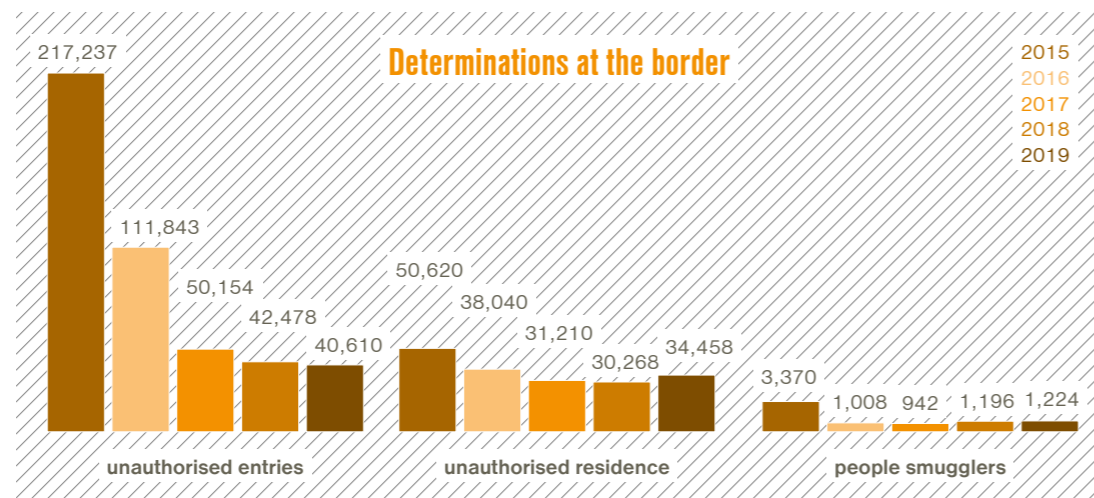
The year 2019 was characterised by a decreasing number of determinations on the western Mediterranean route (- 40 per cent) as well as a significant increase on the eastern Mediterranean route (+ 53 per cent). The significant decrease of migration via the western Mediterranean route was due to the enhanced efforts of the Moroccan authorities, the cooperation of Spain and Morocco as well as the implementation of EU measures already initiated. The decrease of determinations on the central Mediterranean route mainly results from Italy's more restrictive migration policy as well as from the enhanced measures of the Libyan authorities. The predominant countries of origin regarding migration via the sea with arrivals in Italy and Malta only played a minor role in German asylum procedures.

The sea route from Turkey to the Greek islands was the most frequented migration route to Europe by far in 2019. There the numbers of determinations significantly increased since the middle of the year and were on the highest level since the EU-Turkey-Declaration entered into force in March 2016. The insecure politi-

cal and economic situation in countries of the Middle East and in parts of Asia had the potential (push factors) for illegal migration to Turkey and Europe. Given the continuing migration mainly to Turkey as well as the high number of migrants who already are in Turkey, there was a permanently high migration pressure on the eastern Mediterranean route towards Greece. Turkey's aggravated domestic migration policies serves as an additional push factor for illegal migration to the EU. In 2019 the Turkish coast guard – according to their own account – prevented successful crossings to Greece of more than 60,800 migrants (including repeated attempts). Compared to the previous year (approx. 24,100 individuals) this is an increase of 152 per cent. 75 per cent of the migrants determined by the Turkish coast guard were Afghan or Syrian nationals. Due to the developments on the eastern Mediterranean route also the number of unauthorised entries and border crossings into the countries of the Balkan region increased significantly. Compared the previous year it has doubled. The border manage-

ment measures of the Balkan countries and their neighbouring countries were able to retard illegal migration at best but could not prevent it entirely. Also in 2019 illegal (secondary) migration in the Western Balkans followed an extensive network of different routes and mainly depended on the arrival situation in Greece. By intensifying the border management measures of individual countries in the Balkan region, in addition to an increasing number of unauthorised entries determined, also the number of detected people smugglings increased. Even if the number of determinations in the Balkan region is neither reflected in an increase of first instance asylum applications nor in police determinations in Germany in 2019, illegal migration via this corridor is of major importance for the situation in Germany.

Compared to the previous year, less unauthorised entries were determined at the German-Austrian border. Differing from the downward development of unauthorised entries – at the European external and the German internal



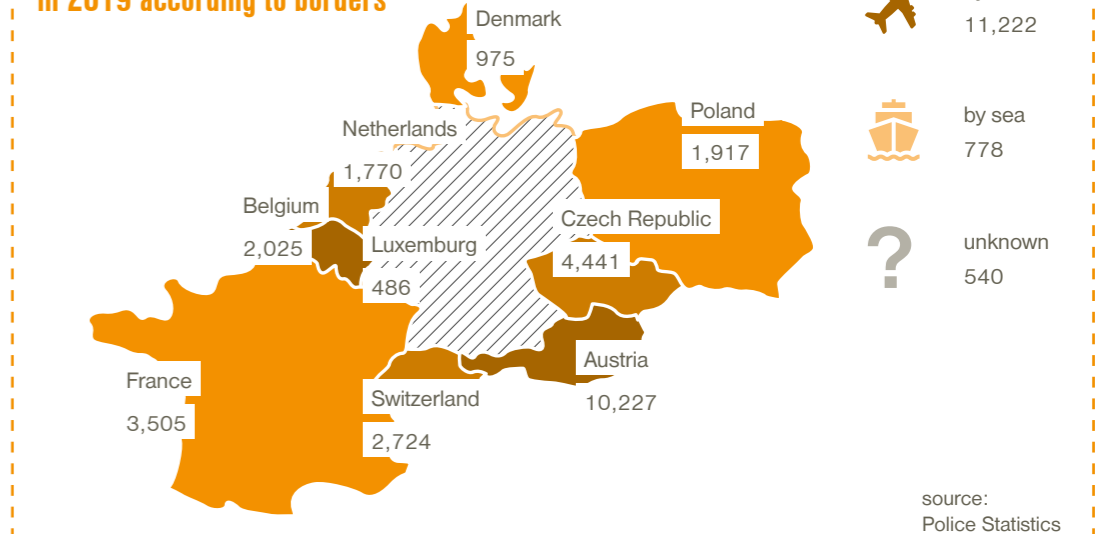
borders – the total number of applications for international protection in Europe increased to more than 714,000 (+ 13 per cent). The discrepancy between the number of applications for protection and the decrease in police determination cannot only be explained with children newly born in the member states but is also due to the fact that many people applying for asylum in the first instance entered with a valid Schengen visa or are exempted from visa requirements. Originally these migrants entered Germany pseudo-legally and then applied for asylum at an initial reception centre. Furthermore, some migrants filed first instance applications for asylum in several countries.

According to the Federal Police Statistics a total of 40,595 unauthorised entries (including attempts) were registered in Germany in 2019, a decrease of four per cent compared to the previous year, mainly nationals from Afghanistan, Nigeria, Iraq, Syria and Turkey. Compared to the previous year, particularly the determination of Syrian (+ 14 per cent), Albanian (+ 16 per cent), Columbian (+ 64 per cent) and Ukrainian nationals increased. The focus of determined unauthorised entries via land was on the border with Austria (10,227), despite a downward development. Because of the border checks more than half of the entries were denied.

In 2019 illegal migration to Germany via air increased. Here, mainly Chinese, Turkish and Albanian nationals were registered.

Document and Visa Advisors prevented a total of 36,902 unauthorised entries in 2019. Of these, 16,593 determinations were made at international airports and 20,309 determinations at the German foreign representations.

## unauthorised entries determined in 2019 according to borders



Again, the prevalent country of departure for illegal migration to Germany was Greece. The Border Police Support Officers Abroad (GUA) deployed at Greek airports directly or indirectly contributed to the prevention of secondary migration in a total of 8,750 exclusions from transportation. The number of exclusions from transportation increased by approx. 30 per cent compared to the previous year. In addition to German airports, increasingly also other European destinations like Brussels, Vienna, Paris and Amsterdam had been established as (evasive) destinations of illegal secondary migration.

The increase in illegal migration via air correlates with the rise in incriminated documents identified at European airports.

Furthermore, 2019 witnessed secondary migration of individuals who had successfully applied for asylum in Greece and who had been granted protection status in Greece. Using travel documents for refugees or residence documents issued in Greece, they travelled to other Schengen member states and there applied for asylum again.

Given the ongoing conflicts in large parts of the Middle East and Africa as well as the huge differences of wealth between the main countries of origin and Germany, a constantly high migration pressure at the German land and air borders has to be expected. Germany is and remains one of the main destinations of illegal migration in Europe



## Humanitarian Resettlements

In the years 2018/2019 Germany admitted approximately 10,200 refugees in need of special protection from a third state where they had already lived as refugees within the framework of resettlements and humanitarian admission procedures.

Furthermore, Germany, together with other European member states, supports Italy and Malta by the assumption of responsibility for the implementation of asylum procedures of people saved from distress at sea. In these procedures the basis for the transfer to Germany and later the unbiased asylum procedures under German jurisdiction is created. Unlike it is the case with resettlements, these procedures take place in the EU countries.

In order to increase the security level in these procedures, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the Federal Criminal Office and the Federal Police conduct security interviews on the spot. If relevant findings have been made, respective security votes are given that are considered in the decision regarding the admission of the individuals.

In 2019 joint interview teams from the above-mentioned security authorities conducted a total of 22 deployments in Malta and Italy (sea rescue) as well as interviews in Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan and Lebanon (Resettlements).



## Residential background checks

In Germany, more than 635 immigration authorities are responsible for granting, prolonging and refusing residence documents, short-term permits and permissions to remain, based on the procedure called residential background checks (AZP). It is based on § 73 sec. 2 Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz, AufenthG) and serves to determine reasons for the refusal of residence or other security concerns.

To achieve this, the immigration authorities enquire electronically whether there are findings about reasons to refuse residential status to the applicant at the statutory security authorities. All enquiries and responses are controlled centrally via the Federal Office of Administration.



Though hitherto the German Federal Police had the statutory mandate to contribute findings to this procedure, it was only included in the act under the term “other police authorities” (Sonstige Polizeibehörden) and, as a consequence, was not able to benefit from the automated proceedings of the Federal Office of Administration. Consultation with the German Federal Police regarding residential background check procedures thus was only conducted upon indications of other security authorities.

An explicit naming of the German Federal Police as a regular query authority was introduced with the implementation of the 2nd Datenaustauschverbesserungsgesetz (improvement of data exchange law). Thus, a severe security gap has been closed. The amended Residence Act came into force with its publication in the Federal Law gazette on 10 August 2019. Since then, the German Federal Police is also nominally enshrined as a regular query authority in the Residence Act (AufenthG).

On 9 April 2019 the German Federal Police Headquarters had started processing residential background check queries. The hitherto partially automated processing has now been replaced by the connection to the Federal Office of Administration. The personal data provided by the immigration authorities now, after the technological enhancement, are collated with the German Federal Police’s data in a completely automated process.

The Federal Police’s database contains approximately one million findings not accessible to other security authorities. If the Federal Police has findings regarding the checked data record, these are first examined manually as individual cases, evaluated and completely researched. Only then the findings are communicated to the immigration authority. If there are no findings, a “negative notification” is forwarded automatically.

In all cases of individuals who are checked for the first time, the Federal Police is obliged to carry out follow-up checks. This means that in the case of new findings regarding criminal offences committed by an individual that are made in the validity period of the residence permit, these immediately have to be communicated to the relevant immigration authority so that they can come to a decision regarding the residential status. The obligation to carry out follow-up checks only ends after the completion of the overall procedure by the immigration authority.

Currently, the German Federal Police Headquarters is processing about 60,000 personal data records per month. In 2019, a total of 43,200 findings from the Federal Police’s database could be contributed which had not been considered in the overall procedure before and which had considerable impacts on the decision-making of the immigration authorities. This represents a hit rate of 8.2 per cent.

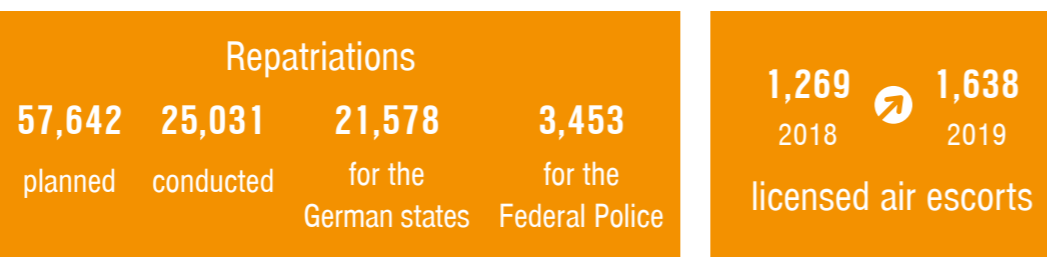
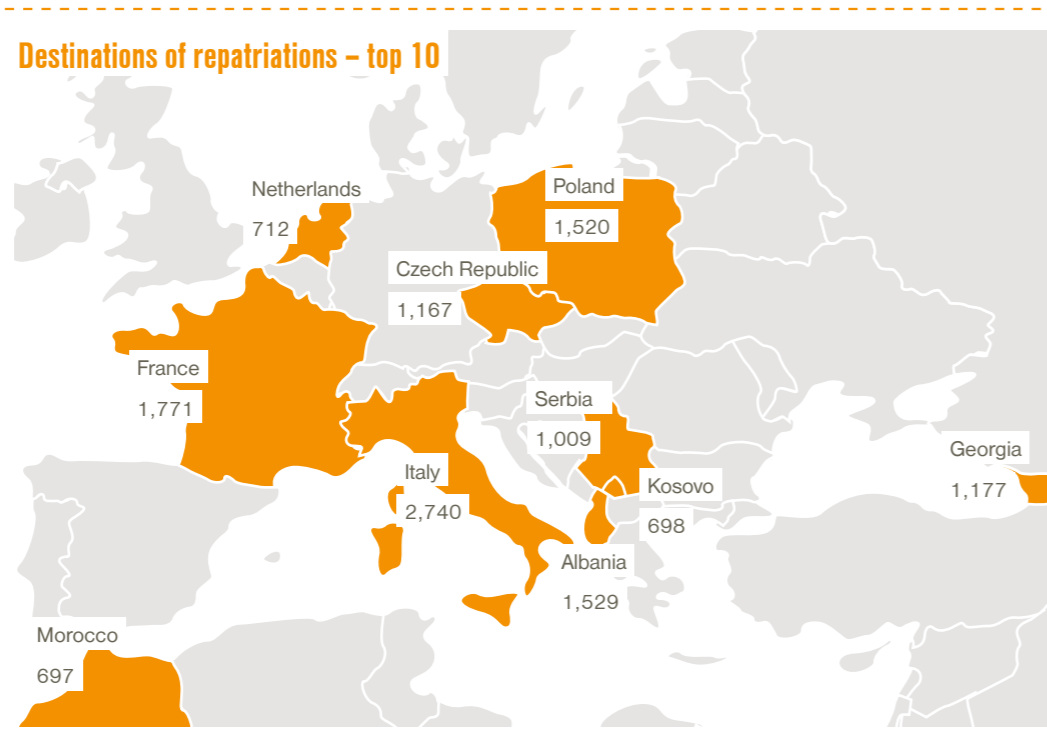
## Repatriations

To escort repatriations, 13,087 (2018:10,663) Federal Police escorts air, 1,041 (2018:326) escorts of the German states and 2,545 (2018:2,443) escorts from the countries of destination or aviation companies were deployed. While the number of repatriations increased slightly, the number of escorts deployed increased by a fourth, compared to the previous year.

