





COLOPHON

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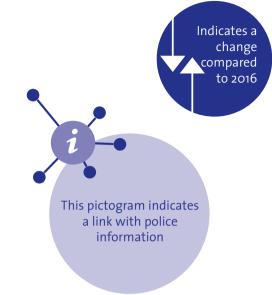
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 A flexible and transparent organisation





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We are pleased to present you the 2017 annual report of the Federal Police.

In 2017, we still felt the effects of the terrorist attacks of 22 March 2016. We made many efforts to ensure security and to enhance citizens' feeling of safety. The Parliamentary Committee in charge of investigating these terrorist attacks completed its work in 2017. With great attention to detail, we have read the conclusions and recommendations in the Committee's final report. We, members of the Management Committee, are convinced that cutting down on security is not an option. As the above-mentioned report showed, information management is a key element in tackling crime phenomena.

Information is a very important and *almost* the most important working tool for the police. Our actions are based on information and not the reverse.

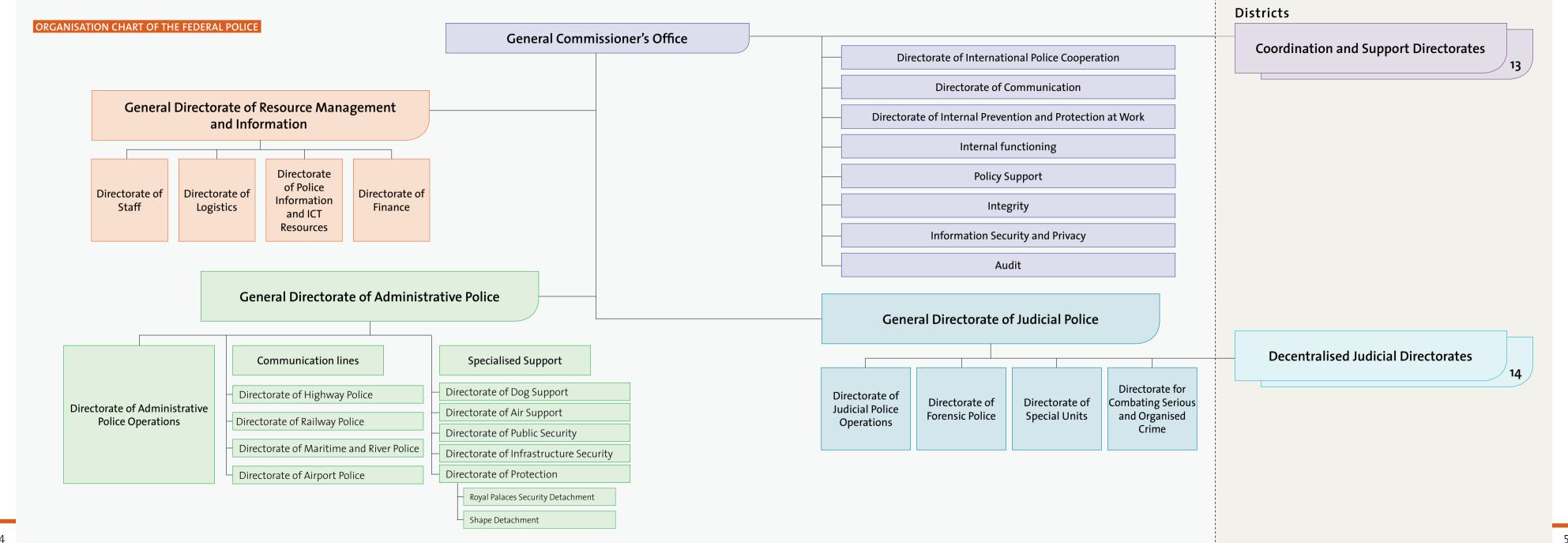
We took initiatives in the field of integrated information management. For instance, we were able to reduce our backlog of national and international alerts. We also improved the quality of alert procedures and systems. Other initiatives include the launch of real-time intelligence, the screening of public and non-public social media, the improved quality of information reports and the implementation of the national ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) network. There were also improvements further on in the information process. We are carrying out the Tactical Analysis project, improved information-led policing within the terrorism units of the Federal Judicial Police and developed efficient information search tools (FIND and KIK).

Information-led policing is not only important in the fight against terrorism and violent radicalism, but also in tackling other crime phenomena.

In 2017, we continued our efforts to meet the objectives set in the 2016-2019 National Security Plan. As a component of the Integrated Police and a link in the security chain, the Federal Police contributes to ensuring security and life quality in society. To this end, cooperation with our security partners is essential, also in the field of information.

Last but not least, our staff members were again committed to deliver high-quality work over the past year. They remain *the most important* working tool for the Federal Police, even in difficult times of limited budgets and capacity shortages. We would like to thank all Federal Police staff members for their daily contribution, each in their own way, to a safe and secure society.

The Management Committee of the Federal Police



FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE

Fighting crime on all fronts

- With 9 722 ongoing judicial cases, 2017 was an intense year for the Federal Judicial Police.
- The focus was maintained on the terrorist threat, which accounted for 15,3 % of the investigatory capacity.
- The GES/Itinera platform offers all federal investigation services the opportunity to see the status of their cases at judicial level almost in real time.



Judicial arrests

'Arrest' is to be understood as any person identified as a suspect, in accordance with the Salduz law (category IV).

Criminal phenomena	Number of arrests
Drugs	559
Physical violence (murders, family violence, etc.)	296
Trafficking and trade in human beings	266
ltinerant criminal groups - Burglaries in homes and other buildings	256
Armed robbery	247
Terrorism	244
Fraud, money laundering and corruption	196
Firearms trafficking	115
Production of and trafficking in fraudulent ID documents	19
Computer crime	14
Other (swindling, vehicle thefts, local drug trafficking, etc.)	695

2907

TOTAL

Investigatory capacity per phenomenon (expressed in %)

Terrorism	15,3
Physical violence (murders, family violence, etc.)	13,4
Fraud, money laundering and corruption	13,4
Drugs	11,9
Trafficking and trade in human beings	7,3
Itinerant criminal groups - Burglaries in homes and other buildings	4,8
Armed robbery	4,3
Firearms trafficking	2,9
Computer crime	1,4
Production of and trafficking in fraudulent ID documents	1
Other (swindling, vehicle thefts, local drug trafficking, etc.)	24,3
TOTAL	100







Legal cases





Ongoing cases

Closed cases





GES/Itinera & research management

With the joint efforts of the General Directorate of Judicial Police (DGJ) and Justice, we managed to establish a feedback procedure on ongoing cases within the police, which is a major breakthrough in research management. Such feedback is available on the GES/Itinera platform and offers all federal investigation services the opportunity to see the status of their cases at judicial level almost in real time. In the meantime, several local police corps were also involved in the project.



