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for Drugs and Drug Addiction



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Workbook Drug Market and Crime

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0 Summary (T0)

Comparing the years 2013 and 2014, the seized quantities of heroin, marijuana, cocaine, crack, amphetamine and ecstasy increased whilst those of khat, psychoactive mushrooms, LSD, crystalline methamphetamine and hashish fell. The total number of seizures increased slightly (6.5%) from 2013 to 2014.

As far as average retail drug prices are concerned, noteworthy changes from 2013 to 2014 were only recorded for crack (+38%), crystal meth (+12%), amphetamine (+12%), heroin (-13%) and cocaine (+10%). The significant price rise in crack from 2012 to 2013 has thus continued also in 2014. In contrast to 2013, the prices for wholesale quantities of heroin in 2014 declined for quantities between 0.5 and <1.5 kg as well as for amphetamine for quantities between 10 and <100 kg. The prices for ecstasy, marijuana and amphetamine rose, for quantities between 1.5 and <10 kg.

The active substance content of amphetamine, after falling from 2011 to 2012, continued to rise sharply. In street-level dealing the active substance content of cocaine again reached the highest value of the last 10 years by a considerable margin. The active substance content of heroin in street-level dealing has also continued to rise. In wholesale trafficking, the active substance content of heroin fluctuated wildly before falling steadily from 2011. The active substance content of cannabis buds has risen continuously from a low in 2007; the content of herbal cannabis has not changed significantly since 2008. In 2014, cannabis resin once again had the highest value since records began in 1997. The median active substance content of MDMA has risen continuously since 2008/09.

In 2014 a total of 276,734 narcotics offences were recorded in Germany, of which 209,514 were general offences against the German Narcotics Act (BtMG) and 48,880 were dealing/trafficking offences¹. Overall drug related crime increased slightly at a rate of 8.4% compared to the previous year. The number of prosecutions under the BtMG decreased slightly once again from 2012 (53,544) to 2013 (53,075). The decline of the overall number can be attributed to a reduction in the number of cases involving illegal imports (Sec. 30 (1) No. 4 and Sec. 29a (1) No. 2) to 2,082 (2012: 2,266; 2012-2013: -8.1%) and 5,151 (2012: 5,490; 2012-2013: -6.2%). The number of persons imprisoned due to BtMG-related offences fell by 7.0% from 2012 to 2013; in 2013, people imprisoned due to offences under the BtMG thus made up 13.4% of all prisoners. The number of offences in relation to economic compulsive crimes has thus slightly increased again following the 2013 nadir (2,091). Cannabis has played the largest role in recent years in trafficking offences, well ahead of (meth)amphetamine, which in 2011 even overtook heroin both in absolute numbers and percentage of cases. Since then heroin has been declining continuously in respect of

¹ The term dealing/trafficking offences includes - in line with the Federal Situation Report (Bundeslagebild) of the German Federal Criminal Police Office - illegal dealing/trafficking with and smuggling of narcotics as per Sec. 29 German Narcotic Drugs Act (BtMG) as well as the illegal import of narcotics in non-small quantities as per Sec. 30 BtMG. Unlike in previous years, this year the Federal Situation Report was not yet available at the time of completion of this Report. Therefore, preliminary figures reported by the Federal Criminal Police Office will be used as a basis for the following. In some cases, these figures could differ from the Federal Situation Report in its later published form.

both indicators and was thus significantly lower than cocaine. The total number of consumption-related offences increased significantly in 2014 (209,514) against the previous year (2013: 189,783), namely by 10.4%.

The total number of users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of the police for the first time (EkhD) rose for the first time from 2013 to 2014, following a continuous decline since a high in 2011 of 4.7%.

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 temporary increase from 2010 to 2011) continued once more. Similarly, the number of those involved in accidents who were under the influence of alcohol decreased from 2013 to 2014. In contrast, the number of accidents involving personal injuries increased slightly from 2013 to 2014, as did the number of accidents whilst under the influence of other intoxicating substances. The percentage share of the latter has, however, remained unchanged since 2011.

1 National Profile (T1)

1.1 The drug market (T1.1)

1.1.1 Domestic production (T1.1.1)

Cultivation of cannabis

In 2014 116,911 cannabis plants in 873 cannabis plantations were seized in total (see also section 2.1.1). Of these, there were 759 indoor and 114 outdoor plantations, with 109,563 and 7,348 cannabis plants respectively.

Table 1 Number of seized cannabis plantations (number of seized cannabis plants)

	Small plantations	Large plantations	Professional plantations	Total
Indoor Plantations	524 (16,579)	204 (48,724)	31 (44,260)	759 (109,563)
Outdoor Plantations	94 (2,840)	16 (4,362)	4 (146)	114 (7,348)
Total	618 (19,419)	220 (53,086)	35 (44,406)	873 (116,911)

Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) 2015, personal communication.

Seizures

In Germany, in particular at the borders with neighbouring countries and at airports and sea ports, at times large quantities of narcotic drugs are seized. In this context, one should highlight the fact that in a Europe more or less free of internal border controls, "internal European" border seizures are rather low. For some of the seized substances, police and customs authorities identify the country of departure, origin or transit. The statistics of the Federal Criminal Police Office (Bundeskriminalamt, BKA) presented in the following contain all data on the seizures made by the police offices of the Laender, the BKA and the customs authorities.

Illicit drugs

Table 2 provides an overview of the quantities and numbers of cases of illicit drugs seized in Germany in 2014.

Table 2 Quantities and numbers of seizures of illicit drugs 2014

Substance	Quantity	Cases
Heroin	780.0 kg	2,857
Cocaine	1,567.9 kg	3,395
Crack	0.5 kg	268
Amphetamine	1,411.3 kg	9,853
Crystal meth	73.2 kg	3,905
Ecstasy	468,839 CU	3,122
Hashish	1,754.6 kg	5,201
Marijuana	8,514.6 kg	31,519
LSD	28,390 tr.	418
Khat	10,232.2 kg	74
Mushrooms	14.0 kg	538

BKA 2015, personal communication.

Precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs

In addition to the base materials and chemicals seized in illicit drug laboratories, in 2014 5,105 kg of α -phenylacetonitrile (APAAN), 2,900 kg of chloroephedrine, 2 l 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P2P/benzyl methyl ketone, BMK), 1,250 kg PMK sodium glycidate, 66g 3,4-(Methylenedioxy)phenylacetonitrile and 1,050 l safrole (in the form of sassafras oil) which were obviously intended for the illegal production of narcotics, were seized (BKA 2015, personal communication).

Narcotics laboratories

In 2014 there were 16 illicit drug laboratory seizures. 14 were laboratories for the production of amphetamine-type substances (4 of which were for methamphetamine), one for DMT and one for GHB.

Overall, the narcotic substances amphetamine (4.473 kg) and methamphetamine (0.209 kg), MDMA (1.1 kg) and DMT (0.25 kg) were seized in the detected laboratories as well as the base materials hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid (6 l and 26.5 l respectively), acetone (9.5 l), toluol (17 l), potassium permanganate (0.5 kg) and ephedrine (33 g). In addition, the chemicals benzaldehyde (7 l), nitroethane (3 l), gamma-butyrolactone (GBL) (0.725 l) and (red) phosphorus (1.025 kg), which are significant for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, were found in the production facilities (BKA 2015, personal communication).

An overview of recent seizures is contained in standard table 13.

Purity

Apart from ascertaining prices, the Federal Criminal Police Office 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 guide values because large fluctuations in purity levels of the individual substances seized 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 presentations are based on data provided by the BKA upon request of the DBDD. The active ingredients of the seized substances are quantified and broken down into three levels: street dealing (<1g), retail (1g to <1,000g) and wholesale (\geq 1,000g). Results are presented in a differentiated manner insofar as a considerable difference was found in active substance content levels at wholesale and street dealing levels. The reason for this is that active substances are usually increasingly cut from the wholesale to the street dealing level for profit maximisation. In addition to data regarding active ingredient content, the most frequently found additives are also reported. Insofar as these are pharmacologically effective, they are categorised as adulterants (e. g. caffeine) or otherwise as cutting agents (e. g. sugar).

Heroin, cocaine and amphetamine

The basis for the figures on the active ingredient contained in amphetamines, cannabis, ecstasy, heroin and cocaine is forensic data provided by the BKA (KT 34) upon request of the DBDD.

In 2014, a total of 3,101 (2013: 2,863) amphetamine samples were tested for their active substance content. As the active substance content of amphetamine does not depend on the size of the seized quantity, no distinction is drawn between street level dealing and the wholesale level. The samples tested showed the adulterants caffeine and 4-methamphetamine/methamphetamine as well as the cutting agents lactose, creatine/creatinine and mannitol. In 2014 the active substance content of amphetamine amounted to 12.2%

Cocaine comes onto the market primarily as hydrochloride. Cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine base are, however, shown together here. Overall in 2014, 2,477 cocaine samples were tested (2013: 2,801). The active substance content of cocaine at wholesale level was 69.1% and at street trafficking at 70.6%. Tetramisole/levamisole, phenacetin, lidocaine, hydroxyzine, diltiazem and procaine were documented as adulterants, as well as lactose, mannitol and glucose as cutting agents.

In 2014 1,864 (2013: 2,015) heroine samples were tested for their active substance content. Adulterants found were caffeine, paracetamol and griseofulvin, the most commonly found cutting agents were mannitol and lactose. In 2014, the active substance content of heroin at street-level dealing amounted to 16.5%, at wholesale level this was 32.6%.

The current values can be found in standard tables 14 and 15.

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 the THC content² was achieved in 2014 on the basis of the reported data sets on 2,908 samples of cannabis plant, 6,855 samples with buds and 1,669 samples of hashish resin by the laboratories of federal and state offices of criminal investigation (BKA, LKÄ) and the border authorities. The flower buds had a THC content of 12.6% in 2014, whilst for the cannabis plant this was 2.2% and the cannabis resin had an active substance content of 9.7%.