The year 2019 was characterised by planning-intensive and resource-intensive repatriation measures on charter flights and scheduled flights, with returnees increasingly willing to use violence. Particularly individual returns of people who pose a potential threat and serious criminal offenders require major and sensitive operational planning. Here, the Federal Police returned almost 1,000 criminal offenders who committed violent crimes to their countries of origin via charter flights or scheduled flights.

In the case of charter flights efforts regarding planning and execution are extremely high. This is due to the fact that in the process of repatriations there is a high degree of alignment between the authorities of local, state and federal authorities in order to take the federal structures into account. Also flights for the execution of transfers according to the Dublin Regulation must be mentioned, as, with a share of 25 per cent, these repatriations take up a large proportion of the total measures.

To improve the underlying conditions, the personal and deployment-specific equipment of



the officers was and is being improved. A new repatriation framework creates the organisational prerequisites to meet the requirements of the coming years. Furthermore, since 1 January 2019 air escorts receive a hardship allowance of 70

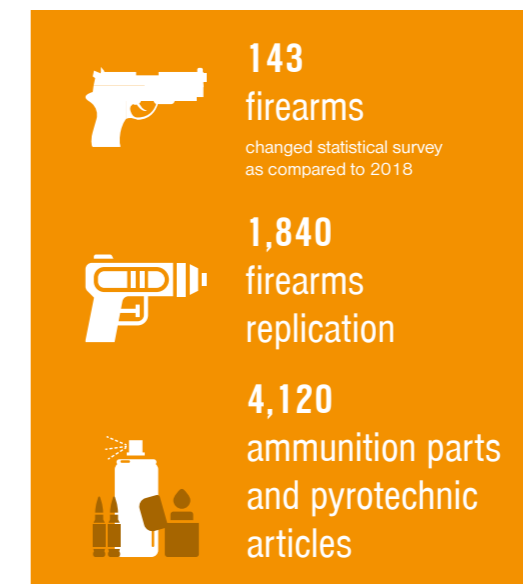
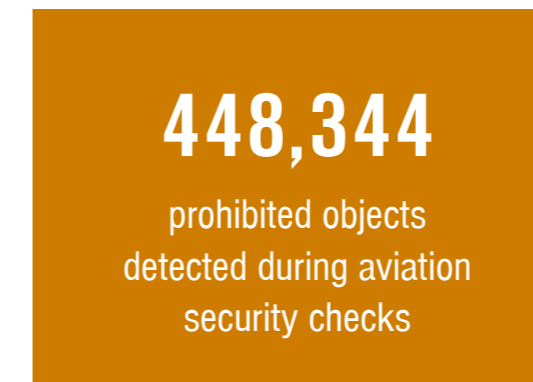
euros (within Europe) and 100 euros (outside Europe) for the escort of repatriations. The according regulation came into being with the decisive participation of the German Federal Police and came into force at the beginning of 2020.

## Aviation security checks

During the approximately 83 million aviation security checks the Federal Police conducted in 2019, a considerable number of objects was detected which are prohibited according to the Aviation Security Law. Among those are also parts of weapons and toy guns that can be very similar to real guns.

In addition to equipping aviation security check points with technology and staff, the Federal Police is responsible for the protection of air traffic against attacks on the airport grounds.

It patrols the public area of an airport as well as the entire airport apron.



## Project Group Smart Borders German Federal Police

Under the motto “Design innovation – expand security digitally” the Project Group Smart Borders German Federal Police (PG SB BPOL) works on the implementation of the EU’s Smart Borders programme as part of the National Project Group under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community.

The goals of the EU reform agenda are clearly defined: In addition to the control of illegal migration and cross-border crime, the efficient protection of the external borders of the EU and the defence against terrorism are paramount. In order to reach these goals, the existing systems have to be extensively modernised. Hence, the EU member states have decided to introduce new information systems such as the Entry-Exit-System (EES) and the Travel Information and Approval System (ETIAS). Furthermore, the EU information systems in justice and home affairs will be made interoperable in the future.

PG SB BPOL closely coordinates with its partner authorities regarding the implementation of the different EU legal acts. Four component projects are working to redesign existing entry and exit procedures as of 2022 and to introduce the required control and information technology. For travellers from non-member countries the border control stamp will be replaced by an electronic entry system. Further-

more, the existing IT-systems will not consist of individual databases but of an electronic network. This way, it is intended to combat identity fraud systematically. Integrating the new IT systems on an EU level into the systems of the German Federal Police will be a particular challenge.

Already in 2019, the “Integrated Border Control Application 2” (IGA2) was introduced nationwide at all German border crossings. The IT application comprises all system queries and functions relevant for border police controls in one interface. This facilitates the officers’ tasks and saves time when entering the country. The travel document is loaded by a document check device and transmits the data contained in the passport to the border control officers’ computer screen. Applications for checking documents, biometric features and for searches are comprised on a lucid and user-friendly operator interface. The “IGA 2” will successively be supplemented and extended by further systems. This way, future border management is taking shape, step by step.



## Passenger Name Records

In the year 2019, the data of 28 per cent of air passengers travelling to or from Germany were collated with police data files on the basis of the Passenger Name Records Act (FlugDaG). The act regulates the use of passenger name records (PNR) for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist and serious crime.

Following initial – restricted – operation at Düsseldorf airport in 2018, a total of 22 German airports was connected to the PNR-system in 2019.

In 2019, the German Federal Criminal Office communicated almost 10,900 follow-up measures to the German Federal Police. Among other things, 825 arrest warrants were executed thereupon and 240 hits connected with Politically Motivated Crime were processed.

For the German Federal Police, the processing of data is of special significance. Without the PNR system, the determinations, particularly those regarding Schengen traffic, would have only been reached in questionings according to the situation at best, together with high personnel commitment. From the Federal Police’s point of view Passenger Name Records are an important and efficient instrument for the early detection of cross-border crime.



## Project Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Currently, the German Federal Police is also addressing the topic area UAS (Unmanned Aircraft Systems) in the fields operation, defence and forensics. To this end, a project group within the Federal Police Regional Office 11 has been established. In addition to the qualification of operational staff a so-called approved security organisation (AST) as well as the integration of UAS operation into the existing aviation system is to be warranted. The AST has already been approved by the German Federal Aviation Authority. First training measures will start in 2020. Medium term, the UAS are planned to be available as operating resources nationwide for deployment in all fields of duty.



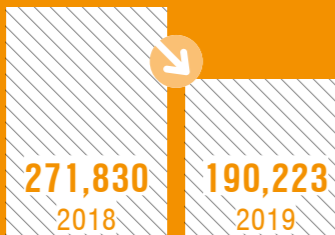
# Statistics on offences

**576,696**

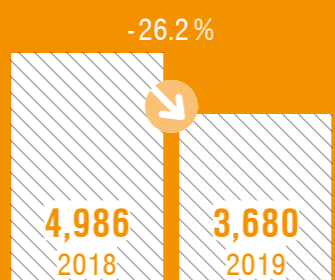
**offences**

within the remit of the German Federal Police  
14.2 % less than in 2018 (672,112)

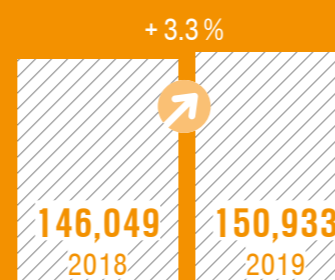
**fraudulent acquisition of services** -30.0 %



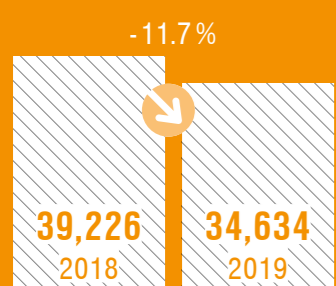
**according to Arms Act** -26.2 %



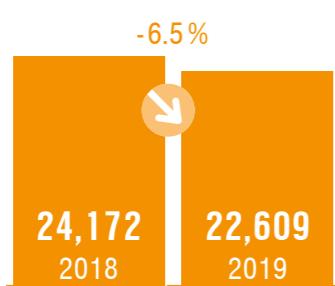
**according to Residence Act** +3.3 %



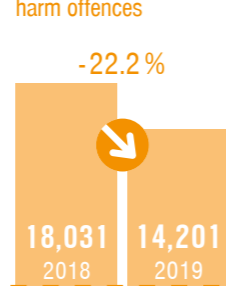
**fraud cases** -11.7 %



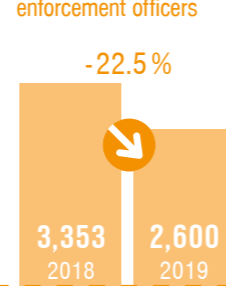
**violent offences** -6.5 %



thereof bodily harm offences -22.2 %



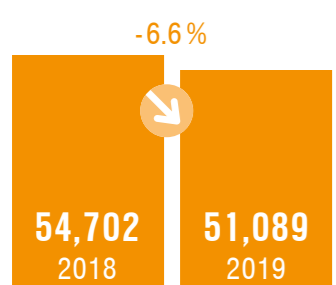
thereof resistance against enforcement officers -22.5 %



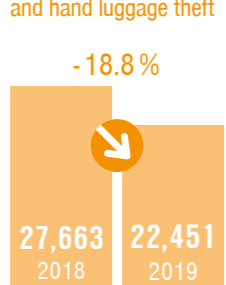
thereof bodily attacks against law enforcement officers +16.9 %



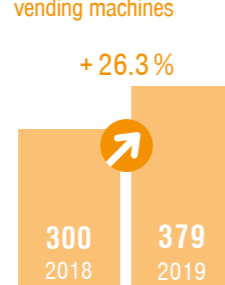
**theft** -6.6 %



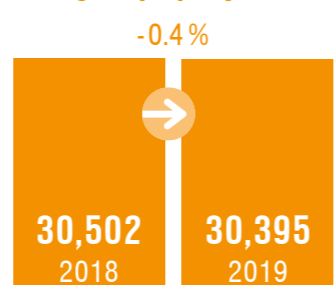
thereof pick-pocketing and hand luggage theft -18.8 %



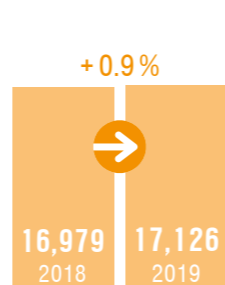
theft from ticket vending machines +26.3 %



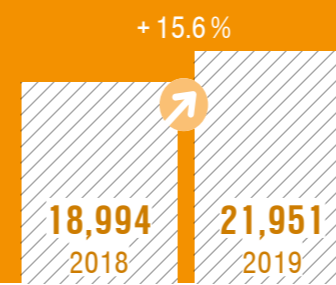
**damage to property** -0.4 %



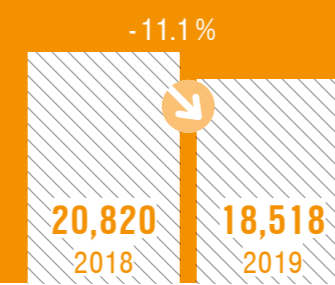
thereof graffiti +0.9 %



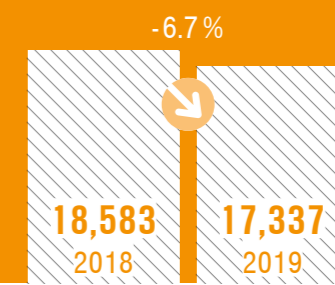
**according to Narcotics Act** +15.6 %



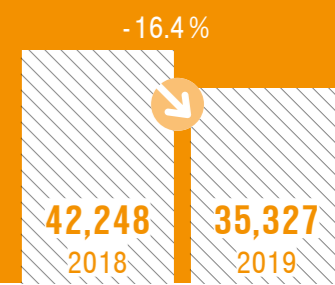
**trespass** -11.1 %



**forgery of documents** -6.7 %



**other offences** -16.4 %



## Offences according to Narcotics Act

	2019	share in total	of these submittals to		
			the police forces of the German states	customs	total
total	21,951		62.9%	25.9%	88.8%
in the border region up to a depth of 30 km	8,352	38.0%	24.9%	61.6%	86.5%
at the border crossing	807	3.7%	33.3%	34.2%	67.5%

In these cases, mostly cannabis products but also amphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and other narcotics were identified.

**offences AsylG (Asylum Law)** 113 2019

**offences FreizügG/EU (Freedom of Movement Law/EU)** 641 2019

**offences SprengG (Explosives Law)** 676 2019

## Investigations



Nationwide 61 investigation units of the Federal Police District Offices are the backbone of the Federal Police's investigation tasks. Here, the focus is on criminal people smuggling and violent crime, property crimes and on criminals using the internet as a means of crime.

A total of nine Federal Police District Offices for Crime Control assume investigations of outstanding importance, also in the field of organised crime (OK). The nationwide coordination of OK-investigations falls into the responsibility of the Federal Police Headquarters. It also conducts investigations of its own if this seems advisable due to the seriousness of the offence or to authority-policy reasons.

Temporarily, special commissions or joint investigation teams together with the police forces of the German states or joint investigation teams on EU-level can be established.

To process minor criminal offences, five Central Processing Centers for Fare Offences (ZBDF) have been established. The number of criminal complaints they have to process is remarkable. ZBDF Bärnau (Bavaria) alone processed 23,000 cases in 2019. In 4,251 proceedings 1,182 fines, amounting to a total of 1,539,950 euros were imposed. In 63 proceedings prison sentences totaling 43 years without eligibility for parole were imposed, and in 103 proceedings prison sentences totaling almost 46 years with parole.

## Document forgery and identity fraud

Every year, the German Federal Police identifies more than 4,000 forged or distorted documents. In addition, there is a considerable number of undetected cases in which such documents are used to enter the country or for the pseudo legalisation of unauthorised residence.

Since 2011, the German Federal Police has focused on identity fraud in the combat of document fraud. This includes all document frauds that are suited to fake an identity in order to commit a crime with a fake identity, circumvent alerts on persons or to evade existing entry and residence bans as well as the attempt to conceal travel movements.

