

Committee of the Parties
to the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings



CP(2017)21

**Report submitted by the German authorities
on measures taken to comply with
Committee of the Parties Recommendation
CP(2015)2 on the implementation
of the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings**

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MEASURES TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION CP(2015)2 ON IMPLEMENTING THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ON ACTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN GERMANY

Preamble

Since the publication of the GRETA Report on Germany (GRETA(2015)10) on 3 June 2015, efforts on the part of the Federal Government – in close consultation with the Länder and associations – have focused on improving the legal basis for action against human trafficking. On 15 October 2016, the German Act to Improve Action Against Human Trafficking (...) (Gesetz zur Verbesserung der Bekämpfung des Menschenhandels (...)) entered into force, placing legal prosecution of human trafficking on a new footing (see in particular *a. – Definition of human trafficking*). The Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution (Prostituiertenschutzgesetz) was approved on 27 October 2016 and will enter into force on 1 July 2017, providing for the first time a legal basis on which to regulate prostitution and protect prostitutes against exploitation and human trafficking (see in particular *h. – Social, economic and other initiatives for groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking*). The Federal Government and the Länder now face the task of implementing these new legal provisions and of putting the legal possibilities into practice. Among other things, these efforts are to be supported by a reform of existing federal-level structures to combat human trafficking (see *b. – Integrated approach and coordination*). The Länder and the specialised counselling centres also face the tremendous challenge of adapting both their structures and their expertise at all levels in line with this legislative change. This report thus comes in a phase of transition in efforts to combat trafficking in human beings in Germany. It sets out the measures taken thus far at Federal and Länder level in implementing the GRETA recommendations from 3 June 2015 until 1^o June 2017.

In Germany, legal prosecution of human trafficking and the provision of protection and support for victims are performed by the Länder. The Länder undertake various efforts in this regard. Due to the multitude of anti-trafficking measures taken by all 16 Länder, the various Länder-level activities are set out in a Länder Annex (see Annex 1). This main report thus refers to the respective responsibilities and general trends in the measures taken by the Länder. The Länder Annex contains selected examples of concrete implementation activities in various Länder.

In Germany, action against human trafficking – especially to protect and support its victims – is taken in close cooperation with the specialised counselling centres (NGOs) and would not be possible without the work that they perform. The close cooperation with the counselling centres and with the German NGO network and coordination office against trafficking in human beings (KOK e.V.) is, therefore, of great importance to both the Federal Government and the Länder. This report thus contains examples of selected KOK activities as these make a significant contribution to the measures taken overall. KOK and its member organisations operate independently and are not an arm of any state authority.

a. Definition of “human trafficking”

With the Act to Improve Action Against Human Trafficking and to Amend the Federal Central Criminal Register Act and Book VIII of the Social Code (Gesetz zur Verbesserung der Bekämpfung des Menschenhandels und zur Änderung des Bundeszentralregistergesetzes sowie des Achten Buches Sozialgesetzbuch), which entered into force on 15 October 2016, Germany transposed Directive 2011/36EU into national law. This applies both with regard to the definition of the term human trafficking and to the means of committing offences listed in Article 2 (1) of the Directive. The Act thus ensures that the definition of the term human trafficking is completely in line with Article 4 of the Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (hereafter the Convention) and that adequate consideration is given to the means of committing offences it contains.

The acts of “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons” are expressly made punishable offences under Section 232 (1) (Human Trafficking) of the German Criminal Code (StGB).

The means of committing human trafficking comprising “the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability” as contained in the Convention is implemented by Section 232(1) of the StGB through the use of the wording “whosoever exploits another person’s predicament or helplessness arising from being in a foreign country”.

Human trafficking by means of “the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception” or “the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person” is a punishable offence under Section 232 (2) StGB.

In addition, exploitation by means of “exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the exploitation of criminal activities, or the removal of organs” is a punishable offence under Section 232 (1) StGB (Human Trafficking). Forced prostitution is a punishable offence under Section 232a StGB, forced labour under Section 232b StGB, the exploitation of labour (work exploitation) under Section 233 StGB and exploitation by means of illegal restraint under Section 233a StGB.

The consent of a victim of human trafficking to the intended or actual form of exploitation is irrelevant when one of the means of committing an offence listed in Subsection 1 is involved. Consent (negating an offence) would be of no criminal relevance in light of its involuntary nature, which is why lack of consent by the victim can normally be assumed in the event of such exploitative relations.

Under Section 232 (1) second sentence StGB, criminal acts where the victims are under the age of 21 are expressly deemed as punishable offences even if none of the means of committing an offence (exploiting personally or financially forced circumstances, exploiting helplessness connected with being in a foreign country) are involved.

b. Integrated approach and coordination

Against the backdrop of the reform of punishable offences for human trafficking (see the section under *a. Definition of human trafficking*), at the initiative of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and on the basis of an expert report prepared by the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR) in 2016, a joint consultation process of the federal ministries BMFSFJ, AA, BMAS, BMF, BMI and BMJV was launched to assess the creation of an independent national reporting agency (National Rapporteurs under Article 29 (4) of the Convention and Article 19 of Directive 2011/36/EU) and the possibility of creating a mechanism to improve coordination of all Federal Government strategies and measures to combat human trafficking (in accordance with Article 29 (2)). Civil society and the Länder will be included in the process via the Joint Federal Government-Länder working groups (see below). The aim is to develop a joint proposal for the coming legislative period.

Both the composition of and the work performed by the Joint Federal Government-Länder Working Group on Human Trafficking – existing since 1997 - was outlined in detail in the GRETA report. This report thus refers to the information contained in the GRETA report. In the last two years the main issues of the Joint Federal Government-Länder Working Group on Human Trafficking were the deliberation of the enacted legislative reforms and the further development of the reporting and coordinating structures. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) was adopted as additional member.

In addition to the existing Federal Government-Länder Working Group on Human Trafficking, which is chaired by the BMFSFJ, a Federal Government-Länder Working Group on Combating Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Labour Exploitation (B-L-AG MH/A) was established at the BMAS in February 2015 with the aim of developing by the end of 2016 a strategy to combat human trafficking for the purpose of work exploitation. Alongside Federal and Länder ministries, representatives from the Federal Criminal Police Office, the Länder criminal police offices, public prosecutors, the Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment (FKS), the social partners and non-governmental organisations – notably KOK – are all involved.

In 2016, B-L-AG MH/A focused on the following topics:

- Counselling and assistance for victims of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation
- Prevention, awareness-building and public relations
- Better criminal prosecution of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation

At a specialist conference held at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) on 10 October 2016, the draft strategy (based on input from the three sub-working groups) to combat human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation was presented. As a 'living document' or work in progress, the paper provides the basis for the future work of the Federal Government-Länder Working Group on Combating Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Labour Exploitation. An important cornerstone of the strategy is the establishment of nationwide network of service points to combat human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.

KOK conducted a study on *Menschenhandel zum Zweck der Arbeitsausbeutung und schwerer Arbeitsausbeutung von Frauen in Deutschland* (Human Trafficking for the Purpose of Labour Exploitation and Serious Labour Exploitation of Women in Germany) which was published at the end of 2016. The aim of the study is to heighten public awareness to human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, and especially that at the expense of women, and highlight the diverse problems involved. The results of the study were discussed in an expert meeting on 28 March 2017 attended by representatives from counselling centres, the Federal Criminal Police Office, the German Institute for Human Rights, the German Trade Union Confederation and the Federal Government.

To supplement the Federal Government-Länder Working Group on Protecting Children and Young People Against Sexual Violence and Exploitation under the responsibility of the BMFSFJ, the sub-working group Trafficking with Children/Tourism and International Cooperation recommenced its work in 2016. The sub-group comprises representatives of the Federal Government, the Länder governments and non-governmental organisations, and focuses on the topic of human trafficking in minors.

Also, in cooperation with ECPAT Deutschland e.V. (German Chapter of the ECPAT International Network to End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography & Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) and KOK, the BMFSFJ has worked with experts from, among others, the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) to develop a draft for a nation-wide cooperation plan to protect and support victims of human trafficking with and exploitation of minors. The cooperation plan provides recommendations for cooperation between child welfare services, the police, specialised counselling centres and other actors in identifying and protection victims of trafficking in children. It will support and ensure effective, child-oriented cooperation between authorities, NGOs and other non-state organisations and institutions. The cooperation plan provides a framework on which to build a cooperation mechanism which is to be aligned with the requirements and structures in the respective Land. The draft cooperation plan is currently being finalised and approved. The finalized cooperation plan will be presented at a Federal-Länder conference in autumn 2017, when its implementation will be planned with the various Länder.

Using funding provided by the Federal Government Commissioner for Integration in 2016, KOK conducted a project on Flight and Human Trafficking – Protection and Assistance for Women and Minors Affected by or at Risk of Human Trafficking. The project, which was extended in 2017, was designed to enhance supportive structures in providing protection for women and minors affected by or at risk of human trafficking who have fled their situations. The various projects and measures initiated by the specialist counselling centres for human trafficking and flight received support through to the end of 2016 and a report was published on the topic of *Flucht & Menschenhandel* (Flight and Human Trafficking) in that same year.

Some of the German Länder have their own coordination structures and engage in strategic planning to combat human trafficking (see the various entries in the Länder Annex (Annex 1)). For example, several Länder have established round tables and similar structures involving all relevant stakeholders at Land and in some cases municipal level. Most Länder also have an established cooperation process in place in the form of cooperation agreements between the police and the specialised counselling centres. Against the backdrop of the reform of prosecution for criminal offences committed in connection with human trafficking (see *a. – Definition of human trafficking*), some Länder are currently exploring ways to further develop their existing measures and cooperation structures.

c. Vocational and further education and training of relevant professionals

At the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police Office, BKA), vocational and further education and training for police officers in the national and Länder police forces includes two to three courses per year on the topic of human trafficking. In the 2017 course on exploitation of labour, the course materials address for the first time the phenomenon of exploitation for the purposes of begging.

Every year, the BKA organises a networking meeting on human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, which is attended by approximately 100 police officers from the national and regional forces to discuss current problems as well as case studies involving human trafficking. In 2016, a specialist seminar was held on the topic of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and was attended by police officers from the national and regional forces, as well as by cooperation partners such as public prosecutors, union representatives, specialised counselling centres, the customs authorities, the Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment (FKS), and the Church.

In 2015, the first-ever joint workshop for police officers and representatives of the judiciary was held on the topic of human trafficking. The main focus of the workshop was exchange between public prosecutors and the police in processing human trafficking cases. A similar workshop is planned for 2017.

The BKA has also taken measures in conjunction with the Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment (FKS) to foster better exchange between the customs authorities and the police in combating trafficking in human beings. The two sides plan to attend each other's informational events and training programmes.

The German Judicial Academy – a super-regional further education and training institute jointly funded by the Federal Government and the Länder – offers regular training events which focus on matters concerning human trafficking. In 2017, for example, a course will be offered on the topic of international trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. The course is aimed at judges and public prosecutors.

