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Drug Markets and Crime

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0 Summary (T0)

Following a remarkable increase in 2014, the quantity of heroin seized in 2015 fell by 73% and was as such 58% lower than the 2011 value. Similarly striking are the quantities of marijuana seized in the previous year (-55%), however in the 5 year trend this is hardly noticeable. In the last five years there has been a noticeable decline in the seized quantities of crack and khat. In contrast, the seized quantities of LSD, ecstasy and cocaine have markedly increased. Compared to the previous year, twice as much cocaine, ecstasy and LSD was seized. The total number of seizures increased slightly (3%), from 2014 to 2015, whereby this increase was smaller than in the previous year (6.5%). The number of seized narcotics laboratories has continued to fall since 2012.

There were fewer cases of cannabis plant seizures excluding plantations (with a size of <20 plants) in 2015 compared to the previous year, however larger quantities were seized. A general increase in numbers of seizures in plantations is mainly due to the increased cases of small plantations, in both indoor and outdoor cultivation. The number of large and professional plantations has hardly changed over the last 5 years.

As far as average retail drug prices are concerned, substantial changes have been seen in the previous five years as well as last year. Amphetamines were cheaper in comparison to the previous year, which follows the 5-year trend. Heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, marijuana and Cannabis resin increased in value over 5 years. In comparison to the previous year however, only cocaine, marijuana and Cannabis resin were more expensive in 2015.

There is a similar picture on the wholesale side. In the previous 5 years heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, marijuana and Cannabis resin increased in value. Only amphetamine and crystal meth (which however was only recorded in a few *Laender* and accordingly cannot be applied to the whole of Germany) were cheaper.

The lower price of amphetamine is of particular relevance, since the active substance content has continuously increased since 2012, reaching its peak level since data collection began (in 1997) at 14.6% in 2015. The average active substance content of MDMA continued to increase to new peaks, almost doubling since 2010. The purity of cocaine as well as heroin continues to increase at street-level dealing. The active substance content of cannabis buds continues to rise and overtook cannabis resin for the first time in 2015.

In 2015 a total of 282,604 narcotics offences were recorded in Germany, of which 213,850 were general offences against the German Narcotics Act (Betäubungsmittelgesetz, BtMG), 48,168 were dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences as per Sec. 29 BtMG, 1,636 cases of importing "non-small amounts" as per Sec. 30 BtMG and 18,950 other offences against the BtMG. There were 1,868 cases of economic compulsive crimes, which represents a decline of 14.7% compared to the previous year. Both in terms of proportion and in terms of absolute numbers, cannabis played the largest role in drug dealing crimes (30,415 offences, 63.1% of all offences), well ahead of (meth)amphetamine (amphetamine: 5,244; of which methamphetamine: 2,375). For cocaine 2,480 offences were recorded; for heroin 2,100, followed by ecstasy with 1,664 offences. Cannabis also played the most significant role in

consumption-related offences: 62.1% of all such cases are based on cannabis related legal violations. (Meth)amphetamine (17.8%, of which 12.41% is amphetamine and 5.34% methamphetamine, 4.6% crystal meth), cocaine (3.9%) and heroin (3.9%), together account for a further 25.6% of the recorded offences. The remaining proportion is split between ecstasy (3.1%), LSD (0.19%) and others.

The total number of users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time (erstauffälligen Konsumenten harter Drogen, EKHD), rose from 2010 to 2015 by 12.1% to 20,890 in total. The largest proportion of EKHD (56.3%) is still amphetamine users, which has however recorded a slight fall over the last five years (-2.3% since 2010, as a proportion of all EKHD: -8.4%). In second place are cocaine users with 3,149 cases (15.1%), followed at 2,705 cases by users of amphetamine derivatives or ecstasy (12.9%), a number that has more than tripled since 2010 (N=840), however which has also been much higher in the past (3,907 cases in 2004). Crystal meth users now constitute a 12.1% share, which represents a slight decrease on the previous year (2014: 15.6%). The absolute number of crystal users who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time has decreased by 19% compared to the previous year. The number of heroin users who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time has decreased over the years (from 17.2% in 2010 to 9.0% in 2015), despite an increase of 15% compared to the previous year.

As far as the number of police registered traffic accidents involving personal injuries is concerned, the downward trend in the number of accidents caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol, which had been apparent since 2003 (with a temporary increase from 2010 to 2011) no longer continued. The proportion of vehicle drivers under the influence of alcohol continued to fall, now accounting for 4.1% (the figure was 6.4% in 2003). The total number of vehicle drivers under the influence of other intoxicating substances did slightly increased however, as in the previous 4 years, they continue to make up only 0.5% of the total.

1 National profile (T1)

1.1 The drug market (T1.1)

1.1.1 Domestic production (T1.1.1)

Cultivation of cannabis

In 2015 in Germany a total of 154,621 cannabis plants were seized, in 2,167 individual cases according to the Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) 2016a), (see also section 2.1. Table 7). A cultivation is deemed as a plantation from a number of 20 plants upwards. Plantations are then further subdivided into small, large and professional plantations. Table 1 shows the seizures by category in comparison to the previous year. It should be noted that results in comparison to the previous year can vary enormously due to individual seizures. In particular in the few cases of professional plantations, one single

seizures can significantly influence the data. The historical trend over several years can be found in Table 8.

Table 1 Number of seized cannabis plantations and plants in comparison to the previous year

		Outdoor Plantations			Indoor Plantations			Total	
		2014	2015	Difference	2014	2015	Difference	2014	2015
Small plantations (20-99 plants)	Cases	94	113	+20%	524	572	+9%	618	685
	Plants	2,840	3,427	+21%	16,579	16,695	+1%	19,419	20,122
Large plantations (100-999 plants)	Cases	16	11	-31%	204	182	-11%	220	193
	Plants	4,362	1,673	-62%	48,724	50,292	+3%	53,086	51,965
Professional plantations (>1000 plants)	Cases	4	3	-25%	31	32	+3%	35	35
	Plants	146	4,036	+2,664%	44,260	68,938	+56%	44,406	72,974
Total	Cases	114	127	+11%	759	786	+4%	873	913
	Plants	7,348	9,136	+24%	109,563	135,925	+24%	116,911	145,061

Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) 2016a & 2016b.

Based on an online survey with 1,578 participants from Germany, Austria and Switzerland which was carried out from the end of 2012 and the beginning of 2013, Werse (2016) investigated the extent to which the different methods of prohibiting cannabis in the different countries influences the extent of self-cultivation of cannabis. Information was collected in the study on the motivation behind self-cultivation, what precautionary measures were taken to guard against the discovery, how the legal consequences differ between the three countries and how these aspects are interrelated. According to the findings of the study, the aim behind self-cultivation is often to avoid the negative consequences of prohibition, whereby the perceived "illegality" of cannabis in the opinion of the author markedly affects the degree of concern in view of self-cultivation and the initiation of security measures. Persons involved in cultivation in Switzerland were less concerned than people from Germany or Austria.

Precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs

In addition to the base materials and chemicals seized in illicit drug laboratories, in 2015 37.5kg of α -phenylacetonitrile (APAAN, in part mixed with 2-phenylacetoacetamide), 201.5kg of 2-phenylacetoacetamide (mixed with APAAN), 2 l 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P2P/benzyl methyl ketone, BMK), 3.8kg ephedrine, 40 l GBL, 80 g piperonal and 1,779 tablets containing pseudoephedrine, which were obviously intended for the illegal production of narcotics, were seized (BKA 2016b).

Narcotics laboratories

In 2015, twelve illegal narcotics laboratories for manufacturing synthetic drugs were seized in Germany (2014: 16 laboratories; -25%). It was made up of nine production sites of

methamphetamine and two of amphetamine. In addition, one laboratory attempted to produce fentanyl.

Overall, the narcotic substances amphetamine (594 g) and methamphetamine (60 g), were seized in the uncovered laboratories as well as the base materials hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and acetic acid (5.9 l, 32 l and 1.2 l respectively), acetone (17.75 l), toluol (2 l), potassium permanganate (50 g) and pseudoephedrine (42 g). In addition, the chemicals iodine (930 g) and (red) phosphorus (2.2kg), which are significant for the production of narcotic drugs, were found in the production facilities (BKA 2016b).

1.1.2 Routes of trafficking (T1.1.2)

The following information on the routes of trafficking of individual substances is from the 2015 Federal Situation Report on Narcotics by the BKA (BKA 2016a).

Hashish

The majority of the hashish seized in Germany comes, as it has done in the past, from Morocco and was mostly brought into Germany through Spain and France as well as frequently through the Netherlands.

Germany is often used as a transit country for small and medium amounts of hashish to be transported to a neighbouring country. In addition, in 2015 cases were recorded in which the hashish was intended to be delivered to countries including Latvia, Norway and Great Britain.

Marijuana

For cases in which an indication of origin of the marijuana seized in Germany could be ascertained, imports from the Netherlands were by far the largest group, followed by from Spain and from Belgium.

Insofar as marijuana seized in Germany was intended for further transport to other countries, Great Britain, Poland and China in particular were recorded as the destination countries.

Heroin

As far as heroin seizures are concerned, the Drugs Data File only held evidence in comparably few cases on countries of origin and transit of heroin in the case of smuggling into or through Germany. In this respect the Netherlands, Bulgaria and India were recorded.

Opium

Opium seized in Germany was in particular smuggled in from the Netherlands, Turkey and Iraq.

Cocaine

Within Europe cocaine is imported in sea freight containers, usually still through the ports of Algeciras (Spain), Rotterdam (the Netherlands) and Antwerp (Belgium).

The smuggling of cocaine into Germany was in most cases carried out from the Netherlands. Additionally, cocaine smuggling was often recorded as coming from Argentina, Brazil and Colombia.

Amphetamine

The vast majority of amphetamine smuggling was from the Netherlands to Germany. Other import countries related to the smuggling of amphetamine into Germany were Luxembourg and Belgium.

Amphetamine seized in Germany was destined mainly for the German drug market. If the drugs were to be transported further, the most common intended destinations recorded were Great Britain, Denmark and Estonia.

Crystal meth

Crystalline methamphetamine continues to come mainly from the Czech Republic. Seized crystal meth, which was in transit through Germany, was destined for, amongst other places, Japan, Indonesia and Greece.

Ecstasy

Seized tablets for which an indication of origin could be determined, originated almost exclusively from the Netherlands. Aside from that, ecstasy was smuggled into Germany from Paraguay and the Czech Republic. Findings on destination countries from smuggled ecstasy tablets in transit through Germany are only available in isolated cases. In most cases ecstasy tablets were due to be transported on to Croatia, Switzerland and Uruguay.

1.1.3 Contextual information on trafficking (T1.1.3)

No information is currently available on this.

1.1.4 Wholesale drug and precursor market (T1.1.4)

Prices

At the end of 2002, the *Land* Criminal Police Offices (Landeskriminalämter, LKÄ) and the BKA agreed on an expanded collection of information on domestic narcotics prices. Since then, in addition to the highest and lowest prices, the so-called “predominant market prices” at street and wholesale level have been recorded. Based on an agreement made at European level on the initiative of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), data collection for the latter has been differentiated since 2010 initially into trade volumes from 0.5 to <1.5kg (respectively 500 to <1,500 consumption units), 1.5 to <10kg (1,500 to <10,000 consumption units) and 10 to <100kg (10,000 to <100,000 consumption units). To ensure the collection of data on prices is as representative as possible, data is generally collected at four to six selected locations in the *Laender* (by police offices in urban and rural areas) and then transferred to the respective LKA. The LKÄ compile the data sent by the testing points and any further current information into a standardised table and report the current market prices of narcotics in their *Land* to the BKA

once a year. Based on this data, the BKA calculates the average narcotics prices for Germany.

The drug prices ascertained in this way can only be taken as approximate values, particularly since differences in purity of the drugs and quality categories are sometimes not taken into account. A further difficulty is the fact that prices are only known in connection with a few cases, so the effects of chance may influence these figures.

In 2010, the EMCDDA published a manual with guidelines on data collection for narcotics prices at street level. In addition to describing methodological difficulties such as geographic coverage, representativeness and weighting, the manual also contains examples of narcotics price calculations from several European countries. In France, Norway and the Netherlands, for example, expert groups from the health sector and criminal prosecution, or from various social "scenes", give estimates of current narcotics prices (EMCDDA 2010).

An overview of the prices of different drugs in various quantity categories is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Prices of various drugs in small and large quantities (all prices in €), 2015

	0.5 to <1,5kg or 500 to <1,500 CU	1.5 to <10kg or 1,500 to <10,000 CU	10 to <100kg or 1,500 to <10,000 CU
Heroin	33,250	19,000**	
Cocaine	42,820	37,500*	
Amphetamine	3,547	2,422	1,900*
Ecstasy/Tablets	2,842	1,783*	
Cannabis resin	3,630	2,488*	2,500**
Herbal cannabis	,5485	4,529	
Crack			
LSD/Trip			
Crystal meth	33,333		
Raw opium	4,150*		

* Mean value is based on a very small basis of data (less than five *Laender*)

** Value based on figures received from one *Land* only

Data supplied by BKA 2016.

1.1.5 Retail drug and precursor market (T1.1.5)

Prices

Table 3 Street level prices of various drugs 2015

Heroin	Cocaine	Amphetamine	Ecstasy tablets	Cannabis resin	Herbal cannabis	Crack	LSD trip	Crystal meth
€50.20	€73.80	€12.40	€7.60	€8.20	€10.10	€68.30*	€9.30	€95.00

*Mean value is based on a very small basis of data (less than five *Laender*)

** Value based on figures received from one *Land* only

Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Purity

In addition to ascertaining prices, the BKA also investigates the purity of different drugs on the market. Samples taken from drug seizures serve as a basis for the analysis of purity and content of active substances. For better comparability, the contents of psychotropic ingredients are related to the chemical form of the base, irrespective of the form in which the illicit preparation of the substance is found. All figures given may only be interpreted as approximate values because large fluctuations in purity levels of the individual seizures may lead to marked random effects. As the distribution of values diverges considerably from the normal distribution, median values are used instead of arithmetic means.

The figures presented are based on data provided by the BKA (KT 34) upon request of the German Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (Deutsche Beobachtungsstelle für Drogen und Drogensucht, DBDD). The active substance content is broken down into three levels, in line with the seized quantities: street level dealing (<1g), retail (1g to <1,000g) and wholesale (≥1,000g). Results are presented in a differentiated manner to the extent that a marked difference could be determined in active substance content levels at wholesale and street dealing levels. The reason for this is in most cases that the substances are increasingly cut from the wholesale to the street dealing level for profit maximisation purposes. In addition to data regarding active substance content, the most frequently found cutting agents are also reported. Insofar as these are pharmacologically effective (e.g. caffeine), they are categorised as adulterants, otherwise they are categorised as cutting agents (e.g. sugar).

Amphetamine

3,496 data sets (2014: 3,101) were evaluated. Amphetamine preparations usually land on the German drug market in cut form. Categorising by collective weight was therefore not undertaken. Since 2012 (6.0%) the mean active substance content has continuously increased, reaching a new maximum value at 14.6% in 2015 (2014: 12.2%).

As far as adulterants were concerned, caffeine predominated (94.6%) in the 2,911 samples evaluated (2014: 2,818). In addition, 4-methylamphetamine/methamphetamine and amitriptylinoxide was recorded with a frequency of 1.4% each. Among cutting agents, lactose

(18.0%), creatine/creatinine (2.0%), mannitol (1.8%) and citric acid/citrate (1.5%) were noteworthy. In addition, with a percentage rate of below one percent the adulterants amphetaminil, lidocaine, 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine (MDMA), paracetamol, 4-methoxyamphetamine, phenacetin, methamphetamine, etilamphetamine, ketamine, salicylic acid/salicylate, tadalafil, 3-methoxyamphetamine, 4-Fluoroamphetamine (4-FA) 4-Phenylbutan-2-amine (4PB2A), acetylsalicylic acid, cocaine, ephedrine, ibuprofen, methylphenidate, olanzapine, tilidine were recorded along with the cutting agents glucose, starch/flour, taurine, sorbitol, cellulose, sucrose, inositol, glutamine/L-glutamine, coffee whitener, 3,4-dihydroxybutyric acid, talcum powder, 1-phenylethanamine (1-phenylethylamine), 5-hydroxytryptophan, glutamic acid/glutamate, inositol, palmitic acid/palmitate, stearic acid/stearate and succinate, succinic acid.

Cocaine

For 2015, 2,836 data sets were analysed in respect of their active substance content (2014: 2,477). On the illegal market, cocaine is found almost exclusively as cocaine hydrochloride. Only very few cases of preparations containing a cocaine base were recorded in 2015.

At street-level dealing, the mean active substance content was 69.0%, roughly the same high level as the previous year (2014: 70.6%), whilst at the middle distribution level, it increased from 62.0% (2014) to 65.4%. At wholesale quantities a reduction in the average active substance content from 69.1% (2014) to 65.5% was recorded. The median values for the three collective weights in 2015 ranged from 65.4% to 69.0%. The trend has continued since 2012, that cocaine samples were less frequently cut with additives.

Among adulterants in the 1,710 analysed samples (2014: 1,991) the following were most frequently found: tetramisole/levamisole (76.8%), phenacetin (19.1%), lidocaine (9.9%), caffeine (9.6%) hydroxyzine (1.8%). The most common cutting agents were: lactose (21.6%), mannitol (5.3%) and glucose (1.0%). Furthermore, with a frequency of less than one percent, the following adulterants were recorded: diltiazem, procaine, ibuprofen, paracetamol, ketamine, amphetamine, tetracaine, aminophenazone and tolycaine. The following cutting agents were also recorded: glucose, inositol, sorbitol, citric acid, creatine/creatinine, sucrose, boric acid/borate, glutamine/L-glutamine, cellulose, dimethyl terephthalate, starch, stearic acid/stearate, stevia/stevioside, taurine and xylitol.

Heroin

In 2015 1,818 (2014: 1,864) recorded data sets were evaluated. In comparison to the previous year the mean active substance content of heroin at wholesale level sharply increased from 32.7% to 36.5%. The median values for the middle and lower dealing levels (22.7% and 19.1%) have also significantly increased compared to the 2014 values (17.5% and 16.5%).

1,691 samples were evaluated for adulterants and cutting agents (2014: 1,818). Caffeine (99.1%) and paracetamol (96.6%) predominated amongst heroin adulterants, followed by markedly smaller instances of griseofulvin (2.4%) and methorphan/dextromethorphan (1.3%). The most frequent cutting agents recorded were mannitol (5.0%) and lactose (1.3%).

Furthermore, with a percentage frequency of less than one percent the adulterants lidocaine, alprazolam, diazepam, 2-MAPB (1-(1-benzofuran-2-yl)-N-methylpropan-2-amine), methamphetamine, pentobarbitone, trimethoprim were recorded as well as the cutting agents palmitic acid/palmitate, stearic acid/stearate, sucrose, sorbitol, starch/flour, dextrin, and coffee whitener.