Identity fraud is particularly problematic if somebody applies for identification and travel documents at official authorities using false documents. If this is successful, the applicant receives a legit identity document. Afterwards, the identification of such an indirectly false document, especially in check situations, is very difficult. Identity fraud can be the basis, the starting point and the prerequisite for the most diverse offences – starting with fraudulent acquisition of welfare benefits to asylum fraud and violations of the Residence Act and ending with organised crime or international terrorism.

The Federal Police addresses this issue professionally within Germany as well as in international cooperation by deploying document specialists and document reviewers as well as particularly trained document experts all over Germany. Furthermore, the Federal Police and the Federal Criminal Office operate the document information system ISU. It contains sample documents for comparisons and falsifications and can support the examination of documents.



# Forensics

In the investigation and control of criminal offences by the Federal Police, forensics are of major importance. Their goal is not only the identification of the offender and the reconstitution of the crime scene, but also to exonerate innocent people from suspicion and to gain findings for the prevention of future crimes.

To this end, evidence is secured at the crime scene, examined at forensic laboratories and person related and biometric data are gathered and evaluated. Here, the use of state-of-the-art approaches and technology as well as increasing digitalisation and networking of the security authorities play an important role.

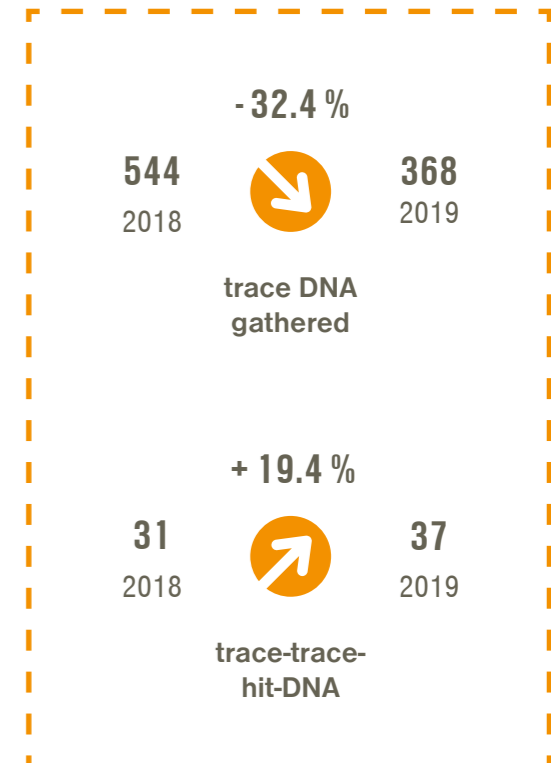
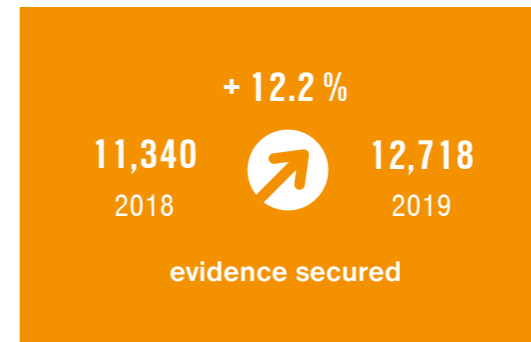
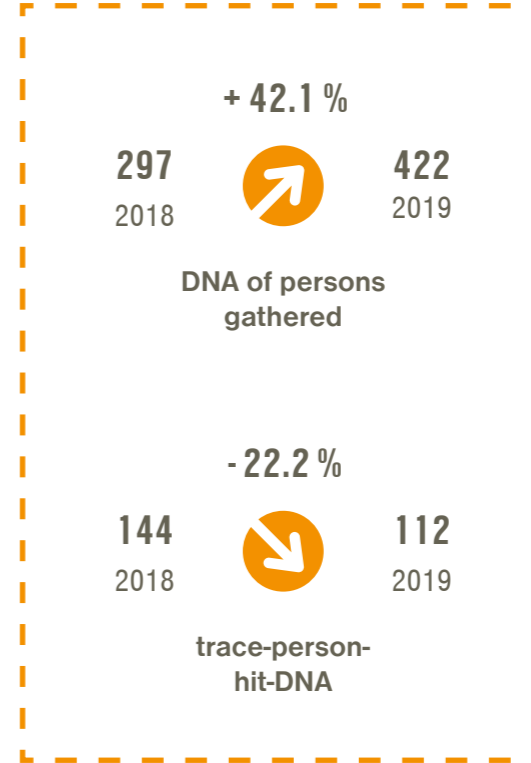
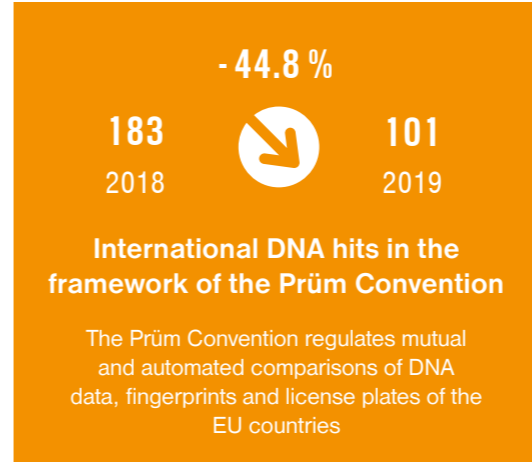
In addition to classical approaches like securing fingerprints, surveying comparative prints and taking photographs of suspects, modern procedures like DNA analysis and face recognition are increasingly gaining importance.

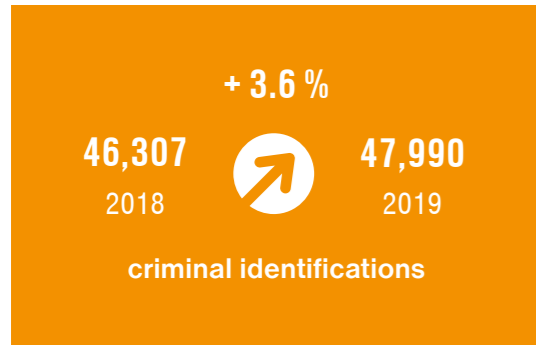
Furthermore, in the context of unauthorised entry into Germany, document falsifications and falsification procedures as well as identity fraud are examined. Nationwide, the German Federal Police has forensic institutions at its disposal and uses them to support the German states and the Federal Criminal Office as well as the Federal Agency of Migration and Refugees.



## Crime scene work and forensic laboratories

In many cases, investigations concerning criminal proceedings start with an examination of the crime scene. Here, securing evidence is of major importance. Evidence – sometimes microscopically small – and items containing biological evidence that are not secured immediately are usually lost forever. Location and position can tell something about the progression of events. The German Federal Police deploys specially trained forensic experts who have the expertise and the technology to find and to secure the evidence. Subsequently, items containing biological evidence are examined in the laboratories to identify fingerprints, prints and imprints of tools, DNA, fibres and other adhesions and traces.

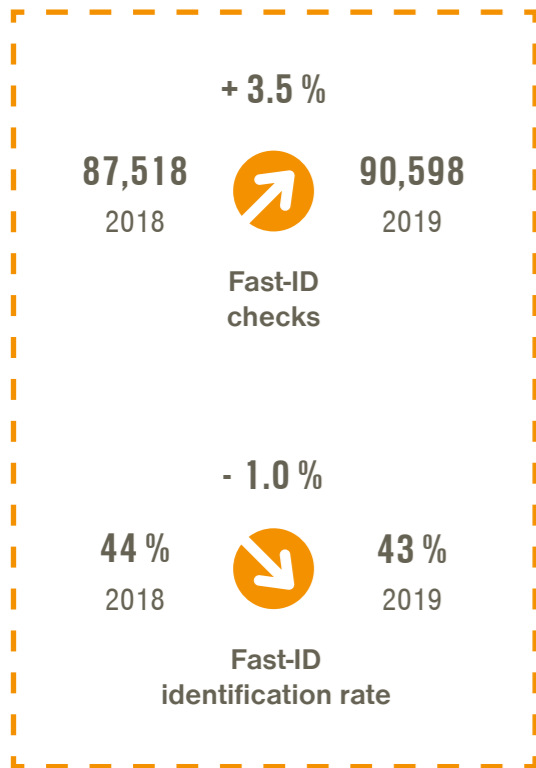




**Criminal identification**  
Federal Police Law, the German Code of Criminal Procedure, Residence Act and Asylum Law – they all stipulate the elicitation and storage of fingerprints and photographs in certain cases. Also, measurements and descriptions of people are permitted. The information gained this way can be compare with national and European fingerprint databases and stored.

Based on these data, individuals can be identified and comparative prints can be secured for future person and trace collations.

The FAST-ID procedure allows the fast identification of individuals without identification documents. Within a few minutes it can be determined, based on the fingerprint, if and under which personal data an individual has already been criminally identified in Germany.



**Mobile document and identity check**

Every day, Federal Police officers check individuals. If an identification document is suspicious, it used to have to be examined in the office.

Since 2019, this is not necessary in every case. By means of Federal Police Smartphones and police apps documents are checked. Medium term it is planned to also take fingerprints and photographs and to have these collated.

If there are still doubts, photographs taken, machine-readable zones and chip data can be sent to an expert via secure communication paths.

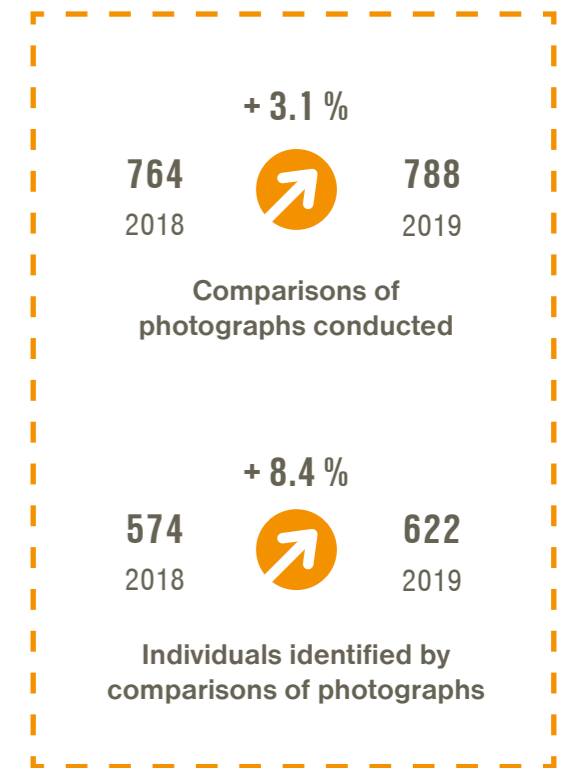
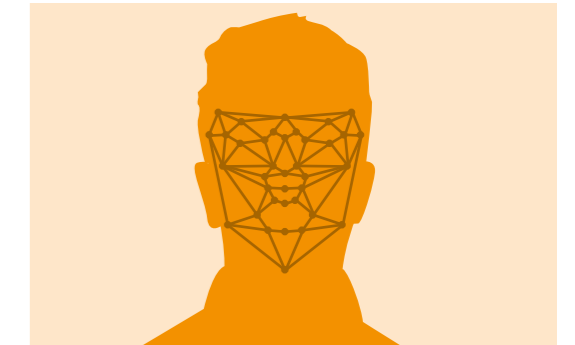
**Face recognition systems and collations of photographs**

Since 2009 the Federal Police has been using face recognition systems (GES) for the identification of unknown offenders. The GES encodes the anatomical features of a face and replicates them in templates. These templates can be compared automatically. A search in a database with one million entries takes less than a second. The German Federal Police conducts more than 2,000 GES researches a year.

In a comparison of photographs individuals who can be recognised on a photograph or on video are identified on the basis of their faces. This draws upon the visible, individual anatomical features in the face and at the head. The individual features are defined and expertly interpreted.

Only specially qualified staff, so-called experts for photographs and the comparison of photographs, are in charge of the identification of individuals based on photographs and come to conclusions regarding possible identities or exclude them.

The required training takes place at the German Criminal Office and ends with an exam.



## Computer Emergency and Response Team of the German Federal Police

In 2019, 2,256 security-relevant occurrences were thoroughly processed by the Computer Emergency and Response Team of the German Federal Police (CERT-BPOL). A total of 57,731 hints from different sources was received. Most of them were considered irrelevant and filtered out manually.

Furthermore, 891 attempts to enter trojans or viruses into the Federal Police's network were identified. 788 of these were reported to the Federal Police by the Federal Office for Information Security. Another 103 malware attacks were identified and warded off thanks to the Federal Police's own technology.



## Fees regulation

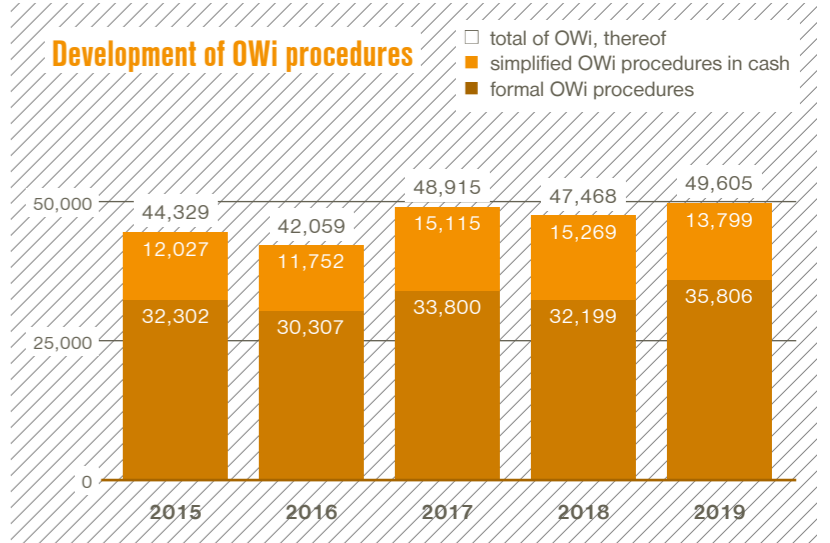
On 1 October 2019 the BMIBGebV (special fees regulation of the Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community [BMI]) for individually allocable public payments in its jurisdiction came into force.

It bundles about 200 fee and expense cases in the jurisdiction of the BMI. Concerned are many legal matters and authorities which render individually allocable public services as, for example, the certifications of the Federal Office for Information Security or certain weapon permits from the Federal Criminal Office.

On this basis, also the Federal Police for the first time collected fees and expenses. Expenses caused by a special, individually allocable security performance by the Federal Police are to be imposed on them and not on the public. This is not only intended to demonstrate the individual accountability for the costs of the police measures to the person concerned, but also to influence the future behavior of the individual.

