

## **CHAPTER III**

### **PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES IN GERMANY**

In 2015 when Germany started to open all his borders to welcome the refugees, there was a significantly rising number of asylum seekers or refugees in Germany. Compared to several years ago, the number of refugees between 2000 and 2005, less than 100, 000 asylum applications were filled per year and between 2005 and 2010 the numbers decreased around 50, 000 (Matthias Mayer, 2016).

Therefore, the chaos in Middle East gained the number of asylum applications in Germany. People were claiming as asylum seekers in Germany. The number was so high in 2011 and reached more than 200, 000 in 2014 (Matthias Mayer, 2016).

Moreover, in 2015 nearly 1.1 million asylum seekers arrived in Germany, but only 476, 649 were able to register for asylum. Those who have been registered facing a long time waiting for their file to be official asylum claims, widely due to the fact that German government authorities have been affected by the high number of the applicants (Matthias Mayer, 2016).

This high numbers of refugees caused several problems in Germany. The problems were in the internal level of Germany such as the rising number of crimes in some parts of Germany, demo against the government's policy, and the xenophobia returned. Those problems put the government in the dilemma position.

### A. The rising of criminalization in Germany

On 5<sup>th</sup> September 2015, when Germany opened their borders for accepting around 1 million refugees, they had to prepare some situations that might be happen. There are a lot of changing conditions in Germany when refugees arrived, not only positive adjustments but also negative circumstances.

Afterwards, the huge number of refugees caused the increasing number of criminalization in Germany, either refugee as a suspect or a victim. According to Federal Criminal Police Office of Germany in the police crime statistics 2015, there were 6,330,649 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in 2015. The violations were not counting traffic offences and offences against state security.

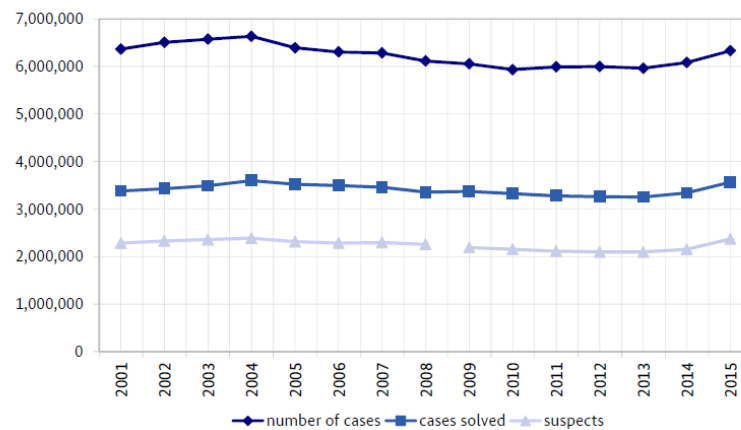


Figure 4 Numbers of Cases in Germany

Source : Federal Criminal Police Office of Federal Republic of Germany, 2016

The statistic above showed that there were 6,330,649 violations in Germany, registered in 2015 excluded traffic offences and offences against state security. The data in 2015 increased around +4.1 % compared to the previous year. The violations rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) increased from 7,530 to 7,793 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. The rising number of offences in Germany was caused by the high number of migration flows (Federal Criminal Police Office of Federal Republic of Germany , 2016).

Therefore, in 2015 criminal report, they also put the data based on suspected by non-German. The table below showed that the highest number of country that contributed a lot in the violation was the Syria.

