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## 2. STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

	2011	2010
<u>Total number of investigations</u>	<b>589</b>	606
Initial Reports	<b>318</b>	318
Completed investigations	<b>288</b>	329
<u>Total number of suspects</u>	<b>8.413</b>	9.632
Newly identified suspects	<b>3.812</b>	4.628
Total no. of nationalities	<b>107</b>	113
Percentage of German suspects	<b>38.4 %</b>	36.5 %
Percentage of non-German suspects	<b>59.7 %</b>	61.5 %
⇒ Turkish nationals	<b>11.6 %</b>	10.3 %
⇒ Italian nationals	<b>3.6 %</b>	3.5 %
Percentage of persons of unclear nationality	<b>1.9 %</b>	2.0 %
<u>Heterogeneous offender structures</u>	<b>70.8 %</b>	73.9 %
<u>Homogeneous offender structures</u>	<b>29.2 %</b>	26.1 %
<u>Armed suspects</u>	<b>5.3 %</b>	4.7 %
<u>Groups operating in more than one area of crime</u>	<b>28.5 %</b>	28.7 %
<u>Losses identified</u>	<b>884 Mio. €</b>	1.65 Mrd. €
<u>Criminal proceeds identified<sup>1</sup></u>	<b>347 Mio. €</b>	-
<u>Provisionally seized assets during the year under review</u>	<b>85 Mio. €</b>	171 Mio. €

<sup>1</sup> Until 2010, the estimated total profits were portrayed here. Since then, the police authorities have only recorded the criminal proceeds which were achieved by the respective OC groups investigated and were identified in the course of financial investigations. Therefore, the figure of the previous year is missing here.

	2011	2010
<u>Offences with international links</u>	<b>82.3 %</b>	84.3 %
<u>Main fields of crime</u>		
⇒ Drug trafficking and smuggling	<b>36.7 %</b>	39.9 %
⇒ Crime associated with the business world	<b>14.8 %</b>	14.5 %
⇒ Property crime	<b>13.1 %</b>	11.9 %
⇒ Tax and customs offences	<b>7.6 %</b>	8.4 %
⇒ Facilitation of illegal immigration	<b>6.8 %</b>	5.9 %
⇒ Counterfeiting/forgery	<b>6.1 %</b>	4.3 %
⇒ Violent crime	<b>4.2 %</b>	4.3 %
⇒ Crime associated with night life	<b>3.6 %</b>	4.5 %
⇒ Money laundering	<b>1.5 %</b>	2.0 %
⇒ Cybercrime	<b>1.5 %</b>	0.7 %
⇒ Arms trafficking and smuggling	<b>1.2 %</b>	1.2 %
⇒ Environmental crime	<b>1.2 %</b>	1.0 %
⇒ Others	<b>1.7 %</b>	1.5 %
<u>Percentage of investigations including</u>		
Money laundering activities	<b>35.5 %</b>	39.9 %
Confiscation of assets	<b>32.3 %</b>	28.7 %



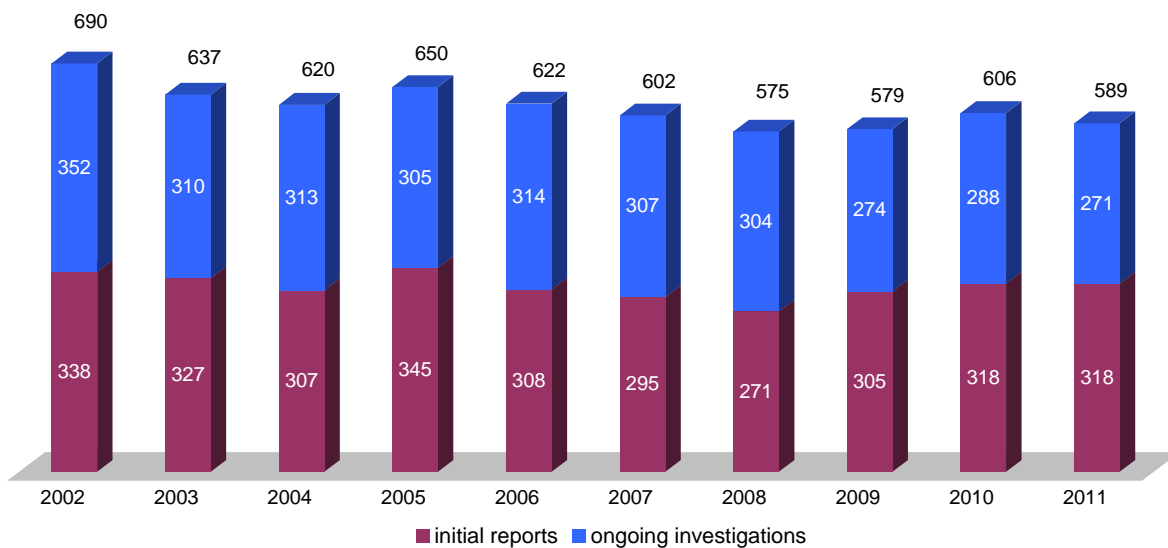
### 3. THE CRIME SITUATION IN GERMANY

#### 3.1 Investigations

##### 3.1.1 Number of investigations

In comparison to the previous year, the number of OC investigations decreased by 2.8 %. The proportion of initial reports (investigations initiated during the year under review) rose from 52.5 % in 2010 to 54 %. 288 investigations were completed in 2011.

Development of the number of OC investigations





All general characteristics and at least one of the specific characteristics listed under a) to c) of the OC definition must be fulfilled for criminal behaviour to be considered organised crime. With regard to the specific characteristics given in the OC definition, the distribution was as follows in the year under review (multiple recording possible):

- ⇒ 541 investigations: alternative a) applied
- ⇒ 270 investigations: alternative b) applied
- ⇒ 165 investigations: alternative c) applied

In 84 investigations, all three alternatives were established.

As in the previous years, the cases falling under c) were the smallest entity with a share of approximately 28 %. The exertion of influence by organised offender groups was aimed at

- ⇒ the public administration in 115 investigations (40 in Germany, 66 abroad, 9 in Germany and abroad)
- ⇒ the judicial authorities in 48 investigations (21 in Germany, 25 abroad, 2 in Germany and abroad),
- ⇒ the business sector in 27 investigations (20 in Germany, 5 abroad, 2 in Germany and abroad),
- ⇒ the political sector in 26 investigations (7 in Germany, 18 abroad, 1 in Germany and abroad),
- ⇒ the media in 18 investigations (14 in Germany, 3 abroad, 1 in Germany and abroad),

Distribution and ranking largely corresponded to the previous years.

### 3.1.3 Financial aspects

#### Losses

The total losses reported for the period under review, i.e. 2011, amounted to approx. EUR 884 million (compared to approx. EUR 1.65 million in 2010). As in the previous years, the highest losses sustained in 2011, i.e. EUR 576 million, were caused by crime associated with the business world, which accounted for approximately 65 % of the total losses identified (2010: EUR 737 million corresponding to approximately 45%). This field of crime was followed by customs and tax offences with EUR 212 million corresponding to approximately 24 % of the total losses (2010: EUR 679 million, i.e. approximately 41%) and by property crime with EUR 41 million corresponding to approximately 5% (2010: EUR 147 million, i.e. approximately 9%). The highest loss caused by one specific group was identified in an investigation into breach of trust and amounted to approximately EUR 205 million. In the past, outstanding amounts of losses mostly resulted from the information on only a few investigations.

### Proceeds

In 2011, the queries aimed at establishing the estimated profits of the OC groups were for the first time replaced by queries aimed at establishing the identified proceeds generated by OC groups through offences.

In 2011, no proceeds were established in 300 investigations (approximately 51 %). In nearly 40 % of these investigations, the OC groups were active in the fields of drug trafficking and smuggling. 289 investigations (approximately 49 %) uncovered proceeds totalling some EUR 347 million.

The highest proceeds were earned by groups involved in crime associated with the business world (EUR 172 million, i.e. approx. 50 % of the total amount), tax and customs offences (EUR 51 million corresponding to approx. 15 %), drug trafficking and smuggling (EUR 40 million corresponding to approx. 12 %) and property crime (EUR 40 million corresponding to approx. 12 %). The highest individual amount, i.e. EUR 28 million, was reported in an investigation concerning crime associated with the business world and focusing on investment offences.

### Confiscation of assets

With approximately 32.3 %, the percentage of cases, where measures to secure assets were taken, was higher than in the previous year. (2010: 28.7 %). In 2011, assets totalling approximately EUR 85 million were provisionally seized, of which about EUR 66 million were seized in Germany (approx. 78 %) and almost EUR 19 million were seized abroad (approx. 22 %), with outstanding seizures being carried out in Switzerland (approx. EUR 10.5) and Spain (approximately EUR 3.4 million). It should be taken into account that this information refers to the seizures performed in 2011 only.

If the amounts from the previous years are added to the updated investigations, the total amount seized is EUR 263 million. EUR 237 million of these funds were seized in Germany (approx. 90 %) and EUR 26 million were seized abroad (approx. 10 %).

In 2011, the highest total amount of money was provisionally seized in an investigation into crime associated with the business world (insolvency offences), i.e. some EUR 17 million, of which EUR 9 million were seized in Switzerland.