Hence, fees and expenses can be levied for police measures which are caused by forgotten or unattended luggage at airports or train stations and which cause cordoning as well as the deployment of explosives detection dogs. Also disturbers who intend to obstruct a nuclear transport by chaining and abseiling or drunkards who fall onto the tracks and have to be saved can now be held responsible financially.

## Central Fines Office



In 2019 the Federal Police determined 49,605 misdemeanors (OWi). Of these, 13,799 OWi were paid as fines in cash on the spot. In total, 4,889 000 euros generated by fines were added to the federal budget. With 10,778 incidents the focus was on railway police tasks. Unauthorised access to railway facilities is part of that. With 4,275 461 euros, the highest amount came from violations of passenger data communication regulations: Aviation companies failed to communicate data from passengers on flights over the Schengen-external borders into German territory to the Federal Police. Control and patrol officers of the Federal Police report misdemeanors. If a fine is not paid immediately in cash, the Central Fines Office (ZBS) takes over. It has two locations, one in Halle/Saale and one in Schwandorf. The 23 employees and 38 administrative officials process every written warning and sanctioning proceeding of the Federal Police.



# Crime and rail accident prevention

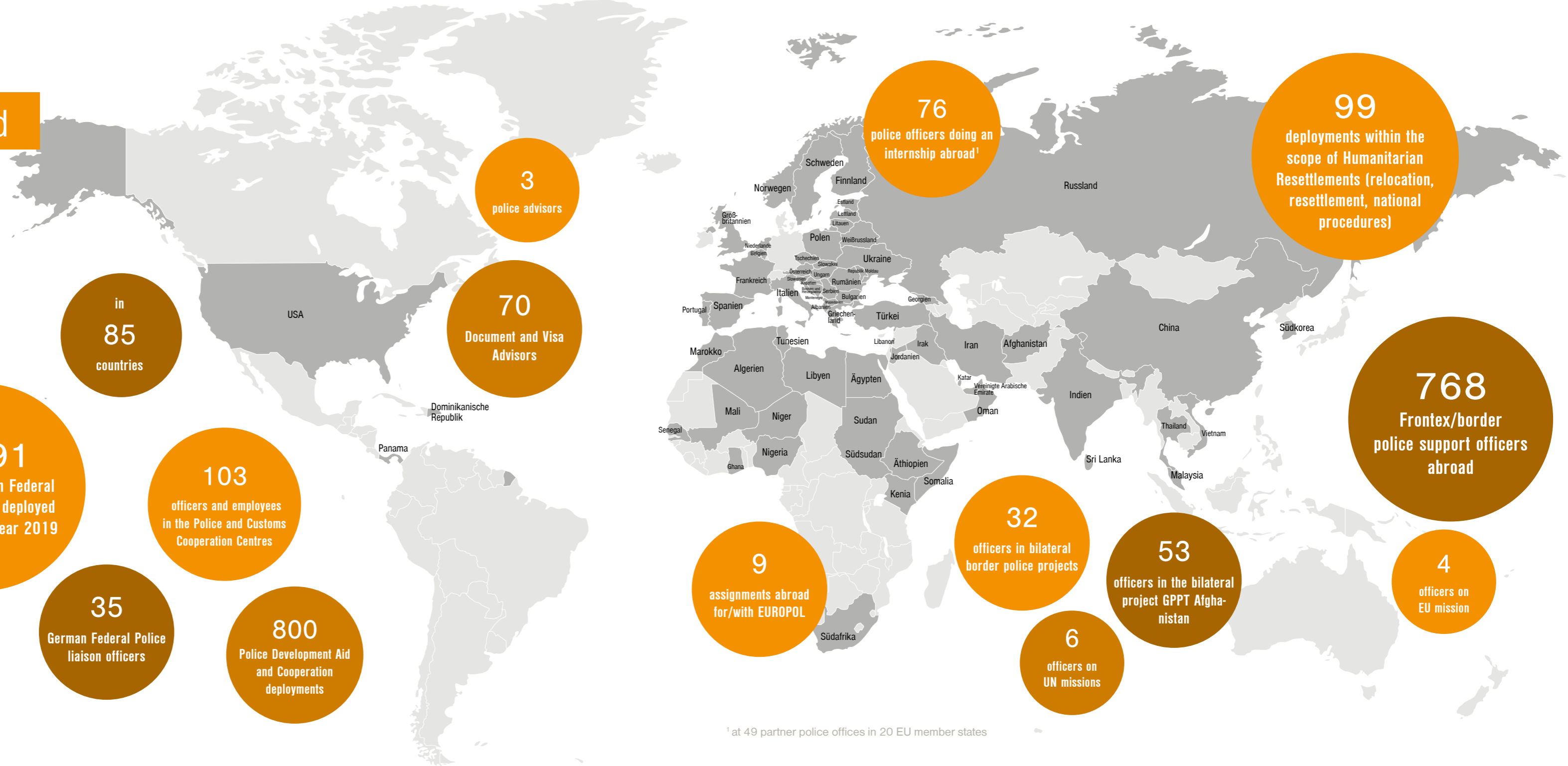
The German Federal Police regularly informs the public about crime manifestations and advises on how to prevent them. In this context, they closely cooperate with others concerned with prevention and with network partners and participates in campaigns.

For example, prevention officers inform at railway stations or trade fairs, contribute to press releases and features on the radio, television, internet and in the social media, publish articles in journals and inform others involved in prevention. They advise on the prevention of criminal people smuggling, on the protection against violent and property offences, the promotion of civil courage and for strengthening the safety on railway facilities and also regarding the protection of victims. Through repeated events the public is sensitized and is shown how to behave safely. This way, crime and rail accident prevention has positive effects on the safety of the individual and considerably contributes to the improvement of the quality of life.



# Deployments abroad

Deployments and assignments abroad are based on the tasks of the German Federal Police. In particular, they supplement national border police measures aimed at the prevention of unauthorised entry and illegal migration. Partner authorities along the main migration routes are supported and strengthened through aid and training measures and thus contribute to stabilisation directly on-site. Crisis and governmental instability often lead to migration or crime cumulating in terror. Bilateral aid projects and the participation in EU and UN missions intend to enable local security authorities to carry out their tasks independently again and based on the rule of law.



<sup>1</sup> at 49 partner police offices in 20 EU member states

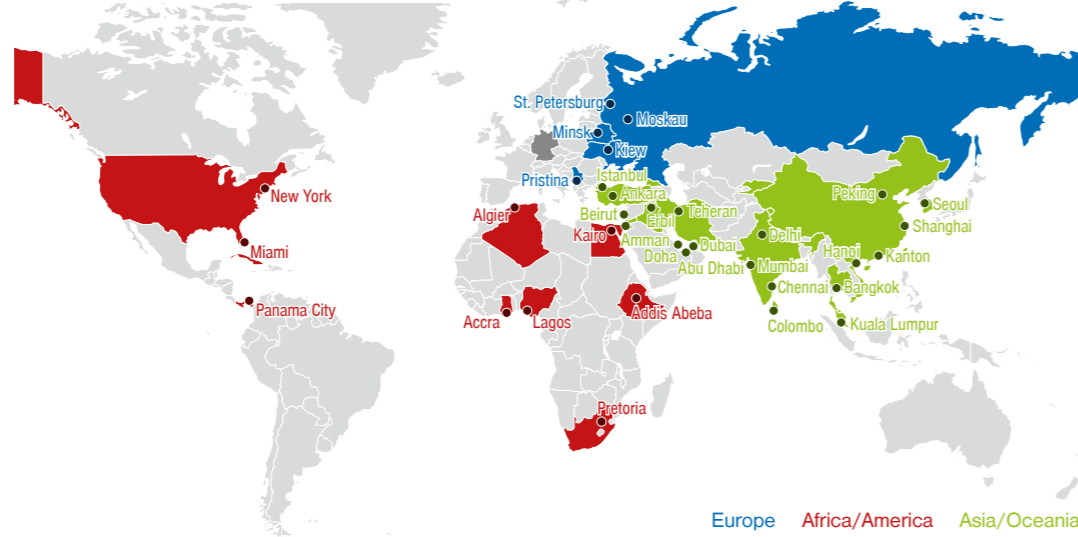
Co-funded by the  
Internal Security Fund  
of the European Union



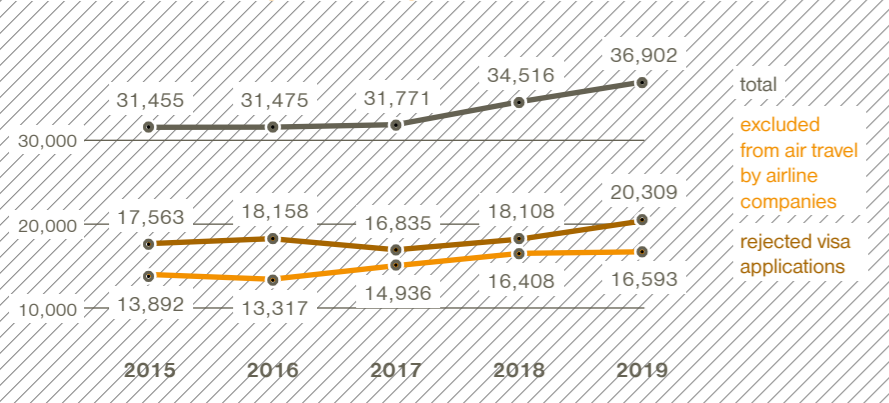
### Document and Visa Advisors

In 2019, 70 Document and Visa Advisors (DVB) advised and supported local border police officers, air carriers as well as visa offices at German foreign representations at 34 locations in 26 countries in the context of the standardised European entry requirements. They contributed to the prevention of 36,902 unauthorised entries into Germany – an increase of 6.91 per cent compared to the previous year. Furthermore, 16,702 employees of airline companies and local border police stations were trained in dealing with incriminated documents.

### Locations of Document and Visa Advisors



### unauthorised entries prevented by Document and Visa Advisors



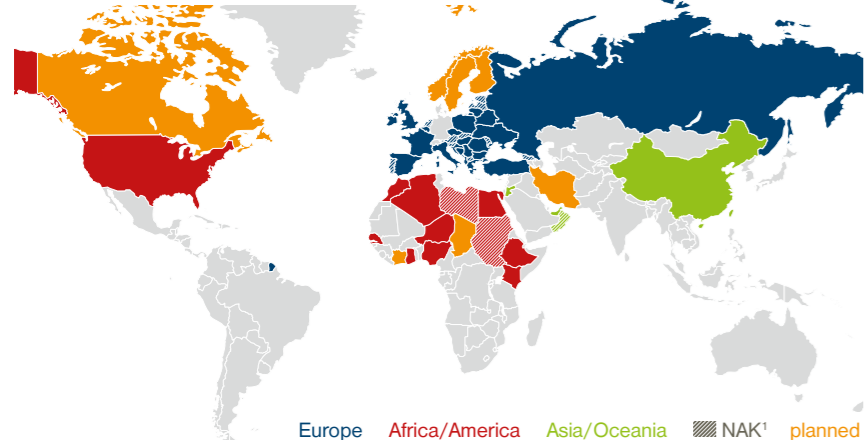
### European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex

At the Schengen external borders, Frontex operations contribute to security also at German borders. The German Federal Police represents the largest contingent. It participates in operations with staff and technical equipment like thermal image and off-road vehicles, boats and helicopters. Through most diverse projects and trainings, the agency, together with EU member countries, contributes to the harmonisation of the education and training of European border management officers and prepares common input materials. With the new Frontex regulation adopted in December (VO [EU] 20191896), the member countries for the first time are obliged to participate in joint operations with partially considerable personnel and technical means. The German Federal Police has adapted comprehensively to the corresponding implications.

In 2019, 736 officers of the German Federal Police and of the German state police forces, the Federal Customs Administration and the Federal Criminal Office were deployed within Europe in 21 countries under the aegis of Frontex, which corresponds to an operating time of 41,676 operation days. Due to the Frontex operation "Poseidon", two control and patrol boats with an average of 20 crew members of the Federal Police have continuously been present on the island Samos for the support of the Greek authorities. From September until October 2019, the Federal Polices Air Squadron Fuhlendorf supported the Spanish authorities in the combat of cross-border crime in the scope of the Frontex operation "Indalo" with a helicopter and an average of twelve crew members as well as logistics personnel.



## Locations of German Federal Police liaison officers



## Police and Customs Cooperation Centers

The Federal Police deploys more than 100 officers in ten Police and Customs Cooperation Centers (PCCC). Along the EU internal borders, there are 40 such PCCCs. Some of the key tasks are the exchange of information, support of operations in the border region and targeted cross-border crime analysis. Germany has Police and Customs Cooperation Centers with all its neighbouring countries. In the PCCCs the Federal Police, customs and respective German state police authorities can participate. PCCCs largely contribute to the fact that the free movement across borders is not abused by offenders.

## German Federal Police liaison officers

In 2019, 35 Federal Police liaison officers (VB BPOL) were deployed in 34 countries worldwide. They work on a transnational security system within the EU and with those none-member countries that play an important role regarding tasks of the German Federal Police. Federal Police liaison officers are in charge of all German Federal Police task fields in the respective hosting country. They observe the border police situation, advise on aviation security topics and provide support in the field repatriations as well as in the field of training and equipment support/police cooperation.



## Protection tasks abroad

According to § 9 section 1 no 2 Federal Police Law, the Federal Police supports the Foreign Office in the protection of German foreign representations. For this purpose, 30 security consultants (SiB) and 24 security officers 2.0 (SAV 2.0) advised German foreign representations in matters of persons and objects. Furthermore, the Federal Police safeguarded security with 258 officers (SAV and K-SAV) in 85 countries in the year 2019. For personal protection in Kabul, Baghdad, Tripoli and Mazar-e Sharif, the Federal Police deployed 29 officers.



## Peacekeeping missions

Together with officers from the police authorities of the German states, the Federal Criminal Office and the Federal Customs Administration, the Federal Police took part in 13 peace missions (five of these United Nations peace missions, eight peace missions of the European Union and one for the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) with up to 63 of its own officers and in the bilateral Police Project in Afghanistan. The participation served, inter alia, the protection of the civilian population as well as the establishment and extension of the local security authorities and thus contributed to stabilising crisis regions and, as a consequence, to fighting the root causes of migration and flight.

## Border Police Support Officers Abroad

In 2019, 32 Federal Police officers were deployed within the pre-frontier strategy on border police focal airports and seaports in Greece, Italy, France and Spain. In the scope of bilateral cooperation with border police authorities and other security authorities of the respective countries as well as several aviation companies they were deployed for the combat of secondary migration to Germany and the combat of document and vehicle theft.

to the deployment of Document and Visa Advisors – to preventing a high number of unauthorised entries with relatively modest personnel deployment. This becomes obvious with the example of Greece. At the four Greek airports Athens, Thessaloniki, Heraklion and Rhodes, the Border Police Support Officers directly or indirectly participated in 8,750 transport exclusions. Furthermore, 378 people smugglers and 10,002 incriminated documents were identified together with Greek officers or employees of airline companies.