Federal Public Prosecutor's Office



New cases



10 Joint Investigation Teams

A Joint Investigation Team is an international cooperation tool based on an agreement between competent authorities – both judicial and law enforcement – of two (or more) States, established for a limited duration and for a specific purpose, to carry out criminal investigations in one or more of the involved States.



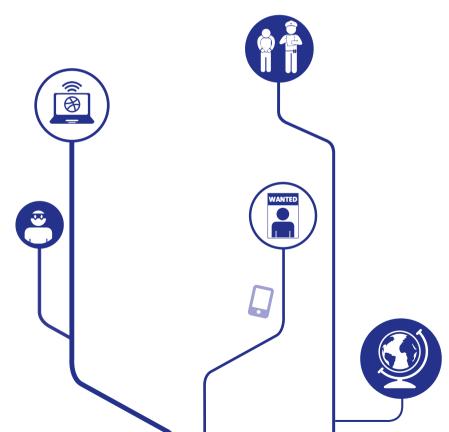


Success Story

Belgium's Most Wanted

The **Belgium's Most Wanted** website lists the most wanted convincted criminal fugitives. All these fugitives were convincted of serious criminal offences by a Belgian criminal court. So they are not suspects on the run who are under criminal investigation.

- The www.mostwanted.federalpolice.be website was visited by an average of 250 visitors per day.
- 257 testimonies led to the arrest of several fugitives.



FAST

The Fugitive Active Search Team (FAST) was involved in the arrest of 410 criminal fugitives.

Judicial police operations

- 299 abroad
- 111 in Belgium
 - 62 by the FAST
 - 49 by other units

Informers

Arrests made thanks to informer cooperation (first 3 quarters of 2017): 830

Wanted persons

- 449 notices (mainly for the Local Police)
- Resolution rate: 66 %

Disappearances

- 1079 open cases
- Resolution rate: 96,74 % (missing persons found dead or alive)

Special investigation techniques

117 participants from both police levels followed the special investigation techniques training.



65 000

.. legal alert requests issued

(*) A legal alert means that police services can carry out all measures requested for an entity (person, vehicle, object) when confronted with this entity.



ADMINISTRATIVE POLICE

Daily presence in our action areas

- First line units continue their horder control actions as part of the fight against illegal immigration.
- The Behaviour Detecting Officers training grows in popularity.
- Almost the entire budget allocated to the purchase of new equipment was used.

VIP escorts and European summits



During European summits and other events, escorts are organised for Heads of State or Government or other European VIPs. In 2017, 6 European summits and 3 other special events were organised in addition to the very important NATO summit in May. This NATO summit required the deployment of considerable forces and great organisation and coordination

Besides these large-scale events, Belgium received the 'one-day' visit of 135 VIPs from 69 different countries, who were protected and escorted by the Federal Highway Police. This amounts to 311 VIP escorts.

In comparison with 2016, during which 6 European summits and 4 other special events were organised, the number of summits in 2017 was identical, but they lasted longer. Although the number

of 'one-day' VIP visits in Brussels decreased in 2017, the number of hours worked by Federal Highway Police staff for VIP escorts increased nonetheless.





Airport Police

AVIA project





This project concerns small Belgian airports and heliports (not the 6 Schengen airports on Belgium's territory). Controls focus on cross-border criminal phenomena.

E-gates



Number of e-gates

• Number of controls : 2 231 380

Border controls

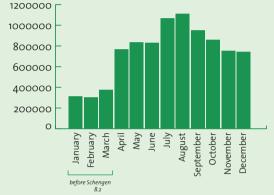
- Number of second line controls: 35303
- Number of reports to the Aliens Office: 6601
- Number of refusals: 2844

False and forged ID documents

- Number of cases: 3 052
- Number of seized documents: 1359
- Impostors: 207
- False documents: 504
- Forged documents: 587

Controls at Schengen external borders

Article 8.2 of the Schengen Borders Code came into force in April 2017. According to this article, the travel documents of all persons travelling to a destination outside the Schengen zone shall undergo a systematic check in the relevant police databases. The number of controls consequently more than doubled, if not tripled, during the summer.



Number of controls: 8 900 690

Immigration

Trafficking in human beings



Removals

- Number of refoulement cases: 2612
- Number of repatriation cases: 4131



Behaviour Detecting Officers

The task of *Behaviour Detecting Officers* (BDO) is to identify any unusual or deviant behaviour on the basis of a wide range of characteristics. In the wake of the terrorist attacks in Belgium and its neighbouring countries, the demand for specialised training to identify potential terrorists was strong.

• 232 Airport Police staff members followed this training (out of a total of 340 participants)

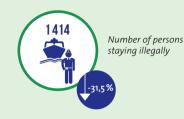






Maritime and River Police

Border controls



• Number of administrative controls on sailors: 350 338

- Number of physical controls: 320 671
- Number of individual visas granted: 4483
- Number of stowaways : 51

The number of persons staying illegally in the country decreased. This is due to the fewer number of arrests on the coast, as a result of a shift in the trafficking and transmigration routes towards the inland.

On the other hand, the number of physical controls is increasing. This is a consequence of the implementation of article 8.2 of the Schengen Borders Code.

Visanet was implemented at the external maritime borders in February 2016. Visanet is an electronic application for issuing visas. At the same time, the Aliens Office strengthened the guidelines for issuing visas at the external maritime borders, which should now only take place as an absolute necessity and only in exceptional cases. Consequently, a larger number of visa applications were declared inadmissible at the external maritime borders. Moreover, we noticed a significantly greater number of persons (mainly crew members) already in possession of a visa.





