



Bundeskriminalamt



THE BUNDESKRIMINALAMT THE PROFILE



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WELCOME TO THE BUNDESKRIMINALAMT!

The Bundeskriminalamt dates back to March 1951. At that point in time, the "Law on the Establishment of a Federal Criminal Police Office" came into force. A short time afterwards the "Criminal Police Office for the British Zone" in Hamburg became the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police Office), abbreviated BKA. Legislators thus acted on the authority granted by the German Constitution to set up central agencies at Federal level for police information and communications as well as for criminal police work. Wiesbaden was designated as the headquarters for the new criminal police agency that same year.

The development of the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) as the criminal police of the Federation over more than 50 years must be viewed in the context of social and political developments as well as technical progress.

The orientation, build-up and expansion of the Bundeskriminalamt are, and always have been, closely tied to the national and international development of crime and the specific role of the BKA within the existing security architecture in Germany, Europe and the world.

Constant changes in the forms and means of the commission of crime, as well as the criminal geographical regions, make enormous demands on the police. The Bundeskriminalamt has been facing these for more than 50 years with constant review and adjustment of its working methods and organisational structures, in order to ensure the competent performance of its duties at all times.

The early years were marked by the build-up of the BKA as the national central police agency and the international co-operation. In the 70's and 80's, the terrorist activities of the Red Army Faction not only had a decisive influence on the work of the Bundeskriminalamt but also kept the entire country in suspense. As of the mid-80's, besides continuing its battle against terrorism, the Bundeskriminalamt concentrated above all on dealing with the growth of international drug trafficking and the spread of organized crime.

The reunification of Germany in a uniting Europe was an outstanding mark of the closing 20th century. Now, at the beginning of the new millennium, the Bundeskriminalamt faces the challenge posed by breathtaking progress in the fields of information and communications technology, which criminals also use for their purposes. In addition, since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the battle against international terrorism has become the focal point of security policy throughout

the world. It poses a great challenge to security agencies at national and international level and makes it necessary to review our own organisation and the interaction with other agencies of the security architecture.

The resulting new organisation of the state security division of the Bundeskriminalamt distinctly strengthens our investigative potential in the fight against international terrorism. With the creation of the "Joint Counter-Terrorism Centre" (GTAZ) at our site in Berlin in December 2004, in which information on international terrorism is collated and analysed by various agencies, the fight against terrorism has taken a major step forward. These measures are supplemented by the newly founded division "International Coordination" in January 2005, which should bring about a further improvement of the co-operation with our international partners.

The successful performance of the duties of the Bundeskriminalamt is guaranteed by more than 5,500 employees from 70 different professional groups, whose dedication and creativity ensure the BKA's excellent reputation the world over as a competent partner in the fight against crime.

I am convinced that the Bundeskriminalamt – as an important component of the security architecture in Germany with its eyes on the future – is also well equipped to deal with the tasks of our time!

With this brochure, I am pleased to give you details of our organisation and the performance of our duties against the backdrop of our legal mandate, which will let you take a look behind the scenes of the Bundeskriminalamt.



Jörg Ziercke
President of the
Bundeskriminalamt



HOW WE VIEW OUR TASKS

Together with the other police forces of the federation and the federal states and in co-operation with foreign security agencies, the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) makes an active contribution to maintaining internal security in a free, democratic Europe.

By acting in a constitutional manner, the BKA provides services to the citizens and to the state, as a matter of social responsibility, and thereby works towards the implementation of the value system laid down in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany.



OUR MANDATE

The responsibilities and powers of the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA), like those of all government agencies, are regulated by law. The BKA is a subordinate agency to the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The BKA works on the basis of a clear legal mandate, which is defined in the German Constitution and in the "BKA Law" (Law on the Bundeskriminalamt and the Co-operation between Federal and State Authorities in Criminal Police Matters).

The Bundeskriminalamt is an essential cornerstone in a comprehensive system of crime control and works as a partner with the police forces of the Federation and of the individual German states. According to the German Constitution, for the most part police jurisdiction in Germany lies with the 16 German states. However, the diversity resulting from the principle of federalism should not lead to uncoordinated activity that creates obstacles for police work.

To co-ordinate crime suppression at national and international level, the BKA was established as the central office for police information and communications as well as for the German CID.

By acting as information and communications centre of the German police, the BKA provides support to the police forces of the federation and of the states in connection with the prevention and prosecution of crimes that involve more than one German state and that are of international significance or otherwise of considerable significance.



Photos:
Views of the BKA in Wiesbaden (above), Berlin (centre) and Meckenheim by Bonn (below)

One for all: The BKA also helps the police forces in the German states to avoid duplication of effort. A number of centralised systems and facilities for the German police are maintained at the Bundeskriminalamt. This is where the most important police messages come together, and this is also where information about criminal offences and criminals is stored in a central location. New crime suppression methods are investigated and developed here to ensure that the police are always state-of-the-art in terms of science and technology.

The Bundeskriminalamt has also been assigned the task of promoting police co-operation in Europe and throughout the world as a legal mandate. After all, national borders should not be an obstacle in the fight against crime.

All official communications between the German police and other countries are routed through the Bundeskriminalamt. This makes it possible to compile important information and ensure uniform application of legal provisions. The BKA acts as the national central office for Interpol, Europol and the Schengen Information System.

The BKA investigates outstanding cases of international crime as defined by law either on its own initiative, or whenever a public prosecutor's office puts it in charge of such investigations due to the significance of the criminal offence in question.

The BKA is also responsible for protecting the members of the constitutional organs of the Federation.

The core tasks of the BKA are described by the following five functions:

- Function as a Central Agency
- Investigative Functions
- International Functions
- Protection Tasks and Prevention
- Administrative Functions.



THE BUNDESKRIMINALAMT AS A CENTRAL AGENCY

The Bundeskriminalamt is prepared to take action around the clock. Through its operations and coordination center, a 24-hour service center known as the "Kriminaldauerdienst", the Bundeskriminalamt is able to act quickly in connection with investigations, searches and international communications.



All important reports about criminal offences and perpetrators that are not of a strictly local or regional nature are sent to the BKA and analysed there. The state offices are informed directly by the BKA if information of relevance for them is received or if links are established.

The data received at the BKA are stored in electronic databases. This is subject to strict data protection provisions; compliance with these provisions is monitored by the Federal Commissioner for Data Protection on a regular basis.

The central computer used for searches by the German police is installed at the Bundeskriminalamt. No matter whether information is needed by a radio patrol squad on local streets or by border control officers at a German airport - an inquiry to INPOL, the computerized search system of the German police, will provide a dependable response. Is this person on the wanted list? Is this item the subject of searches? Is there an arrest warrant for the subject? Is he wanted in another country? Is identification material on file about the subject? Is the car that came to notice during police checks a stolen vehicle?

If a subject's identity papers are false or he has allegedly lost his passport - after electronic transmission of a suspect's fingerprints or photograph to the Bundeskriminalamt, checks there can quickly provide information about the subject's true identity.

The central agency functions of the BKA also include the operation and maintenance of facilities and collections for identification material and forensic science.