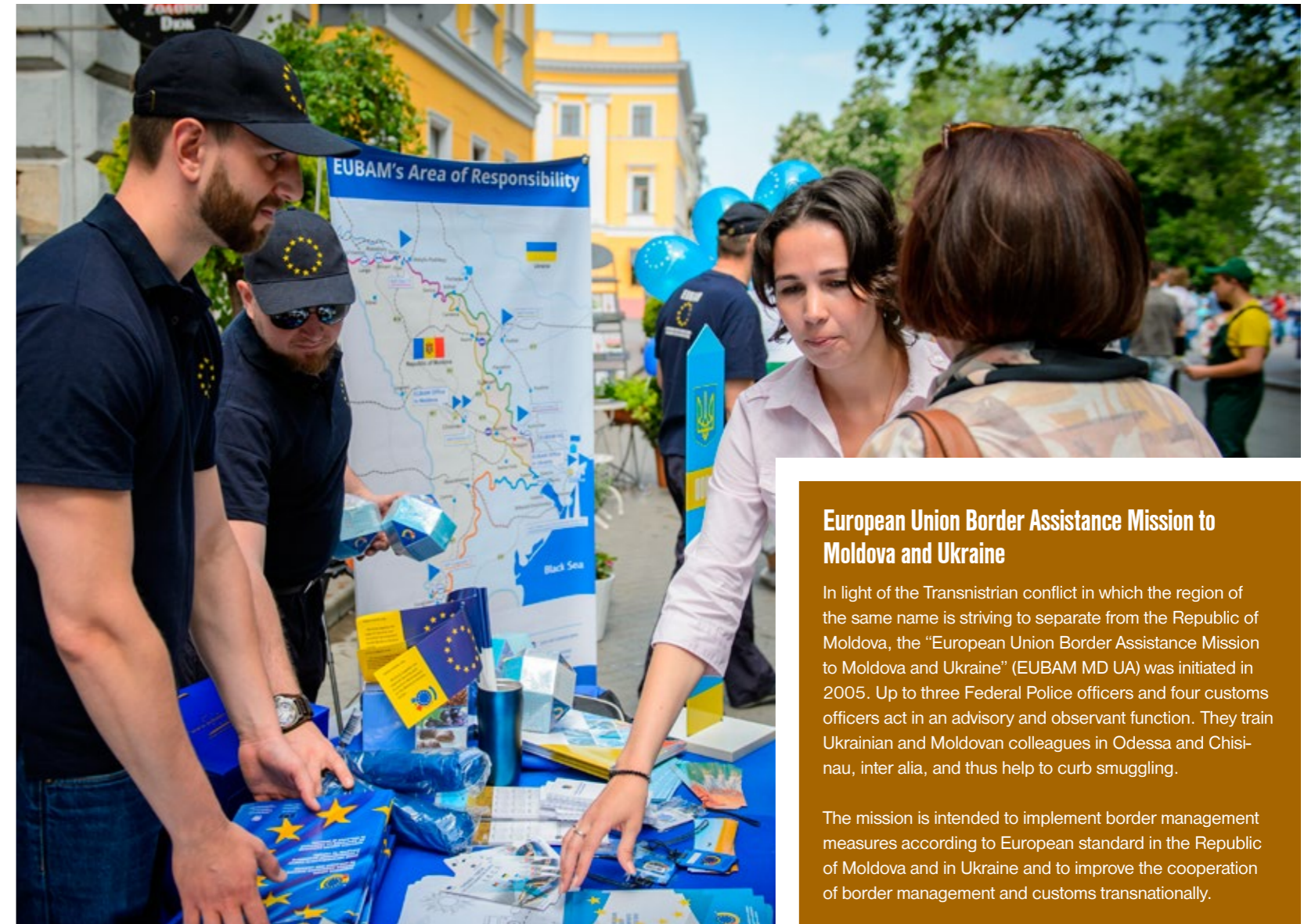
In total, the 32 Border Police Support Officers accumulated 4,957 operation days. As an essential component of the pre-frontier strategy, they contribute – in addition

<sup>1</sup> additional accreditation

### German Police Project Team in Afghanistan

The German Police Project Team in Afghanistan (GPPT) supports the development of the Afghan police authorities at the locations Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif through counseling, mentoring and training with 50 police officers. The focus is on the ministry of the interior in Kabul, the Afghan National Police Academy in Kabul, the Sergeant Training Center in Mazar-e Sharif and the Afghan Criminal Police. The Afghan Border Police at the international airports in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif is also supported through airport partnerships with the Federal Police. Furthermore, equipment aid was given as, for example, the construction of a skill-house and equipment and training of the bomb disposal units.

Between the Federal Police Academy in Lübeck and the Afghan National Police Academy (ANPA), there is a University partnership.



### European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine

In light of the Transnistrian conflict in which the region of the same name is striving to separate from the Republic of Moldova, the "European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine" (EUBAM MD UA) was initiated in 2005. Up to three Federal Police officers and four customs officers act in an advisory and observant function. They train Ukrainian and Moldovan colleagues in Odessa and Chisinau, inter alia, and thus help to curb smuggling.

The mission is intended to implement border management measures according to European standard in the Republic of Moldova and in Ukraine and to improve the cooperation of border management and customs transnationally.



## Police Development Aid and Cooperation

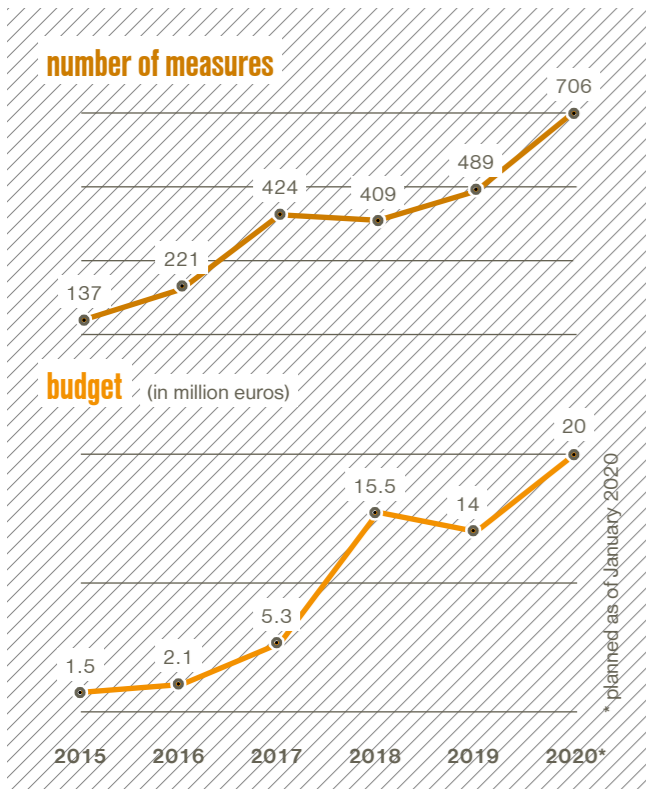
Police Development Aid and Cooperation is an important instrument in Germany's security and foreign policy. The geographical focus is on the West Balkans, on North, West and East African countries, the Sahel region and the Middle East.

In support of training and education, the Federal Police sets up project offices and deploys experts who impart expertise regarding Federal Police tasks to (border) police partner authorities and enhance their awareness of the rule of law, democracy and human rights.

The Federal Police's equipment aid enhances the technological capacities regarding command and operational resources and thus improves their partners' operational policing competences. The equipment aid catalogue comprises not only flashlights but also vehicles and patrol boats, thermal image devices and devices for checking documents.

Within the framework of the German security architecture, the Federal Police with the Police Development Aid and Cooperation largely contributes to the fight against illegal migration and associated crime phenomena (people smuggling, for example) to Germany and Europe. One important effect of the Police Development Aid and Cooperation is the positive influence on migration dialogues and repatriation matters with other countries.

Also, this commitment serves the preparation and rapprochement of future member states to European (border) police standards.



## Erasmus+

### Internships abroad for young police officers in their first year of service

As the number of international tasks of the German Federal Police is constantly growing, young Federal Police officers have to continuously be prepared and trained accordingly. For this purpose, the Federal Police has been offering young police constables a two-week internship at partner border police stations in Europe since 2017. Just after they have finished their training, this exchange project provides young officers with the opportunity to gain experience abroad, to enhance their intercultural competences, to establish contacts with partners and to experience police cooperation up close.

From the beginning of the project until December 2019, a total of 177 police constables were sent to 49 partner police stations in 20 member states. The internships were co-financed with funds from the EU's educational programme Erasmus+.



Annual review 2019



# The year 2019



2 April 2019

## Passenger Name Records hit in Düsseldorf

In April 2019 a hit regarding Passenger Name Records concerning a woman from Eritrea was obtained at Düsseldorf Airport. There was a detention order against the 44 years old woman who travelled from Stockholm (Sweden) to Düsseldorf on a Eurowings flight due to the smuggling of foreigners. The officers arrested the woman upon initiation of the arrest warrant and took her to the detention house of the county court in Düsseldorf.

9 May 2019

## Online fraud procedures to the disadvantage of Deutsche Bahn AG

On behalf of the chief public prosecutors Frankfurt am Main (Hesse) and Bamberg (Bavaria) the Federal Police District Office for Crime Control investigated due to the suspicion of organised computer fraud. Two Ghanaian nationals were under the suspicion to have bought train tickets on the website of Deutsche Bahn AG and to have sold them to third parties by means of stolen credit card details in more than 5,000 cases. The newly established fugitive unit at the Federal Police Headquarters located

the two main suspects in Italy. Via existing international contacts, police pressure was increased in such a way that the arrest warrant could be executed within 14 days in Essen in North-Rhine-Westphalia. Hence, the Federal Police's search for targeted fugitives ended successfully.

January

February

March

April

May

14 January 2019

## Snow disaster Berchtesgadener Land

In January, the Federal Police was deployed with more than 200 officers for disaster control in Berchtesgadener Land. There, together with the Federal Agency for Technical Relief, teams were formed to warrant effective and fast aid. For this purpose, the officers had lighting systems and comprehensive technical equipment at their disposal, like tractor units, Unimogs and power sets.

Also, the Federal Police Training Centre Kührointheus could not be reached by road vehicles. As a result, officers of the Formed Police Units of the German Federal Police were taken to the Federal Police Training Centre Kührointheus by helicopter to assist the station with clearing the large quantities of snow.



20 and 21 May 2019

## 24<sup>th</sup> German Prevention Day

Under the heading "Prevention and the Promotion of Democracy" the 24th German Prevention Day took place in Berlin in May. Also the Federal Police was present with an information stand and a special exhibition at the worldwide biggest crime prevention convention. Visitors to the congress, from prevention practice, science, politics, associations and industry enquired about the Federal Police's measures and products for the prevention of violence.



### Operative Action RISK

Since January 2018 the German Federal Police has led the operative action (OA) RISK. Its goal is to combat criminal people smuggling primarily on the Balkan routes with the destination Europe and which takes place under inhumane conditions. In order to shed light on unreported cases and to find suppression approaches, the Federal Police Headquarters periodically prepares an analysis report which is provided to all participating countries, to the EU agencies Europol, Eurojust and Frontex, the Federal Criminal Police and to the police forces of the German states. In 2019 the Federal Police knew about 635 cases with more than 6,1000 smuggled migrants. In many cases, the smugglers used cars and vans and in 70 per cent they used lorries for smuggling migrants into and through a country. In most of the cases the cars and lorries are entirely overloaded. Furthermore, the truck cargo spaces are almost always locked so that it is pitch-dark inside. As a whole, the smuggling conditions have to be called life-threatening. In 136 cases more than 600 smuggled people could be determined in Germany.

### Biggest break-up series of ticket vending machines ended in Baden-Württemberg

Since February 2019 there were investigations concerning a gang of offenders in Baden-Württemberg who were suspected to have broken up ticket vending machines. By the end of June, there already were 48 such cases. Since July 2019, the investigations were led by the Federal Police District Office for Crime Control Stuttgart and measures against the offenders, who used to be members of well-known motorbike gang, were judicially ordered. The comprehensive police measures, particularly by the Mobile Search Unit (MFE), were demanding and challenging for all officers due to the sensitivity of the investigations and the threats posed by the suspects.

Furthermore, the investigations densified an issue which in addition to the actual goal – arresting the suspects while committing the offence – requires measures for the protection of endangered persons and thus early action. One suspect intended to seriously injure another person. Only by the fast deployment of special forces by the MFE this could be prevented and two gang members could be arrested. Another suspect was arrested in the middle of September 2019. Overall, the offenders are held responsible for a total damage of about 200,000 euros.



### Illegal employment terminated

In 2019 the joint investigation team “Eisenflechter” (steel fixers) of the German Federal Police and the Federal Customs Administration investigated in the cases of several tradespeople who illegally employed people without the required residence permits. The hired workers from non-EU countries had been equipped with forged and false documents and smuggled to Germany. The Mobile Search Unit operated several months to uncover and record relevant circumstances. They were able to confirm that the offenders were organised in a nationwide network of dummy companies. Arrest warrants for two main offenders and more than 50 other suspects were executed. The total damage assessed so far by the prosecution sums up to 3.3 million euros. In nationwide raids the officers also executed, in addition to the arrest warrants, 4.5 million euros attachments of assets. An attachment of assets is the securing of a suspect’s assets already during ongoing investigative procedures. The suspect is no longer able to dispose of their assets.





**60 Jahre**  
Bundespolizeisportschule  
Bad Endorf



19 to 24 June 2019

**Protests in Hambach Forest**

Numerous protest actions took place around the lignite open pit mine in Hambach Forest in 2019. Several Federal Police district offices in North-Rhine-Westphalia and forces of the Formed Police Units of the Federal Police were directly affected by these deployments. Climaxes were the major events "Fridays for Future" and "Ende Gelände" in June. Several thousand people demonstrated against the clearing of the forest. Many participants, also from neighbouring countries, travelled to these events by train. Several days the units of the Federal Police were challenged.

June

July

25 May 2019

**60 years Federal Police Sport College in Bad Endorf**

With an "open day" the Federal Police Sport College Bad Endorf (Bavaria) celebrated its 60th anniversary and the model dual career within the Federal Police which has been existing for 20 years. The Olympic champions and world champions who emerged from this presented their winter sport disciplines to the more than 6,000 visitors. In addition, the Federal Police Air Support and the Federal Police's GSG 9 presented their skills.



2 to 9 July 2019

**Fire-fighting support**

On 28 June 2019 a small fire on the former military training area Lübbtheen started a wild fire which soon was to be the biggest in the history of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern after World War II. At times, up to 1,200 hectares of forest were in flames. The Federal Police supported the local forces in fighting the fire in the area highly contaminated with old ammunition.