Story

Intelligence Excellence Award

- In 2017, the British Home Office granted its Immigration Intelligence Excellence Awards for the second consecutive time. These awards are granted to persons and/or services who/that served a particular purpose in the field of immigration and information management
- During the ceremony organised on 17 November 2017, the Zeebrugge section (Coast division) of the Maritime and River Police (SPN) won the first prize in the External Partner category.
- Over the years, the Maritime and River Police (Coast division) has developed significant expertise with regard to transmigrants, not only as regards the administrative approach, but also regarding the gathering of a maximum amount of information for judicial investigations in the struggle against cross-border crime.
- Since April 2017, members of the British Joint Debriefing Team have made regular visits to the Zeebrugge SPN in order to take part in debriefings on migrants transiting the region.
- Once processed in the United Kingdom, Joint Debriefing Team's information is shared with the Maritime and River Police and, by extension, with all Belgian police services concerned. The information cycle is thereby complete!





Railway Police

'Trespassing' phenomenon



Trespassing means illegally moving along railway tracks.

Controls on international trains

Police officers: 395

• Official reports: 60

• Controlled trains: 371

• Judicial arrests: 6

 Number of persons brought before judicial authorities:1

Administrative arrests: 49

Border controls

Number of persons staying illegally in the country found by the

Railway Police: 149

FRONTEX

Contribution to Frontex missions | • Railway Police: 471

• Maritime and River Police: 4414

Airport Police: 4567
 Highway Police: 554

Number of hours worked for Frontex missions

• Highway Police: 551
• Directorate of Admin

• Directorate of Administrative Police Operations: 1702

BEPAD

- Events created: 47 586
- Police units using BePad: 263
- Training sessions: 18, including:
- 5 sessions on the management of groups, individuals and phenomena
- 13 sessions on the management of events
- Number of individuals to be monitored: 17 390
- Number of groups to be monitored: 150
- Number of phenomena to be monitored: 14

BePad is a computer application for centralised entry of administrative police information by both the Local and Federal Police. All end users have access to this information. The advantages of BePad are:

- a joint application for all users within the Local and Federal Police;
 one-time data entry;
- •uniform management of shared information.

BePad is used for the management of events, individuals, groups and phenomena being (possibly) of importance for or representing a (potential) danger to public order, in particular to public peace, welfare and health.





Additional budget was allocated to the Federal Police in order to meet the operational vehicle needs that could not be met in previous years. Older vehicles were therefore replaced, allowing some directorates to renew their vehicle stock.

To the Federal Highway Police:

- 54 motorcycles (€ 1320 21,40)
- 8 VAC* Audi (€ 409 509,52)
- 1 VAC* RS (€ 44 875,35)

To the Maritime and River Police:

• 3 VW AMAROK - tow vehicles (€ 165555)

Total: € 1940 461,27 of the € 2 million available.

(*) VAC : Action and Control Vehicle of the Federal Highway Police



Prevention and action to save lives

- Raising public awareness about the consequences of unsuitable driving remains one of the priorities of the Federal Highway Police.
- The Speedtalk project is a new way to encourage drivers to comply with regulations on speed limits.
- The number of alcohol-related offences has decreased significantly.



Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs



Number of breath tests



(*) Alert + Positive + Refusal + possible blood tests



Drugs-related offences**

(**) Total number of blood tests + unlawful refusals







Figures registered on motorways and similar roads, the Federal Highway Police's main field of action

Speeding offences detected by speed radars and cameras



Offences relating to the use of mobile phone when driving



Safety belt and child seat-related offences



Heavy goods vehicles

Tachograph-related

Offences relating to driving time and rest periods





The relative decrease in the number of offences relating to the use of mobile phones, child seats and tachograph is due to 2 factors:

- in 2016, the number of controls increased following the terrorist attacks in Brussels. The situation was different in 2017, which resulted in a reduction of the number of controls:
- because of the lack of Federal Highway Police staff, missions had to be refocused and the number of proactive controls therefore decreased.

Fatal accidents and accidents with injuries

Accidents with injuries	3 331
Fatal accidents	96
Fatalities	101
Seriously injured victims	419
Slightly injured victims	4 6 4 5

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

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

Slightly injured victim: person injured during a road accident and requiring hospitalisation for 24 hours or less.



Success

Story

Speedtalk

The Parents of Children Victims of Road Accidents Association and the Federal Highway Police joined their forces in the framework of the Speedtalk project carried out during speed controls in the provinces of Namur and East Flanders in September.

After the usual formalities, the people arrested for speeding offences were invited to get into another vehicle, where they had the opportunity to talk with parents of children who died in speeding-related accidents. These conversations definitely raised the awareness of offenders on the serious or fatal consequences of inappropriate or excessive speed.



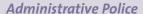


OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Vital to policing

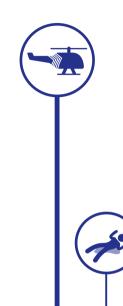
- Drones were added to the Federal Police's list of means to carry out operational support missions.
- Staff members of the Intervention Corps provided significant support to police zones. In more than half of the cases, this support related to negotiated management of public space.
- The Technical and Forensic Police and the Special Units are more than ever key players in policing.





Air support

	2017
Found alive after disappearance	22
Found dead after disappearance	4
Arrests	> 106
Arrests after pursuit	106
Recovered stolen vehicles	9
Scanned IR targets	316
Positive infrared scans	116
Laser incidents	11
Control assistance	360
Search assistance	417
Photo	171
Video	143
Image transmission	334





Drones @ DAFA

- The Federal Police's Directorate of Air Support (DAFA) has three drones at its disposal.
- DAFA received its newest drone in October 2017. This is the most active drone and has a high-performance camera (high definition, infrared, laser, etc.).
- Adequate training is required to work with drones.
- Drones have a limited range (time and space) and are complementary to traditional air support, especially when missions are well-defined.
- DAFA uses drones during events, to search for missing persons in a limited area, to carry out forensic tasks and to detect transmigrants at seaports (for instance by means of a thermal camera).
- Drones have less flight hours than helicopters. This is due to the fact that drones have limited autonomy and fly shorter distances. The maximum distance between pilot and drone is 1 kilometre. The drone camera can detect targets within a 1-kilometre range. This amounts to a radius of 2 kilometres in total.
- A drone is cheaper than a helicopter. However, the fact that a drone pilot sometimes has to travel long distances may generate high staff costs.

Operational missions involving drones

- 17 operational missions, totaling about 19 flight
- The battery autonomy used to be 20 minutes, while it is now 35 minutes.



