



Trafficking in Human Beings

National Situation Report 2015

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1 PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The National Situation Report contains information about the current situation and developments in the field of trafficking in human beings. The first part examines trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The next part deals with trafficking

in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation. The information provided is based on reports submitted by the Land Criminal Police Offices on police investigations concluded in Germany in 2015 pursuant to sections 232, 233 and 233a of the German Penal Code.

2 DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CRIME SITUATION

2.1 TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The number of investigations decreased again

In 2015, 364 investigations into trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation were concluded; thus, the number of investigations decreased again compared to the previous year (2014: 392 investigations, - 7 %). The number of cases is thus significantly lower than the average figures recorded for the past five years and decreased for the third time in a row.

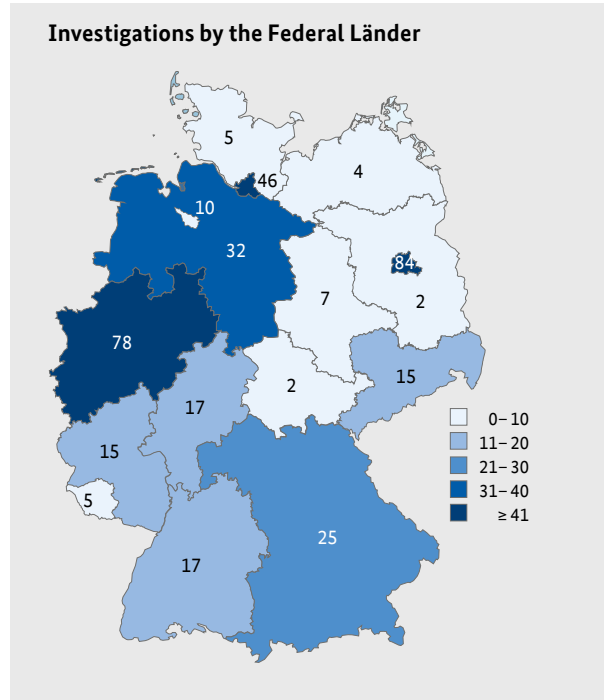
The percentage of investigations which involved exclusively German victims was 24 % in 2015. A much higher number of investigations identified foreign victims.



The regional hot spots of trafficking in human beings remained unchanged

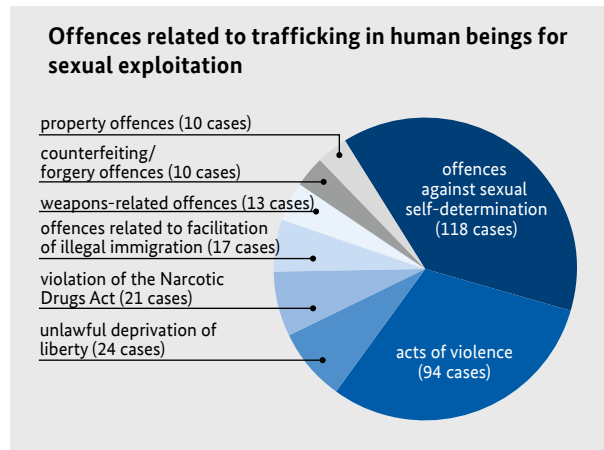
The distribution of investigations over the Federal Länder remains nearly the same as in the year before. In 2015, more than half of the investigations referred to in the situation report were conducted in North Rhine-Westphalia, Hamburg and Berlin.

Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation is almost exclusively concomitant with prostitution. The varying case numbers in the individual Federal Länder depend on various criteria, such as the dimensions of the local “red-light scenes”, the resulting prioritisation made by the police and/or the establishment of specialised milieu police offices.



Human trafficking offences were often accompanied by offences against sexual self-determination and acts of violence

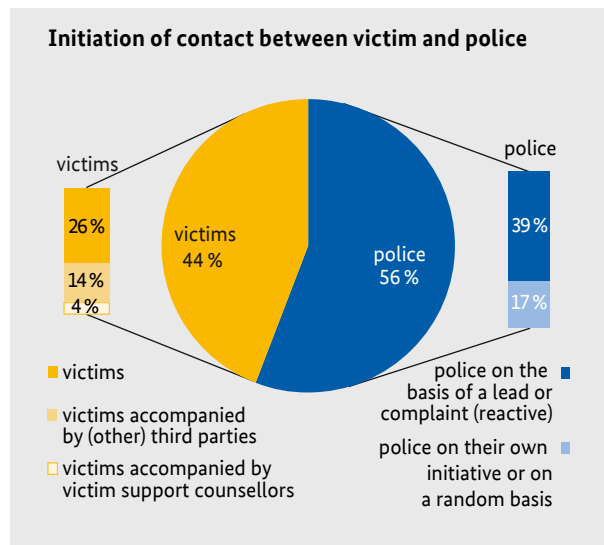
Compared to the previous year, the number of related offences rose considerably by about 20%.⁰¹ 217 of the 364 investigations (equivalent to 60 %) unveiled information pointing to 307 further offences.