Ecstasy

In 2014, the active substance content was reported for a total of 314,770 tablets and capsules (2013: 157,375) – referred to in the following as a consumption unit (CU). 99.1% (311,906 CU) of all consumption units (2013: 99.2%) contained one psychotropic active ingredient (single substance preparation). Among the single substance preparations, MDMA was dominant with a frequency of 97.2%, followed by amphetamine (2.3%), PMMA (0.3%), DOB (0.2%), as well as mCPP, methamphetamine, 5-MAPB and 3-TFMPP (each <0.1%). Table 3 shows the active substance content calculated as a base for the individual psychoactive substances in single substance preparations. The most commonly reported added agents were cellulose, lactose, caffeine, glucose, sucrose, dextrine and starch/flour.

Table 3 Quantity of active ingredient in ecstasy in mg/CU in 2014

Active ingredient	Quantity	Median
MDMA	7,6-409	93,4
Amphetamine	1,7-64	7,5
Methamphetamine	1,3	--
m-CPP 1-(-3-Chlorophenyl)piperazine	36,1-37	36,6

Note: Active substance contents were calculated as base

Bundeskriminalamt KT 34, 2015, personal communication.

1.1.2 Drugs and base materials in retail and wholesale (T1.1.4 and T1.1.5)

Prices

At the end of 2002, the Land Criminal Police Offices and the Federal Criminal Police Office agreed on an expanded collection of data on domestic narcotics prices. Since then, apart from the highest and lowest prices, the so-called “predominant market prices” at street and wholesale level have been recorded. Based on agreements made at European level on the initiative of the EMCDDA, data collection for the latter has been differentiated since 2010 into

² In the case of the reported active substance content, the tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) additionally created through heat is also taken into account.

trade volumes from 0.5 to <1.5 kg (respectively 500 to <1,500 consumption units), 1.5 to <10 kg (1,500 to <10,000 CU) and 10 kg to <100 kg (10,000 to <100,000 consumption units). To ensure the price survey is as representative as possible, data is generally collected at four to six locations in the Laender (by police offices in urban and rural areas) and then transferred to the respective LKA. The Land Criminal Police Offices compile the data sent by the testing points and any further current information into a standardised table and transfer 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 established in this way can only be taken as rough approximate values, particularly since differences in purity and quality category are not taken into account. A further difficulty is the fact that prices are only known in connection with a few incidents, so that random effects 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 provides 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 current drug prices can be found in Table 4 and in Standard Table 16.

Table 4 Prices of various drugs in small and large quantities (all prices in €)

	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Ecstasy	Amphe- tamines	Crystal meth	Mari- juana	Ha- shish	LSD
Small quantities¹⁾	43,5	76,1	125.0**	7,7	13,1	90,7	9,2	8,1	9,2
Large quantities²⁾									
0.5 to <1.5 kg (500 to <1,500 CU)	26.965	37.891	--	2.780	3.854	31.250	4.732	3.296	--
1.5 to <10 kg (1,500- <10,000 CU)	22,500*	38,093*	--	2,601*	2,906*	--	4.815	2,500*	--
10 to <100 kg (10,000-100,000 CU)	--	--	--	300**	2,300**	--	--	2,500**	--

1) Price per gram.

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

2) Price per kilogram.

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

BKA 2015, personal communication.

Profits from the sale of marijuana

According to the information provided by the forensic institute of the North Rhine-Westphalia Criminal Police Office, it is possible to obtain at least 25 g of consumable marijuana from the proper cultivation of a full-grown cannabis plant. In North Rhine-Westphalia, for the last five

years, the average value, from approximately 50 cannabis plantations with plants ready for harvesting or harvested plants, has been a little over 40 g of consumable, dried marijuana. Professional plantations even reach in excess of 50 g. The average value assumed for the earnings calculation is rounded down to 40 g. For the calculation of the proceeds of an indoor cannabis plantation, the minimum and average values are ascertained by multiplying the number of plants by the minimum quantity (25 g) or respectively the average quantity (40 g) of potentially consumable marijuana. The calculated weight is then multiplied by the current street price (2014: €9.20 /g) or by the wholesale price (2014: €4,815 /kg). From these values, the costs for the plants (a single cutting, for example, costs €2.50 in the Netherlands) and the pro-rata, re-usable technical equipment to the total amount of €10 per plant are then deducted. The costs for the energy supply are not included in the calculation here since in the large majority of seizure cases the electricity needed for the operation of an indoor plantation was tapped illegally. As an example, 1,000 cannabis plants can yield profits ranging between €217,500 and €355,500 at retail level and between €119,125 and €180,100 at wholesale level.

For the year 2014 this means a non-realised profit from 116,911 seized plants of between €13.9 million and €21.1 million at the wholesale level and between €25.4 million and €41.6 million at the retail level (Bundeskriminalamt, SO 21 and own calculations).

Information on wholesale trafficking in drugs and base substances can be found in section 2.1.1 of this workbook.

1.2 Drug-related crime (T1.2)

1.2.1 Drug law offences (T1.2.1)

Overview

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

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

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

In 2014 a total of 276,734 narcotics offences were recorded in Germany, of which 209,514 were general offences against the German Narcotics Act (BtMG), 46,909 were dealing/trafficking and smuggling offences as per Sec. 29 BtMG, 1,971 cases of importing "non-small" amounts as per Sec. 30 BtMG and 18,340 other offences against the BtMG (BMI 2015).

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 drugs. In 2014 the police crime statistics (Polizeilichen Kriminalstatistik, PKI) recorded 2,189 cases of direct economic compulsive crime (BMI 2015).

Drug dealing/trafficking crimes

These crimes contain offences committed in connection with commercial/professional dealing in narcotic drugs or smuggling of larger quantities of narcotic drugs. All drug dealing / trafficking crimes recorded by police are - just as with consumption-related crimes - taken account of 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 most important role in drug dealing/trafficking crimes (29,910 offences, 61.2% of all offences), well ahead of **(meth)amphetamine**³ (amphetamine: 5,401, methamphetamine: 3,054). For **cocaine**, 2,866 offences were reported, followed by **Heroin** (2,499 offences) and **Ecstasy** (1,701 offences) (BKA 2015, personal communication).

Consumption-related offences⁴

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 police crime statistics (BMI 2015) show that cannabis plays a predominant role also in the case of consumption-related offences: 62.6% of all such cases are based on cannabis related legal violations. (Meth)amphetamine (18.0%; 12.7% is amphetamine and 5.2% methamphetamine), cocaine (5.2%) and Heroin (4.2%), together account for a further 27.4% of the recorded offences. The remaining proportion is split between ecstasy, LSD and others.

³ Up to 2013, crimes in connection with amphetamine and methamphetamine were only listed as a combined total in the police crime statistics. From the current report, they have been differentiated and the values between amphetamine and methamphetamine specified.

⁴ The term "consumption-related offences" is used to describe general offences committed against the Narcotics Act (Betäubungsmittelgesetz, BtMG). These consists of offences committed in violation of Sec. 29 BtMG, related to the possession, purchase and distribution of narcotic drugs and similar offences.

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

Alongside data on narcotics offences, the Federal Criminal Police Office also publishes statistics on persons who have come to the attention of the police for the first time in connection with hard drugs. These statistics thus represent a sort of incidence measurement. However, the entries made on these persons have to be deleted after a certain legally defined period of time, provided no new offences have been committed in the meantime (the length of storage may not exceed 10 years for adults, five years for adolescents and 2 years for children, whereby a distinction should be drawn between the purpose of storage and the type and seriousness of the offence). In this way, an unknown number of repeat offenders are wrongly classified as “having come to the attention of police for the first time” and therefore the incidence rate is an overestimate of the actual value.

When analysing the trends, it needs to be taken into account that the number of those coming to the attention of police for the first time also depends on the intensity of criminal prosecution. Narcotics offences are so-called crimes of low reportability, so they are only discovered through active checks, i.e. the more intensive the investigation of crimes, the higher the number of detected offences. Through triangulation, a comparison with recorded trends in other areas, e.g. the number of treated cases, can help to evaluate trends more reliably.

In 2014 the total number of Users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of the police for the first time was 20,120. First-time offenders in connection with amphetamines and methamphetamines accounted in 2014 for a little less than 3/4 (72.0%) of the total of first-time offenders (cocaine: 14.7%, ecstasy: 10.4%, heroin: 8.2%, other: 2.4%, LSD: 1.0% and crack: 0.6%)⁵. In this statistical documentation cannabis users are not taken into account since only so-called "hard" drugs are recorded (BKA 2015, personal communication).

Convictions under the Narcotics Act (BtMG)

According to the prosecution statistics of the German Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt 2015a) 53,075 persons were convicted in 2013 for offences committed against the German Narcotics Act (data for 2014 not yet available). Of those, 2,082 were for illegal import under Sec. 30 (1) No. 4 and 5,151 under Sec 29a (1) No. 2 as well as 43,568 under other parts of Sec. 29 (1).

45,959 convictions were issued under general criminal law (relating to adults) and 7,116 relating to juvenile offenders. As far as judgements issued in respect of general criminal law are concerned, 14,065 prison sentences were handed down – of which 9,199 were suspended sentences - and 31,894 fines were imposed.

⁵ Each person is only counted once in the overall figure under the acronym “EKhD” (Erstauffälliger Konsument harter Drogen - user of hard drugs who has come to the attention of the police for the first time/first offence user of hard drugs). 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%.

As in the previous years, convictions issued for violations of the Narcotics Act accounted for approximately 7% of all convictions in 2013, whereby the proportion of convicted males (12.3%) was significantly higher than that of convicted females (4.8%). Amongst juveniles, the proportion of convictions imposed for violations of the German Narcotics Act was 6.6%. Among young adults between 18 and 21 years of age, the proportion related to narcotics offences was much higher, at 9.8%. As a result, narcotics offences committed by this age group have an above-average share of overall crime.

As in previous years, approximately nine times more men than women were convicted for violations of the Narcotics Act in 2013 (males: 39,619; females: 4,534).

Information on violations of the German Narcotics Act can be found in Standard Table 11.

According to the Hamburg basic documentation system in the area of addiction (BADO) in 2013 (Verthein et al. 2014), more than a third of the clients of the Hamburg outpatient addiction support system had problems with criminal justice authorities (33.4%) in 2013. Opiate clients have the most problems with judicial authorities. Approximately half of opiate clients (44.2%) report that they are currently involved in legal cases. Opiate clients also account for the largest proportion of clients serving a prison sentence (16.8%) and are involved particularly often in judicial proceedings (11.4%) or are subject to probation conditions (10.5%). Within the cannabis group (30.2% with current legal problems), a distinction must be drawn between male and female clients. Currently, 36.0% of men but only 6.5% of women are having problems with judicial authorities and the proportion of persons on remand or in prison is also many times higher for male clients (12.7%) than female (0.6%).

