



Federal Police



Performing our tasks,
even in times of threat
2016 annual report



There are many pictograms in this annual report.



= related to the fight against terrorism

COLOPHON

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Summary

- 2 ... Foreword
- 4 ... CHAPTER # 1 FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE
19% of the investigation capacity used to fight terrorism
- 8 ... CHAPTER # 2 ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE
Together on the ground
- 12 ... CHAPTER # 3 ROAD SAFETY
Performing checks to save lives
- 14 ... CHAPTER # 4 OPERATIONAL SUPPORT
Specialisation dedicated to the field
- 22 ... CHAPTER # 5 INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION
Exchange is ever more important
- 26 ... CHAPTER # 6 OPTIMISATION
Making the Federal Police more efficient
- 28 ... CHAPTER # 7 RESOURCES
A significant contribution to the common effort





FOREWORD 2016

Dear reader,

I would like to present you the 2016 activity report of the Federal Police.

2016 was an eventful year in more than one respect. We will always remember it as the year of the terrorist attacks at Brussels Airport and the Maelbeek underground station.

My deepest sympathy still goes out to the victims and their loved ones. Our organisation has also been deeply impacted by the attacks. Many colleagues went through a difficult period or have not yet been able to turn the page completely. I hereby want to thank and encourage them once again. I was also very moved by the support given to the colleagues involved. I am proud of the wave of mutual support among police staff. The initiatives taken to help our injured colleagues show that fellowship and solidarity are not empty words.

Last year, our organisation's resilience was put to the test by the attacks and threat level 3, which still applies today. In 2016, the guiding principles of the Federal Police's work were flexibility and inventiveness. Our limits were put to the test when faced with those exceptional situations. We always searched for solutions to perform our missions and meet the expectations of citizens, authorities and partners. More hours, more shifts, more movements ... I am well aware that all this demanded a lot from our staff members. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to everyone who made a contribution, both operational and civilian staff.

Despite the enormous capacity needed to tackle the terrorist threat during the last year, this was not our sole focus. Our raison d'être is and continues to be ensuring life quality in society and citizens' security in all respects. This means: striving for fewer road victims, less gratuitous violence, less domestic violence, less sexual violence, fewer murders, less swindling and fraud, less drug trafficking, less crime. Last year, the Federal Police was also active in those various fields. Once again, I would like to thank all police members for their commitment and motivation in everyday work.

Just like the previous edition, this brochure presents our 2016 main achievements by means of infographics. This year again, we have opted for an environment-friendly solution by printing the activity report in a limited number.

This brochure, as well as an overview, is available on the website www.annualreport.federalpolice.be.

Enjoy your reading!



Chief Superintendent Catherine De Bolle
General Commissioner of the Federal Police

19 % of the investiga- tion capacity used to fight terrorism

For the Federal Judicial Police, figures reflect a very real trend. The major part of the investigation capacity went to the fight against terrorism. The latter is more than a new trend. It is also the harsh reflection of an exceptional year marked by shocking events.



Judicial arrests

Phenomenon	Number of arrests
Drugs	618
Itinerant groups – Burglaries in private homes and other properties	315
Human trafficking and human smuggling	467
Terrorism	372
Fraud, money laundering and corruption	181
Firearms trafficking	97
Identity documents - production and trafficking	36
Computer crime	26
Violent offences (murder, domestic violence ...)	312
Armed robbery	226
Other	799
TOTAL	3449

The term 'arrest' means any person identified as a suspect in accordance with the Salduz legislation (category IV).



372

Judicial arrests



Investigation capacity per phenomenon

Phenomenon	% of invested capacity
Terrorism	19,05
Drugs	11,29
Fraud, money laundering and corruption	10,72
Human trafficking and human smuggling	9,34
Itinerant groups – Burglaries in private homes and other properties	5,09
Firearms trafficking	2,41
Computer crime	1,19
Identity documents – production and trafficking	0,44
Violent offences (murder, domestic violence ...)	12,53
Armed robbery	3,91
Other	24,03



19,05%

... of the invested investigation capacity



Legal cases



New cases



Ongoing cases



Closed cases





Foreign Terrorist Fighters



FTF cases
opened in 2016

A *Foreign Terrorist Fighter* or FTF can be defined as a person residing in Belgium (whether of Belgian nationality or not):

- who travelled to a jihadist conflict zone in order to swell the ranks of armed groups or provide active or passive support to groups that carry out or support terrorist activities (first category);
- who left Belgium and is on his/her way to a jihadist conflict zone in order to swell the ranks of armed groups or provide active or passive support to groups that carry out or support terrorist activities (second category);
- who is on his/her way back to Belgium or has returned from a jihadist conflict zone where he/she swelled the ranks of armed groups or provided active or passive support to groups that carry out or support terrorist activities (third category);
- who was prevented, whether intentionally or not, to travel to a jihadist conflict zone in order to swell the ranks of armed groups or provide active or passive support to groups that carry out or support terrorist activities (fourth category);
- for whom there are strong indications that he/she is about to travel to a jihadist conflict zone in order to swell the ranks of armed groups or provide active or passive support to groups that carry out or support terrorist activities (fifth category).