On the ground nine water cannons of the Formed Police Forces of the Federal Police supported the fire-fighting operations. On eight days, these emitted 3.2 million litres of water. In the air, the Federal Police Air Support assisted. On six days two helicopters with fire extinguish containers were in daily operation which emitted approximately 1.2 million litres of water in 891 drops during 117 flight hours.



August 2019  
**546 migrants smuggled**

How very professional people smuggler networks operate was shown at the end of August 2019, when there was a mass landing of migrants on the Greek island of Lesbos. Here, first an allegedly feigned case of sea rescue was reported to purposefully tie NATO units and those of the Turkish coast guard. Subsequently, 13 boats with 546 migrants on board left the Turkish coast at the same time and landed on the northern shore of the island Lesbos.



17 and 18 August 2019  
**Open day at the Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community**

Under the motto "Hello politics" the Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community invited to an open day. The German Federal Police delighted 5,000 guests with an exciting and informative program of show and entertainment. Great atmosphere was ensured by the Federal Police Orchestra Berlin and by diverse police dog performances. The Federal Police's GSG 9 parachutists flew over the Federal Chancellery and ministries before they landed safely in the government quarter.

August

20 July 2019

**Person pushed in front of approaching train**

In July there was a skirmish between two German nationals at the station Voerde (North-Rhine-Westphalia). In its course, one of the two persons was pushed onto the tracks. The person was hit by an approaching train and fatally injured. State police officers arrested the suspect and started investigative procedures. Federal and state officers cleared the station and cordoned it off, evacuated the train passengers and secured evidence.

29 July 2019

**Homicide at Frankfurt am Main central station**

At the end of July, a 40 years old man from Eritrea pushed an 8 years old boy and his mother in front of an approaching train. While the mother was able to get back onto the platform, the boy was hit by the train and fatally injured. The culprit tried to escape but was arrested by a state police officer who coincidentally was present, wearing civilian clothing and was handed over to the police of the state of Hesse. Subsequently, the Federal Police enhanced its presence at all German train stations.

26 August 2019

**Deutsche Bahn AG employee attacked**

In August, a Deutsche Bahn AG employee was attacked with a knife on an Intercity train at Frankfurt am Main central station. The offender stabbed the conductor unexpectedly in the abdomen with a carpet cutter after the conductor had demanded to see the culprit's train ticket. The wound, about six centimetres long and bleeding heavily, had to be treated medically. The search for the fugitive offender has been unsuccessful.

September

10 September 2019

**Autumn Reception of the Security Authorities**

For the fifth time already the "Autumn Reception of the Security Authorities" took place in Schloss Charlottenburg in Berlin. The presidents of the Federal Intelligence Agency, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the Federal Criminal Office and the Federal Police Headquarters welcomed 400 guests from politics, authorities, science, industry, administration and media to the exchange of opinions regarding the topic Internal Security.



11 September 2019

### Irritant sprayed at pupils

In September a man with an allegedly racist background addressed six grade pupils at Bielefeld central station. The suspect vociferously complained why some of the children were speaking Turkish. In the course of the dispute he sprayed pepper spray in the direction of the group. Due to irritations of the eyes and respiratory tracts ten children and their teacher had to be taken to hospital for outpatient treatment. The offender was arrested by the Federal Police and transferred to the correctional facility due to an existing detention warrant.



2 and 3 October 2019

### Anniversary of the German Reunification

Due to the celebrations of the anniversary of the German Reunification the Federal Police, for the first time, presented itself on the ground, at sea and in the air. More than 4,000 visitors visited the new vessel BP 81 "Potsdam" during the "Open Ship" on two days at the Federal Police's venue at the Ostseekai. With a Super Puma, the Federal Police Air Support participated in a sea rescue exercise, the vessel was positioned upstream in front of the state parliament and the Federal Police Orchestra Hanover played the national anthem and later, in front of the fireworks sky and 60,000 spectators, the European anthem.

October



25 and 26 September 2019

### WIR 3 – family gathering in Fuldata

On the occasion of the third WIR event about 700 members of the Federal Police of all categories and posts met in Fuldata in Hesse. After the opening address of the President of the Federal Police Headquarters, Dr. Dieter Romann, colleagues talked about special experiences. Particularly touching was the story of Heiko Völz, paramedic at the Federal Police Medical Service. When he was on holiday he was able to save a couple from the Baltic Sea one after the other and managed to reanimate the man who weighed 150 kilos. Priscilla De-Luca talked about her journey from her home country Italy to her first job in Germany at the airport Berlin-Tegel and finally with the Federal Police. She speaks six languages. Diverse divisions of the Federal Police were introduced in an innovation forum. Many visitors learned about their colleagues' work, exchanged information and met old acquaintances.



10 October 2019

### 20 years Federal Police Sport College in Kienbaum

In October the Federal Police College in Kienbaum celebrated its 20th anniversary. It was founded following the example of the already existing winter sports centre in 1999, in Cottbus first, for summer and all-year round sports. More than 200 guests took part in the ceremonial act and in a panel discussion with personalities who helped to shape this sport college.

**20** Jahre  
Bundespolizeisportschule  
Kienbaum

26 October 2019

### People smuggling on lorry bed

In October 2019 six Iraq nationals without IDs were determined by the Bavarian state police near the Bundesautobahn (motorway) 6. The individuals said they and 18 other persons had been smuggled to Germany on a lorry. After the German Federal Police took over, the shipping agency and the lorry's destination in the Netherlands could be identified by reading out the seized mo-

bile phones. The Cross-Border Police Team, consisting of the Federal Police and the Koninklijke Marechaussee were able to locate the lorry. After returning to Germany the driver could be arrested only three days later on the basis of a national arrest warrant. On the lorry bed, there was relevant evidence, like bottles filled with urine and toilet paper.



8 November 2019

### Celebration hour "Abroad"

Under the motto "30 years of German participation in mandated peacekeeping missions – 25 years of the Federal-State Team International Police Missions", the celebration hour "Abroad" took place in the Berlin BOLLE festivity halls in front of more than 500 colleagues in November. In 2019 Germany participated in missions of the UN, the Common Security and Defence Policy of the EU as well as in Frontex operations and a police project in Afghanistan with about 180 federal and state police officers as well as the Federal Customs Administration.

November



19 October 2019

### Fan train burned out

Due to the Bundesliga match SC Freiburg vs. 1. FC Union 700 soccer fans travelled from Freiburg to Berlin on a chartered train. On the way back, just after passing Berlin central station, a fire broke out in the second wagon. The train stopped and some fans escaped to the track area. Officers of the Formed Police Forces of the Federal Police who had just finished their shift were alerted and reached the event location together with the regular duty officers, the Berlin police and the fire brigade. They evacuated the Freiburg fans from the danger zone and more than 300 passengers from a suburban train stopping between stations. The well-coordinated cooperation of police forces and the fire brigade prevented worse, three people were brought to hospitals on account of the suspicion of smoke inhalation. The wagon concerned burned out completely. Investigations showed that a defect in the heating system caused the fire.



29 October 2019

### Federal Police vessel put into service

In October the Federal Police vessel BP 83 "BAD DÜBEN" ran into port for the first time at its operational basis Cuxhaven. With its sister ships BP 81 "POTSDAM" and BP 82 "BAMBERG" which were put into service in 2019 the Federal Maritime Police now has six seaworthy units at its disposal again. In addition to a helicopter landing deck and a hospital ward there is sufficient space for special equipment. At the rear, they can take up boats of the Federal Police's Special Forces GSG 9.





20 November 2019

**Vessel BP 83 "BAD DÜBEN" christened**

With the conclusion of the festivities in Cuxhaven, the Federal Police has three new vessels of the "Potsdam category" with a length of 86 metres each at its disposal. Following the BP 81 "POTSDAM" and BP 82 "BAMBERG", the last sister ship, the BP 83 "BAD DÜBEN" was christened by the Olympic champion and Federal Police officer Kristina Vogel. The crews will now be trained successively.

12 December 2019

**Attack against the Federal Police's network**

In the middle of December, a wave of attacks of the computer malware Emotet reached the network of the Federal Police. The malware in the shape of a trojan was found in email links which were sent to employees of several authorities – among them the German Federal Police – allegedly by the Institute for Federal Real Estate. The method was sophisticated. The malware's initiator pretended the emails were trustworthy replies to enquiries. Particularly thanks to the fast and prudent acting of the colleagues the infection could be identified at an early stage and the spread could be curbed.

December

18 November 2019

**Uranium transport obstructed**

Several individuals obstructed the transport of uranium hexafluoride on the line between Steinfurt and Metelen in North-Rhine-Westphalia. The activists abseiled from trees onto the track. Special forces from the police forces of the German states and Federal Police officers recovered the individuals and the transport could be continued after about seven hours.



16 December 2019

**New rescue vans delivered**

In the middle of December, six new police rescue vans (P-RTW) for the medical police services of the Federal Police battalions in Blumberg, Deggendorf, Hünfeld, Ratzeburg, Sankt Augustin and the expert group operational medical service, occupational safety and health protection in Lübeck were delivered. In addition to state-of-the-art medical equipment such as

defibrillators and ventilators, the new rescue vans also feature typical police equipment, such as Lexan security glazing, a weapon locker and additional storage space for the officers' Personal Protection Equipment. Due to their off-road performance and their special equipment, the vehicles are also suited for operations in rough terrain and for large-scale operations.



Staff and equipment



# German Federal Police staff

**48,409 employees**  
as of 31 December 2019

**32,874**  
law enforcement officers

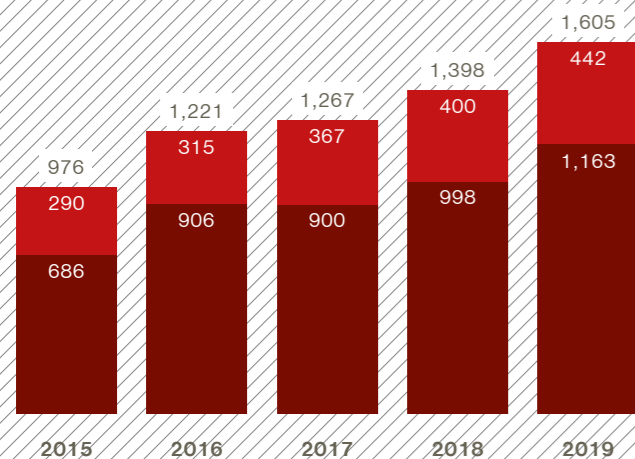
**7,819**  
administrative officers and pay scale employees

**7,420**  
candidates

**296**  
administration trainees

## staff with migration background

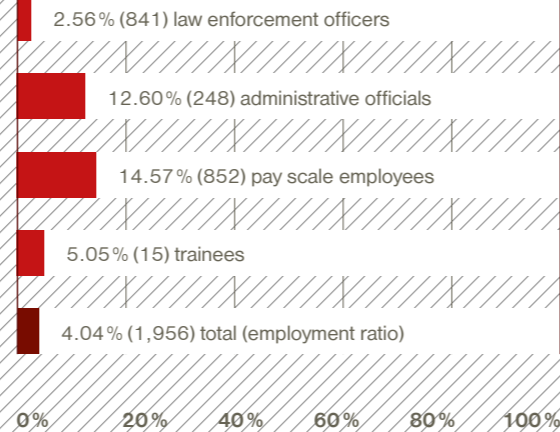
total law enforcement officers administration



**11,307**  
women in the Federal Police

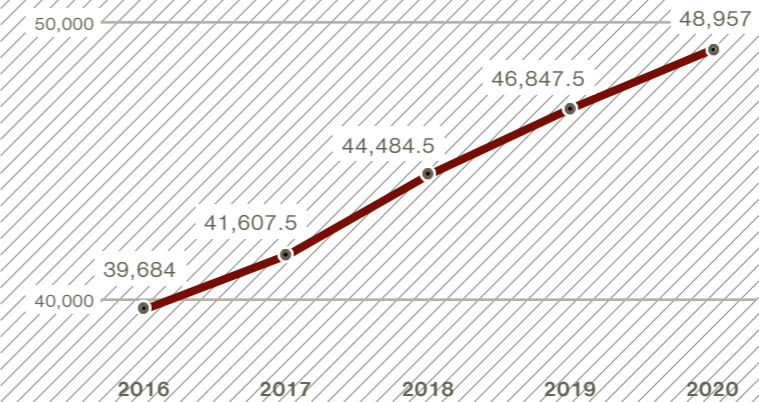
23.4%

## severely disabled people



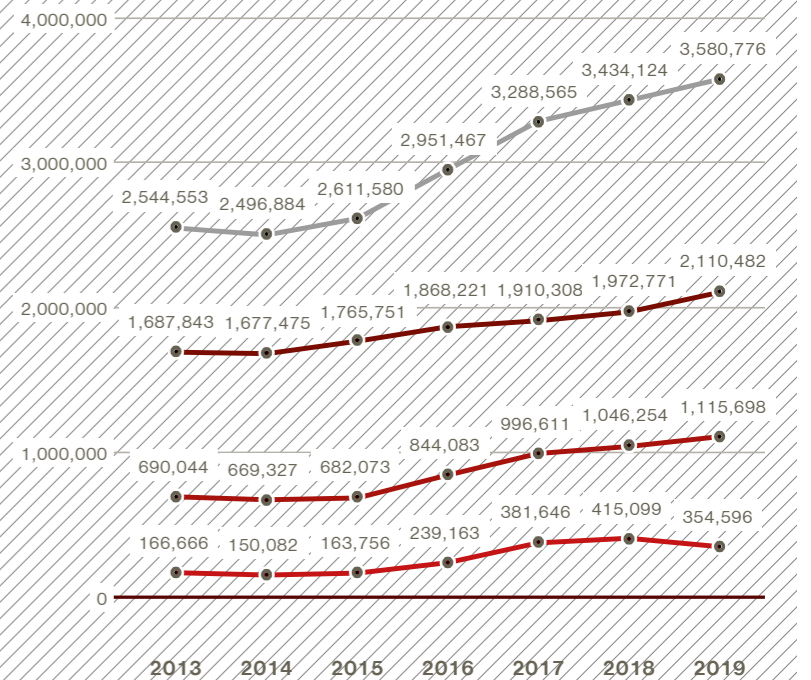
# Budget and (established) posts

## established posts and positions budget in the budget year



## Development of budget of the Federal Police (in thousand euros)

total  
staff  
current operation expenses  
investments



## Staff budget

Since 2015 the Federal Police has continuously increased its staff numbers. After a low of 37,995 positions in 2014 due to saving regulations and consolidation measures, the increasingly comprehensive tasks and the prominent position within the security architecture have required personnel reinforcement. Hence, the Federal Police takes an outstanding position within the portfolio of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI), regarding not only personnel but also the variety of tasks. Just for comparison: In 2020 the entire budget of the BMI comprises 82,059.6 established posts and positions. Thus, the Federal Police's share of the total volume is approximately 60 per cent. Furthermore, the staff budget is eight times higher than that of the Federal Administration Office and six times higher than that of the Federal Criminal Office or the Federal Agency of Migration and Refugees.