Almost half of the clients treated and documented in the BADO Hamburg in 2013 had been convicted at least once in their lives (48.8). The highest share of convicted persons can be found, again in the group of opiate clients (80.7%). Approximately two thirds have already been convicted because of offences against the German Narcotics Act (64.9%), over half of these because of economic compulsive crimes (54.3%), more than a third because of unknown or other offences (41.7%) and a quarter because of bodily injury offences (25.6%). Just under one third of cannabis clients had been convicted at least once in their lives (29.1%). The most common offences in this context were assault and other/unknown offences with 12.3% and 12.4% respectively, followed by narcotics offences (9.2%), economic-compulsive offences (6.6%) and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (4.0%).

Just as for the current problems with the judicial authorities, there are also significant gender differences to be found in relation to convictions for clients as a whole: women were less frequently convicted (females: 30,7 %; males: 55.5%) and they have lower shares in the convictions for all offences than men. Particularly striking is the divergence in relation to the offence of assault for which approximately one male in five (21.6%), but only one female in nineteen (5.2%) was convicted.

A total of 36.9% of all clients treated in 2013 and documented by the BADO Hamburg, reported that they had already been in prison at least once in their lives. That is nine percentage points lower than it was even as recently as 2005. By far the largest proportion of clients with prison experience was in the group of opiate clients (67.9%). In contrast, only 16.7% of cannabis clients had experience of prison. A comparison of the sexes reveals that the proportion of those with prison experience was approximately twice as large for men (42.8%) than for women (20.9%).

1.2.2 Other drug-related crime (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 response relationship were able to confirm its existence. Effects of drug use on the risk of accidents from well-monitored studies tended to be smaller than in the less well-monitored studies.

Since 2003, 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 offence⁶. 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 the year 2014, there were a total of 302,435 police-registered accidents on German roads with injury to persons, with 459,704 vehicle operators involved. Of these, 13,011 people involved in accidents (4.3%) were under the influence of alcohol and 1,509 (0.5%) were under the influence of "other intoxicating substances" (Statistisches Bundesamt 2015b). However, since drugs are more difficult to detect than alcohol, it should still be assumed that drug-related cases are under-represented in German road accident statistics involving intoxication.

The police need reliable and quick methods in order to be able to carry out drug screening tests as quickly as possible at the roadside on drivers who are under the influence of drugs (Musshoff et al. 2014). Although oral fluids may be suitable for testing drivers under the influence of drugs, the testing equipment for oral fluids is still not yet sensitive enough

⁶ A list of these substances can be found here: <http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/stvg/anlage.html> (last accessed: 28 Aug. 2015).

(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 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 positive test results.

Crime experienced by drug users themselves

Since 2005, the Hamburg Basic Documentation System BADO has been showing a stable share of approximately 60% of all clients who have had experience with physical violence (Verthein et al. 2014). As for experience of sexual violence, this has been at or just over 20% for some years. Comparing the different substance groups, one finds that the clients who have sought help from the Hamburg outpatient addiction supports system for opiate-related problems are particularly affected in this respect. Among these, more than two thirds (70.6%) stated that in the relevant period (2013) they had already been victims of physical violence and more than one in four had been victims of sexual violence (25.6%). Experience of sexual violence is least common in cannabis clients (13.2%). Experience of physical violence is also comparatively less prevalent among cannabis clients (52.8%) than in the overall sample.

The differences between the gender groups, however, are far more serious than they are between the substance groups. This applies to the experience of physical violence (females: 68,3%; males: 58.8%), and, to a much larger extent, to sexual violence. In 2013, over half (50.8%) of all female clients reported that they been a victim of sexual violence; amongst male clients the proportion is 9.0%. Among women, opiate clients are the ones who are the most affected. More than three quarters of them report experience with physical violence (79.5%) and a little less than two thirds experience with sexual violence (64.0%) at some point in their lives.

1.3 Drug supply reduction activities (T1.3)

The police force is a matter for the individual Laender under the federal system in Germany and as such, each Land pursues its own objectives dependent on local and political conditions. As the Laender are affected by different regional intoxicant offences, there is a range of approaches used to attempt to reduce the supply of drugs (BKA 2015, personal communication).

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

- Prevention of illegal cultivation / 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.

One of the main focuses in the struggle against narcotic drugs crime in Germany is currently in the area of dealing in narcotic drugs over the internet. The rapid expansion of this phenomenon is observed with growing concern by law enforcement authorities, since a completely new, largely uncontrolled drug distribution market seems to be developing here. 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. Criminal prosecutions are focussed on the online wholesalers (so-called power sellers) as well as the operators of the relevant forums. The fact that 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 at both European and intercontinental levels.

Furthermore, monitoring and combating new psychoactive substances (NPS) is a significant matter for the police.

Alongside these relatively recent phenomena, the classic drug types of cocaine, heroin and synthetic drugs, in this context in particular ecstasy, continue to be in the focus of efforts to combat narcotics in Germany. Every police seizure leads to a temporary reduction in the supply of narcotics.

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

2 Trends (T2)

2.1 Drug markets - short term trends (T2.1, T2.2 and T2.3)

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 ingredients or purity of the substances respectively. Obtaining a real understanding of new drugs, their structure and effects, is associated with considerable expense in the form of complex chemical analyses. Such analyses are carried out, for example, by the Forensic Science Institute (KT 34) of the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA). Information on seizures is also available from the BKA or from the Land Criminal Police Offices (Landeskriminalämter, LKÄ).

2.1.1 Seizures

Illicit drugs

The quantities of heroin seized have almost tripled from 2013 to 2014 (+188.7%). The quantities of seized marijuana (+76.4%), cocaine (+19.3%), crack (+18.5%) and amphetamine (+11.8%) have also all increased. The following have decreased, however: khat (-55.1%), mushrooms (-30.5%), LSD (-20.7%) and to a lesser extent crystal meth (-

5.3%). The quantities of ecstasy (+1.3%) and hashish (-0.9%) seized remained relatively stable in 2014. Table 5 provides an overview of the quantities of illicit drugs seized in Germany between 2012 and 2014.

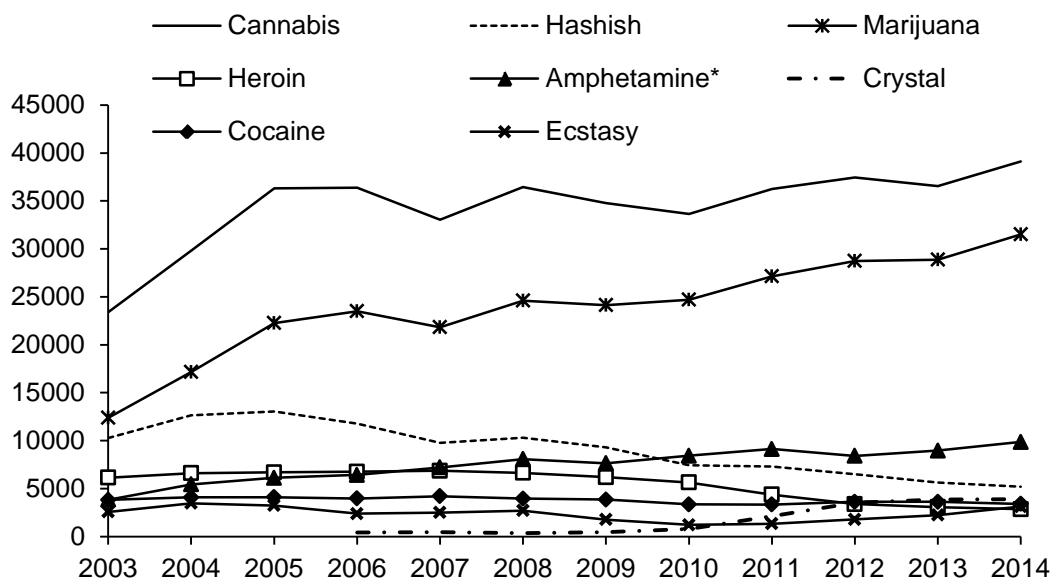
Table 5 Quantity of illicit drugs seized in Germany, 2012 to 2014

Substance	2012	2013	2014	Change 2014 vs. 2013
Heroin	241.7 kg	270.2 kg	780.0 kg	+188.7%
Cocaine	1,258.4 kg	1,314.5 kg	1,567.9 kg	+19.3%
Crack	0.5 kg	0.4 kg	0.5 kg	+18.5%
Amphetamine	1,120.6 kg	1,261.8 kg	1,411.3 kg	+11.8%
Crystal meth	75.2 kg	77.3 kg	73.2 kg	-5.3%
Ecstasy	313,179 CU	480,839 CU	468,839 CU	+1.3%
Hashish	2,385.7 kg	1,769.7 kg	1,754.6 kg	-0.9%
Marijuana	4,942.0 kg	4,827.1 kg	8,514.6 kg	+76.4%
LSD	36,988 tr.	35,823 tr.	28,390 tr.	-20.7%
Khat	45,270.1 kg	22,794.7 kg	10,232.2 kg	-55.1%
Mushrooms	17.3 kg	20.1 kg	14.0 kg	-30.5%

BKA 2015, personal communication.

A more precise indicator for (short term) trends is the number of seizures (Figure 1). The total number of seizure cases of heroin, opium, cocaine, crack, amphetamine, crystal meth, ecstasy, cannabis products and LSD in 2014 (60,574 cases) was 6.5% higher than the equivalent figure for 2013 (56,855 cases⁷) and has thus increased slightly in comparison to the previous year. The slight increase in the total number of seizures is mainly due to an increase in the number of cases of amphetamine (+10.1%), Ecstasy (+39.9%) and cannabis (7.1%). A decrease was mainly recorded in heroin (-6.8%) and cocaine (-6.3%) seizures.

⁷ The number of cases included multiple mentions; the actual total number of seizures is thus lower, due to numerous cases in which several types of drugs were seized.



* Seizures of methamphetamine are also included in the category "Amphetamines". From 2006, however, data on seizures of crystal meth has been collected separately.

BKA 2015, personal communication.