Seizures



€ 349 401 061,91

Federal Public Prosecutor's Office



Handled cases
434 of which related to
priority phenomena



New cases
264 of which related to
priority phenomena



Joint Investigation Team (JIT)

Five new Joint Investigation Teams were set up between French, Dutch and American colleagues. Three of them conducted terrorism investigations



Three JITs conducted
terrorism investigations.

Directorate of Judicial Police Operations

- Fugitive Active Search Team (FAST): 642 new fugitive cases in 2016, 54 of which related to terrorism;
- 1 506 arrests (total figure, without distinction as to Salduz 4) thanks to information given by informants.



54

terrorism cases
for FAST

Together on the ground

2016 was an eventful year for the first line units of the General Directorate of Administrative Police: migrant crisis, border controls, VIP escorts and European summits.

VIP escorts and European summits



Number of hours

During European summits and other events, escorts are organised for Heads of State or Government or other European VIPs. **Six European summits and four large-scale events took place in 2016**, with the presence of many VIPs and the deployment of escorts. The Federal Highway Police provided escorts during 173 'daily' VIP visits.

In 2016, the number of European summits decreased compared to 2015 (when there were 14 European summits and 1 international event). This led to a decrease in the number of 'daily' VIP visits to Brussels and – eventually – the number of hours performed by the Federal Highway Police to escort VIPs.

AVIA project



Number of controls



Number of police reports

AVIA operations are controls carried out at small Belgian airports and heliports (other than the 6 official Schengen airports on the Belgian territory), with special attention to border crime phenomena.



E-gates

24

Number of e-gates

1 069 622

Number of controls

Automated control gates, generally known as e-gates, are used to digitally verify the identity of European Union passengers only. Non-EU citizens are subject to other entry conditions and manual controls. Children under the age of twelve cannot pass through e-gates due to changes in facial morphology.

The increase in the number of e-gates and, consequently, in the number of controls is not linked to the terrorist threat nor to the 22 March attacks. The number of e-gates increased from 15 in 2015 to 24 in 2016. They are all located at Brussels Airport: 9 at departure level, 9 at arrival level and 6 at transit level.





10

Behaviour Detecting Officers (BDO), specially trained staff of the Airport Police, are working in the field since fall 2016. The BDOs have to detect any unusual or abnormal behaviour on the basis of different characteristics.

155

Airport Police staff members received a CoPPRa (*Community Policing and Prevention of Radicalism*) training in 2016, as compared to only 32 in 2015.



Railway Police (SPC)

Trespassing phenomenon

219

Number of police reports

Trespassing means illegally moving along railway tracks.

Controls on international trains

Police officers	449
Police reports	70
Controlled trains	370
Judicial arrests	13
Persons brought before judicial authorities	3
Administrative arrests	54

The overall decrease in the number of controls on international trains is mainly due to the reduced capacity and the priority shift in the aftermath of the March 2016 Brussels attacks.



23%



... of the HyCap hours were spent on securing Brussels Airport and the railway stations. HyCap is the abbreviation of *capacité hypothéquée/gehypothekerde capaciteit*, a solidarity mechanism in which police zones provide support for administrative police missions.

FRONTEX

8870 Number of hours worked for Frontex missions

Contribution to Frontex missions



Railway Police



Maritime and River Police

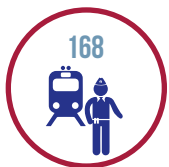


Airport Police

Frontex is the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the EU Member States. The greatly increased contribution of the Airport Police (LPA) to Frontex missions can be explained by the growing number of LPA participations: from 10 in 2015 to 15 in 2016, among which a 'Rapid Deployment' (urgent and unplanned operation).



Border controls



Number of persons staying illegally in the country found by the Railway Police



Number of persons staying illegally in the country found by the Maritime and River Police

The sharp rise in the number of persons staying illegally in the country found by the Maritime and River Police in 2016 is partly due to the increased presence of illegal aliens in and around ports and partly to the reinforcement of controls.



2 147

During the night, the Maritime and River Police carried out controls at the Belgo-Dutch and Belgo-French border, and at the border between the territorial sea and the adjacent areas along the territorial sea. 2 147 hours in total were spent on these controls.



