



Annual Report 2025



BUNDESPOLIZEI
FEDERAL POLICE





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Opening remarks

Dear reader,

In 2025, the Federal Police once again performed its duties outstandingly effectively. The 2025 Annual Report illustrates this clearly across the various areas of responsibility. The Federal Police are at the heart of our security policy. That is why it must also be a key priority when it comes to furnishing police officers with adequate powers and resources they need to deal with the situation. I would like to express my gratitude for the daily dedication, the professionalism and the outstanding contribution of the Federal Police (officers) to our country's security.

A key focus of the Federal Police's remit remains the fight against illegal migration and cross-border crime. The border controls that have been put in place are imposing a considerable strain on our colleagues in the Federal Police. This makes me appreciate

all the more the dedicated and professional work carried out at the borders, which has helped us to bring order to the migration situation. The success is palpable: since May 2025, these measures have directly prevented over 32,000 illegal entries, curbed human trafficking and eased the pressure on the asylum system. In the important new field of drone defence, we have been able to launch the Federal Police's counter-drone unit in December 2025. In addition, the Joint Counter-Drone Centre of the Federal Government and the federal states was opened. The Federal Police have consistently adapted to new challenges through innovative solutions and highly qualified staff. Detect, repulse, intercept. That is the benchmark for how we are dealing with the drone threat. We are deeply concerned about the number of attacks on Federal Police officers. Unfortunately, the

figure of over 3,000 attacks in 2025 marks yet another record high. For us, it is clear: we support those who work to keep us safe. Our police officers deserve support, not disrespect.

I would like to thank all members of the Federal Police, across all areas of responsibility, for their outstanding proficiency and daily commitment, often under difficult conditions. We can always count on the Federal Police! For this, you all deserve our thanks, appreciation and respect for the outstanding service you have provided!

Yours,



Alexander Dobrindt

Federal Minister of the Interior



Foreword

Dear reader,

Since 1951, successive legislators have entrusted the members of the Federal Police with the protection of vital interests of our country: We protect our borders, including our external borders also at sea, as well as policing the railways and providing aviation security. We safeguard the functioning of constitutional and federal bodies, right down to Germany's gold reserves. We are an effective search police; we assist with air rescue operations and provide support during natural disasters and accidents. Through our work abroad, we serve our country's interests and provide support on the ground. We employ highly specialised staff and technology. Germany's Basic

Law assigns us further specific duties in the event of a internal or external state of emergency.

With courage, selflessness, professionalism and an unwavering team spirit, the more than 55,000 men and women of the Federal Police once again fulfilled their duties in 2025. They have once again lived up to the trust we have placed in them.

The people who work for the Federal Police help make the Federal Republic of Germany a safer place. Through our diversity as people, we give the state a positive and friendly image. This also reflects the

strength of our country. Our contribution cannot be measured in figures. However, the following summary for the year 2025 provides an insight into our achievements day in, day out.



Dr Dieter Romann

President of the Federal Police Headquarters



Duties of the Federal Police



The Federal Police – We secure safety

The Federal Police have a workforce of around 55,400, including 41,200 law enforcement officers. It is an integral part of the German, European and global security network. The Federal Police have a presence at more than 100 sites. This enables them to respond flexibly to specific operational situations and carry out its special police duties across the country. The Federal Police's remit ranges from cyber defence to drone defence, both under its own authority and in support of other security partners.

Border protection

Along the 3,831-kilometre land border, the Federal Police are responsible for preventing border-related dangers up to 30 kilometres inside the country. Along the 888 kilometre border along the North and Baltic Sea coasts, the operational area extends from the maritime boundary up to 50 kilometres inland. The Federal Police monitor cross-border traffic, search for wanted persons and items, and combat cross-border crime. External border checks are carried out at airports and seaports, amongst other places, using the Entry/Exit System. The Smart Borders project group is working on further developing and digitalising external border security. Also in 2025, the Federal Police monitored cross-border traffic as part of the temporarily reintroduced internal border controls at all land borders with our neighbouring countries.



Railway police

One of the Federal Police's core tasks is preventing threats to public safety or public order and combatting crime at railway facilities of the German federal railway network. These comprise 5,713 railway stations and stops across a rail network spanning 33,502 kilometres. Here, the Federal Police are responsible in particular for ensuring the safety of rail passengers, including during major events. Furthermore, there is an increasing focus on protecting railway facilities as part of the Federal Republic's critical infrastructure. Within the international RAILPOL network, the Federal Police were preparing to take over the next presidency.





Aviation security

At a total of 13 airports in Germany, the Federal Police have a statutory duty to protect against attacks on the security of civil aviation. Trained aviation security staff acting on behalf of the Federal Police screen passengers and their luggage for dangerous and prohibited items using state-of-the-art aviation security equipment. The Federal Police also provide armed protection at aviation security checkpoints and patrol the airport's security areas.



Protection of federal bodies

In consultation with the federal states, the Federal Police protect federal constitutional bodies and ministries that are particularly at risk. These include the Office of the Federal President of Germany, the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Court of Justice and the headquarters of the Bundesbank. It protects events as well as domestic and foreign visits and ensures the functioning of these bodies by preventing and defending against attacks.



Duties at sea

At sea and in the ports of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, the Federal Police and the authorities acting on its behalf are responsible for protecting Germany's external Schengen border at sea. It monitors maritime transport, guards critical maritime infrastructure, combats crime and investigates environmental offences. In the Maritime Security Centre in Cuxhaven, the Federal Police are part of the cooperation network comprising the federal and coastal state forces which operate at sea. It is also involved in the missions of Frontex (the European Border and Coast Guard Agency) and supports German shipping companies worldwide through a prevention campaign against piracy and kidnappings.



Combatting crime

The Federal Police's crime control activities are based on specialist criminological expertise, national and international cooperation, and efficient, networked police data processing. The investigations focus on cross-border trafficking, violence and property crime, including offences committed via the Internet. Police activities to prevent crime, searching for offenders and preventing dangers associated with politically motivated crime are also duties of the Federal Police.



International mission

The Federal Police's deployment to other countries also indirectly enhances security at home. In particular, document and visa advisers, liaison officers and Frontex team members are deployed to protect the EU's external borders. In addition, members of the Federal Police and police forces of the federal states are deployed on EU and United Nations missions. Federal Police Diplomatic Security Service personnel are also deployed abroad. Police training and equipment assistance strengthens security cooperation in third countries.



Mobile Search Units

With their undercover officers, the mobile search units (MFE) are an indispensable pillar of the system for combatting crime. Their main duties are surveillance, undercover reconnaissance and manhunts in pursuit of serious and organised criminals. The MFE also support the police forces of Germany's federal states, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the customs authorities on request. In the event of threat and attack scenarios, the special forces of the MFE are also on standby to act as intervention, arrest and search units, thereby strengthening the Federal Police's nationwide response capability.



Drone defence

The task of drone defence is becoming increasingly important. With the opening of the Joint Counter-Drone Centre on 17 December 2025, the federal states, the Federal Criminal Police Office, the Bundeswehr and the Federal Police are joining forces for the first time to defend against drones. The Federal Police's counter-drone unit had already begun operations on 2 December 2025. It falls under the jurisdiction of Federal Police Special Operations Command 11.



9 Federal Police Special Intervention Unit GSG 9

The Federal Police Special Forces GSG 9 is the Federal Police's specialised force in the fight against serious violent crime and terrorism. It is deployed at home and abroad, for example to rescue hostages or for law enforcement measures against organised crime. Its special capabilities include parachuting, diving, bomb disposal and the ability to deploy quickly in urban terrain. It is in constant communication with its international partner units as regards technical innovations and tactical approaches.

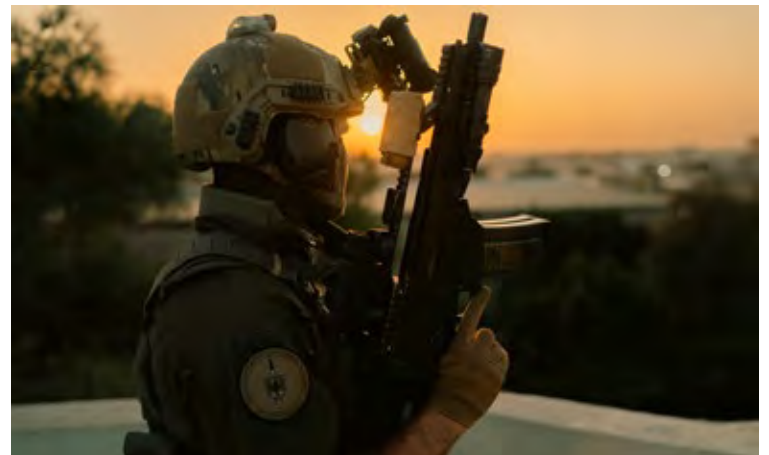


Federal Police Air Support

With 93 helicopters, most of which are multi-purpose, the Federal Police Air Support operates one of the largest police air support fleets in the world. They are used in police operations, for civil protection or for transport tasks.

Federal Police Protection of Diplomatic Missions

The three main duties of the Federal Police Diplomatic Security Service are: providing personal protection for embassy staff in areas with a heightened police threat level, safeguarding German properties at over 80 diplomatic missions worldwide, and providing security advice to these missions. In addition, it plays a part in crisis prevention and crisis management abroad.





Bomb Disposal Group

Experts in explosives and hazardous materials are on standby nationwide and around the clock in the Federal Police Bomb Disposal Group. The regional focus is on the metropolitan areas of Berlin, Hamburg, Dortmund, Frankfurt and Munich. The Federal Police Bomb Disposal Training Facility bears overall responsibility for the basic and advanced training of all police bomb disposal personnel at the levels of the Federal Government and the federal states. As a centre of excellence with a scientific focus, it is linked to partner institutions around the world.



Federal Police Special Technical Operations Group

Through the Federal Police Special Technical Operations Group (EEU), the Federal Police bring together operational, technical and digital-forensic expertise. The Group assists with operations and investigations that present particular technical challenges. This includes covertly monitoring properties, people, vehicles, or means of communication and analysing storage media. The information obtained in this way provides valuable findings and forms the basis for further operational measures. Adaptability and the continuous development of technical skills are of the utmost importance.



Federal Police Air Marshal Service

Special forces from the Federal Police Air Marshal Service are deployed on board German aircrafts. Their remit is to maintain or restore safety and prevent the misuse of an aircraft as a weapon.

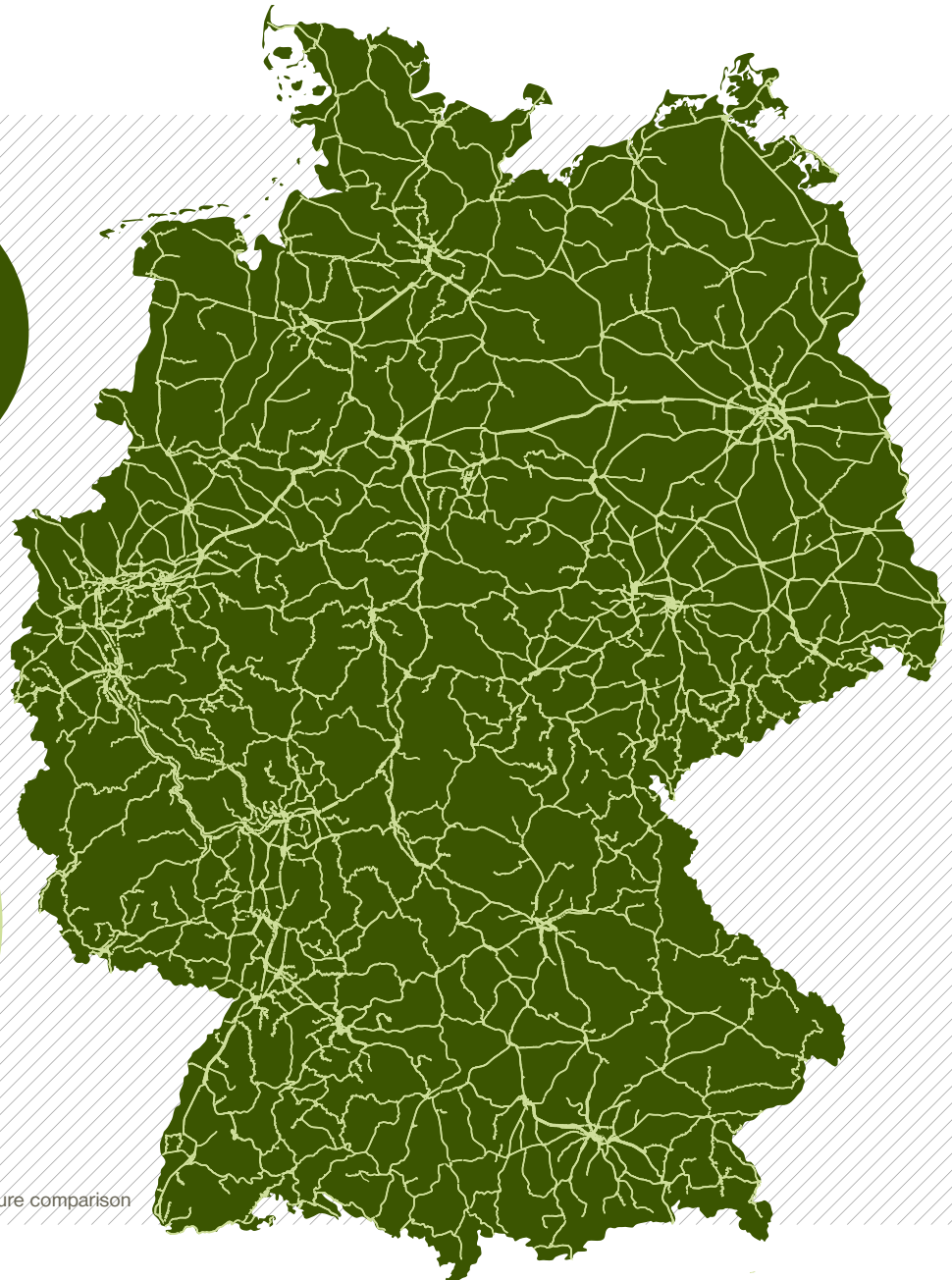
Dimensions

Railway police

5,713
railway stations
and stops¹

2.89 bn
rail passengers²

33,502 km
of track in the railway
network run by federal
railway infrastructure
companies¹



¹ Figure valid for: 2024, source: Federal Ministry of Transport

² Figure valid for: 2025, source: Deutsche Bahn AG, interactive key figure comparison



Aviation security

13
commercial
airports

198.84 m
passengers passing
through commercial
airports





Border police

888 km
sea border

152
border crossing points
at the external borders
(seaports and commercial
airports, aerodromes and
landing fields)

83.55 m
entry and exit
movements at the
external borders

3,831 km
land border

-   Airports/seaports with over 1 million passengers travelling to and from Schengen countries
-   Airports/seaports with between 100,000 and 1 million passengers travelling to and from Schengen countries

¹ Duties performed by the Hamburg Water Police, which is responsible for monitoring cross-border traffic

² Duties performed by the Bavarian Border Police, which is responsible for monitoring cross-border traffic

The Federal Police in figures



1

Federal Police
Headquarters



11

Federal Police
Directorates



10

Federal Police
Battalions



81

Federal Police
District
Offices,
of which



9

Federal Police
District
Offices for
Crime Control



143

Federal Police
Stations



1

Federal Police
Academy



7

Federal Police
Centres for Basic and
Advanced Training



2

Federal Police
Sports Colleges



1

Federal Police
Mountain Training
Centre Kührointhaus



2

Police Dog
Training
Schools



1

Federal Police
Special
Intervention
Unit GSG 9



1

Federal Police
Air Support



1

Federal Police
Diplomatic Se-
curity Service



1

Federal Police
Air Marshal
Service



1

Federal Police
Special Technical
Operations Group



1

Federal Police
Bomb Disposal
Group



1

Federal Police
Maritime Department



45

Police Medical
Services



8

Regional
Workshops



3

Federal Police
Orchestras



1

Mounted
Division

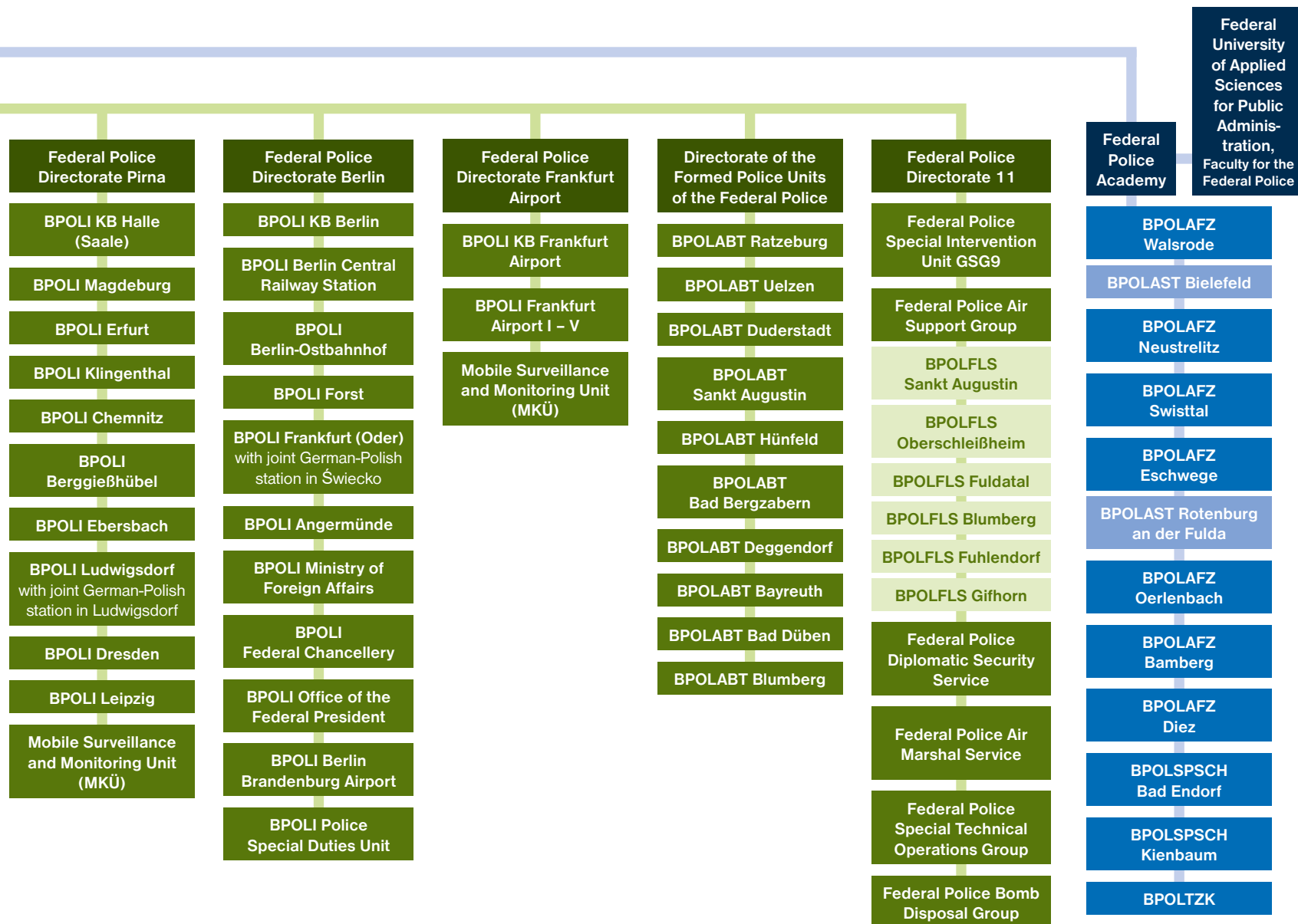
Federal Police Headquarters



BPOLD – Federal Police Directorate
 BPOLI – Federal Police District Office
 KB – Crime Control
 MKÜ – Mobile Surveillance and Monitoring Unit

BPOLABT – Federal Police Battalion
 BPOLFLS – Federal Police Helicopter Squadron
 BPOLAFZ – Federal Police Centre for Basic and Advanced Training
 BPOLAST – Federal Police Basic Training Facility

BPOLSPSCH – Federal Police Sports College
 BPOLTZK – Federal Police Mountain Training Centre Kührointhaus



A map of Federal Police locations can be found at www.bundespolizei.de/die-bundespolizei/organisation.