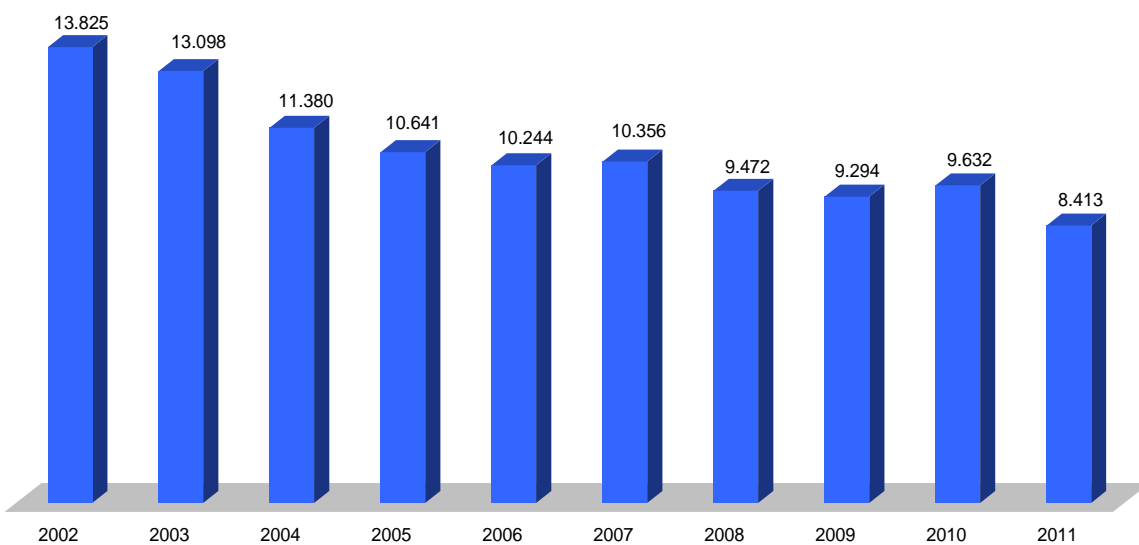
In more than 20 % of the investigations, during which no assets were confiscated, the OC groups were found to be mainly involved in drug trafficking and smuggling. Especially in this field of crime, it is often not possible to identify any perpetrators' assets. Furthermore, a cross-border confiscation of assets has turned out to be difficult. Although international links were established in more than 80 % of the OC investigations, a provisional asset confiscation abroad was carried out in less than 5 % of all OC investigations only.

### 3.2 Suspects

#### Total number of suspects

Compared to the previous year, the number of OC suspects dropped by 12.7 %.

#### Development of the total number of suspects



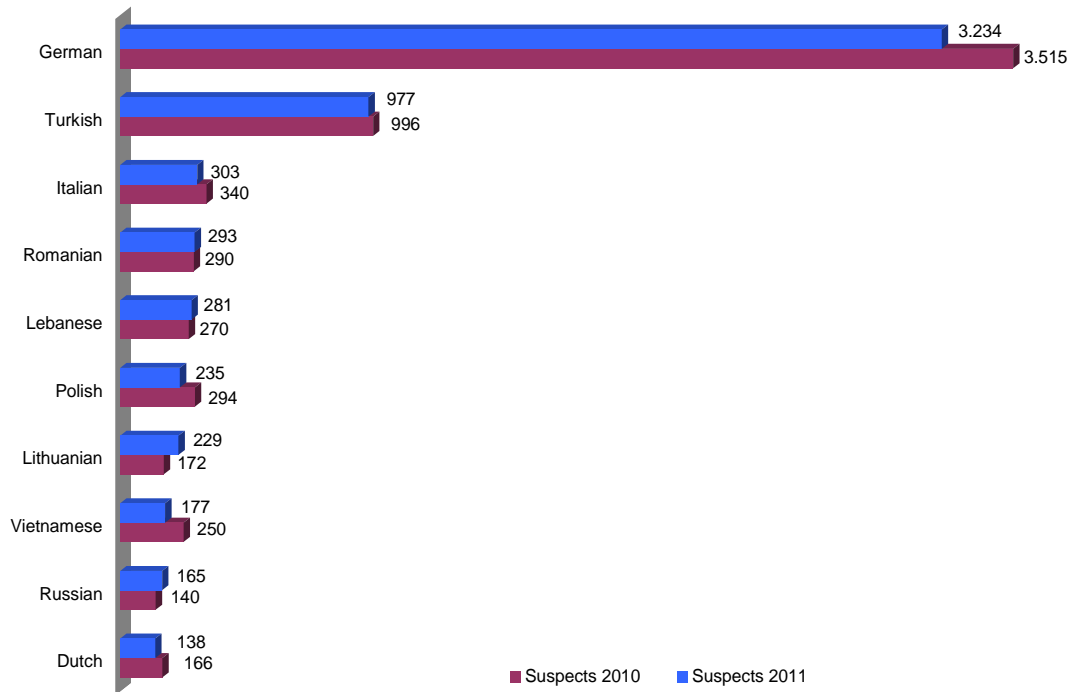
With 38.4 % (2010: 36.5 %), **German** nationals continued to make up the largest group among all suspects. 413 German suspects (12.8 %) had a different nationality at birth. (2010: 502 suspects, i.e. 14.3 %).

**Turkish** nationals made up 11.6 % of the total number of suspects (2010: 996 suspects, i.e. 10.3 %). The proportion of all other nationalities was lower than 4 %.

The origin of 154 suspects (i.e. 1.8 % of all suspects) could not be clarified.

The following chart shows an extract of the suspects reported during the year under review, listed by nationality. For an overview of all relevant suspects of 2011, please refer to the concise alphabetical chart at the end of chapter 3.3.

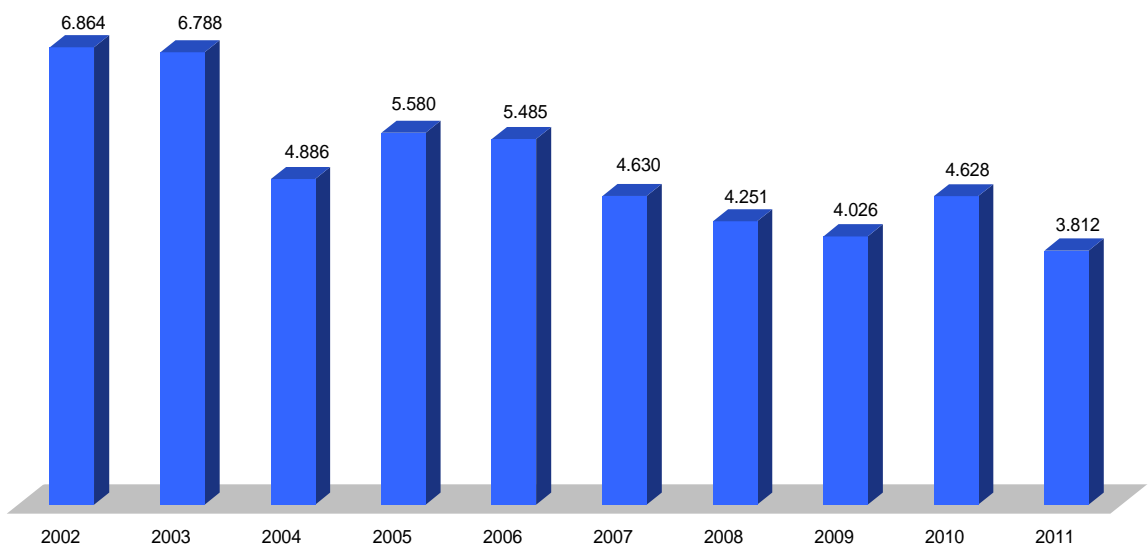
**Number of suspects by nationality**



Newly identified suspects

The number of suspects identified for the first time during the year under review dropped by 17.6 % compared to the previous year.

**Development of the number of newly identified suspects**



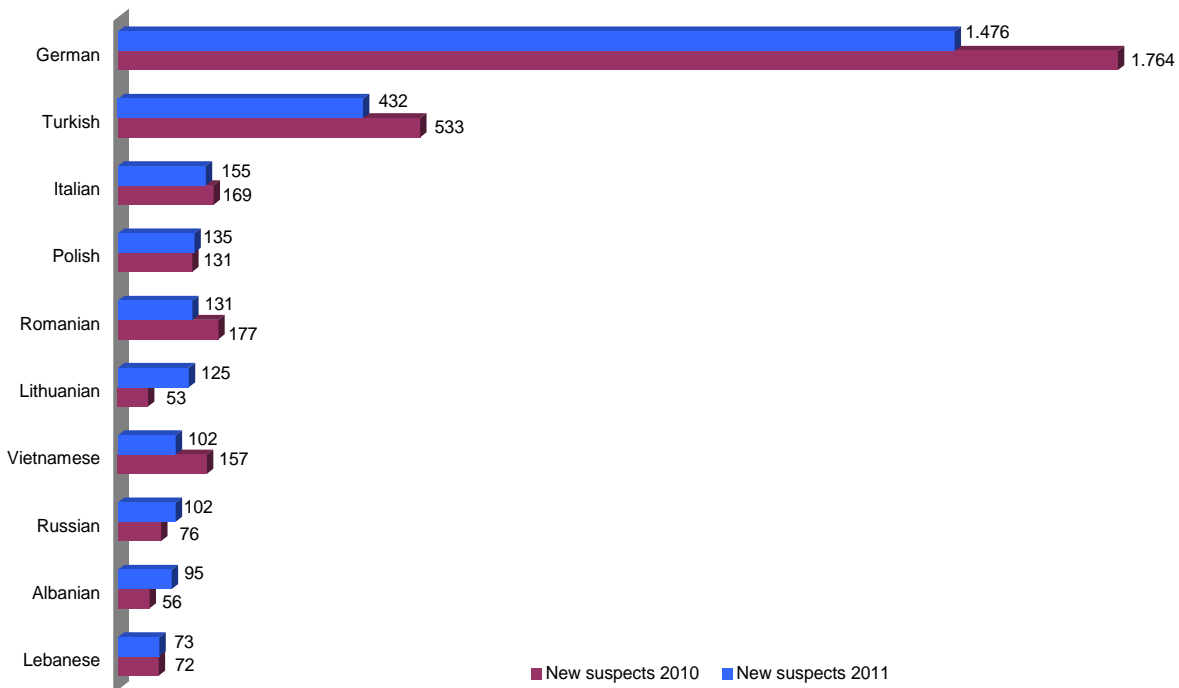
With 38.7 % (2010: 38.1%), **German** nationals continued to make up the largest group among all suspects, as in previous years.

**Turkish** nationals made up a proportion of 11.3 % (2010: 11.5 %). The proportion of all other nationalities was below 4.1 %.

The origin of 27 of the newly identified suspects (i.e. 0.7 % of all newly identified suspects) is still unclear.