Figure 1 Number of seizures of narcotic drugs in the Germany from 2003 to 2014

When looking at the seized quantities and the number of seizures, one can see that figures have increased considerably since 2000 for amphetamines (quantity: +420% and number of cases: +164%) and cannabis (+259%⁸ and 24% respectively) and declined for heroin (-2% and -64% respectively) and ecstasy (-70% and -33%) (Table 6). The number of cases for cocaine in 2014 fell, in comparison to 2000 levels, by 29%, whilst the volume of seizures increased by 72% (BKA 2015, personal communication).

Table 6 Changes in the number of seizures and quantity seized

	2014 vs.	Heroin	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Crystal meth	Ecstasy	Cannabis*	Mushrooms	Khat
Cases	2013	-7%	-6%	+10%	+2%	+40%	+7%	+6%	-57%
Quantity	2013	+189%	+19%	+12%	-5%	+1%	+25%	-31%	-55%
Cases	2000	-64%	-29%	+164%**		-33%	+24%		
Quantity	2000	-2%	+72%	+420%**		-70%	+259%		

Note: increases >10% are marked with framed fields and decreases >10% with shaded fields.

*The category "Cannabis" includes cannabis resin, herbal cannabis and cannabis plants.

**Amphetamine and crystal meth have only been recorded separately since 2006; the reverse comparison is based on the sum of the two categories.

BKA 2015, personal communication.

In 2014, in 2,400 cases (2013: 2,026) 132,257 cannabis plants (2013: 107,766) were seized (Table 7), which constitutes a substantial rise in the number of seized plants (+23%), for a

⁸ Seizure volumes in the case of cannabis, are based on seizures of hash and marijuana.

similar increase in the number of cases (+18.5 %). The quantities seized thus continue to rise following a low point in 2012, whilst no clear trend can be discerned for the number of cases. The reduced seizures (both quantity and number of cases) of marijuana (see also Figure 1) indicate, for a simultaneous fall in the number of individual seizures of hash, an increasing preference for this type of drug compared to a reduction for hashish (BKA 2015, personal communication).

Table 7 Seizures of cannabis plants

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Quantity ¹⁾	190,241	135,252	121,663	127,718	101,549	133,650	97,829	107,766	132,257
Cases	1,121	1,463	1,526	1,359	1,517	1,804	2,204	2,026	2,400

1) in units.

BKA 2015, personal communication.

Cannabis plantations

As well as a significant increase in the number of seized cannabis plantations⁹ of 11.6% from 2013 to 2014, the total number of plants seized within the plantations increased significantly, by 8.5% (see also section 1.1.1).

The number of seized indoor cannabis plantations rose by 9.8% in 2014, due to the significant increase in the numbers of small (+9.4%) and large plantations (+10.9%) seized. An increase of 10.7% in seizures of professional plantations was also recorded¹⁰.

Whilst the number of plants seized in small indoor plantations was 7% higher than the previous year, the number seized in large plantations rose to by 4% and in professional plantations by 42%.

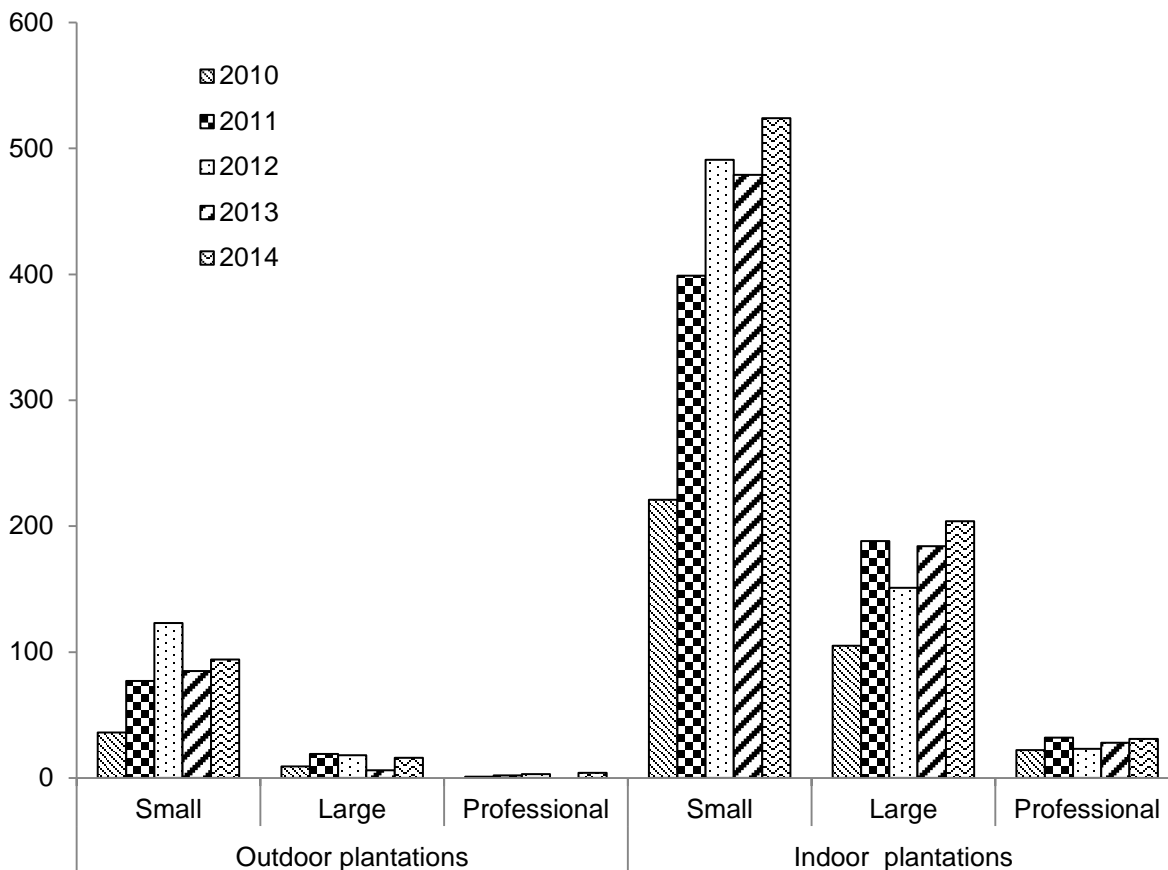
As well as indoor cannabis plantations, 25.3% more outdoor cannabis plantations were seized. That was due to a considerable increase in the number of seizures of plantations of all sizes: Small plantations: +10.6%, large plantations +166.7% and 4 professional plantations more than the previous year (none in 2013).

The quantity of plants seized in small outdoor plantations increased by 47% and in large plantations by 362%. In professional outdoor plantations, 146 more plants were seized than the previous year (none in 2013).

Since 2010 the numbers of seized small plantations (both indoor and outdoor) as well as the number of large outdoor plantations has been trending upwards. Figure 2 tracks the progress of seized cannabis plantations since 2010.

⁹ The definition of "cannabis plantation" is any site with a cultivation capacity of 20 plants or more.

¹⁰ The definition of "professional plantation" was any site with a cultivation capacity of 1,000 cannabis plants or more, "large plantation" was a site with a capacity of 100 to 999 plants and "small plantation" referred to a site with a capacity of 20 to 99 plants. Cultivation capacities should not be confused with the numbers of plants found (e.g. if harvesting has already occurred).

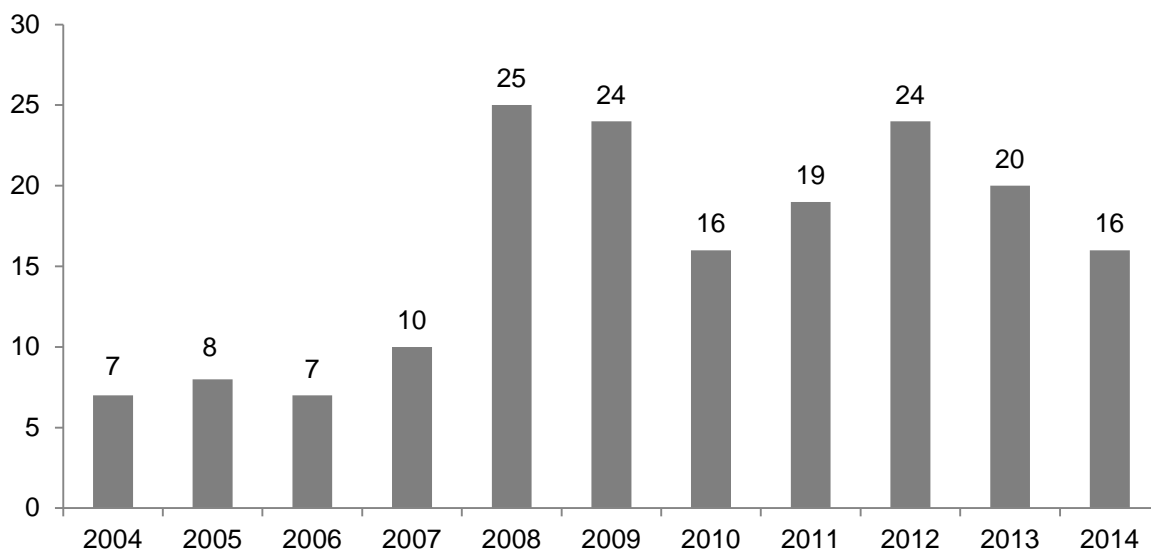


BKA 2015, personal communication.

Figure 2 Number of seized cannabis plantations

Narcotics laboratories

Figure 3 shows the number of seized narcotics laboratories since 2004. Following a continuous increase between 2004 and 2012 (with two outliers in 2008 and 2009), the number has been falling steadily since.



BKA 2015, personal communication.

Figure 3 Number of seized narcotics laboratories between 2004 and 2014

2.1.2 Price

After an international expert group led by the EMCDDA initiated a harmonisation of the data collection procedures for wholesale drug prices in Europe, since 2011 wholesale quantities have been divided into the categories 0.5 to <1.5 kg (or respectively 500 to <1,500 consumption units), 1.5 to <10 kg (1,500 to <10,000 CU) and 10 kg to <100 kg (10,000 to <100,000 CU) and larger and implemented by the BKA (see also section 1.1.2). Thus, it has been possible to compare data since 2011.