Summary



Offences

604,695

Crimes in the field of responsibility of the Federal Police

5.8% less than in 2024 (641,613)

Obtaining services dishonestly

+ 9.6%

131,112
2024

143,721
2025

Under the Arms Act

+ 27.9%

6,144
2024

7,857
2025

Under the Residence Act

-21.4%

247,773
2024

194,674
2025

Violent offences

+ 4.2%

33,988
2024

35,425
2025

of which assault offences

+ 1.7%

19,524
2024

19,864
2025

of which resistance against police officers

+ 7.3%

3,594
2024

3,858
2025

of which physical assault on law enforcement officers

+ 6.6%

1,873
2024

1,996
2025

Sexual offences¹

+ 0.2%

2,822
2024

2,828
2025

Property offences

-9.1%

68,523
2024

62,257
2025

of which pickpocketing

-16.3%

27,962
2024

23,411
2025

of which theft from ticket machines

+ 11.5%

191
2024

213
2025

Damage to property

+ 6.3%

34,646
2024

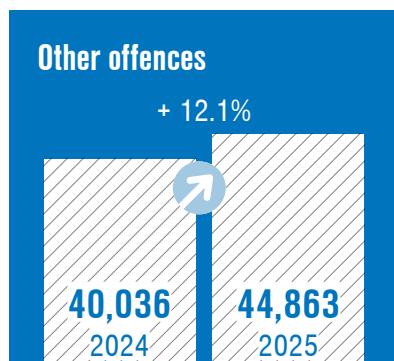
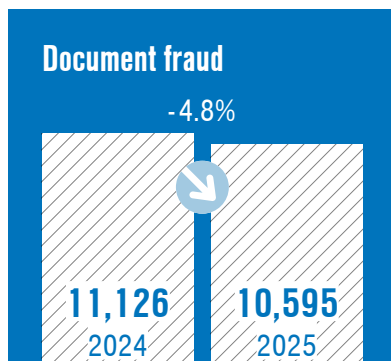
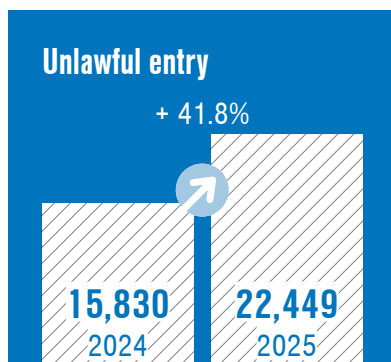
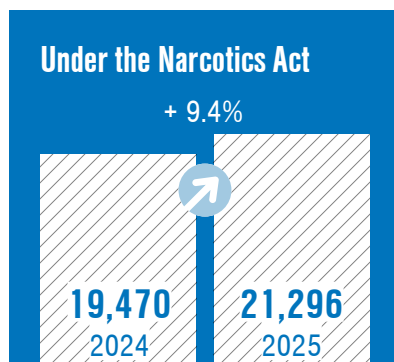
36,836
2025

including graffiti or similar

+ 6.6%

20,716
2024

22,077
2025



¹ According to Section 13 of the German Penal Code (StGB) on offences against sexual self-determination (§§ 173-184).

Source:
Police Entry Data (PES) of the Federal Police, as of 2 June 2026. This data collection within the remit of the Federal Police is based on the declaratory principle. It is not possible to compare data from the PES with data from police criminal statistics owing to different recognition criteria.



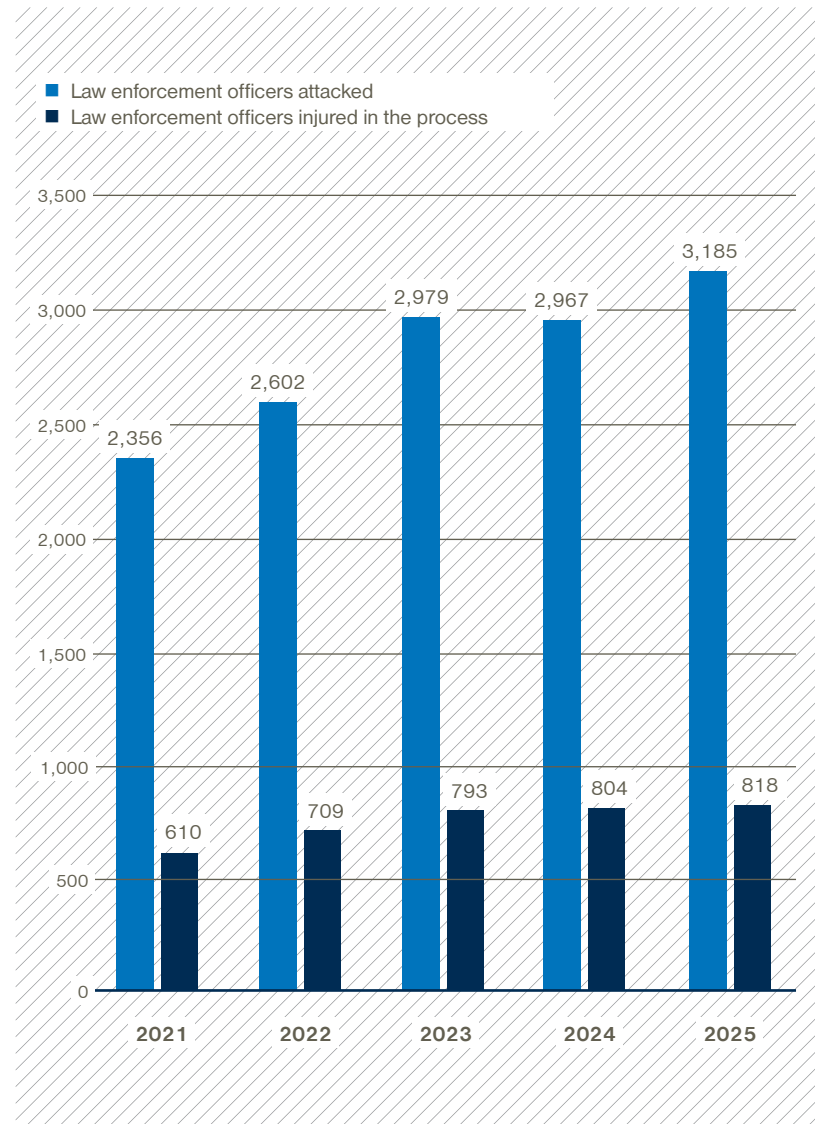
Violence against law enforcement officers

The number of attacks on Federal Police officers has risen steadily over the past six years. In 2025, the figure reached a new high since the introduction of the statistical survey in 2001, with 3,185 Federal Police officers attacked. In addition to a rising number of attacks during patrols, there was also an increase last year in attacks whilst managing gatherings and demonstrations in support of the police forces of the federal states. With 53 incidents of this kind, the operation surrounding the launch of the AfD's youth organisation in Giessen at the end of November 2025 stood out in particular.

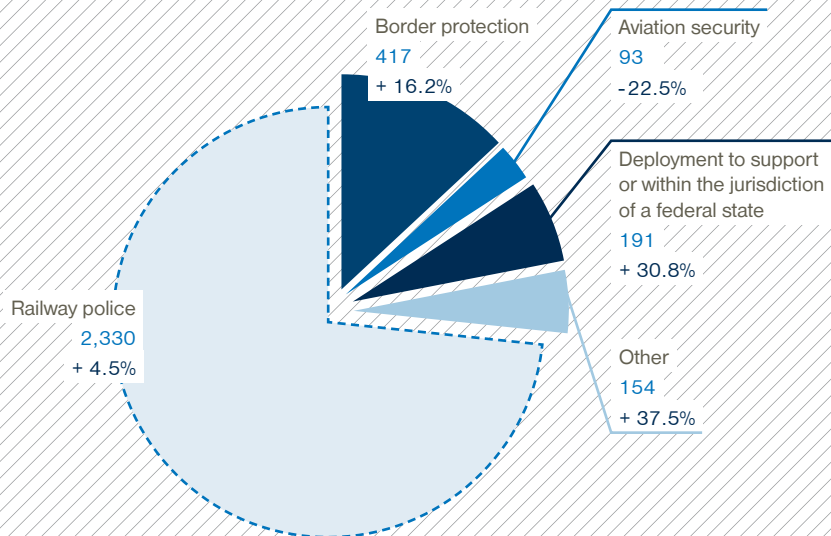
The use of physical violence in the form of kicks, punches, bites and headbutts or whole-body pushes was the most common form of violence against law enforcement officers. In one out of seven attacks, objects such as bottles, stones and everyday items were used. In 19 cases, the attack was carried out using a vehicle. During one chase, an assailant discharged a firearm at the officers in pursuit.

98% of the attacks took place whilst the officers were on duty. The rest occurred during commuting to or from work, or whilst off duty. 94% of the officers were recognisable to the offenders as law enforcement officers because of their uniforms. The injury rate stood at 25%. For around one out of seven police officers, this resulted in what was in most cases a temporary incapacity for duty.

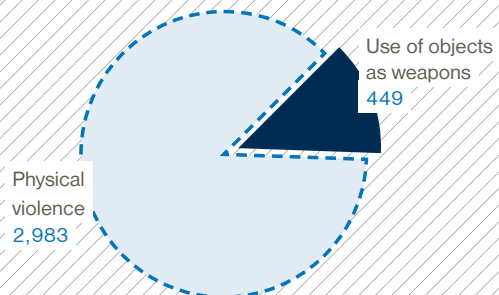
The perpetrators were 32 years old on average and 76% were male. A large proportion of the offenders were under the influence of intoxicating substances (53%) and with prior police contact (66%). 28% of the offenders were repeat or serious offenders. Around one out of two did not hold German citizenship.



Duties under the Federal Police Act
 Number of attacks on police officers in 2025
 Development compared to 2024



An attack can involve either physical violence or the use of objects as weapons.



Railway safety

In 2025, the Federal Police recorded 27,816 violent offences on the territory of railway facilities of the German federal railway network, an increase of 656 compared with the previous year. In 3,773 cases, the Federal Police recorded violent offences involving the carrying or use of a weapon such as a knife.

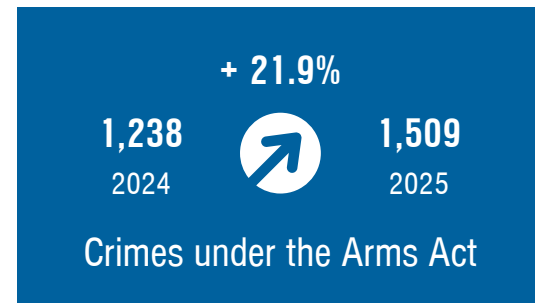
Members of the Federal Police combat violent offences both in the course of their day-to-day duties and during special events, primarily in connection with fans travelling to football matches, based on an ongoing police assessment of the situation. In 5,615 cases, violence was employed against law enforcement officers of the Federal Police. The Federal Police also recorded 2,209 sexual offences within their remit for rail policing in 2025.

In 2025, a number of focal point operations were carried out to combat violent crime as part of a series of interlinked measures; some of these lasted several days and took place at several transport hubs simultaneously. The highlight was a nationwide coordinated campaign in October and November 2025 at railway stations with high levels of displayed violence. In addition, the Federal Police issued general orders banning the carrying of dangerous objects on a case-by-case basis, supplementing the statutory ban on weapons. An increased police presence at hotspots, direct approach of persons potentially posing a threat, police banning notices, confiscation of prohibited items and taking of individuals into custody

helped to curb violence at railway stations. Further measures included denied boardings and prohibition orders to enter, implemented in cooperation with railway companies. In addition, the Federal Police deploy joint patrols in collaboration with the state police forces and security services.

Another element in reducing violent crime is ongoing crime prevention public relations work, for example, on how to behave boldly and decisively in dangerous situations, how to be an accurate witness and how to provide assistance.

Around 11,000 fixed, high-definition CCTV cameras at some 750 railway stations help to make passengers and staff at stations feel safer. Furthermore, in 2025, video evidence helped solve over 12,000 offences involving nearly 10,000 offenders in railway facilities. Video technology can also serve as a basis for the introduction of innovative security technologies. An example is intelligent video analysis, which is being researched in collaboration with Deutsche Bahn AG (DB AG). In collaboration with transport operators, the Federal Police are also preparing to implement a nationwide system for accessing video footage from local and long-distance trains. The transmission of this real-time data to the Federal Police enables a rapid police response.





Aerial surveillance

With over 33,000 kilometres of track, railway facilities represent a part of the critical infrastructure. Time and again, incidents occur that jeopardise the safety of rail transport. Protective measures along the routes are becoming increasingly important, in part due to the steady increase in military transport.

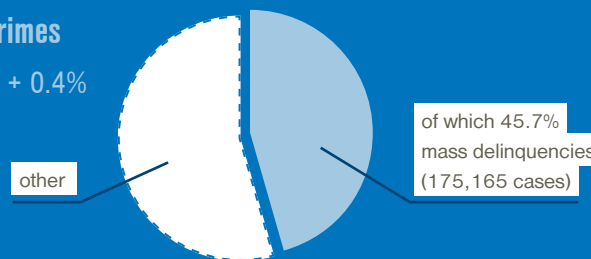
The Federal Police are preparing to trial long-range drones operating beyond a visual line of sight to assess their suitability for monitoring railway facilities. With a range of over 100 kilometres, these drones could monitor large stretches of railway track in future and transmit the data collected to a coordination centre in real time. They will be equipped with thermal imaging cameras and could, for example, generate 3D images of their surroundings using rotating lasers. The Federal Police intend to deploy these long-range drones nationwide along the railway network in the future.



Offences on railway facilities and trains

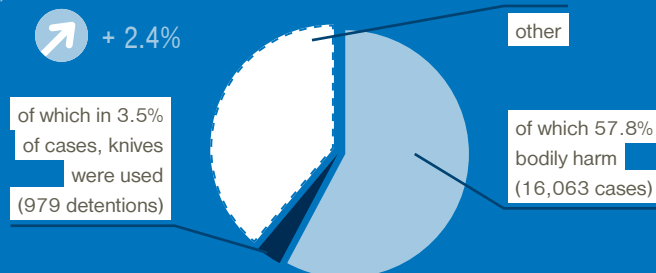
383,347 crimes

↗ + 0.4%



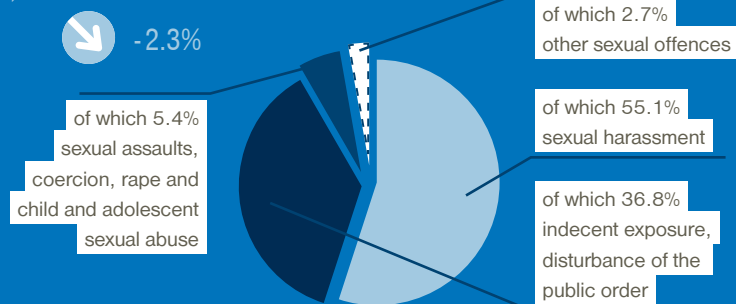
27,817 violent offences

↗ + 2.4%



2,209 sexual offences

↘ -2.3%



Locating criminals and objects

Police searches for wanted criminals are a key component of the Federal Police's efforts to combat crime. They are of great importance for preventing threats, particularly in the context of border policing. National and international search operations can be used to identify offenders so that they can be brought to justice. This also makes it possible to identify individuals who pose a threat.

In 2025, the Federal Police recorded a 16.1% increase in the number of wanted persons located compared with the previous year. The Federal Police thus identified and located

914.9 wanted persons and 111.9 items successfully every single day on average. A total of 22,366 open arrest warrants were executed. This figure remains at a consistently high level compared with last year. There were links to politically motivated crime in 77 of the executed arrest warrants. Almost two-thirds were suspects belonging to the right-wing extremist spectrum.

Super recognisers

In 2025, the Federal Police successfully completed the third nationwide test procedure to identify people known as super recognisers in collaboration with the University of Greenwich. This means that there are now over 238 super recognisers in the ranks of the Federal Police. These are employees who have an above-average ability to memorise faces and recognise them under difficult conditions. Statistically speaking, on average only out of 50 people nationwide possesses this ability. The Federal Police's super recognisers are put to good use in a wide variety of operational situations during their day-to-day duties, thereby enhancing the police's search capabilities.

+ 18.3%

35,497
2024



41,979
2025

search alerts identified
for monitoring of offenders
and dangerous persons,
of which **11,253** were linked
to politically motivated crime

- 0.4%

22,454
2024



22,366
2025

arrest warrants executed,
61.3 per day on average



333,930

cases of successful tracing of persons
(2024: 285,681)

+ 16.9%



40,844

successfully located items (2024: 37,033)

+ 10.3%



of which

12,186

cases of successful tracing of persons with links to politically motivated crime

+ 1.0%

17,331

2024



17,504

2025

individuals successfully located based on arrest relating to right of residence, including refusal of entry

+ 25.7%

2,167

2024



2,724

2025

motor vehicles

+ 20.3%

203,928

2024



245,404

2025

inquiries on residence and other individuals successfully located for example, due to prohibitions to leave the country, taking a DNA sample or announcements regarding the recovery of assets

+ 3.2%

6,471

2024



6,677

2025

temporary custody

+ 8.3%

31,533

2024



34,166

2025

false or lost documents for example passports, visa sticker

Combating organised crime



In 2025, the Federal Police conducted numerous investigations into organised crime. Particular emphasis was placed on combatting human trafficking. The nine Federal Police District Offices for combatting crime and the central investigation service of the Federal Police Headquarters worked closely with national and international partner authorities, as well as with the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol). In the area of national cooperation, the Federal Police were involved in a total of 16 temporary or permanent joint investigation teams. In cross-criminal proceedings, joint investigations were carried out with the State Offices of Criminal Investigation or the Federal Customs Administration.

Success through interdisciplinary task forces

Europol's concept of temporary operational task forces (OTFs) provides for the expansion of police cooperation between EU Member States, third countries and Europol in the context of ongoing operational measures. OTFs are formed when a suspect is classified as a high-value target (HVT). Classification as a high-value target is based on specific risk indicators. The investigations concern individuals who pose a very high risk to two or more EU Member States in the areas of serious and organised crime or politically motivated crime. Through the OTFs, law-enforcement authorities from the relevant countries carry out joint investigations for a specific period. The Federal Police took part in six OTFs in 2025.



Politically motivated crime

Politically motivated crime poses a significant threat to public safety and order. Combatting it in conjunction with national and international authorities is one of the key duties of the Federal Police.

Measures to combat politically motivated crime include, in particular, refusal of entry, measures to terminate residence, or recommendations for the deprivation of liberty, all of which fall within the remit of the Federal Police.

As at 31 December 2025, the Federal Police had more than 72,000 alerts for refusal of entry on file. This represents an increase of 41%. Of these, around 46,500 searches were linked to terrorism, representing a 68% increase compared with the previous year.

In the past, extremist events in Germany and abroad have been significant magnets for publicising extremist ideology and establishing international networks. The participation of right-wing and left-wing extremists with German citizenship, for example, regularly creates the risk of tarnishing the reputation of the Federal Republic of Germany, especially if there are violent clashes.

The Federal Police organise surveillance and search measures in connection with such events. The emphasis is on checking the refusal of entry and travel bans, as well as preventing prohibited or dangerous objects from being brought into Germany or taken abroad. As a result, the Federal Police prevented 75 people from leaving the country in connection with events taking place abroad in 2025.