Story

at a lower cost.

• The Federal Police's Directorate of Air Support (DAFA) has examined

Synergy between the Federal Police and Defence

• There is a year-long cooperation between DAFA and Defence. The existing synergies are maintained.

possible synergies with Defence to provide the same high-quality services

• Defence puts three of its pilots at the disposal of the Federal Police, but they do not safeguard our future in times of restructuring and changes in staff regulations. That is why DAFA again recruited two police pilots in 2017. They receive the basic training of a military helicopter pilot: academic training at the Royal Military Academy, followed by flying training with Marchetti aircraft at Beauvechain Air Base and helicopter pilot training in Dax, France. It will take until the end of 2019/beginning of 2020 before DAFA can deploy the new pilots.



Dog support



Number of interventions

Tracker dogs	1390
Drug dogs + cash	2091
Silent drug dogs	522
Human remains recovery dogs	50
Seat of fire detection dogs	323
Explosive detection dogs	1560
Total	5936







Technical support by the Maritime and River Police

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

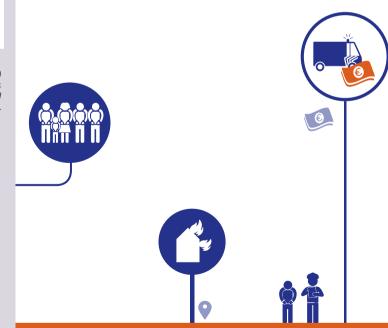
Number of actions	
Immigration control dogs*	252
Side Scan Sonar	121
CO2 detector	323
Other detection means: Remotely Operated Vehicle, videoscope, metal detector, camera, mobile trace, Multi-Mode Threat Detector, Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV)	135

* In 2017, there were 252 actions (about 1 690 hours) during which immigration control dogs were deployed. The police intercepted 457 illegal immigrants.



Directorate of Protection VIP protection Regular VIP missions On-call missions 24/24 abroad

On-call missions





Transfers of dangerous prisoners



Intercity and Intracity missions

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

Other missions:

- National Bank of Belgium (NBB) escorts: 89
- Other types of transport (works of art, munitions, nuclear material, etc.): 29
- Group arrests (VAG*): 32
- * High-risk searches conducted in cooperation with the Federal Judicial Police.

Directorate of Public Security

Following the decision that Minister of the Interior Jan Jambon had taken in 2016 in the context of the Canal Plan and transmigration, the capacity of the Directorate of Public Security increased to 527 staff members at the end of 2017 (+ 32 % in 2016 and again + 22 % in 2017). This resulted in a sharp decrease of both FERES (Federal Reserve for interventions in case of unforeseen events) missions and all forms of specialised support.

Federal Reserve (FERES)



Mounted police



Two operational platoons

officers and 110 horses.

Following the debate on essential po-

operational capacity to perform other

lice tasks and in order to have sufficient

missions, the capacity of the Directorate

of Public Security's mounted police was

slightly reduced to 120 mounted police

By classifying these means as special

means (water cannons, special teams,

the service of all police partners.

armoured vehicles, video teams, etc.), the

Directorate of Public Security has become a real asset in ensuring public security at

Water cannons

Video team











Intervention Corps (CIK)



hours of support provided to the Local Police

85 000

hours of support fo security actions

The mission of the CIKs is to support our partners. They spent more than 350 000 hours on providing support to police zones, allowing them to focus on their regular tasks. In more than half of the cases, this support related to negotiated management of public space (big demonstrations, football matches, European summits, festivals, cycling and car races, various festivities, etc.).

In total, 85 000 hours were spent on supporting security actions (Full Integrated Police Actions, supralocal patrols and other control actions).

Furthermore, they provided support to fight radicalism, violent extremism and terrorism in the seven Brussels municipalities along the Brussels-Charleroi Canal and Vilvoorde (Canal Plan) as well as other emerging phenomena such as illegal transmigration.



CIK: operational support to the Local Police



- Security actions
- HyCap, support, Canal Plan, etc.
- Victim assistance
- Negotiated management of public space

Politie Police



Success

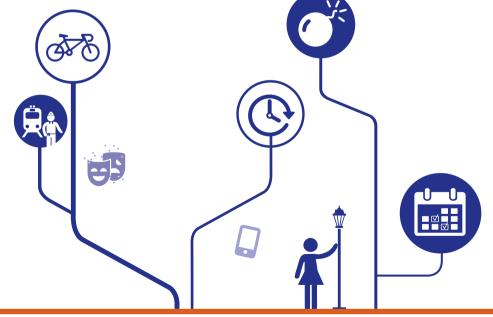
Story

Trie

The Brussels CIK on all fronts

The number of hours worked by the Brussels Intervention Corps in support of the Local and Federal Police amounts to:

- **78 000** hours to secure:
- 139 sports events (football matches, rallies, cycling races, Formula 1 events, etc.);
- 83 festivities (carnivals, Belgian National Day, concerts, festivals, etc.);
- **27** international events (European summits, visit by the President of the United States, diplomatic visits, etc.);
- **16** social events (various demonstrations).
- **57 000** hours to counter terrorism in cooperation with the Brussels Railway Police (SPC).
- **49 000** hours to meet the priorities fixed in the zonal security plans of the Brussels police by providing patrols (Winter Wonders, sales period, protection of commercial places, fight against prostitution, etc.).





Judicial Police

Technical and Forensic Police

Sexual or violent offences

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

- 45 series of offences
- 149 linked sex offences
- 26 confirmed

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

	Tools	Shoes	Ears
Total	22 290	24881	9206
Input 2017	1449	2449	555
Comparisons made	740	173	603
Links found	55 (243 linked prints)	5 (8 linked prints)	21 (71 linked prints)
Individualisation* + very likely + likely	19 + 234 + 3	1+0+2	6 + 28 + 31

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

Prints recorded in the papillary database (APFIS)

	Fingers	Palm
Persons (including 44 856 new)	1010778	537 947
Cards	2 669 375	941526
Prints on objects	24976	3157
Unknown prints on objects	22718	/
Identified prints on objects	2 332	/
Number of identified persons in 2017	2	332

Central audio and video laboratory

ducted by DVI

Disaster Victim Identification team (DVI)

Comparison of faces



Video files





Audio files, **161** of which are related to terrorist attacks



Composite drawings



Combating counterfeiting

Forgery of money

Seizure of 4524 counterfeit euro banknotes, including:

- 2789 50-euro notes
- 754 500-euro notes

Analysis of 1168 counterfeit banknotes denominated in foreign currencies

False documents

- Analysis of 31 644 identity or travel documents of EU nationals within the framework of the 'EUROPA' procedure, 167 of which are invalid
- Analysis of 7 415 non-European driving licences exchanged against Belgian driving licences, 324 of which are invalid







Laboratory interventions on the spot



The



Robberies and other types of violent thefts



Fires (arson and accidental fires)



Murders and homicides



Suicides



Suspicious deaths



Sex offences

Special Units

Distribution of the available capacity	Hours worked
Operational work Operations in the field, file management, operational R&D	422 535
Training Specialised techniques, shooting, scale-based training sessions, etc.	153 415
Logistic management Vehicles, high-technology equipment, weapons, radio equipment	82457
Other Training, staff management, administration, PR, etc.	111 402

Total	769 819

Operational work

	Hours
Observations	160 224
Interventions/arrests	81208
Technical operational support	97321
Infiltrations	48884
QRF* (level 3/4)	34898

^{*} Quick Response Force: Special Units are on call to quickly intervene in the event of a terrorist act.

Crisis situations

Entrenchment	26
Hostage takings	3
Abductions	4
Extortion	7
Transfer of dangerous prisoners and VIP protection	1







Vital link in an integrated security policy

• Due to the increasing internationalisation of security issues, international police cooperation is not optional.

• It is an essential task and crucial factor in combating criminal and security phenomena.

• High-quality and quick international information exchange is more

important than ever.



The main missions of the Single Point of Operational Contact are ensuring international information exchange and issuing and processing international alerts.



Information Exchange

Operational messages



Messages processed at SPOC level (via Interpol, Europol, liaison officers, police services and any other operational messages) and IN/ OUT messages of Police and Customs Cooperation Centres (CCPD) in Tournai, Kerkrade and Luxembourg.

International alerts

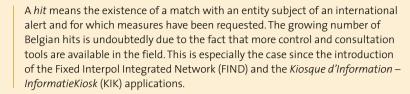
International alerts issued by the SPOC*



After the rush which followed the attacks of 22 March 2016, the number of international alert requests sent to the SPOC by Belgian services has decreased. The issuing of new Belgian international alerts by the SPOC followed the same trend.

* The rest are issued automatically.

- Belgian hits on foreign international alerts: 4 921 (+30,2%)
- Foreign hits on Belgian international alerts: 4577 (-21,8%)



Translations

The translation department of the SPOC made a total of 13 673 translations (+ 4%), 97% of which concerning international operational files. Translations of FLASH files (to be done within an hour) account for 40 % of this total (i.e. an increase of 14,29 % compared to 2016).

Main language combinations

\Leftrightarrow	44,5%
\Leftrightarrow	29%
\Leftrightarrow	15,5%
⇔	3%
\Leftrightarrow	3%
€ ⇔	2%
♣	2,7%

The number of translations from and to English has increased continuously for 3 years. They now account for more than 70 % of the total workload.

2360 validations (-48,47%) were carried out by the SPOC.

A validation is a verification of compliance with laws and regulations. A decrease in the number of validations carried out by the relevant service is positive. It indeed shows that the goal of better informing and supporting SPOC operators so that they can carry out these tasks themselves is about to be achieved. In the medium term, the validation service should only deal with specific and complex cases.

Cross-border issues

Most frequent criminal phenomena that are part of Europol's mandate and dealt with by Police and Customs Cooperation Centres in border regions:

- Offences against goods: 8,26%
- Drug trafficking: 7,52%
- Offences related to immigration policing: 13 %



Bi- and multilateral cooperation

Agreements



- Belgium and Serbia signed a bilateral police cooperation treaty on 7 February 2017. This new treaty, relating to all important forms of organised crime and terrorism, provides a strong legal basis for bilateral information exchange between the Belgian and Serbian police and the deployment of bilateral liaison officers.
- In 2017, the Federal Police, Quebec, Algeria and Peru signed various Memoranda of Understanding. These Memoranda do not provide a legal basis for personal data exchange, but do tend to stimulate operational cooperation between partner countries.
- The partnership with Peru meets the following objective of the Stroomplan, the new plan to combat drugs-related crime in the port of Antwerp: strengthening cooperation with the source countries to fight cocaine trafficking. In the same context, the Federal Police is preparing Memoranda of Understanding with Brazil, Ecuador and Panama. A memorandum with Colombia was already signed in 2014.
- The Benelux countries are negotiating a new police cooperation treaty. They want to reach an agreement in 2018. The new treaty has to offer the Belgian, Dutch and Luxembourg police extended possibilities for information exchange and cross-border interventions. For instance, it will enable police services to directly search each other's databases. Police officers from one country would also be able to carry out acts of investigation autonomously in another country.

Consultation with France

The Directorate of International Police Cooperation (CGI) gave the impetus to restructure bilateral consultation in the French-Belgian border region. The aim is to adopt a more practical approach towards our consultation with France through the creation of local consultation forums. This will allow for structured information exchange and agreements on joint actions or other forms of cross-border cooperation between police services in the border region (** p. 28).

EU funding



- In 2017, the Federal Police received European subsidies totaling more than 3.7 million euros for eight projects, including projects to improve information exchange between the ad hoc services. Thanks to this funding, we can set up three **District Information** and **Expertise Centres** to facilitate administrative law enforcement through efficient information exchange between the authorities concerned (*P. 27). The **Bordertask** project aims at improving controls at the external borders by automating information flows.
- Furthermore, the Federal Police took part, as project partner, in a number of projects led by external partners. These projects include the BelPIU or PNR project of the Federal Public Service Home Affairs, giving police services access to data relating to passengers travelling from, through and to Belgium. EU funding also went to an Irish project to exchange information by using Europol's Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA).





International alerts, a key component of the integrated approach

Last year, international alerts on persons, vehicles and objects have again proven their usefulness in (international) police cooperation. Intense cooperation between the police's internal and external partners, with the Single Point of Operational Contact (SPOC) of the Directorate of International Police Cooperation (CGI) at the centre, resulted in about 10 000 hits (\$\mathscr{P}\$ p. 25) relating to foreign international alerts in Belgium and Belgian international alerts abroad.