In 2016, KOK developed a training manual entitled *Menschenhandel in Deutschland – Sensibilisieren, Informieren, Schulen* (Human Trafficking in Germany – Sensitise, Inform, Train). The manual is primarily designed to help practitioners and staff of specialised counselling centres in conducting training for external partners on the topic of human trafficking and exploitation. And since June 2015, KOK has held regular on-demand courses on human trafficking for various target groups.

For example, in May 2017 KOK together with the BKA hosted a workshop for employees of the criminal prosecution authorities and staff of the specialised counselling centres for victims of human trafficking. The workshop focused on the new forms of exploitation and improved cooperation.

The BMFSFJ promotes the organisation and implementation of regional networking workshops and other training formats to sensitise participants to potential victims of trafficking in children, and to improve victim identification and protection through cooperation

with ECPAT Deutschland e.V.. The BMFSFJ also promotes the development of new training formats which take account of the expanded means of committing an offence involving human trafficking. Web-based training tools are also to be offered via ECPAT.

The subject of human trafficking – manifestations, background, management, dealing with victims – is also an integral part of further education and training offerings and in some cases of the standard training programme for most regional (Länder) police forces. In some Länder, regular seminars and courses are offered for staff of judicial authorities. Many of the counselling centres in the various Länder also establish facilitator and other professional groups whose work focuses on the manifestations of human trafficking and victim support strategies. Against the backdrop of the high number of refugees in Germany, particularly in 2015, some Länder have developed anti-violence strategies for refugee hostels. In some cases, these strategies also provide training on the subject of human trafficking for hostel staff (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1) for further details).

d. Data collection and research

Apart from purely statistical data collected for police crime statistics, the BKA produces an annual status report on human trafficking in Germany (Bundeslagebild Menschenhandel). In accordance with a decision adopted at the Conference of German Interior Ministers held from 4 – 6 December 2013 (198. IMK, TOP 14.1), the scope of BKA's annual report is to be expanded to provide improved, valid data on commercial sexual exploitation of minors and reflect the new criminal offences related to human trafficking. In implementing this decision, the BKA in cooperation with the German Länder collated the vast amount of data using a simplified web-based application and is now in a position to prepare an expanded Bundeslagebild Menschenhandel report. Once the new criminal offences in relation to human trafficking enter into force, they can be taken into account for the first time when collating data for 2017.

Given the extremely low number of investigative procedures involving human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, it has so far been difficult to produce sound information concerning this phenomenon. It is thus important that the mechanisms used in data collection and data exchange be improved. Cross-authority obstacles which hinder data collection and availability must be dismantled. Cross-authority dialogue must thus be initiated. The overall aim is to provide a reliable and complete illustration of the situation in the Bundeslagebild Menschenhandel report.

The joint consultation process outlined under *b. Integrated approach and coordination* of the federal ministries to further develop reporting and coordination concerning human trafficking also focuses on the possibility of establishing an independent national reporting agency (National Rapporteur) on human trafficking. The nation-wide collation, collection and analysis of data along with research on whose basis trends in human trafficking can be assessed and appropriate strategies to combat them developed are seen as core responsibilities of the reporting agency.

KOK is currently working with its member organisations on a concept for a data collection tool for use by specialised counselling centres for victims of human trafficking.

The human trafficking cases handled by the Länder police forces flow, subject to data protection provisions, into the Bundeslagebild Menschenhandel report (see above). Some Länder also perform additional data collection and analysis (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

e. International cooperation

At multilateral level, the Federal Government continues to actively cooperate in all relevant bodies such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, the United Nations and the International Labour Organization (ILO). This also applies in lesser form, to other bodies of the OSCE and the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS).

In the last two years the BMFSFJ has been in intensive exchange with the relevant bodies of the European Union and the Council of Europe. The latest event was a Round Table meeting in cooperation between the Secretariat of the Committee of Parties to the CoE-Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and BMFSFJ to discuss the measures taken by Germany to implement the GRETA-recommendations on 9 May 2017.

The Federal Government is currently preparing to ratify the Protocol to ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour within this current legislative period.

Important stimulus was created last year during the German G7 presidency, when the BMAS in a joint initiative with the BMZ put the topic of *Gute Arbeit weltweit durch nachhaltige Lieferketten fördern* (Fostering Good Work Worldwide Through Sustainable Supply Chains) on the agenda, with specific measures being decided as a result. The subject also plays a role in Germany's G20 presidency in 2017.

Under Germany's OSCE chairmanship, as part of a joint initiative of the BMAS and the AA in September 2016, a conference was held at which the OSCE Special Representative launched a project on Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings in Supply Chains through Government Practices and Measures. The aim of the project is to develop guidelines for governments to ensure the use of ethical practices in public procurement. The guidelines will set out ethical practices in public procurement to combat human trafficking in supply chains in OSCE countries and elsewhere.

In addition, the BMAS participates (also financially) in projects conducted by the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) to develop cooperation structures to prevent human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation (Project Adstringo). The BMAS also participates in the involvement of diplomats in identifying victims of human trafficking and in greater involvement of municipal administrations in combating human trafficking (Project Strom).

The BKA has continued its good international cooperation activities and has further intensified its activities concerning EMPACT. Germany heads the sub-project ETUTU Networking on Nigerian human trafficking and is also an active participant in the sub-projects on Chinese human trafficking and in the project on exploitation of minors, and provides support and information concerning specific issues covered by other sub-projects.

The Federal Government also supports efforts to combat human trafficking through the provision of funds for projects conducted in partner regions. In 2016 and 2017, it funded awareness-raising and capacity-building projects in the MENA region, projects to assist

investigation authorities and strengthen border controls in Sub-Saharan Africa, and a project to protect girls and boys against trafficking in and exploitation of minors in Burkina Faso.

f. Measures to raise awareness

Germany participates in the international awareness-building campaign Don't Look Away (Nicht Wegsehen!) to prevent sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. In the participating countries, the campaign brings together governments, public prosecutors, non-governmental organisations and representatives from the tourism industry to initiate coordinated, cross-border measures to prevent child sex tourism. The Federal Government works in a cross-departmental approach and in close cooperation with ECPAT Deutschland e.V. and representatives from the tourism sector. These efforts focus both on an online reporting system and raising awareness among travellers and tourists.

Since 1 January 2017, the BKA has been working on a research project on the exploitation of minors in Germany, Romania and Bulgaria. The focus of their study is the phenomenological processing and analysis of trends in forms of exploitation of minors in forced prostitution, forced labour and services, including begging, slavery, the exploitation of criminal activities and organ trafficking. The aim is to develop new preventive approaches and create awareness to the exploitation of minors. The project is co-financed by the European Commission via the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).

KOK has a wide range of measures in place to raise awareness among authorities and the general public to the topic of human trafficking and the plight of its victims. These include a dedicated website with a legal database (relaunched on 16 October 2016), a travelling exhibition on the current situation, rights and provision of support concerning human trafficking in Germany (Menschenhandel – Situation, Rechte und Unterstützung in Deutschland), the KOK information service, statements on relevant legislative measures and specialist events.

The national Violence against women support Hotline (Hilfetelefon Gewalt gegen Frauen) plays a significant role in keeping the subject of violence against women in the public eye, informing and educating people about the subject, and provides assistance to women and young girls who are affected by violence. The helpline also provides advice to women and girls who are victims of human trafficking and, with their consent, refers them to an appropriate counselling centre. As the availability of the helpline in 16 different languages has enjoyed increasing take-up – especially among women with a migration background (see also *h. Social, economic and other initiatives for groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking*) – the service was expanded to include Albanian and Kurdish at the start of 2017, increasing the total number of languages available to 18. The barrier-free hotline is available free of charge 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The German Länder have their own measures in place to raise awareness among relevant professional groups, provide targeted information for victims of human trafficking and inform the general public about this subject. In some Länder, the first-ever further education and training measures have been introduced or will be introduced in the near future on the new criminal offences concerning human trafficking (human trafficking for the purposes of exploiting forced begging, exploitation of criminal activities and organ removal) which entered into force in October 2016 (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

g. Measures to counter demand

The Act to Improve Action Against Human Trafficking and to Amend the Federal Central Criminal Register Act and Book VIII of the Social Code (see *a. Definition of human trafficking*) contains a provision on the prosecution of “clients” of sexual services performed by victims of human trafficking where the exploitation of a victim’s predicament for sex is a criminal offence. In cases where the prosecutable “client” voluntarily reports a case of human trafficking or of forced prostitution to the responsible authorities or voluntarily facilitates such a report, the provision provides for personal exemption from prosecution (Section 232a (6) 6 StGB).

The aim of a conference on Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains held under Germany’s OSCE chairmanship from 7 – 8 September 2016 (see *e. International cooperation*) was to obtain close cooperation between governments, industry and civil society in the fight against human trafficking in global supply chains, and to launch an OSCE project to develop guidelines to ensure ethical practices in public procurement.

h. Social, economic and other initiatives for groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking

To improve working conditions in legal prostitution and to protect people working in that field from exploitation, forced prostitution and human trafficking, the German Bundestag approved the Act on Regulating the Business of Prostitution and Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution on 1 July 2016. The Act, which for the first time provides provisions to regulate prostitution, will enter into force on 1 July 2017. Core elements of the Act include a requirement to obtain statutory permission to operate a prostitution business and the requirement to register with the authorities as a prostitute/sex worker. The granting of a license to operate a prostitution business is linked to fulfilling certain minimum requirements regarding protecting the health and safety of prostitutes and third parties, and also to the personal reliability of the business owner. Registration as a prostitute or sex worker is valid for two years (one year for persons under 21). Personal registration involves a detailed information and consultation appointment. In addition, prior to commencing prostitution work, a health advice counselling session must be attended at the public health service and then repeated at yearly intervals (every six months for persons under 21). The Act also provides for statistical evaluation of data from the brothel licensing process and from the registration of prostitutes in Germany. It is expected that these federal statistics will provide reliable figures on this area for the first time in mid-2018. Prostitutes’ personal data is, of course, fully protected. Review of the Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution after a period of five years is prescribed by law.

Implementation of the Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution is the responsibility of the Länder, which also determine which of their authorities are responsible for issuing licenses to prostitution businesses and for conducting prostitutes’ registration and the associated informational and counselling talks. All Länder are currently preparing for the entry into force of the Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution on 1 July 2017 (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

A further group of individuals who are especially at risk of falling victim to human trafficking are refugees in flight. Since the great influx of refugees into Germany in 2015, the Federal Government has worked even closer with the Länder and the municipal administrations to intensify efforts to protect and assist refugees who have arrived in Germany and, in cases where they will remain in Germany for the foreseeable future, aid their integration into the labour market and German society.

On 12 April 2017 the Federal Cabinet passed a draft law to enhance the protection and empowerment of minors that is currently deliberated in the parliamentary process. Included in the draft law is a new provision for the German Asylum Act (AsylG) on the protection of children, adolescents and women in refugee accommodation centres. Responsible organisations for refugee accommodation centres shall be obliged to develop and implement internal plans for the protection of children, adolescents and women from violence. To protect minors and women in refugee accommodation centres, the Länder shall be obliged to take adequate measures especially to ensure the implementation of the aforementioned provision.