The laboratories at the BKA are state-of-the-art. If it is necessary to apply methods from the fields of physics, chemistry or biology, to recover physical evidence from instruments used to commit crimes, to compare firearms or to analyse speech or language - the staff of the BKA are familiar with all the modern methods of investigation. The only stereo scanning microscope in the world can be found in a BKA laboratory in Wiesbaden. It can be used to identify even the most minute traces from crime scenes, which can then serve as convincing evidence.

Analysis methods and techniques such as DNA analysis are continuously being refined and improved. Upon request, the BKA also prepares expert opinions in the fields of identification and forensic science for the police and judicial authorities.

The BKA plays a leading role with regard to research in the fields of criminology and criminal investigation as well as forensic science. Police methods and working methods aimed at crime suppression are also researched and developed here. The BKA prepares criminal police analyses and statistics, in particular the Police Crime Statistics for Germany, and it carries out specialized CID training courses for its own staff as well as for staff at other authorities.

Highly qualified specialists from the BKA can be sent to crime scenes in Germany and other countries without delay: BKA staff who have gained experience all over the world participate in explosives and incendiary investigations, crime scene investigations and identification of persons.

The Bundeskriminalamt is even prepared to deal with the consequences of major disasters that may occur anywhere in the world. The Disaster Victim Identification Team (IDKO - Identifizierungskommission) is sent to all parts of the world, for example when it is necessary to identify the victims of plane crashes, major transport accidents, or natural disasters like the tsunami in Southeast Asia.



THE INVESTIGATION



Besides its function as a central agency, the Bundeskriminalamt also has to carry out law enforcement tasks in certain cases of international and serious crime. In this respect, it will conduct investigations either on the basis of its own (original) jurisdiction or if it is tasked to do so.

The BKA has original jurisdiction to conduct investigations in cases of

- internationally organised trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives or drugs
- internationally organised production, or passing of, counterfeit currency
- internationally organised money laundering and, since the year 2002, in cases of
- internationally organised terrorism and
- particularly serious cases of computer sabotage.

If a German citizen is kidnapped or taken hostage in a foreign country, the BKA will also deal with the case provided that a competent state police agency has not yet been determined in Germany.

In addition, the Bundeskriminalamt will also conduct investigations if it has been assigned the case by the Federal Prosecutor General or by any other public prosecutor because of the importance of the matter.

When there are incidents of politically motivated crime, cases of spying against Germany, major cases of extortion, or wide-ranging economic offences that cause major damage to the economy, the following reports are often published: "The case is being handled by the Bundeskriminalamt", "The BKA has taken charge of the searches" or "The BKA has been tasked with the investigation".

And when investigation of terrorist attacks of the "Red Army Faction" or of persons involved in the terrorist attacks of September 11 2001 in New York and Washington is concerned: it is naturally the Bundeskriminalamt that takes charge of the law enforcement activities in Germany – in the case of terrorist crimes, usually at the direction of the Federal Prosecutor General.

INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS

The Bundeskriminalamt, as the central police agency in Germany, coordinates crime suppression at national and international level. In general, it is responsible for police communications with the law enforcement and judicial authorities as well as with other public authorities in other countries. The Bundeskriminalamt places great emphasis on international co-operation in the field of law enforcement. The Bundeskriminalamt has well-established contacts with almost all the central police offices around the globe.

Under the address "Interpol Wiesbaden" the BKA, as the National Central Bureau for the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), uses the most modern means of communication to exchange messages with its counterparts throughout the world. At European level, EUROPOL - the "European Police Office" in which all EU member states are represented - is a central partner for cooperation. As the national unit for Europol, the BKA also performs central duties for Germany.

Germany's national central office for the Schengen Information System (SIS), known as SIRENE (Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry), was set up at the Bundeskriminalamt as well. After the elimination of checks on persons at the internal borders of the Schengen countries, persons who are wanted by individual Schengen states, or who are to be refused entry into the Schengen area, are now circulated at transnational level in the SIS.

The BKA is the German partner for the police forces of other European countries and the rest of the world, and it currently maintains a global network of 64 liaison officers serving in 50 countries who obtain information of significance for law enforcement in Germany. They route information from the German police to the respective foreign countries. They also provide extensive information for future-oriented crime assessments that can be used as a starting point to make basic strategy decisions for the BKA and to take measures aimed at the effective prevention and prosecution of crime. Such co-operation is not one-sided. Liaison officers sent by the BKA's most important foreign police partners are accredited at the Bundeskriminalamt.

In addition, the BKA trains scholarship holders from all over the world and familiarizes them with the instruments and methods of modern investigative work. The police-level contacts established in this way lead to significant improvements of information channels and serve to support specific proceedings involving other countries.



PROTECTION TASKS AND PREVENTION



The BKA is also responsible for protecting the members of the constitutional organs of the Federation and, in special cases, for protecting their guests from foreign countries. The BKA also protects witnesses, their family members and closely associated persons if the corresponding investigation is conducted by the BKA itself.



Preventing crime is better than investigating it. It makes more sense to keep crimes from being committed than to devote time and effort to pursuing criminals after the fact. During the past years, the Bundeskriminalamt and Germany's state police forces have been placing increasing emphasis on crime prevention. Special concepts have been developed and applied in programs. Looking at what is done in other countries has brought a number of interesting approaches to Germany.



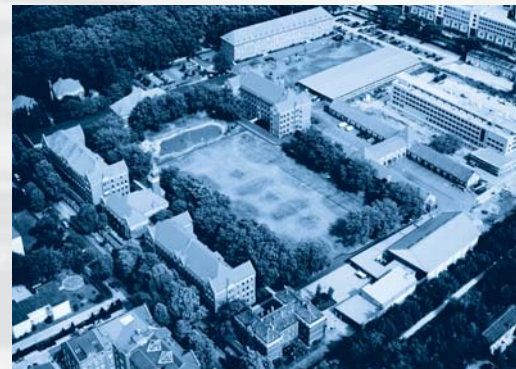
Crime prevention has become as important a task for the police as the pursuit of criminals. Besides reducing the opportunities for committing crimes, prevention work is particularly aimed at expanding technological approaches to prevention.

Electronic immobilizers in cars and improved anti-burglary measures for houses and apartments are good examples. And such efforts have been successful - there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of crimes committed in these areas during the past years.

The Bundeskriminalamt is a member of various international crime prevention bodies and also participates in the management of the Police Crime Prevention project. It belongs to the German Crime Prevention Forum and provides crime prevention advice to all interested parties through a collection of information known as the "Infopool Crime Fighting and Traffic Security Work". The date for the start-up and input into the new database has not yet been fixed.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

The BKA issues clearance certificates for games of skill in compliance with the provisions of the Trade Regulations Act. In addition, it carries out the classification of objects if there are doubts whether or not they can be subsumed under the provisions of the Weapons Law, and it issues certificates of exemption for prohibited weapons.