Schengen and Interpol alerts are becoming an increasingly specialised aspect of policing due to the fast-changing legislation and procedures. It is therefore important that we continue to invest in training and awareness-raising sessions (** p. 28) as well as in experienced staff entrusted with (legal) validation and quality control.

Outside office hours, we must have on-call services ensuring the correct processing of hits. Most hits occur at Belgian airports (** p. 11), but all police services can be confronted with a hit at any time, day or night. That is exactly the reason why both the Federal and Local Police have to be able to request or receive national and international alerts 24/7.



International & European Institutions Department

Interoperability

The European Commission and the EU Member States have taken important steps with regard to the interoperability of various European central systems and/or databases. Consultation rounds within the High Level Expert Group and a joint position of the EU Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs resulted in two legislative proposals presented by the European Commission in December 2017.

These proposals relate to a number of systems (Schengen Information System (SIS), Eurodac, Visa Information System (VIS), Entry-Exit System (EES), European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), European Criminal Records Information System on Third Country Nationals (ECRIS-TCN), Europol Information System (EIS)) and to Interpol databases.

By coordinating the data contained in these systems and databases, it should be possible by 2020 to:

• enable border guards and investigators to access quickly and systematically all available information (access according to the rights attributed to them);

• detect persons with multiple identities and therefore help fight identity fraud;

 facilitate identity checks by police services on EU territory.

Knowledge Management



According to the report of the Schengen Evaluation Committee and the Parliamentary Committee in charge of investigating the terrorist attacks of 22 March 2016,

all police officers are expected to have basic knowledge of international alerts and information exchange. To this end, the Federal Police developed a reference brochure and a scale-based training session to be organised in the National Police Academy (ANPA) and the various police schools of the country. The trainers received training in October.

The Without Worries across the Border training session remains a success. Phase 1, with a focus on the provinces of East and West Flanders, continues in 2018. In the meantime, the Federal Police, the police zones concerned and the Dutch National Police are preparing phase 2 for the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg. The demand for new modules is also on the agenda of Dutch-Belgian consultation.

To implement the Tournai Agreements, the Federal Police and France want to develop a training session for intervention services in the French-Belgian border region. When the content is clearly defined, it will be possible to organise this training for 17000 police officers.



Liaison officers

Liaison officers (LO) are links in the police information exchange chain.

They intervene in specific circumstances to facilitate such exchange of information. According to their areas of competence (countries of accreditation and function), liaison officers can be confronted with different types of criminality such as terrorism, trafficking in human beings, drugs, etc.

As stated in our liaison officers' network evaluation document, terrorism remains a phenomenon that generates a large workload for our liaison officers in addition to their regular tasks, especially in the Near and Middle East and in North Africa. Given this context, it was decided to put a police officer with the rank of inspector or chief inspector at the disposal of our liaison officers based in Turkey and Morocco. This 'new' function will help ensure the continuity of the operational work in the absence of liaison officers and will also support them in their regular operational and administrative tasks.

Civilian crisis management

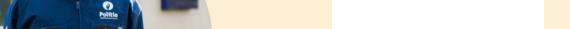
Following an agreement between the General Commissioner and the chairman of the Management Committee of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs in January 2013, the contribution of the Integrated Police to civilian crisis management matters dropped from 45 to 33 full time equivalents (FTE). Nevertheless, given the budget situation and the capacity problem, the Federal Police had limited their potential effective contribution to

In general, and according to our analysis relating to unstable countries, Sahel, sub-Saharan Africa and Maghreb countries are priority areas for police deployment in civilian crisis management missions, for instance in Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Somalia, Iraq and Chad.

other things, on terrorism, the deployment of Federal Police officers (FTE) in civilian crisis management mis-Belgian Counter-Terrorism experts are based in EUDEL Sarajevo and EUDEL Tripoli.

maximum 20 FTEs.

In the current context, where emphasis is placed, among sions mainly occurs in Niger (EUCAP SAHEL), Mali (EUCAP SAHEL), Tunisia (DCAF Tunis) and Somalia (UNSOM). Two





- Bilateral liaison officers: 10
- Operational support LO: 2
- LO ad hoc/LO Foreign Affairs: 1
- Europol: 2
- Interpol: 2









RESOURCES

On the way to innovation

- More Federal Police staff recruited in 2017.
- The future of policing is digital.
- The Infrastructure Master Plan takes shape.



Recruitment and selection

Marketing tools	Total
elephone calls	20749
-mails	9 9 9 5
acebook conversations	930
lits relating to www.jobpol.be	1383338
lyers	20 000
Brochures	38000
osters on info days	950

Recruitment and selection	Candidates	Selected candidates
Operational staff	13166	1964
		Recruited
Administrative and logistic staff (civilian staff)		565

Training

Scale-based training		Sessions	Individuals trained
Diversity/equality		58	1271
Holocaust, police and	Users	77	1036
human rights – (Kazerne Dossin) –	Guides	1	14
	Managers	2	16
Well-being		17	267
Informatics/office automation		29	297

Basic training	Sessions*	Individuals trained**
Constable - Armed	3	53
Inspector	34	1503
Chief Inspector	13	257
Preparatory training for middle-ranking officers	2	23

- * Number of sessions followed in 2017.
 ** Number of persons who completed basic training in 2017.



Schools	Individuals trained
National Police Academy (ANPA – sites of Berg, Brussels, Ghent, Jumet, Vottem, Wilrijk)	21937
Académie de Police de Namur	3 015
APPH (Jurbise)	5159
Campus VESTA (Antwerp)	8 276
Ecole de Police de la province de Liège	4591
ERIP-GIP (Brussels)	5 937
PAULO (Ghent)	7346
PIVO (Asse)	3483
PLOT (Limburg)	3829
WPS (Zedelgem)	3 668
Total	67 241

Note: we extracted the above-mentioned figures from our database on 23 February 2018. They represent 95% of the overall figures.





Psychosocial and medical

In total, **165** Federal Police staff members requested psychosocial support from trusted persons or specialised prevention advisers.