The BMFSFJ has introduced a range of measures to assist the Länder and municipal administrations in protecting and integrating refugee women and (their) children. These measures have been consolidated into a strategy with a gender equality focus. The strategy, which is being developed as part of an ongoing process, contains measures in four focal areas:

1. Protection against violence, including human trafficking, and assistance for women and children and other vulnerable groups in reception centres and shared accommodations.
2. Informing refugee women, children and other vulnerable groups regarding their rights and access to available support.
3. Protection and help for pregnant women refugees.
4. Support for refugee women to assist their integration and help them secure an independent livelihood.

Some of the measures designed to protect women and children from becoming victims of human trafficking and to provide help and assistance to (potential) victims of human trafficking are outlined below.

In cooperation with UNICEF, the BMFSFJ has worked with additional partners on an initiative to protect women and children in refugee accommodations. Since 2016, some 25 accommodations throughout Germany have received support through the establishment of additional anti-violence coordinators. The programme will be extended this year to take in a further 75 accommodations, bringing the total number of refugee accommodations with resident anti-violence coordinators to 100 nationwide. The coordinators support the accommodations in developing and implementing their anti-violence plans. The work they perform complies with the minimum standards for the protection of children, adolescents and women in refugee accommodation centres (Mindeststandards zum Schutz von Kindern, Jugendlichen und Frauen in Flüchtlingsunterkünften), which was published as part of the initiative in July 2016 (<http://www.bmfsfj.de/BMFSFJ/gleichstellung.did=226884.html>). The standards will be updated in June 2017.

Also, the Federal Government together with the KfW Development Bank has introduced a special programme offering interest-free loans to aid the financing of constructional protective measures in refugee accommodations. Some €200 million are available for measures of this kind and can be applied for by city and municipal administrations up to 31 December 2017.

A further focus area involves educational and awareness-building measures to inform women and girls in refugee accommodations about their rights and about gaining access to available counselling and protection services in Germany. Much of this work is performed by the national Violence against women support Hotline (Hilfetelefon Gewalt gegen Frauen) (see section *f. Measures to raise awareness*), along with the nationwide offices of the Association of Women's Shelters (Frauenhauskoordination (FHK)), Federal Association of Women's Counselling Centres and Helplines in Germany (Bundesverband Frauenberatungsstellen und Frauennotrufe, BFF) and KOK. The BMFSFJ has also published a multilingual flyer containing information on the nationwide help and counselling services for women and for members of the LSBTIQ community.

i. Border control measures to prevent human trafficking and measures to enable legal migration

GRETA recommended that the Federal Government intensify efforts to prevent human trafficking among privately hired domestic staff in diplomatic households and to encourage this target group to attend the annual informational events.

To the informational events organised by the Federal Foreign Office all domestic employees receive a personal invitation. At the events, in coordination and cooperation with the FBS Ban Ying participants are informed about their rights and obligations, and domestic staff are given the opportunity to exchange their views and experiences with others. Ban Ying also conducts information evenings in the Philippine community at lengthier intervals.

On the occasion of the, at minimum, annually required personal interview conducted when private domestic staff visit the Federal Foreign Office to collect their official identity cards, they are questioned about their specific working and living arrangements, and can openly address any problems they face.

Ban Ying also regularly updates the information brochure for domestic staff. The brochure, which is now available online and in several language versions, is disseminated via the German embassies (http://www.ban-ying.de/sites/default/files/BANYING_Broschuere%20DS_ENG.pdf). In the course of its counselling work, Ban Ying has determined that awareness to the brochure's existence has grown.

j. Identifying victims of human trafficking

In most cases suspected victims of human trafficking come to light through police controls. Using targeted follow-up measures, additional witnesses are identified and human traffickers are detected with the aim of conducting investigations based on sound and secure evidence. Victims of human trafficking also seek direct contact with the specialist counselling centres

run by non-governmental organisations. In the Länder, the police and the counselling centres usually cooperate closely with one another, at minimum in cases involving human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. And as a matter of rule, the police also cooperate closely with the responsible authorities in cases of human trafficking and sexual offences involving children. Cooperation with other stakeholders in connection with the new forms of exploitation is currently being assessed and/or initiated in a number of German Länder. Depending on the focus and taking account of available resources, the Länder police forces and other authorities at Länder level also take pro-active measures to identify potential victims of human trafficking. Specific characteristics and indicators for use in identifying victims of human trafficking are developed by the Länder and provided to the Länder police forces together with appropriate training (see also *b. Integrated approach and coordination* and the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

To provide up-to-date information and assistance to aid the investigation and identification of human trafficking victims, the BKA operates an information portal on the subject of human trafficking (Closed User Group Menschenhandel) which is accessible for all case managers in the federal and Länder police forces. The platform's content comprises information concerning current trends, guidelines, news and investigative tools in the area of human trafficking. Any member of the police force whose work focuses on human trafficking can access the site.

When developing its training manual (see *c. Vocational and further education and training for relevant professions*), KOK updates its indicator list for the various forms of exploitation used in human trafficking and for human trafficking in connection with migration and flight. The indicators are not made public, but are used in the training of various target groups. In May of this year, KOK in cooperation with the BKA will hold a workshop for employees of the law enforcement authorities and also of the specialist organisations who provide counselling for victims of human trafficking to inform them about the new forms of exploitation and to improve cooperation.

The Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution (see *h. Social, economic and other initiatives to support groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking*) contains provisions which, among other things, are designed to simplify identification of victims of human trafficking. These include the counselling sessions to be held with prostitutes and the obligation of the authorities to take suitable protection measures where they become aware of cases of human trafficking or of prostitutes being exploited. Operators of prostitution businesses are also placed under obligation to look out for signs of human trafficking and forced prostitution – if they allow such activity despite discernible indications that such individuals are working as prostitutes in their establishment, they risk losing their license. The provisions on operators' obligations regarding monitoring, notification and documentation, and also the improved monitoring options for the responsible authorities, will provide for significantly greater transparency in the prostitution sector, aid the identification of human trafficking victims and prevent trafficking in human beings for the purposes of prostitution.

The federal ministry-level consultation process outlined under *b. Integrated approach and coordination* on the protection of children and youths against sexual violence and exploitation is designed to improve identification and reporting of victims of child trafficking to the responsible authorities, with special consideration being given to the circumstances and needs of young victims, and with all relevant stakeholders being involved.

As part of its work, the Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment (FKS) aids the identification of human trafficking victims, particularly in respect of labour exploitation. To improve cooperation with the authorities responsible for combating human trafficking and pending the entry into force of the Act to Improve Action against Human Trafficking, exchange between the Directorate-General Customs and the BKA is being stepped up. As part of this effort, guidelines for dealing with reports concerning human trafficking offences will be revised. This also includes the provision of general indicators for human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation.

The BKA works closely with the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) in efforts to combat human trafficking. Over the years, the two authorities have established a cooperation partnership built on trust. If, when processing an asylum application, it is suspected that the applicant could be a victim of human trafficking, special decision-making experts from BAMF are called in. These experts have been specially trained to identify victims of human trafficking and handle the case accordingly. The BAMF informs the BKA regarding potential cases of suspected human trafficking. This enables the initiation of investigative procedures and the provision of adequate protection for the victim. Some Länder have introduced measures to sensitise staff in refugee hostels to the subject of human trafficking (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

KOK has a project which focuses on human trafficking connected with migration and flight. One of the measures involved in this overarching project was the provision of regional-level support for various projects conducted by specialised counselling centres for victims of human trafficking (FBS). The FBS have implemented diverse projects to aid identification of human trafficking victims among asylum seekers. KOK reported on these projects inter alia in a dossier which was published at the end of 2016.

To promote a pro-active approach, the BKA coordinates participation of the Länder police in Joint-Action Days on Human Trafficking which are held as part of the EMPACT project on trafficking in human beings. The Action Days are designed to aid identification of victims of human trafficking, are held throughout Europe within the same period of time and usually focus on a range of different themes.

k. Victim support

In Germany, and as cited in the GRETA Report, counselling and support for victims of human trafficking is largely provided by the specialised counselling centres (NGOs) which are funded by the Länder. To an increasing extent, the counselling centres also provide advice to victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation. Their counselling services are available to all victims of human trafficking regardless of their willingness to serve as a witness. Victims' material needs are, however, linked to their residency status (see *l. Recovery and reflection period* and *m. Residency status*). Some Länder have introduced measures to expand their counselling services to include victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and victims of the new forms of exploitation, and/or to provide accommodation for male victims of human trafficking (see the current Länder-specific measures in the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

When implementing the Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution, the Länder create counselling structures for prostitutes which are also designed to identify, counsel and support

(potential) victims of human trafficking (see *h. Social, economic and other initiatives for groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking* and *j. Identifying victims of human trafficking*).

In the case of human trafficking of children and/or adolescents, according to Section 42 (1) first sentence, item 2 of the German Social Code Book Eight (SGB VIII), where the welfare of a child or adolescent is at acute risk, the child welfare services (Jugendamt) are both entitled and legally required to take the child or adolescent into care if the legal guardian does not raise an objection or a families court decision cannot be obtained in due time. In addition, the child welfare services are, in accordance with Section 42a (1) first sentence of SGB VIII entitled and legally required to take a child or adolescent of foreign origin into care immediately their unaccompanied entry into Germany has been determined. This includes the requirement to take the child or adolescent into care if, subject to Section 42 (1) first sentence, item 3, there is no person with parental authority or legal guardian status resident in Germany. Should doubts arise as to the child or adolescent being a minor, they must also be taken into (where applicable preliminary) care until such time as the child welfare services determine that the individual concerned is not a minor. The obligation of the child welfare services is also confirmed in case law. As a measure to improve protection for victims of human trafficking in minors, the BMFSFJ promotes both the development and implementation of training for specialists whose work involves interaction with potential victims of trafficking in minors. These include counselling offices for victims of sexual abuse and human trafficking, youth welfare institutions, child welfare services, children's homes, public prosecution and the judiciary, and also specialist personnel at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), legal guardians and interpreters.

The provisions of Germany's Criminal Procedure Code (Strafprozessordnung) concerning protection for victims were expanded with the Third Act to Reform the Protection of Victims' Rights (Opferrechtsreformgesetz) of 21 December 2015 and apply for all victims, including victims of human trafficking, according to the respective requirements. The provisions are not linked to a victim's willingness to testify in court and cover, for example, victim support through the provision of a lawyer and psychosocial accompaniment during criminal proceedings. If the requirements listed under Section 397a (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code are met, the victim is entitled to have a lawyer appointed at cost to the state irrespective of their own income status. In such cases, the victim may also receive psychosocial accompaniment during criminal proceedings. The persons cited in Section 397a (1) Items 4 and 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code (StPO), meaning children and adolescents, and comparable persons in need of protection who are victims of serious offences involving violence and sex, have a legal entitlement to such accompaniment (Section 406g (3) first sentence StPO). Other victims of serious violence and sexual offences (persons cited in Section 397a (1) Items 1 to 3 StPO) must also receive free psychosocial accompaniment during criminal proceedings if the court deems it necessary in a given case (Section 406g (1) second sentence StPO).

General help and support for victims is provided independently by the Länder in line with Germany's federal structure (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

The Länder also have the option of providing victims of human trafficking who act as witnesses in criminal proceedings reasonable and effective protection against possible revenge or intimidation by giving them access to witness protection programmes. Such

access is, however, subject to the victim's willingness to testify in court. The Länder also have the option to provide operative protection for victims via their regional police.