The majority of investigations were the result of police action

Apart from police presence in the red-light scene, it is above all the criminal complaint lodged by the victims that is decisive for a possible initiation of investigations. As in previous years, the aspect of initiating contact between the victims of human trafficking and the police played an important role.

In almost every second case (160 investigations, 44 %), the victims contacted the police either on their own or were accompanied by victim support counsellors or by other third parties (e.g. other prostitutes, punters). In approximately 56 % of the cases (204 investigations), the investigations were initiated as a result of action taken by the police (on the basis of leads/complaints received or on their own initiative). This illustrates the importance of police work with regard to human trafficking as a control-related offence.



01 Multiple responses possible.

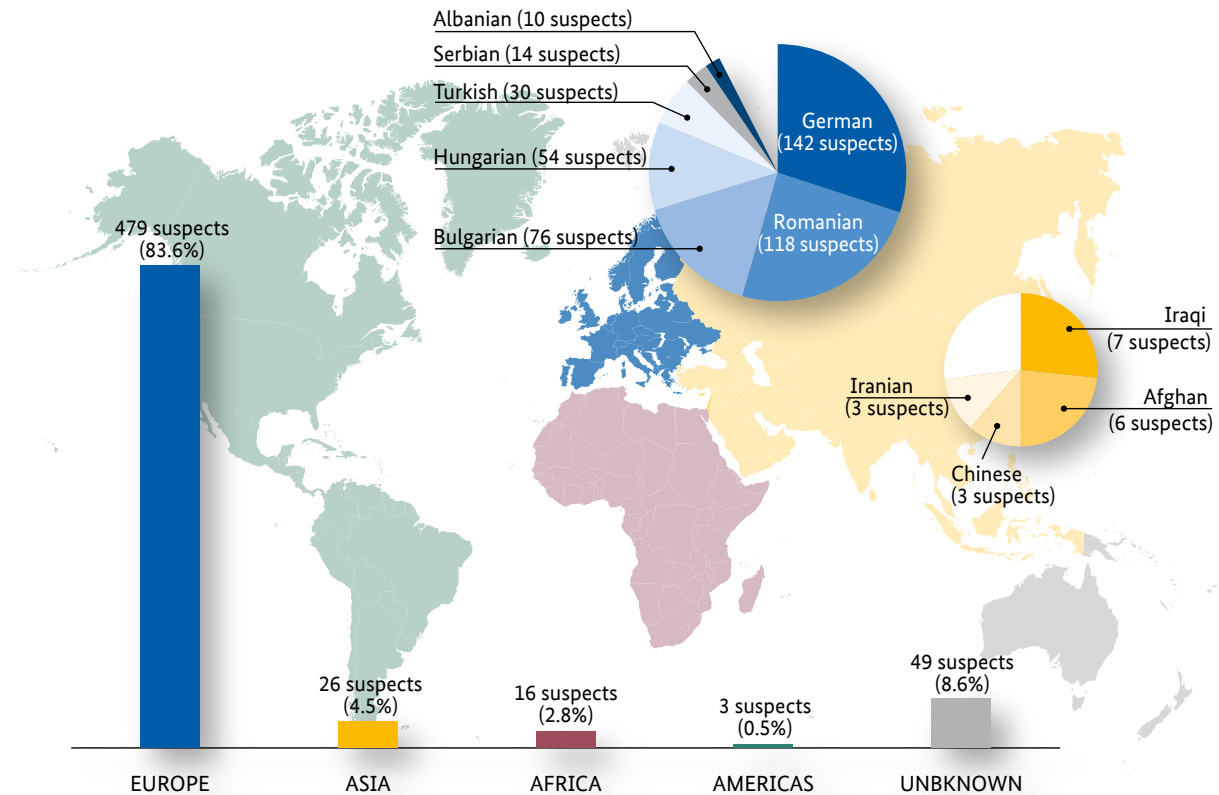
Male suspects from Germany, Romania and Bulgaria predominant

In the course of the investigations, a total of 573 suspects were recorded, i.e. 13 % more than in the previous year (507 suspects). As in previous years, German nationals constituted the largest group of suspects (25 %), followed

by Romanian (approximately 21 %) and Bulgarian (approximately 13 %) suspects.