Informal procedures Information, reception, advice 58 Conversations Intervention by a third party Conciliation – mediation Formal procedures Violence at work Moral harassment at work Total

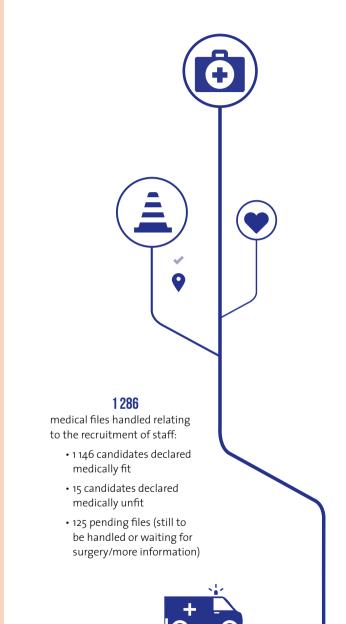
Informal interventions aim at improving the working atmosphere by means of advice to the staff member concerned, face-to-face conversations on possibilities to solve the problem, intervention by a third party (colleague, head of department) or conciliation.

Formal procedures involve a report for the employer that describes the psychosocial risks of the situation. It also contains proposals for prevention and protection measures to solve the problem permanently.

Training and awareness-raising for the Integrated Police

Туре	Number of events	Participants
Training trusted persons	2	40
Further training trusted persons	2	30
Supervision trusted persons	7	105
World Day for Safety and Health at Work	1	120
Psychosocial risk awareness-raising	4	120
Middle management awareness-raising	1	20
Total	18	435

Working atmosp	Medical	l		
	rventions in the ts or psychosocial	Consult	ations	
problems		Curative	5	14865
Federal Police	702	Control		4553
Local Police 200 Total 902		Advice		7743
		Care		2784
	-	Flu vacc	inations	2810



Staff forecast management

Workforce on 31 December 2017

	Men	Women	Total
Operational staff	7 470	1 492	8 963
Administrative and logistic staff	1 288	1703	2 990
Total	8 758	3 195	11 953

Distribution per rank and level

Δ
-17
π



			- 11	
		Men	Women	Total
perational taff	Chief Superintendent	198	20	218
	Superintendent	1 044	118	1162
	Chief Inspector	2 283	346	2 629
	Inspector	3 882	996	4 878
	Constable	13	12	25
	Protection Assistant	50		50
dminis-	A level	253	406	659
rative and	B level	351	440	791
logistic staff	C level	408	676	1 084
	D level	276	181	457
otal		8 758	3 195	11 953
dminis- rative and ogistic staff	Superintendent Chief Inspector Inspector Constable Protection Assistant A level B level C level	2 283 3 882 13 50 253 351 408 276	346 996 12 406 440 676 181	2 62 4 87 25 50 65 79 1 08

The above-mentioned staffing figures were extracted from the staff database (PRP2) of the General Directorate of Resource Management and Information (DGR) on 31 December 2017. They are expressed in number

For seconded staff (from the Reserve Group (GRG) to the Federal Police), the unit of secondment was taken into account.

The staffing figures do not include:

- persons to whom alternative financing applies (such as staff seconded to the Standing Police Monitoring Committee and the Belgian Standing Intelligence Agencies Review Committee);
- cleaning staff:
- external trainees:
- staff members of the Social Secretariat (SSGPI):
- staff of the General Inspectorate (AIG) and the Police Information Control Body (COC);
- staff members seconded to the Local Police against payment (GF 39 circular);
- · catering staff;
- persons working for external departments (Justice Administrative and Technical Secretariat. Home Affairs Administrative and Technical Secretariat, Coordination Unit for Threat Assessment, staff seconded to SHAPE and the Crisis Centre):
- GRG staff without known unit of secondment at the moment of extraction;
- persons who requested non-activity prior to pension (NAPAP-NAVAP).

Military staff working for the Federal Police on a contractual basis and staff recruited to fight terrorism are included in the figures.

Information & ICT

Communication and Information Centres (CICs)

Urgent	Other	Total
217 823	15 286	233109
251216	10480	261696
323 432	94839	418 271
141 0 6 2	17833	158 895
173 944	18 385	192329
422 942	19706	442 648
77 517	15185	92702
439 701	13 538	453 239
137 538	15 336	152 874
334 517	70 505	405022
65564	20302	85866
2 585 256	311 395	2896651
	217 823 251 216 323 432 141 062 173 944 422 942 77 517 439 701 137 538 334 517 65 564	217823 15286 251216 10480 323432 94839 141062 17833 173944 18385 422942 19706 77517 15185 439701 13538 137538 15336 334517 70505 65564 20302





- i-Police is a strategic project that is mainly meant to renew the entire IT infrastructure of the Integrated Police (servers, specific police applications, etc.). The police IT infrastructure should therefore meet the recent and especially future IT needs.
- The Focus platform will be developed to meet the demand for increased mobility for field workers. The goal of this platform is to provide final users with quick access to all applications that they often use in an intuitive digital environment.
- Both projects complement one another: i-Police will adapt the police information environment to the needs of modern technology, while Focus already provides final users (i.e. police officers on the field) with a unique digital environment in a purely operational context.







All security staff members have to be screened in accordance with the law on classification and security clearances. At the administrative authority's request, various sources are consulted for this screening: the General National Database (BNG-ANG), the criminal record, the SIDIS computer programme to monitor prisoners, the FTF (Foreign Terrorist Fighters) database, etc. The most important files relate to airport security recommendations, European summits, military candidates and honorary distinctions.

The Kiosque d'Information – InformatieKiosk (KIK) is a computer interface that allows for the simultaneous use, through a single point of identification data entry, of different information systems needed by police officers to carry out their everyday policing duties. Since the KIK access was extended to neighbourhood policing and intervention teams, the number of computers having access to the interface more than doubled in one year: from 12 000 to 25 000.





Success Story

Innovative New Way of Working tools

Together with the Local Police Standing Committee, the Federal Police invited the police zones to participate in the innovative Microsoft 365 project in February 2017. This is a first step to mobile working. In the meantime, all police zones support this (r)evolution. NWoW (New Way of Working) is a common project for the Local and Federal Police.

Overview in figures (January 2018)



Yammer is an online tool used to ask questions, share files and discuss a specific topic.

- More than 18 000 police staff members are potential users
- Yammer has 1 224 groups, 270 of which are public (accessible to everyone) and 954 of which are private (membership reauired)
- Messages read: 8 448 436
- Messages posted: 80 672
- Messages liked: 69 575



Skype for Business is a communication tool.