International investigations

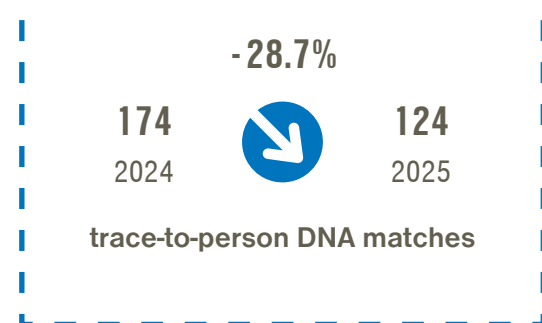
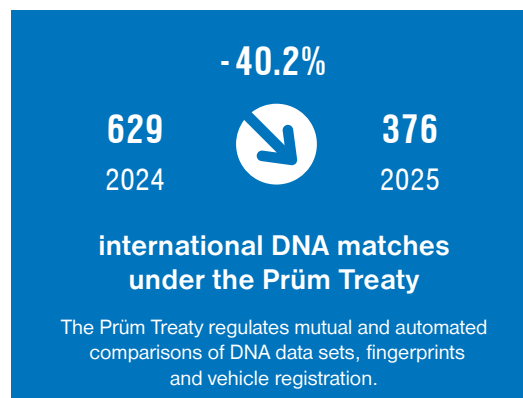
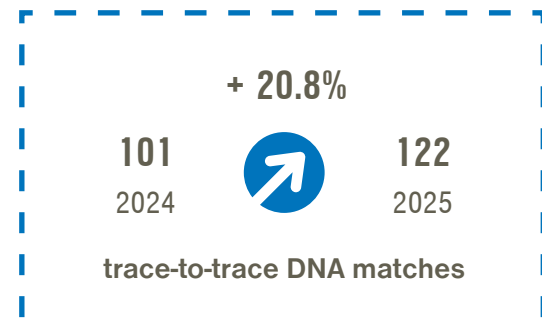
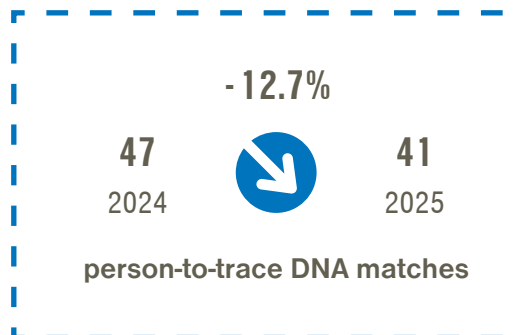
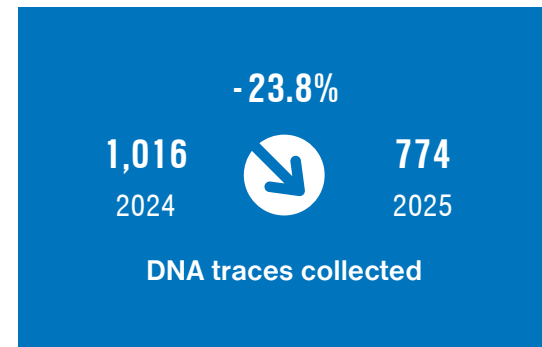
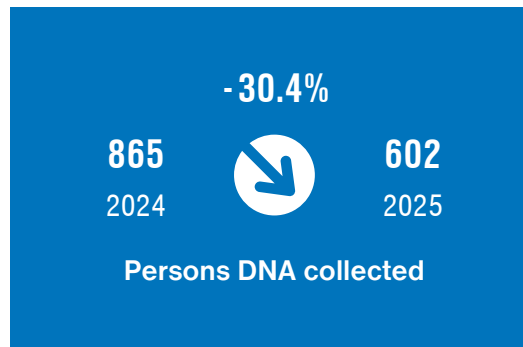
Uncovering and dismantling criminal groups operating internationally always requires cross-border investigations. The exchange of information with international partner authorities and joint operational investigation measures are essential for successful police work. Within the field of responsibility of the Federal Police, this primarily concerns human trafficking. Within the EU, communication between investigative authorities takes place via the SIENA messaging system provided by Europol. On behalf of the Federal Police, the Federal Police Headquarters decides internally on incoming and outgoing requests in criminal matters. In 2025, the Federal Police handled a total of 17,202 international legal assistance cases. 73% of these were exchanged via SIENA.

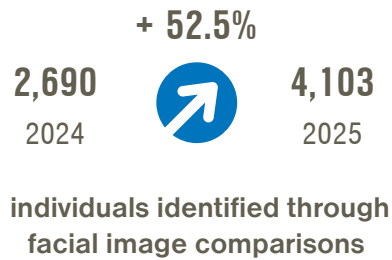
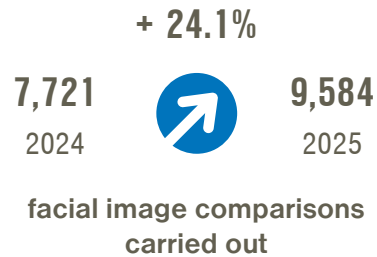
Joint investigation teams (JITs) represent a specific form of bilateral or multilateral mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. They require a settlement agreement with the public prosecutor's office and grant all parties involved access to the findings obtained by the investigation team. Criminal proceedings can thus be initiated directly against another state. The findings of the investigation are, in principle, available to all parties involved and admissible in court. In 2025, the Federal Police were involved in eleven JITs.

In parallel to this, the Federal Police act as the handover and take-over authority at the border for extraditions, transit, and transfers of prisoners to and from Germany.

Forensic science

The Federal Police Forensic Science Service is closely involved in investigating perpetrators and reconstructing events at crime scenes. It uses the most state-of-the-art forensic techniques to secure evidence on the scene as well as further investigations in forensic laboratories to significantly contribute to compiling evidence. The service operates all over Germany and, if needed, can support the work of the Federal Criminal Police Office or the police forces of individual federal states.

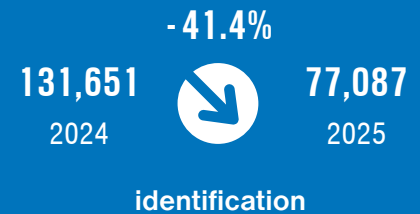
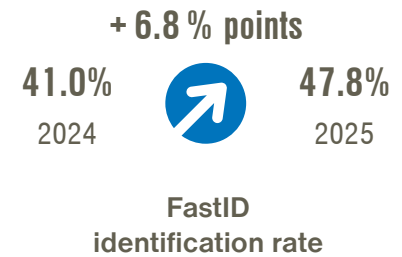
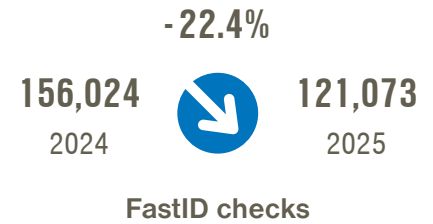
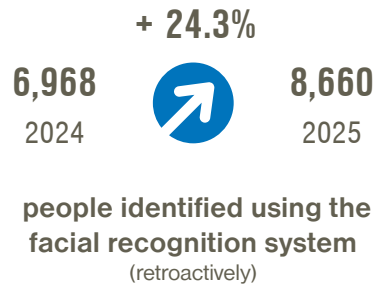
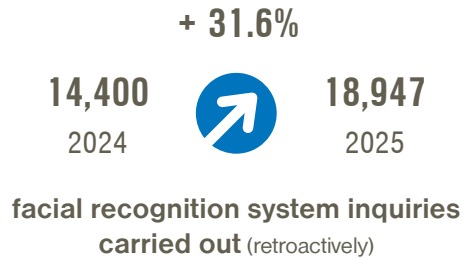
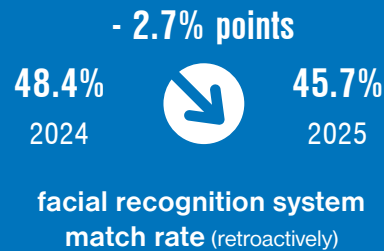




1,562

photo products created

These include photo line-ups and other photographic products used to assist with investigations.



Aviation security checks

In 2025, passenger numbers across Germany rose by around 3% compared with 2024, reaching 198.84 million passengers. In total, around 68.63 million passengers underwent an aviation security check before boarding their flight. The checks were carried out by aviation security staff working for private security companies – on behalf of the Federal Police or airport operators authorised by the Federal Government. A total of 696,074 dangerous items or items prohibited under the Aviation Security Act were found in passengers' hand luggage or hold luggage checked baggage. This represents an increase of around 9% compared with the previous year.

68,629,025
aviation security checks
carried out

696,074
prohibited objects detected
during aviation security checks

Incendiary and improvised
explosive devices (IEDs)
at airports in the field of responsibility
of the Federal Police and bomb disposal
experts deployed

1,854	21
bomb disposal experts deployed at airports in total	suspected IED cases



	of which 440,203 in hand luggage
	of which 254,203 in hold luggage checked baggage
	of which 1,668 carried on the person

 **153**
firearms

 **1,482**
replicas of
firearms

 **24,606**
weapon parts
and pyrotechnical
products

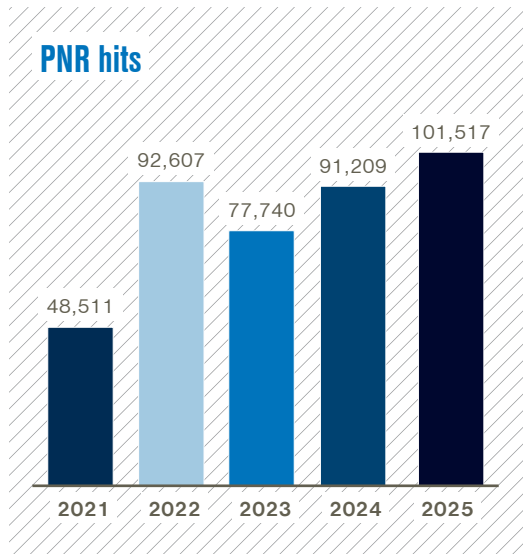
Passenger Name Record

The processing of passenger data (Passenger Name Record – PNR) in civil aviation is carried out in accordance with the Passenger Name Record Act and European Directive (EU) 2016/681. Its purpose is to prevent, detect and prosecute terrorist offences and serious crimes.

In 2025, the Federal Criminal Police Office transmitted a total of 101,517 PNR hits with regard to 31 German airports to the Federal Police Headquarters for follow-up action. This represents an increase of 11% compared with the previous year (2024: 91,209). The Federal Police executed 1,528 arrest warrants on the basis of PNR follow-up measures last year, 620 of them in intra-Schengen aviation traffic.

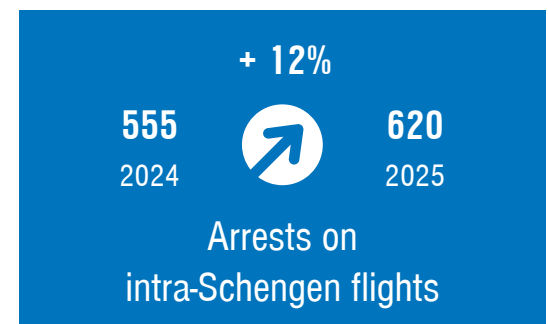
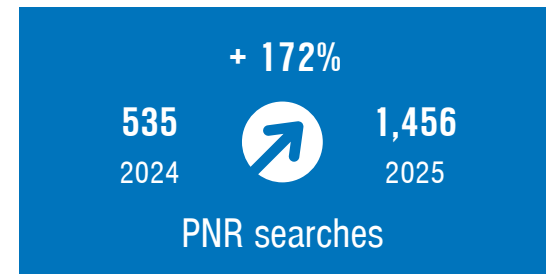
Border police support officers abroad and document and visa advisers from the Federal Police recommended the denial of boardings in 603 cases as a result of PNR follow-up measures, thereby preventing document fraud and human trafficking even before a flight had taken off. Intra-Schengen transport was the main focus of these detections, accounting for 54% of the total. This emphasises the importance of PNR as a compensatory measure for the Schengen internal borders, which generally have no border controls.

The Federal Police are making increasing use of the PNR pattern function. This allows for an automated comparison of passenger data for certain indicators (patterns). The aim



is to uncover previously undetected crimes involving documents and smuggling. The activated Federal Police patterns generated a total of 694 relevant PNR matches in 2025. In 428 of these cases, the Federal Police were able to deny boarding before the flight.

In 2025, the Federal Police carried out 1,456 searches within of the PNR database. The 1,152 hits generated make a significant contribution to criminal investigations and open up new avenues of inquiry.



Co-funded by
the European Union

Border policing at the external borders

The Federal Police are the main authority responsible for protecting Germany's borders. In 2025, they checked a total of 83,545,540 entries and exits at the external border crossing points at international airports and seaports. In the face of growing international challenges – ranging from geopolitical tensions to changing migratory flows – the Federal Police have stepped up their border protection efforts, thereby making an indispensable contribution to the country's security.

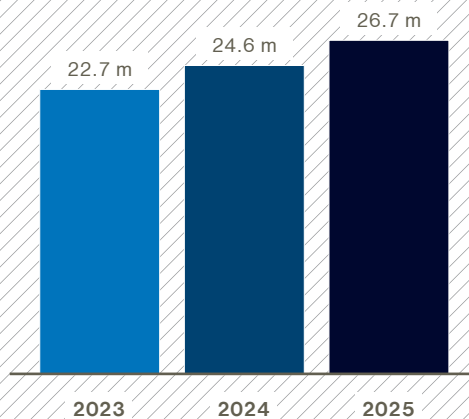
The core of border police entry checks is to prevent persons who do not meet the entry requirements or who pose a threat to public safety and order from entering the Schengen Area. Exit checks, on the other hand, involve

assessing for example whether Germans abroad might damage Germany's reputation or whether there is a risk of child abduction. The increase in cross-border crime and illegal migration requires control measures to be continually reviewed and adapted.

A key factor in improving efficiency remains the use of EasyPASS, the semi-automated biometric border control system. It enables travellers to enter and leave quickly and securely via Germany's external Schengen borders. The Federal Police are constantly refining the system. In 2025, a total of 26,694,719 travellers successfully used the EasyPASS system to enter and leave the country.

91.95% of these EasyPASS users were nationals of the European Union, the European Economic Area, and Switzerland. In addition, 4.7% of users were citizens of other countries (known as third-country nationals) in possession of a German residence permit or a German visa for long-term residence. In addition, 0.05% were participants in the frequent traveller programme from the USA, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom. Finally, 3.3% were third-country nationals who are entitled to use EasyPASS when leaving the country due to their nationality.

EasyPASS user figures

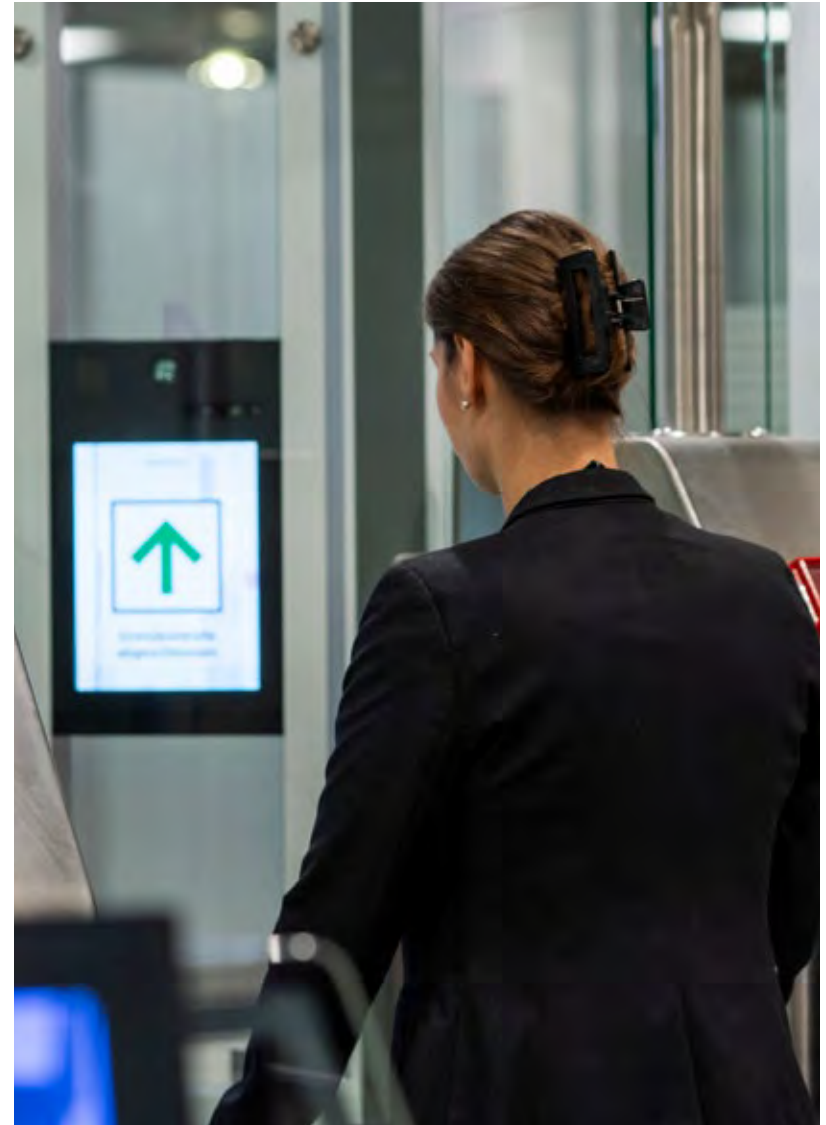




The technology not only helps to reduce the workload of border control staff, but also aids the fight against illegal migration and cross-border crime. EasyPASS reliably carries out document and alerts checks as well as biometric comparisons between the person presenting themselves and the travel document being used.



www.easypass.eu



Smart borders – digitalisation of European external border protection

The smart borders agenda will see the European Union's (EU) external border protection digitalised and linked across Europe. Implementation in Germany reached its first milestone in 2025 with the launch of the Entry/Exit System (EES). The EES is revolutionising entry and exit checks at the Schengen external borders and significantly enhancing security within the EU.

The EES collects passport details and biometric data in a personal file for third-country nationals entering the EU for a short stay. The file is continuously updated with further entry and exit data; the previous practice of stamping travel documents is no longer required. Among other things, the system helps prevent identity fraud and document forgery.

Launch of the EES

Introduction of the EES significantly changes border control procedures at airports and seaports for third-country nationals, as the collection of biometric data takes additional time. The Federal Police Headquarters oversaw the roll-out of the EES from October 2025 onwards at three airports, working alongside other relevant authorities and system partners on the ground. The other border crossings were similarly closely monitored from the Federal Police Headquarters.

The key technical component of checks at Germany's external EU borders is the Integrated Border Control application. With the EES now operational, officials at border control points can record biometric data and compare it with existing data from the central EES system. All the national IT systems concerned proved to be stable, even with increased EES capture rates.

The launch of the EES was accompanied by a nationwide communication campaign developed by the Federal Police and the aviation industry. It is designed to assist travellers with the new border control procedures

Status of the Entry/Exit System launch as of 31 December 2025

262

passport control booth converted to EES functionality
(1,080 in total)

731,762

passengers recorded in the EES

205

self-service systems put into operation
(500 in total)

of whom **625,078** in the EES database

of whom **95,565** updates to existing records
(initial registration took place in other member states)

209,984

initial registrations made in the EES

410

refusals of entry issued and recorded in the EES

and thus speed up the border control process. The Federal Police presented this to all affected airlines worldwide, thereby allowing EES information to be integrated into their communication strategies.

Alongside the EES, self-service systems were introduced. These help to mitigate the impact of longer checks and any resulting waiting times at border controls. Travellers can enter their details themselves at self-service terminals before going through security. To this end, the Federal Police have installed a total of 500 of these devices at Germany's eight largest airports. They were co-financed by the EU's Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (BMVI).