While almost three quarters of the suspects were male (421 persons), 22 % were female (126 persons).⁰²

Nationality of suspects



With about 84 %, suspects from Europe continued to make up the largest proportion. Their number increased by 10 % compared to the previous year (2015: 479 suspects, 2014: 437 suspects).

Compared to 2014, the number of suspects from Africa declined to 16 persons (2014: 20 persons). In the same period, the number of suspects from Asia more than doubled from eleven persons (2014) to 26 persons (2015). On average, less than two suspects were identified within the scope of each investigation. Nevertheless, it has to be assumed that complex perpetrator structures and organisations may be hidden behind the offence of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. These networks, united by a common cultural background or by kinship, are extremely flexible and adaptable. This is mirrored in the fact that they are mostly active in several countries, distribute the victims

across different countries and interchange them again and again. Thanks to their adaptability, they are able to avoid detection by law enforcement/prosecution authorities and to quickly seize new, more profitable opportunities of crime. By permanently exchanging their victims, they hope for maximising their profit and, at the same time, for reducing the risk of detection. Trafficking in human beings is a lucrative business for perpetrators. The annual proceeds in the EU alone are estimated to amount to approximately 25 billion EUR.⁰³ In 2015, approximately 512,000 EUR⁰⁴ were provisionally secured in Germany in the course of 14 investigations (2014: about 700,000 EUR), which is probably not least due to difficulties in the conduct of investigations in connection with sections 232 et seq. of the German Penal Code.

⁰² With regard to 26 suspects (5 %), it was not possible to provide information on the gender.

⁰³ cf. "Report on organised crime, corruption and money laundering: recommendations on action and initiatives to be taken (final report) (2013/2107 (INI))" of the European Parliament dated 26/09/2013, page 15

⁰⁴ cf. "Statistics compiled by the Bundeskriminalamt on asset seizures made in 2015 by the police forces at federal and Länder level as well as by the German Customs Investigation Service" (Statistik zu Maßnahmen der Vermögenssicherung bei den Polizeien des Bundes und der Länder sowie des Zollfahndungsdienstes für das Jahr 2015)

In many cases, the perpetrators and victims were acquaintances

Almost half of the perpetrators identified in connection with trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation (257 perpetrators, 45 %) had already been acquainted with their victim prior to the

commission of the offence; 20 perpetrators (3 %) were even related to the victim of human trafficking. In about 42 % of the cases, no previous perpetrator-victim-relationship was identified.⁰⁵

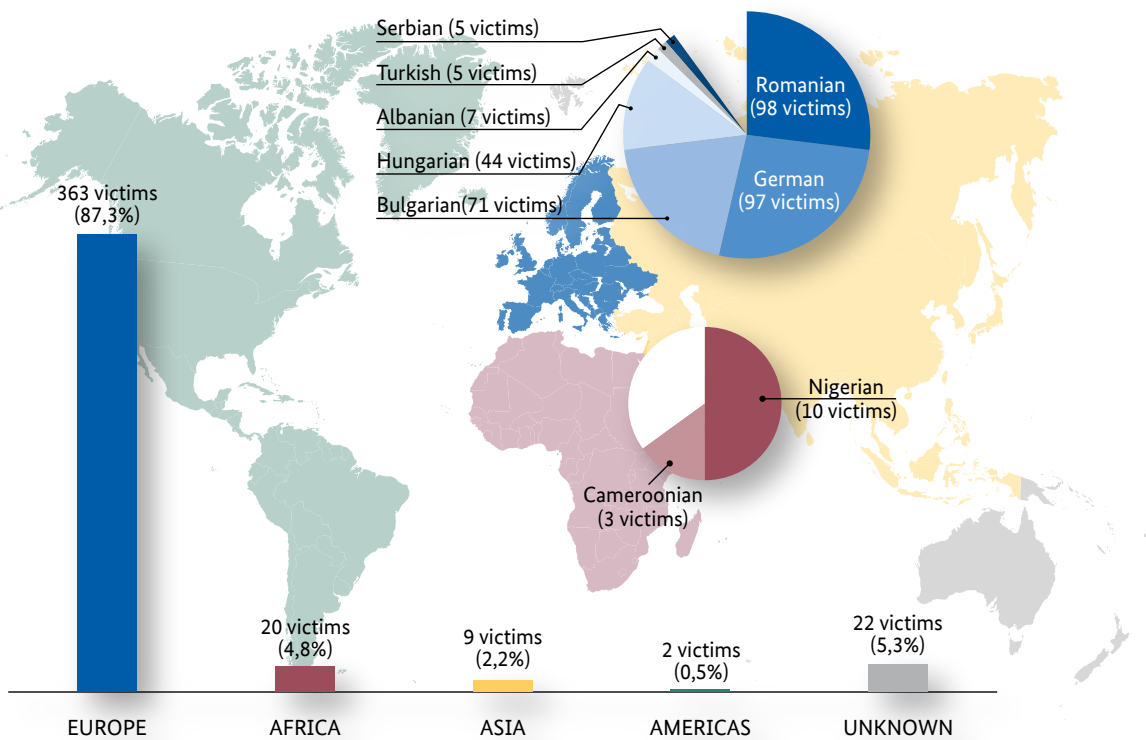
Romanian, German and Bulgarian victims predominant

