



Bundeskriminalamt

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

2011 National Situation Report



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Bundeskriminalamt
65173 Wiesbaden
www.bka.de

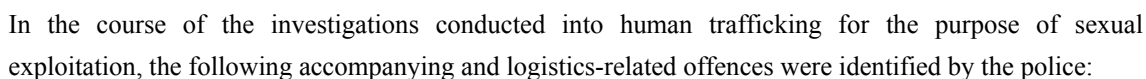
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2. DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE CRIME SITUATION

2.1.1 Investigations

Investigations concluded 2007 – 2011

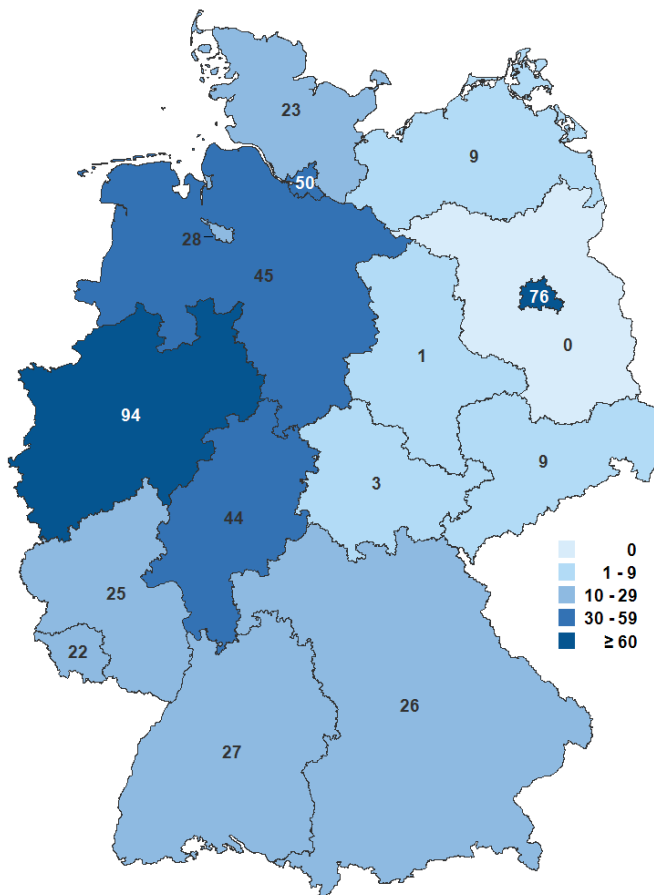


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- Human smuggling offences (26)
- Violations of the Narcotic Drugs Act (23)
- Infringements of the Weapons Act (13)
- as well as various counterfeiting/forgery offences (15)

The areas of crime and their dimension in terms of numbers are essentially in keeping with the conclusions from the previous year.

Investigations by federal states 2011



As a partial result of the research project named “Recognition of victims of human trafficking”, **the acquisition of data required for initiating investigations** is more precisely defined since 2009.¹

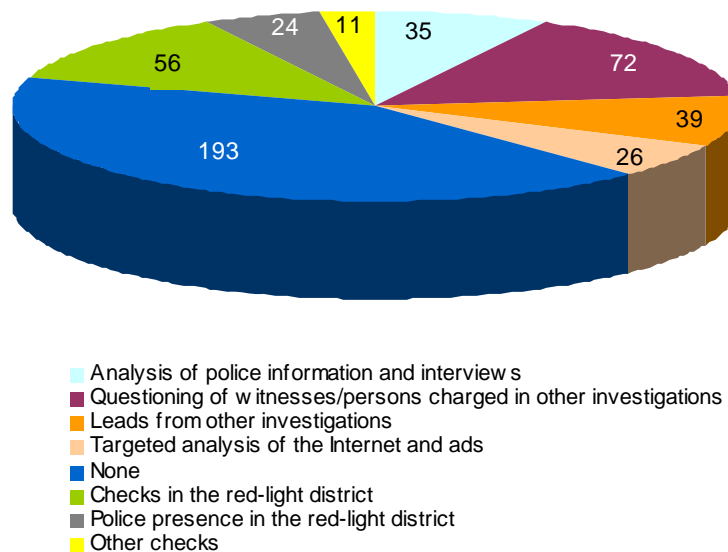
In 174 cases (36 %), the **initial information of the police**, with regard to the investigations concluded in 2011, was provided by the police themselves. In 153 cases (32 %), the victim supplied information

¹ The participants in the research project were the Social Science Institute for Women's Studies ("Sozialwissenschaftliches Frauen Forschungsinstitut (SoFFI)“) of the Protestant University of Applied Sciences of Freiburg (Evangelische Fachhochschule Freiburg) and the BKA.