The following chart illustrates an extract of the suspects who were newly identified during the year under review. They are listed by nationality. For an overview of all newly identified suspects, please refer to the concise alphabetical chart at the end of chapter 3.3.

**Number of newly identified suspects by nationality**







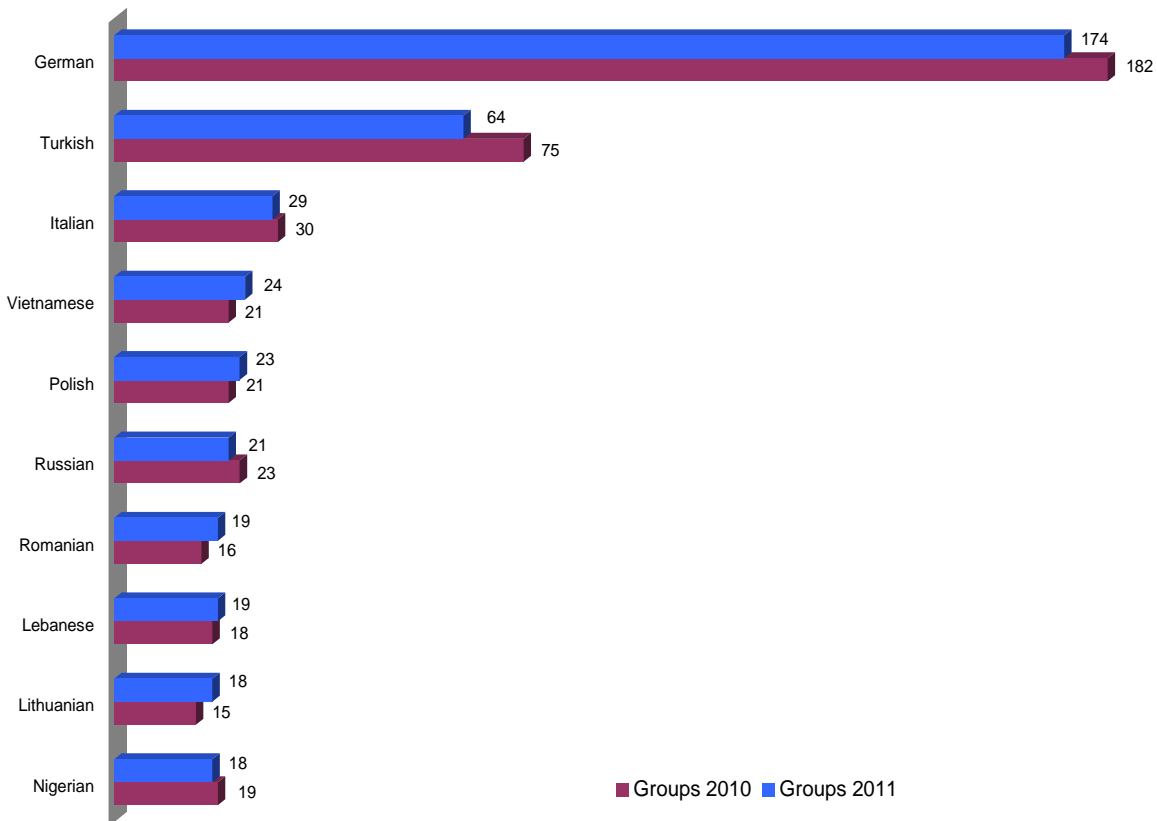
largest proportion by far. In contrast to this, the proportion of groups displaying a relatively high OC potential has been quite low for years, but in 2011, a rising tendency was observed. 93 OC groups (15.8 %) featured an OC potential of more than 60 points.

Dominating nationalities and phenomena

With respect to the assignment to a group, the nationality of the subjects, who held leading positions within the OC groups, is decisive. However, these persons do not necessarily represent the majority within the group.

The following chart is an extract of the prevailing nationalities identified during the year under review. Among these, groups dominated by German and Turkish nationals continued to make up the lions share, with a common proportion of more than 40 %. The other nationalities each dominated less than 5 % of the investigations. For an overview of all groups, please refer to the concise alphabetical chart at the end of chapter 3.3.

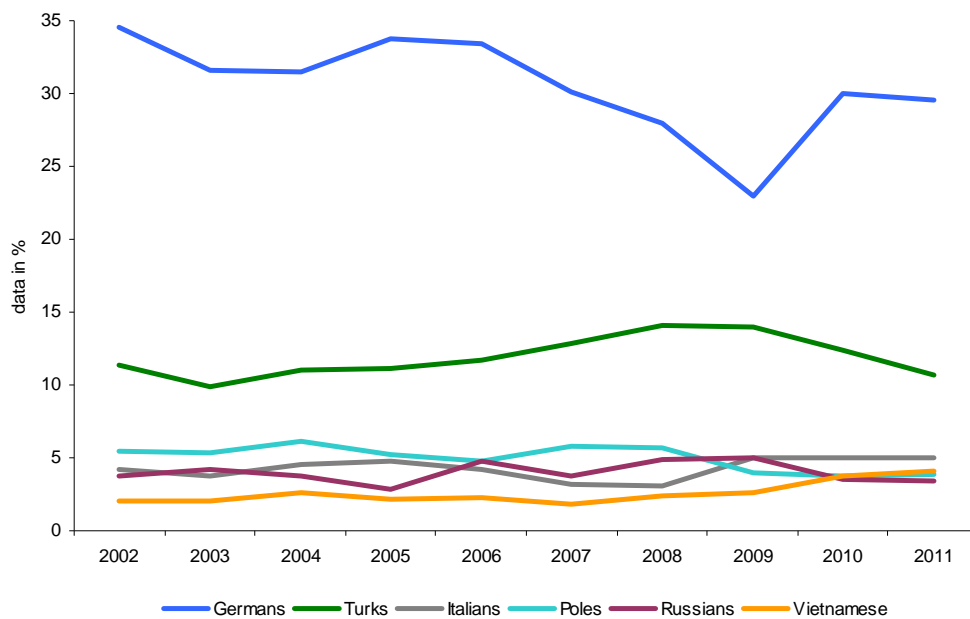
**Number of groups by dominating nationality**



Overview of further data of the groups dominated by the following nationalities (figures of the previous year in brackets):

Predominant nationality	Number of groups	Average OC potential of the groups	Average co-operation in years <sup>2</sup>
<b>German</b>	<b>174</b> (182)	<b>44.4</b> (44.1)	<b>3.8</b> (3.4)
<b>Turkish</b>	<b>64</b> (75)	<b>45.2</b> (43.7)	<b>2.6</b> (2.0)
<b>Italian</b>	<b>29</b> (30)	<b>46.4</b> (44.8)	<b>3.5</b> (2.5)
<b>Vietnamese</b>	<b>24</b> (21)	<b>46.2</b> (46.0)	<b>2.5</b> (2.4)
<b>Polish</b>	<b>23</b> (21)	<b>39.5</b> (45.7)	<b>2.4</b> (2.8)
<b>Russian</b>	<b>21</b> (23)	<b>43.5</b> (43.8)	<b>3.4</b> (2.9)
<b>Lebanese</b>	<b>19</b> (18)	<b>51.4</b> (47.0)	<b>2.9</b> (2.5)
<b>Romanian</b>	<b>19</b> (16)	<b>43.6</b> (37.6)	<b>2.8</b> (2.4)
<b>Lithuanian</b>	<b>18</b> (15)	<b>42.9</b> (44.2)	<b>2.8</b> (4.2)
<b>Nigerian</b>	<b>18</b> (19)	<b>43.0</b> (45.6)	<b>2.2</b> (3.5)

**Development of significant predominant nationalities**



<sup>2</sup> The average duration of co-operation was 3.1 years.

## Alphabetical overview of all nationalities identified

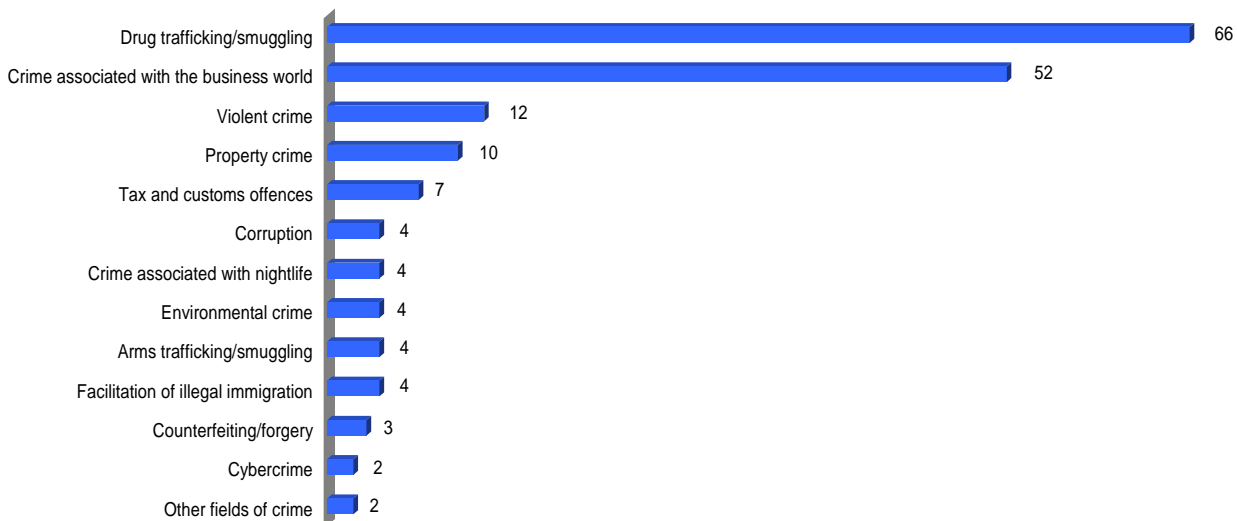
Country	Predominant Group	Suspects	New suspects	Country	Predominant group	Suspects	New suspects
Egypt	1	9	7	Georgia	1	8	6
Afghanistan	3	27	13	Ghana	-	6	4
Albania	15	134	95	Greece	6	47	23
Algeria	2	89	8	UK	3	47	21
Argentina	-	1	-	Guatemala	-	1	-
Armenia	2	20	7	Guinea	-	2	-
Azerbaijan	2	11	7	India	4	11	8
Australia	-	2	2	Iraq	6	63	24
Belgium	1	30	8	Iran	5	34	22
Benin	-	2	1	Iceland	0	6	6
Bosnia-Herz.	7	75	35	Israel	3	20	3
Brazil	-	2	1	Italy	29	303	155
Bulgaria	11	128	63	Jamaica	-	1	-
Burkina Fa.	-	3	1	Jordan	-	3	2
Burundi	-	1	1	Cameroon	2	9	5
Chile	-	1	-	Canada	1	3	1
China	2	26	4	Kazakhstan	7	33	22
Costa Rica	-	1	1	Kenya	2	9	-
Denmark	2	24	13	Kyrgyzstan	-	5	3
Germany	174	3.234	1.476	Colombia	1	7	2
Dom. Rep.	-	7	2	Congo (Dem.)	1	2	1
Ecuador	-	3	-	Congo (Rep.)	-	1	1
Estonia	1	28	16	Kosovo	11	117	42
Finland	-	1	1	Croatia	6	52	13
France	1	20	11	Latvia	3	60	45
Gambia	-	4	1	Lebanon	19	281	73