The investigations into human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation concluded in 2015 identified 416 victims. Thus, the figure was clearly below the number of victims in previous years (2014: 557 victims, 2013: 542 victims). Compared to 2014, the number of victims identified thus declined by approximately one quarter. The reason for this is that a comprehensive investigation

was concluded in Baden-Württemberg in 2014, in the course of which 110 victims - almost exclusively Romanian nationals - had been identified over several years.

Similar to the previous year, the proportion of female victims was 96 % (398 victims).

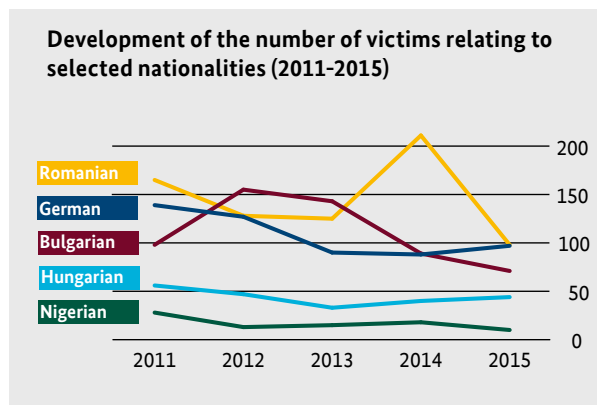
Nationality of victims



As in previous years, the majority (approximately 87 %) of the victims originated from Europe. Romanian victims (23.6 %) continued to predominate, although their number decreased by more than 50 % from 211 persons in 2014 to 98 persons in 2015. The percentage of German victims increased. In 2015, German victims made up the second largest group with 23.3 % (2014: 15.8 %, 88 victims), followed by Bulgarian victims with 17.1 % (2014: 16 %, 89 victims). With 10.6 %, the percentage of victims from Hungary hardly changed compared to the previous year (2014: 7.2 %, 40 victims).

Similar to the year before, the majority of the non-European victims stemmed from Africa. Their number decreased from 32 victims in 2014 to 20 victims in 2015. The main reason for this decrease is the reduced number of Nigerian victims, which declined by eight persons to now ten victims.

⁰⁵ In about 9 % of the cases, no information was provided on a perpetrator-victim-relationship.



Frequently, the victims are recruited in their respective home countries. In many cases, perpetrators and victims have the same nationality and cultural background. As a consequence, the perpetrator gains the victims' confidence more easily and can manipulate them for his purposes. African victims are often caused to enter into an agreement with a religious connotation involving the use of the so-called JUJU oath (voodoo ritual), which contains a strongly emotional component. The victims are, for example, forced to take vows before a JUJU priest, binding them to absolute obedience and secrecy. In this way, the perpetrators deliberately stoke fears in the victims that they themselves or their families will face health problems if they fail to obey. It is very difficult to persuade victims, who are under such massive psychological pressure, to make a statement against the perpetrators and about the circumstances of their exploitation.

Case example

In March 2015, a man and two women were sentenced to prison terms of several years in Frankfurt am Main because they had persuaded several young women from Africa, who were under the influence of the JUJU oath, to work as prostitutes. In this way, the principal offender and people smuggler, together with his two accomplices, had scared at least four Nigerian women aged between 17 and 20 years and had exploited them in brothels. The women were forced to swear before voodoo priests that they would obey and repay up to 75,000 EUR for their journey to Germany.

The economic, social and political framework conditions under which they live in their countries of origin often facilitate the victims' decision to engage in prostitution. Further causes and motives are, for example, the family situation, an addiction, a low level of education, a high unemployment rate and a low standard of living, social discrimination or even the flight from conflict or crisis regions. Driven by the desire for (better) earnings and a higher standard of living, combined with the idea of good working conditions and quality of life, many individuals who later become victims of human trafficking travel to mainly western EU states.