Border controls by the Airport Police (LPA)

Number of second line controls	27783
Number of reports sent to the Aliens Office	5551
Number of refusals	1838



False and forged ID documents

2 598
Number of cases

1 435
Number of seized documents

158
Impostors

560
Number of false documents

717
Number of forged documents





The overall drop in the 2016 figures is due to several factors that must be considered as a whole. As a result of the 22 March attacks and the temporary closure of Brussels Airport, several regional airports were flooded with passengers. This resulted in an increase of the working capacity. The Airport Police gave priority to the protection of sites, the correct implementation of basic functioning and their main task of border control.

They also performed public order missions at regional airports receiving a large number of passengers compared to the available capacity. Other public order tasks resulted from the change in airport entrance procedures and the time needed to normalise the situation.

There is also the human factor, which manifests itself in a higher absenteeism rate in the aftermath of such an attack. New tasks for the Airport Police were, among other things, the development of the PNR/API* system. Finally, they took part in field operations.

* The PNR/API system, used in the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking, is an air traffic control file.

** The MEDUSA operation consists of systematic controls along communication lines, organised in the field of (trans)migration.



Immigration – Airport Police

Trafficking in human beings



Number of arrests

Removals

Number of refoulement cases	2 072
Number of repatriation cases	6 003

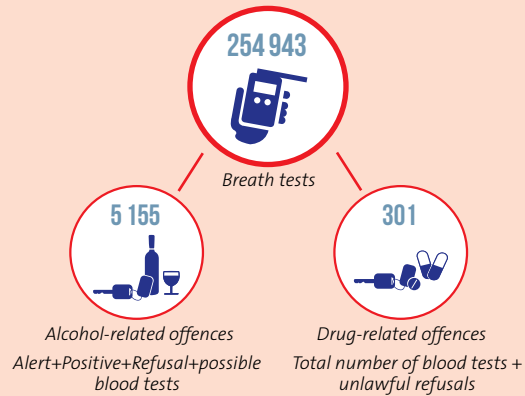
Performing checks to save lives

Making our roads safer remains a daily challenge for the Federal Highway Police.

Speed offences detected by speed radars and cameras



Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs



Using mobile phones when driving



Using a hand-held phone while driving is illegal, unless you have stopped or parked your vehicle. By 'using' a mobile phone, we mean making a phone call, sending text messages or surfing on websites such as social media.

Driving under the influence of alcohol means two things: driving while showing signs of alcoholic impregnation and driving while being drunk. You can be in both states at the same time (most drivers are).

Any driver whose blood alcohol concentrations exceed the legal limit is considered to show signs of alcoholic impregnation. This state can be measured (breath test, breath analysis, blood test). A drunk person loses self-control but does not necessarily lose consciousness. This state depends on the blood alcohol concentration but it can also be caused by other factors (illegal drugs or a combination of alcohol and legal drugs).

Seat belt and child seats



Tachograph fraud



Offences

Driving time and rest periods



Offences

The decrease in the number of offences relating to tachograph fraud (-37 % in 2016) is due to the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to detect this type of fraud. The equipment used by offenders (material, technologies...) is indeed constantly improving. This reduces the chances of detecting tachograph fraud and increases the duration of standard checks. This in turn causes a decrease in the number of vehicles checked by the police and, consequently, in the number of offences recorded.



34 765
The Federal Highway Police spent almost 34 765 hours dealing with the terrorist threat.



Number of fatal accidents and accidents with injuries

	2015	2016
Accidents with injuries	3 494	3 409
Fatal accidents	99	93
Fatalities*	110	100
Seriously injured victims	463	459
Slightly injured victims	4 901	4 713

* One accident can cause a number of fatalities.

Fatality: person involved in a road accident who died on the spot or during his/her transfer to the hospital, or within 30 days following the accident.

Seriously injured victim: person injured during a road accident and requiring hospitalisation for more than 24 hours.

Slightly injured victim: person injured during a road accident but whose state of health does not require hospitalisation for more than 24 hours.

Specialisation dedicated to the field

Providing specialised operational support to the Integrated Police's partners remains one of the Federal Police's main missions, both in terms of Administrative and Judicial Police. In 2016, this support proved once again to be extremely useful, particularly to fight terrorism.



Administrative Police

Air support

Found alive after disappearance	17
Found dead after disappearance	13
Arrests	169
Arrests after pursuit	
Recovered stolen vehicles	1
Medical evacuation	0
Scanned IR targets	423
Positive infrared scans	130
Laser incidents	8
Cannabis plantation	0
Control assistance	288
Search assistance	479
Photo	153
Video	98
Image transmission	310

The downward trend in 2016 is due to the fact that many missions performed by the Air Support Unit during that year were related to terrorism and migration. Consequently, the members of the Air Support Unit worked more hours but they spent more time remaining on standby than carrying out operations. This of course has an impact on the 2016 figures. Indeed, if you spend less time flying, you are less likely to face laser incidents (or other types of incidents).