Outlook

The launch phase of the EES will end on 9 April 2026. Regardless of the mode of transport, all travellers concerned across Europe must be fully registered in the EES by that time. Once this step has been completed, preparations for the launch of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) will begin.

ETIAS will apply to all travellers from visa-exempt third countries, such as Japan, Brazil, Australia and the USA. People wishing to enter the EU for a short stay must first apply for an ETIAS travel authorisation online. This assessment determines whether entry would pose a security risk, a risk of illegal immigration or a high risk of an epidemic spreading to EU Member States. If there is no such risk, the applicant will be issued with a travel permit, which will be checked by the transport company before departure. If a travel authorisation is not granted, boarding may be refused at the point of departure.



Co-funded by
the European Union

Visa information centre



The visa information centre represents the Federal Police's central early warning system for detecting unlawful visas and residence permits. It evaluates information, coordinates findings and, if necessary, initiates investigative proceedings. It also advises the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, German diplomatic missions abroad and relevant Federal Police offices.

Last year, the authorities responsible for monitoring cross-border traffic recorded 5,723 crimes relating to visa fraud. This represents an increase on the previous year (5,578). Around 15% of asylum applicants had previously held a visa.

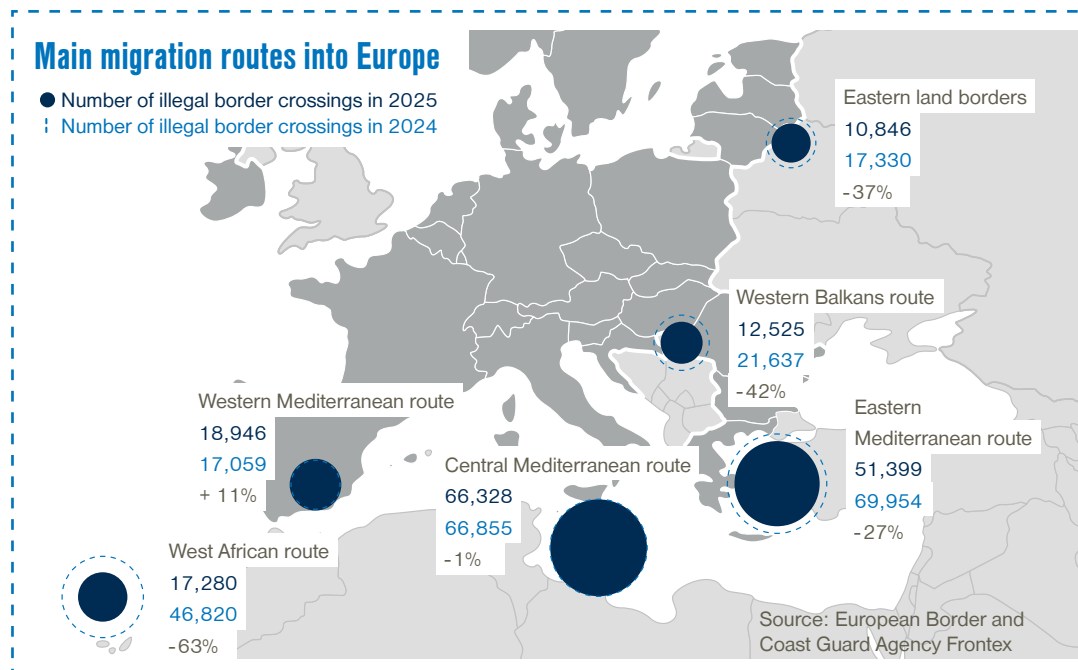
With this in mind, the visa information centre regularly organises training and advice sessions, both at German diplomatic missions abroad and at Federal Police stations in Germany, to raise awareness of and combat this type of document misuse.

Migration

The number of confirmed cases of illegal migration into the European Union (EU) and Germany fell again last year. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency reported a 26% decrease in the number of illegal border crossings at the EU's and Schengen's external borders in 2025, with 177,766 crossings compared to 240,205 in the previous year. In contrast, 669,815 initial asylum applications have been recorded across Europe.

Illegal migration into the EU mainly took place via the Mediterranean and the Balkans. Crossings via the central Mediterranean route, the vast majority of which were to Italy, stood at 66,328 in 2025, remaining at almost the same level as the previous year. On the Western Mediterranean route to Spain, the number of illegal border crossings rose by 11% to 18,946. By contrast, significant declines were observed on all other migration routes. With 51,399 crossings along the Eastern Mediterranean route, there was a 27% decrease. This trend continued further along the Western Balkan route, with 12,525 crossings (42%). Migration flows at the EU's eastern land borders also fell by 37% (10,846). The Eastern Mediterranean route and the routes through the Western Balkans were particularly significant for migration to Germany.

The number of illegal and attempted entries into Germany fell by 25%, with 62,959 cases recorded. Of these, 4,190 people were trafficked, a 56% decrease compared to the



previous year. However, the number of people identified as human smugglers (1,626) remained at almost the same level as the previous year.

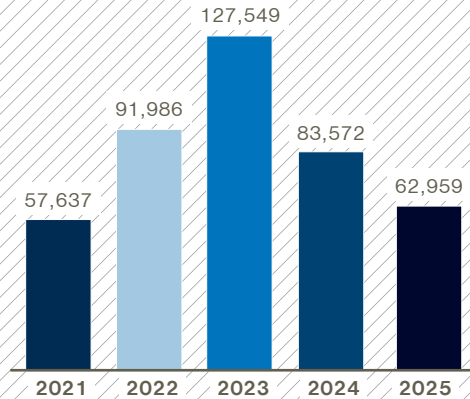
Despite a further decline in numbers of cases, Ukraine (7,096), Afghanistan (5,188), Syria (4,911) and Turkey (4,719) remained the main countries of origin for people who entered Germany illegally. The findings varied across the different sections of Germany's land borders. The downward trend in illegal entries continued along the southern and eastern land borders. A 50% decline was recorded at the border with Poland, a 23% decline at the border with the Czech Republic, a 29% decline at the border with Austria, and a 44% decline at the border with Switzerland.

In contrast, the number of crossings rose at the western and northern borders, with the border with the Netherlands recording the highest increase at 57%. Increases of between three and nine percent were recorded along the borders with Denmark, France and Luxembourg. Only the German-Belgian border saw a 10% decline.

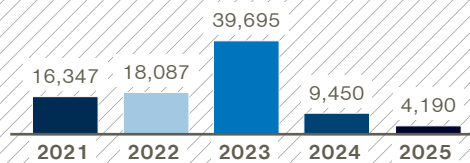
The number of people detected entering the country illegally also declined in air travel, by 18% (11,468), and via sea, by 16% (466). Secondary migration via air from Greece to Germany of mostly recognised beneficiaries of protection (6,057) also remained significant, even though the number fell by almost half compared with the peak recorded in 2024 (10,562).

Detections at the borders¹

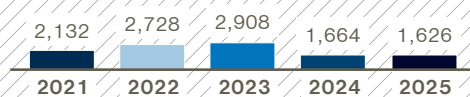
illegal entries



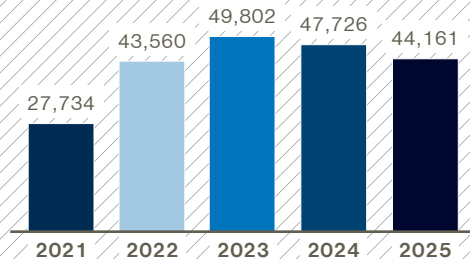
of these individuals smuggled



human smugglers



illegal residences



¹ German borders, including airports and seaports

In 2025, the Federal Police refused entry to 7,726 people at the external borders via air and maritime transport. In addition, 34,463 people were refused entry at Germany's land borders following the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls.

Last year, 12,271 people submitted asylum applications to the Federal Police. Following changes to the guidelines issued by the Federal Ministry of the Interior on 7 May 2025, 992 non-vulnerable asylum seekers were refused entry in accordance with Section 18(2) of the Asylum Act. The Federal Police referred 10,722 asylum seekers to the relevant authorities within Germany. In line with the general trend, the number of cases of illegal residence also dropped in 2025.

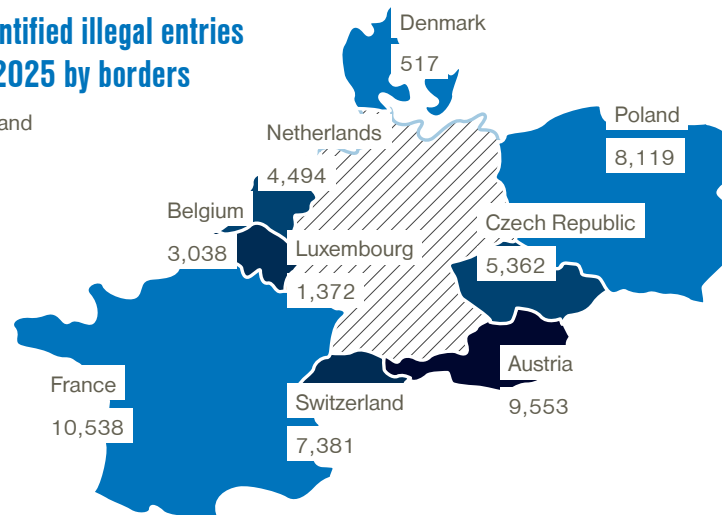
The key factor behind the decline in illegal migration to Germany was, in addition to the signal sent by the change in Germany's policy

on refusal of entry, the fall in migration to Europe from the main countries of origin². However, illegal migration to Germany is a phenomenon driven by a variety of factors. In addition to national and international factors affecting border and migration management, the scale of irregular migration is also influenced by the impact of regional or global crises and conflicts, as well as by established human trafficking networks. Germany's temporarily reintroduced internal border controls are a factor in controlling and limiting illegal migration, although their impact must always be viewed within the broader context of migration trends.

² Afghanistan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine

Identified illegal entries in 2025 by borders

via land



via air
11,468



via sea
466



unknown
651

Source: Police Entry Data

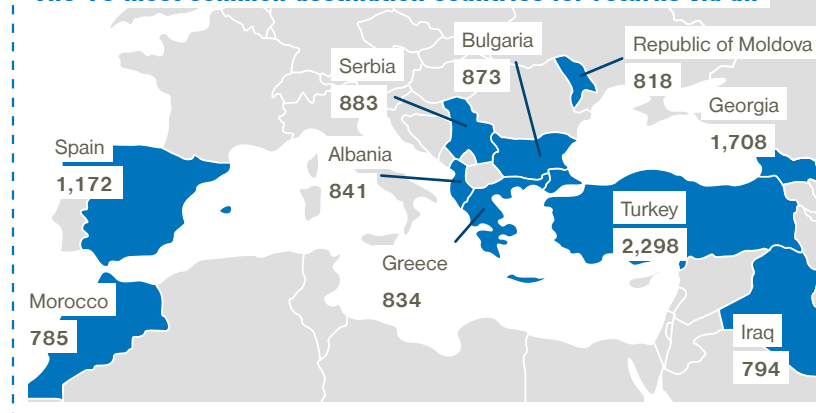
Returns

In 2025, the Federal Police planned to return 58,795 individuals subject to a final order for removal¹ or return to the border² into other European countries or third countries. A total of 23,947 people were returned by land, air or sea; of these, 22,787 were subject to removal and 1,160 were returned to the border. This means that only a good 40% of the planned returns were actually carried out. One of the reasons many of them failed was that, on the day of the flight, the relevant authorities were unable to hand the individuals in question over to the Federal Police. A total of 22,176 of the returns carried out were initiated by the federal states, and 1,771 were within the remit of the Federal Police. The number of removals carried out with an escort was 10,712, whilst 12,075 took place without an escort. Of the 1,160 returns to the border, 27 were escorted and 1,133 were not.

At the end of 2025, the Federal Police had 2,479 trained flight escorts available. In 2025, these were deployed 16,152 times for return measures. The number of returns rose by around 8% in 2025 compared to the previous year. The number of removals increased by around 14%, whilst the number of escorted removals increased by around 4% (2025: 10,712; 2024: 10,341).

The year-on-year decline in the number of returns to the border may be linked to the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls and the policy in place since 8 May 2025 of carrying out refusals of entry at the border – rather than returns to the border after entry.

The 10 most common destination countries for returns via air



¹ Removal refers to the enforced implementation of a foreign national's enforceable obligation to leave the country and their removal from the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.

² Return to the border is a measure for the termination of residence of a foreign national who has already entered the country illegally.

returns

58,795

planned

23,947

carried out

of which 22,176
for the federal
states

of which 1,771
for the Federal
Police

+ 13.5%

20,084

2024



22,787

2025

removals¹

- 46.0%

2,150

2024



1,160

2025

returns to the border²

- 6.9%

45,337

2024



42,215

2025

refusals of entry

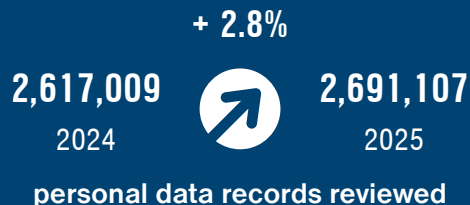
Background and security checks

Individuals who, for example, wish to work in security-sensitive areas such as government offices or airports, or who apply for a residence permit, naturalisation or authorisation to acquire and possess weapons or explosives, are subject to background and security checks in accordance with legislation of the Federal Government and the federal states.

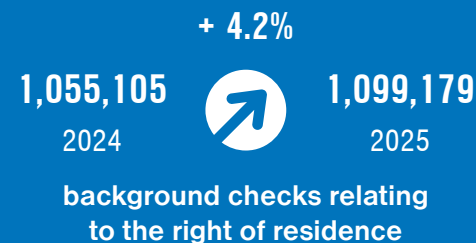
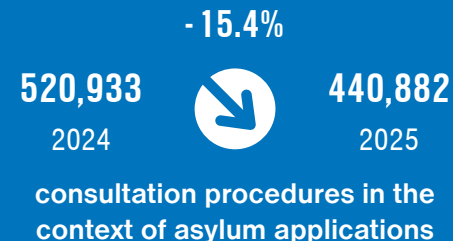
Security-relevant information available to the Federal Police is incorporated into review processes conducted by other agencies. In 2025, the Federal Police itself checked more than 2.69 million personal data records. This corresponds to an increase of 2.8% compared to the previous year.

The consultation procedure in the context of asylum applications in accordance with Section 73 (1a) of the Residence Act allows for the data records of asylum seekers and persons who have entered the country without authorisation to be subjected to an immediate automated check in the Central Register of Foreign Nationals after (initial) registration.

The results of background checks under Section 73 (2) of the Residence Act enable the immigration authorities to recognise grounds for refusal or security concerns. These findings are taken into account when examining the requirements for issuing or renewing residence permits.



Since the amendment of the Arms Act (WaffG) on 31 October 2024, the Federal Police are now a competent authority to pose a query. This means that, amongst other things, it can help to ensure that no firearms licences are issued to unreliable persons. In 2025, the Federal Police Headquarters received 742,715 requests from the weapons authorities of all 16 federal states for background and security checks under firearms legislation (Sections 5, 6 and 6a of the Weapons Act).



* plus 477,591 in connection with the UEFA European Men's Football Championship in 2024

Football

In the 2025 reporting year, rail travel was once again one of the preferred modes of transport for football fans, particularly those attending matches in the three German professional leagues: the number of fans travelling by train rose by 20% compared with the previous year, reaching a total of 5,193,192. The Federal Police paid particular attention to monitoring 116,041 individuals identified as high-risk as they travelled to and from the match venues.

The Federal Police deployed a total of 91,722 officers to ensure safety while football fans were travelling to matches. Of these, 36,536 officers belonged to the Formed Police Units of the Federal Police, representing an increase of 46% (2024: 25,032).

In 2025, the Federal Police had 238 scene experts who are responsible for gathering relevant information, raising awareness among at-risk groups and advising senior officers. In addition, they assist in identifying offenders.

In 2025, the Federal Police recorded a 9.2% rise in crimes related to football, bringing the total to 1,571 cases. 539 of these were violent offences such as bodily harm, violation of the public peace, robbery, and physical assault on or resistance against police officers. They account for 34% of the total number of offences within the field of responsibility of the Federal Police. Almost all of these violent offences took place on railway facilities or on trains.



1,772
operations

637,616
hours of deployment
Federal Police total

91,722

staff deployed

of which

36,536
Formed Police
Units of the
Federal Police

5,450
Scene Experts

+ 19.5%

4,334,728
2024



5,193,192
2025

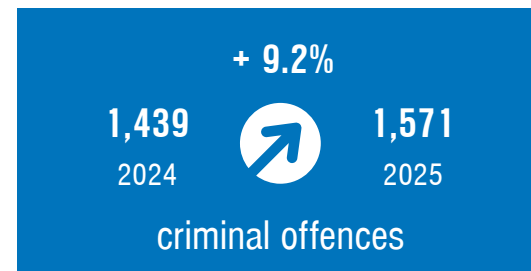
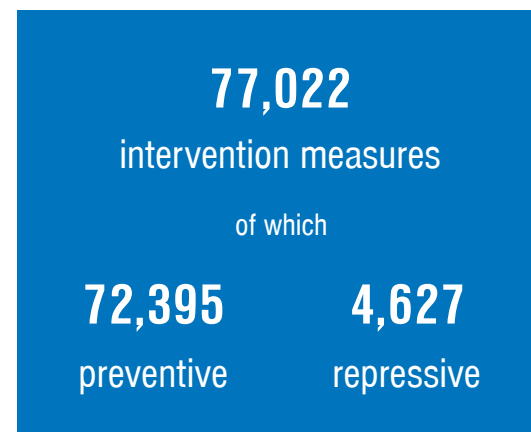
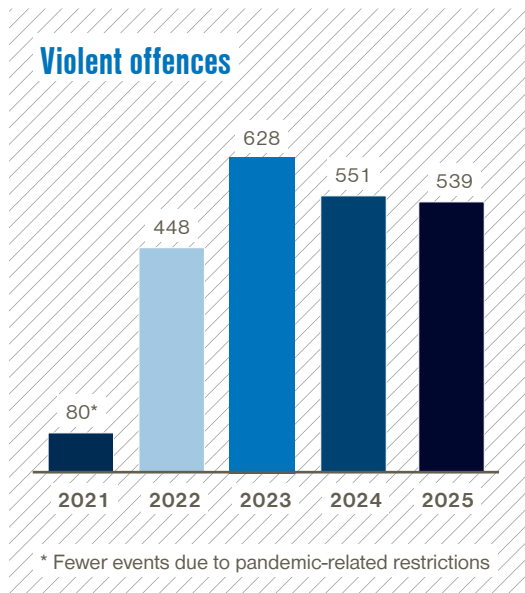
football fans travelling by train

of which in 2025

522,479

away fans (2024: 501,936)





Formed Police Units of the Federal Police

The Formed Police Units of the Federal Police Directorate comprise almost 7,000 law enforcement officers. They provide mobile and flexible support to the Federal Police stations, particularly during special operations. They are also regularly requested by federal and state authorities, such as the police forces of the federal states, the Customs Authority and the Federal Criminal Police Office. The units demonstrate their potential above all at major events and gatherings, during law enforcement measures in investigations and when providing internal and external protection during state visits.

Effective and flexible thanks to specialist skills

Ten Federal Police Battalions, comprising 38 operations units, handle the majority of the Federal Police's operations. In addition, the Federal Police maintain five Evidence and Arrest Squads, as well as an Evidence and Arrest Unit currently being established at its Bad Dübén site. They are deployed in particular during violent clashes and when law enforcement measures are taken. Six Evidence and Arrest Units Plus, or BFE+ for short, are drawn from their ranks. In particular, they can assist the Federal Police Special Intervention Unit GSG 9 in dealing with terrorist attacks and life-threatening situations. The Federal Police's Technical Operational Unit (TED) supports Federal Police units at the scene with technically qualified personnel, equipment and specialist vehicles. In addition, the TED is equipped to deal with CBRN hazards¹.