Every third victim had consented to working as a prostitute; the victims are often threatened and subjected to physical violence.⁰⁶

About one third of the victims identified stated that they had consented to working as prostitutes. Experience has shown, however, that these victims were often deceived about the actual circumstances, such as the nature and scope of the work as a prostitute and their earnings. The majority of the victims were Romanian, Bulgarian and German nationals. Moreover, every third victim was induced to work as a prostitute by means of deception, sometimes under the pretence of a love affair, what is known as the “lover-boy method”. For 15 % of the victims identified the family environment played a decisive role before engaging in prostitution; again, mainly Romanian and Bulgarian victims were concerned here.

Almost every fourth victim was coerced into working as a prostitute by use or threats of violence. 12 % of the victims were subjected to physical and/or psychological violence. In their activities, the perpetrators are strongly driven by the pursuit of profit. Therefore, to maintain control over the victims, threats of violence and the use of violence are, from the pimps’ point of view, a suitable means to achieve their goals.

Recruitment via the Internet is gaining importance

About every eighth victim of human trafficking for sexual exploitation was recruited professionally, e.g. by alleged model and talent agencies or through newspaper advertisements (13 %).

Almost 12 % (49 victims) were persuaded via the Internet, e.g. via dating forums and social networks, to work as prostitutes. Compared to the previous year (20 persons), this figure more than doubled. The possibilities offered by the Internet to reach a large number of potential victims simultaneously, without requiring previous acquaintanceship, pose a high risk. It is anticipated that perpetrators will increasingly use this means in future.

Case example

In August 2015, a pimp couple was convicted by Munich local court, *inter alia*, aggravated trafficking in human beings and exploiting prostitution. The two Bulgarian nationals promised their victim, who was also a Bulgarian national, an employment as a kitchen helper in Munich. The unsuspecting victim agreed. After her arrival in Munich, she was told that she was to work as a prostitute. Intimidated by the two perpetrators and being unaware of her rights, the victim became so anxious that she finally worked as a prostitute. In the ensuing three months, she was taken to dates with clients in various hotels and private flats, where she allegedly earned about 10,000 EUR. She had to hand the perpetrators the full amount earned and received no more than 100 EUR for her child in Bulgaria. When the victim attempted to escape, she was punished with physical violence and thus further frightened and made continue to work as a prostitute. Finally, the matter was reported to the police thanks to a hotel employee’s attention, which resulted in the initiation of police investigations.

The perpetrators influence the victim’s readiness to make a statement

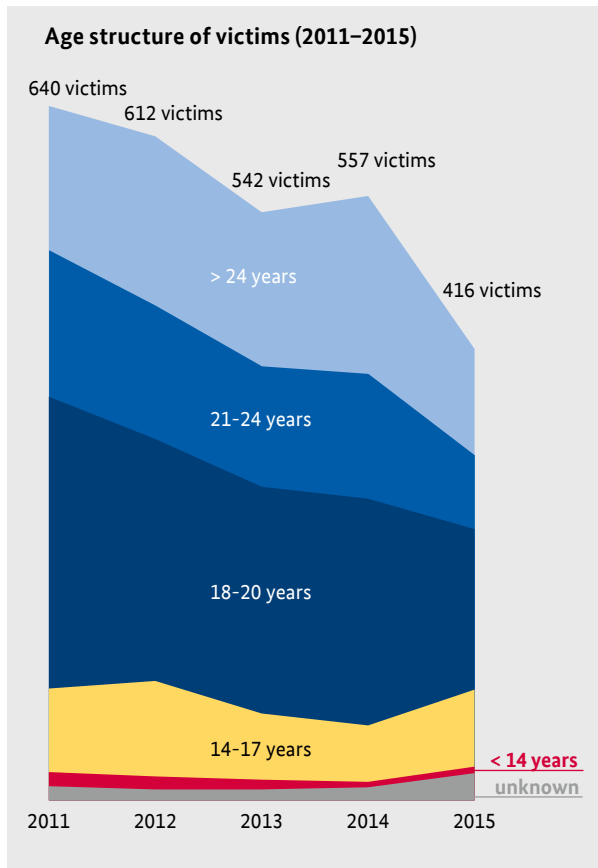
With regard to 240 of the 416 victims (58 %), the police investigations enabled an assessment as to whether the perpetrators and/or their circle of associates had exerted influence on the victims’ readiness to make a statement to the police or before court. The term “exert influence” refers to any kind of direct or indirect influencing of the victims themselves or their family. In approximately 22 % of the cases, the victims, for whom information on the exertion of influence was available, had been influenced in their readiness to make a statement (53 victims). Compared to the previous year (68 victims), a slight decrease was recorded.

⁰⁶ Multiple responses possible.