Dog support

Number of interventions

Tracker dogs	1 176
Drug dogs + cash	1 849
Silent drug dogs	320
Human remains recovery dogs	58
Seat of fire detection dogs	290
Explosive detection dogs	1 172



1 172



The significant increase in the use of explosive detection dogs may be explained by the heightened terrorist threat. In 2016, eleven additional explosive detection dogs were trained at the request of the Minister of the Interior and deployed in various airports of the country. Furthermore, the Dog Support Unit deployed six of its nine operational explosive detection dog handlers to conduct 1 172 operations.

The decrease in the number of interventions carried out by drug and cash teams is also due to the ageing of the workforce, the absence of dog handlers in training and the absence of some staff members for medical reasons.

Certification of explosive dog teams



On 30 March 2016, all **80 teams** (dog handlers + explosive detection dogs) started working on the detection of TATP (triacetone triperoxide) as part of a public-private partnership. Explosive detection dog teams from private companies are indeed deployed at Belgian airports in order to perform checks on shipments. TATP has only been on the list of identifiable explosives since the terrorist attacks of 22 March 2016. The Federal Police's Directorate of Dog Support has now been instructed by the Minister of the Interior to train explosive dogs on TATP. The certification of these explosive detection dog teams will also be based on their knowledge of other explosives.

Since the attacks of 22 March 2016, **30 dog teams** have been deployed daily at airports, on subways and in stations.

Technical Support Team of the Maritime and River Police

The Technical Support Team (TST) of the Maritime and River Police provides specialised support to the Integrated Police but also to foreign police services, using specific detection means.

Number of actions

Immigration control dogs	293
Side Scan Sonar	148
CO ² detector	275
Other detection means (endoscope...): total	118
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remotely Operated Vehicle • Videoscope • Metal detector • Camera • Mobile trace • Multi-Mode Threat Detector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 25 44 8 31 5



A few achievements	Number of intercepted illegal immigrants	Number of intercepted vehicles
Side Scan Sonar	-	152
CO ² detector	434	-
Immigration control dogs	390	-
Other detection means	0	2

The fact that the problem of illegal immigration has shifted into Belgian sea ports caused the number of intercepted illegal immigrants to increase dramatically in 2016.



Directorate of Protection



VIP protection missions *(threat level 2 to 4):*

The almost quadrupling of VIP protection missions since last year is due to the fact that the Directorate of Protection is now in charge of the protection missions formerly conducted by the State Security and the Special Units. The Directorate of Protection is now the only federal department performing specialised protection missions in Belgium.



Transfers of dangerous prisoners



Intercity and Intracity missions

Escorts carried out by specially trained staff using armoured vehicles to protect valuables (money, works of art, gold, munitions, weapons, nuclear material). These missions may be performed outside cities (Intercity) or in urban areas (Intracity).



Judicial Police



Technical and Forensic Police

Sexual or violent offences

The ZAM department (formerly known as ViCLAS) of the Federal Police searches for links between various sexual or violent offences.



42 series of facts

177 linked sex offences

28 confirmed

Tool, shoe and ear prints recorded in the database (SDB)

	Tools	Shoes	Ears
Total number in the DB	20 912	21 867	8 736
Input 2016	1 658	2 460	620
Comparisons made	426	23	440
Links found	154	4	127
Individualisation	51	3	36

Individualisation: one of the investigated elements (print) originates with certainty from another investigated element (object, person ...) or the two elements have a common origin (reference print). This type of conclusion is only communicated if two experts agree on this independently.

Prints recorded in the papillary database (APFIS)

	Fingers	Palm
Persons	962 894	488 794
Cards	2 433 448	834 091
Prints on objects	522 049	45 522
Unknown prints on objects	512 148	42 812
Identified prints on objects	9 901	2 710
Number of identified persons in 2016	2 281	



COMPARISON OF FACES

17

... files, incl. 2 important files related to the Brussels terrorist attacks



VICTIM IDENTIFICATION

147

... operations conducted by the Disaster Victim Identification team (DVI), including the identification of all the victims and perpetrators of the Brussels terrorist attacks