Cannabis

Since 2006, all participating laboratories have differentiated in the examination of marijuana between the cannabis plant and the bud as the more potent buds have been increasingly appearing on the illicit drug market without the plant. The determination of THC-content¹ was carried out in 2015 on the basis of reported data sets pertaining to 3,396 samples of herbal cannabis (2014: 2,908), 7,623 samples with buds (2014: 6,855 and 1,852 samples hashish resin (2014: 1,669) in the BKA, LKÄ and customs authorities' laboratories. In 2015 the active substance content of flower buds was 12.6% (2014: 12.6%), herbal cannabis was 2.3% (2014: 2.2%) and cannabis resin had an active substance content of 12.4% (2014: 9.7%). The purity of 41 recorded hashish oil samples was between 9.5% and 77% (2014: 23 tests between 10 and 62%).

Ecstasy

In 2015, the active substance content was reported for a total of 927,385 tablets and capsules (2014: 314,770) – referred to in the following as consumption units (CU). 99.7% of all consumption units (2014: 99.1%) contained one psychotropic active ingredient. Of these, 3.4 methylenedioxy-N-methylamphetamine (MDMA) dominated with a share of 99.7% (2014: 97.2%) followed by 1-(3-chlorophenyl)-piperazine (mCPP) with 0.1% (2014: <0.1%) as well as 1-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylazan (DOC), amphetamine, 4-Fluoroamphetamine (4-FA) and 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) with less than 0.1% frequency. Table 4 shows the active substance content calculated as a base for the individual psychoactive substances in single substance preparations. The most frequent added agents among single substance preparations were cellulose, lactose and caffeine, among combination preparations it was cellulose and caffeine.

¹ In the case of the reported active substance content, the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) additionally created through the application of heat is also taken into account.

Table 4 Active substance content of ecstasy in mg/CU in 2015

Active Substance	Quantity	Median
MDMA	7.6-409	93.4
Amphetamine	1.7-64	7.5
Methamphetamine	1.3	--
mCPP 1-(-3-Chlorphenyl)piperazine	36.1-37	36.6

Note: Active substance contents were calculated as base.

Data supplied by BKA 2016.

The recorded combination preparations contained mixtures of MDMA/amphetamine (56.7%), MDMA/MDA7 (40.1%), MDMA/MDE8 (3.0%) and mCPP/MDMA (0.1%). The MDMA/amphetamine preparations contained an average of 76mg MDMA and 6mg amphetamine. The mean individual levels of MDMA/MDA preparations were 28mg MDMA and 12mg MDA.

1.2 Drug related crime (T1.2)

1.2.1 Drug law offences (T1.2.1)

Since, in addition to purchasing or dealing/trafficking, the possession of illicit drugs is also against the law, criminal sanctions are some of the more common associated effects of drug use. This is true not only in the Member States of the European Union (EU). The BKA, in its statistics on drug-related offences, distinguishes between criminal acts in terms of violations of the BtMG (narcotics offences) and cases of direct economic compulsive crime. The former are recorded according to the following three categories of offence:

- General offences under Sec. 29 BtMG (above all possession, purchase and distribution, so called consumption-related offences),
- dealing/trafficking offences, which include: illegal dealing/trafficking in and smuggling of narcotics as per Sec. 29 BtMG as well as the illegal import of narcotics in non-small amounts as per Sec. 30 BtMG,
- other offences against the BtMG

Economic compulsive crime is mainly significant in relation to theft and robbery.

In 2015, a total of 282,604 narcotics offences were recorded in Germany, of which 213,850 were general offences against the BtMG, 48,168 were dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences as per Sec. 29 BtMG, 1,636 cases of importing "non-small amounts" as per Sec. 30 BtMG and 18,950 other offences against the BtMG² (German Federal Ministry of the Interior (Bundesministerium des Inneren, BMI) 2016).

² Other violations include illegal cultivation of narcotics (Sec. 29 (1) No. 1 BtMG), the cultivation, manufacture and dealing/trafficking in narcotics as a member of a gang (Sec. 30 (1) No. 1, Sec. 30a BtMG), making available

Economic compulsive crime

Direct economic compulsive crimes are understood to refer to all criminal offences committed in order to obtain narcotic drugs, substitutes or alternative drugs³. In 2015, the police crime statistics (Polizeilichen Kriminalstatistik, PKS) recorded 1,868 cases of direct economic compulsive crime (BMI 2016).

Dealing/trafficking offences⁴

These crimes comprise offences committed in connection with commercial/professional dealing/trafficking, illegal import or smuggling of larger quantities of narcotic drugs. All drug dealing/trafficking crimes recorded by police are - just as with consumption-related crimes - included in this report, irrespective of the outcome of later legal proceedings.

Both in terms of proportion and in terms of absolute figures, cannabis played the largest role in dealing/trafficking offences (30,415 offences, 63.1% of all offences), well ahead of (meth)amphetamine⁵ (amphetamine: 5,244; of which methamphetamine: 2,375). For cocaine (including crack) 2,480 offences were recorded; for heroin 2,100, followed by ecstasy with 1,664 offences (PKS, BMI 2016).

Consumption-related offences⁶

This section is about narcotics offences that are classified by police as "general offences" – due to the surrounding circumstances (quantity, persons involved) - and are therefore considered as consumption-related offences.

The PKS (BMI 2016) shows that cannabis plays a predominant role also in the case of consumption-related offences: 62.1% of all such cases are based on offences in connection with cannabis. (Meth)amphetamine (17.8%, of which 12.41% is amphetamine and 5.34% methamphetamine, 4.6% crystal meth), cocaine (3.9%) and heroin (3.9%), together account

financial means or similar assets (Sec. 29 (1) No. 13 BtMG), promotion of narcotics (Sec. 29 (1) No. 8 BtMG), supplying, administering or providing narcotics to minors (Sec. 29 a (1) No. 1, and possibly Sec. 30 (1) No. 2 BtMG), negligently causing the death of another by supplying, administering or providing narcotics for immediate use (Sec. 30 (1) No. 3 BtMG), illegal prescription and administration by doctors (Sec. 29 (1) No. 6 BtMG) and illegal dealing/trafficking in or manufacturing, supplying, possessing narcotics in non-small quantities (Sec. 29 a (1) No. 2 BtMG).

3 Direct economic compulsive crime encompasses all crimes which are committed for the purpose of obtaining narcotics or substitutes or alternative substances. Specifically, these include robbery for the purpose of obtaining narcotics and alternative substances, theft from pharmacies, doctors' practices, hospitals, theft from manufacturers and wholesalers, theft of prescriptions, forging prescription.

4 The term "dealing/trafficking offences" brings together all offences of illegal trading in and smuggling intoxicants as per Sec. 29 BtMG as well as offences of illegal import of narcotics as per Sec. 30 (1) No. 4 BtMG.

5 Up to 2013, crimes in connection with amphetamine and methamphetamine were only listed as a combined total in the PKS. From the current report, a differentiation has been made and the values of amphetamine and methamphetamine specified separately.

6 The term "consumption-related offences" is used to describe general offences committed against the BtMG. These consist of offences committed in violation of Sec. 29 BtMG, related to the possession, purchase and distribution of narcotic drugs and similar offences.

for a further 25.6% of the recorded offences. The remaining proportion is split between ecstasy (3.1%), LSD (0.19%) and others.

Users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time (EKHD)

Alongside data on narcotics offences, the BKA also publishes statistics on persons who have come to the attention of the police in connection with hard drugs for the first time. These statistics thus represent a sort of incidence measurement. However, the records on these persons, as well as those of other suspects and accused (according to the guidelines of criminal data collections of the police (Kps-Richtlinien), have to be deleted after a certain legally defined period of time, provided no new offences (serious or equally serious offences) have been committed in the meantime (the length of time such records are kept on file may not exceed 10 years for adults, five years for adolescents, whereby a distinction should be drawn between the purpose of storage and the type and seriousness of the matter). In cases of minor crimes, the maximum time before a record is deleted can decrease to 5 years. Children are completely excluded from the record, since they cannot be criminally accused.

In this way, an unknown number of repeat offenders are wrongly classified as "having come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time" and therefore the incidence rate can be an overestimate of the actual value. Simultaneously, it has to be considered that many consumers do not come to the attention of the police and that hence the amount of EKHD underestimates the total number of new users. Since only 38% of drug induced deaths (of which around 65% are due to the consumption of opioids alone or in connection to other substances) were recorded as EKHD in 2015, the BKA assumes that the total number of annual new users could be significantly higher than estimated.

When analysing the trends, it needs to be taken into account that the number recorded for persons coming to the attention of law enforcement for the first time also depends on the intensity of criminal prosecution. Narcotics offences are so-called crimes of low reportability - i.e. the more frequently the police perform checks, the higher the number of crimes become known or detected. A comparison with recorded trends in other areas, for example in the number of treatment cases, can help, through triangulation, to evaluate trends more reliably.

In 2015, the total number of EKHD was 20,890. Users of amphetamines and methamphetamine who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time accounted in 2015 for 68.4% of all first-time offenders (cocaine: 15.1%, ecstasy: 12.9%, heroin: 9.0%, other: 2.5%, LSD: 1.4% and crack: 1.1%)⁷. In this statistical documentation cannabis offences are not taken into account since only "hard" drugs are recorded⁸ (BKA 2016b).

7 Each person is only counted once in the overall figure under the acronym "EKHD". However, to shed some light on the polytoxicomaniac use behaviour, it is possible to count one person several times for several drug types so that the percentage breakdown by drug type exceeds 100%.

8 Consumers of hard drugs means consumers of substances and preparations listed in Schedules I - III of the BtMG with the exception of those who exclusively use cannabis products (hash, marijuana, hash oil),

Convictions under the BtMG

According to the prosecution statistics of the German Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt 2016a) 55,793 persons were convicted in 2014 for offences committed against the BtMG (data for 2015 not yet available). Of those, 1,913 were convicted for illegal import under Sec. 30 (1) No. 4 and 5,434 under Sec 29a (1) No. 2 as well as 46,119 under other parts of Sec. 29 (1).

47,502 convictions were issued under general criminal law (relating to adults) and 8,291 relating to juvenile offenders. As far as judgements issued in respect of general criminal law are concerned, 13,772 prison sentences were handed down – of which 9,158 were suspended sentences - and 33,730 fines were imposed.

As in the previous years, convictions issued for violations of the BtMG accounted for around 7% of all convictions in 2014, whereby the proportion of convicted males (7.8%) was significantly higher than that of convicted females (3.6%). Amongst adolescents, the proportion of convictions due to violations of the BtMG amounted to 9.2% of all convictions, which represents a significant increase from the previous year (6.6%). Among young adults between 18 and 21 years of age, the proportion related to narcotics offences was also much higher, at 12.3%, than in the previous year (9.8%). As a result, narcotics offences committed by this age group have an above-average, and growing, share of overall crime.

As in previous years, about nine times more men than women were convicted for narcotics offences in 2014 (males: 40,789; females: 4,644).

According to the 2014 Hamburg basic documentation system (Hamburger Basisdokumentation, BADO) (Martens & Neumann-Runde 2015), 42% of opiate clients were currently having problems with the criminal justice authorities in 2014. The highest proportion of people in treatment with criminal convictions could also be found in the opiate group (79%). Around two thirds have already been convicted of narcotics offences (63%), over half of these because of economic compulsive crimes (53%) and a quarter because of bodily injury offences (25%). Men are convicted more often than women in all offence categories and have on average longer experience of prison (62 months) compared to women (28 months).

Just under one third of cannabis clients have been convicted at least once in their lives (27%), men (32%) more often than women (6%). The most common types of offence were narcotics offences and physical assault (10% each), economic compulsive crime (6%) and other offences at 11%. 19% of male clients and 3% of female clients being treated in connection with cannabis reported having spent some time in detention.

Over half of problem cocaine users (55%) had been convicted at least once in their lives (males: 62%; females: 20%). 23% were convicted for narcotics offences, 24% for assault,

psilocybin (mushrooms) and of "Exempt preparations". In this context, it is irrelevant how the substances and preparations are introduced into the body. Where persons known as being users of hard drugs take so-called alternative substances - "Exempt preparations" or other medicinal drugs or substances which do not fall under the BtMG - where narcotics are unavailable, such use is also seen as the use of hard drugs.

20% for economic compulsive crimes and 6% for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. 47% of cocaine users report experience of prison and 51% report having current problems with the criminal justice authorities (men 58%, women 16%).

Overall, 27% of all clients first documented by the BADO in 2014 had problems with the justice authorities. That is ten percentage points lower than it was even as recently as 2005. Convictions fell over the period by 14 percent whilst the experience of prison of new clients in the BADO has halved in comparison to 2005.

1.2.2 Drug related crime outside of drug law offences (T1.2.2)

Drug use and road accidents

In a meta analysis on the basis of 66 studies, the risk of a traffic accident under the influence of drugs was calculated (Elvik 2013). The odds ratio of accident involvement was calculated (amongst other things, for amphetamine, painkillers, anti-depressants, benzodiazepine, cannabis, cocaine, opiates and zopiclone). A slight and medium increase in the risk of accident was observed for the use of most substances. Most of the studies which have evaluated the dose-effect relationship were able to confirm its existence. Effects of drug use on the risk of accidents shown by well-monitored studies tended to be smaller than that shown by less well-monitored studies.

Since 2003, the German Federal Statistical Office has also provided annual figures in its Report on Road Accidents on whether operators of motor vehicles involved in accidents have been under the influence of intoxicating substances other than alcohol. Since 1998, driving under the influence of drugs has been legally classified as a regulatory offence⁹. This also applies to cases where lack of fitness to drive could not be proven. The recommendations of the so-called Commission on Legal Limits (Grenzwertkommission) can serve as a starting point for the thresholds of each substance. These are 1 ng/ml for THC, 10 ng/ml for morphine, 75 ng/ml for BZE, 25 ng/ml for ecstasy, 25 ng/ml for MDE and 25 ng/ml for amphetamine (Burhoff 2006).

In 2014, there were a total of 305,659 police-registered accidents on German roads with injuries to persons, with 466,417 vehicle operators involved. Of these, 11,031 people involved in the accidents (2.4%) were under the influence of alcohol and 1,449 (0.31%) were under the influence of "other intoxicating substances" (Statistisches Bundesamt 2016b). However, there are huge problems in detecting drug use in comparison to alcohol, one still has to assume that drug-related cases are under-represented in German road accident statistics involving intoxication.

The police need reliable and rapid methods in order to be able to carry out drug screening tests as quickly as possible at the roadside on drivers who are suspected to be under the influence of drugs (Musshoff et al. 2014). Although oral fluids may be suitable for testing

⁹ A list of these substances can be found at: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stvg/anlage.html> (accessed: 28 Aug. 2015).

drivers under the influence of drugs at the roadside, the testing equipment for oral fluids is still not yet sensitive enough (methamphetamine, benzodiazepine) and too unspecific (THC). The poor results from benzodiazepine tests could also be due to the low number of positive test results. Although the sensitivity of the test procedures for THC is somewhat higher than it is described in the literature, the test specificity (of <90%) still leaves a lot to be desired. Furthermore the specificity of the tests suffers from reduced thresholds, which leads to many false positive test results.

Crime experienced by drug users themselves

The Hamburg BADO shows a proportion of approximately 50 % of new clients who have already had experience with physical violence (Martens & Neumann-Runde 2015). As for experience of sexual violence, this was 16%.

Comparing the different substance groups, one finds that the clients who have sought help from the Hamburg outpatient addiction support system for opiate-related problems are particularly affected in this respect. Among these, almost three quarters (72%) stated that in the current reporting year (2014) they had already been victims of physical violence and more than one in four had been victims of sexual violence (25%). Experience of sexual violence is least prevalent among cannabis clients (12%). Women in this group are affected at a rate of 35% whilst 6% of men have been the victim of sexual violence. Experience of physical violence is also comparatively less prevalent (45%) than in the overall sample. Violence perpetrated by the client themselves against others was reported for 39% of males and 21% of females.

Over two thirds of female cocaine users (71%) and 65% of the male clients of BADO Hamburg have been the victim of physical violence at some point in their lives. Over half of the women (57%) reported experience of sexual violence (men 9%). Over half of the men (59%) and a third of the women (28%) had themselves been physically violent towards others (overall: 54%).

1.3 Drug supply reduction activities (T1.3)

1.3.1 Drug supply reduction activities (T1.3.1)

As the police force is a matter for the individual *Laender* under the federal system in Germany and as each *Land* pursues its own objectives dependent on local and political conditions, a range of approaches is used to attempt to reduce the supply of drugs (information supplied by BKA 2015).

In general, the main objectives of the police, in connection with prosecution of offences under the BtMG, can be outlined as follows:

- Prevention of illegal cultivation or production of drugs,
- Prevention of import, transit and export of drugs,

- Defeating international organised drug trafficking, which often forms an area of organised crime
- Confiscation of illegal profits from drug trafficking.

Dealing/trafficking in narcotics via the internet has become well developed and organised as a supplementary distribution channel for drugs in Germany. The rapid expansion of this phenomenon is being watched closely by law enforcement authorities, since a new, largely uncontrolled drug distribution market is developing. Alongside the additional demands being placed on law enforcement authorities to adapt investigation and combating strategies to the conditions of new, often anonymous communication possibilities provided by the internet, this sales form also offers users and especially new users increased incentives, as possible reservations about entering the illicit drug scene no longer play a role. In terms of criminal prosecutions, online wholesalers (so-called power sellers) as well as the operators of the relevant forums are at the focus of investigations. The fact that international borders are irrelevant for online trading creates additional challenges for law enforcement authorities and requires an effective and targeted approach within the scope of cooperation between international police forces. Due to increasing police measures a comparably high risk of detection exists for offenders. This applies to the same extent to both sellers and buyers of illegal narcotic drugs.

Furthermore, the monitoring and combating of new psychoactive substances (NPS) is becoming increasingly important for the police.

Alongside these relatively recent phenomena, the classic drug types of cocaine, heroin, cannabis and synthetic drugs, in this context in particular amphetamine/methamphetamine and ecstasy, continue to be in the focus of efforts to combat narcotics in Germany.

Ultimately, the police pursues, on the basis of the principle of applied legality, all known violations of the German Narcotic Drugs Act.

2 Trends (T2)

2.1 Short term trends in the drug market (T2.1)

Indicators of the situation on the illicit drug market are, in addition to the perceived availability and supply of illicit substances, also the number and size of seizures, prices and levels of active substance or purity of the substances respectively. In order to obtain a real understanding of new drugs, their structure and effects, considerable effort and expense in the form of complex chemical analyses is necessary. Such analyses are carried out, for example, by the Forensic Science Institute (Kriminaltechnische Institut, KT 34) of the BKA. Information on seizures is also available from the BKA or from the LKÄ.