I. Recovery and reflection period

Where there are concrete indications that a foreigner who is obliged to leave the country has become a victim of human trafficking, forced prostitution or forced labour, the individual concerned is afforded a period of recovery and reflection of at least three (3) months (Section 59 (7) of the German Residence Act (AufenthG). The departure deadline is to be calculated such that it allows the foreigner time to decide on whether to testify as a witness. The provision of a recovery and reflection period is thus in no way reliant on a prior declaration of willingness to testify. During this time, victims of human trafficking receive benefits under the provisions of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (AsylBLG). The specialist counselling offices offer counselling and support for victims during the recovery and reflection period.

The vast majority of victims of human trafficking who are identified in Germany are EU citizens. An instruction issued by the Federal Employment Agency on 10 August 2016 concerning Section 7 SGB II clarifies that EU citizens who have become victims of human trafficking are also entitled to benefits under SGB II in the first three months of their residence in the Federal Territory, including if they are neither employed nor self-employed in the Federal Territory.

The Länder have taken measures to ensure the provision of the recovery and reflection period (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

m. Residence permit

In its Section 24 (4a), the Act on the Residence, Employment and Integration of Foreigners in the Federal Territory of the Federal Republic of Germany (AufenthG) contains a special humanitarian provision on the issuance of a residence permit to, among others, a victim of human trafficking. With the Act on Redefining Residence Rights and Termination of Residency (Gesetz zu Neubestimmung des Bleiberechts und der Aufenthaltsbeendigung), additional provisions improving residence rights for victims of human trafficking entered into force on 1 August 2015. A permit must (previously can) be granted if the individual in question shows a willingness to testify as a witness in the criminal proceedings concerning the offence committed against them (see Section 25 (4)a first and second sentences of AufenthG). In addition, with the newly-introduced Section 25 (4)a sentence three AufenthG, after conclusion of the proceedings against the perpetrators, victims of human trafficking are given opportunities to remain in Germany if the foreign individual's continued presence in Germany is required for humanitarian or personal reasons, or for matters of public interest. With regard to extending the duration of the residence permit, it is no longer reliant on whether the continued presence of the foreign individual is required for the criminal proceedings to commence. Also, under Section 25 (4)a first sentence AufenthG, the residence permit is only issued and extended for a period of one year (previously 6 months: see Section 26 (1) fifth sentence AufenthG); for two years respectively under Section 25 (4)a third sentence.

In addition, victims of human trafficking may also receive a residence permit pursuant to other regulations regardless of whether they participate in a criminal proceeding. For under-age victims of human trafficking, a residence permit may be considered, for example, under Section 23a and Section 25 (4) and (5). For the duration of a potential health impairment, where appropriate proof is provided under Section 60a AufenthG, residency termination measures may be temporarily postponed. In such cases, the individual does not receive a residence permit and is instead granted tolerated status.

Through the Act Amending the Asylum Act and the Social Court Act (Gesetz zur Änderung des Asylbewerberleistungsgesetzes und des Sozialgerichtsgesetzes), which entered into force on 1 March 2015, the legal situation of owners of a residence permit is further improved under Section 25 (4a) AufenthG in that they (the permit owners) are removed from the scope of application of the Asylum Act. In the case of continued need for assistance, they are covered instead by the scope of application of German Social Code Book II (SGB II) and Book III (SGB XII).

Victims of human trafficking may also be issued a residence permit under other provisions irrespective of whether they participate in criminal proceedings. For the duration of a potential health impairment, where proof is provided, residency termination measures may be temporarily postponed under Section 60a AufenthG. However, in such cases the individual concerned does not receive a residence permit and is instead awarded tolerated status.

In the case of under-aged victims of human trafficking, a residence permit may be considered for example under Sections 23a, 25 (4) or 25 (4). The Federal Government will conduct further analysis regarding the effectiveness of these provisions in practice.

The immigration authorities may also issue work permits to foreign individuals who were issued a residence permit for humanitarian reasons – such as under Sections 23a, 25 (4), (4a), (4b) or (5) AufenthG. Approval by the Federal Employment Agency, which would be involved in performing a priority check, is not required (Section 31 of the Employment Ordinance (Beschäftigungsverordnung)).

The Federal Government will continue to assess the impact of existing regulations in practice.

n. Compensation and legal protection

In the course of their work, the specialised counselling centres repeatedly advise on the possibility of and the right to compensation.

The reform of criminal prosecution law concerning recovery of assets (entry into force 1 July 2017) improves victim protection. In the future, the state will confiscate the profits from criminal acts which result in personal damages (e.g. human trafficking or exploitative prostitution). Victims will then receive compensation from the assets recovered from the perpetrator by means of a relatively simple process. The victims of criminal acts must, therefore, no longer exercise their rights in making a claim against the perpetrator, as has been the case up to now. Rather, they need only register their claim. The new compensation process under criminal prosecution law is thus both more simple and cost-effective for victims. Where multiple victims are involved, they all receive the same compensation (up to

now, it has been a matter of first come, first served). The law provides that victims be informed about their options regarding compensation.

Under Section 406j No. 3 StPO, victims are informed about possible entitlement under the Crime Victims Compensation Act (OEG). The obligation to inform victims is regularly carried out by the police and/or the judicial authorities. For this purpose, a standardised information sheet for victims of crime is available online in 22 languages. The information sheet also refers to the Crime Victims Compensation Act. The BMAS website also provides information concerning victims' compensation, including in English. The standardised application form, which is applicable Germany-wide, can be downloaded from the site.

The Länder authorities responsible for implementing the Crime Victims Compensation Act provide advice for all victims of crime who are also victims of human trafficking (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)). A corresponding entitlement to advice and information on existing rights and obligations is laid down in Sections 14 and 15 of the German Social Code Book I (SGB I).

Compensation for victims is not dependent on their willingness to testify as a witness. Access to compensation under the OEG is available irrespective of the victim's age and is thus also available to minors. Differentiation regarding nationality and the type and duration of stay is to be largely repealed in the course of the planned reform of the social compensation law. The right is also to be changed so that in future, victims of physical violence can receive victim compensation.

The authorities responsible for processing victim compensation assist the victim in obtaining compensation under the OEG. Also, in the course of the reform of social compensation law foreseen in the current Coalition Agreement, assistance in the form of case management is to be introduced. This involves activating and coordinating assistance for eligible individuals in the application and compensation process to ensure that social compensation benefits and benefits granted by other social benefit providers are provided in a timely and coordinated manner.

The OEG contains no application deadlines. Benefits involving victim compensation can thus not only be applied for after a sufficient recovery and reflection period, but also at a much later date.

o. Repatriation and return of victims

Assistance for victims in returning to their country of origin is part of the services provided by the specialised counselling centres for victims of human trafficking. These organisations also maintain contact with other non-governmental organisations in the countries of origin. See also the measures cited in the Länder Annex (Annex 1).

Since 2008, KOK has provided its member organisations with access to a database listing the contact details of and background information on the counselling centres and other NGOs from various EU and non-EU countries, which they can use to establish contact when assisting victims with their repatriation and return. The database is maintained by KOK.

With some EU countries, such as Romania, there are now well-established, trust-based forms of cooperation with the local police. In some cases, this results in victims of human

trafficking receiving support at Romanian police stations. Victims then return to Germany to testify as witnesses in German courts.

Where victims are children or adolescents, the responsible child welfare services must be informed as a matter of rule before any repatriation takes place. The child welfare services then assess whether the welfare of the child or youth concerned is endangered by their planned return to their country of origin. See the GRETA Report for further details.

p. Substantive criminal law

In the Act to Improve Action Against Human Trafficking which entered into force on 15 October 2016, labour exploitation can be punished in accordance with supplementary penal provisions and also under Section 232b of the German Criminal Code (StGB) (Forced Labour) and Section 233 StGB (Labour Exploitation).

In accordance with Section 232b (1) StGB, a prison sentence of between 6 months and 10 years can be handed down to an individual who exploits another person's personal or financial predicament or their helplessness arising from their presence in a foreign country, or who forces another person under the age of 21 to take up or continue exploitative employment or to enter into slavery, bonded labour, debt slavery or similar relationships or to take up begging activities in which they are exploited. If such coercion occurs by means of violence, threat of serious injury or deceit, the prison sentence can range from 12 months to ten years (Section 232b (3) StGB).

Under Section 233 (1) StGB, a prison sentence of up to three years or a fine can be handed down to an individual who exploits another person on account of their personal or financial predicament or their helplessness arising from their presence in a foreign country, or who exploits another person aged under 21 by means of employment listed under Section 232 (1) second sentence StGB. Labour exploitation is deemed to exist when the employment arises from a ruthless quest for profit which results in working conditions which blatantly contravene those normally afforded to employees who perform the same or similar work.

The Act to Improve Action Against Human Trafficking, which entered into force on 15 October 2016, also contains a provision on the prosecution of "clients" of sexual services performed by victims of human trafficking where the exploitation of a victim's predicament for sex is a criminal offence. In cases where the prosecutable "client" voluntarily reports a case of human trafficking or of forced prostitution to the responsible authorities or voluntarily facilitates such a report, the provision provides for personal exemption from prosecution.

With regard to the GRETA recommendations on substantive criminal law, please see also *a. Definition of human trafficking*.

q. Refraining from prosecution of victims of human trafficking

Germany does not believe that prosecution of offences which victims of human trafficking commit either due to fact that or as a result of the fact that they were victims of human trafficking should be immediately abolished as called for by GRETA.

Under Article 26 each party shall, in accordance with the basic principles of its legal system, provide for the possibility of not imposing penalties on victims for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they have been compelled to do so.

Rather, the member states under Article 8 of the Directive and in line with the principles of their national laws must take the measures necessary to ensure that the responsible national authorities have the authority to refrain from prosecuting or investigating victims of human trafficking for their participation in criminal acts and for criminal offences cited under Article 2 which due to their predicament they were either exposed to or forced to commit.

These requirements are met by German law.

A forced act can go unpunished under the provisions governing duress (Section 35 StGB).

Also, in cases not involving duress, a forced act of this nature may also go unprosecuted or be spared a court order on account of insignificant guilt (see Sections 153 and 153a StPO). The forced circumstances of victims is taken into account by Section 154c StPO, particularly sentence two: If the victim of coercion or extortion or explicitly human trafficking (Sections 240, 253, 232 StGB) files charges in respect thereof and if as a result a misdemeanour committed by the victim comes to light, the public prosecution office may dispense with prosecution of the misdemeanour unless expiation is imperative because of the seriousness of the offence.

For victims of human trafficking who were under 18 years of age at the time of the offence they are accused of committing, and for older persons who had not yet reached the age of 21 at the time of the offence, in Germany the special provisions of Juvenile Criminal Law (JGG) apply (Sections 1 and 105 JGG). For young people, the Juvenile Court Act (Jugendgerichtsgesetz) offers additional possibilities to terminate the proceedings by means of so-called diversion (Sections 45 and 47 JGG). Even if the general provisions, such as Section 35 StGB, and the general provisions on dispensing with prosecution do not apply, Juvenile Criminal Law must take account of a constellation in which the offence of which the individual is accused is not related to a developmental failing, but to the young accused's particular predicament arising from human trafficking. Special juvenile public prosecutors and juvenile judges, who by law must be specially trained in juvenile court law (Section 37 JGG), are responsible for juvenile court proceedings (Sections 33 ff JGG). In investigating and assessing the personal life and developmental situation of the accused, the process is assisted by the so-called Juvenile Legal Support Agency (Jugendgerichtshilfe) (Sections 38 and 43 JGG).