As far as average retail drug prices are concerned (Table 8), noteworthy increases from 2013 to 2014 were only recorded for crack (+38.0%), crystal meth (+12.3%), amphetamine (+11.8), and cocaine (+9.7%). The only significant drop in price is that of heroin (-12.8%). The prices for hashish (+1.7%), ecstasy (-2.0%) and marijuana (-2.0%) have remained largely unchanged.

In comparison to 2013, the prices for wholesale ecstasy and marijuana increased in 2014, both in quantities of 0.5 to <1.5 kg and in quantities from 1.5 to <10 kg. Hashish prices also rose in quantities of 0.5 to <1.5 kg as well as prices of heroin, cocaine and amphetamine in quantities of 10 to <100 kg. In contrast, for quantities of 0.5 to <1.5 kg the prices of heroin, cocaine, amphetamine and crystal meth fell, as well as the prices of amphetamine in quantities of 10 to <100 kg.

Table 8 Changes in price of various drugs 2013-2014

	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Ecs- tasy	Amphe- tamines	Crystal meth	Mari- juana	Hash- ish	LSD
Small quantities ¹⁾	-12.8%	+9.7%	+38.0%	-2.0%	+11.8%	+12.3%	-2.0%	+1.7%	
Large quantities ²⁾									
0.5 to <1.5 kg (500 to <1,500 CU)	-12.8%	-8.7%	--	4.4%	-2.3%	-1.5%	0.7%	6.7%	--
1.5 to <10 kg (1,500- <10,000 CU)	5.9%	8.1%	--	66.0%	16.2%	--	30.1%	-5.7%	--
10 to <100 kg (10,000-100,000 CU)	--	--	--	--	-14.8%	--	--	19.0%	--

Note: increases in price are marked by shaded fields.

1) Price per gram.

2) Price per kilogram.

Federal Criminal Police Office SO 21 2015, personal communication and DBDD 2015, own calculations.

2.1.3 Purity

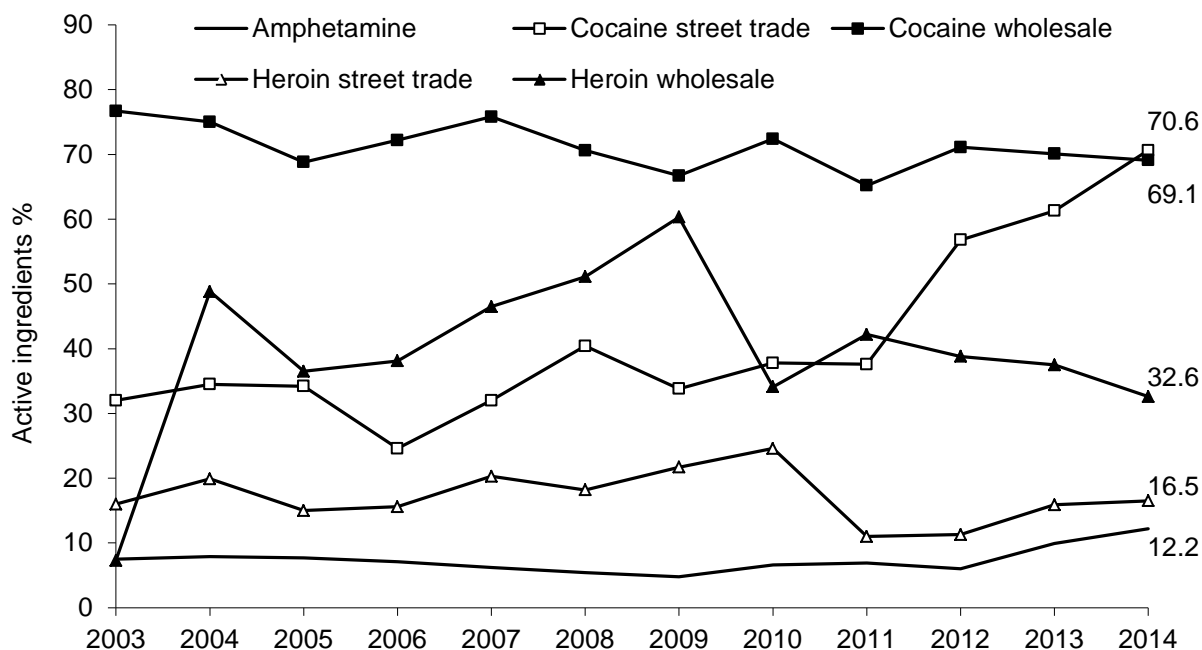
Heroin, cocaine and amphetamine

Figure 4 offers an overview of the development of active substance content levels for amphetamine, cocaine and heroin since 2003.

Following a decrease in the active substance content of amphetamine from 2011 to 2012 (6.9%), it has significantly increased since then (2013: 9.9%; 2014: 12.2%).

In 2014, the active substance content of wholesale cocaine, at 69.1 %, was within the range of the past ten years (70%, with fluctuations of +/- 5%). In contrast, the active substance content at street level reached, after an increase of almost 20 percent between 2011 (37.6%) and 2012 (56.8%), 70.6% in 2014 - the highest value by some margin in the past ten years.

The active ingredient content of heroin at street level, after halving from 2010 to 2011, rose considerably once again from 2012 (11.3%) to 2014 (16.5%). In the wholesale trade, the active substance content of heroin fluctuated greatly: between 2005 (36.5 %) and 2009 (60.3 %), the purity of heroin almost doubled. After falling sharply in 2010 (34.1%) the active ingredient content increased slightly in 2011 to 42.2% before falling continuously since then (2014: 32.6%).

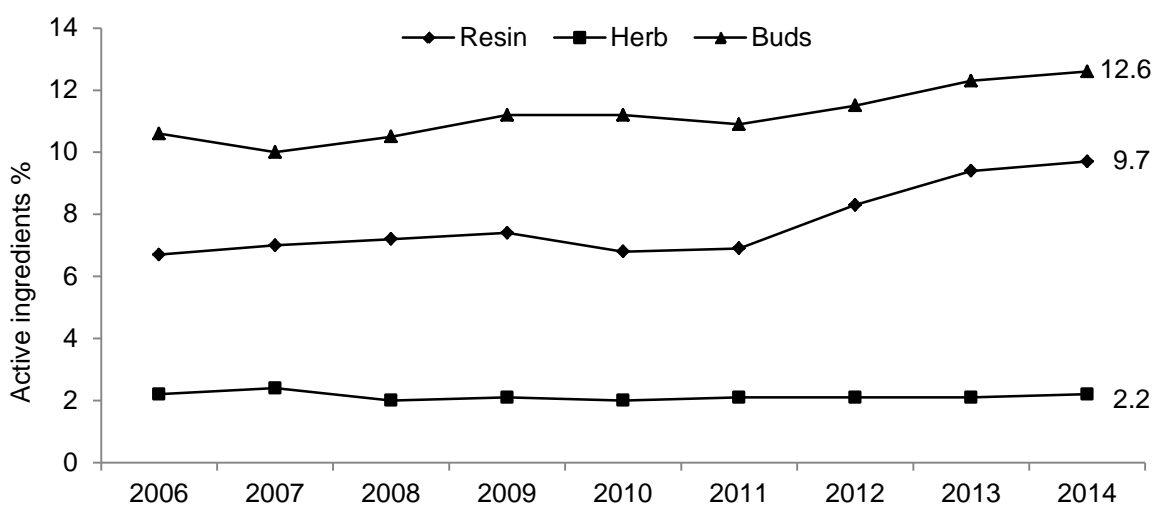


Bundeskriminalamt KT 34 2015, personal communication.

Figure 4 Amount of active ingredients in heroin, cocaine and amphetamine 2003-2014

Cannabis

The active substance content of flower buds has continuously increased since a low point in 2007 (10.0%) (2014: 12.6%), the respective content of cannabis plant has not changed significantly since 2008 (2.0%) (2014: 2.2%). The active substance content of Cannabis resin has been increasing since 2010 (6.8%) and has reached 9.7% in 2014 - the highest level since records began in 1997 (Figure 5).

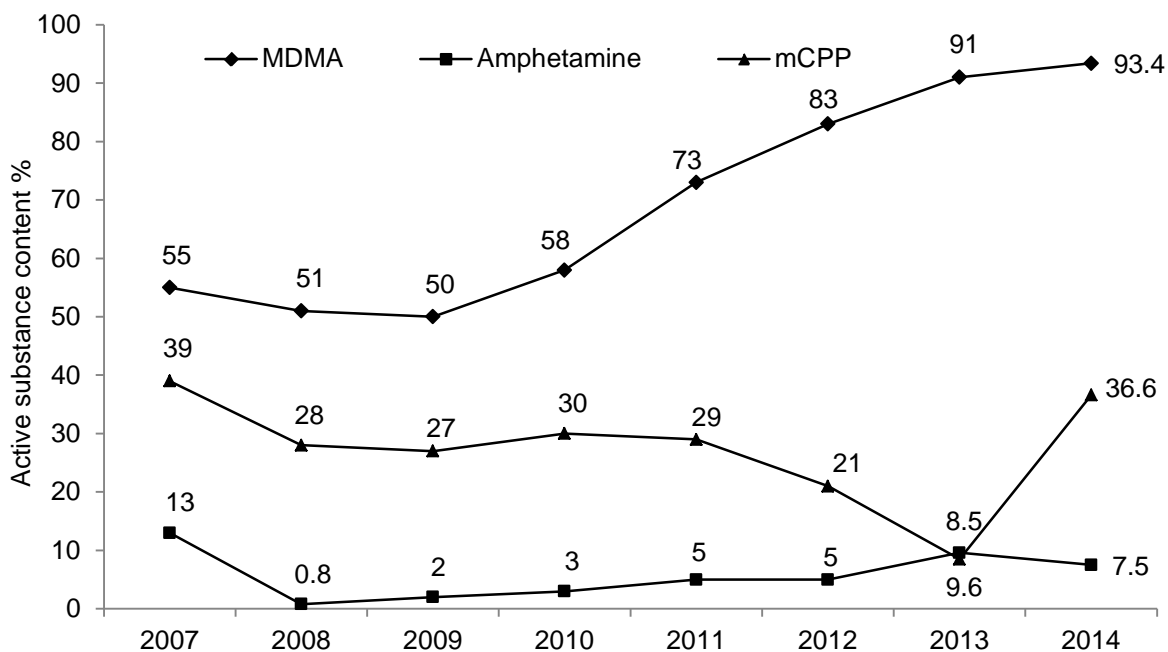


Bundeskriminalamt KT 34 2015, personal communication.