OUR STAFF



At the three BKA posts in Wiesbaden, (photograph on top left side) Berlin (middle photograph) and Meckenheim (near Bonn), (photograph on bottom) more than 5,500 men and women are available around the clock for the sake of internal security. With

their specialised knowledge and expertise in the fields of criminal science, natural sciences, law, economics and the social sciences, information technology and administration, they cover an extremely broad spectrum of activity.

Approximately half of them are fully trained criminal police officers, the others come from more than 70 different occupational groups.

37% of the staff members are civil service employees and approximately 11 % are administrative and "other" officers. Women make up about 36 per cent of the staff. The BKA itself trains its future criminal police officers for service at the Federal College of Public Administration. In addition, young people are regularly offered apprenticeships in ten different vocations to be learnt at the BKA, which has been commended several times for being the best vocational training institution by the Wiesbaden Chamber of Commerce.

Depending on the demand, the BKA looks for officers to fill positions at higher and senior career levels of the federal police service.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THE INTERNET

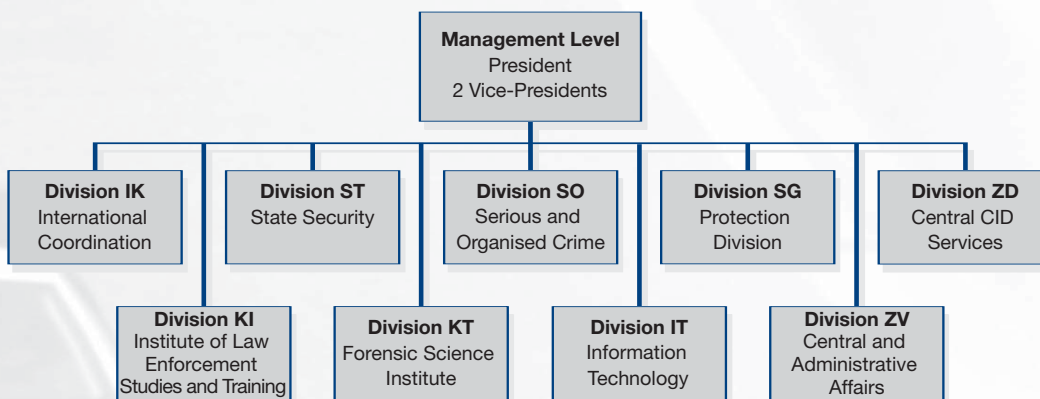
The BKA homepage (<http://www.bka.de>) provides information about job prerequisites and application deadlines and also about other current offers for challenging and interesting positions.

Up-to-date information about the BKA can always be found there - about criminal offences, ongoing searches, items seized in connection with crimes, crime prevention tips and the most recent crime statistics. It's always worthwhile to check the BKA homepage, where you'll also find links to national and international police authorities.



OUR ORGANISATION

In response to changing requirements in the fight against crime, the organisational structure of the BKA is frequently optimised. Since January 2005, the BKA has been fulfilling its tasks within the framework of nine organisational units. The position at the top is occupied by the President, who is assisted by two Vice-Presidents.



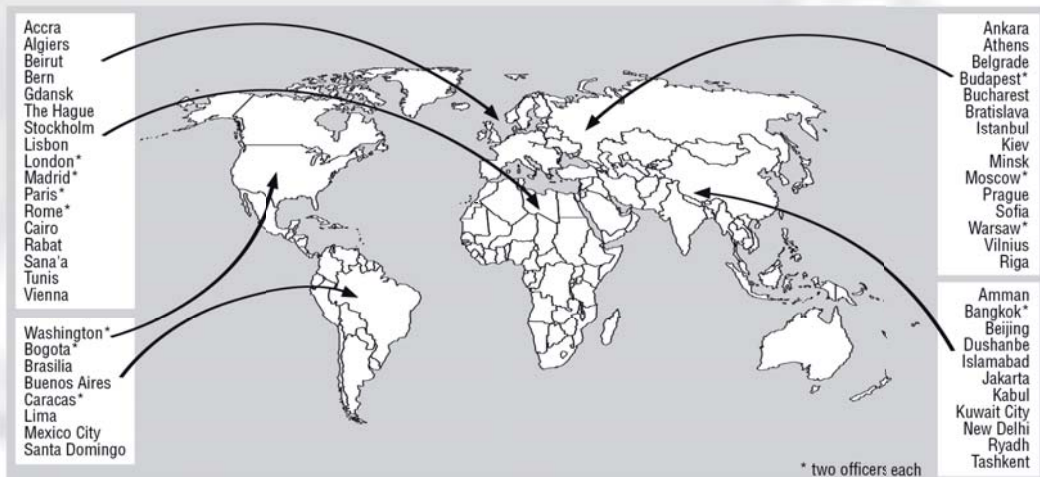
THE DIVISIONS OF THE BUNDESKRIMINALAMT

Division IK International Coordination

Due to the significance of the threat represented by international terrorism as well as the impact of expanding globalization and the increasing internationalization of organized crime, the importance of international police cooperation continues to grow. For this reason, as of 1 January 2005 the International Coordination Division (IK) was set up at the Bundeskriminalamt, a division where the international tasks previously carried out by different divisions of the Bundeskriminalamt are now concentrated and the international orientation of the BKA is further enhanced.

Division IK is comprised of two major areas - "Strategy and International Relations" and "International Support." The International Coordination Division carries out a wide variety of tasks, including coordination, with regard to further developing the strategic - i.e. fundamental, medium and long-term - orientation of

In this connection, the liaison officers play an important role as a reliable instrument for the collection and exchange of information. At the present time, 64 BKA liaison officers work at 52 locations in 50 countries, promoting bilateral cooperation between the criminal justice authorities at international level. They represent the interests of the German police, especially those of the BKA, in their respective host countries and also provide support to other German criminal justice authorities. In addition, the liaison officers can be of assistance to the criminal justice authorities of the host country when investigations with links to Germany are concerned. In addition to their case-related work, the liaison officers also collect information of strategic importance, especially with regard to the suppression of drugs and organised crime as well as international terrorism.



BKA Liaison Officers throughout the world

the Bundeskriminalamt. Here information from numerous sources all over the world is compiled and analysed from the police point of view to determine if it provides indications of changes in the crime or security situation in Germany or elsewhere in Europe. The purpose of early detection and strategic analysis is to obtain information about possible developments in the field of crime so that the BKA and the other security authorities will be able to react in a timely manner and take any necessary measures.

At EU and national level, we are reacting to the development in crime with future-oriented research programmes in the fields of technology and social science. Division IK co-ordinates the security research for the BKA and, accordingly, introduces the point of view of the security authorities in co-operation with industry, research institutes and other authorities.

Division IK also coordinates cooperation between the German police authorities and European/international police organizations as well as within the framework of other forms of international police cooperation.

The BKA is Germany's National Central Bureau of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) - better known as INTERPOL - headquartered in Lyon, France, where 186 countries from all over the world have joined together with a view to providing mutual support to their police authorities. The BKA ensures that information exchange with Interpol and the police forces of the German states is rapid and secure.