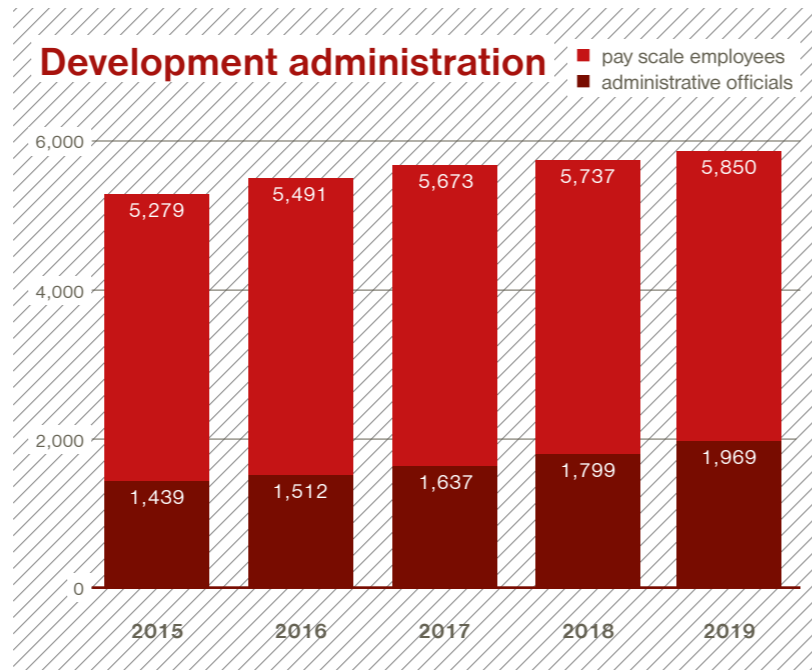
# Administration

## Administration of the German Federal Police

The administration of the German Federal Police is an important service provider in the background. The staff not only covers budget, organisation, human resources and internal service. The diversified tasks also enable their professional deployment in schooling and training, in information technology and in procurement, in workshops and in the medical service all over Germany.

In order to meet the versatile personnel requirements, the Federal Police not only hires administrative officials and pay scale staff, but also qualifies in administrative and in craft-oriented professions, as the Federal Police not only needs technical staff and information technology experts but also photographers and media designers.

In 2019, 296 trainees opted for a job training with the Federal Police. The diverse assignments enable the administrative staff to develop individually on a professional and personal level. Also, the promotion to the next career level and leadership responsibilities are possible. Here, the Federal Police offers several career opportunities for administrative officials.



# Medical police service

The Medical Service of the Federal Police is responsible for medical care within the Federal Police. Parts of this are the treatment of officers in operation, the curative medical care of all employees and occupational medical care. Furthermore, the Medical as well as the Health Promotion Service is responsible for schooling and training the officers and advises senior staff on professional issues.



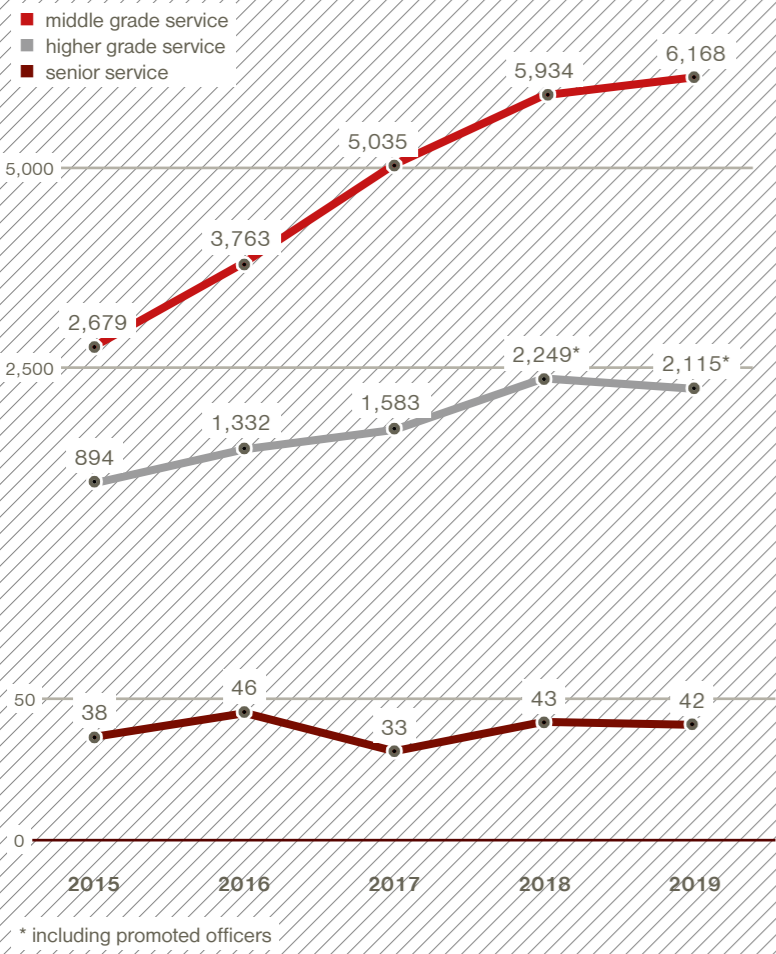
**430**  
medical and socio-technological staff



	2017	2018	2019
<b>810</b> deployments	<b>1,050</b> deployments	<b>1,204</b> deployments	
<b>34,760</b> operating hours	<b>32,565</b> operating hours	<b>24,464</b> operating hours	
<b>1,165</b> treatments	<b>844</b> treatments	<b>790</b> treatments	
<b>1,307</b> times police paramedics were deployed	<b>1,718</b> times police paramedics were deployed	<b>2,024</b> times police paramedics were deployed	
<b>64</b> times police doctors were deployed	<b>92</b> times police doctors were deployed	<b>112</b> times police doctors were deployed	

# Training and education

## Development of training and education figures



The recruitment initiative of the Federal Police is bearing fruit. In March 2019, 1,406 well trained candidates successfully passed their career exams. At the six Federal Police Academy locations at the Federal Police Centres for Basic and Advanced Training – in Bamberg, Neustrelitz, Eschwege, Walsrode, Oerlebach and Swistal – were ceremoniously declared police constables and have since strengthened the Federal Police departments.

For years now, the Federal Police has been experiencing an extremely challenging phase. The terroristic threat, the migration and refugee situation as well as other particular repeated large-scale operations have challenged the Federal Police above their tasks given anyway.

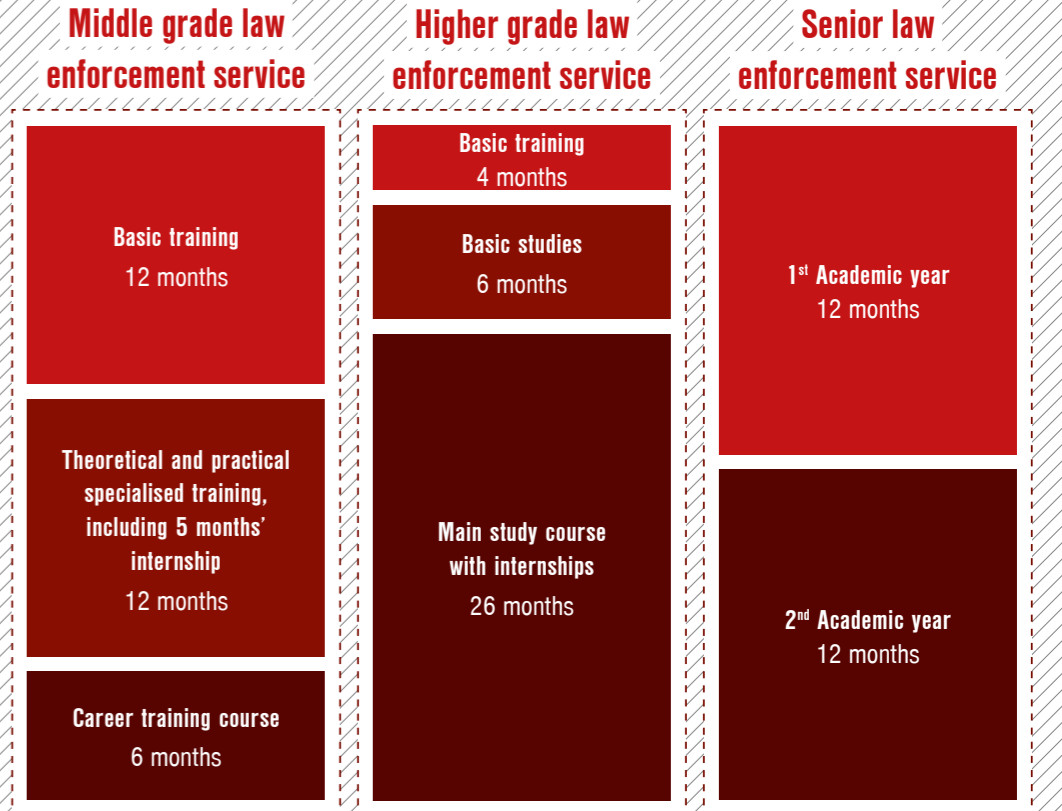
In the years 2015 to 2025 almost 9,500 new employees will be hired as replacement for retirees, among them about 7,500 law enforcement officers.

Parliament, the federal government and the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community support the Federal Police. In the scope of the Security Packages I to III, a total of 12,912 additional established posts and positions were allocated from 2015 to 2021 inclusively, of these about 10,405 for law enforcement service.

In order to fill the established posts in law enforcement, about 12,600 recruitments were conducted – from the year 2015 to September 2019. Upon termination in the years 2024/2025 it will be almost 20,000.

To a high extent, this necessary and unique recruitment initiative also requires the support of the operational organisation by, for example, experienced law enforcement officers assuming teaching assignments. They introduce police candidates during their practical training to applied police work and thus invest in the future.

# Federal Police careers



## Recruitment of junior staff



In June 2019 the Federal Police published the first episode of its podcast “Funkdisziplin” (radio discipline). Up to 16,000 listeners follow regularly. Topics range from the selection process to training and education and stories about the daily work. Guests from the most diverse fields as aviation security or the cavalry division answered questions and gave insights into their departments. The episodes are available at [www.komm-zur-bundespolizei.de](http://www.komm-zur-bundespolizei.de) as well as on the well-known streaming platforms.

Furthermore, people interested in sports had the opportunity to work up a sweat with the “Fit wie ein Bundespolizist” (Fit as a Federal Police Officer) protagonists – this time outdoors. Here, future applicants were able to prepare for the sports test in the selection process.

But in 2019 the Federal Police scored not only when it came to sports. The new mobile escape room also challenged the gray matter. In six cities, interested passers-by could solve a specially designed criminal case and this way were able to get to know the Federal Police from a totally new side and as an attractive employer.

In 2019 another influencer cooperation was initiated. In an interactive video interested people can follow the Youtubers Julia Beautx and Luca and determine the course of the video with their decisions.



[www.komm-zur-bundespolizei.de](http://www.komm-zur-bundespolizei.de)



## Social media

### Instagram – @bundespolizeikarriere

In 2019 the number of subscribers to the Federal Police's Instagram account once again increased strongly to 95,000 followers. This can in part be ascribed to two advertisement fights started in the summer months and in mid-November.

The channel continuous to be considered the most far-reaching official police channel. More than 99 per cent of subscribers live in Germany.

Every day, many direct messages and questions regarding application and career start with the Federal Police reach the social media editors.

The number ranges from 10 to 40 messages per day. Basically, the messages are processed the same day.

Up to five time a week, subscribers are given impressions of the every-day-work of police officers, training and education and the different tasks as well as versatile insights into the German

Federal Police. Posts dealing with vehicles, special forces or our animal colleagues obtain the greatest attention. Above-average reaches were mainly obtained by pictures of the

so-called Tetris Challenge. Here, between 115,000 and 210,000 users could be reached.





## Facebook – Bundespolizei Karriere (Federal Police career)

In addition to decreasing reaches, the editors noticed a perceptible outflow of young users to other social networks in 2019.

The team of editors promoted 313 events – 154 more than in the previous year. Compared to 2018, also the number of posts increased from 85 to 136.

The trailer of the image film for the Formed Police Forces of the German Federal Police was viewed by more than one million users. This presents a multiple of the actual fan reaches. Also, the photograph of a little girl together with a BFE+ officer was very successful. The post regarding the topic “Trust in the police” reached almost 440,000 users.

Furthermore, the so-called Tetris Challenge as well as swearing-in ceremonies and appointments in the Federal Police’s Centres for Basic and Advanced Training received considerable attention.



## YouTube – Bundespolizei Karriere (Federal Police career)

In 2019 the Federal Police’s YouTube channel could slightly increase the number of subscribers from 21,800 to about 31,000. Particularly popular was the image film of the Formed Police Forces of the Federal Police. By the end of the year 2019, it was viewed 228,000 times. What was pleasing was the fact that 67 per cent of users viewed it to the end. Also, the image film of the Federal Police’s GSG 9 continues to be popular. The video from 2017 was called up 1.7 million times by the end of 2019.

Another highlight was the cooperation with the influencers Julia Beautx and Luca. The Youtubers slipped into the role of Federal Police officers and solved a criminal case. In the interactive video users decided which steps the two were to take next in order to solve the crime. It was broadcasted at the beginning of 2020.



## Police chaplaincy

Due to the extraordinary physical and mental strains that Federal Police officers are subjected to, they can call on subject-specific chaplaincy if needed. The Federal Police chaplaincy is carried out by ministers of the Roman-Catholic Church and the Protestant state churches. They are familiar with the authority and its staff. For the duration of the assignment, the Federal Police chaplains are given leave by their church and switch to a public employment relationship; they are freed, though, from state directive. They are subject to the supervision of the Federal Police dean who is respectively responsible or the respective authorised representative of the protestant or the catholic church for chaplaincy for the Federal Police.

Strictly speaking, chaplaincy, or pastoral care, is professional advising and support in the solution of a specific (mental) problem without disease status. In the broader sense, it includes courses, deployment support or deployment follow-ups as well as church services due to diverse occasions, pilgrimages and recreational activities. In addition to theological and religious expertise Federal Police chaplains have many years of professional experience and profound competences in conversation techniques as well as in the application of other psychologic means. They can analyse problems, initiate change processes and support consultants in the approach of a problem. Pastoral care takes place in a canonically protected room. The release from the obligation to secrecy can only be granted by the consultant. Release from confessional secret is not possible.

Already in 1952 – one year after the formation of the Federal Border Guard Police – pastoral care was established. Its service is available to all members of the Federal Police, independent of their religion or their membership in a church or religious group and regardless of any official channels.