The legal possibilities to refrain from prosecuting victims of human trafficking are widely used by the Länder (see also the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

r. Investigation, prosecution and procedural law

Recovering profits and financial assets is performed wherever possible by the Länder in accordance with prevailing law as part of their human trafficking investigations (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

The Act to Reform Asset Recovery in Criminal Law (Gesetz zur Reform der strafrechtlichen Vermögensabschöpfung) enters into force on 1 July 2017. It also applies for action to combat

human trafficking, exploitative prostitution and pimping. In future, confiscation of the profits from such acts (to the benefit of victims) will be mandatory. It is also possible that where such offences are concerned, the confiscation will be extended to take in profits arising from offences. In addition, the Act contains a new asset recovery instrument for use in cases of organised crime and terrorism. This provides for assets arising from criminal acts to be confiscated without the need for proof of an actual offence. This instrument is comparable with “non-conviction-based confiscation” in Anglo-American law. It can also be used in criminal proceedings involving pimping and commercial and gang-run human trafficking.

Confiscation of profits gained from criminal acts is usually ordered by the judge passing the sentence. Confiscation may also occur independently and is mainly considered in cases where the perpetrators are at large. It can, however, also be considered with other constellations such as lapsed offences. Confiscation of the profits from criminal acts can also be ordered against a third party if they have gained from the offence. If the proceeds from a criminal act are no longer available for confiscation, the perpetrator, parties to the crime or third-party beneficiaries is/are ordered to pay a fine in an amount matching the value of the original proceeds. The order can then be used to confiscate their other assets. To prevent an offender being able to hide the proceeds of a criminal act before the announcement of a (final) court judgement ordering their confiscation, the public prosecution office can take preliminary custody of suspects’ assets during the investigation process. If there is a strong suspicion of an offence having been committed, the public prosecutor’s discretion is limited in that they “shall” only take preliminary measures to secure assets.

In connection with the requirement for further improvement in the specialisation and training of judges and public prosecutors, the question of forming a voluntary specialist court panel must be decided by the respective court presidium.

With regard to specialisation of public prosecutors, the respective head of public prosecution must establish the respective sections or units (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1) for more on this and other measures taken by the Länder).

On 1 July 2017, the Act on Regulating the Business of Prostitution and Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution of 21 October 2016 (ProstSchG) will enter into force (see also *h. Social, economic and other initiatives concerning groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking*). In particular, the new provisions on approval and monitoring of prostitution businesses can contribute to improved prevention and prosecution of human trafficking. The approval of a license to operate a prostitution business is dependent on the reliability of the operator, which is assessed using specific criteria. Reasons to reject an application for a license to operate a prostitution business include indications of human trafficking and the exploitation of prostitutes and sex workers.

s. Protecting victims and witnesses

With the Third Act to Reform the Protection of Victims’ Rights of 21 December 2015, that entered into force on 1 January 2017 with the relevant new provisions in the StPO, important steps were taken to improve the level of protection provided for victims. Many of the changes made have a direct impact on the situation for victims of human trafficking (see also *k. Victim support*).

With the legal embedding of the provision of psychosocial process accompaniment under the Third Act to Reform the Protection of Victims' Rights, great steps have been taken to increase the level of protection afforded to children and adolescents. The Third Act provides a legal entitlement to free professional assistance for these particularly vulnerable victims in all phases of the criminal proceedings. For other victims of serious violence and sexual offences, the court should decide on a case-by-case basis whether psychosocial process accompaniment is to be provided.

Psychosocial process accompaniment is an especially intensive form of non-legal support which is provided during and following the main court hearing. It involves professional assistance, provision of information and support during criminal proceedings. Process accompaniment can be provided in a targeted way, for example in the form of therapeutic or psychological assistance, or legal counsel.

For the victim, receiving support from a trained professional is of great help in reducing their burden, for example in dealing with their fear of having to confront the perpetrator when testifying in court and in overcoming their feelings of insecurity due to lack of experience with criminal proceedings. Experience shows that if a victim's fears can be allayed and if they can be strengthened mentally, their testimony is more reliable and thus of more value. This benefits the judiciary in turn.

The group of individuals who are entitled to psychosocial process accompaniment is identical to that which is entitled to the provision of a legal counsel at state expense irrespective of their actual income and assets (known as a victim lawyer, Section 397a (1) StPO). This means that each and every victim for whom process accompaniment is ordered is also entitled to a victim's counsel.

KOK commissioned guidance listing these current legal changes and their specific impact for victims of human trafficking, and providing instructions for counsellors. The guidance was published in September 2016.

The decision as to which victim protection measures are to be taken in a given case lies with the responsible authorities in the Länder. These often work closely with the specialised counselling centres (see the Länder Annex (Annex 1)).

Annex 1 – Länder Annex

Selected measures taken by the Länder in response to Recommendation CP(2015)2 on implementing the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings in Germany

| No. | Recommendation | Länder |
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| a. | Definition of “human trafficking” | Recommendations fall within the responsibilities of the Federal Government. |
| b. | Integrated approach and coordination | <p><u>Baden-Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resumed work on the round table on human trafficking to work with all departments and institutions to achieve improvements in prevention and intervention. Preparatory work is currently underway at the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Housing (BMWL). <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing work to establish a round table at municipal level with the involvement of all stakeholders. Involvement of child welfare services, schools and other children-related institutions in round table talks on raising awareness with regard to identifying victims of human trafficking and trafficking of children. At the Bavarian Criminal Police Office (LKA), the central unit for human trafficking investigations was set up and regular specialist seminars were held with case managers and representatives of the judiciary and NGOs. Cooperation agreement signed between the police, the judiciary, the local authorities (KVB) and the specialised counselling centres in Bavaria by the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, Building and Transport (BStMI). Establishment of the customs liaison unit at the Bavarian Criminal Police Office, including with international and interdisciplinary networks to combat human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation in inland waterway shipping. Sensitising the Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment (FKS). Involvement of the Federal Employment Agency in overseas recruitment of employees, such as au pairs. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the recent reform of criminal offences concerning human trafficking, the responsibilities within the Berlin Criminal Police are currently being clarified and the necessary further development of existing measures to combat human trafficking are under review with the involvement of new Berlin-based actors where appropriate. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and public prosecutors have proposed to the responsible administrations that victim protection for minors be improved. Initial talks are being held and these will culminate in structural improvements. • The Berlin Criminal Police Office (LKA) Special Commission for Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation of Minors maintains regular contact with organisations such as Hilfe für Jungs e.V. and Subway, both of which offer counselling for boys and men. • As part of the Alliance Against Human Trafficking for the Purposes of Labour Exploitation ("unsichtbar" – invisible), training was provided for FKS Berlin. In addition, regular talks are held between the LKA and the FKS. Initial talks regarding tighter networking between the LKA and the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB); further talks are planned with the aim of entering into cooperation similar to that concerning human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with the responsible authorities in connection with the "Clearingstelle Rotlichtmilieu" (clearing house red light district). Bremen and Bremerhaven also conduct round table talks on human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation at the counselling centre for victims of human trafficking and forced prostitution (BBMeZ). The talks are attended by the participating authorities as well as NGOs. Meetings are also held by a working group on the needs of victims of sexual exploitation. • A coordinated catalogue of measures on human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round table talks on combating human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and sexual exploitation are held twice a year and led by the Hamburg Ministry for Labour, Social Affairs, Families and Integration. Ensures binding communication and cooperation structures between all actors involved in the phenomenon of violence in the form of human trafficking (specialised counselling centres, union advisory offices, the Hamburg Criminal Police (LKA), the immigration authorities, public prosecution, job centres, the Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment (FKS), operative victim protection provided by the LKA, etc.). • Cooperation agreements between the Koordinierungsstelle gegen Frauenhandel e.V. (Coordination Centre Against Trafficking in Women/KOOFRA) and the LKA. Information and exchange meetings between KOOFRA and immigration and family advice centres. • Additional cooperation agreements between KOOFRA and the "Servicestelle Arbeitnehmerfreizügigkeit für mobile europäische Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer" set up by Arbeit und Leben, which largely provides information for employees from Eastern Europe on issues concerning social and labour law. • Trafficking in children: Cooperation where there are reports of trafficking of children who are unaccompanied minors and who are taken into care by Hamburg's emergency child welfare |
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| | | <p>service (KJND), between KJND, the LKA, KOOFRA and BASFI.</p> <p><u>Hesse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round table talks on human trafficking. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-departmental and interdisciplinary cooperation with NGO involvement based on a cooperation ordinance on combating human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. • Round table talks at municipal level at which various authorities and counselling organisations discuss current problems concerning human trafficking. • Concerning human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and the new means of exploitation offences, generate additional ordinances (target group-focused with special cooperation partners) and link them to the necessary training measures. • Strategy to combat human trafficking currently being reviewed due to changes in punishable offences concerning human trafficking. In the case of labour exploitation for the purpose of labour exploitation and other forms of exploitation, existing cooperation activities must be expanded and new cooperation activities initiated as has been done for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Schleswig-Holstein Prevention Council Working Group on Human Trafficking is to continue its interdisciplinary work. • Expert exchange between the LKA Schleswig-Holstein Central Unit to Combat Human Trafficking with the Contra counselling centre (NGO). • Administrative-level Cooperation ASMiB (Assessment Centre Trafficking, Migration, Illicit Employment): At the ASMiB the Schleswig-Holstein Criminal Police Office and Schleswig-Holstein customs authorities work together to identify victims of and initiate investigations into activities involving human trafficking. |
| c. | <p>Vocational and further education and training of relevant professional groups</p> | <p><u>Baden-Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the training centres of the Baden-Württemberg Criminal Police Office, offence-specific courses are held on organised crime and trafficking crime, as well as target group-focused seminars on professional attitudes towards and treatment of victims. <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with criminal offences involving human trafficking is part of the further training programme for members of the Bavarian Criminal Police. • In university study programmes for entry into the police section of the civil service, human trafficking is also part of the training. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twice a year, a three-day further training seminar is held by the Berlin Criminal Police Academy for all members of the police force whose work involves human trafficking (sexual exploitation/labour exploitation), with talks given by interdisciplinary lecturers. Against the |