One indicator of (short-term) trends is the number of seizures, whereby a differentiation is made between the quantities (Table 5) and the number of cases (Table 6) of seizures. Following considerable increase in 2014, the quantity of heroin seized in 2015 once more, by 73% and is thus at a level 58% lower than the 2011 value. Similarly striking are the quantities

of marijuana seized in the previous year (-55%), however in the 5 year trend this is hardly noticeable (-3%). In the last five years there has been a noteworthy decline in the seized quantities of crack (-87%) and khat (-82%). In contrast, the seized quantities of LSD (+139%), ecstasy (+99%) and cocaine (+62%) have markedly increased.

Table 5 Quantity of illicit drugs seized in Germany, 5 year trend

Substance*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change (%)	
						2014 - 2015	2011 - 2015
Heroin	497,8	241.7	270.2	779.9	209.6	-73	-58
Cocaine	1,940.6	1,258.4	1,314.5	1,567.9	3,144.4	+101	+62
Crack	2,8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	-25	-87
Amphetamine	1,368.4	1,120.6	1,261.8	1,335.8	1,356.1	+2	-1
Crystal meth	39.9	75.2	77.3	74.1	66.9	-10	+67
Ecstasy	484,992	313,179	480,839	702,439	967,410	+99	+99
Hashish	1747.5	2,385.7	1,769.7	1,747.6	1,598.9	-9	-9
Marijuana	3,957.4	4,942	4,827.1	8,211.8	3,851.9	-55	-3
LSD	25,978	36,988	35,823	28,390	28,596	+118	+139
Khat	45,913.8	45,270.1	22,794.7	10,232.3	8,231,185	-20	-82
Mushrooms	13.3	17.3	20.1	13.9	15.6	+11	+18

* All quantities in kg except ecstasy and LSD which are in consumption units.

BKA 2016b.

In comparison to the previous year, the number of seizure cases (Table 6) of Khat (+131%), crack (+51%), ecstasy (+29%), hashish (+16%) and LSD (+13%) increased. Only the numbers of seizure cases for amphetamine (-5%) and crystal meth (-16%) fell versus the previous year. Looking at the 5-year trend, the increase in seizure cases of ecstasy (+204%), LSD (+69%) and crystal meth (+56%) as well as the decline in the case of crack (-45%), khat (-31%) and heroin (-30%) stand out.

Table 6 Number of illicit drug seizures in Germany, 5 year trend

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change (%)	
						2014 - 2015	2011 - 2015
Heroin	4,361	3,381	3,065	2,857	3,061	+7	-30
Cocaine	3,335	3,618	3,622	3,395	3,592	+6	+8
Crack	740	1,242	268	268	405	+51	-45
Amphetamine	9,131	8,407	8,954	10,898	10,388	-5	+14
Crystal meth	2,112	3,512	3,847	3,905	3,292	-16	+56
Ecstasy	1,322	1,786	2,233	3,123	4,015	+29	+204
Hashish	7,285	6,490	5,638	5,201	6,059	+16	-17
Marijuana	27,144	28,744	28,875	31,519	32,353	+3	+19
LSD	280	260	287	418	472	+13	+69
Khat	247	208	173	74	171	+131	-31
Mushrooms	431	450	506	538	551	+2	+28
Total	56,388	58,098	57,468	62,195	64,359	+3	+14

BKA 2016b.

With respect to cannabis seizures, a case is only classified as a plantation where it involves over 20 plants, so the absolute number of seized plants (Table 8) may differ from those in Table 9. In 2015, this difference amounted to 9,560 plants, significantly fewer than in previous years (2014: 15,346; 2013: 11,119; 2012: 28,242).

Table 7 Seizures of cannabis plants

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014 - 2015	2011 - 2015
Plants	133,650	97,829	107,766	132,257	154,621	+17%	+16%
Cases	1,804	2,204	2,026	2,400	2,167	-10%	+20%

BKA 2016a.

The rise in the number of seizures is due mainly to the increased cases of small plantations, both outdoor and indoor cultivation. The number of seizures of large and professional plantations has hardly changed over the last 5 years (Figure 1).

A large increase in the number of seized plants has been observed since 2012. As far as indoor cultivation is concerned, professional plantations account for most of the increase. All categories by number of plants have markedly increased as far as outdoor cultivation is concerned; in this context, large outdoor plantations cultivated an exceptionally high number of plants.

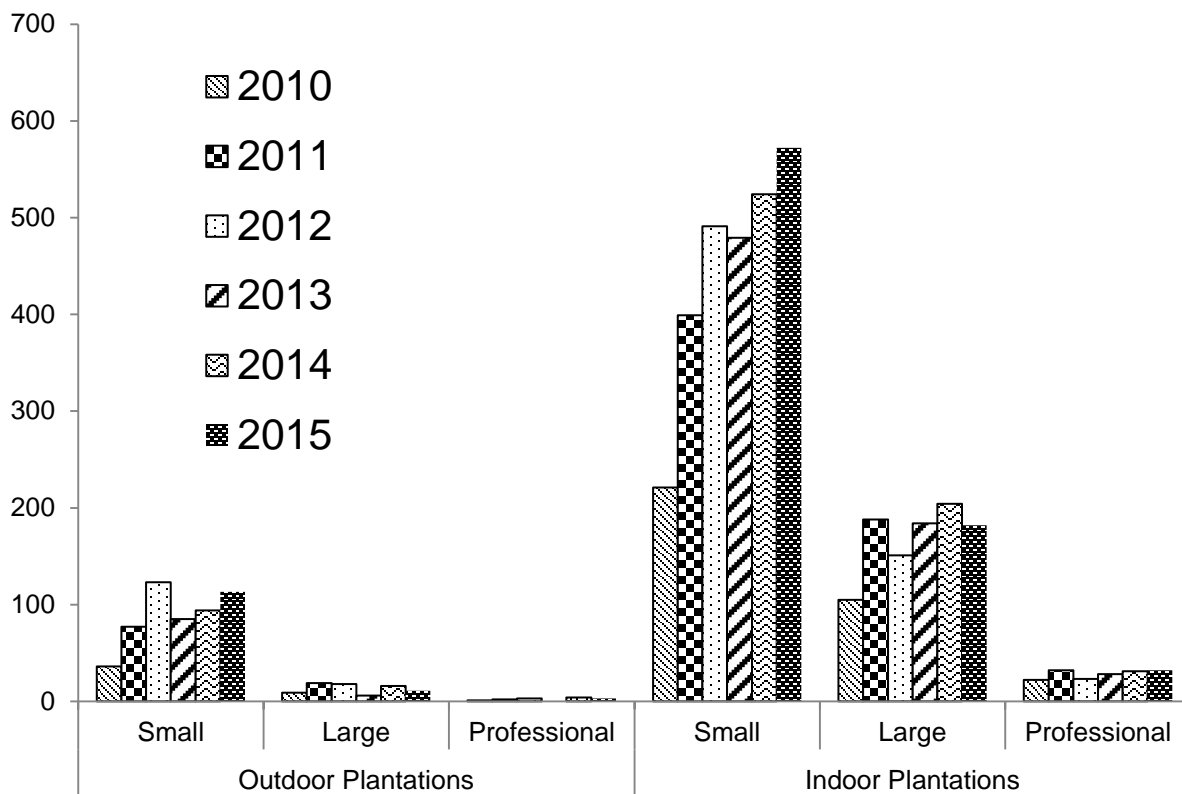
Cannabis plantations

Table 8 Seized cannabis plantations in Germany

		Outdoor Plantations					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Small plantations (20-99 plants)	Cases	36	77	123	85	94	113
	Plants	1,549	2,618	3,487	1,932	2,840	3,427
Large plantations (100-999 plants)	Cases	9	19	18	6	16	11
	Plants	3,022	4,043	1,318	944	4,362	1,673
Professional plantations (>1000 plants)	Cases	1	2	3	0	4	3
	Plants	899	1,000	*	0	146	4,036
Total	Cases	46	98	144	91	114	127
	Plants	5,470	7,661	4,805	2,876	7,348	9,136
		Indoor Plantations					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Small plantations (20-99 plants)	Cases	221	399	491	479	524	572
	Plants	9,612	14,262	14,330	15,565	16,579	16,695
Large plantations (100-999 plants)	Cases	105	188	151	184	204	182
	Plants	31,776	46,648	33,494	47,007	48,724	50,292
Professional plantations (>1000 plants)	Cases	22	32	23	28	31	32
	Plants	33,114	53,228	16,958	31,199	44,260	68,938
Total	Cases	348	619	665	691	759	786
	Plants	74,502	114,138	64,782	93,771	109,563	135,925
		Total					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Small plantations (20-99 plants)	Cases	257	476	614	564	618	685
	Plants	11,161	16,880	17,817	17,497	19,419	20,122
Large plantations (100-999 plants)	Cases	114	207	169	190	220	193
	Plants	34,798	50,691	34,812	47,951	53,086	51,965
Professional plantations (>1000 plants)	Cases	23	34	26	28	35	35
	Plants	34,013	54,228	16,958	31,199	44,406	72,974
Total	Cases	394	717	809	782	873	913
	Plants	79,972	121,799	69,587	96,647	116,911	145,061

* The plantations were either completely cleared, external circumstances pointed to a professional cultivation or it was industrial hemp that was being cultivated.

BKA 2016a.

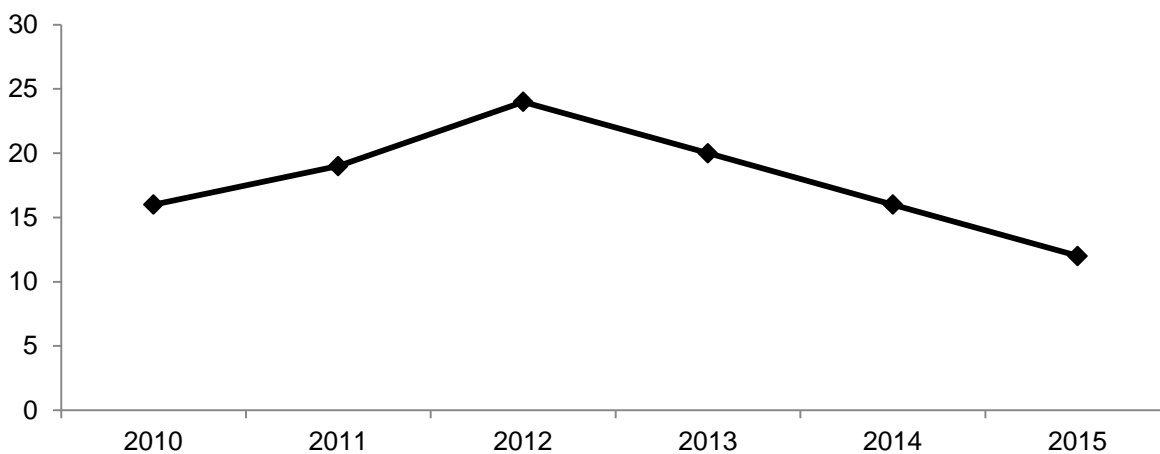


BKA 2016a.

Figure 1 Number of seized cannabis plantations

Narcotics laboratories

Figure 2 shows the number of seized narcotics laboratories since 2010. Following an increase between 2010 and 2012, the number has been falling steadily since.



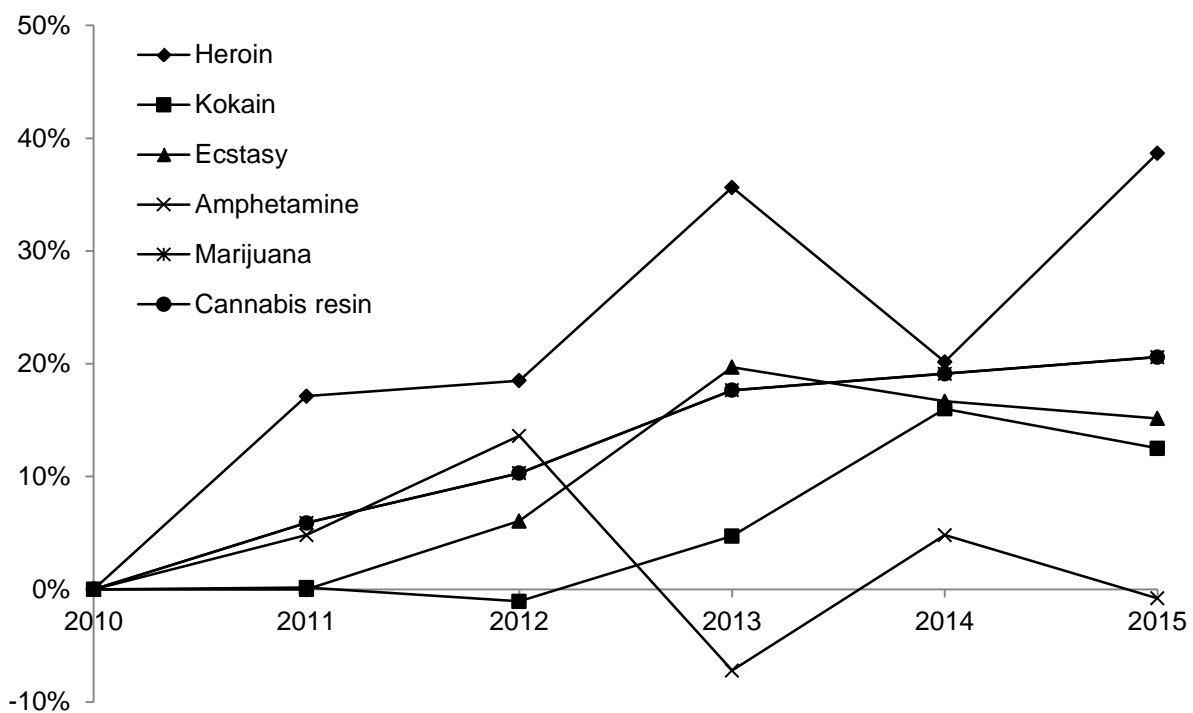
BKA 2016a.

Figure 2 Number of seized narcotics laboratories, 5-year trend

Narcotics prices

After an international expert group, overseen by the EMCDDA, initiated a harmonisation of the data collection procedures for wholesale drug prices in Europe, wholesale quantities have been divided, since 2011, into the categories 0.5 to <1.5kg (or respectively 500 to <1,500 consumption units), 1.5 to <10kg (1,500 to <10,000 CU) and 10kg to <100kg (10,000 to <100,000 CU) and larger and implemented by the BKA (see also section 1.1.4). Thus, it has been possible to compare data since 2011.

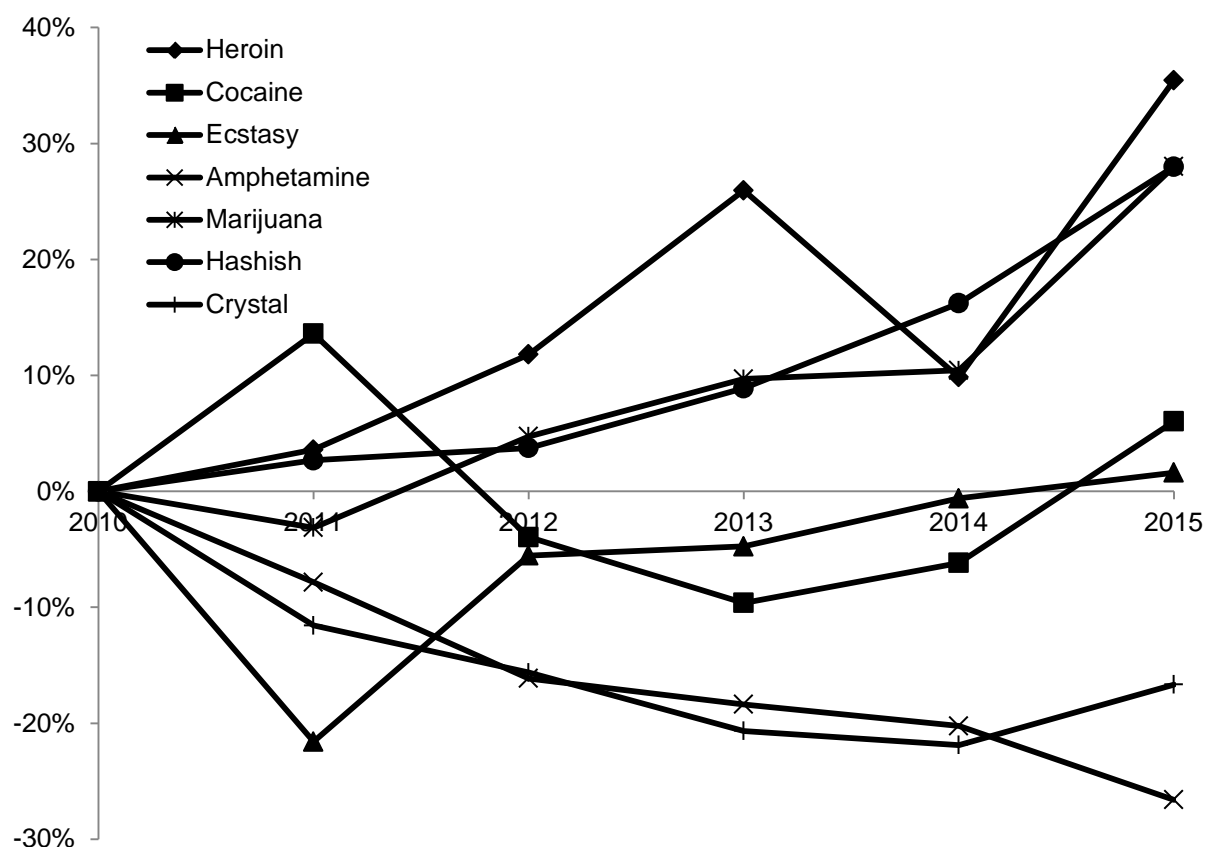
In comparison to the situation 5 years ago, an increase in the price of crystal meth by 41% has been found at street-level dealing. Similar increases have been seen in heroin (39%) and crack (38%). Prices for ecstasy have also increased (15%), as well as for marijuana and cannabis resin (16% and 20% respectively) and for cocaine (13%). The only price to have reduced is amphetamine, by 1%.



Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 3 5-year trend of average price variation of various drugs at street level

At the wholesale level involving quantities of up to 1.5kg, the average prices of heroin (35%), marijuana and cannabis resin (both 28%) have all increased in the last 5 years (Figure 4). The price of amphetamine however has dropped by 27%. Ecstasy was a little cheaper for a short period but in 2015 (€2,842 per 1,000 CU) had returned to a similar price level to 2010 (€2,797 per 1,000 CU). The price of crystal meth dropped by 17%, but it should be noted these figures only relate to individual *Laender* and therefore cannot be generalised to the whole of Germany.



Price in €/kg.
Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 4 5-year trend of average price variation of various drugs at wholesale level (0.5 < 1.5kg or 500 < 1,500 CU).