Figure 5 Amount of active ingredient in Cannabis 2006-2014

Ecstasy

Figure 6 shows the active substance content calculated as a base for the individual psychoactive substances in single substance preparations since 2007. The median active substance content of both MDMA and amphetamine has increased continuously since 2008/2009. In contrast, the active substance content of mCPP fell continuously between 2008 and 2013 before jumping sharply from 2013 to 2014.



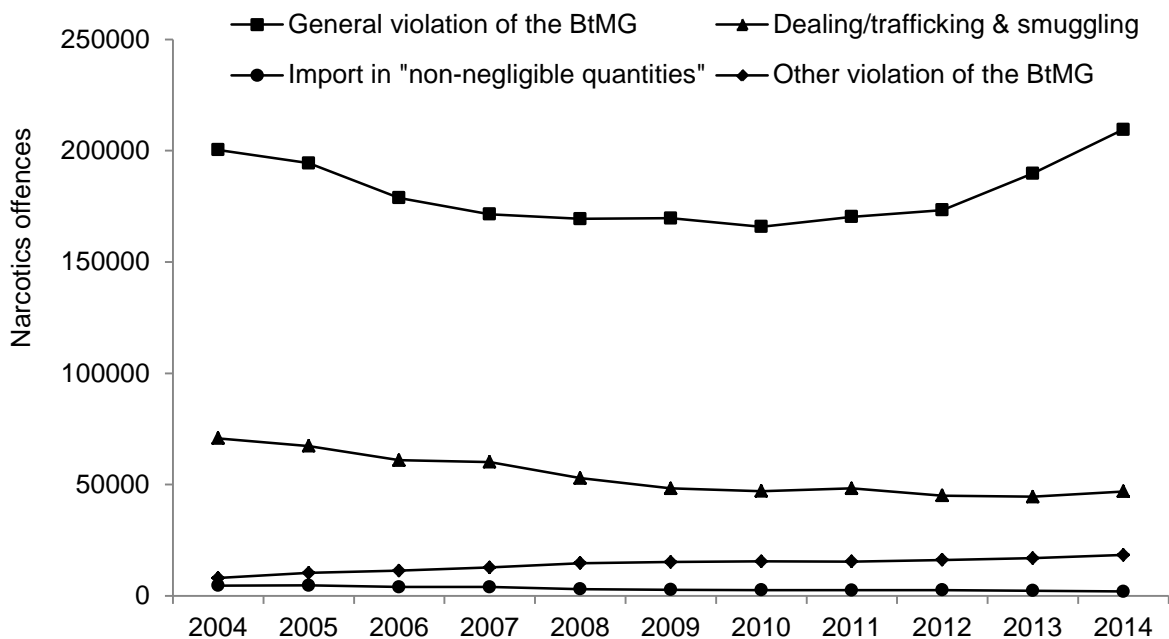
Note: Active substance contents were calculated as base

Bundeskriminalamt KT 34 2015, personal communication.

Figure 6 Active substance content of ecstasy since 2007 in mg/CU

2.2 Drug law offences - trends (T2.4 and T2.5)

The development of the drug law offences since 2004 is illustrated in Figure 7.

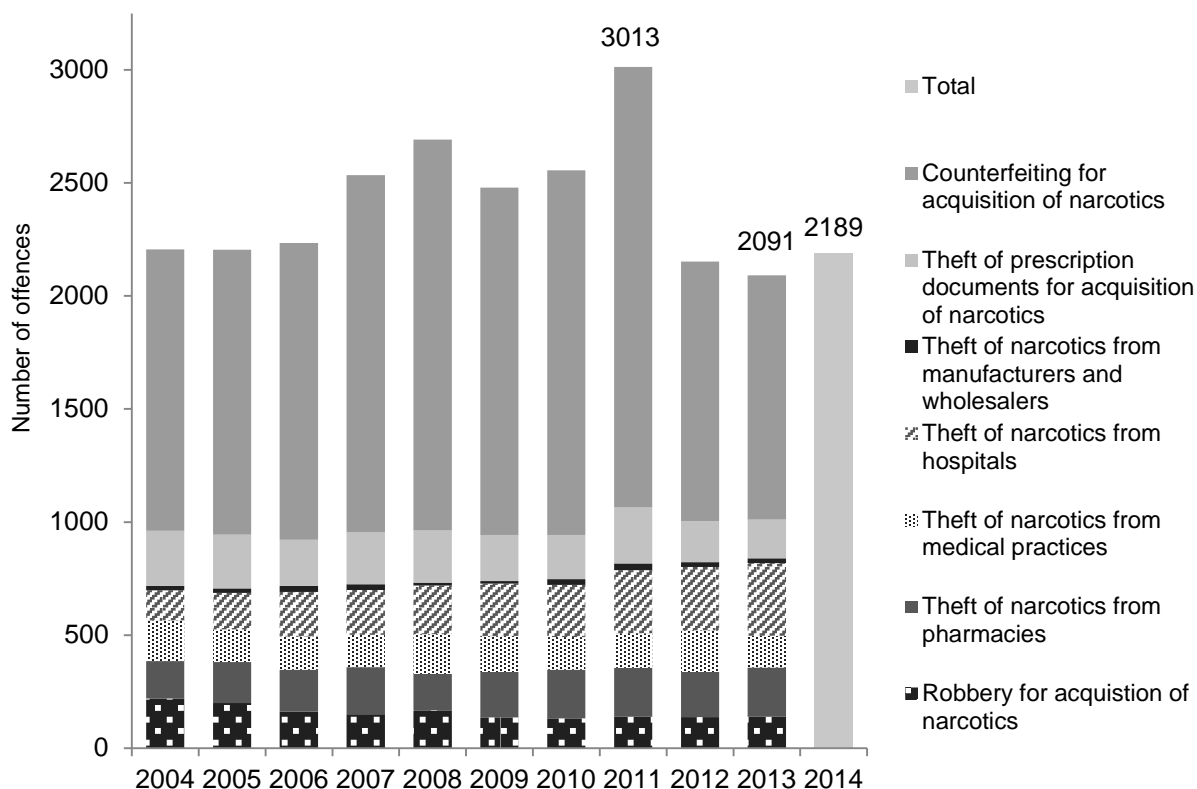


BMI 2015.

Figure 7 Development of narcotics offences since 2004 by type

2.2.1 Economic compulsive crime

The number of offences in the area of economic compulsive crimes has increased by 4.7% versus the previous year (see Figure 8). As such, it has once more increased slightly from the low point in 2013 (2,091), after having continuously decreased from a 2011 peak (3,013) (BMI 2015).



Note: For 2014, the breakdown by type of offence was not yet known at the time of reporting.

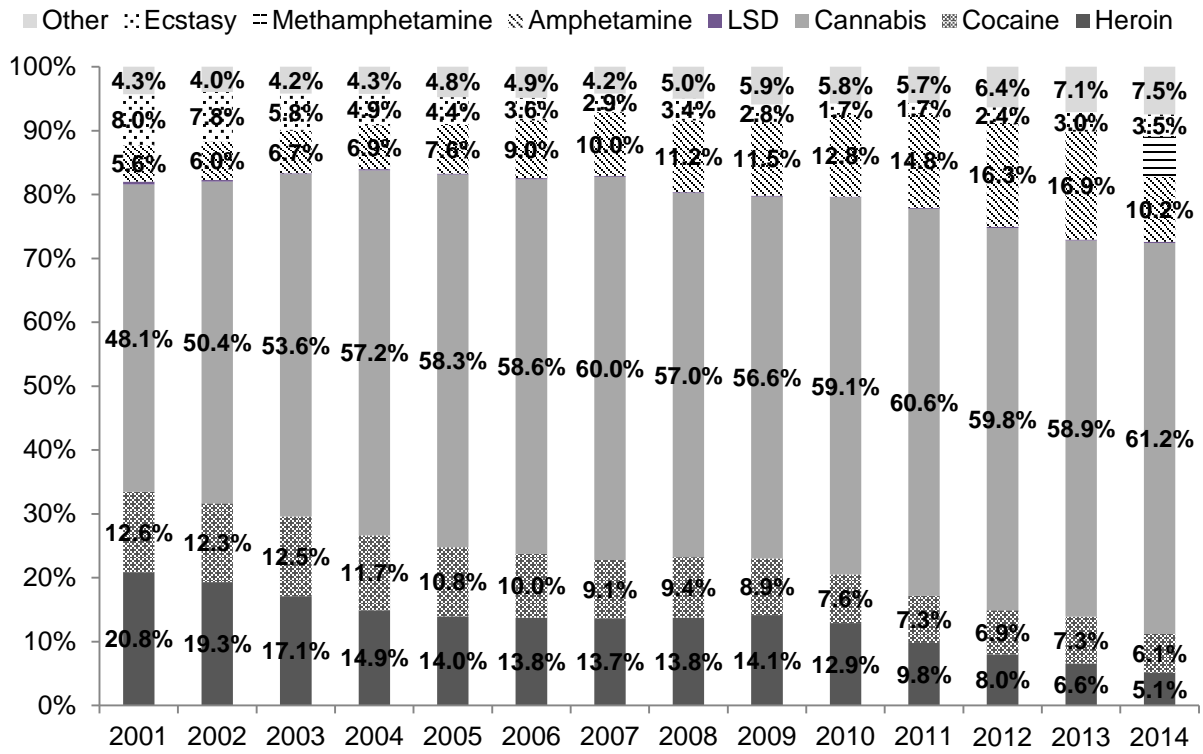
BMI 2015.