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| | | <p>backdrop of the growing numbers of migrant refugees, the target group for this seminar was expanded to take in the BAMF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July 2015, Berlin's Public Prosecution Service organised the first nationwide specialist seminar for investigators. • The BEB counselling centre for seconded employees, employees entitled to freedom of movement and persons with vague employment status, operated by Arbeit und Leben e.V., has provided training not just for refugees, but also for employed and voluntary facilitators (social workers, counselling centre staff) and job placement agency staff. The focus of this training was to present indicators for the occurrence of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and extreme labour exploitation, to illustrate potential forced circumstances and to explain the rights afforded to victims. A total of 23 courses were held between April and December 2016, with a total of 233 individuals receiving training. • Approval of the Master Plan Integration and Safety in May 2016, which among other things tackles the issue of anti-violence protection in refugee hostels. One component of an anti-violence plan to improve protection involves training for refugee hostel staff conducted by the Berlin Initiative Against Violence Towards Women (BIG) in cooperation with other specialised counselling centres. In addition to domestic and sexual violence, human trafficking is an integral part of such further training events. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further training programmes on human trafficking prosecution processes provided for police authorities via the Bremen School of Public Administration. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Hamburg Police Academy, the programme of studies includes a module for student police on unusual fields of crime. The module contains a training event on organised crime. Criminological content includes forms of and reasons for organised crime (people smuggling, human trafficking, pimping, corruption and crimes involving narcotic drugs). • Upon request, KOOFRA e.V. trains facilitators and other professional groups on the forms of human trafficking and the support programmes available to victims (sexual exploitation and labour exploitation). It also developed informational material in 35 languages for (potential) victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and labour exploitation. KOOFRA also plans, in cooperation with BASFI, to provide training for specialist employees and voluntary workers in refugee hostels in Hamburg. <p><u>Mecklenburg-West Pomerania</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counselling centre for victims of human trafficking and forced marriage (ZORA) operated by the Mecklenburg West-Pomeranian Ministry for Social Affairs conducts further training courses for relevant professional groups. ZORA also organises isolated informational events. <p><u>Lower Saxony</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several times a year, the Lower Saxony Police Academy holds training courses on offences |
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| | | <p>involving human trafficking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a year, the Lower Saxony Criminal Police Office (LKA) organises two-day case training for administrative staff (case managers) on the subject of human trafficking. A guide is also available on combating human trafficking for staff who work on crimes in this field. • Regular seminars offered by the Lower Saxony Central Unit for Organised Crime and Corruption (ZOK) at the Chief Public Prosecutor's office in Celle, with topical content and enabling exchange between public prosecutors and participants from police units whose work focuses on organised crime, and the Lower Saxony prison service, finance administration and customs authorities. <p><u>Schleswig Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular attendance by judges and public prosecutors at seminars focusing on aspects of victim protection/human trafficking, among other topics. In addition to recurring practice-related further training events, joint specialist events on the subject of victim protection conducted by the Chief Public Prosecutor's office, the Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of Justice, Culture and European Affairs, and the President of the Schleswig-Holstein Higher Regional Court. • The subject of human trafficking is also a recurring component of the annual joint conference of the Schleswig-Holstein criminal police and public prosecutors as part of cross-procedural cooperation between the two bodies in investigating and prosecuting cases of organised crime. • Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Office of Foreign Affairs (LfA) are sensitised to the intercultural issues, the needs of violence prevention and gender and age-specific protection against violence, and attend training courses on these various subjects. The designated counselling associations work with qualified, permanently employed personnel who are specially trained in areas such a violence prevention, conflict management, dealing with gender-specific incidents and are thus especially aware of how to deal with victims of human trafficking. |
| d. | Data collection and research | <p><u>Baden Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The joint investigation group on people smugglers (GES) operated by the Baden Württemberg Criminal Police (LKA BW) and the Federal Criminal Police (BKA) is the specialist unit responsible for human trafficking offences involving organised crime. The similarly located joint information and analysis unit (GIA) assesses all offence-specific information obtained in Germany and from other countries where such information has a link with Baden Württemberg. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Saxony status report on human trafficking. |
| e. | International cooperation | <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close cooperation between the public prosecution office in Berlin and the responsible authorities in Bulgaria and Romania. Formation of a joint investigation group with Bulgaria on 11 April 2016. |
| f. | Measures to raise awareness | <p><u>Baden Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full update of the guide on cooperation between authorities and counselling centres in Baden Württemberg to improve protection of victims and prosecute cases of human trafficking for the |

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| | | <p>purpose of sexual exploitation (Leitfaden für die Kooperation zwischen Behörden und Fachberatungsstellen in Baden-Württemberg zur Verbesserung des Schutzes von Opfern und der Strafverfolgung in Fällen von Menschenhandel zum Zwecke der sexuellen Ausbeutung).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochure on victim protection published by the Land Baden Württemberg is available to all police officers. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Berlin Criminal Police (LKA) in cooperation with KOK organised a publicly-accessible exhibition in the foyer of the Police Presidium in November 2015 (generating great media response). For May 2017, a further publicly-accessible exhibition on human trafficking is planned at the same location in cooperation with the Broken Hearts Foundation. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted campaigns as part of Bremen’s round table talks on human trafficking. • Educational material in various languages to inform women prostitutes of their rights. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In ongoing activities involving the strategy to combat violence against women and girls, human trafficking and violence in long-term care, measures to heighten awareness are taken into account. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Bremen website for victims of human trafficking and specialist staff offers easily accessible information on human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and for labour exploitation: http://www.opferschutz-niedersachsen.de. The website was created by the central unit for victim protection (FOS) at the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony (an arm of the Ministry of Justice) and has been available in four languages (German, English, Russian and Arabic) since February 2017. • Informational activities concerning the new human trafficking offences which entered into force in October 2016 (human trafficking for the purposes of exploitation by means of forced begging, criminal activities and organ removal). <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive communications by the LKA central unit on human trafficking concerning the legal changes introduced in 2016. |
| g. | Measures to reduce demand | <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the website of the responsible Berlin Senate administration on the subject of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation. The legal provisions on combating this form of forced labour are explained along with the sentences that can be handed down in the case of an offence. One of the aims is to reduce demand for labour which, in some situations, is performed by people who are victims of human trafficking or extreme labour exploitation. • In addition, in the course of its counselling and support activities for victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and also victims of extreme labour exploitation, the Arbeit |

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| | | <p>und Leben e.V. BEB, which is funded by the responsible Senate administration, approaches contractors and employers to exercise victims' rights. In this connection, cases of human trafficking/labour exploitation may also be made public. These activities can be assumed to have a general preventive effect (albeit not quantifiable) on reducing demand for services involving labour exploitation.</p> <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Hamburg promotes the "Servicestelle Arbeitnehmerfreizügigkeit für mobile europäische Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer" set up by Arbeit und Leben. This organisation advises and assists employees from all EU countries, but particularly those from Eastern Europe. It also informs those seeking advice about their statutory employment and social entitlements/rights and on local wage law. The Servicestelle cooperates closely with legal advisors to ensure that advice seekers' rights can be properly enforced in dealings with employers. |
| h. | <p>Social, economic and other initiatives for groups of individuals at risk of human trafficking</p> | <p><u>Baden-Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A guide on cooperation between authorities and specialised counselling centres in Baden-Württemberg to improve victim protection and prosecution in cases of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation published in 2007 and updated to reflect prevailing law in 2016 is to be reviewed in respect of the new Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution (ProstSchG) and aligned to reflect the new structures. • With the implementation of the ProstSchG, when registering as a prostitute and attending the associated counselling and information talks, prostitutes receive information regarding health advisory and social counselling centres, and also on how to get help in emergency situations. Victim counselling and other specialised counselling centres may also be involved in the information and counselling talks with the prostitute's consent. <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide use is to be made of the legal opportunities to closely involve existing NGOs who are highly experienced in counselling prostitutes as well as a specialist counselling centre for prostitutes which is recognised under Schleswig Holstein law in the new counselling structure for prostitutes which is to be established under the Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution (ProstSchG). Close cooperation will be pursued between the authorities responsible for protecting prostitutes and for their registration and the responsible public offices which monitor prostitution businesses (responsible authority is the MWAVT) on the one hand and, on the other, the prostitution protection authority and the specialised counselling centre for prostitutes recognised under Schleswig Holstein law. Training for this purpose is planned. • Continuation of the working group on prostitution and exploitation created by the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony. The working group comprises members from the Schleswig Holstein ministries of the interior, social affairs, economic affairs and justice, representatives from the trade and industry inspectorate, the University of Kiel, the criminal police, the public prosecutor's office and CONTRA (the Foundation Against the Trafficking of |