which led to the initiation of an investigation. In 24 cases (5 %), the first pieces of information stemmed from the red-light scene, in 12 cases (2 %) from specialised counselling services.²

As for the **manner in which the first contact between police and victim was made**, it has been established that in 242 cases (50 %), the contact resulted from police measures (in 106 of these cases on the initiative of the police or at random and in 136 cases as a result of information or complaints received) and in 207 cases (43 %), contact was established by the victim (either alone or accompanied by someone)

As far as **police activities prior to the initiation of an investigation** are concerned, the investigations were initiated after the analysis of police information and other investigations and/or interviews in 107 cases (22 %). In 56 cases (12 %), the institution of an investigation was preceded by control measures taken by the police in the red-light scene. In 24 cases (5 %), the police activity performed prior to initiating an investigation consisted in police presence, for example of so-called "scene officers".³ In 193 cases (40 %), the institution of an investigation was not preceded by any police activity.³



In spite of an again relatively high proportion of investigations launched on the basis of complaints filed in 2011, police control measures continue to play an important role in the identification of victims and the clearing up of previously undetected crime.

Once again, the very low percentage of investigations involving measures taken to secure assets is striking. Only in 12 investigations (3 %) were measures to secure assets carried out.

² Rarely named other reasons for initiating an investigation are not listed.

³ Rarely named other activities prior to the initiation of an investigation are not listed.

The amount of assets provisionally confiscated within the framework of investigations into human trafficking amounted to approximately EUR 340,000 (2010: EUR 830,000).

2.1.2 Suspects

In the course of investigations concluded by the police in 2011, 753 suspects were recorded, i.e. nearly 3 % more than during the previous year.

On average, less than two suspects per investigation were identified. This statistic shows that most of the investigations were not directed against large criminal organisations and/or that offender structures possibly existing abroad have not been identified. German suspects made up the largest share (28 %), followed by Romanian (17 %) and Bulgarian (14 %) suspects. Of the 214 German suspects, 34 persons had a different nationality at birth, such as Polish (8), Nigerian (5) and Turkish (4) nationality.

76 % of all suspects were men.⁴

Nationalities of the suspects 2011 - 2010

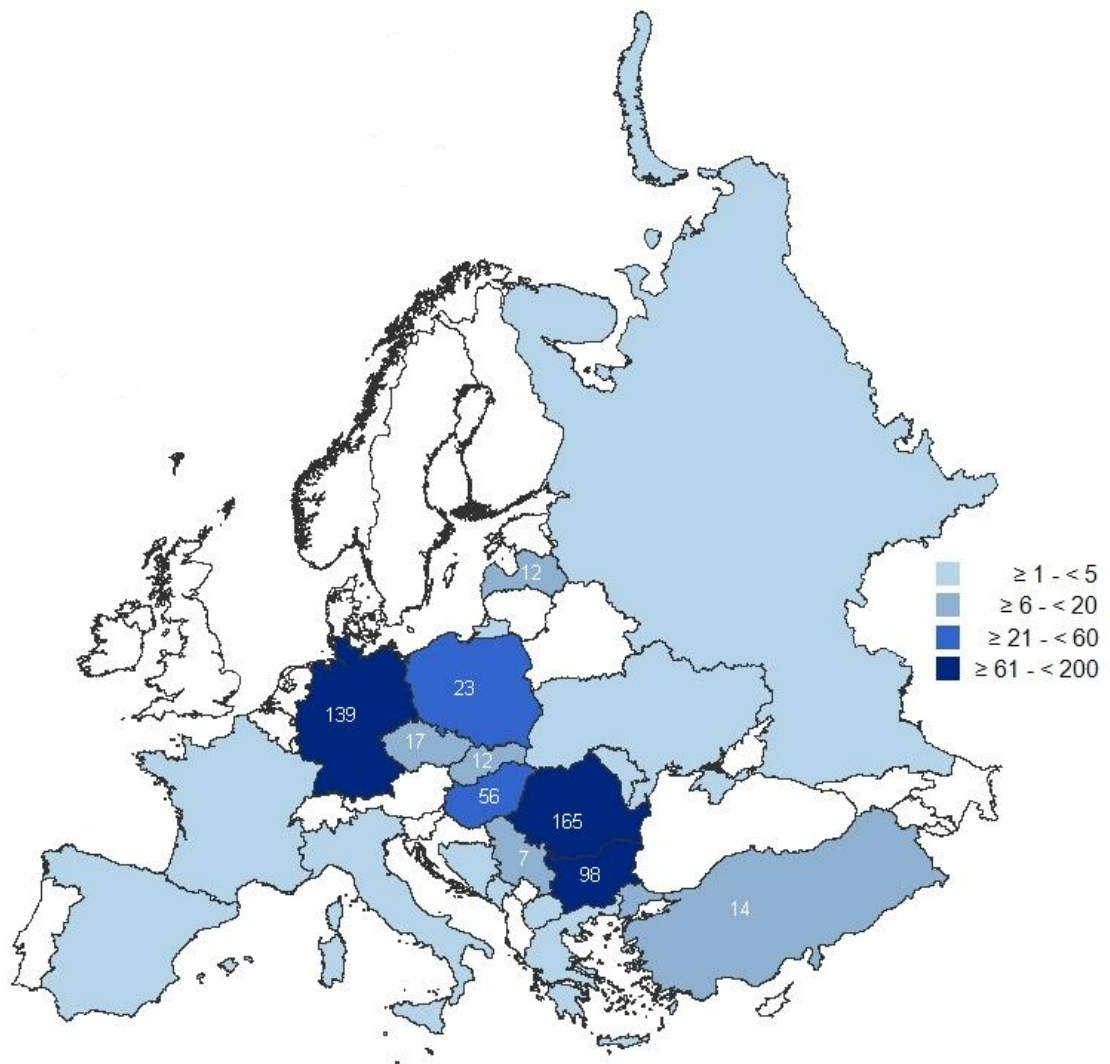
	2011		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%
EUROPE	606	80.5 %	608	83.3 %
Germany	214	28.4 %	187	25.6 %
(German nationals who were not born in Germany)	(34)	(4.5 %)	(34)	(4.7 %)
Romania	125	16.6 %	96	13.2 %
Bulgaria	108	14.3 %	149	20.4 %
Turkey	54	7.2 %	44	6.0 %
Poland	17	2.3 %	31	4.2 %
Hungary	16	2.1 %	43	5.9 %
Other	72	9.6 %	58	7.9 %
AFRICA	48	6.4 %	53	7.3 %
Nigeria	39	5.2 %	37	5.1 %
AMERICA	6	0.8 %	1	0.1 %
ASIA	19	2.5 %	12	1.6 %
Thailand	4	0.5 %	2	0.3 %
Unknown / not clarified	74	9.8 %	56	7.7 %
Total	753	*100 %	730	*100 %