Another important cooperation partner of the BKA is EUROPOL, the European Police Office in The Hague,

in which all 27 EU member states as well as further third countries and services are represented. Also here, the Bundeskriminalamt is the competent national unit for Germany. At present, a total of 60 German officers are serving at Europol. Within the BKA, Division IK performs the duties in connection with the management of the Europol National Unit. In addition, the EU member states send liaison officers to Europol, who belong to the National Unit and represent exclusively national interests.

One important task of Division IK is to monitor the discussions and decisions of EU bodies in the field of justice and home affairs, where common approaches are developed for the EU member states regarding police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. This information is taken into consideration in connection with **strategic analysis and strategy development for the Bundeskriminalamt**.

A further responsibility of Division IK lies in the field of bilateral and multilateral agreements for police cooperation in criminal matters. In this connection, the BKA acts as counsellor and co-ordinator in the preparation of contracts between Germany and its cooperation partners and ensures that the needs of the German police are given sufficient consideration.

The **"International support"** subdivision of the International Coordination Division handles a wide range of tasks of significance for BKA policy. Thus careful preparation, support and follow-up are provided for management-level contacts with foreign partners in Germany and other countries from the point of view of strategy and protocol. The European Union specifically promotes police co-operation between the member states and - within the framework of EU foreign aid - the improvement of police standards in countries approaching the EU.

The BKA has therefore intensified its activities to use these possibilities for support in view of the expansion of its international competency. Division IK not only gives comprehensive and competent advice to BKA departments in all aspects of possible EU support but also assists in the organisation of the subsequent execution of these projects.

Special EU support instruments, such as grants, TAIEX or twinning projects, make it possible to carry out projected activities, for example in the form of conferences, seminars or longer-term measures.

The work of the section **"Operations abroad"** reflects the expanded foreign policy and military role played by Germany with regard to crisis areas throughout the world. Here the BKA provides support for setting up or

rebuilding local police forces as well as for equipment and basic or advanced training within the framework of peacekeeping measures by the international community of nations.

Thus, for example, the BKA provides on-site support for the rebuilding effort and provides personnel in this connection for the EU police missions and for the German-led police project team in Afghanistan. Furthermore, the BKA trains Iraqi police officers and supports the UN and EU mission in the Balkans (e.g. in Kosovo and in Bosnia-Herzegovina) as well as in other regions (e.g. in Liberia or Georgia) with personnel.

Through its long-term commitment within the framework of missions abroad, the BKA contributes to the political stabilisation and democratisation of the respective crisis areas.

A further area of concentration of the IK division is on **"Training projects and international reconstruction assistance"** for foreign police services, i. e. the planning, coordination and organisation of basic and advanced training events, working visits and counselling measures and taking care of scholarship holders. The strategic and operational significance of the recipient countries determines the selection and intensity of the respective form of co-operation.

In accordance with the "source country strategy" (co-operation with countries of origin, transit and destination with reference to certain forms of crime), the BKA concentrates the basic and advanced training of foreign police forces primarily in the areas of international terrorism, drug crime and organised crime, analysis methods, and crime scene work.

The **equipment aid** that the BKA offers to foreign police authorities includes, for example, the provision of information and communications technology, optical devices for documentation and recovery of evidence or special equipment for carrying out forensic examinations.

In connection with **assistance for scholarship holders**, after intensive language training police officers from numerous countries receive six months of advanced training as guests of the BKA, working in various areas of specialization at the BKA and in state police forces.

The close cooperation of the BKA with the **Central European Police Academy (MEPA)**, a central facility sponsored by eight European countries, is also aimed at achieving the common objective of even more intensive international cooperation for the suppression of cross-border crime.

Division IK has been located in Berlin since 2006.



EU-Projects



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo



Division ST State Security



State security policing has the task of combating **politically motivated crime**. Offences are attributed to this field of crime if the circumstances of the act and/or the offender's motivation indicate that they have been committed in order to exert influence on the democratic process of the development of free will, that they serve to achieve or impede political objectives, or that they are directed against the implementation of political decisions. In this respect, extremist and terrorist offences constitute the most serious manifestations of politically motivated crime. The prevention and suppression of such offences have top priority in the execution of the Bundeskriminalamt's duties - especially against the backdrop of the continued threat of international terrorism, as has become particularly clear since the attacks in the USA (on 11.09.01), in Madrid (on 11.03.04), and in London (on 07.07.05 and 21.07.05) in addition to the attempted attacks on local trains in Koblenz and Dortmund (on 31.07.2006). With the attempted attacks on regional trains in Koblenz and Dortmund on 31.07.2006 as well as the arrest of suspected members of the Islamic Jihad Union (IJU) in Medebach-Oberschlehdorn, NW, on 04.09.07 and the resulting seizure of considerable quantities of explosives, this threat has materialised directly in Germany.

In detail, the following fields of crime are dealt with in Division ST:

- Politically motivated crime – left-wing and right-wing
- Politically motivated crime committed by foreigners
- Espionage, illegal transfers of technology and goods and NBC crime

The central agency function of Division ST - **collection and analysis of intelligence and the subsequent development/collation of information into an overall situation report** - is of decisive relevance for the work of the criminal police. This serves to obtain investigative leads and to prevent offences in the field of politically motivated crime.

The main basis for these situation reports is information from Division ST's own investigations, supplemented by the results of the analysis of external national and international cases. The information gathered is also incorporated in analysis and assessment projects involving several cases and focusing on the type of crime, the region or the group structure.

Division ST has competency for **law enforcement in cases of terrorist crimes** pursuant to Section 129 a, Subsection 1 (1 and 2), of the German Penal Code (formation of terrorist organisations) and Section 129 b of the German Penal Code (criminal and terrorist organisations abroad).

It is also an original task of the BKA and Division ST to conduct **investigations in cases of politically motivated crimes against the life and limb or freedom of members of the constitutional organs of the Federation and their guests**.

The BKA also investigates initially in cases of **hostage-taking abroad** and the associated offences when the victims are German.

In order to increase the use of financial enquiries, also in the fight against the funding of terrorist organisations, a **financial enquiries** section has been created within Division ST - the first service nationwide in the field of state security dealing exclusively with this special subject.

The aim is the confiscation of assets through the integration of financial enquiries into the investigation (checks on accounts, other financial transactions).

Because they take so many forms, state security and in particular the fight against terrorism are tasks which are performed by various police and intelligence services nationally and internationally. Close cooperation on the basis of existing legislation is therefore necessary.

Consequently, the **"Joint Counter-Terrorism Centre"** (German abbr. **GTAZ**) was newly created in Berlin in December 2004. The Bundeskriminalamt is represented there along with 40 other partner services. Never before has such a large number of authorities, which are responsible for combating Islamist terrorism or can supply valuable information, come together in one place on a permanent basis for the all-round fight against this crime phenomenon.

In addition to the Bundeskriminalamt, the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Intelligence Service, these include representatives of the local State Criminal Police Offices and State Offices for the Protection of the Constitution, the Federal Police, the Central Office of the

Since 01.01.2007, Division ST has been participating in the Joint Internet Centre (GIZ) under the leadership of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution. The objective is to pool resources in the field of Internet analysis regarding Islamist terrorism.