Purity

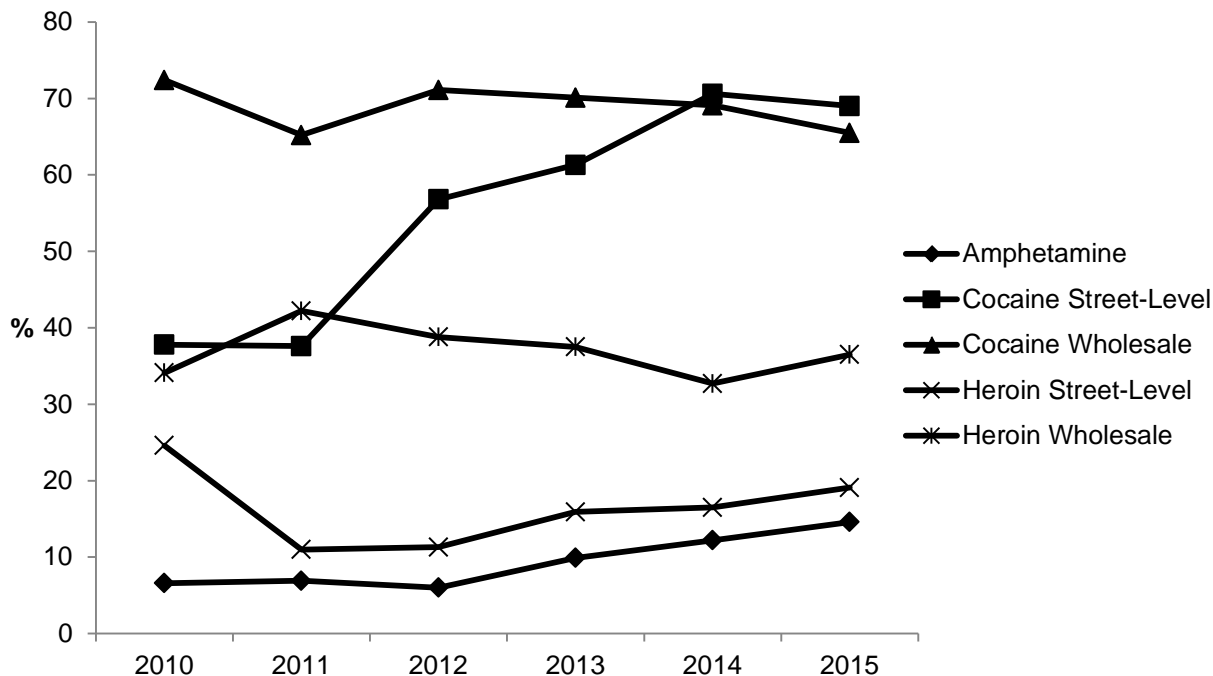
Heroin, cocaine and amphetamine

Figure 5 offers an overview of the development of active substance content levels for amphetamine, cocaine and heroin over the last 5 years. The active substance content of amphetamine has continuously increased since 2012 (6.0%) and in 2015 had reached the highest value at 14.6% since data collection began in 1997.

An increase has been seen in the active substance content of both cocaine and heroin at street-level dealing since 2011. At that time, cocaine came onto the market with an active substance content of 37.6% and this has almost doubled since then to 69% today. A similar story can be seen over the last 4 years with heroin (an increase from 11.0% in 2011 to 19.1% in 2015), whereby the average active substance content was much higher prior to 2011. More information on the long-term trend can be found under section 2.2.

The active substance content of cocaine and heroin at wholesale level has shown less variation. Cocaine has fluctuated between 2010 (72.4%) and 2015 (65.5%), as has heroin

similarly (34.1% and 36.5% respectively). Unusually, cocaine appears to possess a higher level of purity at street-level dealing than wholesale. The reason for this could be occasional samples that vary in their substance content and are hence not necessarily representative of the entire market.

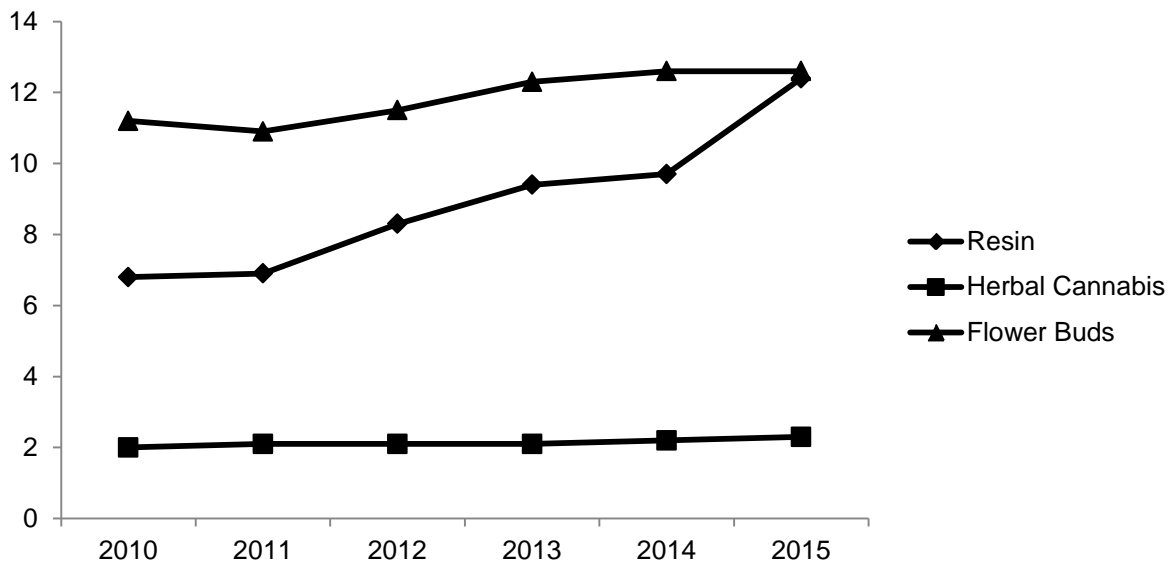


Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 5 Active substance content of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine 2010-2015.

Cannabis

The active substance content of flower buds has continuously increased since 2011 (10.9%) and is now at its peak (data collection since 2005) of 12.6%. Since 2010 (6.8%) the average active substance content of seized resin has also reached a peak - 12.4%. For the first time since records began in 1997, cannabis resin has the same potency as the flower buds of the cannabis plant (Figure 6). The comparatively low active substance content of herbal cannabis has remained more or less constant, only increasing marginally from 2010 (2.0%) to today (2.3%).

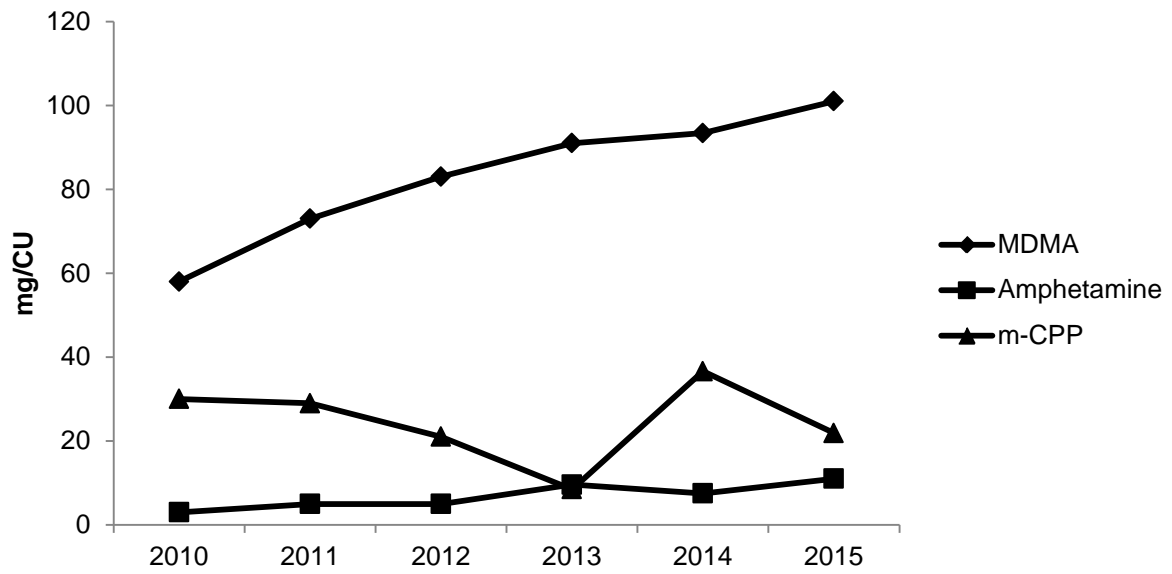


Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 6 Active substance content of Cannabis 2010-2015

Ecstasy

Figure 7 shows the active substance content calculated as a base for the individual psychoactive substances in single substance preparations since 2010. The mean active substance content of MDMA has almost doubled between 2010 (58mg/CU) and 2015 (101mg/CU). A similar story can be seen with amphetamines, the average active substance content of which has nearly tripled in the last five years (2010: 3mg/CU; 2015: 11mg/CU). In contrast, the active substance content of mCPP in recent years initially fell steadily, with a sharp increase in 2014 (36.6mg/CU), before in 2015 (21.9mb/CU) being almost back to 2012 (21mg/CU).



Note: Active substance content levels are calculated as base.

Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 7 Development of active substance content of ecstasy 2010-2015 in mg/CU (median)

2.2 Long term trends in the drug market (T2.2)

Seizures

As mentioned in 2.1, the seizures by the BKA can be examined both in terms of quantity (Table 11) and number of cases (Table 12).

Table 9 Quantity of illicit drugs seized in Germany, 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heroin	879	1,074	503	758	474	498	242	270	780	210
Cocaine	1,717	1,878	1,069	1,707	3,031	1,941	1,258	1,315	1,568	3,144
Crack	3.9	4.8	8.2	4.6	3.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Amphetamine	713	810	1,279	1,376	1,177	1,368	1,121	1,262	1,336	1,356
Crystal meth	11	10	4	7	27	40	75	77	74	67
Ecstasy	1,082,820	985,218	751,431	521,272	230,367	484,992	313,179	480,839	486,852	967,410
Hashish	5,606	3,677	7,632	2,220	2,144	1,747	2,386	1,770	1,755	1,599
Marijuana	2,954	3,770	8,932	4,298	4,875	3,957	4,942	4,827	8,515	3,852
LSD	12,488	10,525	12,875	20,705	4,279	25,978	36,988	35,823	28,390	61,991
Khat	15,985	13,485	29,489	24,005	30,389	45,914	45,270	22,795	10,232	8,231
Mushrooms	100	56	18	12	16	13	17	20	14	16

* All quantities in kg except ecstasy and LSD which are in consumption units.

BKA 2016b.

Table 10 Number of illicit drug seizures in Germany, 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heroin	6,763	6,853	6,638	6,183	5,645	4,361	3,381	3,065	2,857	3,061
Cocaine	3,972	4,199	3,956	3,858	3,350	3,335	3,618	3,622	3,395	3,592
Crack	1,977	1,817	1,628	1,111	1,013	740	1,242	268	268	405
Amphetamine	6,422	7,208	8,069	7,635	8,430	9,131	8,407	8,954	10,898	10,388
Crystal meth	416	454	356	446	799	2,112	3,512	3,847	3,905	3,292
Ecstasy	2,382	2,495	2,698	1,761	1,209	1,322	1,786	2,233	3,123	4,015
Hashish	11,764	9,762	10,313	9,294	7,427	7,285	6,490	5,638	5,201	6,059
Marijuana	23,506	21,831	24,594	24,135	24,710	27,144	28,744	28,875	31,519	32,353
LSD	205	236	243	237	216	280	260	287	418	472
Khat	127	132	126	121	169	247	208	173	74	171
Mushrooms	635	605	501	263	401	431	450	506	538	551
Total	58,169	55,592	59,122	55,044	53,369	56,388	58,098	57,468	62,195	64,359

BKA 2016b.

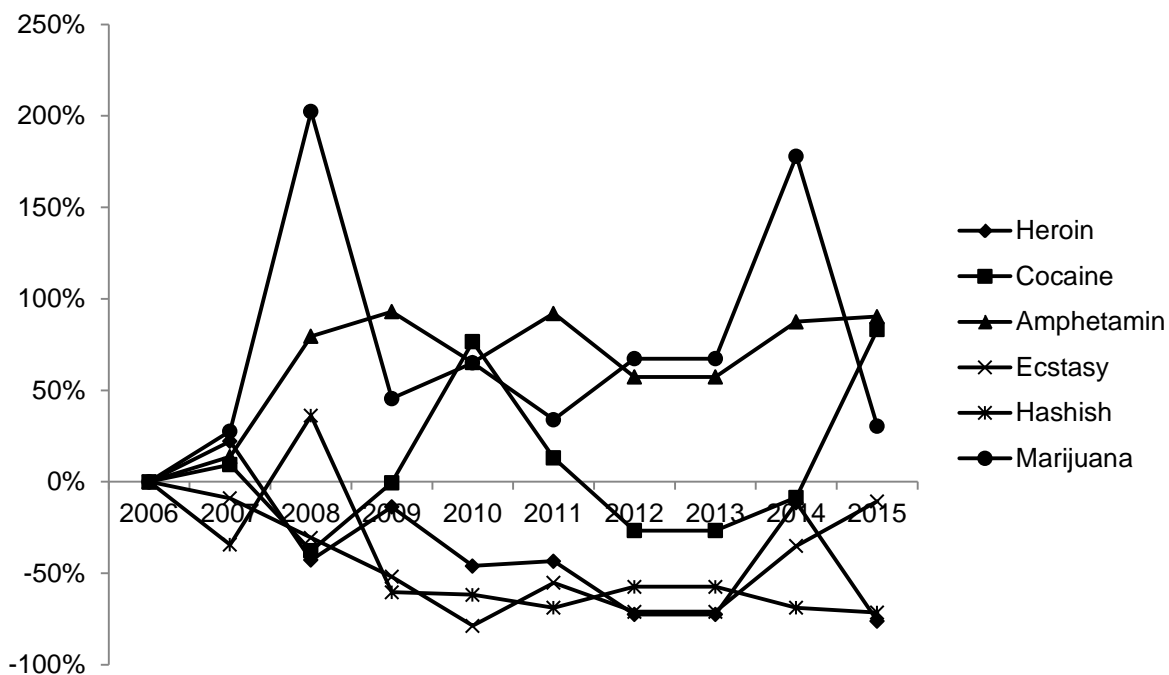
Figure 8 and Figure 9 show the changes in quantities and number of seizures in comparison to 2006.

With heroin, a significant reduction in numbers of seizures can be seen. Although the total quantity of heroin seized has fluctuated over the years, it is today markedly lower than 10 years ago.

The number of seizures of cocaine has hardly changed over the years. The quantity fluctuates in a similar way to heroin, but in 2015, thanks to several large seizures (over 50kg) in shipping containers from South America, it increased to 3.144kg and thus hit a new 10-year high.

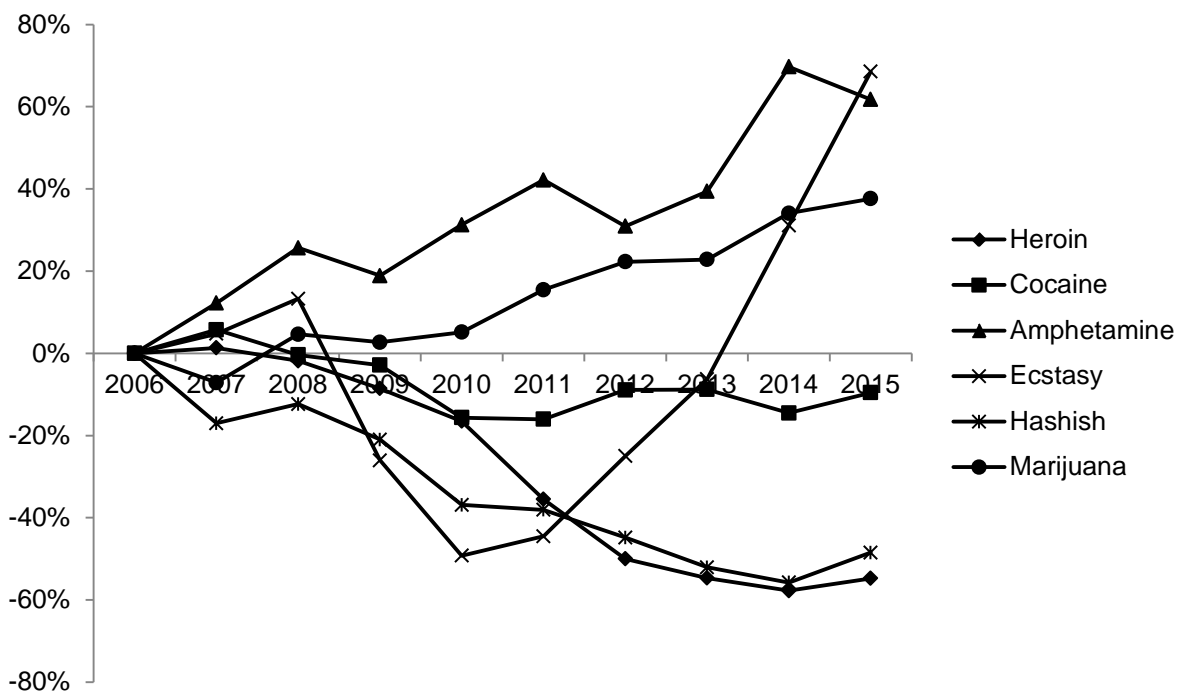
Seizures of amphetamines have significantly increased in number, although the absolute quantity seized has hardly changed since 2008. Following a reduction in the number of cases between 2006 and 2010, ecstasy has been seized much more frequently in the last 5 years. The quantity has begun to significantly increase again, just over the last three years, although the 2015 level (967,410 CU) is still below that of 2006 (1,082,820 CU).

Due to the comparatively low incidence of crack, khat, LSD and mushrooms, the trends are often subject to large fluctuations. LSD and mushrooms were more frequently seized, with the LSD seizures also increasing in quantity. Mushrooms are being seized ever more frequently, however, as with Khat seizures, in ever decreasing quantities. The number of seizures of crack has generally been falling (although a slight increase can be seen in 2015) with the total quantity seized at a record low in 2015 (0.355kg). However, it remains difficult to draw reliable conclusions about trends in these substances based on the low numbers of cases and low quantities.



Data supplied by BKA 2016b.

Figure 8 Changes in the quantities of seized drugs in comparison to 2006



BKA 2016b.

Figure 9 Changes in the number of drug seizures in comparison to 2006

As far as cannabis is concerned, an inverse trend between hashish and marijuana can be seen. In this respect, the number of and quantity of seizures of hashish (despite the increase in the past year) have significantly fallen over the years. In contrast, the number of seizures and quantity seized of marijuana have markedly increased, although there have been considerable fluctuations in quantity over the years. Nevertheless, this trend could be interpreted as an increasing preference for marijuana over hashish on the cannabis market.

Cannabis seizures mostly take place in plantations (see 1.1.1). The total quantity of seized plants is subject to fluctuations, the frequency of cases, however, has been increasing continuously since 2006 (Table 11).