The ten Evidence, Documentation and Reconnaissance Units use video and photographic equipment, including drones, to identify suspects and document the course of police operations, for example.

The police medical service provides on-scene medical care for all operations using its own medical staff. Catering for the officers plays a crucial role, particularly during lengthy operations by the Federal Police. This is handled by operational on-site services, which also have mobile field kitchens at their disposal.

International cooperation

An international operations unit comprising officers qualified for the relevant field of operation can be drawn from the Federal Police's operational units. Officers from this unit may be deployed abroad, for example to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.

The Franco-German operational unit is used reciprocally in both countries, particularly for cross-border searches.

Wide-ranging operations all year round

In 2025, the Formed Police Units of the Federal Police once again supported other security authorities in a large number of operations. In 2025, in connection with the temporary reintroduction of internal border controls, the Federal Police deployed up to 19 operational units on a regular basis, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to support Federal Police offices

at all land borders. In addition, an operation took place to protect a transport of radioactive waste by CASTOR (cask for storage and transport of radioactive material), as well as the escort of several military transports.

¹ Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances



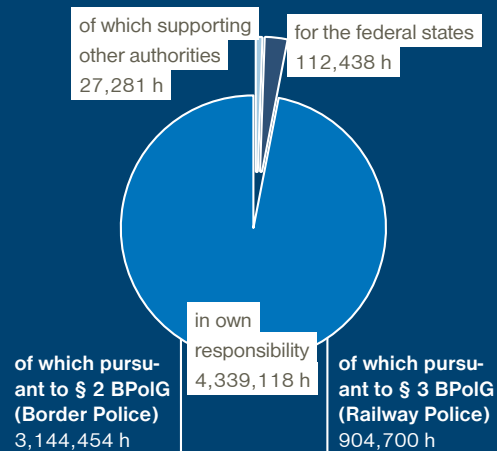
215,016
total hours of deployment
during demonstrations
(2024: 180,705 h)



4,478,837

hours worked by the
formed police units of
the Federal Police

6.4% less than in 2024
(4,785,321)

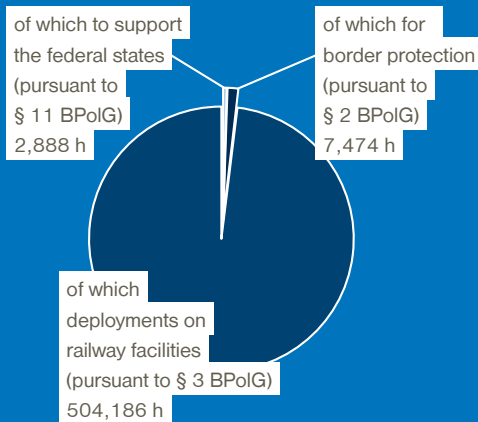


Selected operations in 2025

3,107,334 h support for
border operations

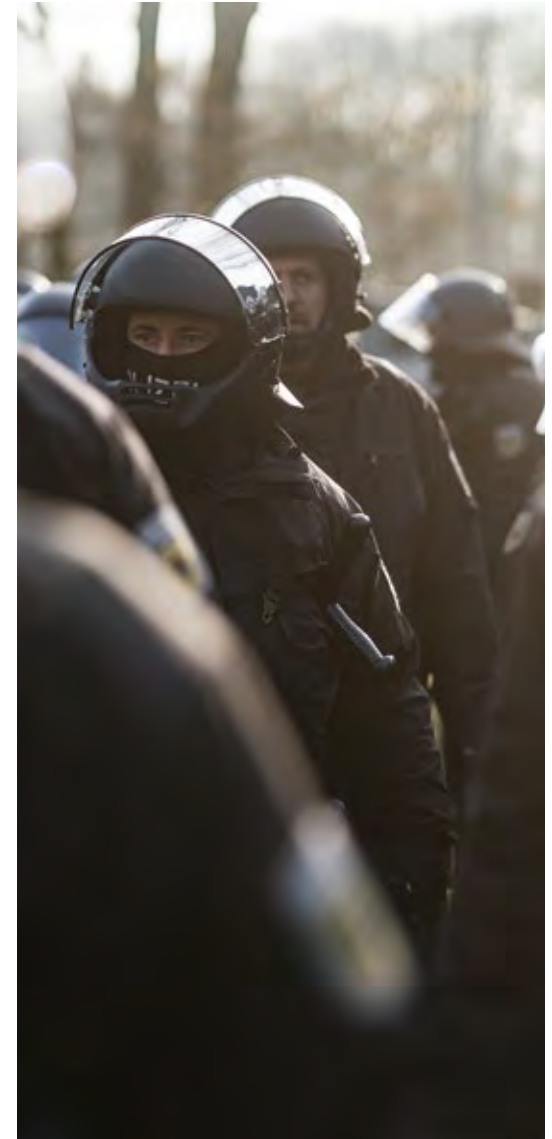
8.6% more than in 2024 (2,860,547 h)

514,548 h football



86,147 h
protection of nuclear transports

25,484 h
in connection with returns



Prevention and victim protection



A young woman is standing too close to the platform edge, headphones in her ears, staring at her smartphone. Just a few metres away, an elderly traveller is offered “help” at the ticket machine by a stranger, whilst a second person discreetly approaches his luggage. Everyone knows what might happen next. Everyone?

The Federal Police’s prevention campaign aims to raise public awareness of dangerous situations of danger at an early stage and to encourage responsible and safety-conscious behaviour. The focus is not on abstract threat scenarios, but on realistic everyday situations.

Presence and responsiveness are key elements of this work. Prevention officers are on duty at railway stations, on trains and at events across the country. They seek to engage in dialogue, offer practical advice on conduct, and explain typical patterns of behaviour. In addition, multimedia prevention campaigns and information tailored to specific target groups are used to reach different age and occupational groups effectively. Close cooperation with regional and local authorities, transport companies and civil society organisations is standard practice.

Travellers across the country are informed by prevention officers about typical patterns of crime, ways to protect themselves and appropriate courses of action. They learn how to protect themselves, for example, against pickpockets in crowded places when boarding a train or on the way to major events.

When arguments break out on a train, bystanders often find themselves wondering whether to intervene or look the other way. The Federal Police’s civil courage trainers provide practical guidance on how to respond calmly and safely in critical situations.



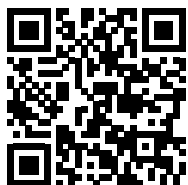
Victim support officers inform victims of crimes about the rights to which they are legally entitled. Further support services, such as victim support, are explained.

Freight forwarders, coach operators and logistics service providers, as well as their employees, are kept informed about the latest developments and common types of offences in order to prevent illegal entry in cross-border traffic.

Schoolchildren are taught about the dangers on railway facilities: Why is it life-threatening to take what appears to be a shortcut across the tracks? What are the risks associated with the live rails of urban light rail systems or overhead lines?

The Federal Police's prevention campaign makes a lasting contribution to safety in public spaces and strengthens public confidence in a state apparatus that can take decisive action. It identifies risks at an early stage, empowers citizens to stand up for themselves, and regards the protection of the community as a responsibility shared between the state and society.

The Federal Police's information resources can be found at



[www.bundespolizei.de/
beratung](http://www.bundespolizei.de/beratung)



Assignments abroad

Assignments and deployments abroad are selected in accordance with the duties of the Federal Police. In particular, they complement national border police measures to prevent illegal entry and migration. Partner authorities along the main migration routes are supported through assistance and training. Thus, the officers make a direct contribution to stabilising the migration situation on the ground.

Conflicts and political instability can be major drivers of crime – even terrorism – and migration. Bilateral development projects alongside participation in European Union and United Nations missions, all of these measures are intended to enable the local security authorities, among others, to carry out their tasks independently and in accordance with the rule of law.

Law enforcement officers are deployed both at home and abroad, making a reliable contribution to the security framework of the Federal Republic of Germany.

272

law enforcement officers –
Federal Police Diplomatic
Security Service

1,748

total number of personnel
deployed abroad by the
Federal Police in 2025

44

administrative officers
of the Federal Police

104

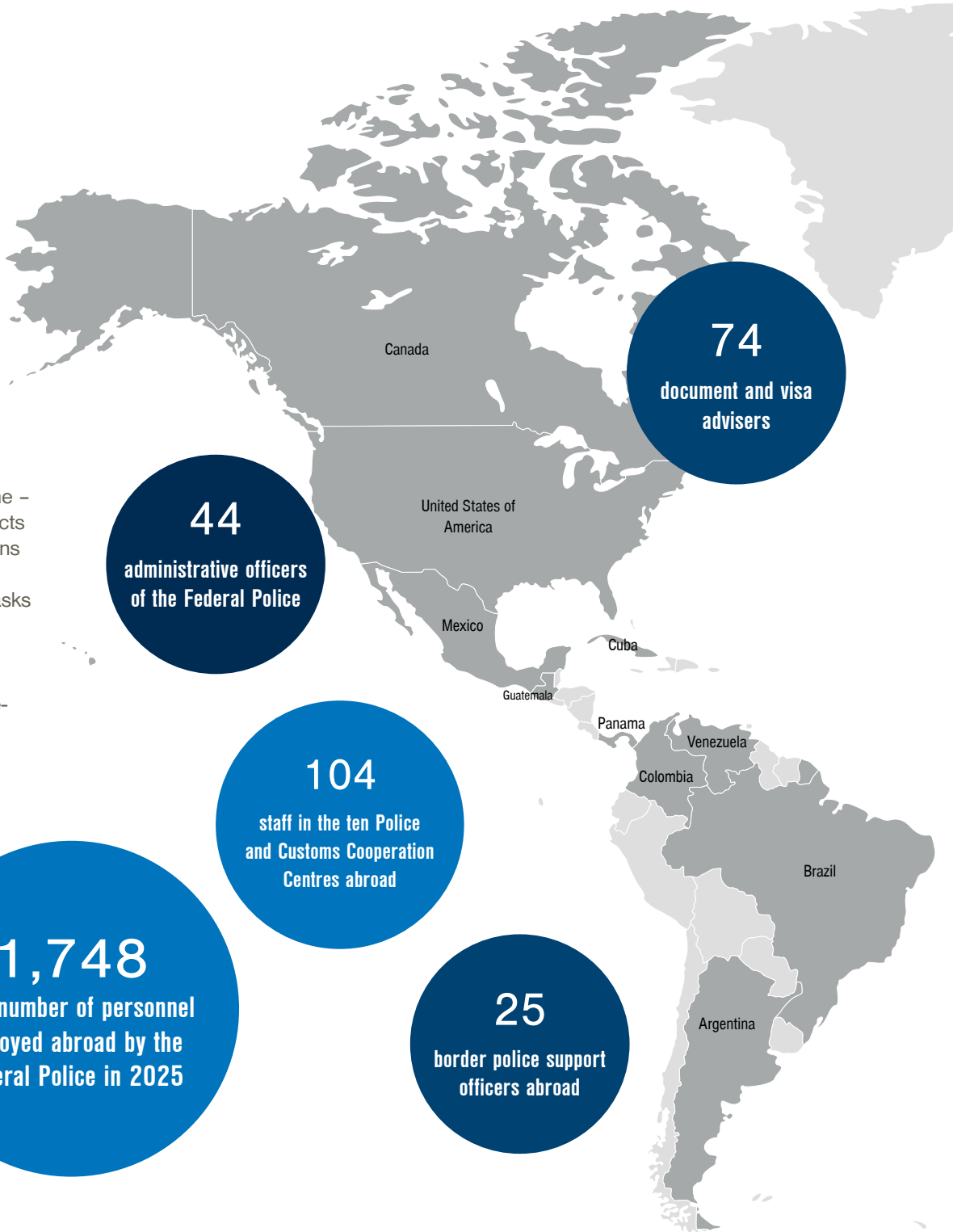
staff in the ten Police
and Customs Cooperation
Centres abroad

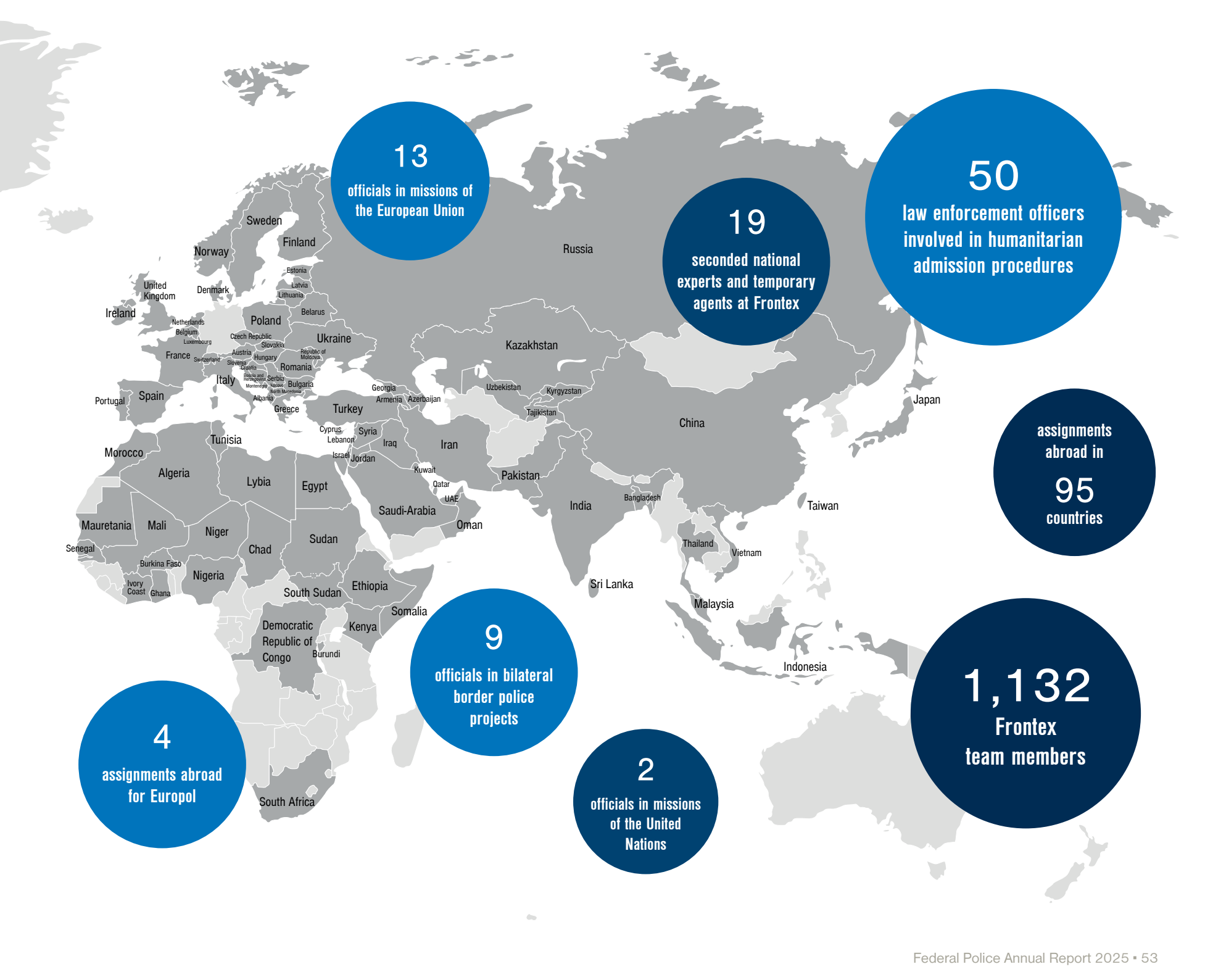
25

border police support
officers abroad

74

document and visa
advisers





13

officials in missions of
the European Union

19

seconded national
experts and temporary
agents at Frontex

50

law enforcement officers
involved in humanitarian
admission procedures

assignments
abroad in
95
countries

9

officials in bilateral
border police
projects

1,132
Frontex
team members

2

officials in missions
of the United
Nations

4

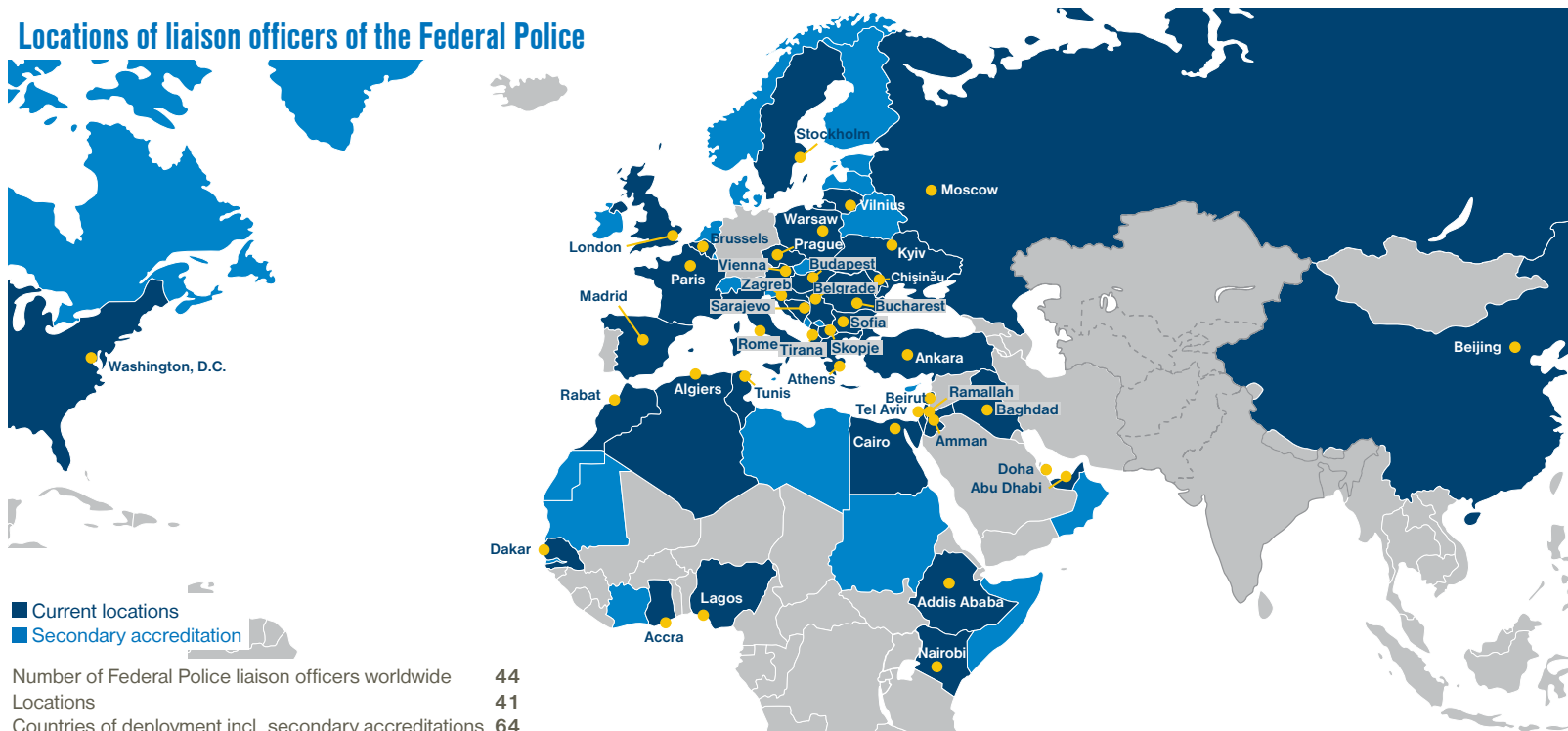
assignments abroad
for Europol

Liaison officers of the Federal Police

The liaison officers (VB BPOL) of the Federal Police ensure the exchange of information between the relevant authorities in the host country and the Federal Police or the Federal Ministry of the Interior. They coordinate and assist with return measures and are actively involved in international police cooperation. In 2025, 44 members of the Federal Police were deployed in this capacity across 64 countries.