- Peer-to-peer sessions: 36 762
- Meetings organised: 1 330
- Meetings followed: 2 603



OneDrive is a storage space in the cloud.

- Storage space used: 6.6 terabyte
- Number of files: 1 721 307



Logistics



Infrastructure Master Plan

process, the change in general standards for specific Federal Police functions (forensic laboratories, shooting ranges, cell complexes, business continuity planning, etc.) and the new working methods, we need to examine ways to improve and/or preserve our infrastructure. The Infrastructure Master Plan has to provide an up-to-date overview of the Federal Police's state of infrastructure and suggest measures to develop this infrastructure. The aim is to ensure that Federal Police staff members can perform specific functions in an appropriate work environment and at the same time guarantee their well-being. This plan was launched in 2015 and validated in 2017.

In the context of the Federal Police's optimisation

Purchases



- Weapons: 862 979,30 euros Weapons, munitions and spare parts for maintenance
 - Basic and function equipment: 15 853 876,90 euros



• Infrastructure: 9 503 461,54 euros - Organisation and maintenance of premises



- Vehicles: 22 056 738,65 euros Vehicles (rolling, flying and floating), maintenance, spare parts, rental and related costs
 - Office supplies: 2 476 200,20 euros Furniture, equipment and accessories

Finances



Total regular credits 2017 – Overview granted commitment appropriations (with freeze) (2) (excl. security provision relating to terrorism and radicalism) (3)

Staff € 832 586 000 Operation € 148 994 801 Investment € 41670481 € 870 639 000 Allocations (1)

Subsidies (4) € 50456000

Total €1944346282

- (1) Allocations: the federal government's contribution to the expenses of police zones and municipalities. These credits are recorded in the budget of the Federal Police.
- (2) As for the credits approved by Parliament (including the distributions of the interdepartmental provisions during the year, but excluding the interdepartmental provision in the fight against terrorism and radicalism), the government made an effort to underutilise the budget (the so-called freeze). This underutilisation amounts to 9495000 euros.
- (3) Extra credits were granted in addition to those credits through an interdepartmental provision so as to cover expenses relating to the reinforcement of measures as well as new initiatives in the fight against terrorism and radicalism.
- (4) Subsidies: credits recorded in the budget of the Federal Police, but used to finance non-Federal Police bodies (Catering Department, Social Department of the Integrated Police (SSDGPI), Belgian Police Sports Federation and police schools). Other subsidies granted to the police zones relate to the changes in pension rules (NAPAP-NAVAP) and the social promotion for constables.

A flexible and transparent organisation

• The Directorate of Infrastructure Security begins to take shape and sparks the interest of many people.

 Information and expertise centres dealing with an administrative approach of crime are being implemented.



The Directorate of Infrastructure Security begins to take shape

The Directorate of Infrastructure Security (DAB) of the General Directorate of Administrative Police (DGA) was made effective by the law of 12 November 2017. This new directorate has been created to unlock as much police capacity as possible at both local and federal levels and to use this capacity for essential police missions requiring general policing skills.

DAB, composed of 1600 full-time equivalents, will employ 1354 security agents and assistants with a new rank and specific policing skills, as well as operational staff members (245), in order to ensure:

- the protection of nuclear sites:
- the transfer of prisoners as well as court and tribunal policing;
- the protection of Brussels Airport infrastructures;
- the protection of national, international and European institutions;
- the protection of critical infrastructures:
- the protection of the SHAPE and NATO infrastructures;
- the protection of the royal palaces.

It will also secure occasional police operations and, alternatively, protocol-related escorts.



External applications until 31 December 2017

Dutch-speaking applicants: 1188 French-speaking applicants: 2758

Safety and protection of personal data

In May 2018, public organisations and private companies will be confronted with new European legal obligations, i.e. the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Directive on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties (Directive 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016). The Federal Police department in charge of information security and privacy protection (CG/ISPO) coordinates the implementation of these new European legal obligations and the integration of information security.

A specific project approved by the Management Committee of the Federal Police and by the Coordination Committee of the Integrated Police is being implemented. This project includes technical and organisational measures as well as legal aspects to ensure compliance with legal texts. Two concrete measures have already been taken: the creation of a register of the processing activities and the appointment of the Data Protection Officers. Other actions have been undertaken to meet legal obligations, such as an inventory of subcontractors, a study examining the compliance of the different information processes and systems and the procedures for answering questions from persons involved in processing operations.

A communication and training plan including all interested actors helps make all organisation members and managers aware of the importance of the protection of personal data.

Administrative and integrated approach towards crime: two information and expertise centres

In the last few years, we have observed that the repressive approach had reached its limit. The usual reactive criminal law approach often occurs too late to help fighting against crime in an efficient and effective way. The aim of the administrative approach is to see how local administrations can be prepared to deal with attempts of implantation of persons likely to be linked to organised crime phenomena into the local socio-economic fabric.

The administrative approach of crime therefore applies to the measures that the administrative authorities can take to fight against organised crime and to protect public order.



With regard to the administrative approach, two information and expertise centres (the so-called ARIEC centres) were implemented at district level in the provinces of Limburg and Antwerp, in cooperation with external partners. Both centres started their activities on 1 January 2018. A third centre is about to be created in Namur.

Mercure: telephone data analysis tool

The Mercure solution, which won a public procurement launched by the General Directorate of Judicial Police (DGJ) for the whole Integrated Police, first of all made possible to consolidate analyses by strengthening the analytical expertise of all investigators through the daily cross-referencing of thousands of data.

Transparency

859 parliamentary questions addressed

+90% of which to the Ministry of the Interior

55% concerned police work

45% concerned police organisation.



The main topics were:

administrative police (traffic, public order, borders, crisis management, etc.)	188
police staff (well-being, status, ethics, training, capacity, etc.)	166
crime against goods (theft, fraud, cybercrime, drugs, etc.)	146
crime against persons (public decency, violence, terrorism & radicalism, etc.)	138
working tools (vehicles, individual equipment, infrastructure, computing equipment)	128
organisation (police structure, links between lo- cal/federal levels, international cooperation, etc.)	93

Social media success

Followers





@PoliceFédérale: 50104 Police Fédérale: 13 @FederalePolitie: 63 663 Federale Politie: 3463 4774

113 767



62 996



Belgian Federal Police FedPol Belgium