<b>Liberia</b>	-	1	-	<b>Slovakia</b>	1	14	2
<b>Libya</b>	1	16	2	<b>Slovenia</b>	1	23	6
<b>Lithuania</b>	18	229	125	<b>Somalia</b>	-	1	-
<b>Luxembourg</b>	-	2	2	<b>Spain</b>	1	14	5
<b>Malaysia</b>	1	7	6	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	1	1	1
<b>Malta</b>	-	1	-	<b>South Africa</b>	c-	3	1
<b>Morocco</b>	7	127	61	<b>Sudan</b>	-	5	1
<b>Mauritius</b>	-	1	-	<b>Syria</b>	3	24	8
<b>Macedonia</b>	2	27	14	<b>Tajikistan</b>	-	2	2
<b>Moldova</b>	3	35	17	<b>Tanzania</b>	-	1	-
<b>Mongolia</b>	-	1	-	<b>Thailand</b>	-	1	1
<b>Montenegro</b>	3	22	4	<b>Togo</b>	-	1	1
<b>Mozambique</b>	-	1	-	<b>Czech Rep.</b>	2	57	20
<b>Netherlands</b>	9	138	68	<b>Tunisia</b>	-	22	2
<b>Nigeria</b>	18	135	47	<b>Turkey</b>	64	977	432
<b>Norway</b>	-	2	-	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	-	1	1
<b>Austria</b>	1	57	22	<b>Uganda</b>	-	2	-
<b>Pakistan</b>	4	28	23	<b>Ukraine</b>	1	31	18
<b>Paraguay</b>	1	4	4	<b>Hungary</b>	6	49	17
<b>Peru</b>	-	2	1	<b>USA</b>	1	27	3
<b>Poland</b>	23	235	135	<b>Uzbekistan</b>	1	4	4
<b>Portugal</b>	-	6	5	<b>Venezuela</b>	-	4	1
<b>Romania</b>	19	293	131	<b>UAE</b>	-	2	-
<b>Russian</b>	21	165	102	<b>Vietnam</b>	24	177	102
<b>Sweden</b>	-	11	6	<b>Belarus</b>	2	48	47
<b>Switzerland</b>	-	39	5	<b>Cyprus</b>	-	3	2
<b>Serbia</b>	13	105	53	<b>stateless</b>	1	31	11
<b>Serb.+Mont.</b>	2	28	8	<b>unclear</b>	-	154	27
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	-	2	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>8.413</b>	<b>3.812</b>

### 3.3.1 OC groups dominated by German nationals

With 38.4 %, the proportion of German suspects exceeded the level of the previous year. (2010: 36.5 %). When considering the percentage of German nationals involved in organised crime, it has to be taken into account that, in the year under review, 413 German suspects (12.8 %) were nationals of a different country at birth (2010: 14.3 %). As in the past years under review, the Russian Federation (119 suspects), Turkey (77 suspects), Kazakhstan (61 suspects), Lebanon (32 suspects) and Poland (24 suspects) continued to be the most important countries of origin of these suspects. Compared to the previous years, the number of OC groups dominated by German nationals (174) remained more or less on the same level (2010: 182, 2009: 132, 2008: 161, 2007: 181).

#### Main fields of crime of OC groups dominated by German nationals (174 in total)



One phenomenon, by which OC groups dominated by German nationals are characterized, is OC committed by members of rocker gangs. 32 OC investigations (5.4 %) were directed against members of rocker gangs (2010: 35, 2009: 21, 2008: 15, 2007: 9). With regard to the representation of the "four major gangs",

- ⇒ 20 investigations concerned members of the Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (MC),
- ⇒ 6 investigations concerned members of the Bandidos MC,
- ⇒ 4 investigations concerned members of the Gremium MC,
- ⇒ and 1 investigation each concerned members of the Outlaws MC and members of the Mongols MC

Their main fields of activity were drug trafficking and smuggling (13 investigations, mainly dealing with cocaine and synthetic drugs) and violent crime (12 investigations, mainly concerning extortion offences, crimes against life etc.), followed by crime associated with nightlife (3 investigations) and arms trafficking and smuggling (3 investigations).

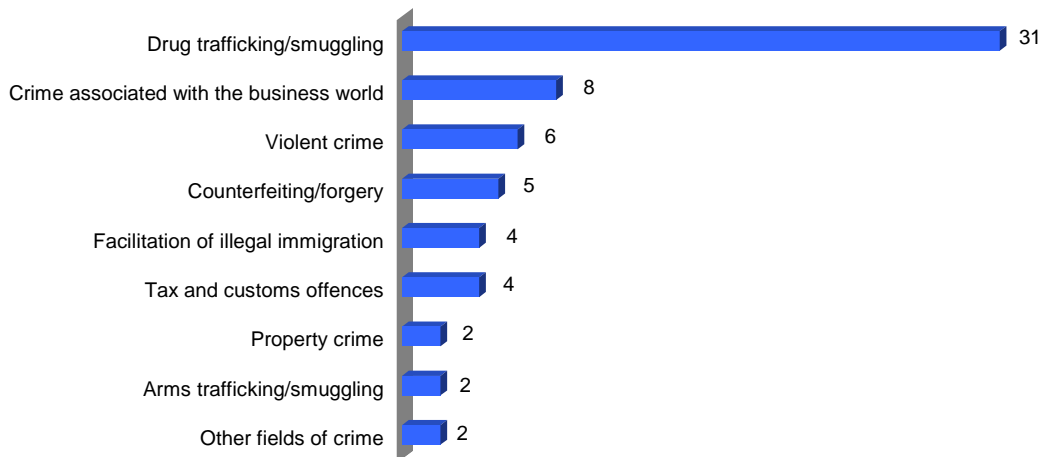
In addition, 25 investigations were launched against OC groups having links to members of rocker gangs (of which 18 investigations were directed against OC groups dominated by German nationals).

Consequently, 57 investigations, i.e. nearly every tenth investigation, was either directly conducted against members of rocker gangs or against OC groups having connections to the rocker scene.

### 3.3.2 OC groups dominated by Turkish nationals

For several years, the number of Turkish OC groups (64) has been on the decrease (2010: 75, 2009: 80, 2008: 81, 2007: 77). As in previous years, the criminal activities of Turkish OC groups (31 investigations) were focused on drug trafficking and smuggling. They mainly trafficked in cannabis and cocaine, followed by heroin. Heroin was above all smuggled from Turkey to Germany and the Benelux countries via Bulgaria and Austria; cannabis and cocaine were smuggled from the Netherlands to Germany.

#### Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Turkish nationals (64 groups in total)

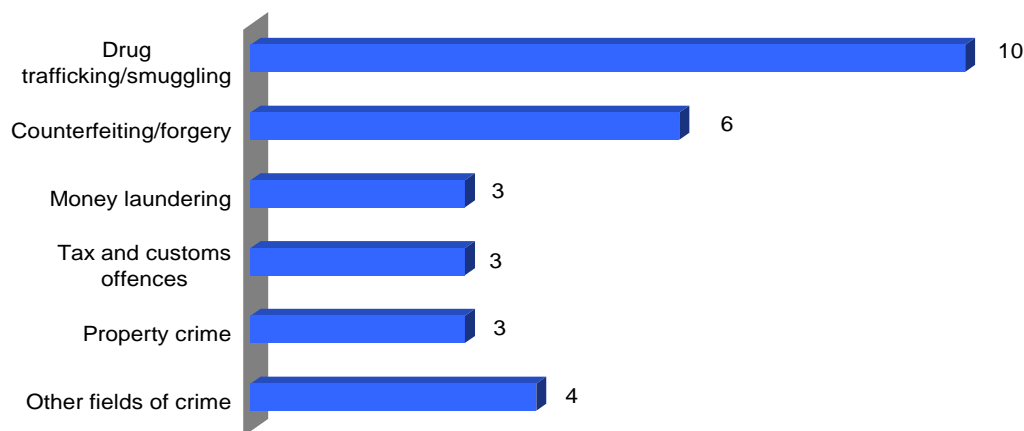


### 3.3.3 OC groups dominated by Italian nationals

The number of Italian-dominated OC groups (29) remained nearly the same as the year before (2010: 30). Their main criminal activities were drug trafficking and smuggling (cocaine), followed by counterfeiting/forgery.

Within these groups, the dominating Italian suspects were found to co-operate with suspects of other nationalities (mainly German suspects) in approximately 70 % of all investigations.

#### Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Italian nationals (29 groups in total)



Eight OC investigations were directed against members of Italian Mafia groups (7x `Ndrangheta, 1x Camorra). These groups focused on drug (cocaine) trafficking and smuggling.