Types of practised prostitution

As in previous years, prostitution was primarily practised in pubs and brothels (39 % of the victims) and in dwellings (34 %). House and hotel calls (19 %) as well as street prostitution (14 %) played a secondary role.⁰⁷ Only every tenth victim was able to provide proof of a registered activity. The vast majority of the victims (65 %) did not carry out a registered activity; for approximately 25 % of the victims, such information was not available.

The majority of the victims were younger than 21 years old



More than half of the victims identified were under the age of 21 (225 persons, 54 %). Because of their special need for protection, particular attention is devoted to minor victims of human trafficking.⁰⁸

The number of minor victims



68 police investigations concluded in 2015 identified a total of 77 minor victims. In comparison to the previous year, the number of minor victims increased by 35 %. Thus, almost every fifth victim of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation was under the age of 18. Almost all victims were females (70 minors, 91 %), who were primarily located when working as prostitutes in bars/brothels and dwellings. Nearly half of the minor victims were German nationals (35 victims, 45 %). Every eighth victim originated from Romania (nine victims, 12 %). Six victims were children (<14 years). With one exception, the victims were boys, who had also suffered several years of sexual abuse. The investigations were conducted in Berlin (four cases) and Bavaria (one case).

A total of 30 minor victims (39 %) stated that they had consented to working as prostitutes. Around every fourth minor victim (19 persons) was caused to engage in prostitution by means of deception. In 18 cases (23 %), contact was established via the Internet. The victims concerned were female and mainly originated from Germany. They were contacted e.g. via messaging services, social networks or in chats, on websites primarily used by juveniles. Another modus operandi was that the perpetrators responded to an advertisement for a side job placed on the Internet by the victims and then offered them a job as a prostitute promising a lucrative source of income.

The investigations identified 121 perpetrators. Approximately one third of the perpetrators were under the age of 24 (41 persons); twelve of them were minor themselves. They sometimes offered their victims via the Internet and placed advertisements for them.

07 Multiple responses possible.

08 Every individual under the age of 18 is minor.

Specific modi operandi used in connection with mostly minor victims

With regard to mostly minor victims of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, it is observed that the so-called “lover-boy method” is increasingly applied. Young men contact female victims at schools, youth centres and discotheques but also via social networks or Internet platforms. The selection of victims is influenced by factors such as a rather weak personality, low self-confidence, a rather weak relationship with one’s parents and/or few social contacts. The perpetrators usually stem from the regional environment and take advantage of the victims’ life circumstances with the aim of binding them to themselves through a love affair. The girls, who have been reduced to a state of emotional dependency, are subsequently introduced into prostitution and then exploited. Because of their age, the victims can be influenced easily and often have no idea of the consequences of working as a prostitute. Many of them hope that they will have to work as a prostitute for a limited period of time only, e.g. in order to help their boy-friend pay back his debts. Owing to the love affair that is only feigned, the girls are often unaware of being exploited, sometimes protect the perpetrator and take measures themselves to hush up their true age. A method frequently observed in the past has been the use of what is referred to as “lookalike” documents during checks. The minors use genuine documents belonging to older persons whom they resemble, such as sisters or cousins.

Case example

In a case of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation tried before Stuttgart regional court, one man and his two female accomplices were convicted in August 2015. The primary suspect had led two young women to believe that he was in love with them to make them work as prostitutes subsequently. His two female accomplices - also prostitutes - introduced the victims into prostitution and ensured that they would work as prostitutes henceforth - also by using threats and violence.

Among the group of perpetrators there presumably was an organiser who, in addition to the primary suspect, tasked further young men with binding unstable young women to them. The victims were addressed in discotheques or contacted via social media. The perpetrators impressed them with luxurious cars, feigned a love affair and later pretended to have financial difficulties. Their aim was to make the victims work as prostitutes, supposedly on a voluntary basis and with the motivation to support their lover in overcoming his financial difficulties for a shared future.

Victim counselling provided by counselling centres

In the course of the investigations, 133 victims (32 %) received counselling from counselling centres, 16 victims (4 %) from youth care institutions. In 200 cases (involving 48 % of the victims), no special counselling was provided. The reasons for this are manifold, including the victims' return into the scene, the lack of interest in receiving counselling, relocation to an unknown place and the victims' return to their home country. With regard to the remaining cases, no information is available about victim care. Counselling centres play a very important role for police work. On the one hand, some victims decide to file a complaint only when accompanied by victim support counsellors; on the other hand, the victims receive counselling from counselling centres during or after police investigations.

European co-operation in the fight against trafficking in human beings

The suppression of trafficking in human beings is one of the priorities of international police co-operation in Europe.⁰⁹

According to surveys¹⁰ conducted at European level, Nigerian nationals represent the largest number of victims from third countries (non-EU countries) throughout Europe, followed by victims from Brazil and China. These surveys refer to all forms of trafficking in human beings, with Nigerian women being the main victims of sexual exploitation.