Table 11 Seizures of cannabis plants 2015

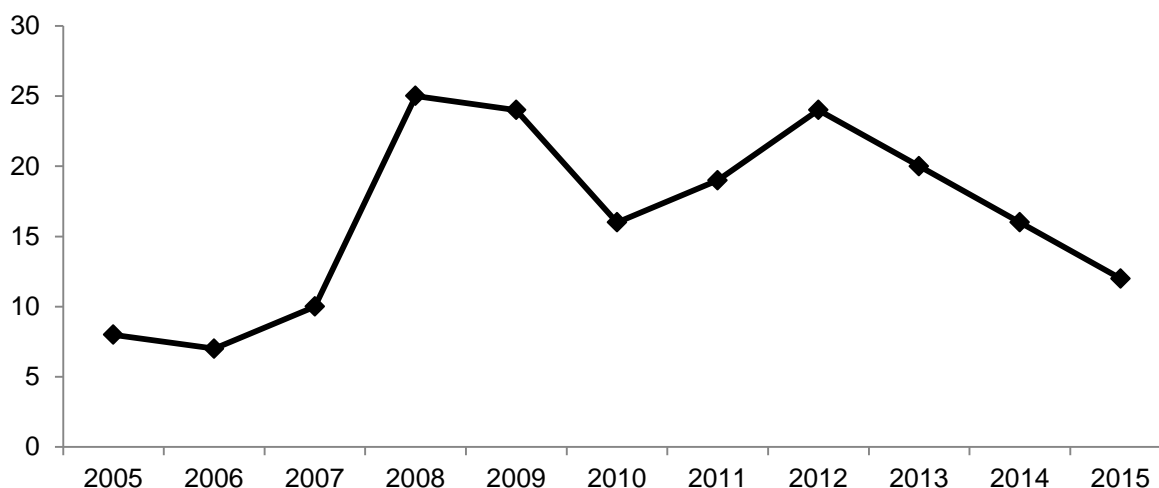
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Plants	19,0241	135,252	121,663	127,718	101,549	133,650	97,829	107,766	132,257	154,621
Cases	1,121	1,463	1,526	1,359	1,517	1,804	2,204	2,026	2,400	2,167

BKA 2016a.

As no data is available to show a 10-year trend for seized cannabis plantations, information on a shorter term trend can be found in section 2.1. (Table 8).

Narcotics laboratories

Figure 10 shows the number of seized narcotics laboratories since 2005. Following a significant increase from 2007, an equally steep drop in the number of seized laboratories in Germany can be seen over the last 4 years. Due to the low number of cases, it remains to be seen if this constitutes a significant trend.



BKA 2016a.

Figure 10 Number of seized narcotics laboratories in the last 10 years

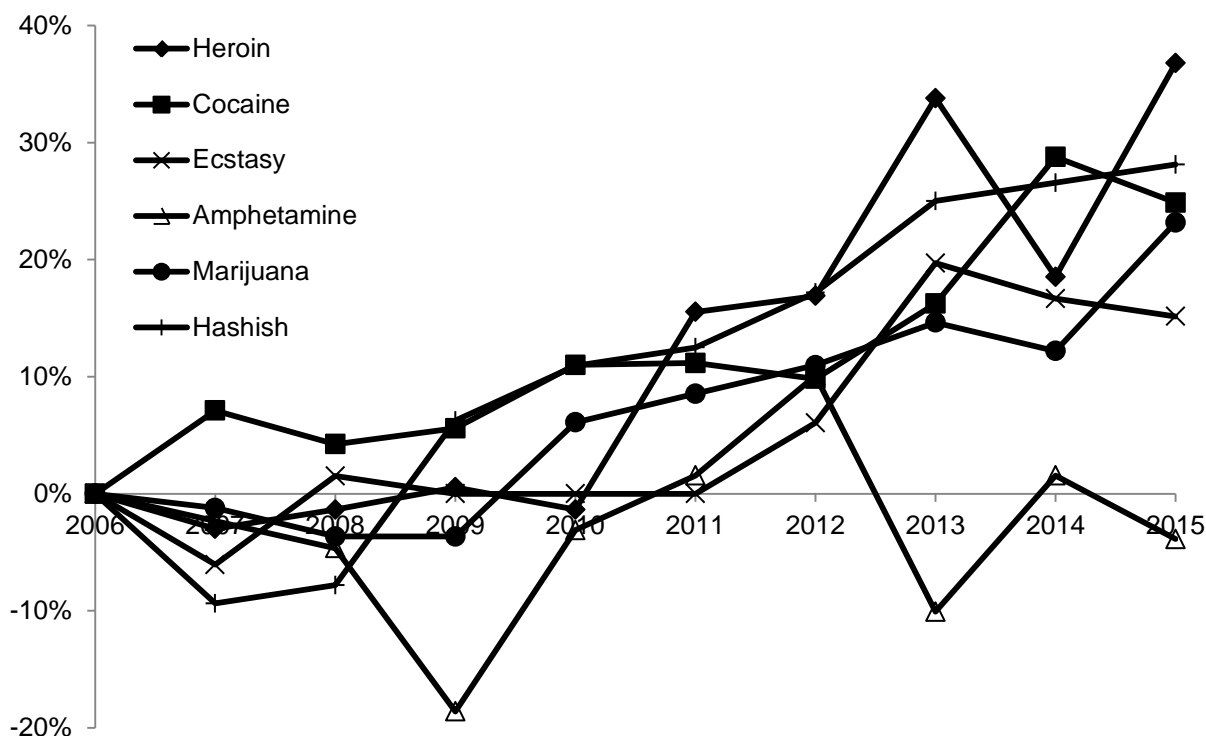
Prices

Narcotics in retail and street-level dealing have mainly become more expensive over the last 10 years. Compared to 2006, the prices of heroin (+37%), cocaine (+25%), ecstasy (+15%), marijuana (+23%) and Cannabis resin (+28%) have all increased. Crystal meth (+88%) and crack (+24%, following +127% in 2014) have also seen a sharp increase in price levels, although it is difficult to draw a conclusion based on small quantities. An exception to these developments in price can only be found in respect of amphetamine. Following several fluctuations, the price today is 4% lower than the 2006 level.

At this point it is worth mentioning that the euro consumer price index increased by around 15% between January 2006 and 2015 (own calculations¹⁰). Taking into account the purchasing power of the currency, the prices have not increase by an average of 30%, rather by only 15%.

As to date there is no data available regarding the development of the wholesale prices over a period of greater than 5 years, this information can be found in section 2.1.

¹⁰ Calculations based on data from <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/euro-area/consumer-price-index-cpi> (accessed: 25 Aug. 2016)



Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 11 Development of narcotics prices at street/retail level since 2006

Purity

Heroin, cocaine and amphetamine

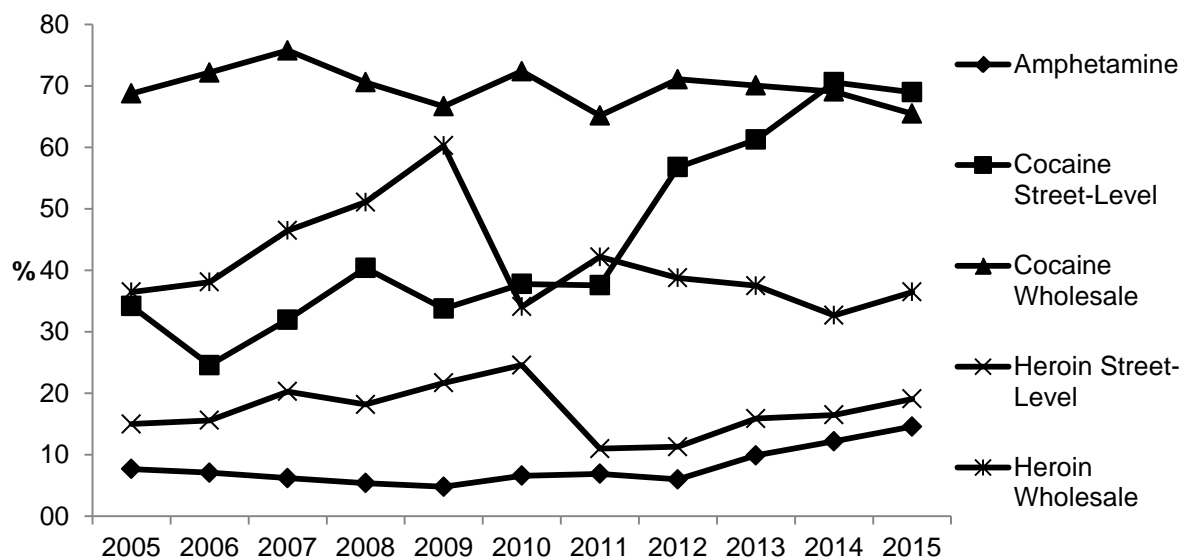
Figure 12 provides an overview of the development of active substance content levels for amphetamine, cocaine and heroin since 2005, at wholesale, street and retail levels.

Following many years of stagnation, the average active substance content of amphetamine has increased steadily since 2012, reaching a peak in 2015 of 14.6% (low-point was at 4.8% in 2009; records began in 1997).

At street-level dealing, an increase in the active substance content of cocaine can be observed following several fluctuations over the previous years. The level of 70.6% for cocaine in 2014 represents its peak value to date. The purity of heroin at street level dealing has been increasing since 2011 to its current level of 19.1%, although in 2010 this was at an even higher level of 24.6%.

At wholesale level, the purity of cocaine has fluctuated between 65% and 75% over the last 10 years. Unusually, cocaine has appeared since 2014 to possess a higher level of purity at street-level dealing than wholesale. However it should be noted at this point that such discrepancies arise because the individual seizures of the LKÄ vary in their active substance content and therefore can not directly be compared with one another.

In contrast, heroin at wholesale level continues to show a higher active substance content than at street level. This was however subject to considerable fluctuations over the last 10 years, so that following enormous increases up to 2009 (60.3%) a sharp reduction was then seen (34.1% in 2010). Since then, the active substance content has remained relatively constant.



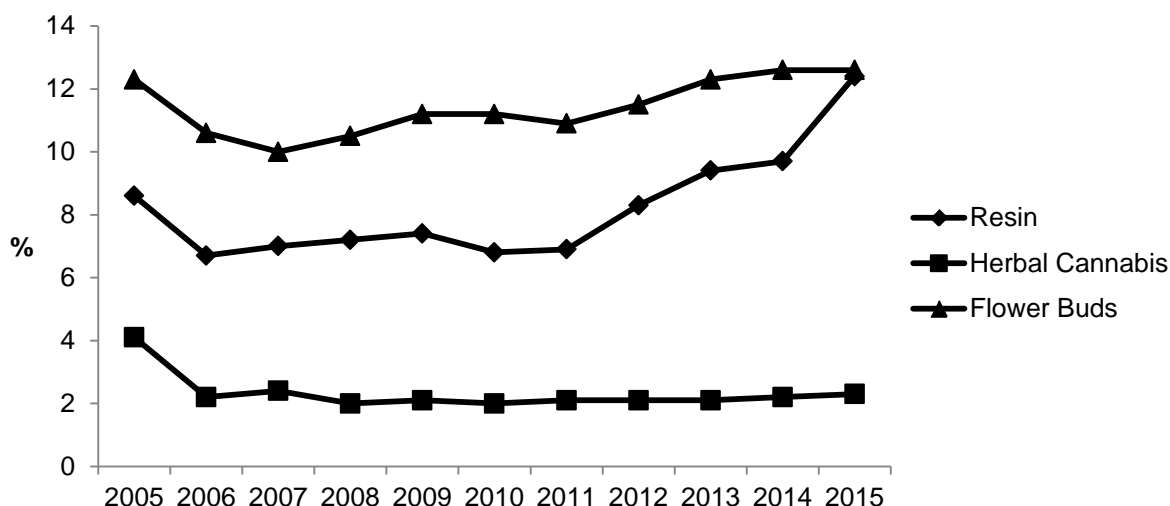
Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 12 Active substance content of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine 2005-2015

Cannabis

The active substance content of cannabis products in Germany did not change to a noteworthy degree between 2006 and 2011. In contrast, in recent years a continuous increase in the active substance content of Cannabis resin and flower buds has been seen.

The active substance content of buds has been continuously increasing since 2011 (10.9%) and today stands at a record level of 12.6% (since data collection began in 2005). Since 2010 (6.8%) the average active substance content of seized resin has also been increasing, to its current peak of 12.4%. For the first time since records began in 1997, cannabis resin thus has the same potency as the flower buds of the cannabis plant (Figure 13). The comparatively low active substance content of herbal cannabis has remained more or less constant, only increasing marginally from 2006 (2.2%) to today (2.3%).

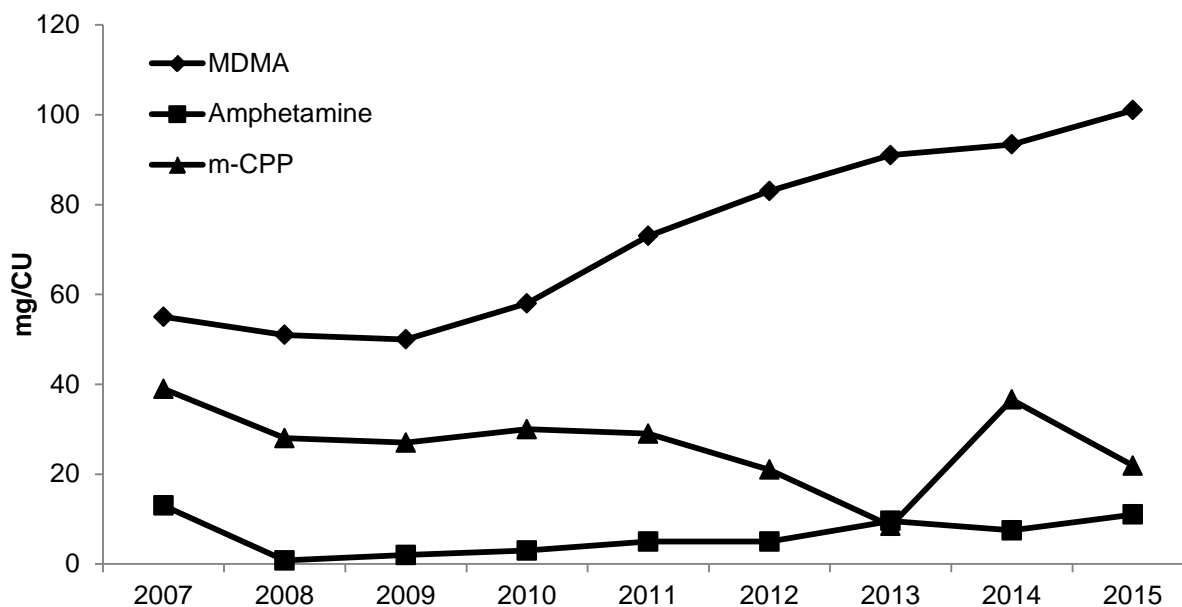


Data supplied by BKA 2016.

Figure 13 Active substance content of Cannabis 2006-2015

Ecstasy

Figure 14 shows the active substance content calculated as a base for the individual psychoactive substances in single substance preparations since 2007. The mean active substance content of MDMA has almost doubled between 2007 (55mg/CU) and 2015 (101mg/CU). A similar story can be seen with amphetamines, the average active substance content of which has increased sharply in the last eight years (2008: 0.08 mg/CU; 2015: 11mg/CU), but is now at a comparable level to that of 2007 (19mg/CU). In contrast, the active substance content of mCPP fell initially for a few years, but in 2014 it sharply increased again (36.6mg/CU), before reaching, in 2015 (21.9mg/CU) a similar level to 2012 (21mg/CU), although this value is still significantly below the starting value when data collection began in 2007 (39mg/CU).



Note: Active substance content levels are calculated as base.

Data supplied by BKA 2016.

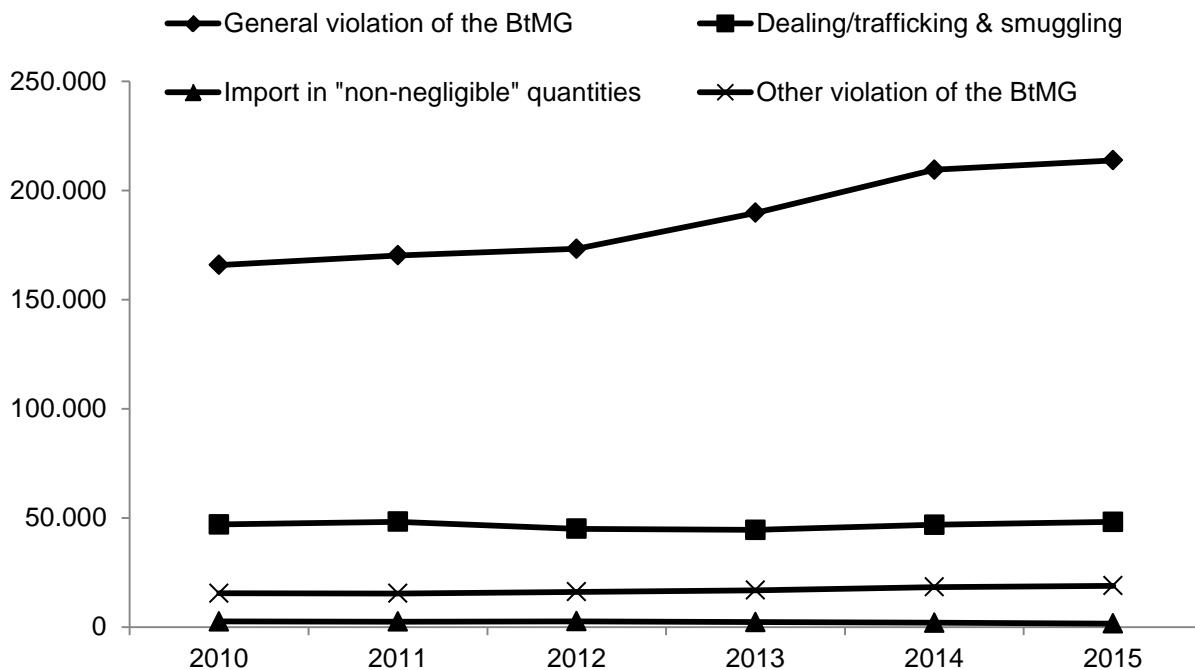
Figure 14 Development of active substance content of ecstasy 2007-2015 in mg/CU (median)

2.3 Trends in other drug market data (T2.3)

No additional information is currently available on this.

2.4 Short term trends in drug law offences (T2.4)

The development in drug law offences since 2010 is illustrated in Figure 15. Except for general offences against the BtMG which have been steadily increasing since 2012, no significant changes can be seen in other narcotics offences over the past 5 years.