Audio and video laboratory



525

composite drawings
30 of which are related to
terrorist attacks



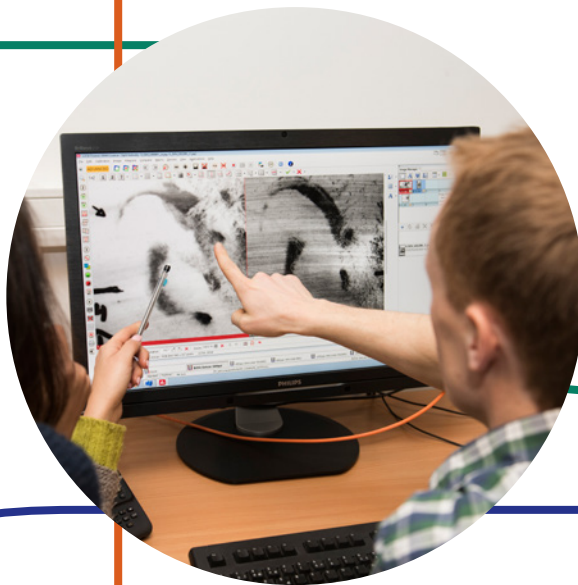
279

audio files
dozens of which are related to
terrorist attacks



4,4 TB

of images analysed



Laboratories' interventions on the spot



25 839

thefts



1 489

robberies and other
types of violent thefts



1 043

fires (arson and
accidental fires)



567

murders and homicides



487

suicides



1 322

suspicious deaths



199

sex offences



Combating counterfeiting

Forgery of money

• Seizure of 57 349 counterfeit euro banknotes, incl.

- 50 270 500-euro notes
- 5 718 100-euro notes
- 906 50-euro notes
- 292 20-euro notes

• Analysis of 4 158 counterfeit banknotes or coins denominated in foreign currencies

False documents

(analysed by the *Office central pour la répression des faux - Documents*)

- Analysis of 33 569 identity or travel documents of EU nationals
- Analysis of 7 260 non-European driving licenses exchanged against Belgian driving licenses
- 543 passports declared false
- 477 identity cards declared false



Special Units

Repartition of the available capacity	Number of worked hours
---------------------------------------	------------------------

Operational work

Operations in the field, file management, operational R&D	429 293
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Training

Specialised techniques, shooting, scale-based training sessions...	121 602
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Logistic management

Vehicles, high-technology equipment, weapons, radio equipment	76 405
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Other

Training, staff management, administration, PR...	138 444
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TOTAL

TOTAL	765 744
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Proportion of operational work per speciality (based on the total operational work hours) to the support provided (in hours)

Repartition of the available capacity	Number of worked hours
Operational work per speciality	166 536
Interventions/arrests	77 168
Technical operational support	72 684
Infiltrations	44 973
QRF* (level 3/4)	67 932


 **67 932**

*QRF (*Quick Response Force*): on-call DSU (= Special Units) staff ready to quickly intervene in the event of a terrorist incident

Crisis situations

Cases	2016
Entrenchment	16
Hostage takings	1
Abductions	4
Extortion	5
<i>Transfer of dangerous prisoners and VIP protection</i>	4



Exchange is ever more important

The terrorist attacks convinced all of us in a very short term of the huge importance of international police cooperation and information exchange. Those attacks and the terrorist threat did not only cause an 'information tsunami' of international notices and alerts within our Single Point of Contact. Not only at national but also at European and international level, numerous counterterrorism initiatives were discussed and developed to be implemented in our operations.



Liaison officers

Liaison officers (LOs) play an important role in police information exchange thanks to their interventions in specific circumstances to facilitate information exchange. Within their area of competence (country of accreditation and employment), liaison officers are faced with a wide range of crimes, such as terrorism, human trafficking, drugs ...



In the field of terrorism, they exchange information relating to specific cases, support FTF (Foreign Terrorist Fighters) repatriation cases, help to develop police strategies and take part in workshops and meetings.

An assessment of our liaison officers network showed a considerable increase in workload associated with terrorism and FTFs, especially with regard to the Near and Middle East and North Africa.

In 2016, the following positions were held by our liaison officers:

- Bilateral liaison officers: 11
- Ad hoc/Foreign Affairs LO: 1
- Europol: 2
- Interpol: 2



Civil crisis management

In the Federal Police's indicative planning for 2016, priority was given to West and North Africa.

The police actively took part in the following missions:

- EUCAP SAHEL NIGER with 4 police officers;
- EUCAP SAHEL MALI with 5 police officers;
- DCAF TUNIS with 1 police officer;
- EUDEL LYBIA (mission based in Tunis) with 1 police officer, in view of obtaining strategically and operationally important positions for the Integrated Police.

Single Point of Operational Contact (CGI/SPOC)

The Single Point of Operational Contact manages international police information exchange and international alerts through the three Police and Customs Cooperation Centres, Interpol, Europol, the (SIRENE) Schengen channel or the liaison officers.