13 investigations (multiple recordings possible) were directed against OC groups featuring links to members of Mafia organisations, i.e.

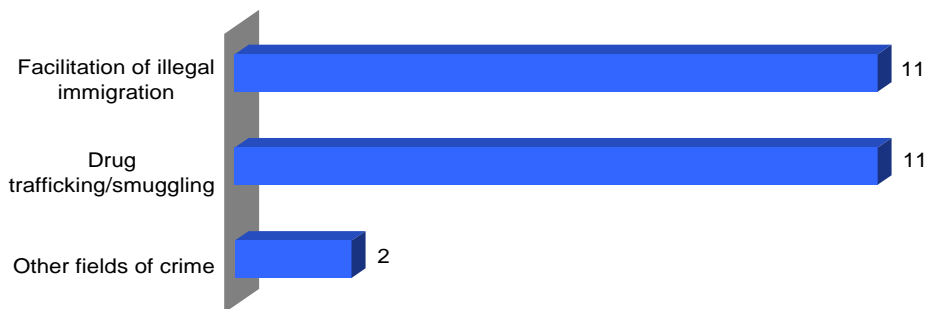
- ⇒ 4 investigations were directed against groups having links to members of the Camorra,
- ⇒ 4 investigations were directed against groups having links to members of the Cosa Nostra,
- ⇒ 4 investigations were directed against groups having links to members of the 'Ndrangheta,
- ⇒ and 1 investigation each was directed against groups having links to members of the Stidda and members of the Apulian OC.

All groups were dominated by Italian nationals. These groups were active in the most varied fields of crime, above all trafficking and smuggling of cocaine and counterfeiting of cash.

### 3.3.4 OC groups dominated by Vietnamese nationals

Compared to the previous years, the number of OC groups dominated by Vietnamese nationals (24) continued to rise (2010: 21, 2009: 15, 2008: 14, 2007: 11). In the period under review, the groups dominated by Vietnamese nationals were mainly active in the field of cannabis trafficking and smuggling (operation of indoor plantations) and facilitation of illegal immigration (smuggling of Vietnamese nationals mostly to Germany and/or France).

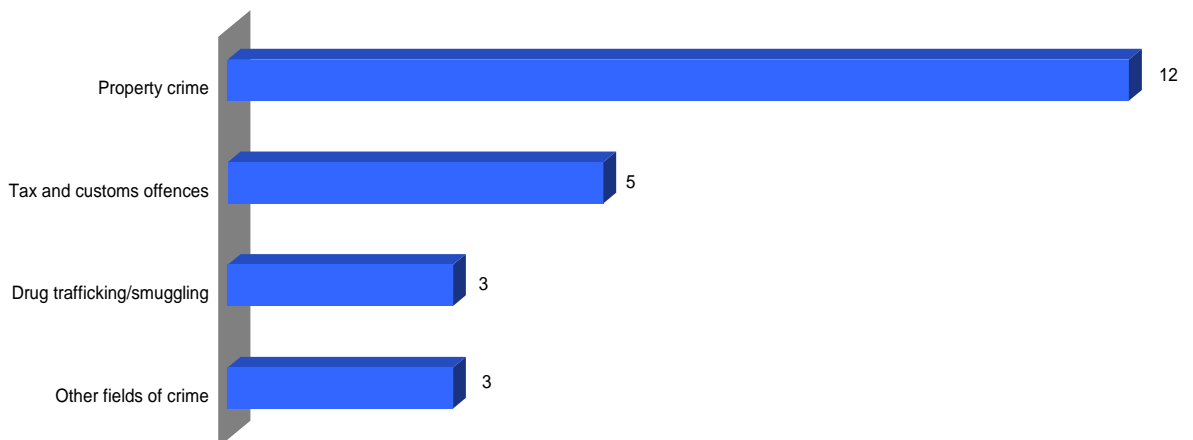
**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Vietnamese nationals (24 groups in total)**



### 3.3.5 OC groups dominated by Polish nationals

The number of Polish OC groups (23) was roughly at the same level as the previous year (2010: 21, 2009 however: 26, 2008: 33, 2007: 35). Polish OC groups were primarily involved in property crime (theft of motor vehicles in Germany, with Poland being the country of destination) as well as customs and tax offences (cigarette trafficking and smuggling).

**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Polish nationals (23 groups in total)**

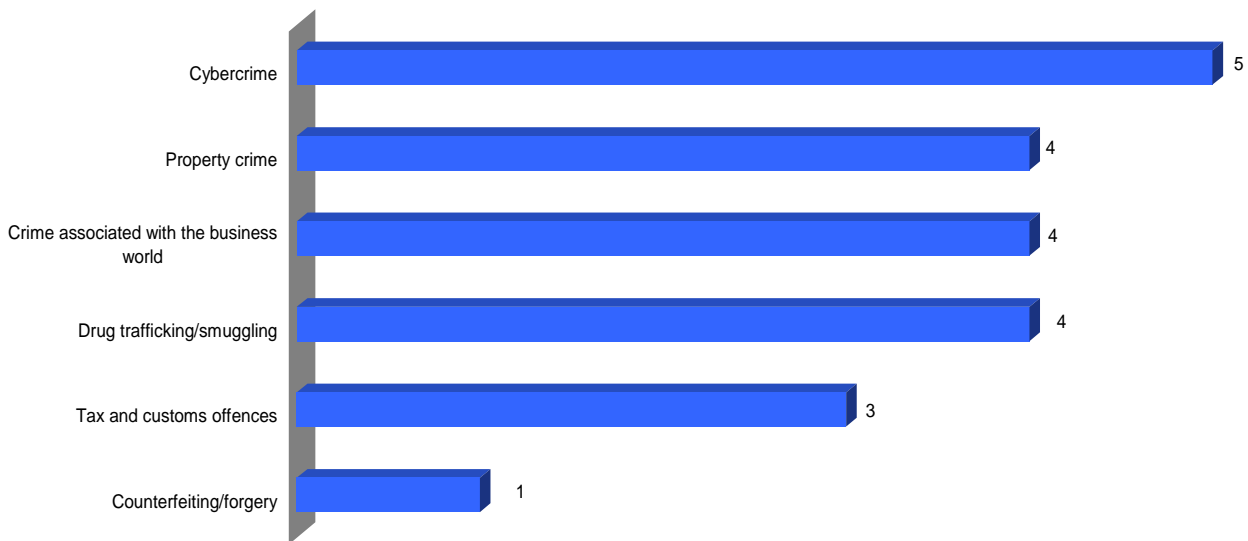




### 3.3.6 OC groups dominated by Russian nationals

The number of Russian OC groups (21) is still on the decrease (2010: 23, 2009: 25, 2008: 28, 2007: 23). During the period under review, groups dominated by Russian nationals were active in various fields of crime, particularly cybercrime (phishing).

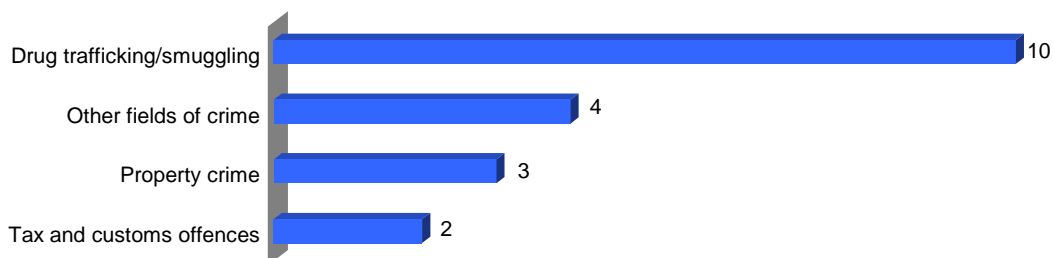
**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Russian nationals (21 groups in total)**



### 3.3.7 OC groups dominated by Lebanese nationals

The number of OC groups dominated by Lebanese nationals, subject of 19 investigations, has remained nearly unchanged in comparison to the previous years (2010:18, 2009: 17, 2008: 19, 2007: 13). They were active in the most varied fields of crime but above all in the trafficking and smuggling of cocaine and amphetamine from the Netherlands to Germany.

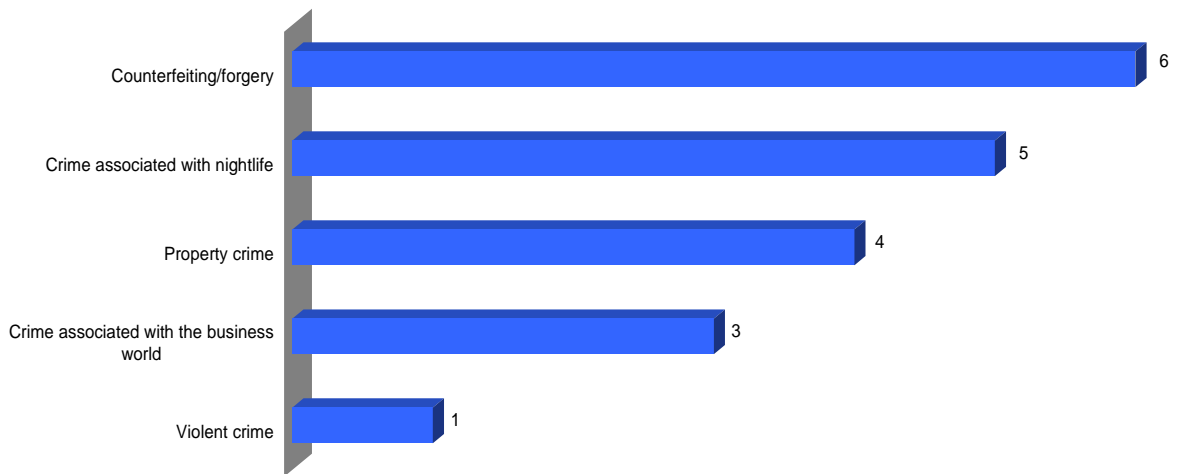
**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Lebanese nationals (19 groups in total)**



### 3.3.8 OC groups dominated by Romanian nationals

During the year under review, 19 investigations were conducted against OC groups dominated by Romanian nationals (2010: 16, 2009: 19, 2008: 20, 2007: 20). Their focus was on counterfeiting/forgery (forged payment cards) and on crime associated with nightlife (human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, transport from Romania to Germany).