⁴ No information was provided on the sex of 2 % of all suspects.

regulations applicable to nationals of EU Member States as well as the tense economic situation in Rumania and Bulgaria.

51 of the 640 victims were staying in Germany illegally, including 23 victims of Nigerian nationality and nine victims stemming from other African states.

European countries of origin of the victims in 2011



Age structure of the victims of selected nationalities in 2011

	14 years		14-17 years		18-20 years		21-24 years		> 24 years		unknown		total
	N	% *	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	13	2	77	12	269	42	135	21	133	21	13	2	640
Romania	2	1	11	7	87	53	44	27	21	13	--	--	165
Germany	2	1	35	25	64	46	21	15	17	12	--	--	139
Bulgaria	--	--	6	6	37	38	21	21	32	33	2	2	98
Hungary	--	--	3	5	27	48	14	25	12	22	--	--	56
Nigeria	--	--	4	14	3	11	6	21	15	54	--	--	28

* The percentages were rounded.

With 359 victims (56 %), the focus was on persons under the age of 21. Most probably, the reason for the significant percentage of victims aged below 21 is the fact that, based on the penal provisions of section 232 subsection 1 sentence 2 of the German Penal Code, it is much easier to identify this age group as victims of human trafficking than other age groups.

Victim recruitment⁶

27 % of all victims of human trafficking identified in 2011 stated that they had consented to taking up work as prostitutes. Compared to the previous year (36 %), this means a significant percentage decrease. Another 39 % of all victims were prompted to work as prostitutes under false pretences and 8 % were recruited professionally, for example by alleged model or talent agencies or through newspaper ads. As it is known from experience, the victims who consented to working as prostitutes had quite frequently been deceived about the true circumstances. Many foreign victims were promised high earning potential and, as a result, a better lifestyle. Often, the victims were, however, not told that at first they had to work in order to pay off their debts, i.e. the expenses caused to the perpetrators for example for the procurement of passports and visas, travel expenses, accommodation and food, etc., whereby the offenders systematically create a state of dependency. The victims then have no other choice but to accept the conditions and work as prostitutes.

The number of victims who were coerced into working as prostitutes by use of violence has increased by 18 % in comparison to the previous year (11 %).

⁶ Victim recruitment in their home country; multiple responses possible.

offender prevents the victim from giving up the employment.¹¹ Therefore, other criminal offences which can more easily be proved are often chosen as an alternative. In these cases, the resulting proceedings do not contain a human trafficking charge.

¹¹ Decision of the German Federal Court of Justice made on 13.01.2010, file no. 3. StR 507/09.



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