The increasing trend in the international exchange of notices and international alerts during the past years has clearly continued. The number of international notices almost doubled compared to 2014. The number of notices relating to terrorism even quadrupled, which is also due to the FTF phenomenon.



In recent years, the international fight against Foreign Terrorist Fighters changed some fundamental aspects in the field of alerts.

Belgium took several initiatives to standardise international alerts by making procedures more coherent. Furthermore, specific and partially prefilled application forms were developed for the most common alerts. In this framework, CGI/SPOC also contributes to the activities with regard to alerts as part of the Canal Plan.

1 500



active alerts relating to Foreign Terrorist Fighters were recorded in 2016.

CGI SPOC Front & Back Office

	2014	2015	2016
RIO registrations of operational notices	131 682	140 821	157 953
Of which manually registered Belgian SIRENE alerts	n.a.*	n.a.	9 241
Of which international alert HITS** (in Belgium and abroad)	8 522	9 297	9 634
Of which manually registered Belgian Interpol alerts (on persons)	n.a.	n.a.	2 435
Of which INFO EXCH*** (number IN and OUT)	54 982	53 807	59 845

* n.a.: not available

** hit: detection of a person or object being the subject of an international alert

*** info exchange: exchange of notices outside the scope of an international alert

The notices exchanged at our joint Police and Customs Cooperation Centres confirm this increasing trend. Figures are stable compared to previous years, but mainly due to the fact that there is no more exchange of foreign number plates thanks to the EUCARIS/PRUM application.

	Number of registrations
CGI SPOC CCPD Luxembourg	11 295
CGI SPOC CCPD Tournai	17 496
CGI SPOC EPICC Heerlen	18 688



Bilateral and multilateral cooperation



The Directorate of International Police Cooperation (CGI) organised several study and working visits on radicalisation, terrorism and border control for delegations from important partner countries (such as Morocco, Turkey and Tunisia). A seminar, among other things, was organised at Benelux level to examine how Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg can strengthen their collaboration to detect radicalisation in an early stage.

Bilateral agreements signed in 2016:

- 1 Treaty with the Netherlands and Luxembourg relating to cooperation, guidance and support in the case of repatriation measures on the Benelux territory
- 1 Implementation agreement with the Netherlands relating to the exchange of ANPR black lists
- 2 Memoranda of Understanding with Andorra and Morocco.



EU funding



In 2016, the Federal Police received European subsidies totalling 2.9 million euros for six new projects. Thanks to this funding, we can, among other things, strengthen the power of the EU Member States' special units in the fight against terrorism by developing a Euregional training centre and an IT tool to exchange tactical information.

Furthermore, the Federal Police took part, as project partner, in 16 projects led by several international partners. Our specialised services contributed, among other things, to the development of new methods for detecting terrorism-related web content and to the training of the Western Balkan countries' first line units for a better detection of radicalisation.

European cases



1. Systematic controls of EU citizens at the European external borders (adjustment of Article 8 § 2 of the Schengen Borders Code)

Date of publication: 15 December 2015

Date of approval: 7 March 2017

As a direct political response to the November 2015 Paris terrorist attacks, the Council instructed the European Commission to develop a proposal on the revision of Article 8 § 2 of the Schengen Borders Code. This adjustment means that all EU citizens entering or leaving the territory shall be subject to controls at the external borders. Their identity and nationality as well as the validity and authenticity of their travel documents are verified in the ad hoc national and international databases. More flexibility is possible for land and sea borders and there is a transitional period for air borders.

2. Entry Exit System

Under negotiation in the EU Council working groups and the European Parliament

This system will register all travel movements of third country nationals who are not subject to a visa requirement and who enter one of the Schengen countries for a short stay (up to 90 days in a 180-day period). The system will automatically detect when a person exceeds the authorised length of stay.

3. Changes with regard to Eurodac

= database to determine which Member State is responsible for asylum applications on the basis of asylum seekers' fingerprints.

Under negotiation:

- enable searches on the basis of biometric and identity information,
- change the scope,
- register data on illegal immigrants in the database to identify and, if necessary, remove them,
- extend database access to law enforcement services, currently requested by many Member States.



Making the Federal Police more efficient

The Federal Police continued to optimise its operation in 2015. Many positions were opened up internally to staff the organisation according to the new plan. The change management project We-Change!, which was carried out by voluntary staff members involved in various programmes, produced several results. Finally, measures were taken to refocus the police's activities on its essential tasks and, therefore, to increase its efficiency.




Update on the Essential Task Plan

At the end of 2015, the government approved about twenty measures to enhance the impact of the police in several priority security areas.

The Federal Police is responsible for 16 measures. Their implementation started at the beginning of 2016.