In addition to and independent of chaplaincy and pastoral care, Federal Police ministers are responsible for ethical education in training and education as scholarly qualified theologians.

22

German Federal Police ministers

2

German Federal Police deans

7

part-time police chaplains

226

courses performed

634

days of courses

4,005

participants



more than 4,000 lessons of professional ethics (training and education)

## German Federal Police orchestras



The three Federal Police orchestras from Berlin, Hanover and Munich mainly accompany official events. Their musical repertoire as a full orchestra or as a small-size ensemble is extremely versatile.

Every now and then they can also be listened to in public. On occasion of the international soccer match Germany vs. Serbia on 20 March 2019 in Wolfsburg the musicians of the Federal Police orchestra Hanover played the national anthems of both countries, prior to kickoff. An event that was followed by millions of television viewers.

151 members of orchestras

291 concerts



of these 61 charity concerts



# Top-level sports

## 2019 – the anniversary year of the Federal Police Sport Colleges

The Federal Police offers young and highly talented athletes the opportunity to complete a full-fledged vocational training during their sports career via the top-sports support at the Federal Police Sport Colleges in Bad Endorf in Bavaria and Kienbaum in Brandenburg. Both sport colleges celebrated their anniversary in 2019.

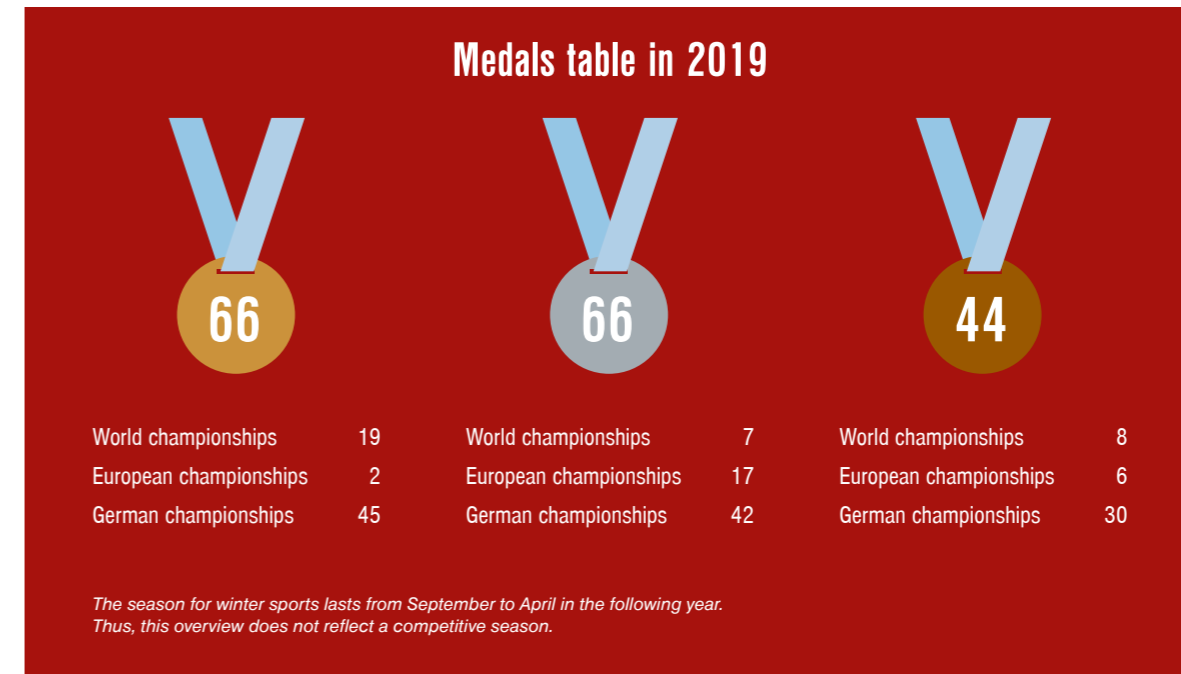
Now, winter athletes have been successfully supported in Bad Endorf for 60 years. With numerous extensions and renovations, the required framework conditions of a professional facility for police education and top-sports could permanently be created. The geographical position allows it that discipline-specific training sessions can be held directly at the sports and competition sites of winter disciplines.

Athletes of summer and all-year-round disciplines have been supported for 20 years – starting in Cottbus (Brandenburg) in 1999 and, since 2011, at the Federal Police Sport College in Kienbaum. The sport college is liaised with the Olympic and Para-Olympic Training Centre for Germany e. V. The facility is one of the most modern bases for top-level sports in Europe and offers the athletes an ideal environment for the development of top performances.

### Job training

At the sport colleges, the Federal Police trains top-sports-athletes to be law enforcement officers in the middle grade service in the framework of the so-called dual education. The job training takes three-and-a half years and provides an alternation between police-specific education and the training and competition phase. An education plan adapted to the requirements of top-sports enables the athlete to complete the job training and the discipline-specific training simultaneously.

After the job training, the athletes are released from service for the duration of their sport career. More than 600 athletes from all over Germany have already been supported. Up to 160 athletes are associated with top-sports level support at the same time.



## Overview of sport disciplines supported at two Federal Police Sport Colleges:

- Alpine race since 1978
- Biathlon since 1978
- Nordic combined since 1978
- Cross-country skiing since 1978
- Ski jumping since 1978
- Speed skating since 1991
- Short track since 1996
- Bob since 1999
- Judo since 1999
- Athletics since 1999
- Cycling since 1999
- Skeleton since 2005
- Canoeing since 2007
- Shooting since 2007
- Rowing since 2007
- Freestyle/Ski cross since 2008
- Gymnastics since 2007

*The presentation of the medal table is based on athletes' ranking. In "athletes' ranking", the number of medals results from the sum of all individual and team medals (biathlon relay and luge team relay, for example) of an athlete. In these team competitions, each participant gets a medal, consequently, every medal is counted. In "nations' ranking", only one medal for the whole team is considered in the medal table.*

## Command, control and operational equipment



**82,930,940**  
driven kilometres



**2,805**  
automobiles



**112**  
motorbikes



**188**  
buses



**appx. 600**  
bicycles



**3,367**  
lorries, special vehicles and others



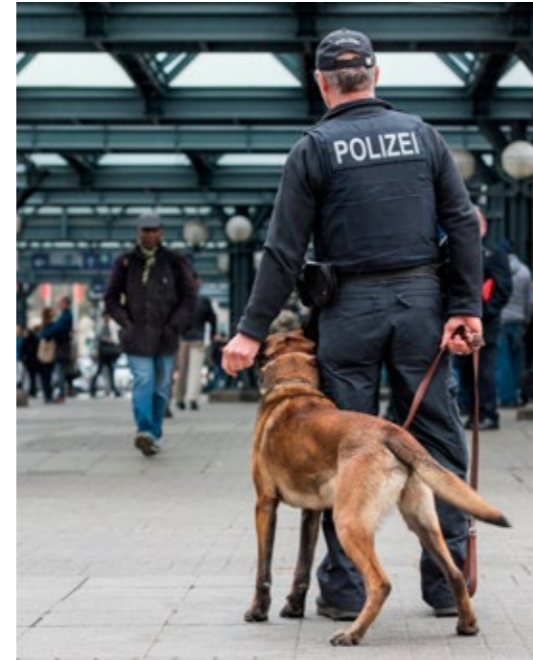
**4**  
Segways



**15**  
water cannons



**1**  
snowmobile



**23**  
police horses



**464**  
police dogs

## Helicopters



**22,469**  
flight hours



**10**  
Single-engine training

For the basic flight training of pilots, the Police Aviation School in Sankt Augustin (North-Rhine-Westphalia) employs training helicopters of the type H 120. 125 hours are flown with this type, another 70 with the twin-engine operation type H 135.



**19**  
Light transports

The Federal Police employs light transport helicopters of the type H 155 for the fulfillment of its own tasks in Germany and regularly abroad for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex. Here, the focus is on the surveillance of the south-western external maritime borders of the EU. During the daily surveillance flights, almost every operational flight led to precise surveillance results in 2019. Furthermore, within Germany the light transport helicopters are also employed for aerial fire-fighting tasks for the German states.



**18**  
Civil protection

The Federal Police Air Support is responsible for the flight operation of all orange civil protection helicopters. These are flown by Federal Police pilots. The technical staff of the Federal Police Air Support Group and the Federal Police Air Squadron is responsible for the service and maintenance of these helicopters. Since 1970, the German Federal Police has participated in organised air rescue in Germany and will reach the 800,000-mark for deployments flown with its civil protection helicopter fleet.



**24**  
Reconnaissance and observation

The helicopters are held ready for the support of the daily tasks of the Federal Police, especially regarding border, rail and sea surveillance. Thermal image classifiers attached to the helicopter with their high-performance image stabilisation and extensive software offer enormous benefit for the requesting user and the flying crews during operational and reconnaissance flights.



**23**  
Medium-sized transports

Medium-sized transport helicopters of the type Super Puma AS 332 are – in addition to the Federal Police's transport tasks – employed at the air base Fuhlendorf (Schleswig-Holstein) for the maritime tasks of the Federal Police. For that, the Federal Police received three successor models of the type H 215 in 2019. Another H 215 is operated for maritime emergency care for the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure. Furthermore, the medium-sized transport helicopters are increasingly employed for aerial fire-fighting.

# Vessels



142,935  
driven nautical miles



6  
maritime vessels



5  
control boats,  
2 of these  
deployed abroad



29,101  
hours of  
operation at sea

## Fleet modernisation of the Federal Maritime Police

On 20 November 2019 the BP 83 was christened by the name "BAD DÜBEN", blessed and put into service as the last of three cutting-edge vessels of the Federal Police. With the commissioning of BP 81 "POTSDAM", the BP 83 "BAMBERG" and the BP 83 "BAD DÜBEN", the Federal Police Sea concluded its modernisation started in 2017. Except for a control and patrol boat for the nearshore region that has to be procured yet, the Federal Police now has its full fleet at its disposal again. Thus, the Federal Maritime Police opens a new chapter regarding its capacities and reactivity.

All three new vessels warrant uninterrupted deployment in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea in all weather and sea conditions. In perspective, they can also be deployed outside these sea areas. Already today they meet future statutory environmental standards regarding ship propulsion and they are equipped with a helicopter landing deck according to NATO standard. There, all Federal Police helicopters can land and can be maintained and refueled. On board there is storage capacity for several containers with special mission equipment. Hence, there are new possibilities to take special officers to their deployment, to lead them, provide for them and protect them.



# Bodycam

For the protection of Federal Police officers and for the prosecution of crimes and misdemeanors the Federal Police introduced digital radio accessories with audio and video recording (Bodycam). After trial and extended suitability test a total of 1,028 camera systems Si500 from the company Motorola was procured by the end of 2019.

The operational equipment combines the improved operation and use of digital radio with audio and video recording possibilities. The centralised data storage makes the fast, also national use of these recordings possible. The experiences of police officers on patrol confirm the deescalating effect of the bodycam and optimised reasoning.







46,418  
P30



11,301  
MP5



442  
special rifles



2,457  
ballistic body vests



42,448  
concealed body vests



2.1 kg  
impact protection helmet

5.1 kg  
MP5 with four magazines

1.5 kg  
P30 with two magazines

7.5 kg  
ballistic body vest



5,980  
Smartphones

1,028  
bodycams

18,853  
radio units

389  
mobile interrogators

46,418  
First-aid-kits



140,691 715  
search enquiries persons



370,345 987  
search enquiries objects



23,169 181  
automated border checks "EasyPASS"

as of 31 December 2019

## Middle grade service



Police sergeant



Police sergeant



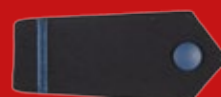
Senior police constable



Police constable



Federal Police support staff



Police constable candidate

## Higher grade service



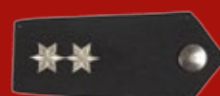
Senior chief inspector



Chief inspector



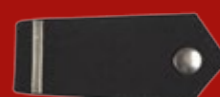
Chief inspector



Inspector



Junior inspector



Junior inspector candidate

## Senior service



President of the Federal Police Headquarters



Assistant chief constable



Vice President at the Federal Police Headquarters  
President of a Federal Police Regional Office



Senior chief superintendent



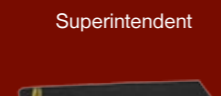
Chief superintendent



President of a Federal Police Regional Office  
President of the Federal Police Academy



Director at the Federal Police  
Vice President of a Federal Police Regional Office



Superintendent



Superintendent candidate

## Register

AST	Approved security authority	IGA	Integrated Border Control Application
AsylG	Asylum Law	KB	Crime Control
AZP	Residential background check	km	Kilometre
AufenthG	Residence Act	K-SAV	Crisis Security Officers at German Foreign Representations
BMI	Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community	MFE	Mobile Search Unit
BPOLABT	Federal Police Battalion	Mio.	Million
BPOLAFZ	Federal Police Centre for Basic and Advanced Training	MKÜ	Mobile Control and Surveillance Unit
BPOLD	Federal Police Regional Office	Mrd.	Billion
BPOLFLS	Federal Police Air Squadron	NAK	Additional accreditation, also responsible for a neighbouring country
BPolG	Federal Police Law	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
BPOLI	Federal Police District Office	OA	Operative Action
BPOLSPSCH	Federal Police Sport College	OK	Organised Crime
BPOLTZK	Federal Police Training Centre Kühroinhaus	OWi	Misdemeanor
BVA	Federal Office of Administration	PES	Police Statistics
CERT-BPOL	Federal Police Computer Emergency and Response Team	PG SB BPOL	Project Group Smart Borders Federal Police
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid	PNR	Passenger Name Records
DVB	Document and Visa Advisors	P-RTW	Police Rescue Vans
ED	Criminal Identification	SAV	Security Officers
EES	Entry-Exit-System	SiB	Security Advisors
ETIAS	European Travel and Information System	SprengG	Explosives Law
EU	European Union	UAS	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
FlugDaG	Passenger Name Records Data Law implementing Directive (EU) 2016/681	VB BPOL	Federal Police Liaison Officers
FreizügG/EU	EU Law on the Freedom of Movement	VN	United Nations
GES	Face Recognition System	ZBFD	Central Processing Office for Fare Evasion Offences
GPPT	German Police Project Team in Afghanistan		
GSG 9 BPOL	Federal Police Special Forces GSG 9		
GUA	Border Police Support Officers Abroad		
GZ	Police and Customs Cooperation Centres		
h	Hour		
ID	Identity		

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### Front page

About half of the in total 2,200 police constable candidates of the 17th training programme year at the BPOLAFZ Bamberg representatively express their appreciation.



Joint swearing-in celebration of 79 police constables of the Federal Police district offices Dortmund and Düsseldorf



**BUNDESPOLIZEI**  
**FEDERAL POLICE**