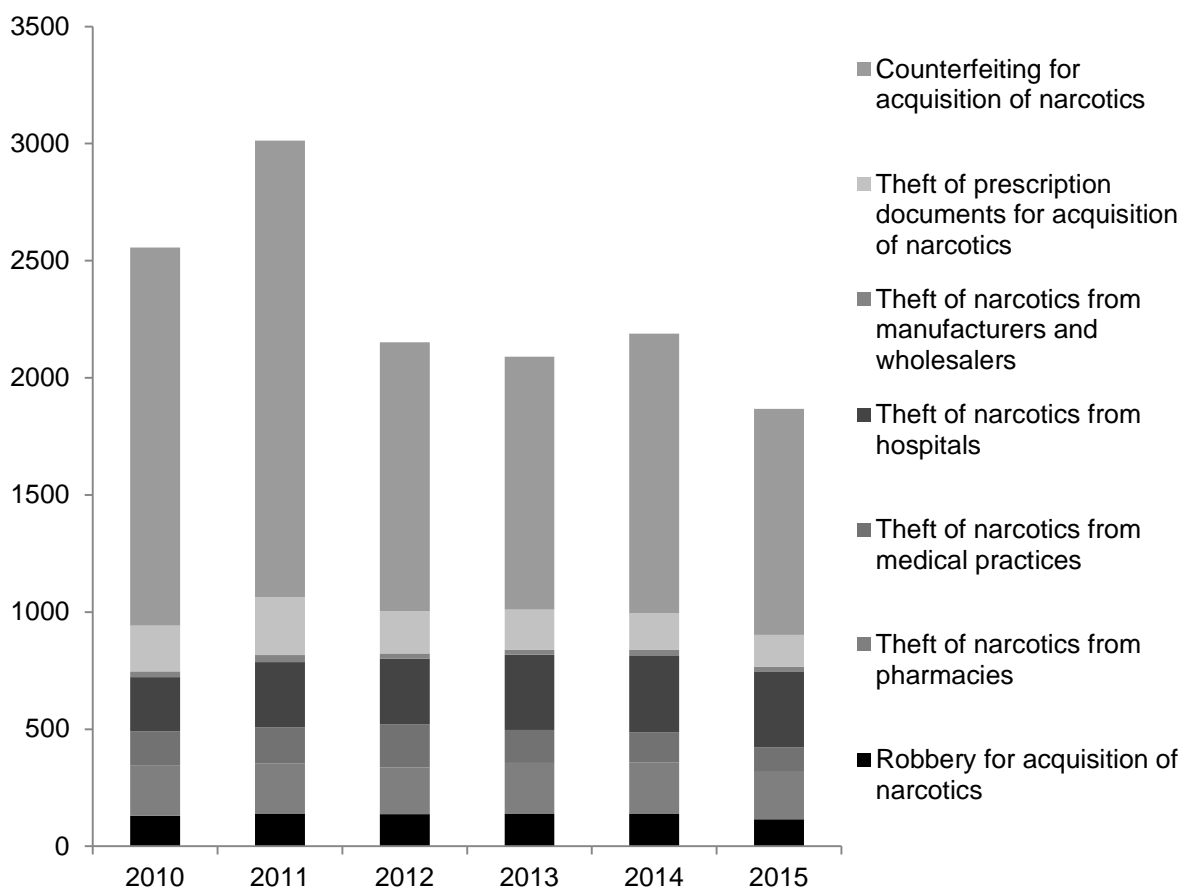


BKA 2016b.

Figure 15 Development of narcotics offences 2010-2015

Economic compulsive crime

The number of offences in the area of economic compulsive crime has dropped by 14.6% compared to the previous year (Figure 16) and has declined overall in the last five years, to its current lowest point of 1,868 since data started being collected in 2004 (the peak was in 2011 at 3,013 offences).

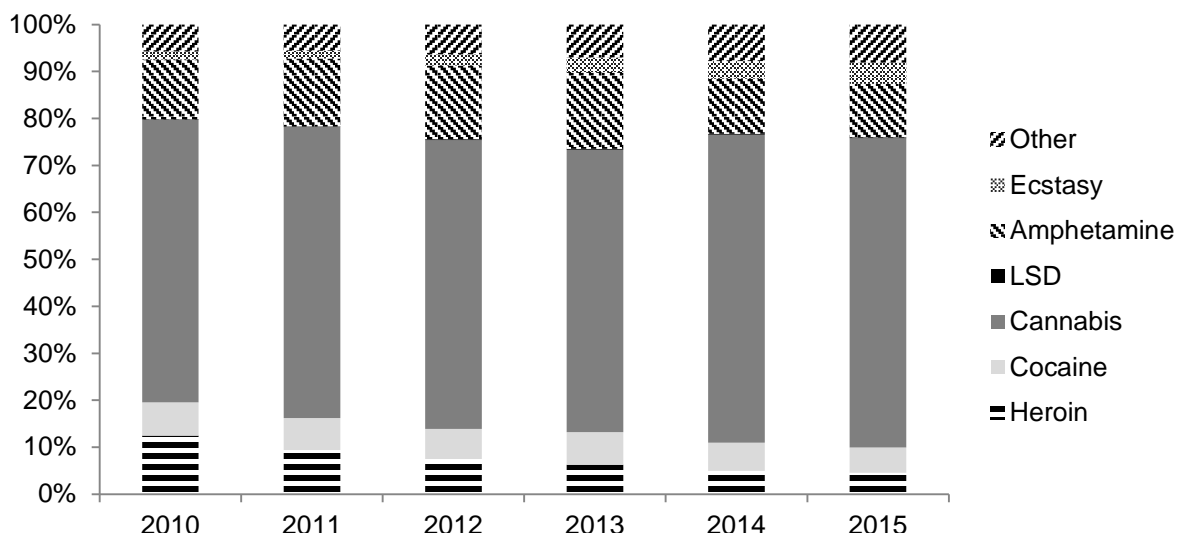


BMI 2016, Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik 2015.

Figure 16 Development of economic compulsive crime 2010-2015

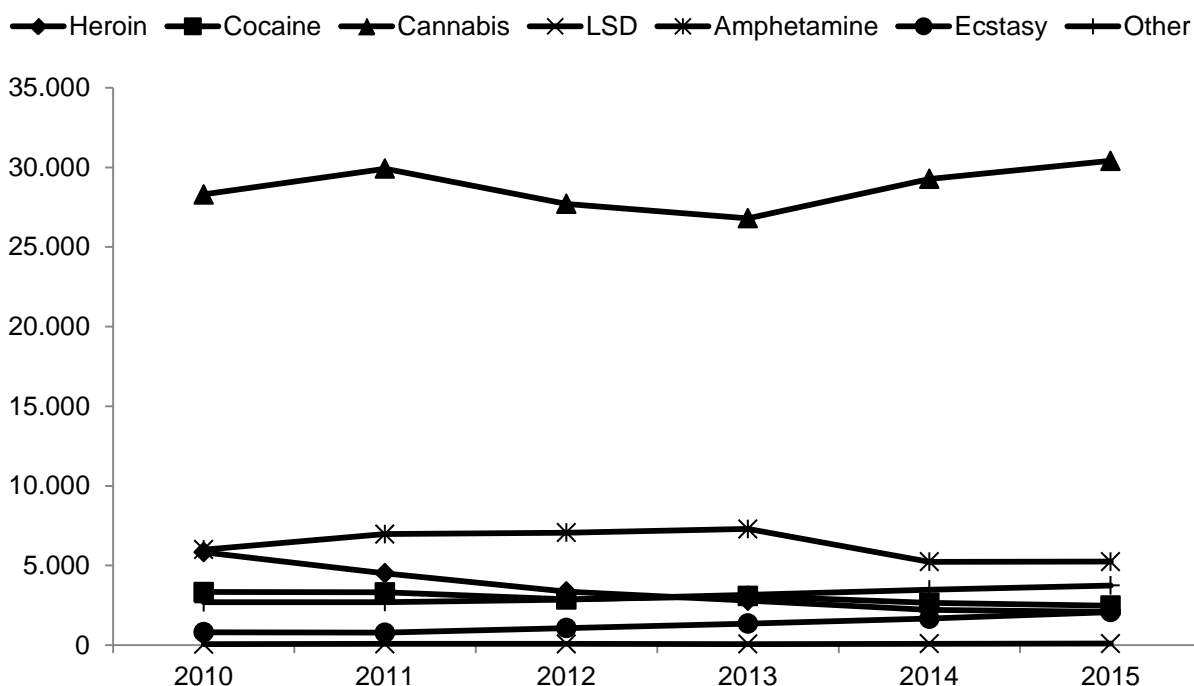
2.4.1 Dealing/trafficking offences

Among dealing/trafficking offences, cannabis has constantly played the largest role in recent years (Figure 17). The share of heroin in dealing/trafficking and smuggling has been continuously falling since 2010 (2010: 5,843; 2015: 2,100 individual offences) and has thus fallen behind cocaine in recent years (2015: 2,480 offences, including crack). Both the proportion and the absolute number of dealing/trafficking offences connected to ecstasy have increased (2010: 810; 2015: 2,080 individual offences). The proportions of individual drugs in all cases of trafficking offences are illustrated in Figure 17, absolute numbers in Figure 18.



BMI 2016.

Figure 17 Development of dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences (2010-2015), proportions by drug



BMI 2016.

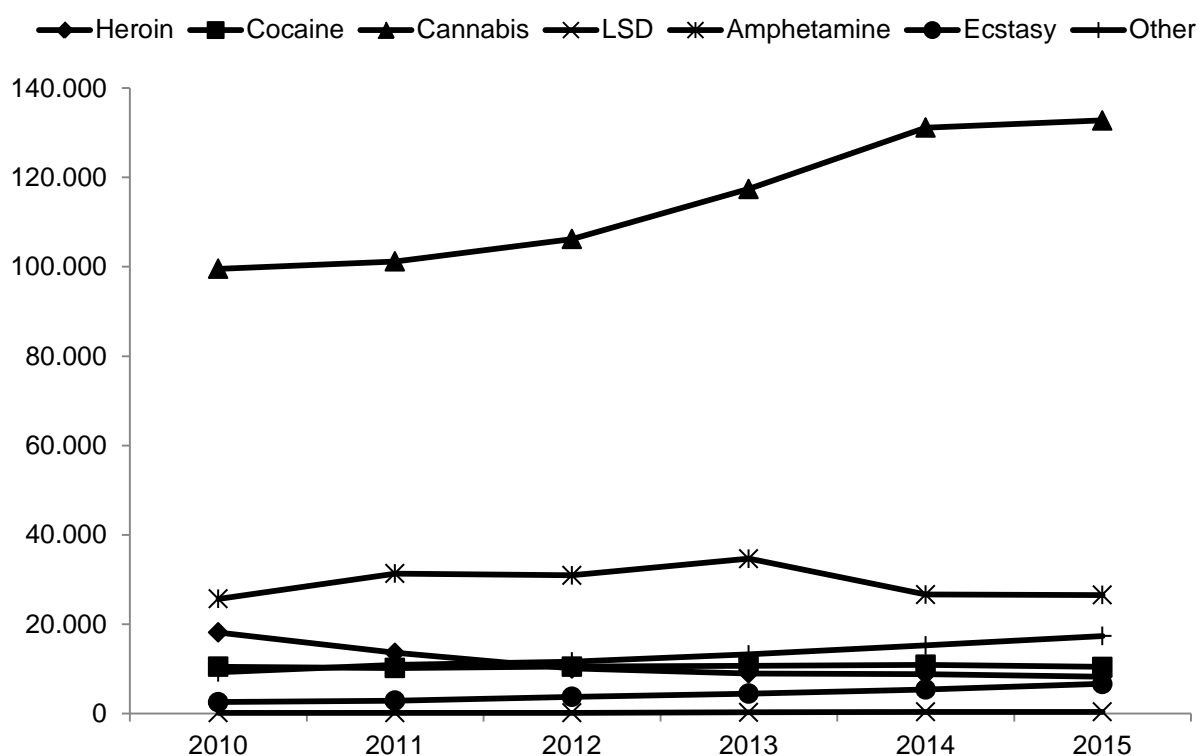
Figure 18 Development of dealing/trafficking offences (2010 - 2015), absolute numbers

2.4.2 Consumption-related offences

The total number of consumption-related offences has increased for several substances over the last five years. The most frequent offences continue to be recorded for cannabis which, since 2010, has been noticeably increasing (2010: 99,562; 2015: 132,745 offences). In

second place is amphetamine, which increased for three years from 2010 (25,695), but now stands at a similar level to that before the increase (2015: 26,550). Heroin related general offences against the BtMG have been steadily falling since 2010 (18,171) and today are at a low point of 8,283 offences. Cocaine has remained largely constant over the period, from 10,000 to 11,000, as has LSD with less than 500 offences. In contrast, general offences in connection with ecstasy have been increasing since 2010 (2,577) to a current highpoint of 6,643 offences.

The total number of general offences against the BtMG has increased from 2010 (165,880) to its current level of 213,850 cases.



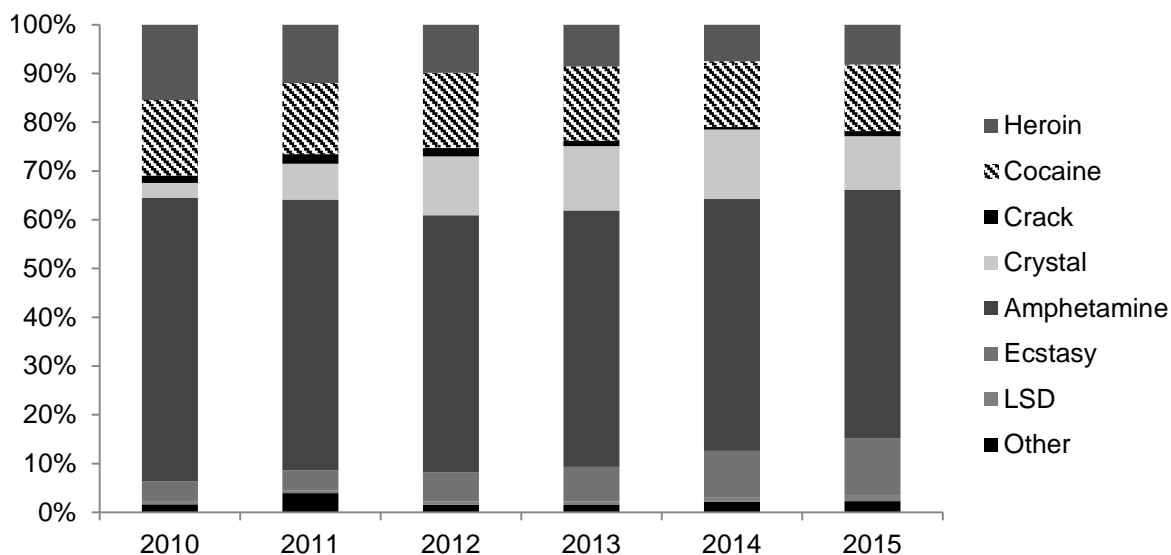
BMI 2016.

Figure 19 Development of consumption-related offences (2010-2015)

2.4.3 Users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time (EKhD)

The total number of EKhD, following a decline in the preceding years, rose from 2010 to 2015 by 12.1% to 20,890 in total. The largest proportion of EKhD (56.3%) is still amphetamine users, which has recorded a slight fall over the last five years (-2.3% since 2010, as a proportion of all EKhD: -8.4%). In second place are cocaine users with 3,149 cases (15.1%), followed at 2,705 cases by amphetamine derivatives or ecstasy users (12.9%), a number that has more than tripled since 2010 (840), however which has also been much higher in the past (3,907 cases in 2004). Crystal meth users now constitute a

12.1% share, which represents a slight decrease compared to the previous year (2014: 15.6%). The number of heroin users who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time has further decreased (from 2010: 17.2% to 2015: 9.0%) whilst crack users are represented in consistently low numbers (235 EKHD in 2015) and thus relatively unchanged (the peak of the last five years was in 2011 with 438 EKHD, the lowest value was in 2014: 112 EKHD).

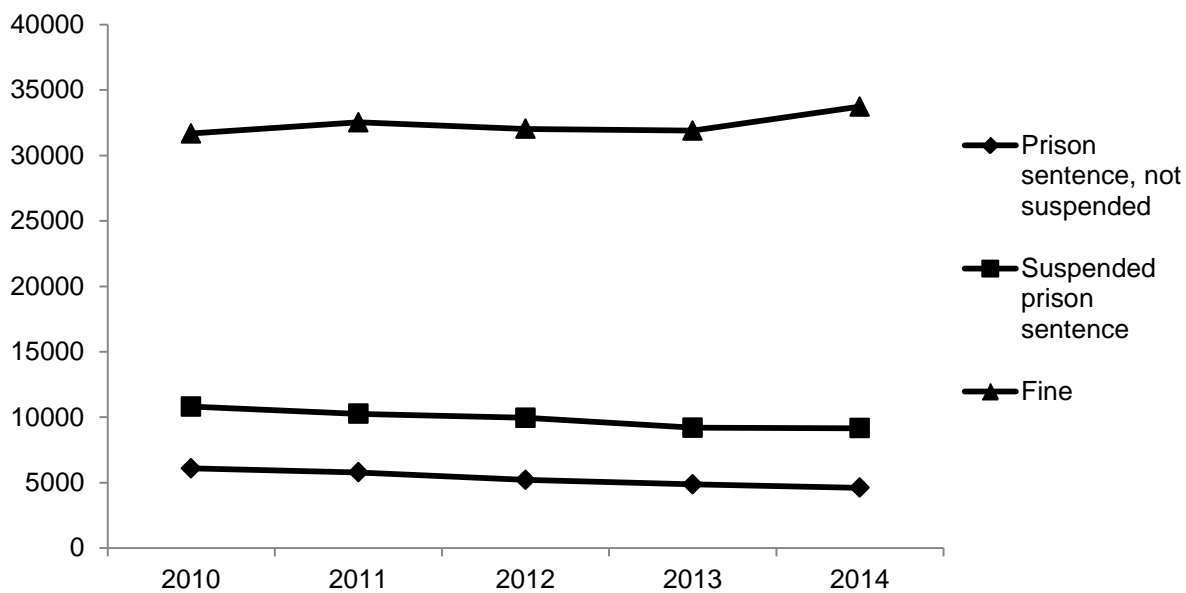


BKA 2016b.