Four projects have been completed:

- 
Recording and transcription of phone taps and audiovisual hearings: phone taps and audiovisual hearings are no longer transcribed fully. The released capacity was directly invested in phone taps to deal with the terrorist threat;
- Traffic education/Highway Police's road traffic parks:** these tasks are now performed at regional level. Consequently, 25 FTEs can now be used by the Highway Police to conduct interventions;
- Traffic regulation at Brussels Airport:** the outsourcing of these tasks made it possible to reassign staff capacity (10 FTEs) to security-related tasks such as airport patrols;
- Curative, occupational, control and veterinary medicine:** in a report that was submitted to the Minister of the Interior at the end of 2016, the Federal Police suggested to further outsource curative care and medical checks. As for the operational medical support, a partnership with the Army represents an interesting option. However, the Federal Police would like to keep its own medical officers for staff support and monitoring as well and its own occupational doctors. The minister has yet to decide on this issue.

Some projects will be completed in 2017, but other ones will require more work and will therefore be implemented at a later stage. The Essential Task Plan is still relevant and will be even more so for a number of years.

A few achievements of the We-Change! project



satellite offices were set up in the districts as an alternative to the normal place of work.

The House of Leadership proposes **two development programmes** for leaders:

- **ProLead:** development of individual leadership;
- **ProTeam:** team development.



*Publication of a digital brochure to improve **telephone reception***

Improvement of the logistic and human resources services.



Secure Productive Enterprise

Computer innovation: flexibility, security, communication, mobility and modernity thanks to the SPE suite with Windows 10 Enterprise on the Internet PCs/laptop computers, tools such as Office 365, SharePoint, Mail, Skype for Business and other cloud applications (Yammer, OneDrive...).



Staffing

The new staffing plan of the optimised Federal Police was carried out in phases. About **13 000 STAFF MEMBERS** were eventually put in place.

Phase 4 – internal mobility within the Federal Police – was one of the most important ones.

1 040 POSITIONS were opened up:
■ **384** in the Brussels-Capital Region
■ **656** elsewhere in the country.

This new staffing plan included social support measures.

Reporting on district's capacity utilisation

It is important to regularly update the authorities on the Federal Police's activities as part of the implementation of the National Security Plan and other strategic plans. The analysis of capacity utilisation is very important for management control and policy planning, both at district and central level.

The Federal Police's aim is to monitor capacity utilisation within the Coordination and Support Directorates through the working hours recorded in the GALoP database (i.e. the computer programme used for recording working hours).

For each two-month period, a basic report is drawn up at district, regional and national level. At the end of each year, an annual report mentioning the different tendencies is also drawn up for these three levels.

A significant contribution to the common effort

In order to deal with the terrorist threat, the police need resources and adequate support. The General Directorate of Resource Management and Information has made its contribution to a safer society. The number of inspectors recruited has doubled.



715,05 HOURS
... worked by
Medical
Department



Staff

Medical Department

The Medical Department was very active in the field during the terrorist attack period. The activities described here started after the Paris attacks and continued after the Brussels attacks, including during many house searches conducted by investigators with the support of the Special Units.

Operational missions conducted by the Medical Department:

Missions:	72
Days:	18

The total number of hours worked reached 715,05, including 130,15 hours at weekends and 415,45 hours at night.

Number of missions:

Doctors:	26
Ambulance staff:	42
Nursing staff:	12

The debriefing sessions organised after these missions resulted in several decisions:

- Purchase of additional equipment for the ambulances;
- Continued training of staff in the use of Astrid radios;
- Setting up of a crisis room in the Jardins de la Couronne complex to coordinate medical teams;
- Purchase of bulletproof vests for all operational staff members;
- Equipment for turning service vehicles into emergency vehicles in case of need.

Stressteam



As from 22 March, the Stressteam staff intervened directly in the units (RAC, Brussels Railway Police, Brussels Airport Police):

- People contacted by phone or physically within the following days: about 350
- Collective emotional debriefing sessions: 30
- Support or therapeutic conversations (consultations): 322, which corresponds to the work of a full-time person for 126 days.

(These figures cover the period from 22 March 2016 to 31 December 2016.)



350

people contacted by phone or physically within the following days

Recruitment and Selection Department



The elements to be taken into account in relation with the interdepartmental provision are the following:

- Recruitment
 - > Inspectors

The number of recruited inspectors raised from 800 to 1 600 in 2016.

In total, more than 1 650 candidates passed the tests. 1 446 of them began their training in 2016 and the others did so at the beginning of 2017.

- > Specialised chief inspectors

The judicial pillar was reinforced with 64 trainee specialised chief inspectors working in the following fields: technical and forensic police, fight against computer crime, fight against financial crime and islamology.