German Customs Investigation Service, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, the Military Counter-Intelligence Service and representatives of the Federal Prosecutor General. The inclusion of the prosecution authority is a novelty internationally and intensifies the co-operation between law enforcement and prosecution.

With the presence of the representatives of the authorities on site, information can be quickly pooled, compounded and jointly assessed. In this way, all available sources of information are included, in order to be able to recognise possible threat scenarios in good time. Moreover, it is possible to coordinate operational measures on an ad hoc basis. The officers responsible strive for as much proximity and cooperation as possible, while observing the legally prescribed principle of separation.

In the course of **international cooperation**, the German state security policing interests are represented by the State Security Division of the Bundeskriminalamt.

As fundamental elements of the cooperation, the European Police Office EUROPOL, the Police Working Group on Terrorism (PWGT) and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO), also known as Interpol, have proved their worth.

Division SO Serious and Organised Crime

Division SO (Serious and Organised Crime) performs duties in the areas of investigation and analysis as well as other service tasks. Its work is concentrated on the following fields of criminal activity: **violent and serious crime, drug crime, economic and financial crime, property crime, counterfeiting/forgery, and high-tech/computer crime.**

By virtue of original jurisdiction, Division SO assumes police duties of prosecution, for example in cases of internationally organised trafficking in **weapons, explosives or narcotic drugs** as well as internationally organised illegal production and distribution of **counterfeit money** requiring inquiries in other countries. The suppression of internationally organised money laundering is also among the tasks assigned to Division SO.

In addition, Division SO serves as the central office for collecting and analysing all important reports received about criminal offences and offenders. It provides support for the tasks carried out at another office in the BKA that serves as the National Central Bureau of Interpol, in particular support for co-operation with foreign police and judicial authorities and for legal assistance at police level involving offices in other countries.

The holistic approach to crime suppression employed by Division SO is distinguished by the linking of investigation and analysis as well by multi-agency and cross-sectoral co-operation with authorities and institutions in Germany and abroad. This network of security authorities at national and international level is supported by goal-oriented co-operation with the business sector, especially with the so-called "global players", because the development of

crime at international level in particular and the consequences of such crime can no longer be confronted adequately by employing only the conventional police instruments for prevention and repression.

When major investigations are concerned, the officers make their inquiries with the assistance of experts in widely varying areas of specialisation at the BKA and relevant offices in the German states, in general also in co-operation with the investigating authorities and central offices of other countries.

A specific example follows:

The Bundeskriminalamt conducted investigations in the greater Cologne area for suspected production and distribution of counterfeit US-dollar banknotes. The initial reason for this was the discovery of shredded counterfeit money in the refuse incinerating plant in Cologne. One of the main perpetrators was traced after individual paper cuttings had been meticulously pieced together. Various undercover investigation measures and the close co-operation with the German Federal Bank and the US Secret Service led to the success: Searches in a printing workshop and several depots resulted in the seizure of counterfeit US 100-dollar banknotes with a face value of approximately 16 million US dollars. This is the second largest seizure of counterfeit money in the world. The seizure prevented large quantities of high quality counterfeit US dollars from going into circulation. In addition, the searches led to the discovery of material suitable for counterfeiting euro banknotes. Furthermore, cocaine, amphetamines, several firearms with ammunition and forged top-class wines including false printed labels were also found and seized.

Specialised sections at the BKA provide the investigative and analysis sections of Division SO with assistance in carrying out their tasks. In addition to the covert investigations section, these are in particular:

VIVA (section for asset confiscation as part of integrated proceedings). VIVA's objective is to identify assets obtained through illegal transactions and to initiate provisional seizure measures with a view to having the assets forfeited or assisting with their recovery. By this means, the perpetrators are not only deprived of their profits but also kept from investing such profits in new criminal schemes.



As the interface for the national and international co-operation, the **Central Child Pornography Unit** goes into action. Here the media are searched for child pornography, and information about producers, distributors and victims is systematically collected and processed. In this connection, the Internet is becoming increasingly significant. The aim of the BKA measures is to identify both the offenders and the victims of sexual abuse.

To an increasing extent, attention is also being focused on the **suppression of high-tech and computer crime**. During the past years, the rapid technological development and the resulting use of open networks such as the Internet for criminal offences have given rise to numerous new forms of crime with different modi operandi. The specialists at Division SO collect and assess all intelligence and information, coordinate investigations of other police authorities, provide support for the police forces of the German states, and also conduct investigations of their own in special cases of **computer crime**. Division SO of the BKA also has original investigative jurisdiction in particularly serious cases involving **computer sabotage**.

Investigative work in the field of serious and organised crime receives high-level technological support from the **Central Unit for Random Internet Searches (ZaRD)**. Its members continuously conduct non-incident-related searches of publicly accessible data networks, above all the Internet, with a view to identifying criminally relevant contents ("cyberpolice patrols"). The officers pass on their investigative results to those responsible for criminal prosecution in police forces and public prosecutors' offices.

Already prior to any investigations and/or other largescale proceedings that may be commenced later, cross-case analyses are initiated within the framework of selected **special analysis projects** in order to identify new approaches to crime suppression.

Besides employing the instruments described above, successful suppression of such crimes often also requires the intensive interaction of various authorities and institutions above and beyond the day-to-day co-operation. New forms of cooperation have been developed for this purpose. They range from the **Joint Financial Investigation Group (GFG)** of the BKA and the central office of the German customs investigation service (ZKA) to the **Joint Customs / Police Precursor Monitoring Unit (GÜS)** all the way to the **Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU Germany)**.



The **Joint Customs / Police Precursor Monitoring Unit (GÜS)** monitors the legal production of and trade in chemicals that can be misused for the manufacture of drugs.

In addition, in May 2006, the **Joint Analysis and Strategy Centre for Illegal Migration (GASiM)** was set up by representatives from the BKA, the Federal Police and other security authorities.

The establishment of GASiM is intended to effectively combat illegal migration and also the alien smuggling and other types of crime associated with this phenomenon through rapid exchange and comprehensive analysis of all available information. Another objective is to identify new developments at an early stage.

By focusing on selected phenomena in high-priority fields of crime with the support of the relevant specialised sections as well as by conducting intensive cross-case operational analysis, Division SO is working to achieve long-term suppression of international organised crime.



Division SG, Protection Division



The **protection of the members of the constitutional organs of the Federation** is a legally prescribed task of the Bundeskriminalamt.

This task, which is fulfilled by the Protection Division (SG) based in Berlin, comprises the **personal protection** of the Federal President, members of the Federal Parliament and the Federal Council, the Federal Constitutional Court, the Federal Government and - in special cases - their foreign guests, as well as the interior protection of their offices, residences and any other rooms occupied by them.

The range of duties is wide and, depending on the threat level of the protectee, includes the incident-related or permanent personal protection, the ascertainment and supervision of threat hot-spots, the reconnaissance of land and air routes or providing advice on the technical security of residential or office buildings.

The use of modern technical means, such as armoured vehicles, weapons or special information and communications technology, is indispensable for the performance of the tasks.