Figure 8 Development of economic compulsive crimes since 2004

2.2.2 Drug dealing/trafficking crimes

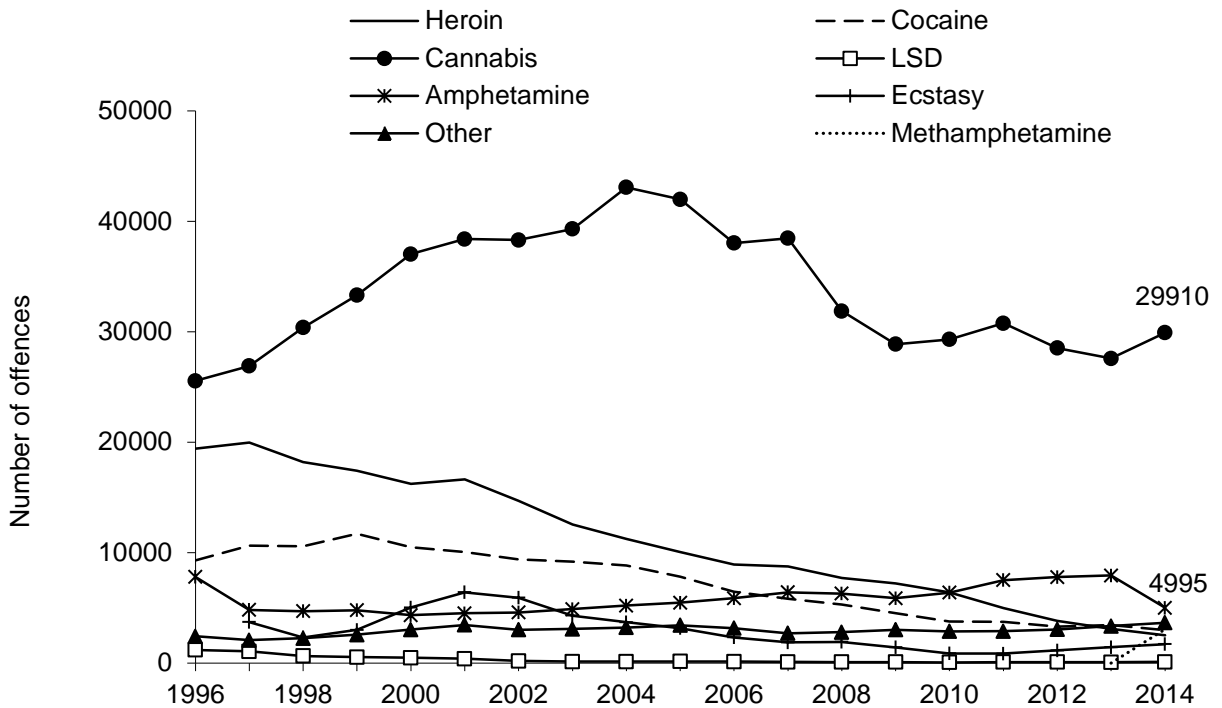
Cannabis has constantly played the largest role in recent years in trafficking/smuggling offences, well ahead of **(meth)amphetamine**¹¹, which even overtook heroin in 2011, both in absolute numbers and percentage of cases (see Figure 9 and Figure 10). Since then, **heroin** has been declining continuously in respect of both indicators and was thus significantly lower than **cocaine**. Both the proportion and the absolute number of trafficking and smuggling crimes involving ecstasy increased once more, after a continuous downward trend since 2001 and low points in 2010 and 2011 (BMI 2015). The proportions of individual drugs in all cases of trafficking and smuggling crimes are illustrated in Figure 9, absolute numbers in Figure 10.

¹¹ Up to 2013, crimes in connection with amphetamine and methamphetamine were only listed as a combined total in the police crime statistics. From the current report, they have been differentiated and the values between amphetamine and methamphetamine specified.



BMI 2015.

Figure 9 Development of dealing/trafficking offences (1996-2014), proportions by drug

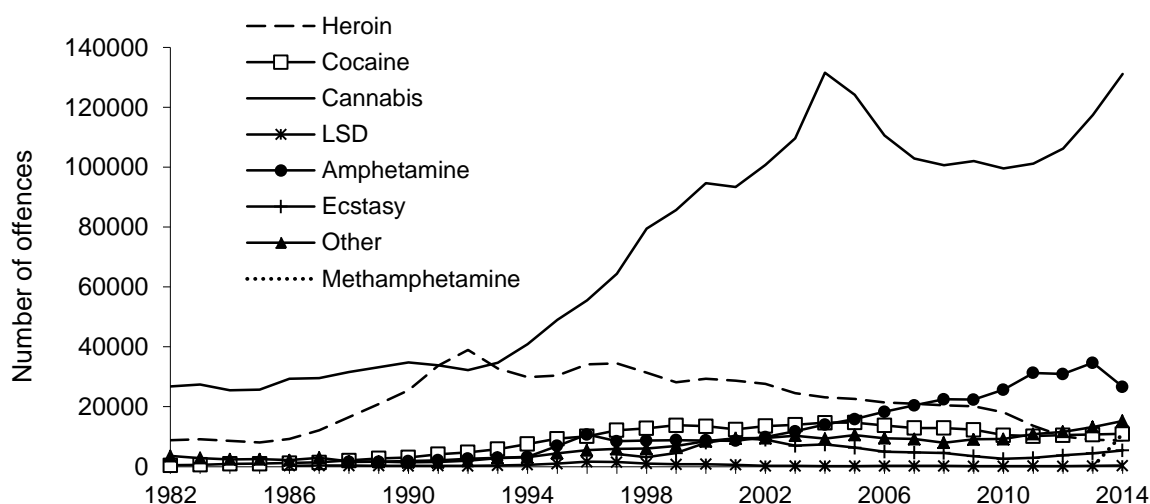


BMI 2015.

Figure 10 Development of dealing/trafficking offences (1996-2014), absolute numbers

2.2.3 Consumption-related offences

The total number of offences closely related to drug use increased significantly in 2014 (209,514) against the previous year (2013: 189,783), namely by 10.4%. The number of consumption-related offences in connection with LSD increased sharply from 2013 to 2014 (+40.7%). Similarly, there was a clear increase in relation to ecstasy (+20.7%), (meth)amphetamines (+18.0%) and cannabis (+11.7%) as well as other substances (+15.2%). The number of consumption-related offences in connection with heroin (-1.9%) and cocaine (+2.2%) has remained relatively stable (BMI 2015). Figure 11 shows the development of consumption-related offences since 1982.



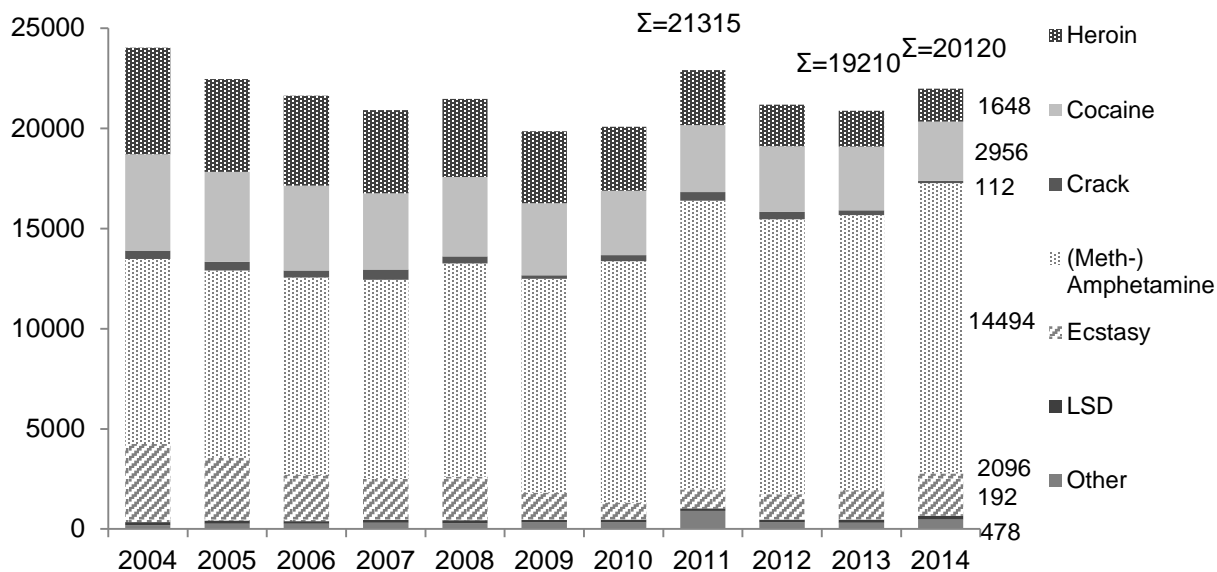
BMI 2015.

Figure 11 Development of consumption-related offences (1982-2014)

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

The total number of users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of the police for the first time rose for the first time from 2013 to 2014, following a continuous decline since a high in 2011 of 4.7 %.

In the same time period the numbers of users of hard drugs who have come to the attention of the police for the first time in relation to crack (-53.7 %), heroin (-7.9 %) and cocaine (-6.8 %) all fell. These declines continued the trend which has been observed since 2004. The number of first offence hard drug users of ecstasy (+41.6 %) and "other" hard drugs (+53.2 %) increased significantly, and have been continuously increasing since a 2010 low point. The numbers of (meth)amphetamine (+5.6 %) and - with a very low total - LSD (+23.1 %) first time drug offenders also rose.

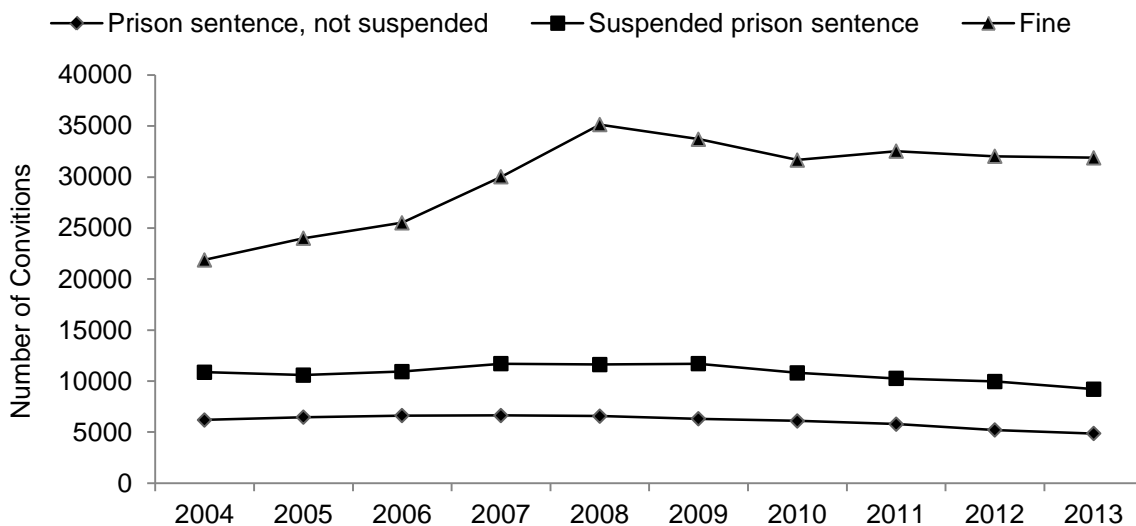


BMI 2015.