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| | | Women in Schleswig Holstein). The working group's mandate is to be extended to cover human trafficking. |
| i. | Border control measures to prevent human trafficking and measures to enable legal migration | Recommendations fall with the responsibilities of the Federal Government. |
| j. | Identifying victims of human trafficking | <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the Customs Liaison Office at the Bavarian Criminal Police Office. • At police training events, participants receive training on offence-specific characteristics and indicators for use in identifying victims of human trafficking. These indicators are made available to all police officers in Bavaria, including via the human trafficking section of the Bavarian Criminal Police intranet. • Close cooperation between child welfare services, youth protection centres and the Bavarian Criminal Police. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator lists are already available for the phenomena of human trafficking/sexual exploitation and human trafficking/labour exploitation. Work is currently underway to develop the necessary instruments concerning the newly-introduced offences. • Thanks to the special commissariat, the Land Berlin already has specialised police officers in place. With the goal of improving the structures involved in dealing with underage victims, talks are being held with the responsible institutions. One of the aims is to create links with district-level child protection coordinators. • As part of Berlin's Master Plan on Integration and Security (Masterplan Integration und Sicherheit), a discussion guide is currently being developed for use in identifying especially vulnerable refugees. The guide also contains references to human trafficking. It is planned to introduce use of the guide at the earliest possible juncture in the registration process. The ultimate aim is to develop the guide further so it can be used, for example, in refugee hostels. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A guide for prostitutes is available in various languages and was developed in cooperation with a number of Bremen-based institutions. A flyer prepared by the Central Unit for Human Trafficking is also available in several languages. Material provided by the Bremen Criminal Police (LKA) and specialised counselling centres (NGOs) is also used. • The counselling centre for victims of human trafficking and forced prostitution has made refugee hostels a focal point of its work in 2017. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LKA is conducting intensive investigations in efforts to combat human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Regular police work also aids prevention. The aim here is also to give potential victims a more positive picture of the police, build a relationship based on trust and, where appropriate, foster victims' willingness to testify in court. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In further developing the strategy to combat violence against women and girls, human trafficking and violence in long-term care (Konzept zur Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen und Mädchen, Menschenhandel und Gewalt in der Pflege (Drs. 20/10994)), additional activities and measures are to be developed to aid better identification of victims of trafficking in children. Improved identification of human trafficking victims among asylum seekers will be taken into account. <p><u>Hesse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a guide for use in identifying and contacting victims of human trafficking, the Land Hesse public prosecutor's office uses both a working paper on standardisation of vocational and further education and training on human trafficking offences for the purposes of sexual exploitation prepared by the Federal-Länder Working Group on Human Trafficking at the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and the LKA guide on human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation (Achtung Menschenhandel zum Zwecke der Ausbeutung der Arbeitskraft). <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The central unit for victim protection (FOS) at the Crime Prevention Council of Lower Saxony initiates awareness-building and further training measures for judiciary employees to enable them to identify victims of human trafficking who are deemed especially vulnerable under Article 22 of Directive 2012/29/EC and to take account of their needs. • Structures to identify and assist victims are already in place in connection with sexual offences against children (sexual abuse, child pornography). These can be and are used in relation to trafficking in children. • Employees of refugee reception centres in Lower Saxony are informed about and sensitised in an appropriate way to the phenomena of human trafficking and ways to help and support victims. • Training offerings on identifying victims of human trafficking among individuals in detention and awaiting deportation are not yet in place. The recommendation to include such training in the further education and training programme of the Lower Saxony prison service should be passed on for the purposes of further consideration in the future. <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In police work, recommendations for action are provided on various aspects of human trafficking, for example in the form of informational flyers. • Various forms of police outreach work, partly event-driven following investigations and partly non-event-driven in the course of general controls. The latter is of great importance because this is the area in which police are more likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking, where trust can be established and potential victims of crimes/human trafficking can communicate and pass on information. However, given available resources, this is the exception rather than the rule. • The involvement of specialised police officers in serious offences against children is mandatory. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of victims of human trafficking among asylum seekers is likely to prove successful thanks to the creation of police stations in asylum accommodations in Schleswig-Holstein (at least in larger-scale, shared accommodations) because they allow an element of trust to be built between residents and police officers. • As part of the cooperation activities between the Land Schleswig-Holstein Office of Foreign Affairs (LfA), the police and victim counselling associations, the asylum hostels have access to processes to help them identify victims of human trafficking and refer them on to other responsible bodies. The anti-violence strategy developed by the Land Schleswig-Holstein also contains a comprehensive instrument for identifying and dealing with especially vulnerable individuals in accordance with EU Asylum Procedures Directive 2013/33. |
| k. | Victim support | <p><u>Baden-Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the nationwide project Faire Mobilität (Fair Mobility), counselling centres with offices in Berlin, Frankfurt, Dortmund, Kiel, Munich, Oldenburg and Stuttgart were established. In Baden-Württemberg a DGB Faire Mobilität office was opened in Stuttgart. Independent of any DGB membership, the Faire Mobilität offices offer initial free employment-related and social welfare counselling for mobile employees in all sectors. The counselling is provided by staff who speak English, German and at least one other Central or East European language. The Land Baden-Württemberg expects to fund a further Faire Mobilität office in Mannheim from March 2017. • Additionally, the Land Baden-Württemberg funds eleven welcome centres in the region. Apart from providing advice to companies, the centres also offer support to foreign employees and their families in matters concerning residency, labour law, dealing with local authorities, housing, education, child care and job placements for spouses or partners. • The Land Baden-Württemberg Ministry of the Interior has published a brochure for police officers on professional approaches to dealing with victims and witnesses (Professioneller Umgang mit Opfer und Zeugen -Informationen für Polizeibeamtinnen und Polizeibeamte), of which all police officers receive a personal copy. A special information brochure has also been published for victims of violent crimes. <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bavaria has increased the funding made available to the JADWIGA and SOLWODI counselling centres. Cooperation with these centres involves close collaboration with the police. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the provision of accommodation for male victims, talks have been held between the Berlin Senate administration responsible for labour and the Berlin Office for Refugee Affairs. At the time of writing, it is planned to accommodate male victims of labour exploitation in local receptions centres. In addition, guidance on the care and accommodation of male victims of the criminal offences listed in Section 25 (4)a and (4)b of the German Residency Act (AufenthG) is to be developed, which will contain a list of contact persons who are reachable in case of an emergency (where appropriate, including outside normal office hours and at weekends). The |

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| | | <p>creation of temporary accommodation for victims of labour exploitation is also expressly listed in the current Coalition Agreement of the Land Berlin coalition government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are plans to continue funding for existing counselling services to accommodate current needs and to expand the counselling and support offerings to the extent possible. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senator for the Economic Affairs, Labour and Ports: since 1 January 2017, counselling centres for mobile employees and victims of labour exploitation (focus on labour law advice and support). <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KOOFRA advises and supports women victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and for the purpose of labour exploitation. In exceptional cases, advice is also provided for male victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. • The strategy finalised by KOOFRA in 2015 to support victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation is to be implemented and the support services offered are to be made known in the communities and among facilitators in various institutions. Through the existing cooperation agreements between KOOFRA e.V. and the “Servicestelle Arbeitnehmerfreizügigkeit für mobile europäische Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer” set up by Arbeit und Leben, it is ensured that, where there are indications which suggest the occurrence of human trafficking, the Servicestelle refers victims on to KOOFRA. <p><u>Hesse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are plans to establish two additional victim counselling centres. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Lower Saxony has counselling centres for mobile employees at four locations. A staff of two counsellors inform foreign employees about their rights concerning living and working in Germany, where necessary in the native language of the person seeking help. The counsellors establish contact with local authorities, public bodies and other organisations, and provide help for victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation. Counselling is provided independent of sector or residency status, and also of whether a written employment contract exists. • In implementing the Third Act to Reform the Protection of Victims’ Rights (Opferrechtsreformgesetz), Lower Saxony has more than 30 specially trained psycho-social process assistants on hand. This service is provided in a standardised form and free of charge by staff from the Lower Saxony Foundation for Victim Assistance and Support (Stiftung Opferhilfe Niedersachsen) and by independent psychosocial process assistants funded by the Land Lower Saxony. <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the victim support services (some targeted, some indirect) available to victims of |
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| | | <p>human trafficking in Schleswig-Holstein, reference is made to the Fourth Victim Protection Report of the Land Schleswig-Holstein (4. Opferschutzbericht der Landesregierung (LT-DRs. 18/5142 dated 7 February 2017)).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016 and 2017, funding was increased for Contra (the Foundation Against the Trafficking of Women in Schleswig Holstein), sponsored by the Frauenwerk der Nordkirche. |
| i. | Recovery and reflection period | <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recovery and reflection period has still to be made part of the Bavarian criminal police initial and further education and training programme. Where there is evidence that a foreign individual has become a victim of human trafficking, the Bavarian Immigration Authority in accordance with the prevailing provisions under Section 59 (7) sentence 1 of the German Residence Act (AufenthG) determines a departure date (minimum 3 months) to allow a decision to be reached regarding the individual's willingness to testify (reflection period). <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Berlin administration's practice of including a law enforcement authority is viewed differently by different actors in the Land Berlin. The debate regarding this subject is still ongoing. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision on the recovery and reflection period is known to the investigating officers at the central unit. The provision of a recovery and reflection period is the subject of regular criticism when initiating investigative measures. To prevent cases of abuse, individual cases are subjected to careful consideration and assessment in advance. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of a recovery and reflection period has been made available for many years in close cooperation between public prosecutors, Hamburg LKA and KOOFRA. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lower Saxony Cooperation Ordinance provides for victim support irrespective of whether the individuals concerned are willing to testify in court. <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear instructions for civil servants who conduct victim identification, whereby they are informed that victims must be offered a period of recovery and reflection in line with the provisions of the Convention. Police officers who deal with victims of human trafficking take account of the specific individual's needs. The provision of help and assistance is not subject to any particular conditions. |
| m. | Residence permit | <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with Section 59 (7) of the German Residency Act (AufenthG), the Immigration Office or one of its agents informs the foreign individual concerned about the prevailing provisions, programmes and measures available to protect victims of human trafficking. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under item A.25.4.a, the procedural instructions issued to the immigration authorities in Berlin govern the issuance of residence permits. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there are indications that an individual is a victim of human trafficking, the individual receives a residence permit pursuant to Section 25 (4a) AufenthG. As a rule, once they have testified before the police in Hamburg, they receive support from the Operative Victim Protection Unit (LKA 22), receive detailed information from the unit's staff and are then accompanied to the immigration office. • In the case of minors, applying for a residence permit is the responsibility of the legal guardian. |
| n. | Compensation and legal protection | <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information sheet published by the Bavarian Centre for Family and Social Affairs (Zentrum Bayern Familie Soziales) in enforcing the Crime Victims' Compensation Act (OEG) in Bavaria is also published in English. • When making a complaint to the police, victims are advised of their rights in connection with criminal proceedings. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every investigation, the public prosecutor's office and the criminal police provide information about the rights of victims to legal representation and compensation. Upon request, joint plaintiff representation is also recommended or provided via the specialised counselling centres. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victims of human trafficking are informed about their rights by investigating officers at the central unit. A victim protection information sheet is handed out and contact to victim protection organisations established. The counselling centre for victims of human trafficking and forced prostitution is brought in in every case and ensures that the victim receives legal representation. • As a rule, the central unit for process-integrated asset recovery is included in the process. If court proceedings result in asset recovery, the victims take priority in the provision of compensation. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KOOFRA e.V. informs victims about the opportunity for compensation and assists them in submitting their application and in any appeal process. Contact is established with the responsible welfare office in Hamburg. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lower Saxony Foundation for Victim Assistance and Support (Stiftung Opferhilfe Niedersachsen) helps victims to exercise their rights, including through the provision of support in submitting applications and with information regarding financial assistance and entitlements, such as under the Crime Victims' Compensation Act (OEG). <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All victims of crime, any crime, are informed by the police about their rights in (criminal) |

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| | | proceedings, usually in relation to the Crime Victims' Compensation Act. In addition, for specific forms of human trafficking, information sheets, flyers and similar materials are available in various languages. These regularly include contact details for the responsible NGO counselling centres. Reference is also made to the Lower Saxony Government's Fourth Victim Support Report (4. Opferschutzbericht der Landesregierung (LT-Drs. 18/5142 vom 7. Februar 2017; Anlage 7)). |
| o. | Repatriation and return of victims Further measures with the following aim: | <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The repatriation and return of victims of human trafficking (involving sexual exploitation/forced labour) is conducted in cooperation between the central unit for human trafficking and the counselling centre for victims of human trafficking and forced prostitution (BBMeZ). While the legal and security aspects are covered by the central unit, specialist counselling is largely provided by the BBMeZ. • Where a return to Germany is involved for the purposes of testifying in court, the central unit informs the witness about the subsequent process prior to their return to their country of origin. The process is complex and time-intensive. • The BBMeZ counselling centre is also involved where certain countries of origin are concerned. Through a Joint Investigation Team (JIT), the central unit is able to establish contact with Bulgaria. Contact with other countries can be made via the BKA. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a victim of human trafficking wants to return to their home country, a risk assessment is conducted by the responsible authority in the Land Hamburg and contact is made with the victim protection units or similar help organisations in the country of origin. • Repatriation of unaccompanied foreign minors who have been taken into care does not normally occur. To date, the responsible authority is unable to cite a single case in which an under-age victim of human trafficking has been returned to their home country. <p><u>Mecklenburg-West Pomerania:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ZORA counselling centre advises victims of human trafficking regarding repatriation and return to their home country. ZORA does not, however, ensure that repatriation takes place. |
| p. | Substantive criminal law | Recommendations fall within the Federal Government's area of responsibility |
| q. | Refraining from prosecution of victims of human trafficking | <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police and the public prosecutors cooperate closely to coordinate on related offences. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public prosecutor's office and the courts apply prevailing law. If an individual accused of committing a crime is a victim of human trafficking, when ruling the judge considers that aspect to the same extent as all other circumstances involving the case. <p><u>Hamburg</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings are conducted against victims of human trafficking in the department for organised crime, offences which were committed while a victim of human trafficking or as a |