Figure 20 Development of EKHD 2010-2015

2.4.4 Convictions under the BtMG

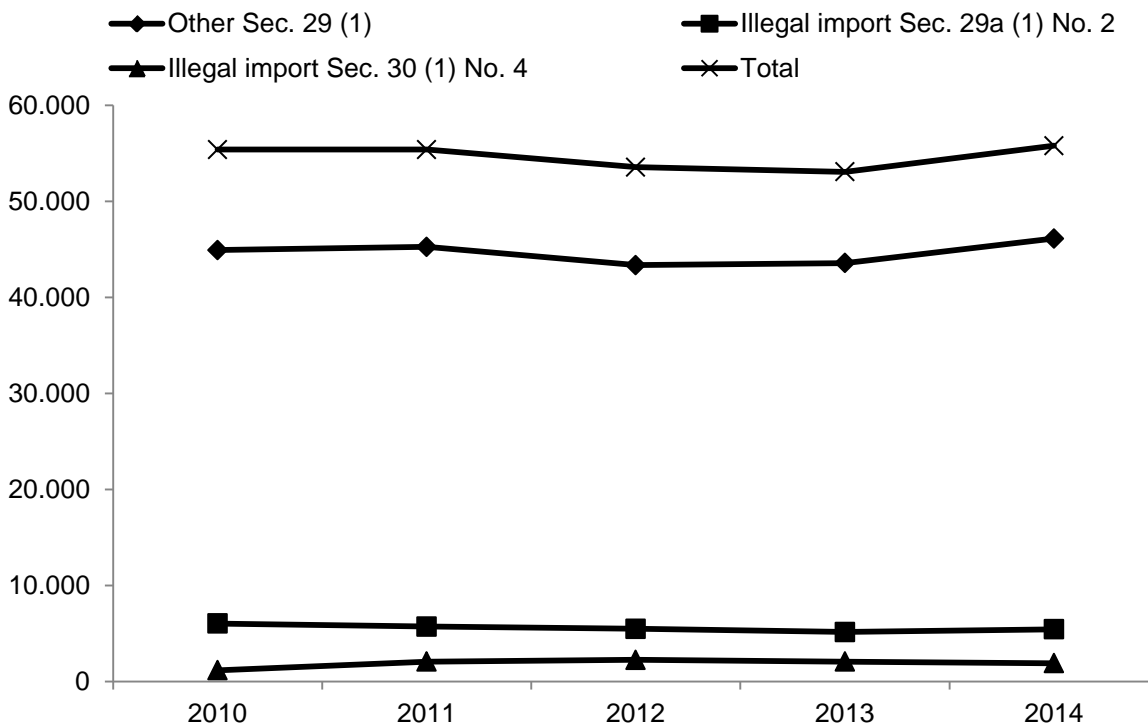
Following a slight decrease last year, the overall number of convictions under the BtMG has slightly increased in 2014 (47,502 convictions, 2015 data not yet available). The development of the number of convictions is illustrated in Figure 21.



Statistisches Bundesamt 2016a.

Figure 21 Development of the number of convictions since 2010 by type of sentence

Compared to the level of five years ago, the total number of convictions has decreased by 2%. Custodial sentences decreased overall by 19%. Of those, custodial sentences without probation fell by 24% and custodial sentences with probation/suspended fell by 15%. Only the fines imposed increased by 7%.

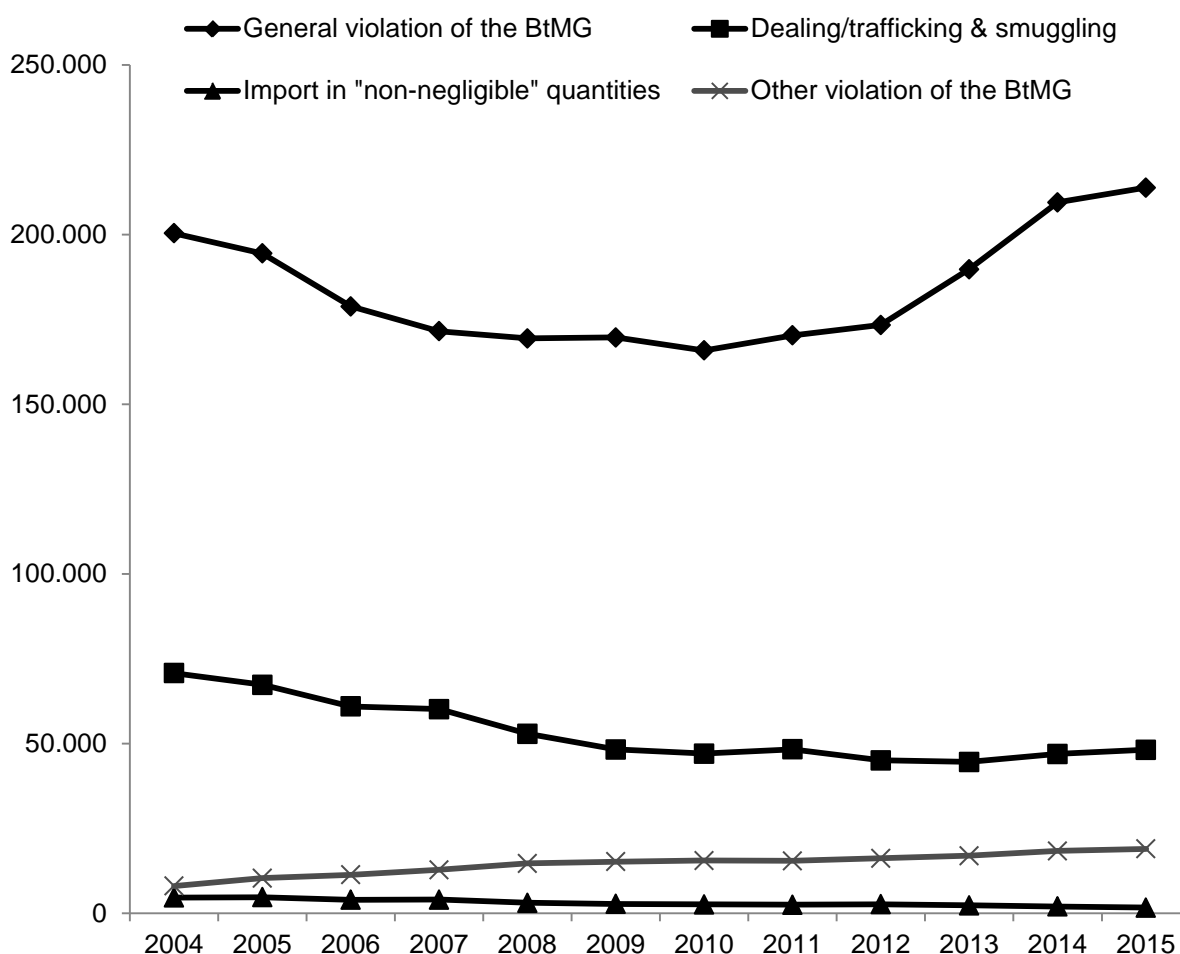


Statistisches Bundesamt 2016a.

Figure 22 Convictions under the BtMG

2.5 Long term trends in drug law offences (T2.5)

The development of drug law offences since 2004 is illustrated in Figure 23. Except for general offences against the BtMG which have been steadily increasing since 2012, no significant changes can be seen in other narcotics offences over the past 5 years. More significant changes however can be observed since 2004, in as much as general offences against the BtMG have decreased at first, then rose again and are now at a comparably high level compared with 2004. Dealing/trafficking and smuggling has decreased slightly in the last eleven years.



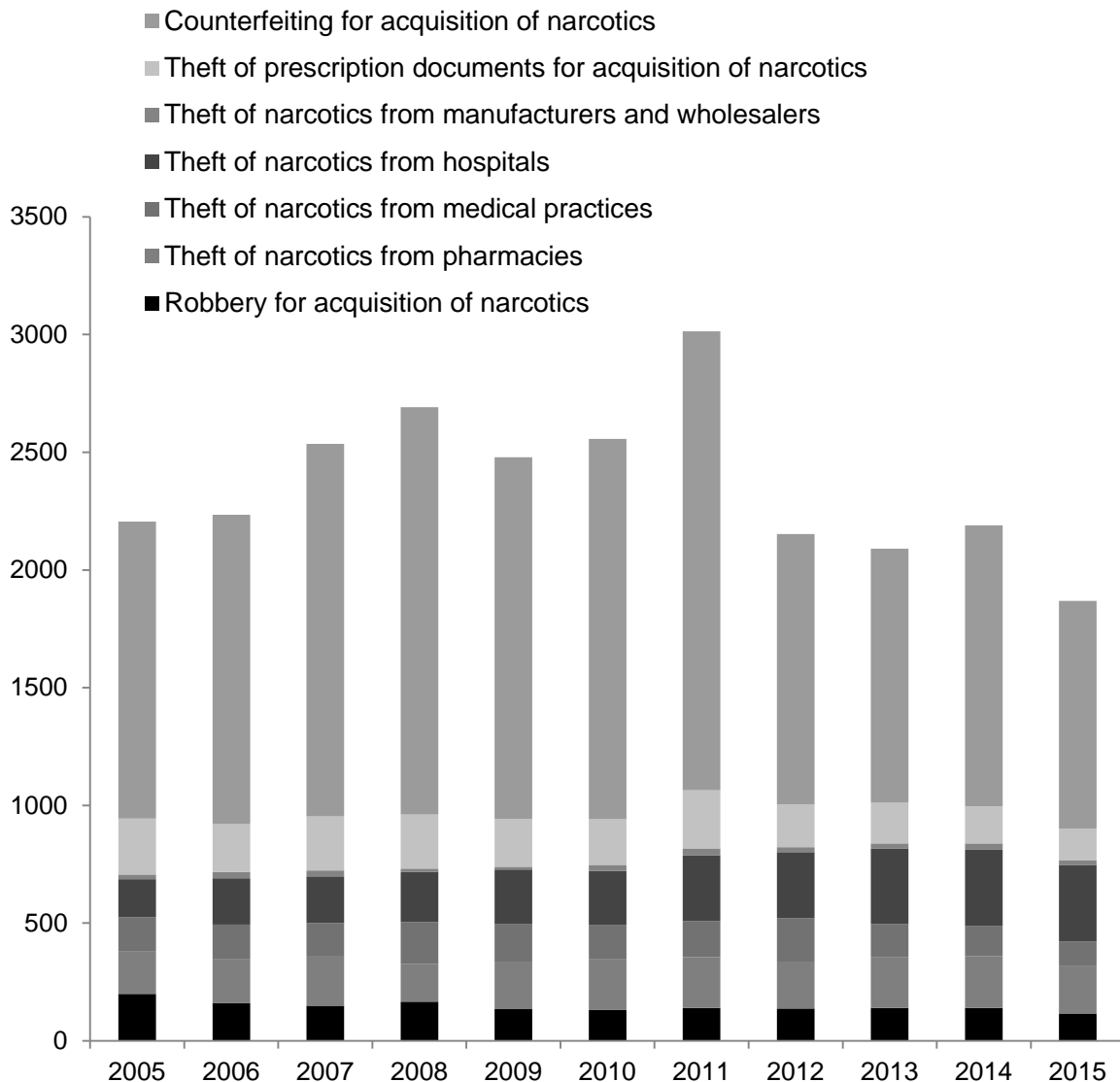
BKA 2016b.

Figure 23 Development of narcotics offences 2004 - 2015

Economic compulsive crime

The number of offences in the area of economic compulsive crime has fluctuated over the last 10 years (Figure 24) and is now at a new record low of 1,868 since data started being collected in 2004 (the peak was in 2011 at 3,013 offences). In particular, offences in relation to forgery in order to obtain narcotic drugs has fallen from 2005 (1,262 cases) to 2015 (699

cases), in spite of several fluctuations (hitting a peak of 1,949 cases in 2011). In contrast, theft of narcotic drugs from hospitals has doubled (2005: 162 cases; 2015: 324 cases).



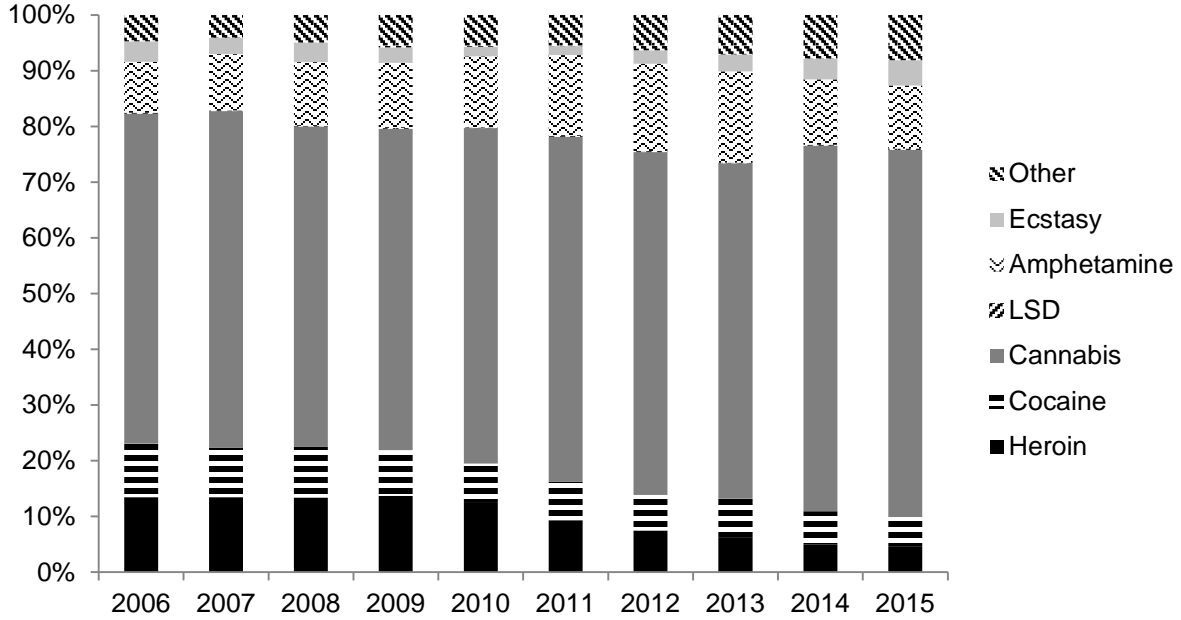
BMI 2016.

Figure 24 Development of economic compulsive crime 2005-2015

2.5.1 Dealing/trafficking offences

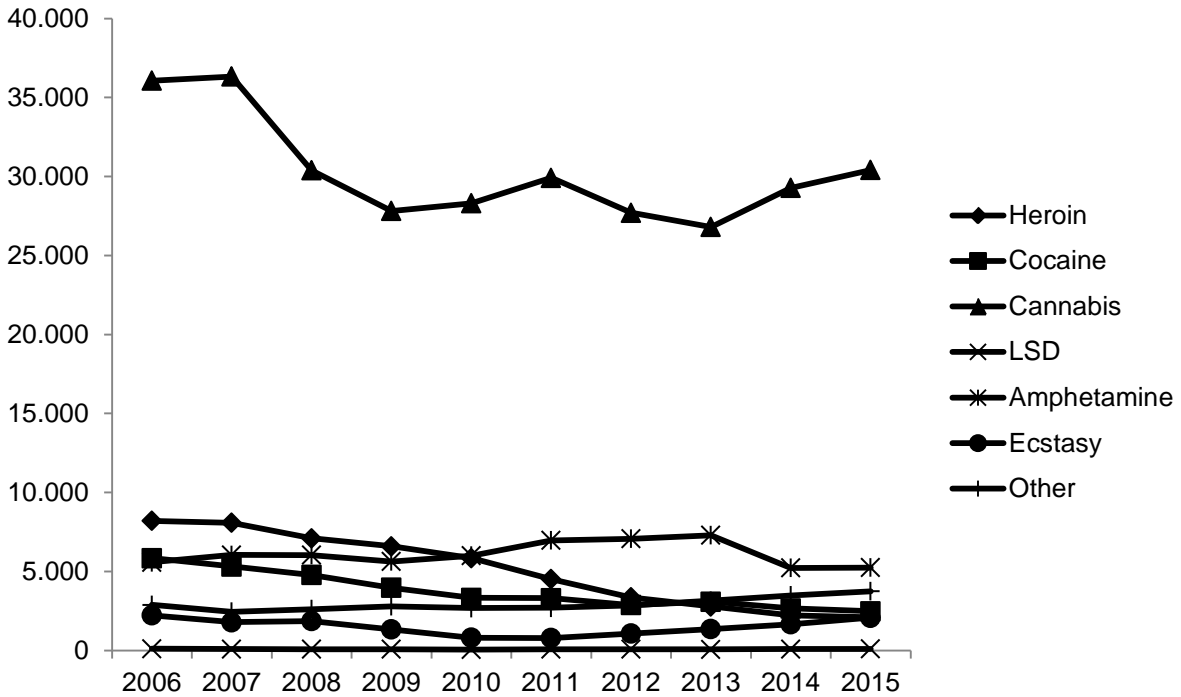
Among dealing/trafficking offences, cannabis has consistently played the largest role over the last ten years, although the dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences in relation to that substance have fallen from 2007 (36,061) to today (2015: 30,415 offences). The share of heroin in dealing/trafficking and smuggling has been continuously falling since 2006 (2006: 8,202; 2015: 2,100 individual offences) and has since 2013 (2,790) fallen behind cocaine (2013: 3,087; 2015: 2,480 offences, including crack). Both the proportion and the absolute

number of dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences involving ecstasy have increased once more from 2011 (788), following a steady decline between 2006 and 2010 (-63.6%). The proportions of individual drugs in all cases of dealing/trafficking offences are illustrated in Figure 25, absolute numbers in Figure 26.



BMI 2016.

Figure 25 Development of dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences (2006-2015). Proportions by drug



BMI 2016.