Locations of liaison officers of the Federal Police





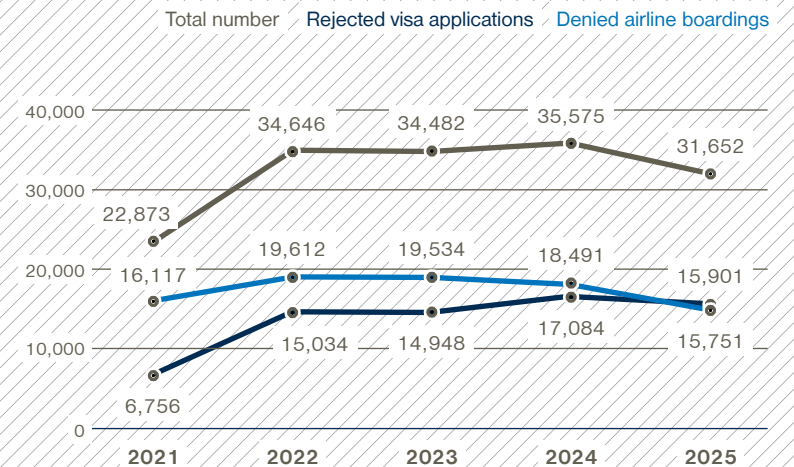
Co-funded by
the European Union

Document and visa advice

The document and visa advisers of the Federal Police are an important part of the prevention strategy to combat illegal migration. They are stationed at 27 German diplomatic missions in 24 countries of particular importance in terms of migration flows into Europe. In these countries, they advise visa offices and airlines, drawing on their expert knowledge, particularly regarding forged documents.

In 2025, the 74 document and visa advisers of the Federal Police carried out a total of 55,686 consultations and 43,597 visa checks. This resulted in 15,751 denied boardings and 15,901 visa application rejections. As a result, 31,652 illegal entries into Germany were prevented whilst the individuals were still abroad. In addition, the document and visa advisers trained 8,955 employees of airlines and visa offices in checking documents and visa application documents.

Illegal entries prevented by document and visa advisers



Police and Customs Cooperation Centres

The Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (PCCC) serve as a vital link between Germany and its neighbouring countries. The collection and direct exchange of information with neighbouring police, customs and border authorities is crucial in the fight against cross-border crime. More than 100 members of the Federal Police are deployed in a total of ten liaison offices and Police and Customs Cooperation Centres with German participation for the purpose of gathering, processing and forwarding information.

Border police support officers abroad

In 2025, 25 members of the Federal Police were working at important airports and seaports in Greece, Italy, France, Bulgaria, Croatia and Spain. As border police support officers abroad, their role is to work alongside the security authorities of the respective countries and airlines to prevent secondary migration to Germany and to combat document and property offences.

Once again, the focus of these operations was on airports in Greece, where border police support officers abroad were directly involved in a total of 2,867 denied boardings (912 of which were on flights to Germany). In addition, there were an additional 214 denied boardings at the other deployment locations. A total of 25 human smugglers and 2,970 incriminated documents were identified.

The German airport authorities were notified of 3,487 people with the intention to migrate who had previously been pre-screened at Greek airports.



Peacekeeping missions

In 2025, a total of 15 officers from the Federal Police took part in 8 peacekeeping missions organised by the United Nations and the European Union (EU). Among other purposes, their missions served to protect the civilian population and to establish and develop the structures of the local security authorities. Through these missions, they helped stabilise conflict zones and combat the causes of migration. Since 16 August 2025, Ralf Schröder, a Federal Police officer, has been leading the EU mission in Iraq. The mission's headquarters, with over 100 police officers and civilian experts, is located in Baghdad, with a branch office in Erbil. Its focus is on combatting terrorism, violent extremism and organised crime.



European Border and Coast Guard Agency Frontex

In 2025, 1,132 officers of the Federal Police, the police forces of the federal states, the Customs Administration and the Federal Criminal Police Office were deployed to a total of 27 countries under the auspices of Frontex. In particular, they assist other EU Member States in monitoring the EU's external borders and controlling cross-border traffic. In doing so, they act in accordance with the law of the host country and under its direction.

Police assistance and cooperation

The Federal Police provided police equipment assistance (PAH) to more than 320 initiatives in 56 countries and a budget of €34.6 million in 2025. This instrument of international police cooperation supports security authorities in third countries in carrying out their duties. The geographical focus in 2025 was on the countries of the Western Balkans, North Africa, the Middle East and Ukraine.

The Federal Police support reform processes in the security sector aimed at bringing them into line with European standards, particularly in the countries of the Western Balkans. Experts on short and long-term deployment provide specialist knowledge to partner authorities abroad. The training is supplemented by equipment grants tailored to specific needs.

The Federal Police are also involved in police cooperation (PKO). 50 measures were implemented in 2025. Among other things, a large-scale aviation security exercise took place. Together with our Italian partners, control processes were evaluated using practical test scenarios.

PAH and PKO thus reflect the concept of an integrated security policy at the interface between internal and external security.





Review of the year 2025



The year 2025



January 2025

The “VERITY” maritime disaster: successful investigations into the deaths

In January 2025, extensive DNA analysis made it possible to identify a body recovered from the North Sea. On behalf of the Hamburg Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Federal Police’s Maritime Investigation and Search Unit conducted investigations to identify a body found during the salvage of a sunken freighter. Through Interpol, the crucial DNA control samples were collected during a 9-month process involving several countries, and the body was repatriated to the relatives abroad.

January

February



February 2025

Railway accident with serious consequences

On 11 February 2025, an ICE train carrying 291 passengers collided with a truck at a level crossing near the Rönneburg quarter of Hamburg. One passenger died and a further 25 were injured. Shortly after the alarm was raised, numerous officers from various Federal Police offices arrived at the scene. Federal Police helicopters were also deployed. Once the rescue operation was over, the railway police began their investigations at the scene. The truck driver was taken into custody by the Federal Police.

March 2025

Life saved, suspect apprehended – response to knife attack

Following an attempted murder inside Dortmund Central Railway Station, officers from the Federal Police arrested the 22-year-old suspect, a Syrian asylum seeker, at the scene. Thanks to the immediate first aid provided, the officers were able to save the life of the victim, a 56-year-old employee at the ticket office. They administered first aid, cordoned off the area, secured the weapon and set up a privacy screen. The Public Prosecutor's Office brought charges of attempted murder.



March

April



April 2025

Successful protection of a nuclear shipment

In April 2025, the Federal Police escorted a nuclear shipment on a special train from Nordenham an der Weser to the "Isar II" interim storage facility in Bavaria. The law enforcement officers monitored the railway line at all times and ensured that the transport was carried out safely. The Federal Police Units of the Federal Police deployed special vehicles and drones, and were assisted by police dog handlers. The operation proceeded without any significant incidents.



April 2025

Exotic animals discovered at border control

Federal Police officers made an unusual discovery during an immigration check at the border with the Netherlands. A truck was transporting two zebras, six monkeys, an antelope, a serval, a buzzard and a swan. The animals were neither properly secured nor was it carrying the full set of transportation documents. Entry and onward travel were therefore prohibited. The Veterinary Office found suitable homes for the animals. The Dutch authorities are conducting investigations into breaches of animal welfare legislation.

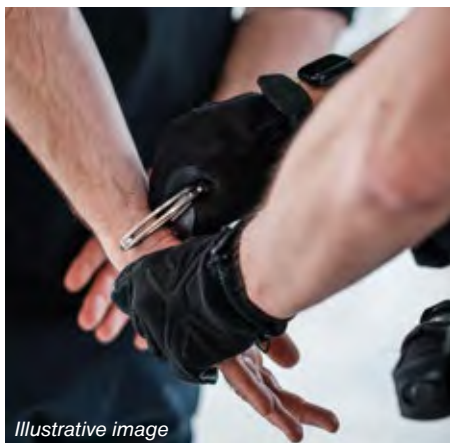
May

May 2025

70th anniversary of the Federal Police Air Support

On 7 May 2025, the Federal Police Air Support Group celebrated its 70th anniversary at a ceremony held in the hangar of the Federal Police Helicopter Squadron in Sankt Augustin. 70 years since the Hiller UH-12B took to the skies in 1955 as the first helicopter of what was then the Federal Border Guard, the Federal Police Air Support has grown to become one of the largest police air service organisations in the world. It comprises six squadrons, a maintenance unit, pilot training school and a total of 93 helicopters.





May 2025

Knife attack at Hamburg Central Railway Station

On 23 May 2025, a 39-year-old German woman stabbed travellers at random with a knife. She inflicted life-threatening injuries on 15 people; six other people whom she attacked managed to evade the weapon. A “Quattro Patrol” or joint security team comprising one officer each from the Hamburg police, German Railways security, the Hamburg metro and the Federal Police arrested the suspect. The Hamburg Regional Court classified the offence as 21 counts of attempted manslaughter. As the perpetrator was found not criminally responsible, she was placed in a psychiatric hospital on a long-term basis.

June

May 2025

Man shoots at a Federal Police officer

An attack on Federal Police border patrol officers near Hof in Bavaria ended in tragedy. During a check on his car, the driver – an Iranian citizen – stated that he had entered the country from the Czech Republic and initially his behaviour gave no cause for suspicion. However, when the officers searched his travel bag, the man suddenly fled on foot. He drew a weapon and fired several shots at the Federal Police officers pursuing him, wounding one of them in the head. The officers returned fire. The perpetrator, who was hit during the exchange of gunfire, died despite attempts to resuscitate him. Just under 100 grams of methamphetamine were found in his bag.

June 2025

Suspected IS member arrested on a long-distance train

As part of the temporarily reintroduced internal border controls, the Federal Police checked passengers on a train arriving from France at Kehl station (Baden-Württemberg). The check on an Iraqi citizen revealed not only that he had previously been expelled while masquerading under 76 different identities, but also that there were three open warrants for his arrest. One of these was an extradition warrant for forming terrorist organisations abroad. Consequently, he was arrested with the goal of extraditing him to his home country.



May 2025

Temporarily reintroduced internal border controls

The border controls at all land-based Schengen internal borders, which had been temporarily reintroduced on 16 September 2024, remained in place throughout 2025 by order of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The extension of border controls is based on the serious threat to public safety and order, ongoing illegal migration, and the resulting strain and overload on the systems in Germany.

As a general rule, inspections are carried out flexibly in terms of time and locations. These measures are further supported by intensified use of internal border checks on a random basis.

Since 7 May 2025, checks have also been carried out in accordance with Section 18 (2) (1) and (3) of the Asylum Act, as well as bilateral agreements with neighbouring states in conjunction with Article 72 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, taking into account the specific circumstances of each individual case.

As a result of this provision, border authorities may impose a refusal of entry on asylum seekers attempting to enter the country illegally from a safe third country, and may order the return of asylum seekers who have already

entered the country to that safe third country. People who are clearly vulnerable, such as women with young children, women in the late stages of pregnancy or those who are visibly seriously ill, may still be referred to the relevant authorities or initial reception centres.

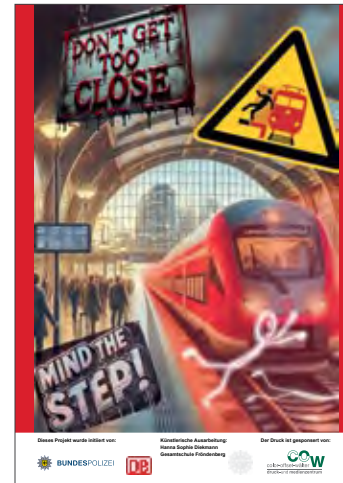
In 2025, the Federal Police recorded a total of 50,375 illegal entries at the country's internal land borders. 35,429 people were subject to measures to prevent entry into the country or to terminate their stay in Germany. A total of 1,534 human smugglers were also apprehended. Moreover, Federal Police officers were able to achieve 90,024 matches on wanted persons. A total of 10,128 open arrest warrants were executed in the process. The police enforcement service also successfully located 10,351 items including, for example, passports and vehicles that had been reported stolen. In addition, numerous offences against the Narcotics Act and the Arms Act were detected. These figures clearly underline the effectiveness of internal border controls.



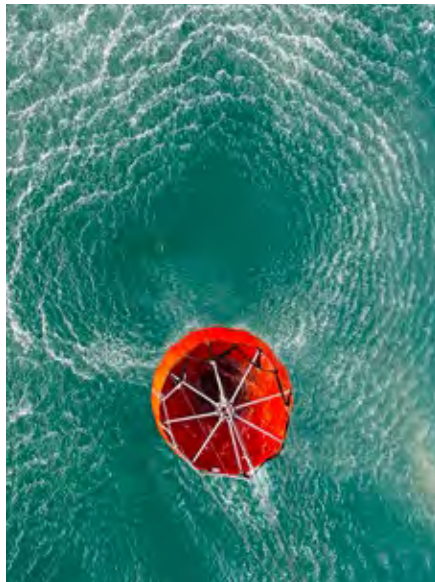
June 2025

A strong signal for improved safety on the railways

Three fatal rail accidents, including one in which a 13-year-old schoolgirl was killed by an electric shock, were the catalyst: pupils at a school in Fröndenberg/Ruhr (North Rhine-Westphalia) made a powerful statement in favour of improved safety on the railway with 45 posters they had designed themselves. The idea for this campaign came from the Dortmund Federal Police District Office.



July



July 2025

Fighting forest fires in Brandenburg, Saxony and Thuringia

At the request of the federal states of Brandenburg, Saxony and Thuringia, the Federal Police Air Support once again assisted in extinguishing forest fires and wildfires. Federal Police "Super Puma" helicopters can carry up to 1,800 litres of water in a bucket attached to a hook and drop it with pinpoint accuracy for firefighting purposes. Over the course of nearly 70 flying hours, more than 1.1 million litres of water were transported for 637 drops.

July 2025

Arrest after finishing work: arrest warrant executed on the train

On his way home from work at Frankfurt Airport, a Federal Police officer recognised a person in his train compartment who was the subject of an alert. The man, who was suspected of three counts of attempted manslaughter, was on his way to Brussels Airport. After consulting with the train attendant, the officer identified the suspect's name during the ticket inspection. After verifying the suspect's identity, the off-duty officer together with colleagues who were travelling with him, executed the arrest warrant whilst still on the train. The man's journey came to an end when the train stopped at Limburg an der Lahn.

September 2025

Awarding of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany

On 1 September 2025, Federal Minister of the Interior Alexander Dobrindt awarded the Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany as a ribbon bar to a GSG 9 officer who, as a security adviser at the German Embassy in Kabul in 2021, played a key role in the success of the challenging evacuation operation. Through his determined and courageous efforts, the officer, together with colleagues from the Federal Police Diplomatic Security Service, helped to save the lives of a large number of people.

August

September

July 2025

Serious railway accident

On 27 July 2025, a regional express train derailed near Riedlingen (Baden-Württemberg). Several carriages of the train had derailed; the locomotive was hurled up the embankment, where it crashed into a tree. Three people were killed and 41 were injured, some seriously. The Federal Police deployed a large number of officers to assist in rescuing the passengers, surveying the area by drone, and were involved in cordoning off the area. The Federal Police also carried out the majority of the investigations into the train accident, as well as handling press relations at the scene.



December 2025

Drone defence by the Federal Police

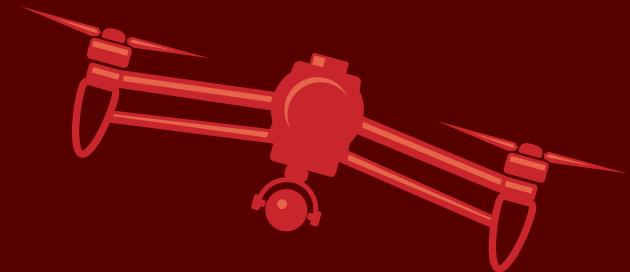
The counter-drone unit of the Federal Police entered service on 2 December 2025. Hence, the Federal Government's ability to respond to hybrid threats has been strengthened. Unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) are becoming increasingly sophisticated and are readily available. Misuse – for example, to spy on critical infrastructure or to carry out terrorist attacks – poses an ever-growing threat.

The ability to detect, verify and defend against drones is therefore becoming increasingly important in the context of security policy. The nationwide counter-drone unit brings together the Federal Police's expertise in this field and operates quickly, flexibly and in a manner appropriate to the situation in complex operational scenarios. The unit is equipped with state-of-the-art sensor technology and effective defence systems. In this, it draws on the operational experience gained by police enforcement services over many years and systematically incorporates it into training, drills and operations. This creates a highly specialised unit that can be deployed both preventively and reactively, particularly in the event of cross-sectoral or cross-departmental threat scenarios.

With the opening of the Joint Counter-Drone Centre on 17 December 2025, the Federal Government and the federal states are joining forces to defend against drones. The Centre manages the situational awareness, information is exchanged and strategic coordination takes place between the relevant authorities of the Federal Government and the federal states. At the same time, the counter-drone centre will support ongoing research and development in the field of drone defence in order to keep pace with advances in drone technology.

Moreover, the Federal Police are carrying out targeted upgrades to particularly sensitive security areas within its jurisdiction. This applies in particular to international civilian airports. In close consultation with the federal states, airport operators, German Air Traffic Control and other security partners, technical systems for drone detection and defence are being implemented there. The aim is to achieve a consistent and reliable level of security that both safeguards civil aviation and meets the requirements of criminal prosecution.

As part of a three-pillar model – comprising operational drone defence, the Joint Counter-Drone Centre of the Federal Government and the federal states, and technological development – the Federal Police play a key role in creating an integrated overall framework, operating as part of a nationwide approach. The third pillar should be understood as a cross-organisational space for innovation. Close cooperation between the Federal Police, the Federal Criminal Police Office, the Central Office for Information Technology in the Security Sector and the German Aerospace Center brings together operational, forensic and technological expertise. The overall result is an integrated, collaborative approach aimed at strengthening the national security framework to address the ongoing threat situation.







October 2025

Launch of the Entry/Exit System in Germany

The Entry/Exit System was launched on 12 October 2025. It records the entry and exit of non-EU nationals at the external Schengen borders. The system also stores travellers' biometric data. Düsseldorf Airport was the first Federal Police office to become operational. Over the following weeks and months, the system was rolled out across all relevant Federal Police offices throughout Germany.

October

October 2025

Focal point operations at railway stations prone to violence

In October, the Federal Police carried out its first focal point operation at 36 railway stations prone to violence. Between 10 and 12 October, officers from the Federal Police checked more than 11,000 people and initiated over 230 criminal and administrative offence proceedings. Around 60 of these involved violent offences. In addition, the law enforcement officers executed outstanding arrest warrants against 23 people. The Federal Police thus sent a clear message against violence and disruption on the railways.

November



November 2025

Serial thief arrested thanks to a “super recogniser”

On 12 November, Federal Police officers arrested a suspected serial thief with an international track record at Frankfurt Central Railway Station. The 39-year-old suspect, who used more than 20 aliases and had been active across Europe, was the subject of an arrest warrant in Austria and is regarded as an extremely professional pickpocket and bag snatcher. A “super recogniser” of the Federal Police, who specialises in facial recognition, had previously identified the man on the platform.



Illustrative image

December

November 2025

First success thanks to the Entry/Exit System at immigration control

A female traveller presented herself at immigration control at Düsseldorf Airport with a Kosovar passport. However, in the Entry/Exit System (EES), the woman was listed as a Serbian national and had been recorded as such two days earlier when she left Hungary. It is believed that she attempted to conceal the length of her stays in the Schengen area by presenting various passports. She was refused entry to Germany and banned from re-entering the country for three years. This finding would not have been made without the collection of biometric data in the EES.