- Selection

In order to allow for early detection of any people at risk and so to ensure the safety of the staff members of the Recruitment and Selection Department, it was decided to screen at the outset all candidates taking the selection tests within the police force. In total, the number of conducted screenings raised from 3 000 to 20 000.

That in particular made it possible to identify about twenty suspect cases.

Furthermore, screenings were also conducted as part of the recruitment operations that took place after the terrorist attacks in March 2016.

Specific measures in terms of information sessions had to be put in place, which required more staff capacities and therefore resulted in additional costs.





National Police Academy

- The National Police Academy trained 22 839 people, which accounts for 35 % of the total number of individuals trained in all police schools.
- 65 521 people were trained by all the police schools of the country.



Integrity – Training session on Holocaust, police and human rights

This training is organised together with the Kazerne Dossin museum in Mechelen.

- 1 727 people took part in it in 2016; in total, 4 933 people have followed the training since it was created in 2014.
- 62 people followed the specific training for support staff guiding participants in the museum.
- 45 people followed the specific training for managers dealing with the same issue and the approach to integrity within a police service (created in 2016).




3947

... persons have received the CoPPRa (Community Policing and Prevention of Radicalisation) training in the various police academies in the country.



Information & ICT

In 2016, the Federal Police made various computer applications and databases available for its staff members.



The Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) database was created as part of the fight against terrorism. It allows the various actors in the criminal and security field to exchange FTF-related information.

Aliens Office and General National Database


Pursuant to the law on the police function, the Aliens Office may now directly access the General National Database.

Kiosque d'Information – InformatieKiosk

The 'Kiosque d'Information – InformatieKiosk (KIK)' computer interface was made available on Portal for police officers in the field. This tool allows for the simultaneous use, through a single point of identification data entry, of different information systems needed by the police to carry out its everyday policing duties. This saves users a lot of time, reduces the risk of error and allows for immediate access to details in case of hit.

PoliceMaps

The police has developed and implemented its own online mapping service. It is called 'PoliceMaps' and can be accessed via the police network. PoliceMaps provides web mapping (consultation of online maps), geocoding or pinpointing (process of transforming a postal address into points on a map and conversely), projection (process of transforming GPS coordinates into map coordinates) and routing (route calculation) services.



In order to make access to computer applications and databases more secure, the Federal Police has introduced the 'Single Sign-On' system which prevents the use of Portal (access to the intranet) and, therefore, the access to applications and databases by third parties.



Communication and Information Centres (CICs)



2 610 071 *Emergency calls*

321 156 *Non-emergency calls*

2 931 227 *Total number of calls*



BePad

The integrated platform for the exchange and operational management of administrative police information (BePad), which was implemented in all integrated police services, makes it possible to efficiently prepare the management of events requiring the deployment of police forces to ensure the smooth and safe conduct of those events. On 1 September 2016, the platform was extended to new 'entities', i.e. individuals and groups to be monitored within the framework of public order and administrative police phenomena.

Events created	711 114
Police units using BePad	237
Training sessions on the use of BePad	60

Logistics



4

major and urgent public procurements were conducted for the safety of staff in the field:

- *police minibuses;*
- *armoured shields;*
- *collective weapons (FN P90);*
- *9mm ammunition.*



Security and technical prevention

Aside from its daily tasks in the field of security and prevention, the Security Department also provided/conducted:

- 79 security pieces of advice/audits for the Federal Police;
- 21 security pieces of advice/audits for the Local Police;
- 3 pieces of advice/audits for external bodies at the request of the General Director of Resource Management and Information and/or the General Commissioner's Office.



Finances



Overview of the budget, split up into staff, operating and investment funds once all transfers are done (with the exception of the adjustment transfer of staff costs) and once interdepartmental provisions are divided up (with the exception of the security provision [terrorism]).

2016 in euros	Total credits 2016 with Freeze ⁽²⁾ Excl. Secur. Prov. ⁽³⁾
Staff	817 657 000
Operation	125 235 000
Investment	23 585 000
Allocations ⁽¹⁾	722 159 000
Total	1 688 636 000

⁽¹⁾ Allocations: federal authority's contribution to the expenses of the police zones and communes. These credits are recorded in the budget of the Federal Police.

⁽²⁾ As for the credits approved by Parliament (including the distributions of the interdepartmental provisions), the government made an effort to underutilise the budget (the so-called 'freeze'). This under-utilisation amounts to 351 000 euros for operation, 388 000 euros for investment and 5 100 000 euros for allocations, representing a total amount of 5 839 000 euros.

⁽³⁾ Extra credits were granted in addition to those credits through an interdepartmental provision so as to cover expenses relating to the reinforcement of measures as well as new initiatives in the fight against terrorism and radicalism.





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