Both the circumstance that the facts constituting the offence of trafficking in human beings are significantly wider in scope in other European countries than in Germany and that they are comparatively easier to apply in practice¹¹ are probably reasons for higher case numbers in other EU Member States.

It has to be assumed that Germany is affected by this phenomenon to a comparable extent.

Within the framework of an EU project, the police forces of EU Member States and Nigeria co-operate closely to dismantle secluded criminal groups which are spread across the whole of (Western) Europe and distribute primarily young Nigerian victims among the Member States of the European Union.

Especially with respect to Chinese victims of human trafficking, it can be seen how complex the dependencies between victims from third countries and their exploiters often are. Chinese victims often lead a very secluded life in their isolated "communities" and lack language skills and the cultural knowledge of the country of residence. Being promised well paid jobs, the victims are lured into leaving their home country and then are forced, also in Germany, to work as prostitutes. To this end, the perpetrators take advantage of the victims' debt situation and take away their identity documents. Some of them are not aware of being exploited or are in such a strong state of dependency because of their debts accrued with the human traffickers that they would never incriminate their "employers" before being able to pay back their debts. Consequently, the victim statement required for initiating criminal proceedings cannot be obtained, which, in turn, explains the low number of cases and victims.

As Asian organised crime in the European Union is considered a serious phenomenon, there is also an EU project which deals with human trafficking by Chinese criminal networks. Besides Germany numerous other European countries participate in this project.

09 In the EU Policy Cycle 2013-2017, the European Union set nine strategic priorities that are implemented within the framework of European projects to intensify crime control (EMPACT projects).

10 Eurostat, Statistical working papers, Trafficking in Human beings.

11 An example to be mentioned here is the element of "provoking someone do something" as an act of the perpetrator, which is difficult to prove in practice in Germany. In many cases, the perpetrators do not obviously force the victims to accept being exploited; instead, it is the circumstances which force them to do so. Within the framework of a current legislative initiative, an adjustment concerning this aspect is planned.

2.2 TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF LABOUR EXPLOITATION

Increase in the number of investigations completed

In 2015, the police concluded 19 investigations into human trafficking for labour exploitation; thus, the number of investigations increased compared to the previous year (2014: 11). The investigations identified 24 (2014: 16) suspects and 54 (2014: 26) victims.

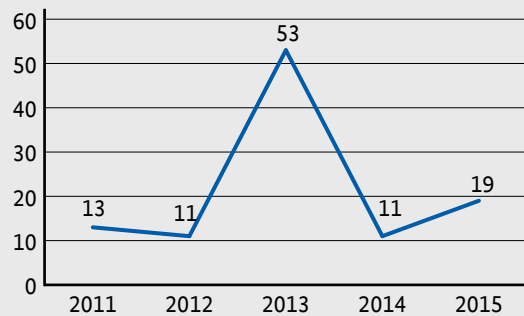
The majority of the victims identified were male (44 persons, 81 %). Nearly two thirds of the victims originated from Romania (34 persons, 63 %). The number of Bulgarian and Hungarian victims turned out to be rather low (four persons respectively, 7 %).

Victims are often employed in agriculture and the building industry

One third of the victims identified (18 persons) was employed in agriculture, approximately every fourth victim (14 persons) in the building industry. The majority of the persons employed in agriculture relate to an investigation conducted in Saxony-Anhalt, in the course of which 18 Romanian nationals were located. Some of them were living in inhuman accommodations without sanitary facilities and received either no wages at all or wages too low to cover their living expenses. The perpetrators recruited the victims in a professional manner, skilfully taking advantage of their precarious situation.

During an investigation into human trafficking for labour exploitation, a minor victim aged 17 years was located. The victim had been recruited by an acquaintance and was at first employed with the latter's cleaning company, to which the victim had agreed.

Investigations concluded (2011–2015)



Deception is a widespread method used in the recruitment process

In most cases, the victims of human trafficking for labour exploitation are recruited through word-of-mouth propaganda, online advertising and special recruitment websites. They are offered well-paid jobs; special qualifications or experience are not required. The victims must often pay off the costs of transport and accommodation at first; therefore, most of their earnings are being kept by the perpetrators. Due to these debts, the victims become dependent on the perpetrators and show little willingness to testify. In addition to the awareness of their debts accrued with the transporter, they are in fear of being detected.