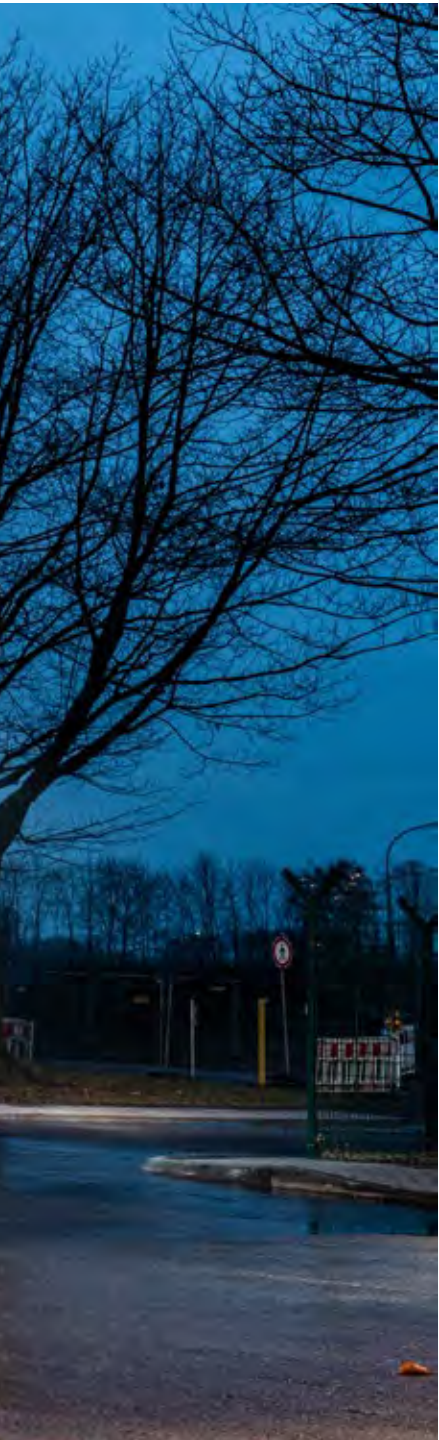
December 2025

10 years of the Passau Police and Customs Cooperation Centre

A ceremony marking the tenth anniversary of the German-Austrian Police and Customs Cooperation Centre (PCCC) in Passau took place on 11 December 2025. It was set up in response to the migration flows in autumn 2015. Since then, the staff working there have assisted in approximately 20,000 cases and proceedings each year on behalf of the authorities in both countries. The PCCC's remit includes investigations into human trafficking, illegal migration, drug-related crime and firearms offences.



Human resources and equipment



Federal Police staff

55,369 employees

41,219
law enforcement
officers

2,691
administrative
officers

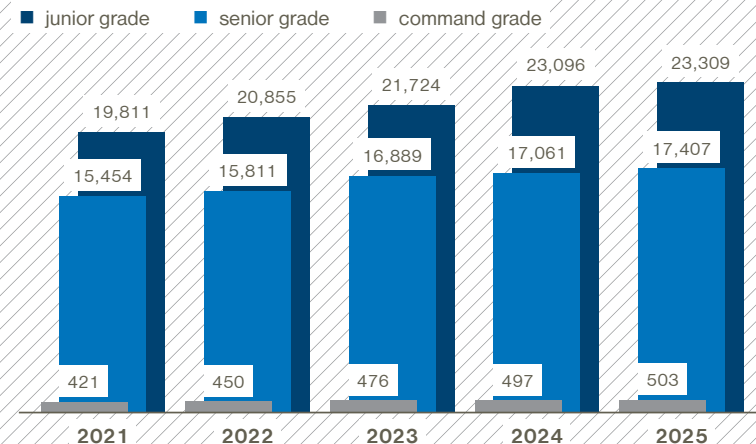
6,031
civil employees

5,170
law enforcement
officers in training

258
apprentices

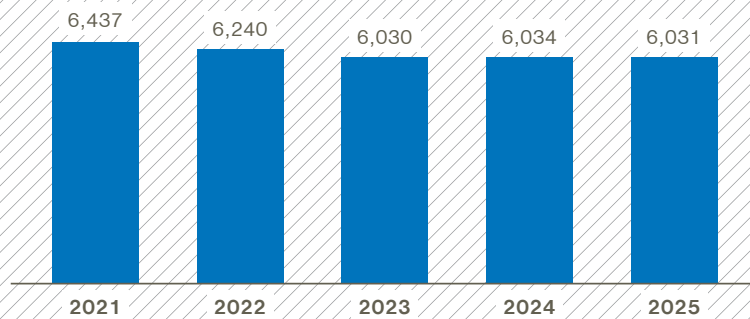


Law enforcement officers

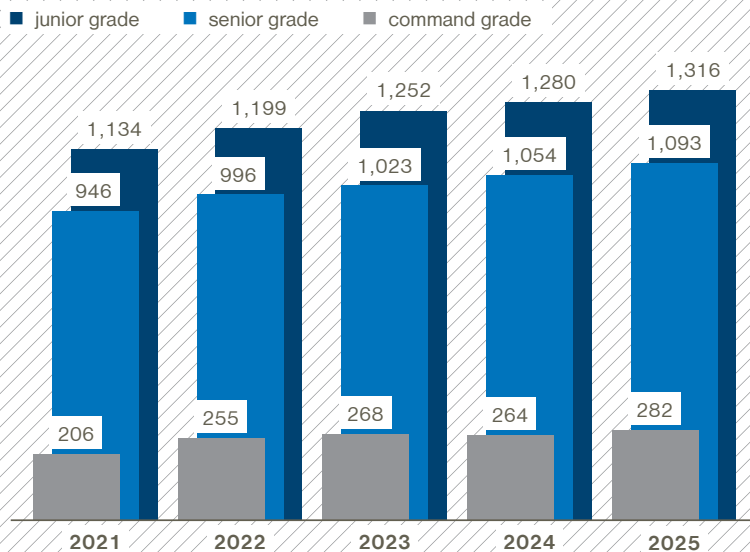


As of 31 December 2025

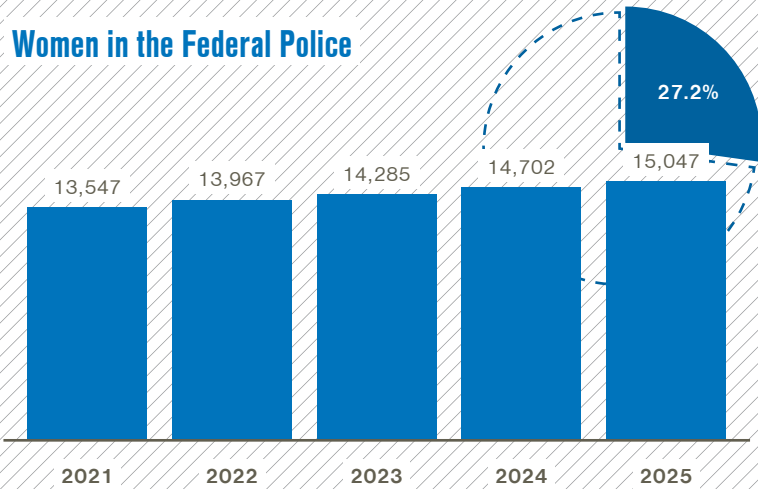
Civil employees



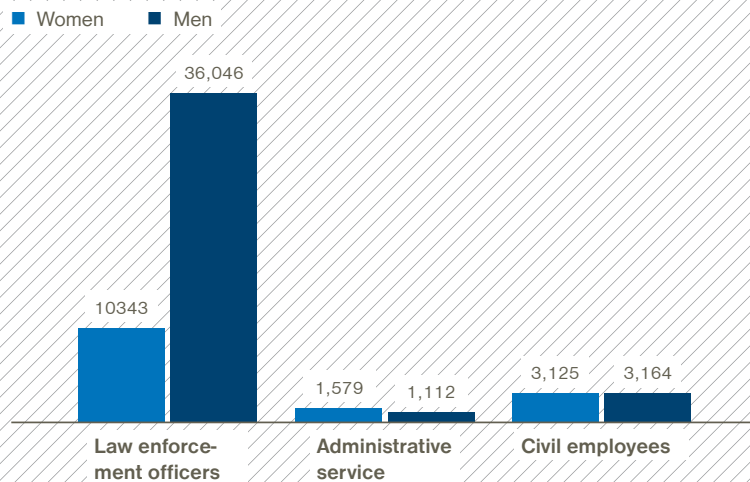
Administrative officers



Women in the Federal Police



Gender balance across status groups



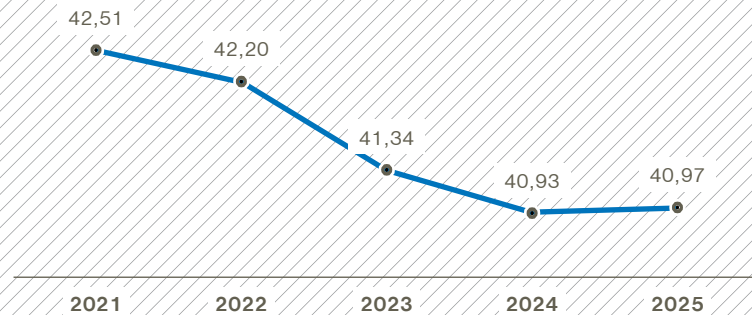
Diversity

People from different generations and backgrounds work together as part of one big team within the Federal Police. They are drawn from a variety of migration backgrounds and hold different religious and philosophical beliefs. In addition, whether or not they have a disability, they have different physical and mental abilities. People with different genders, gender identities and sexual orientations work together for the Federal Police.

The Federal Police's wide range of roles spans positions for unskilled workers to roles in administrative, technical or scientific fields, as well as specialist units and elite athletes.

Average age

(excluding law enforcement officers in training and apprentices)

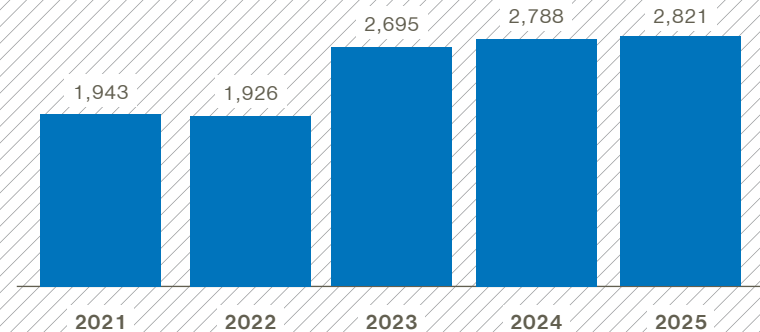


¹ Since 2023, extension of the group of persons through the Federal Police Inclusion Agreement.

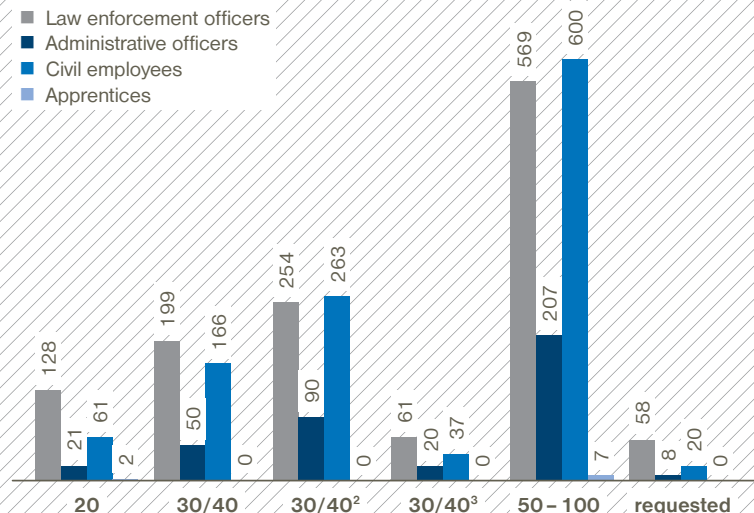
² People with a disability with a degree of disability (GDB) of 30 or 40 with recognised equal status.

³ Extension of the group of persons pursuant to Section 2.1 (4) of the Federal Police Inclusion Agreement (BIV). Persons who have a GDB of less than 50 but at least 30 and whose application for equal status has been rejected by the Federal Employment Agency are also deemed to be severely disabled within the meaning of the Federal Police Inclusion Agreement.

People with disabilities¹



Breakdown by type of employment and degree of disability



Recruitment

The Federal Police face competition for applicants, both for law enforcement roles and for civilian professions. Recruiting talented young people is therefore a top priority. In 2025, this encompassed more than just established measures such as trade fair visits and poster advertising. The Federal Police also managed to engage young people through the “**X-Perience**” tour – an interactive roadshow – by offering them an authentic insight into everyday police work at events across Germany. In addition to advertising partnerships with sports clubs, the Federal Police supplemented its campaign with digital advertising on social media and streaming services.

In 2025, the Federal Police took part for the first time in the **XLETIX Challenge** – an outdoor obstacle course that focuses on sport and teamwork. It participated in all the events with an obstacle of its own design and entered a Federal Police team in the in the challenge competition.

The Federal Police organised the **Panther Challenge** again in 2025 – described as “Germany’s toughest school camp”. Over the course of three days, young people had the chance to experience everyday police work and take part in simulated operational scenarios. You can find in-depth insights, behind-the-scenes footage and personal accounts in the “Bundespolizei Karriere” channel on YouTube.



Video: All you need to know about the selection procedure for junior-grade law enforcement officers

Promotion stand at an XLETIX event for youth recruitment



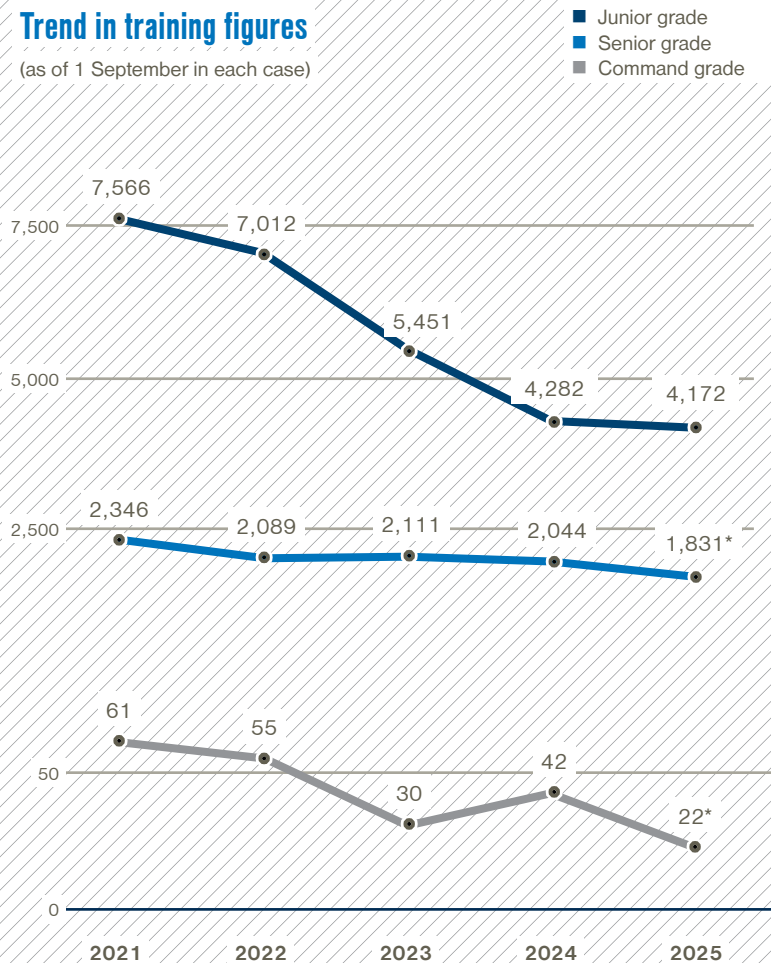
An XLETIX obstacle rigged out in the style of the Federal Police's youth recruitment campaign



Basic and advanced training

Trend in training figures

(as of 1 September in each case)



* Law enforcement officers in training as well as promotion candidates

The Federal Police need committed young recruits to carry out their duties: Team players who value a friendly working atmosphere. Through a wide range of career opportunities, it offers such recruits varied and secure jobs. With further training and good prospects for promotion, both professional and personal development are possible.

Junior police officers in the Federal Police complete their training at seven centres for basic and advanced training and two training facilities located throughout Germany, as well as at the Federal Police Academy in Lübeck. They complete their entry examinations to become Police Constables and Junior Inspectors.

The Federal Police Directorates support the training organisation by providing law enforcement officers with operational experience who take on teaching roles and introduce police cadets to operational police work during their operational placements.

The young men and women then join the operational units and make an important contribution to security within the field of responsibility of the Federal Police.



Career paths within the Federal Police



Job titles and service ranks of the Federal Police

Junior-grade law enforcement officers



Probationary Police Constable



Federal Police Operational Support Officer



Police Constable (A 7)



Senior Police Constable (A 8)



Police Sergeant (A 9)



Police Sergeant (A 9 supplement)

Advanced training for senior grade



in this case: Senior Police Constable

Advanced training for command grade



in this case: Chief Inspector

Senior-grade law enforcement officers



Probationary Junior Inspector



Junior Inspector (A 9)



Inspector (A 10)



Chief Inspector (A 11)



Chief Inspector (A 12)



Senior Chief Inspector (A 13)

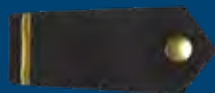


Senior Chief Inspector (A 13 supplement)

..... Federal Police, maritime

..... Federal Police, general

Command grade



Probationary Superintendent



Superintendent



Chief Superintendent



Senior Chief Superintendent



Assistant Chief Constable



Vice President of a Federal
Police Directorate or the Federal
Police Academy
Federal Police Department Chief



Vice President at the Federal
Police Headquarters (B 6)
President of a Federal Police
Directorate or the Federal Po-
lice Academy (B 4, B 6)



President of the Federal
Police Headquarters

Other areas

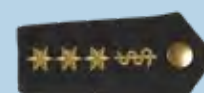
Medical staff



Medical Councillor



Senior Medical Councillor



Medical Director



Chief Medical Director



Director at the Federal Police
Headquarters

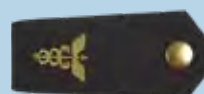
Administrative service



Junior grade



Senior grade



Command grade

Federal Police orchestras



Musician



Conductor

Pastoral care in the Federal Police



(Senior) Pastor



Dean of the Federal Police

Support for high-performance sport

The Federal Police's support for high-performance sport combines the sporting careers of young athletes with training in the police enforcement service. In 2025, the Federal Police supported a total of 165 highly talented athletes competing in Olympic sports: at the Federal Police Sports College in Kienbaum (Brandenburg) for summer sports and the Federal Police Sports College in Bad Endorf (Bavaria) for winter sports. In 2025, support for high-performance sport was expanded to include the sport of ski mountaineering.

The Federal Police have created ideal conditions with professional support at the Federal Police Sports Colleges. Highly qualified coaches, physiotherapists and specialist teaching staff support the athletes who can improve their sporting abilities whilst building a long-term career with the Federal Police. The dual career path is designed to lead to a lifelong career as a law enforcement officer. Alongside their sporting careers, the athletes undergo police training under a flexible programme that is divided into periods of classroom-based training and competition. Once the training has been completed, practical links with the police enforcement service are maintained through regular work placements.

From elite sport to the police enforcement service

With this dual career programme, the Federal Police have supported 788 men and women in Olympic sports since its inception, training them alongside junior-grade law enforcement officers.

The training programme is adapted to the needs of world-class athletes and allows them to alternate seamlessly between police training, their periods of sports training and competitions. A shortened career advancement procedure was introduced to enable career development leading to the senior grade and increase the appeal of the dual training programme. 59 active elite athletes have already seized this opportunity.

The year 2025 in sport

In sporting terms, 2025 was marked by numerous national and international competitions, including world championships, at which the Federal Police's elite athletes achieved outstanding successes.