Figure 12 Development in the number of first offence hard drug users since 2004

2.2.5 Convictions under the Narcotics Act (BtMG)

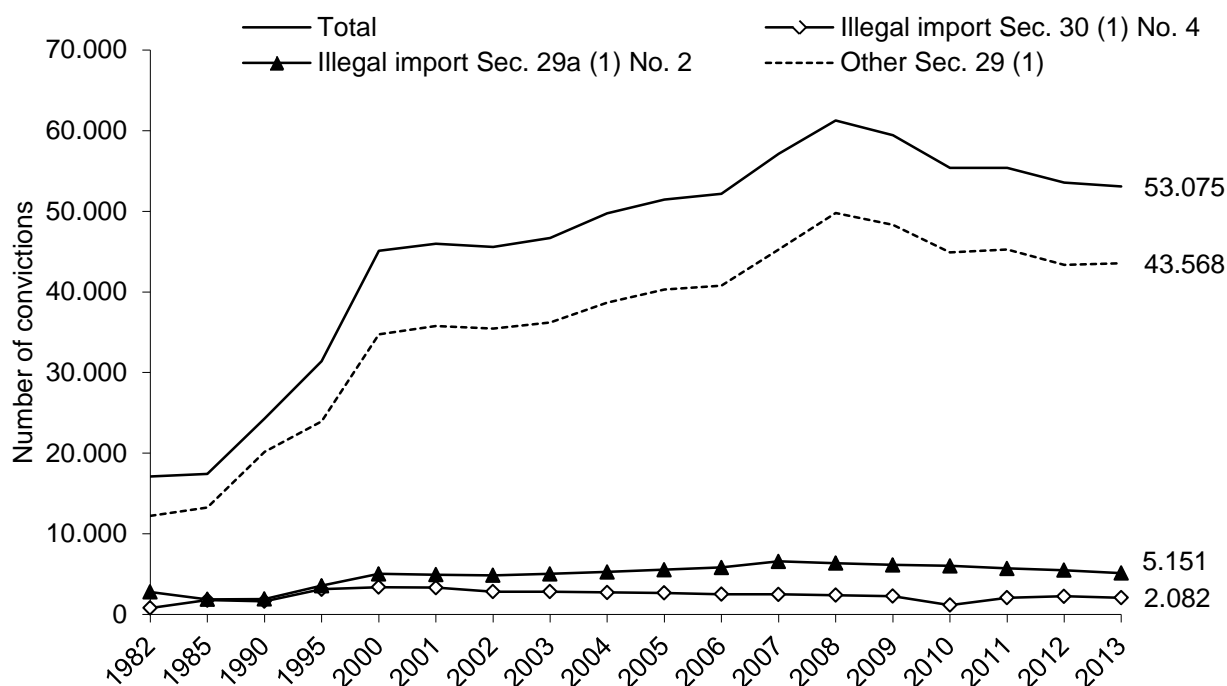
The overall figure again decreased slightly in comparison to the previous year. The development of the number of convictions is illustrated in Figure 13.



Statistisches Bundesamt 2015a.

Figure 13 The development of the number of convictions since 2004 by type of sentence

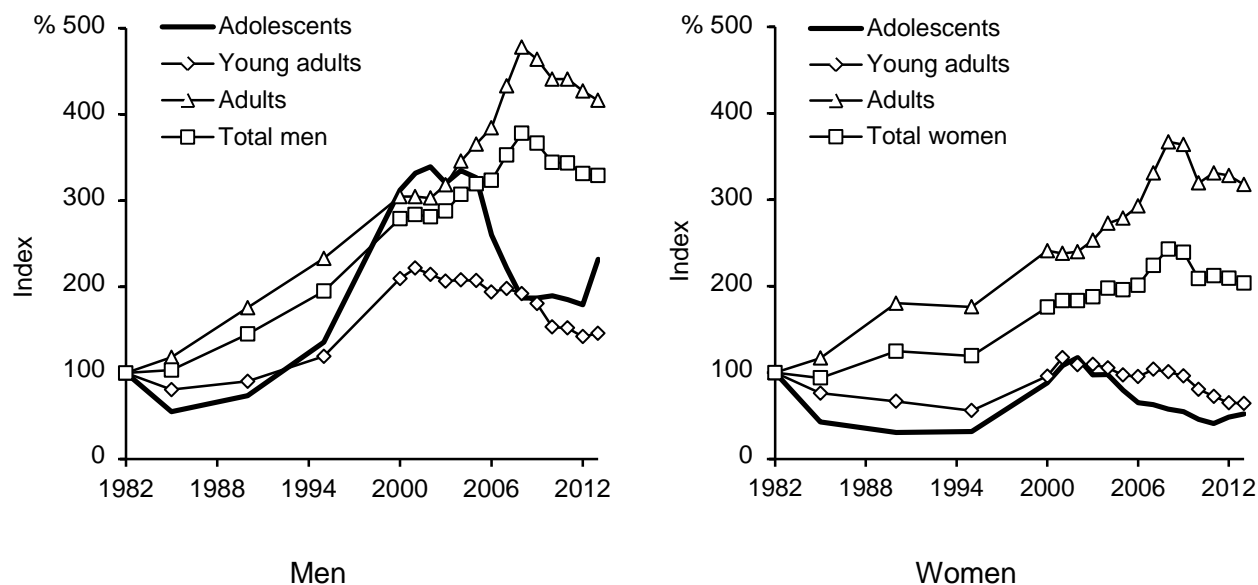
The slight decline in the overall number can mainly be attributed to a reduction in the number of cases involving illegal imports (Sec. 30 (1) No. 4 and Sec. 29a (1) No. 2) to 2,082 (2012: 2,266; 2012-2013: -8.1%) and 5,151 cases (2012: 5,490; 2012-2013: -6.2%) (Figure 14).



Statistisches Bundesamt 2015a.

Figure 14 Convictions under the Narcotic Drugs Act (BtMG)

The development trends of the previous 29 years also show marked differences. Using the figures of 1982 as an index (=100%), the number of convictions of men more than tripled (329%) while that of women more than doubled (204%) in the period to 2012. Significant differences were found between adolescents and young adults. For adolescent (53%) and young adult (65%) females, the number of convictions handed down in 2013 remained far below that of 1982, whilst the number of convictions of male adolescents (232%) and young adult males (146%) has considerably increased. This enormous rise in the convictions of male adolescents and young adults mainly occurred between 1995 and 2000 and again from 2012 to 2013. Between 2000 and 2005, there were hardly any changes in these groups. From 2005 to 2008, the proportion of convicted male adolescent offenders dropped by almost half (-43%); between 2008 and 2012 no significant changes were found, and from 2012 to 2013 there was a clear increase (+30%). The number of convicted female adolescents decreased continuously between 2002 (Index: 118) and 2011 (Index: 41) and since then has slightly increased once more. Among the male young adult offenders, the number of convictions has been on the decline since 2001 (index: 222) (index 2013: 146). While the number of female young adults only experienced slight fluctuations between 2000 (index: 96) and 2009 (index: 96), the number has fallen sharply since then and in 2013 was only 65% (Figure 15).



Statistisches Bundesamt 2015a.

Figure 15 Trends in convictions under the BtMG

The proportion of clients within the Hamburg outpatient addiction support system who have problems with the criminal justice authorities has continuously decreased since 2009 (38.0%; 2013: 33.4%). In particular, the proportion of clients currently in custody (adults on remand or in prison) was much lower in 2013 than in 2005 (2005: 17%; 2013: 13.3%). At the same time, the proportion of individuals who have been subject to probation conditions has continuously increased since 2009 (2009: 9.0%; 2013: 7.5%) (Verthein et al. 2014).

In the field of addiction in the Hamburg basic documentation (BADO) the proportion of clients who had been convicted at least once in their lives has decreased by seven percent since 2005 (2005: 56,0%). As regards the type of crime in this period, there was a decline to be observed especially in the proportion of drug law offences (from 37.0% to 28.1%), economic compulsive crimes (from 29.0 % to 23.9%) and other or unknown offences (from 28% to 24.1%).

2.3 Other drug-related crime - trends (T2.6)

In relation to the numbers of traffic accidents registered by the police, where drivers were under the influence of alcohol and physical injuries occurred, the downward trend, which had been apparent since 2003, continued, following a temporary increase from 2010 to 2011 (Table 9). Similarly the number of those involved in accidents who were under the influence of alcohol decreased from 2013 to 2014 (alcohol 2013: 4.6%). In contrast, the number of accidents involving personal injuries increased slightly from 2013 to 2014, as did the number of accidents whilst under the influence of other intoxicating substances. The proportion of the latter has remained unchanged since 2011, however (Statistisches Bundesamt 2015b).

Table 9 Drug use and road traffic accidents, human causes

Year	Accidents with damage to persons	Incorrect driving behaviour	Drivers under the influence of...	
			Alcohol	Other intoxicating substances
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	320,641	388,181	18,383	1,440
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

Statistisches Bundesamt 2015b.

2.4 Reduction of the supply of drugs - trends and developments (T2.7)

No current information on trends and developments in the field of supply reduction is available.

3 New developments (T3 and T3.1)

No current information on new developments is available. The national situation and trends, including current data is described above.

4 Additional information (T4)

4.1 Additional sources of information (T4.1)

No additional sources of information are available.

4.2 Further aspects (T4.2)

Currently, no further aspects are being reported.

5 Notes and queries (T5)

5.1 Specific activities (T5.1)

There is no current information on specific activities available.

6 Sources and methodology (T6)

6.1 Sources (T6.1)

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

6.2 Methodology (T6.2)

The Federal Statistical Office as well as the Federal Criminal Police Office describe the methodology of their statistics in the respective publications. There is no additional information on methodology available.

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