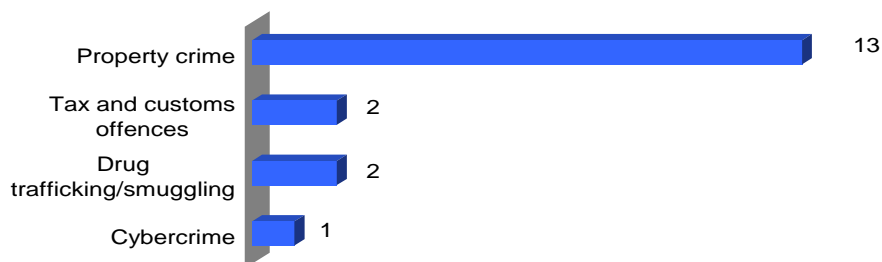
**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Romanian nationals (19 groups in total)**



### 3.3.9 OC groups dominated by Lithuanian nationals

The 18 OC groups dominated by Lithuanian nationals (2010: 15, 2009: 18, 2008: 13, 2007: 10) mainly focused on one specific type of crime, i.e. property crime. More specifically, they stole motor vehicles in Germany and moved them to Lithuania.

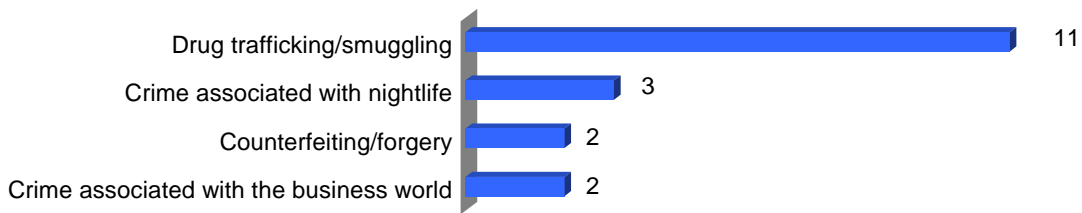
**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Lithuanian (18 groups in total)**



### 3.3.10 OC groups dominated by Nigerian nationals

In 2011, 18 OC groups dominated by Nigerian nationals were reported (2010:19, 2009: 23, 2008: 19, 2007: 20). Their main field of activity was drug trafficking and smuggling (cocaine).

**Main fields of activity of OC groups dominated by Nigerian nationals (18 groups in total)**



### 3.4 Structural considerations

Information obtained through investigations, analyses and research related to OC groups proves that their members often join up as a result of common socio-cultural and linguistic features. Therefore, OC groups, who may have such common features due to the nationalities of the persons dominating them, are looked at in a cumulated way.

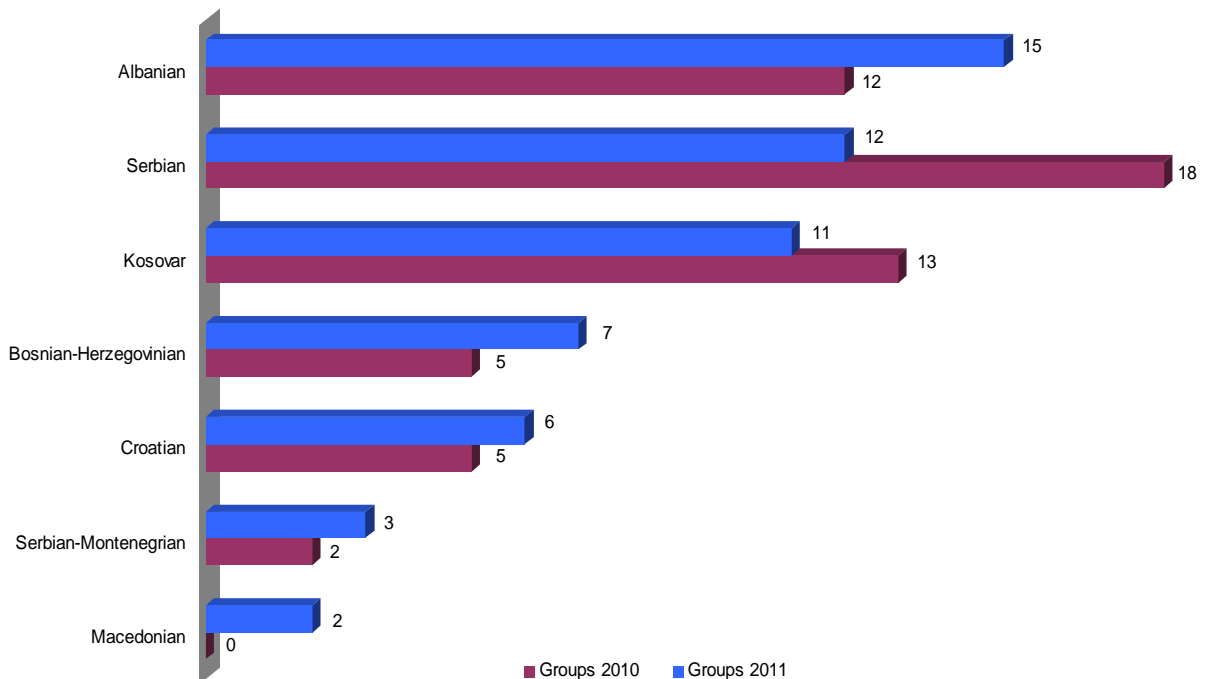
#### 3.4.1 OC groups from the Western Balkans

Based on "OCTA", the European Organised Crime Threat Assessment, which is drawn up by Europol, eight EU priorities were set with respect to the suppression of crime at European level for 2011-2013.

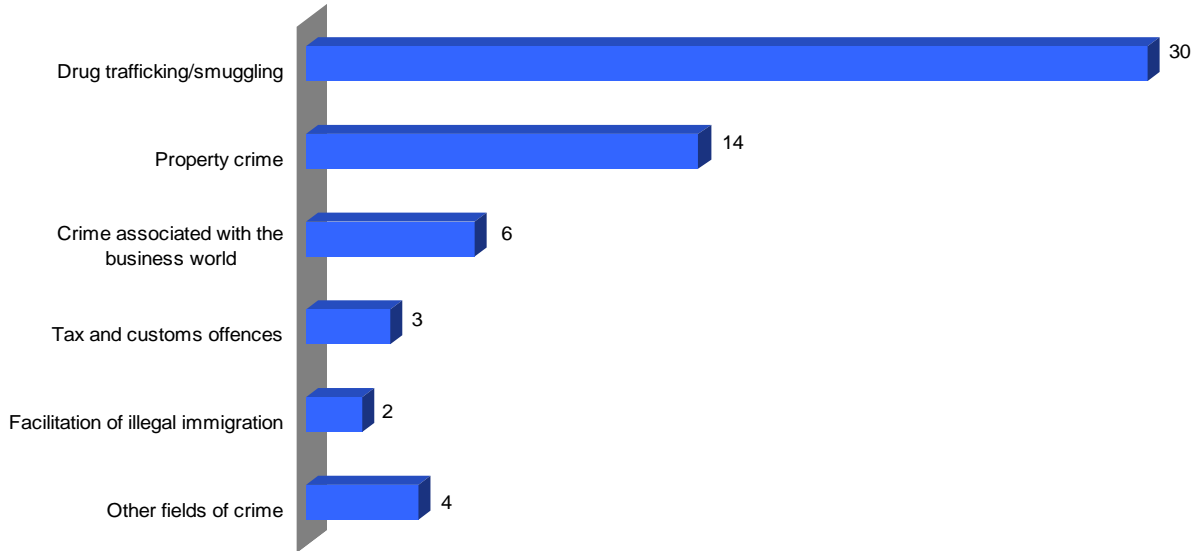
One of these issues refers to the Western Balkans and their significance as a transit and logistics area for illicit goods which are destined for the EU.

A cumulated way of looking at the OC groups dominated by nationals of the Western Balkans in Germany in 2011 revealed a total of 59 such groups (approx. 10 % of all OC investigations; 2010: 58, approx. 10 % of all OC investigations).

**Number of groups dominated by nationals from the Western Balkans**



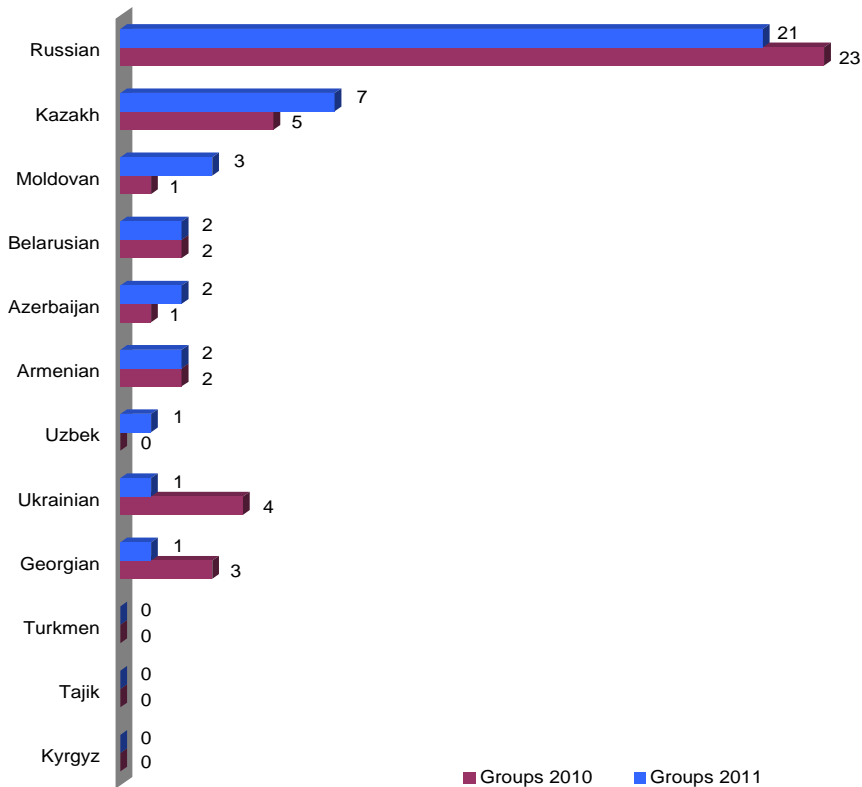
**Main fields of activity of the OC groups**