In total, they won 22 medals at world championships. Francesco Friedrich and his brakeman Alexander Schüller were once again crowned two-man bobsleigh world champions at the World Championships in Lake Placid (USA). It was the 34-year-old's ninth World Championship gold medal in the "little sled" since 2013. Francesco Friedrich also won the gold medal in the four-man bobsleigh with his brakeman Matthias Sommer and his pushers Alexander Schüller and Felix Straub. This secured him his seventh consecutive four-man bobsleigh world championship title. A welcome first for Probationary Police Constable Janne Haubold was the bronze medal he won in karate. He thus became the first member of the Federal Police to win an international championship medal in this discipline since 2021.



Janne Haubold (right) at the 2025 Paris Open Karate Championships

Medals

2025 World Championships (in alphabetical order)



Gold

Degenhardt, Jessica Luge team relay
Friedrich, Francesco Two-man and four-man bobsleigh
Schüller, Alexander Two-man and four-man bobsleigh



Silver

Degenhardt, Jessica Luge doubles
Loch, Felix Luge singles
Wenzel, Jörn Four-man bobsleigh



Bronze

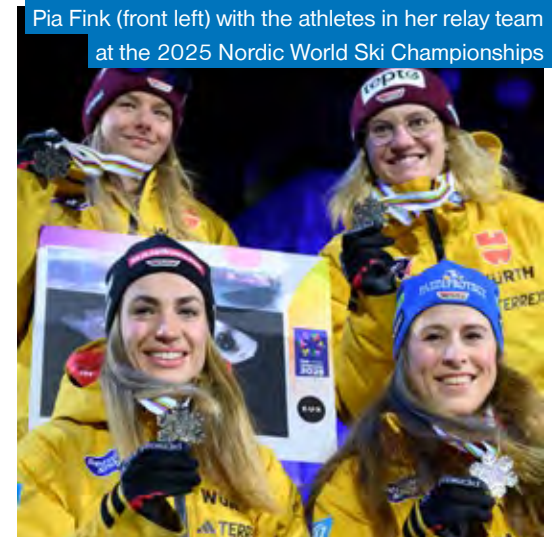
Abramov, Erik Judo, mixed team
Arlt, Tobias Luge mixed doubles
Luge doubles
Bouizgarne, Samira Judo, mixed team
Butkerei, Miriam Judo, women's 70 kg
Judo, mixed team
Degenhardt, Jessica Luge mixed doubles
Fink, Pia Cross-country skiing relay
Hertel, Benedikt Four-man bobsleigh
Jungk, Axel Skeleton singles
Kone, Losseni Judo, mixed team
Lipperheide, Kira Two-man bobsleigh
Maier, Daniela Skicross singles
Riethmüller, Danilo Biathlon relay



German four-man bobsleigh teams celebrate their first and second places at the 2025 World Championships.



Jessica Degenhardt and Cheyenne Rosenthal



Pia Fink (front left) with the athletes in her relay team at the 2025 Nordic World Ski Championships

Medical and Safety Service

632

staff in the Medical and
Safety Service and Social
Sciences Service

Police Medical Services

The Police Medical Services (MED) provide emergency medical support nationwide for all types of Federal Police operations. They define binding principles and parameters for the police medical services from first aid to (emergency) medical care and aftercare.



Addiction and Social Counselling Service

The Addiction and Social Counselling Service is available to all Federal Police staff, with both full-time and part-time counsellors on hand. Services in the area of addiction include initial consultations and counselling, assistance with applications for health promotion or recovery programmes, and long-term support. The Addiction and Social Counselling Service is bound by professional confidentiality. It works in collaboration with experts and clinics, focussing on the needs of those seeking help. There are currently signs of a growing trend towards the use of social counselling services.



In 2025,

5,001 examination places for the selection procedure were made available,

2,957 selection examinations were carried out,

32 courses with a total of **264** days were held.

Occupational Health Service

The Occupational Health Service (AMD) supports managerial and non-managerial staff in all matters relating to preventive healthcare, health promotion and work-related rehabilitation. The focus is on the interplay between work and health, as well as the options for preventive care. After all, prevention is the best cure. The AMD helps to identify stress at an early stage, prevent illness and create healthy working conditions. It is available to Federal Police staff at 14 locations, with a team of around 80 staff members.

63
police doctors

231
police paramedics

8
physiotherapists

40
therapeutic care employees

131
medical assistants

31
occupational health and safety
specialists

40
employees in the Social Services

MED

1,594
deployments

2025

with police doctors involved
in 293 of these deployments

36,384
hours of deployment

688
treatments



Federal Police orchestras

staff
per orchestra

45

musicians

1

orchestra conductor

3

drivers

Scan, see, hear.
Here is a video
about our
orchestras:



[bundespolizei.de/
orchester_2025_jb](https://bundespolizei.de/orchester_2025_jb)

300

musical performances
of all kinds in 2025

of which

70%

internal events

30%

public concerts

musical instruments in use

217

wind
instruments

87

percussion
instruments

12

keyboard
instruments

21

stringed
instruments

4,135

pieces of music currently
in the repertoire



Pastoral care in the Federal Police

Each of the Federal Police's employees, numbering a good 55,000 people, can seek counselling from 27 Federal Police pastors across the country. This is possible regardless of their religion, denomination or ideology. They can be reached at any time, around the clock, 365 days a year – including on public holidays.

What is particularly valuable in this regard is the many years of experience gained through providing pastoral care to people facing a wide variety of crises in their lives. Pastoral care is extremely discreet. Professional secrecy and the seal of the confessional ensure lasting and unbreakable confidentiality.

With a wide range of conference programmes, the Pastoral care in the Federal Police regularly offers events that focus on personal strength and guidance in everyday or particularly challenging work.

Federal Police pastors are involved right from the training phase for the police enforcement service. Teaching professional ethics is one of the foundations of responsible police work.

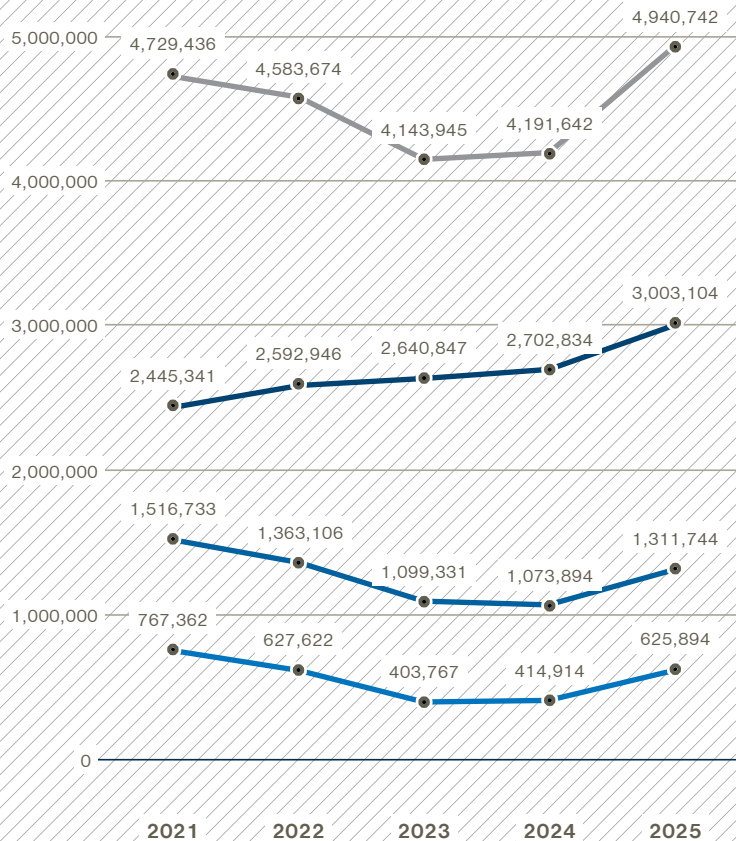
Federal Police pastors operate directly on the ground offering flexible deployment support. They are there to support police officers – especially when a deployment threatens to be particularly stressful.



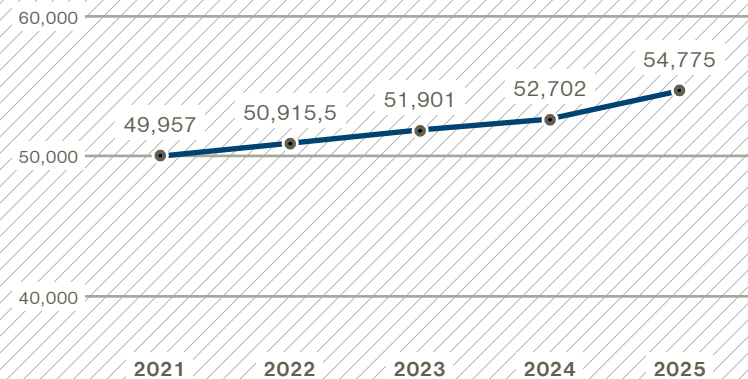
Budget

Budget trends for the Federal Police (in thousands of euros)

- Total
- Personnel
- Ongoing operations
- Investments



(Planned) positions in the financial year



Centralised and decentralised management of EU funding

Decentralised funding

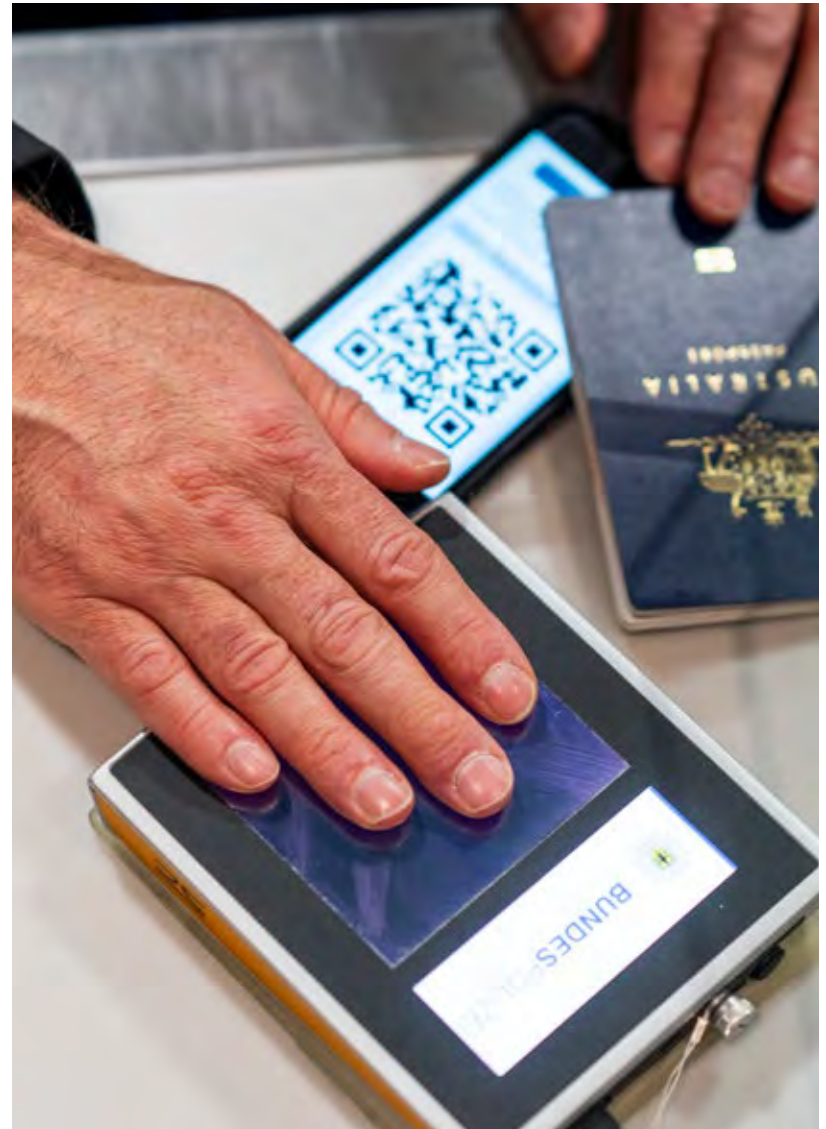
The Federal Police receives decentralised funds by the European Union via the instrument of border management and visa (BMVI). The Federal Police Headquarters handles EU funding totalling more than 280 million euros. The funds are used, amongst other things, for IT-supported border control using the Entry/Exit System and for checking third-country nationals who have entered the EU illegally at the EU's external border. Funding is also provided for installing and adapting the IT equipment required for the EU's central biometric fingerprint database, EURODAC. Similarly, the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) is co-financed by EU funds. Last but not least, the funds are used to expand capacity at border crossing points and to enable document and visa advisers to be seconded abroad.

Centralised funding

In addition, the Federal Police are involved in a growing number of projects supported by the European Commission through centralised EU funding and by other funding bodies commissioned by the European Union. The EU-funded projects are aimed, for example, at setting up international teams of investigators to combat trafficking, helping candidate countries to meet Schengen border police standards, and promoting police cooperation among sky marshals for airspace protection.



Co-funded by
the European Union



Command and operational equipment



123
inflatable
tents



110,267,223
kilometres driven



25
police horses



400
police dogs



3,969
patrol vehicles



of which **39** with
alternative drive



124
buses



1,973
emergency vehicles of
the formed police units



15
water cannons



170
motorbikes



636
bicycles



3
segways



1
snowmobile



81
rescue
vehicles





57,895
P30 BPOL



948
special
weapons



12,212
MP5



320
conducted
energy devices
(in trial stage)



1,314
outer tactical
vests



55,163
concealed bul-
letproof vests



Helicopters



19,993
flying hours



24
reconnaissance
and surveillance
helicopters



19
light transport
helicopters



21
medium transport
helicopters



Training
helicopters
single-engined: **10**
twin-engined: **1**



18
civil defence
helicopters



Vessels



180,065
nautical miles covered



7
ocean-going
patrol vessels



5
patrol boats
of which 2 currently
deployed abroad



31,093
hours of
deployment
at sea



Individual service equipment



Cyber defence

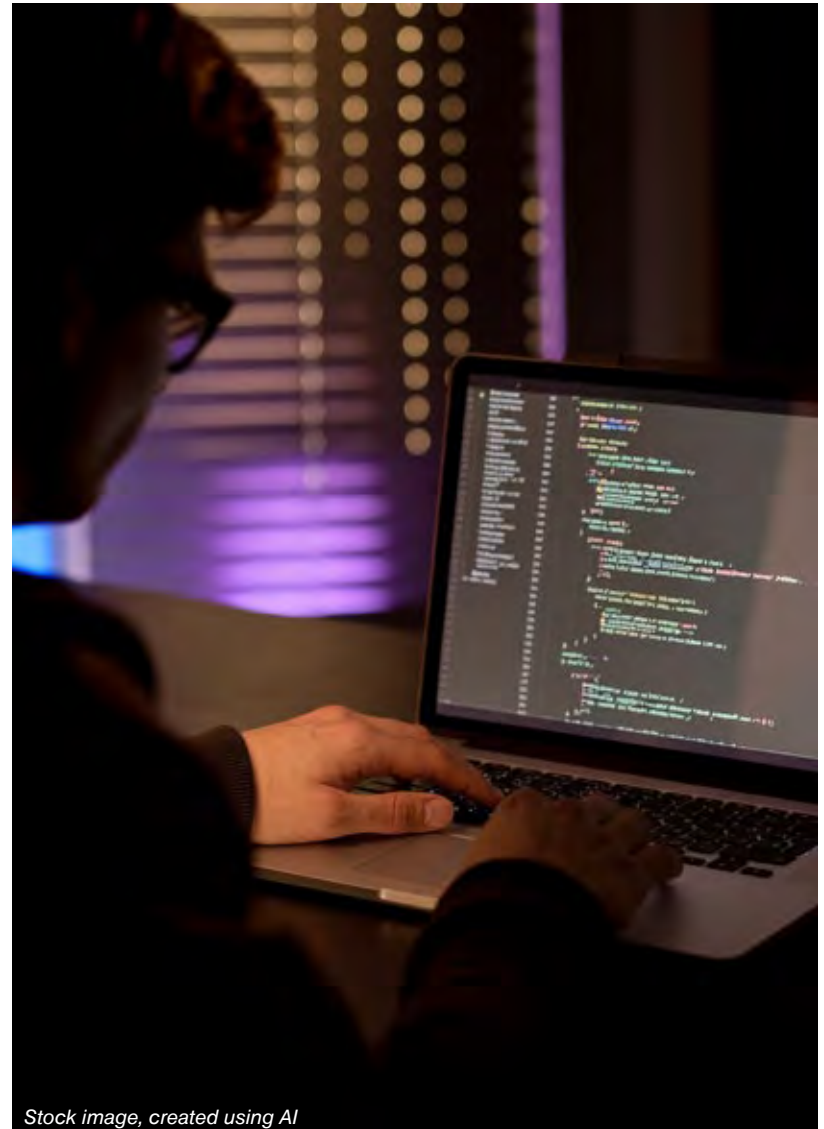
Federal Police boost their cyber capabilities

Cyber attacks on critical infrastructure are on the rise – both in terms of their intensity and complexity, and in their geopolitical implications. Whether it be rail networks, airports or administration: as digitalisation advances, the scope for attack is also growing. The Federal Police are therefore strengthening their capabilities to defend against cyber attacks. The aim is to protect its own systems, but also to counter threats to critical infrastructure within the remit of the Federal Police.

At the Federal Police's Security Operations Centre, threats to the networks, systems and data used by the Federal Police are monitored, analysed and countered in real time. Specialist teams identify potential attacks at an early stage and unleash appropriate countermeasures. Defensive measures against professional attacks can only be effective if they are carefully prepared for potential scenarios. The Federal Police's cyber defence unit specialises in threats directed at the Federal Police's areas of responsibility – such as the safe operation of railways.

It is also regularly necessary to pool information with other branches of government and make use of their capabilities and resources. Cross-organisational exercises are therefore essential.

In recent years, members of the Federal Police have received numerous awards for their successful investigative work. As early as 2024, IT specialists scored a success during the 36th FIRST Conference on Computer Security Incident Handling in Japan, taking third place in a major international cyber security competition. In 2025, that conference took place in Copenhagen, where the Federal Police team came second in a Capture the Flag challenge.



Stock image, created using AI

List of abbreviations

AMD	Occupational Health Service	GUA	Border police support officers abroad
AufenthG	Residence Act	h	hours
BFE+	Evidence and Arrest Unit Plus	hPVD	Command-grade law enforcement officer
BMVI	Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy	HVT	High-value target
bn	Billion	IT	Information technology
BP	Formed police units of the Federal Police	JIT	Joint investigation teams
BPOL	Federal Police	KB	Crime control
BPOLABT	Federal Police Battalion	kg	Kilogramme
BPOLAFZ	Federal Police Centre for Basic and Advanced Training	km	Kilometre
BPOLAST	Federal Police Basic Training Facility	m	Million
BPOLD	Federal Police Directorate	MED	Police medical services
BPOLFLS	Federal Police Helicopter Squadron	MFE	Mobile search unit
BPolG	Federal Police Act	MKÜ	Mobile surveillance and monitoring unit
BPOLI	Federal Police District Office	mZ	Middle grade (junior rank pay supplement)
BPOLSPSCH	Federal Police Sports College	OTF	Operational task force
BPOLTZK	Federal Police Mountain Training Centre Kühroinhaus	PAH	Police equipment assistance
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear	PBL	Flight escort
CEAS	Common European Asylum System	PCCC	Police and Customs Cooperation Centre
DB AG	Deutsche Bahn AG	PES	Police entry data
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid	PKO	Police cooperation
EES	Entry/Exit System	PMK	Politically motivated crime
EEU	Federal Police Special Technical Operations Group	PNR	Passenger name record
EKA	Baton, short, extendable	PSA BPOL	Federal Police Diplomatic Security Service
ETIAS	European Travel Information and Authorisation System	TED	Technical operational unit
EU	European Union	VB BPOL	Federal Police liaison officers
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation	WaffG	Arms Act
Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency	WM	World championship
GDB	Degree of disability		
gPVD	Senior-grade law enforcement officer		

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WhatsApp channel of
the Federal Police



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