In execution of the required measures, the Protection Division co-operates closely with the police authorities of the Federal States, the Federal Police, the Police and Security Service of the German Federal Parliament and foreign security services.

At the request of the Office of Foreign Affairs, the Bundeskriminalamt also despatches federal and state law enforcement officers to German diplomatic missions abroad. There, they guarantee the **personal protection of those representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany classed as threatened**.

To date, approximately 775 police officers have carried out personal protection measures at a total of 49 German diplomatic missions abroad (as per October 2007).

Division ZD Central CID Services

The **stand-by services** of the Bundeskriminalamt, the **identification service** and the operational units are organised in Division ZD.

Round the clock, the messages and reports from at home and abroad are received here, assessed, checked against central collections and/or databases, enriched with information and routed in a targeted manner to the officers responsible.

The **Tactical Reporting Centre**, the stand-by section is, in many cases, the first point of contact for the police forces of the Federation, the federal states, foreign police services or customs and other law enforcement authorities. Initial measures are also taken here outside regular working hours, operational forces are alerted or other services are notified of important matters.

Wanted notices for the **Schengen Information System (SIS)**, the European network for searches for persons and property, and international wanted notices sent via Interpol are routed by Division ZD on behalf of the entire German police to the local police forces in this country or to other countries. The international mutual assistance in criminal matters is also in the hands of this organisational section.

For, on the one hand, the Bundeskriminalamt, as "Interpol Wiesbaden", is the **National Central Bureau for the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)**, known the world over as **INTERPOL**. On the other hand, "**SIRENE**" Germany (Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry) to support the "**Schengen Information System**" (SIS) for searches for persons and property in the European region is installed here.

The Interpol bureaux communicate with each other in four languages. Smooth communication in a global information network is guaranteed by the agency's own **efficient translating and interpreting service**.

Another task of Division ZD is the **identification of persons**, that is to say the identification of offenders and victims. This work is supported by the **personal data collections** of the Bundeskriminalamt held in Division ZD. The centre-piece is the extensive **criminal records collection**, supplemented by the central photograph collection. Additionally, **physical descriptions of persons** are held available.

The fingerprints of 3.27 million people and approximately 1.1 million palm prints are stored in the **electronic database (AFIS)** (Automated Fingerprint Identification System). Even if only parts of a fingerprint or palm print can be found at a crime scene, AFIS often leads the investigators to the offender.

Great success in the identification of criminals, often after many years, is achieved by the **DNA Analysis**

Database also held in Division ZD, which is an ideal complement to the AFIS system. With the aid of these databases, not only are suspects convicted, but innocent people are cleared of suspicion and the citizens are protected from repeat offenders.

Since the beginning of 2006, it has been possible to identify persons even from a patrol car using the Fast-ID fingerprint identification system. Fast-ID is a single-finger scanner with which two or more fingerprints can be taken and researched in the entire AFIS collection. The response time in the case of a hit is between 3 - 5 minutes; if there is no hit 1 - 3 minutes. So far, the federal states of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate and the Federal Police have Fast-ID at their disposal.

The Prüm Treaty was signed in May 2005 between Austria, The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Spain and Germany. The objective is to improve criminal prosecution. The treaty offers possibilities for searching data such as fingerprints, DNA and motor vehicle data in the databases of the member states. Germany and Austria went into operation for fingerprint data searches at the beginning of June 2007.

Another subject drawing large public attention is the work of the **"Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) Team"** (Identifizierungskommission - IDKO), which is recognised the world over. Since the 70's, it has been despatched to the scenes of air crashes or other disasters, such as the tsunami in Southeast Asia, to assist in the identification of the victims. Consisting of more than 130 specialists from the BKA and more than 45 external members (pathologists, dentists, psychological/social experts), a team can be formed and sent to the scene of a disaster as quickly as possible, subject to the consent of the country affected or on request of the domestic authority responsible.

Furthermore, Division ZD possesses an **interactive system for the production of composite pictures**, which can help to provide important information on suspicious persons based on the observations of witnesses.

The **operational services** of the Bundeskriminalamt are also grouped in Division ZD. The experts deployed there support the investigation and search units of the Bundeskriminalamt, but also other services of the Federation, the local states and, in individual cases, foreign authorities.

They include the **Mobile Operations Unit**, which is used for undercover measures, such as surveillance, partly also for arrests.

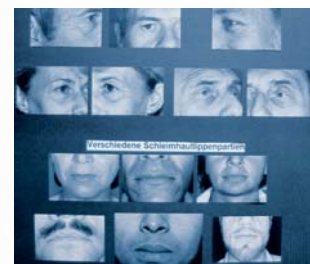
Another important unit is the highly qualified **crime scene group for explosives and incendiary offences, the disposal of improvised devices and general crime scene work**. They come to the scene directly after serious crimes, such as terrorist attacks, in order to collect physical evidence by the most up-to-date methods.

Since 1 August 2003, the Federation has been providing the German states with assistance in certain types of danger situations through the **Central Federal Support Group in Response to Serious Nuclear Threats** (Zentrale Unterstützungsgruppe des Bundes für gravierende Fälle der nuklearspezifischen Gefahrenabwehr - ZUB). The Bundeskriminalamt is responsible for the management and administrative affairs of the ZUB, which is comprised of specially trained staff from Germany's Federal Office for Radiation Protection, Federal Police and the Bundeskriminalamt. A special area - **"NBC Support"** - at the Bundeskriminalamt provides advice and investigative support in connection with danger situations involving nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical substances.

In cases of kidnapping, hostage-taking and large-scale extortion to the detriment of German nationals or German facilities and institutions in other countries, the specialists from the **Negotiating and Counselling Team** are called in. They support and counsel the police commanders, but also other agencies, external institutions or companies with regard to the tactical, organisational and technical possibilities of the individual case. Furthermore, they develop action strategies and counselling concepts in advance and compile threat analyses for individuals, companies and institutions.

Also installed in Division ZD is the **Search Service Centre** (public-assisted searches, general search matters, steering of search measures). It is here that measures are taken for the international search for persons with a view to extradition and in cases of parental child abduction, basic principles of general searches are developed and public-assisted searches are coordinated. For the targeted, particularly intensive search for individual criminals wanted for arrest, the BKA deploys the search experts of the **Fugitive Search Unit**.

In connection with its own investigations, the BKA develops and implements measures for a comprehensive and effective **protection of witnesses**, their relatives and persons close to them. In this way, physical and psychological influences on endangered persons are prevented, in order to ensure their ability and willingness to testify.



Division KI Institute of Law Enforcement Studies and Training

Effective police working methods are of decisive importance for successful police action. They must be reviewed on a continuing basis to determine if they still meet the most recent requirements in the fight against crime. The Institute of Law Enforcement Studies and Training (KI) is the **leading research and advisory institution** for the German police. It provides support to the police forces of the Federation and the German states with regard to crime suppression by offering services in the following areas:

- research on criminology and criminal investigation
- technologies and
- basic and advanced training

The Institute of Law Enforcement Studies and Training builds bridges from research to innovative applications in the field of police work and thus opens up new horizons for fighting crime successfully.