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| | | <p>consequence, comprehensive use is made of the legal scope for refraining from prosecution (primarily Section 153 StPO) in order to end the proceedings.</p> <p><u>Hesse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The greatest possible use is made of the available scope for refraining from prosecution in cases of human trafficking – especially concerning breaches of the German Residence Act (AufenthG). <p><u>Schleswig-Holstein:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public prosecutors and the courts in Schleswig-Holstein rigorously apply applicable law. |
| r. | Investigation, prosecution and procedural law | <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recovery of assets in cases of human trafficking is repeatedly the focus of specialist seminars and training held by the Bavarian Criminal Police. • The Bavarian police regularly conduct random checks in the red light sector to identify victims of human trafficking. They work closely with the FKS, the public prosecution and the courts in efforts to combat human trafficking. <p><u>Berlin:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Berlin, the possibility of asset recovery by the LKA 42 is considered as a matter of course, but usually fails due to the financial circumstances of the accused. • Berlin’s public prosecution has two public prosecutors who are specialised in matters concerning human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. • Against the backdrop of the reform of human trafficking offences, internal training events are held by both the public prosecutor’s office and the courts. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Land Bremen’s public prosecution places great importance on the greatest possible recovery of illegally acquired assets. In order to consolidate specialist knowledge, the public prosecution has set up special units with special responsibilities. • In cases concerning human trafficking, the central unit for process-integrated recovery of assets is involved. Once this has occurred, the unit ensures that all possible steps are taken to recover the assets concerned. • To identify and investigate human trafficking, the investigating authorities use a wide range of appropriate measures. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LKA unit responsible for confiscation and asset recovery is regularly included in investigations involving human trafficking suspects. The LKA ensures that the human trafficking phenomena are investigated effectively and prosecuted. It must, however, be pointed out that use of telecommunications – and especially the internet – plays an increasingly important role and the legal options are limited when it comes to tracing telecommunications connection data. • Where there is sufficient evidence to allow successful asset recovery measures or measures to assist recovery, in addition to investigating the actual offence the LKA initiates a financial investigation conducted by the public prosecutor. The knowledge gleaned from this financial |

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| | | <p>investigation flows into the human trafficking investigation and the two are then linked prior to indictment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some cases, practices adopted in recent years have resulted in successful cooperation with the public prosecution authorities in the suspect's country of origin (such as Bulgaria) in initiating asset recovery measures. In this way, knowledge about suspected takings from prostitution/pimping/human trafficking has proven fruitful for tax investigations conducted in suspects' home countries. In one case, such knowledge resulted in the confiscation of a property in Bulgaria. • The Hamburg public prosecutor's office has six highly-specialised units which are responsible for investigating human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. <p><u>Hesse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset recovery measures are generally conducted when the necessary conditions are in place. The Hesse public prosecution has special units or points of contact responsible for asset recovery, and provides the training needed by the respective employees. • The length of sentence handed down for offences involving human trafficking vary depending on the case concerned and sentences can sometimes be severe. In Fulda, for example, a prison sentence of ten years and six months was passed (it is not yet legally binding). <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2014, the LKA Lower Saxony has in parallel with the Lower Saxony status report on human trafficking (Lagebild Menschenhandel) produced a special status/issue report on asset recovery related to human trafficking. • These recommendations for action and the respective legal provisions are addressed in detail in regular seminars and training courses for case managers and administrative staff whose work involves human trafficking investigations and the associated financial investigations. • Aspects of asset recovery are addressed, among others, in a constantly updated handout on combating human trafficking. The handout also contains suggestions for questioning victim witnesses who are of importance in financial investigations. • Issues concerning asset recovery, which is a focal topic, are addressed through seminars, training courses and exchange conducted by the central unit for organised crime and corruption (Zentrale Stelle Organisierte Kriminalität und Korruption). |
| s. | Protecting victims and witnesses | <p><u>Baden-Württemberg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the future, unusual cases of operative victim protection will also be performed by the LKA victim protection unit (Zeugenschutzdienststelle). In the case of issues and threatening situations which are not classed as unusual, the investigating police department provides protection for the human trafficking victim concerned. • In May 2016, the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Social Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior revised the 2009 guide on protecting and helping victims of human trafficking which had been coordinated with the specialised counselling centres and |

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| | | <p>the municipal associations, the aim being to improve existing efforts. The measures contained in the guide are largely based, both in a lesser form and in less detail, on the Act to Harmonise Victim Protection (Zeugenschutzharmonisierungsgesetz).</p> <p><u>Bavaria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close cooperation between the law enforcement authorities and the counselling centres and other NGOs on protecting victims of human trafficking. • Comprehensive application of victim protection provisions as provided by criminal procedural law, such as through timely arrest of suspects and video questioning of victims by the investigating magistrate, with an order for separation. <p><u>Bremen:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicable measures to protect victims and witnesses of human trafficking are exploited to the extent possible by the central unit for human trafficking. Such targeted measures are reliant on many different factors. <p><u>Hamburg:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both in the LKA and in the public prosecutor's office, all measures needed and suited to protecting (including from intimidation) victims of human trafficking who are willing to testify are taken and the legally prescribed measures are exploited to the full. During the investigations, victim witnesses are protected from third-party influence and access through the provision of police-initiated safe housing. As a general rule, victims of human trafficking are only released from the police protection programme when no further risk exists that makes a protection programme necessary. <p><u>Mecklenburg-West Pomerania:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2011, a cooperation agreement has existed between the ZORA counselling centre, the LKA Mecklenburg-West Pomerania and the public prosecution on protection for victim witnesses. The joint aim of the cooperation agreement is to support and protect victim witnesses in their willingness to testify. The responsibilities of each body are set out along with details describing the purpose of the cooperation activity. Under the agreement, the partners ensure that they are reachable at all times, agree to facilitate mutual exchange of information regarding the underlying threat and associated safety aspects, along with behaviours to mitigate risk. <p><u>Lower Saxony:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In initial contact with the police, victims are informed of their rights, opportunities and access to help and support, and are given a handout in their native language. • In special investigations, comprehensive protection of victims and witnesses is provided by specially trained members of the LKA Lower Saxony victim protection unit. In such cases, early involvement and the associated trust-building measures of victim protection organisations make sense and are provided for when conducting human trafficking investigations. In Lower Saxony, situation-aligned exchange occurs between the special police units for combating human trafficking and the specialised counselling centres. |
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Annex 2 – List of Abbreviations

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| AA | Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office) |
| AG | Arbeitsgruppe (Working Group) |
| AufenthG | Gesetz über den Aufenthalt, die Erwerbstätigkeit und die Integration von Ausländern im Bundesgebiet (Aufenthaltsgesetz) (German Residence Act) |
| ASMiB | Auswertestelle Schleusung, Migration, illegale Beschäftigung, Schleswig-Holstein (Schleswig-Holstein Assessment Centre Trafficking, Migration, Illicit Employment) |
| AsylG | Asylgesetz (German Asylum Act) |
| BAMF | Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees) |
| BASFI | Behörde für Arbeit, Soziales, Familie und Integration, Hamburg (Ministry for Labour, Social and Family Affairs and Inclusion Hamburg) |
| BBMeZ | Beratung für Betroffene von Menschenhandel und Zwangsprostitution, Bremen (counselling centre for victims of human trafficking and forced prostitution, Bremen) |
| BEB | Beratungsstelle für entsandte Beschäftigte, Berlin (counselling centre for seconded employees, employees entitled to freedom of movement and persons with vague employment status, Berlin) |
| Bff | Bundesverband Frauenberatungsstellen und Frauennotrufe e. V. (Federal Association of Women's Counselling Centres and Helplines in Germany) |
| BIG | Berliner Initiative gegen Gewalt an Frauen e. V. (Berlin Initiative Against Violence Towards Women) |
| BKA | Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Police Office) |
| BMAS | Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales (Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs) |
| BMF | Bundesministerium der Finanzen (Federal Ministry of Finance) |
| BMFSFJ | Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth) |
| BMI | Bundesministerium des Inneren (Federal Ministry of the Interior) |
| BMJV | Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz (Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection) |
| BMZ | Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) |
| BStMI | Bayerisches Staatsministerium des Innern, für Bau und Verkehr (Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, Building and Transport) |

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| CBSS | Council of the Baltic Sea States |
| DGB | Der Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (German Trade Union Confederation) |
| DIMR | Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte (German Institute for Human Rights) |
| Drs. | Drucksache (Bundestag printed paper) |
| ECPAT | Arbeitsgemeinschaft zum Schutz der Kinder vor sexueller Ausbeutung. (German Chapter of the ECPAT International Network to End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography & Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) |
| EMPACT | European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats |
| FBS | Fachberatungsstellen (specialised counselling centres) |
| FHK | Frauenhauskoordinierung e. V. (Association of Women's Shelters) |
| FKS | Finanzkontrolle Schwarzarbeit (Financial Monitoring Unit to Combat Illicit Employment) |
| FOS | Fachstelle Opferschutz Niedersachsen (Central Unit for Victim Protection Lower Saxony) |
| IFS | Innere Sicherheit Fonds (Internal Security Fund) |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| IMK | Innenministerkonferenz (Conference of the Länder-Ministers of the Interior) |
| JGG | Jugendgerichtsgesetz (Juvenile Criminal Law) |
| JVA | Justizvollzugsanstalt (prison or correctional facility) |
| KfW | KfW Development Bank |
| KJND | Kinder-und Jugendnotdienst (Emergency Child Welfare Service) |
| KOK | Bundesweiter Koordinierungskreis gegen Menschenhandel e. V. (German NGO network and coordination office against trafficking in human beings) |
| KOOFRA | Koordinierungsstelle gegen Frauenhandel e. V. (Coordination Centre Against Trafficking in Women) |
| KVB | Kassenärztliche Vereinigung Bayerns (Bavarian Association of SHI Physicians) |
| LKA | Landeskriminalamt (Land Criminal Police Office) |
| LSBTIQ | Lesbisch, Schwul, Bisexuell, Trans, Intersex, Queer (LGBTIQ – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer) |
| MENA | Middle East and North Africa |

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| MWAVT | Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Arbeit, Verkehr und Technologie, Schleswig-Holstein (Schleswig-Holstein Land Ministry of Economic Affairs, Employment, Transport and Technology) |
| OEG | Gesetz über die Entschädigung für Opfer von Gewalttaten (Opferentschädigungsgesetz) (Crime Victims' Compensation Act) |
| OK | Organisierte Kriminalität (organised crime) |
| ORRG | Gesetz zur Stärkung der Rechte von Verletzten und Zeugen im Strafverfahren (Opferrechtsreformgesetz) (Act to Reform Protection of Victims' and Witnesses Rights) |
| OSCE | Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe |
| ProstSchG | Gesetz zur Regulierung des Prostitutionsgewerbes sowie zum Schutz von in der Prostitution tätigen Personen (Prostituiertenschutzgesetz) (Act Protecting Persons Working in Prostitution) |
| StGB | Strafgesetzbuch (German Criminal Code) |
| StPO | Strafprozeßordnung (Criminal Procedure Code) |
| SOLWODI | SOLIDarity with WOMen in Distress |
| ZOK | Zentrale Stelle Organisierte Kriminalität und Korruption, Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony Central Unit for Organised Crime and Corruption) |