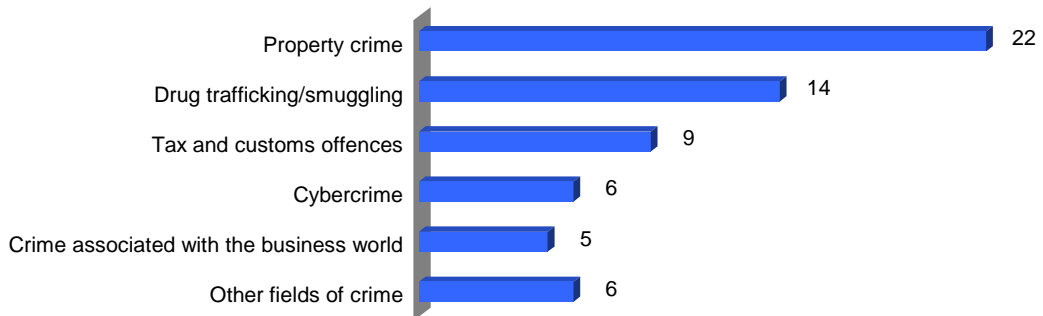
### 3.4.2 Russian-Eurasian OC groups<sup>3</sup>

Against the background of prioritisation by the police, a cumulated way of looking at Russian-Eurasian OC groups shows, that in Germany in 2011, a total of 40 OC investigations were conducted against groups dominated by persons who stem from these countries (i.e. approximately 7 % of all OC investigations; 2010: 41, also approximately 7 % of all OC investigations).

**Number of groups dominated by nationals of the successor states to the Soviet Union**



**Main fields of activity of the OC groups**



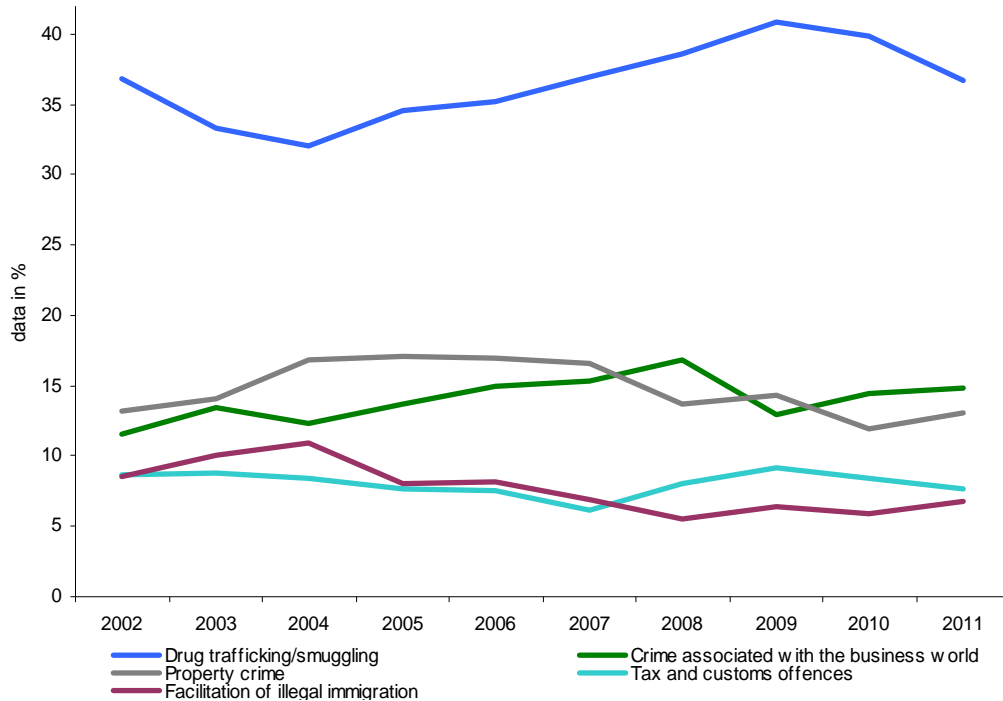
<sup>3</sup> Successor states to the Soviet Union without the Baltic States.

### 3.5 Main fields of crime

The following table provides a summarised overview of the most important data concerning the main fields of crime (figures of the previous year in brackets):

Main fields of crime	Number of groups	Percentage in relation to OC in total	Average OC-potential of the groups
Drug trafficking/smuggling	<b>216</b> (242)	<b>36.7 %</b> (39.9 %)	<b>45.1</b> (45.0)
Crime associated with the business world	<b>87</b> (88)	<b>14.8 %</b> (14.5 %)	<b>46.4</b> (45.1)
Property crime	<b>77</b> (72)	<b>13.1 %</b> (11.9 %)	<b>40.9</b> (41.3)
Tax and customs offences	<b>45</b> (51)	<b>7.6 %</b> (8.4 %)	<b>48.2</b> (49.1)
Facilitation of illegal immigration	<b>40</b> (36)	<b>6.8 %</b> (5.9 %)	<b>39.5</b> (37.8)
Counterfeiting/Forgery	<b>36</b> (26)	<b>6.1 %</b> (4.3 %)	<b>38.4</b> (35.1)
Violent crime	<b>25</b> (26)	<b>4.2 %</b> (4.3 %)	<b>50.3</b> (47.7)
Crime associated with nightlife	<b>21</b> (27)	<b>3.6 %</b> (4.5 %)	<b>48.9</b> (40.6)
Money laundering	<b>9</b> (12)	<b>1.5 %</b> (2.0 %)	<b>47.7</b> (44.9)
Cybercrime	<b>9</b> (4)	<b>1.5 %</b> (0.7 %)	<b>37.2</b> (34.4)
Environmental crime	<b>7</b> (6)	<b>1.2 %</b> (1.0 %)	<b>40.1</b> (42.7)
Arms trafficking/smuggling	<b>7</b> (7)	<b>1.2 %</b> (1.2 %)	<b>38.9</b> (33.6)
Other fields of crime	<b>10</b> (9)	<b>1.7 %</b> (1.5 %)	<b>33.6</b> (40.2)

**Development of the main fields of crime**



Modi operandi

In the year under review, 168 groups of perpetrators (28.5 %) were active in more than one field of crime. Compared to the previous years (2010: 28.7 %, 2009: 28.3 %, 2008: 32.2 %, 2007: 31.9 %), this percentage remained practically unchanged.

Groups active in more than one field of crime continued to display, on average, a higher OC potential than groups active in one field of crime only (50.5 points compared to 41.6 points).

485 investigations (82.3 %) showed links to other countries. There were supraregional links in 66 investigations (11.2 %), while merely regional links were established in 38 investigations (6.5 %).

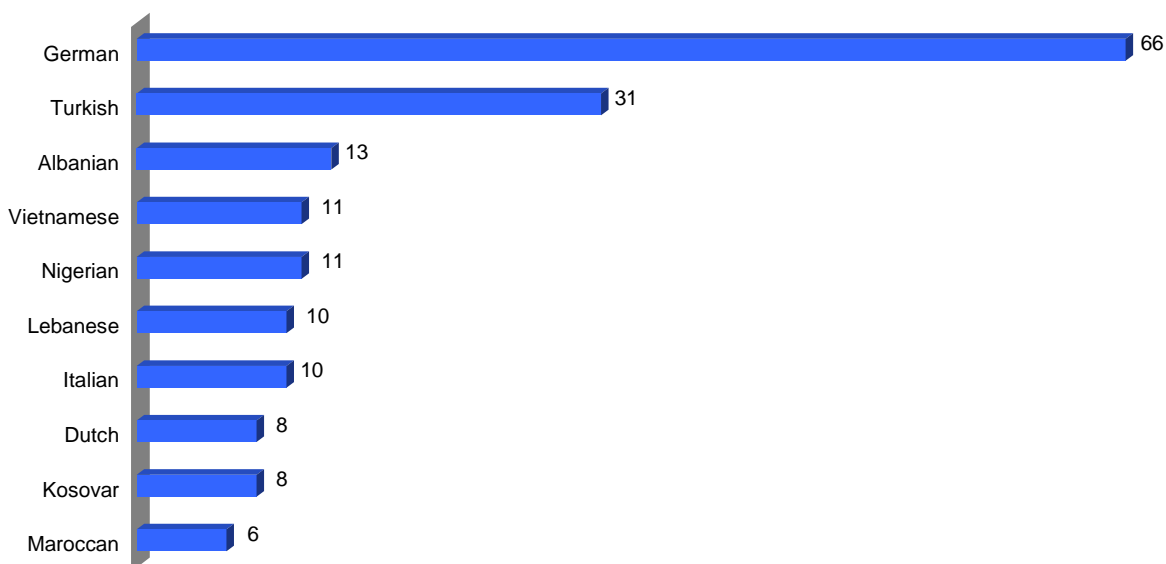
The international links referred to a total of 130 countries. The modi operandi established involved above all the Netherlands (177 investigations), Italy (99), Belgium (84), Austria (84), Spain (74), Poland (73), France (72), Switzerland (64), Turkey (62), the United Kingdom (59) and the Czech Republic (53). The high number of investigations involving the Netherlands results from their particular role as a country of origin or transit country for drugs transported to Germany.



### 3.5.1 Drug trafficking and smuggling

With 216 investigations (36.7 %, number of investigations in 2010: 242; 39.9 %) the OC groups in Germany were mainly active in drug trafficking and smuggling, as in the previous years. Drug trafficking and smuggling continued to be dominated by German and Turkish OC groups. The proportion of groups dominated by German nationals amounted to 30.6 % and was therefore higher than in previous years (2010: 26 %, 2009: 20.3 %, 2008: 23.9 %, 2007: 26.9 %). With 14.4 % (2010: 19.8 %), OC groups dominated by Turkish nationals also had a significant share in these criminal activities.