Working closely with police officers in the field, its task is to identify weak points throughout the spectrum of police crime-fighting activity, to develop suggestions for improvement and new crime-fighting concepts, and to assist with their implementation.

In this way, police authorities are provided with advice and support when **new methods for police work** are introduced. In individual cases, such service also includes operational advice that involves application of case analysis methods and goes all the way to preparation of personality profiles for unidentified perpetrators.

The recently established **Terrorism / Extremism Research Unit (FTE)** represents a significant area of concentration for Division KI. It works closely with the specialised departments at the BKA and establishes contacts with comparable research institutions at national and international level. Some examples of current projects are a study of the biographies of violent extremists and analyses that deal with the potential for fundamentalism in Germany. The study of the history of the police during the Nazi regime also belongs to the range of tasks.

In addition, **criminology and criminal investigation research** is concentrated on the key areas and phenomena of organised crime, facilitation of illegal immigration and human trafficking as well as economic crime. The results of these studies are published,

among other things, in the Institute's own series of books, which can be found by consulting the list of publications accessible via the BKA home page.

Division KI also has **experts who provide advice on legal matters, in particular in the field of legal policy**. Their work is concentrated on legal issues that arise in connection with police action and whose clarification is of fundamental significance for the work of the criminal police. If weak points are identified in existing laws or draft legislation, by providing information about corresponding police experience, i.e. legally relevant empirical data, it can be ensured that police concerns are considered during the legislative process.



Crime prevention measures are outlined, among other things, in the **"Infopool Crime Fighting and Traffic Security Network"** (a collection of information on time-tested crime prevention projects in Germany and other countries). The date for the start-up and input into the new database has not yet been fixed. The **Police Crime Statistics (PKS)**, which are published annually,

include all criminal offences that have been investigated by the police. Both can be found via the BKA home page.

In the field of **"Technologies"**, current and emerging technical developments are analysed and assessed, taking into account both the needs of practical police work and information from the field of science.

The **"Technologies"** staff test methods and tools, help to shape the technical aspects of the criminal police environment, and are available to provide an extensive array of services in support of investigations. On the basis of concentrated police and scientific know-how, strategic recommendations are prepared, and research and development projects are initiated which are oriented towards the needs of the police. The objective is both to identify the potential for abuse of the new technologies by offenders at an early stage and also to examine possibilities for utilization by the police.

The **Technical Service Centre for Information and Communications Technologies (TeSIT)** was set up for the specific purpose of supporting investigative work at a high technological level.



Further areas of concentration besides suppression of Internet crime are protection of critical infrastructures and applications-oriented development of biometric methods as well as forensic analysis of data carriers and development and testing of new operational technologies.

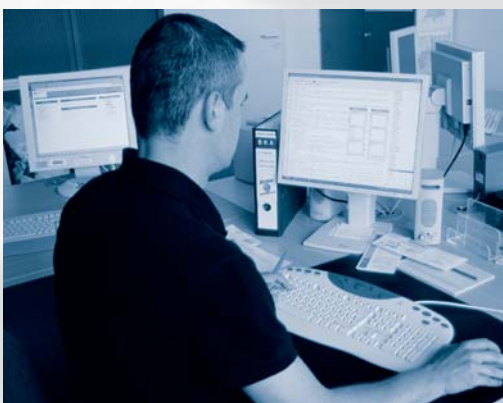
In addition, the education centre of Division KI offers the police officers of the Federation and the German states a **broad spectrum of basic and advanced training courses** that are based on the latest information in the fields of personnel development, research on criminology and criminal investigation and knowledge management. The subject matter ranges from training for forensic and fingerprint experts to advanced training in a variety of scientific and technical subjects all the way to foreign language courses; courses in sport along with weapons and firearms training round off the programme.



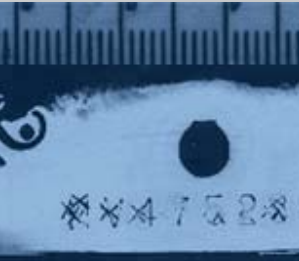
The BKA trains its own **officers for service at the higher career level of the Bundeskriminalamt** - currently about 40 candidates a year - in the CID Section of the Public Security Division of the Federal College of Public Administration.

Besides this, since 1982 the BKA has been offering vocational training in various recognized training occupations on a regular basis.

The extensive and wide-ranging resources of the **Bundeskriminalamt library**, which is part of the Institute of Law Enforcement Studies and Training, are available to all police authorities and interested scientific institutions.



Division KT Forensic Science Institute



The solving of crimes and the subsequent submission of evidence are made considerably easier, or in many cases only made possible in the first place, by knowledge from the fields of natural science and technology. With **successful research** and by means of the most modern scientific equipment and methods, evidence can be found and analysed, which can be more reliable as objective proof than witnesses' statements or offenders' confessions. The "Forensic Science Institute" of the BKA has at its disposal the required technical and scientific facilities to be able to compile and represent **expert opinions** at the request of public services, public prosecutors' offices and courts.

The work of the Institute is strongly marked by research subjects, be it to improve methods, to raise the level of proof or to find innovative answers to new criminalistic challenges. The BKA thus fulfils its central agency and coordination function: It works closely with the State Criminal Police Offices and with forensic science institutes in other countries. At European level, the co-operation within the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI), founded in 1993, has proven valuable in particular. ENFSI is a network of the approximately 50 most important forensic science institutes in Europe.

The central agency function of the BKA is also reflected in the mainly material-related **collections and expert systems**. By way of example, the crime ammunition collection, the document information system or the database "European Collection of Automotive Paints" (EUCAP) clearly underline the performance capacity of forensic science. In this way, large quantities of analytical data and material science information can be combined with many years of experience and knowledge to find answers to criminalistic questions faster and more accurately.

With the aid of the document information system, the document-related collections of various law enforcement agencies are collected in one networked database system, thus enabling genuine and false

document material (identity documents, driving licences, ink-stamps, etc.) to be reported and analysed.

EUCAP serves to attribute the fragments of paint found at the scenes of hit-and-run road accidents to the relevant car makes, models and years of manufacture. Vehicles possibly involved in the accidents can be checked by comparing the paints. An international exchange of information takes place via the European, U.S., Canadian and Japanese forensic science services. The forensic scientists involved worldwide contribute towards the continual expansion and updating of this collection by providing analysis data.

The **ammunition collection**, which currently contains approximately 5,000 cases and approximately 5,000 bullets, serves to link crimes and to identify crime weapons. When fired ammunition is recovered, the aim is to determine whether the firearm was used in previous offences. The ammunition used in the offence is therefore examined for individual marks, so to speak the "fingerprint" of the weapon.





The ammunition obtained from seized weapons is then compared with the ammunition collection.