3 OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Trafficking in human beings is characterised by force and exploitation. Many victims are not aware of their predicament or blame themselves for their situation. Moreover, especially foreign victims often lack the knowledge of their rights. In many cases, the victims of human trafficking show little willingness to file a complaint or make a statement. When looking at the total figures determined in the field of trafficking in human beings for sexual and labour exploitation, we can thus still take it for granted that a huge number of cases in Germany goes unreported. Contrary to the quantitative development of the number of cases and victims in Germany, comprehensive information available at other authorities and non-governmental organisations (e.g. the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, advisory centres or the nation-wide coordination circle against trafficking in human beings (Bundesweiter Koordinierungskreis gegen Menschenhandel e.V.)) suggests that the actual number of victims of human trafficking is substantially higher.

Trafficking in human beings is a typical offence detected during police checks. This is proved by the fact that more than every second investigation into sexual exploitation was the result of police action taken in the year under review. As concerns labour exploitation, the low number of investigations is, inter alia, due to the fact that the exploitative nature of the situation is not obvious to outsiders and that the victims themselves often do not recognise it as such.

The nationality and gender of the identified perpetrators and/or victims of human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation hardly changed compared to previous years. The majority of perpetrators and victims originated from Germany and south-eastern European countries.

The data available allow no assessment of the effects the current refugee situation may have on the human trafficking situation in Germany. The identification of victims is generally a challenge; in the field of immigration, however, it is associated with particular difficulties. The clarification of the facts in reception facilities is made even more difficult by the fact that perpetrators and victims possibly live in the same facility and that a perpetrator thus belongs to a victim's social environment; this is likely to have a negative influence on the authorities' attempts to get in touch

with victims and thus finally also on their willingness to come forward with relevant information. Another aspect is that the persons affected often lack the knowledge of their rights and possibilities for receiving support. Undoubtedly, migrants are a particularly vulnerable group whose personal and economic situation may result in their becoming victims or perpetrators engaging in prostitution and/or labour exploitation.

It must be assumed that the Internet will continue to gain importance for people trafficking in human beings, both for recruiting victims and organising logistics and transport and as an advertising platform for prostitution. Especially where minor victims are involved, both users and providers of Internet sites are required to show particular sensitivity.

In practice, it is difficult to provide evidence for the punishable offences pursuant to sections 232, 233 et seq. of the German Penal Code, which mostly require the potential victims' willingness to co-operate and testify; for this reason, it is often necessary to fall back on other punishable offences. Physical and psychological influence exerted by the perpetrators and/or economic motives often discourage witnesses from co-operating with the authorities.

A legislative initiative aimed at implementing directive number 2011/36/EU is intended to improve the possibilities of combatting human trafficking in Germany in future. It is planned to re-structure and thus reform the punishable offences currently considered (sections 232, 233 et seq. of the German Penal Code) in such a way that, inter alia, the exploitation of prostitution, forced labour, begging, the commission of criminal offences and organ harvesting will constitute separate punishable offences. The term "trafficking in human beings" will then refer to corresponding acts of recruiting, transporting, transferring, accommodating and receiving persons for the purpose of exploitation.

In March 2016, the Federal Cabinet additionally adopted the draft „Law on Regulating the Business of Prostitution and Protecting Persons working in Prostitution“. The law is supposed to provide more legal certainty for persons working as prostitutes legally and will probably enter into force in mid-2017.

ANNEX: TABLES

Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation

a) Nationalities of suspects 2015/2014

	2015		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%
EUROPE	479	83.6 %	437	86.2 %
Germany	142	24.8 %	120	23.7 %
Romania	118	20.6 %	106	20.9 %
Bulgaria	76	13.3 %	102	20.1 %
Hungary	54	9.4 %	27	5.3 %
Turkey	30	5.2 %	29	5.7 %
AFRICA	16	2.8 %	20	3.9 %
Nigeria	7	1.2 %	18	3.6 %
AMERICAS	3	0.5 %	1	0.2 %
ASIA	26	4.5 %	11	2.2 %
Unknown/unresolved	49	8.6 %	38	7.5 %
Total	573	100 %	507	100 %

b) Nationalities of victims 2015/2014

	2015		2014	
	Anzahl	%	Anzahl	%
EUROPE	363	87.3 %	501	89.9 %
Romania	98	23.6 %	211	37.9 %
Germany	97	23.3 %	88	15.8 %
Bulgaria	71	17.1 %	89	16.0 %
Hungary	44	10.6 %	40	7.2 %
Albania	7	1.7 %	3	0.5 %
AFRICA	20	4.8 %	32	5.7 %
Nigeria	10	2.4 %	18	3.2 %
AMERICAS	2	0.5 %	6	1.1 %
ASIA	9	2.2 %	7	1.3 %
Unknown/unresolved	22	5.3 %	11	2.0 %
Total	416	100 %	557	100 %

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