Figure 26 Development of dealing/trafficking offences (2006-2015) in absolute numbers

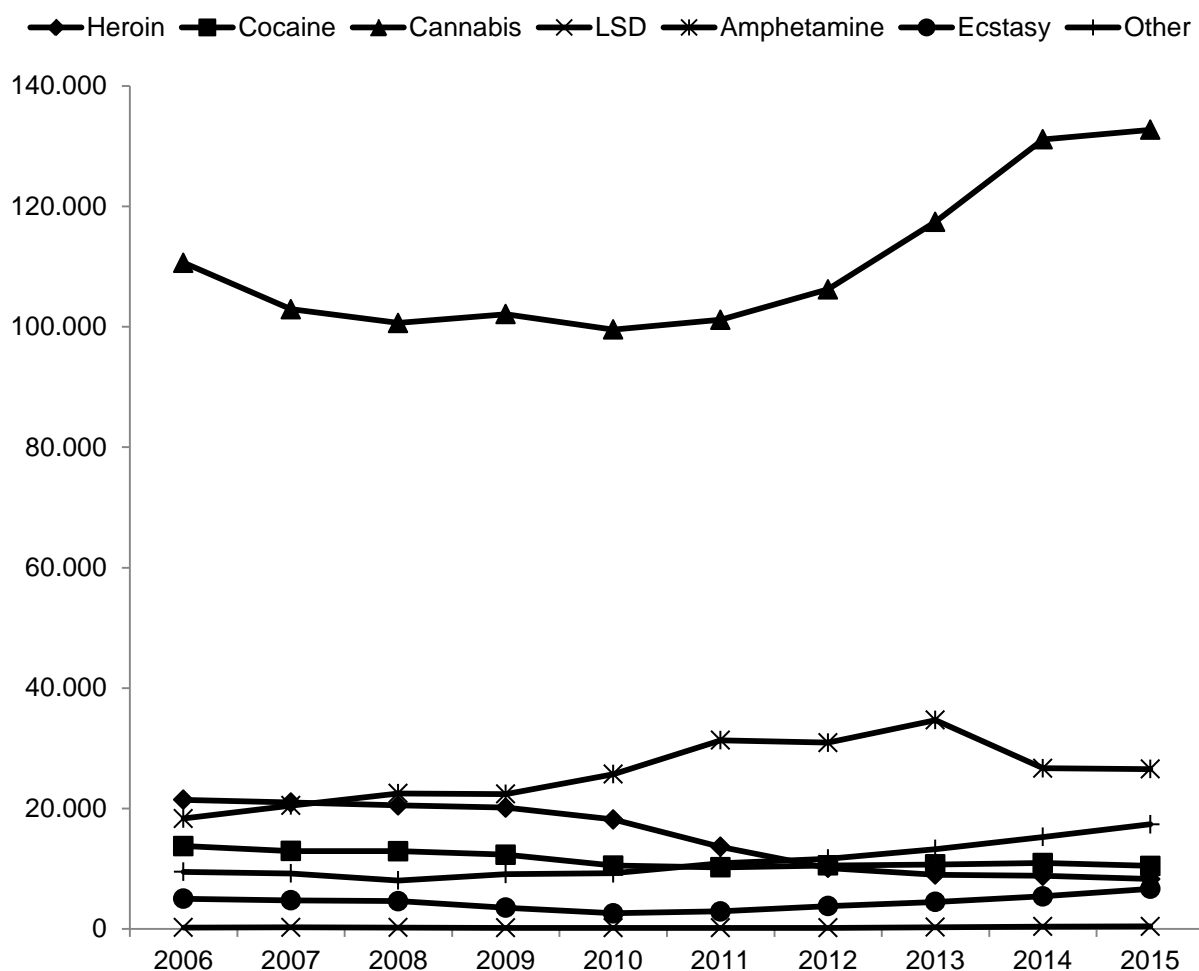
2.5.2 Consumption-related offences

Over the last ten years, consumption-related offences have only increased for a few substances. A trend overview can be found in Figure 27.

Most striking compared to 2006 is a 44.9% increase in amphetamine offences and ecstasy (+33%). Even cannabis, which stands out as having by far the most offences, has seen an increase of 19% over 2006, with a particular uptick from 2011, following a brief decline. An increase of almost 82% has been seen in offences in connection with LSD, which however is calculated based on lower numbers of cases (2006: 221; 2015: 402 offences).

The number of consumption-related offences relating to heroin have declined since 2006, and in particular from 2010. Cocaine fell in the same period as a share of all consumption-related offences by 24.1%.

The total number of all general offences against the BtMG has increased since 2006 (178,841) by 19.6% (213,850).



BMI 2016.

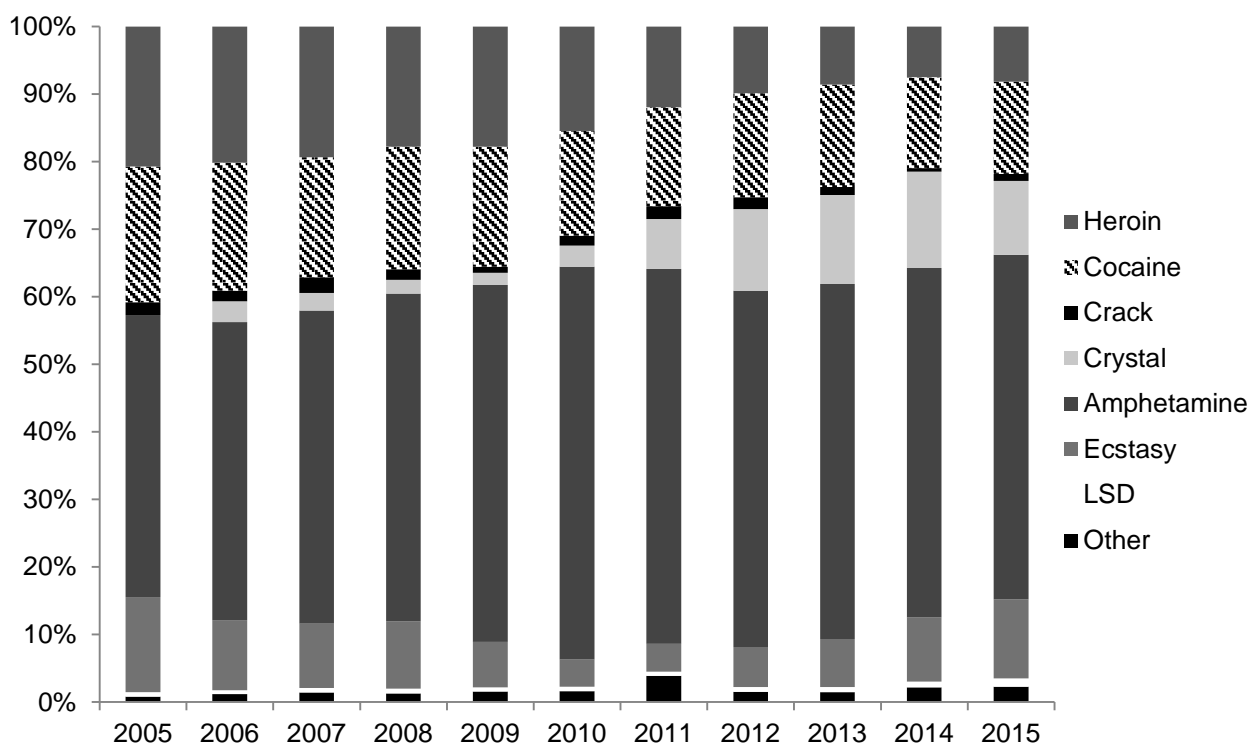
Figure 27

Development of consumption-related offences (2006 - 2015)

2.5.3 Users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time (EKhD)

The total number of EKhD has increased by almost 5% since 2005. Of these, the great majority are amphetamine users, a group which has grown since 2005 and today, with 11,765 cases, makes up roughly 56% of all EKhD, an increase of 9.4% in the overall proportion, compared to 2005. The proportion of crystal meth users who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time has also significantly increased, accounting for 12.1% of all EKhD in 2015, the number of cases having increased since 2006 (N=681) to 2,532. An overview of the proportion of different substances in the total number of EKhD can be found in Figure 28.

The numbers of heroin, cocaine and crack users who have come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time have significantly fallen since 2005 (-59.5%, -29.85% and -45,73% respectively). Amphetamine users, in contrast, come to the attention of law enforcement for the first time 26% more often today. In the case of LSD, an increase of 94.6% has been recorded, albeit with a lower total number (2005: 147; 2015: 286).



BAK 2016b.

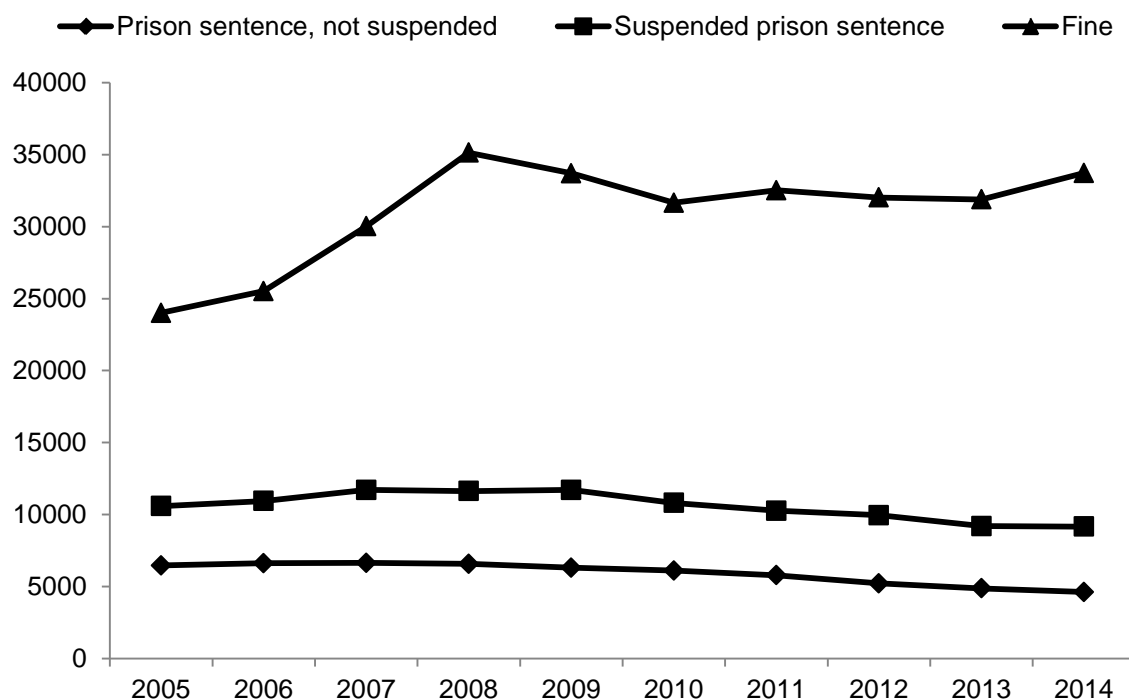
Crystal meth data was only collected from 2006 onwards.

Figure 28 Development of EKhD 2005-2015

2.5.4 Convictions under the BtMG

In comparison to the level 10 years ago, the total number of convictions under the BtMG increased by 16% to 2014. Custodial sentences have been imposed approximately 20% less (suspended sentence: -13%, non-suspended sentence: -29%), whereas fines were imposed

40% more frequently than in 2005. The trend showing imposed penalties is presented in Figure 30.

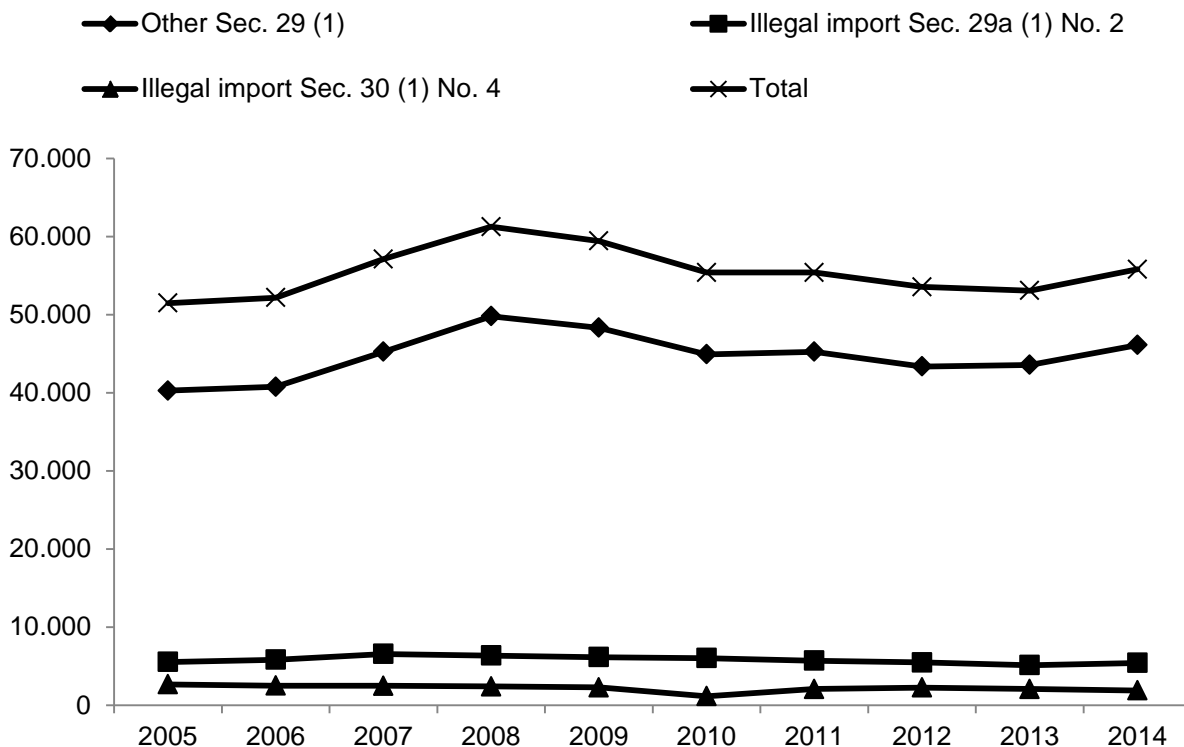


Statistisches Bundesamt 2016a.

Figure 29 Development of the number of convictions since 2005 by type of sentence

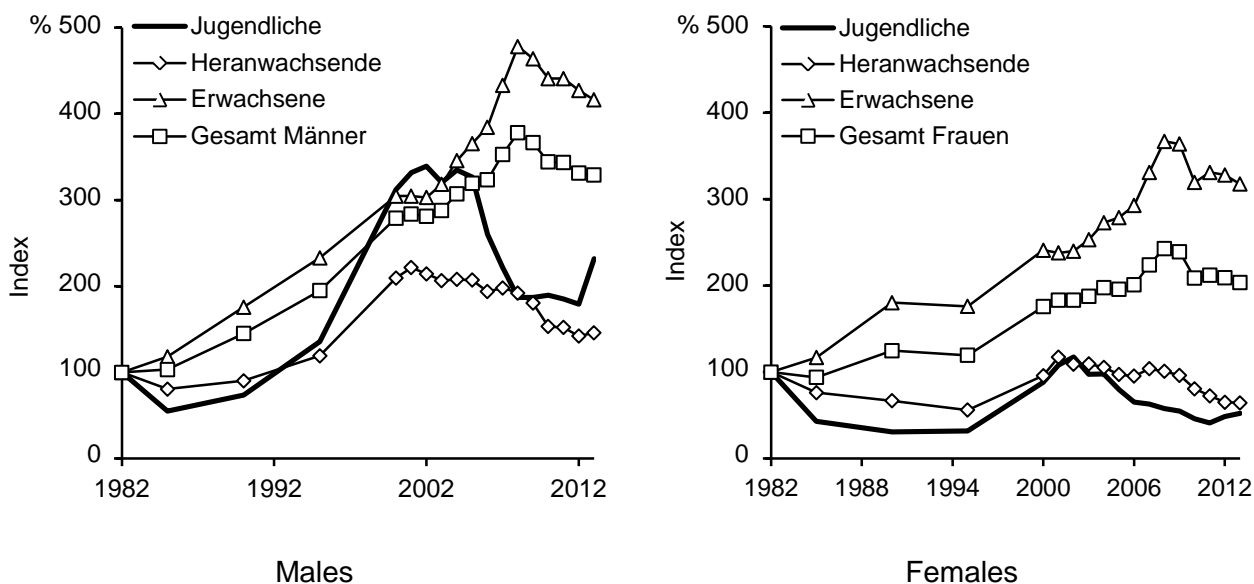
The distribution across the various offences has remained constant over the last 10 years (Figure 30). In the area of illegal imports of narcotic drugs in non-small amounts (Sec. 30 (1) No. 4), a reduction of 28.7% in comparison to 2005 has been observed, in illegal dealing/trafficking, possession or manufacture of narcotic drugs in non-small amounts (Sec 29a (1) No. 2), there has been a reduction of 2.3%. The offences falling under Sec 29 (1) which carry a custodial sentence of up to five years or a monetary fine (“lesser” offences in comparison to non-small amounts), continue to make up the majority of convictions under the BtMG and have increased by 14.49% since 2005, although they have been even higher at some points during this time period (2005: 40,281; 2008: 49,801; 2014: 46,119).

Convictions under the BtMG have increased by 226% compared to 1982. More information on this development (from 1982) can be found in this section in the REITOX report from the previous year (Pfeiffer-Gerschel et al. 2015).



Statistisches Bundesamt 2016a.

Figure 30 Convictions under the BtMG



Statistisches Bundesamt 2015

Figure 31 Trends in convictions under the BtMG

The proportion of clients within the Hamburg outpatient addiction support system (BADO) who have problems with the criminal justice authorities has continuously decreased since 2009 (38.0%; 2014: 27%). In particular, the proportion of clients with previous imprisonment

experiences has decreased from around 30% in 2009 to 23% in 2014 (Martens & Neumann-Runde 2015).

2.6 Trends in other drug related crime data (T2.6)

In relation to the number of police registered traffic accidents involving personal injuries, the downward trend in the number of accidents caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol, which had been apparent since 2003 (with a brief increase from 2010 to 2011) is no longer continuing (Table 12). The proportion of vehicle drivers under the influence of alcohol continued to fall, however, and is now at 4.1% (the figure was 6.4% in 2003). The total number of vehicle drivers under the influence of other intoxicating substances has however slightly increased although, as in the previous 4 years, they continue to make up only 0.5% of the total.

Table 12 Drug use and road traffic accidents – human causes

	Accidents with damage to persons	Incorrect driving behaviour	Drivers under the influence of alcohol	Drivers under the influence of other intoxicating substances
2003	354,534	443,293	22,674	1,341
2004	339,310	417,923	21,096	1,457
2005	336,619	413,942	20,663	1,343
2006	327,984	403,886	19,405	1,320
2007	335,845	410,496	19,456	1,356
2008	320,649	388,237	18,382	1,440
2008	320,641	388,181	18,383	1,440
2009	310,667	377,371	16,500	1,281
2009	310,806	377,733	16,513	1,281
2010	288,297	350,323	14,237	1,151
2011	306,266	371,821	15,114	1,392
2012	299,637	362,993	14,380	1,393
2013	291,105	350,381	13,327	1,350
2014	302,435	361,935	13,011	1,509
2015	305,659	366,448	12,660	1,641

Statistisches Bundesamt 2016b.

2.7 Trends and development in drug supply reduction activities (T2.7)

No further information is currently available on trends and developments in this area.

3 New developments (T3)

No further information is currently available on new developments. The current situation has been reported above.

4 Additional information (T4)

4.1 Additional sources of information (T4.1)

No additional sources of information are available on this.

4.2 Further aspects (T4.2)

No further information on further aspects is available.

5 Notes and queries (T5)

5.1 Framework for assessing impact of law enforcement on illicit drug markets (T5.1)

Reliable data on the influence of law enforcement on the national illicit drug market cannot be collected.

The only option is to use statistical data on officially reported and recorded crime from the annual Federal Situation Report on Narcotics and compare it over the years. However it should be noted that the fight against drug-related crime concerns offences of low reportability and for example the number of arrests or even the quantity of seizures in addition to the size of each individual seizure is primarily dependent on the resources employed and the prosecution pressure exerted by the police.

5.2 Studies comparing costs and impacts of law enforcement interventions (T5.2)

Neither the BKA nor DBDD have information or studies on this topic. Since police work is a *Land* matter, the requested data would presumably need to be collected from the individual *Laender*.

6 Sources and methodology (T6)

6.1 Sources (T6.1)

- Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt)
- Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA)

6.2 Methodology (T6.2)

The German Federal Statistical Office and the BKA describe the methodology of data collection in the respective publications. No additional information regarding methodology is available.

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