**Groups mainly dedicated to drug trafficking and smuggling, listed by dominating nationalities**



### 3.5.2 Crime associated with the business world

Crime associated with the business world (number of investigations: 2011: 87, 2010: 88) is number two of the ranking list in terms of its percentage in all OC investigations, i.e. 14.8 % (2010: 14.5 %).

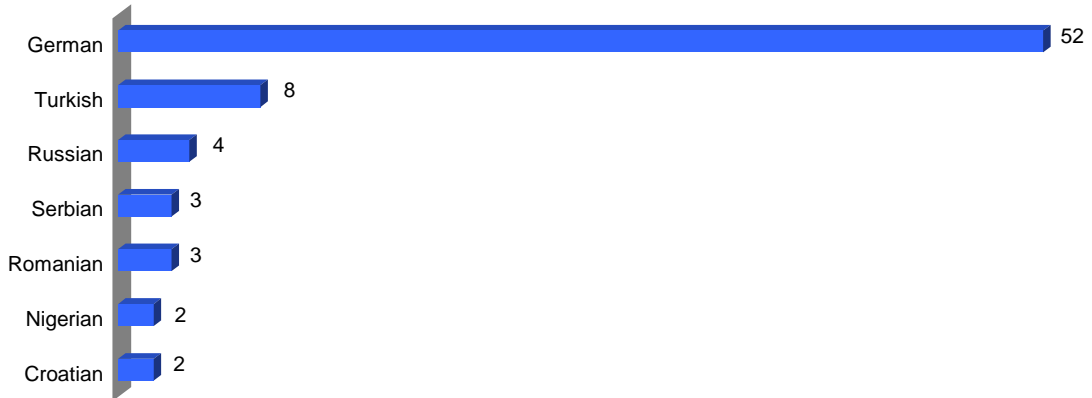
In the year under review, losses totalling approx. EUR 576 million (approx. EUR 737 million in 2010) were caused in this field of crime. This corresponded to approximately 65 % of the losses established in all OC investigations. In the field of crime associated with the business world, proceeds totalling more than EUR 171 million (almost 50 % of all proceeds identified) were reaped. EUR 53.5 million were provisionally seized, with EUR 41.9 million of that amount being seized in Germany.

In more than 80 % of the investigations conducted into crime associated with the business world, the groups of perpetrators exclusively operated in this field of crime (2010: more than 84%).

On average, the groups operating in a specific field of crime collaborated for 4.1 years whereas the average duration of co-operation of all groups was much shorter (3.1 years).

With 59.8 %, the percentage of OC groups dominated by German nationals was clearly higher than in the previous years (2010: 47.7 %, 2009: 41.3 %, 2008: 49.5 %, 2007: 47.3 %). 9.2 % of the investigation complexes (2010: 8.8 %) were directed against groups dominated by Turkish nationals.

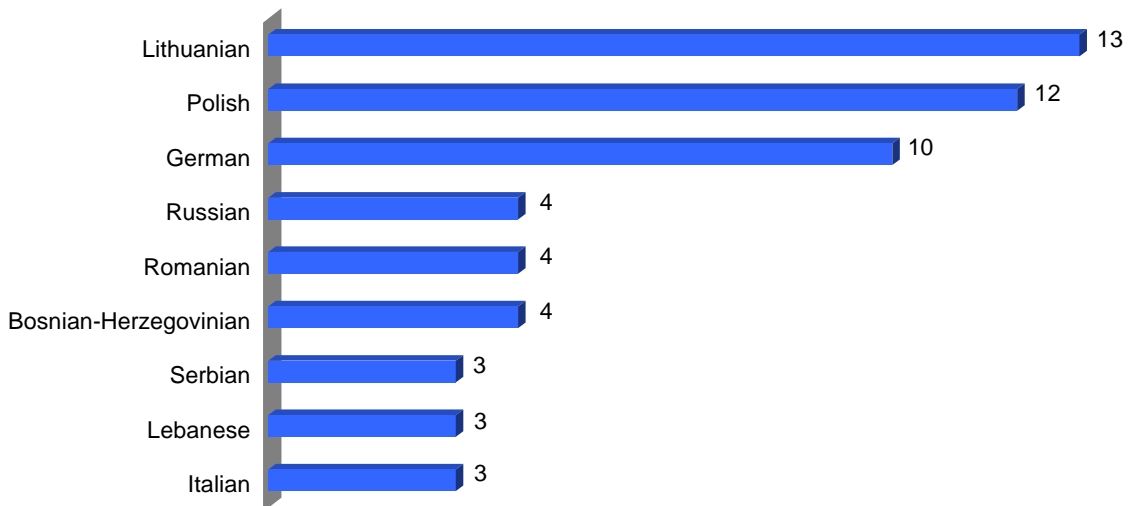
**Groups mainly dedicated to crime associated with the business world, listed by dominating nationalities**



**3.5.3 Property crime**

With a proportion of 13.1 % (11.9 % in 2010), property crime was again the third largest field of crime, following drug-related crime and crime associated with the business world (number of investigations in 2011: 77, 2010: 72). In nearly 80 % of the investigations, the groups of offenders focused on a specific type of crime, and vehicle-related property offences prevailed in this context. Above all, vehicles were stolen in Germany and/or Italy and then taken to Lithuania or Poland.

**Groups mainly dedicated to property crime, listed by dominating nationalities**



### 3.5.4 Tax and customs offences

In the year under review, 45 OC investigations focused on tax and customs offences (51 in 2010). Cigarette smuggling continued to be the main activity of OC groups operating in this area. The investigations mainly concerned cigarette smuggling from Russia, Latvia and the United Arab Emirates to Germany via Poland.

With approximately 73.3 %, the proportion of groups focusing on one specific type of crime declined again in comparison to the previous years (2010: 76.5 %, 2009: 81.1 %, 2008: 89.1 %, 2007: 92.0 %). In particular, OC groups dominated by German, Greek and Polish nationals were of importance.

### 3.5.5 Facilitation of illegal immigration

In the year under review, 40 OC groups (36 in 2010), whose main activity was facilitation of illegal immigration, were under investigation. With regard to group structures, OC groups dominated by Vietnamese, Iraqi, German, Iranian, Turkish and Serbian nationals figured prominently.

The illegal immigrants identified in the investigations conducted during the year under review mainly stemmed from Vietnam, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Turkey, with the Vietnamese and Iranian illegal immigrants mainly coming to Germany, France and the United Kingdom. For most Afghan illegal immigrants, Germany was the country of destination.

### 3.5.6 Counterfeiting/forgery

With 36 investigations, the number of OC investigations focusing on counterfeiting/forgery was higher than in previous years. (2010: 26, 2009: 30, 2008: 25, 2007: 28).

With 13 OC investigations, crime involving payment cards gained in significance again compared to the previous year (2010: 7, 2009: 10, 2008: 11, 2007: 11). Payment card crime was dominated by Romanian OC groups.

A total of 12 investigations (2010: 10, 2009: 11, 2008: 7, 2007: 8) concerned the production and distribution of counterfeit money (counterfeit Euro banknotes) which were mainly committed by OC groups dominated by Italian nationals. Most of the counterfeit banknotes originated from Italy and Bulgaria and were destined for Germany.

### 3.5.7 Violent crime

In 2011, 25 investigations (2010: 26, 2009: 20, 2008: 22, 2007: 25) were conducted against OC groups whose main field of activity was violent crime. , These investigations dealt, above all, with extortion and bodily injury . In 19 investigations the suspects turned out to be armed. Most of the group structures were dominated by German nationals, followed by Turkish nationals. 12 investigations targeted rocker gangs (of which 11 were dominated by German nationals) mainly charged with extortion.

### 3.5.8 Crime associated with nightlife

During the year under review, 21 OC investigations focusing on crime associated with nightlife were conducted. After the rise of the previous year (2010: 27), the numbers of investigations dropped back to the level of 2009 (20). The investigations focused on human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, pimping and exploitation of prostitutes. Most of the victims identified in the course of the investigations came from Romania. In this field of crime, OC groups dominated by Romanian and German nationals were primarily identified.

### 3.5.9 Money laundering

In the year under review, 9 OC groups, whose main activity was money laundering, were under investigation (compared to 12 groups in 2010). As far as the group structures are concerned, OC groups dominated by Italian nationals figured prominently. With 47.7, the OC potential was above average.

Notwithstanding the aforementioned facts, 209 OC investigations (35.5 %) identified leads suggesting money laundering activities. In 136 investigations, money laundering enquiries were conducted pursuant to section 261 of the German Penal Code. In 89 investigations, a total of 500 suspicious transaction reports were filed pursuant to section 11, subsection 1 of the German Money Laundering Act.

### 3.5.10 Cybercrime

With 9 investigations, cybercrime continued to gain in significance compared to the previous year (2010: 4). Nearly all of these investigations uncovered various types of phishing. In the area of cybercrime, OC groups dominated by Russian nationals played the most important role. In 7 of the 9 investigations, the offenders were found to have concentrated on a specific type of crime.

### **3.5.11 Environmental crime**

In 2011, a total of 7 investigations were conducted against groups who were mainly active in the field of environmental crime (2010: 6). 4 of these investigations concerned the illegal circulation of food or pharmaceuticals. 2 of the groups operating here were dominated by Israeli suspects, 1 by Germans and 1 by Bulgarians. The other 3 investigations were directed against groups of offenders dominated by German nationals who were involved in illegal waste disposal. These investigations were already initiated in 2009 or 2010.

### **3.5.12 Arms trafficking and smuggling**

As in the previous year, a total of 7 groups focusing on arms trafficking and smuggling were investigated in 2011. Three investigations brought the illegal trade in war weapons to light. Four of these criminal groups were dominated by German nationals, 2 by Turkish nationals and 1 by Italian nationals.