In the altogether **twenty areas of examination**, most of which are specialised in particular types of evidence, such as firearms and ammunition parts, false documents, body fluids like blood and saliva, break-in traces or relevant materials such as drugs or explosives, **approximately 10,000 requests for examination are fulfilled each year** and the resulting expert opinions presented to the courts. The majority of the requests are dealt with by comparison with reference collection items (above all in the field of the firearms and identification services). Approximately 10% of the requests for examination require interdisciplinary and extremely labour-intensive, sometimes particularly complex assessments in the specialised sections of the Forensic Science Institute. In special cases, expert opinions are also compiled for police services and courts in other countries all over the world.

Through the experience of the forensic experts, investigative and preventive fields of work now have a firm place in the Forensic Science Institute, for example, the **consultancy activities** for the protection of identity documents against forgery. Forensic scientists are now respected partners in the (further) development of international travel documents and

access control systems, which in the future will increasingly use biometric features.


The personnel of the Forensic Science Institute also train police officers from at home and abroad and teach in special training courses for investigators. Forensic material and training assistance for foreign law enforcement authorities also has a long tradition. The demand has increased noticeably in recent years, so that members of the Institute are travelling as consultants more and more often.

The **scientific variety** of the Forensic Science Institute is unique. Approximately 300 experts with more than 60 professions work together under one roof – from the gunsmith to the linguist, from the chemical technician and biologist to the mathematician.





Division IT Information Technology



The opportunities offered by, and the impact of, information and communications technology have been influencing all areas of life and work for a long time, including day-to-day police work.

Especially for the police, **timely and appropriate information management** is an indispensable prerequisite for successful and effective action.

Typical police tasks such as collecting, compiling and analysing information can no longer be carried out efficiently in today's world without the assistance of information technology.

In the future, the importance of information processing for handling day-to-day police and administrative work will continue to increase and become a decisive factor in achieving success. The Bundeskriminalamt recognized this development at an early stage.

By utilizing the most modern technologies, Division IT at the Bundeskriminalamt creates the necessary framework and ensures around-the-clock availability of all information technology facilities.

Increasingly short innovation cycles and the need for compatibility between parts of the IT systems utilized by a wide variety of institutions at national level as well as by international police organizations (such as Interpol, Europol and Schengen) represent the most recent challenges faced by the highly qualified staff of Division IT, who are well prepared to deal with them.

However, the BKA not only serves as **the central provider of internal IT services** but also performs this task for all the German police forces at both Federation and state level.

To this end, Division IT operates the central electronic information and search system of the German police, **INPOL**, the analysis and state investigation support system **b-case** and the case processing system **VBS**. These modern systems meet the current needs of users by offering them an easy-to-use user surface, the possibility of storing photographs and an option for displaying networks of relationships between persons and objects. In this way, the fight against crime can be made more efficient.

Division ZV Central and Administrative Affairs

On three sites in Wiesbaden, Berlin and Meckenheim, the "Central and Administrative Affairs" Division (ZV) plans and provides **the personnel-related, organizational and material framework conditions** for the fulfilment of the specialized tasks of the Bundeskriminalamt.

So that the tasks arising can be carried out in a service-oriented, performance-intensive and transparent manner, the competencies of the Division ZV are divided up as follows:

- Personnel development, planning, recruitment, deployment, care
- General personnel affairs
- Legal affairs
- Internal organization, job budgeting
- Budget, procurement, asset management
- Room, construction and real property management, central conference logistics
- Internal services
- Telecommunications service
- Gambling law matters
- Cost-performance accounting
- Security (personnel and materials security).



HISTORY OF THE BUNDESKRIMINALAMT

The BKA-Presidents

| | | | |
|------|------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1951 | Dr. Max Hagemann | 1981 | Dr. Heinrich Boge |
| 1952 | Dr. Hanns Jess | 1990 | Prof. Hans-Ludwig Zachert |
| 1955 | Reinhard Dullien | 1996 | Dr. Klaus Ulrich Kersten |
| 1965 | Paul Dickopf | 2004 | Jörg Ziercke |
| 1971 | Dr. Horst Herold | | |

| | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 01 January 1946 | Establishment of a "Criminal Police Office for the British Zone" (Kriminalpolizeiamt für die Britische Zone) in Hamburg. | April 1983 | The first liaison officer is posted at the German diplomatic representation in Bangkok (Thailand). |
| 23 May 1949 | Proclamation of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany. The fundamentals for the establishment of the Bundeskriminalamt are codified in Articles 73 no. 10 and 87 section 1. | 01 January 1986 | Establishment of the BKA's own anti-drug division. |
| 15 March 1951 | The "Law on the Establishment of a Federal Criminal Police Office" (BKA Law) comes into force. | July 1988 | A second BKA location in Wiesbaden-Biebrich is established. |
| April/May 1951 | The Federal Government designates Wiesbaden as the BKA headquarters. Creation of the "Protection Division" in Bonn. | December 1991 | Creation of a Berlin branch for the "Protection Division". |
| 31 October 1951 | The BKA takes over the "Criminal Police Office for the British Zone" in Hamburg. As the so-called "Hamburg Branch", it forms the basis of the BKA. | 09 December 1993 | The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is operational throughout Germany. |
| May 1952 | The "Forensic Science Institute" is the first division to move from Hamburg to Wiesbaden. | September 1994 | Parts of the BKA move to a former U.S. Military Camp named "Camp Lindsey" as a third location in Wiesbaden. |
| 09 June 1952 | The Federal Republic of Germany joins the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol). The BKA becomes Germany's National Central Bureau. | 26 March 1995 | The SIS (Schengen Information System) takes effect with the Convention Applying the Schengen Agreement. To handle searches for criminals, a SIRENE bureau (Supplementary Information Request at the National Entry) is established at the BKA. |
| 01 January 1953 | Introduction of uniform Police Crime Statistics based on a decision of the CID Working Group. | 01 August 1997 | The new BKA Law enters into force. |
| 22 July 1971 | Reformation of the career structure in police service at federal level: Only higher and senior career levels are maintained (bipartite career structure). | 17 April 1998 | Installation of a DNA Analysis Database. |
| 10 January 1972 | Foundation of the "Data Processing" Division. | September 1999 | The greater part of the "Protection Division" moves to Berlin-Treptow. |
| 13 November 1972 | The INPOL search system goes into operation. | 08 March 2001 | The BKA celebrates its 50th anniversary. |
| 28 June 1973 | Amendment to the BKA Law expanding jurisdiction significantly. | 16 August 2003 | Start-up of the police information and search system INPOL (new). |
| 07 May 1975 | Establishment of an "Antiterrorist" division in Bonn-Bad Godesberg. | 30 August 2004 | Construction begins on a new building for the "Forensic Science Institute" in Wiesbaden. |
| 01 October 1979 | Commencement of teaching at the "Federal College of Public Administration". | 14 December 2004 | Setting up the "Joint Anti-Terrorism Centre" in Berlin. |
| October 1981 | The Bonn Branch moves into the new BKA building in Meckenheim-Merl with the following divisions: the "Protection Division" (SG), "State Security" (ST) and "Technical Services" (TD). | 01 January 2005 | Setting up the "International Coordination" Division. |
| | | 30 March 2007 | The Anti-Terror Database goes into operation. |

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