nationality	total	% share in relation to non German suspects							
	2015	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
non-German suspects		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
total number	911,864		617,392	538,449	502,390	484,529	471,812	462,378	471,067
<u>Syria</u>	134,177	14.7	4.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Turkey	78,014	8.6	13.5	16.3	18.4	20.0	21.1	22.2	22.6
<u>Afghanistan</u>	61,097	6.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.4	0.9
Romania	52,531	5.8	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.4
Poland	44,659	4.9	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.6
<u>Iraq</u>	38,304	4.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Serbia	33,561	3.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.0
Kosovo	33,512	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	x
Albania	28,845	3.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Eritrea	24,525	2.7	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<u>Italy</u>	24,230	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1
Bulgaria	18,355	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0
<u>Pakistan</u>	15,363	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Morocco	14,439	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
<u>Algeria</u>	13,685	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Russian Federation	13,235	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Iran	12,014	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,454	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Macedonia	11,230	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
Greece	10,057	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
<u>Nigeria</u>	9,962	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
<u>Somalia</u>	9,914	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ukraine	8,235	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Georgia	8,085	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Croatia	7,733	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
*) other	194,648	21.3	27.4	28.8	29.5	30.2	31.2	32.2	33.1

\*) Including unclarified nationalities and stateless suspects.

Figure 5 Suspect by non-German

Source : Federal Criminal Police of Federal Republic of Germany 2016

There were several cases caused by refugee in Germany such as robbery, murder, fraud, rape, and sexual abuse. Those cases increased the number, especially sexual violation and rape. Mostly the victims are German citizen.

Germany's migrant rape crisis has now spread to cities and towns in all 16 of Germany's federal states. Germany now finds itself in a vicious circle: most of the perpetrators were never found and few frequently received lenient sentences. Only one in 10 rapes in Germany was reported and just 8% of rape

trials resulted in convictions, according to Minister of Justice Heiko Maas (Soeren Kern , 2016).

Sexual violence in Germany has reached the high proportions since Chancellor Angela Merkel opened her border to allow more than one million mostly male migrants from Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

According to Gatestone Institute's report of migrant rape crisis in September 2015, when Merkel opened up the German border to ten thousands of migrants who were stranded in Hungary, a follow-up report was published in March 2016, in the aftermath of mass attacked against German women by mobs of migrants in Cologne, Hamburg, and other German cities (Soeren Kern , 2016).

On the data that is provided by Gatestone Institute, during the month of July 2016, hundreds of German women and children were sexually assaulted by migrants. The youngest victim was nine; the oldest was 79. Attacks occurred at beaches, bike trails, cemeteries, discotheques, grocery stores, music festivals, parking garages, playgrounds, schools, shopping malls, taxis, public transportation including buses, trams, intercity express trains and subways, public parks, public squares, public swimming pools, and public restrooms. Predators were lurking everywhere; safety was nowhere (Soeren Kern , 2016).

Moreover, dozens of women and children have been assaulted by migrants at summer festivals and public swimming pools — staples of ordinary German life. ” *When Muslim teenage boys go to open air swimming pools, they are overwhelmed when they see girls in bikinis. These boys, who come from a*

*culture where for women it is frowned upon to show naked skin, will follow girls and bother them without their realizing it. Naturally, this generates fear” - Bavarian politician, quoted in Die Welt (Kern, Soeren, 2015) .*

Furthermore, the sexual violation not only attacked German women and children but also other refugees . A 13-year-old Muslim girl was raped by another asylum seeker at a refugee facility in Detmold, a city in west-central Germany. The girl and her mother reportedly fled their homeland to escape a culture of sexual violence (Kern, Soeren, 2015).

There was a growing number of women and young girls in refugee shelters in Germany being raped, sexually assaulted and even forced into prostitution by male asylum seekers, according to German social work organizations with first-hand knowledge of the situation. The problem happened because many of the rapes are occurred in mixed-gender shelters, where, due to a lack of space, German authorities are forced thousands of male and female migrants to share the same sleeping areas and restroom facilities (Kern, Soeren, 2015). The condition for women and girls at the same shelters were so treacherous that females were being described as “wild game” fighting of Muslim predators. Therefore, many victims, fearing reprisals, kept silent, said by social workers (Kern, Soeren, 2015).

## **B. The Emerging of Anti-Migrant**

German Federal Ministry of The Interior said more than 3,500 attacks against refugees and asylum seekers shelter happened in 2016. Almost ten violence targeted migrants each day in the country. Referring to the statistics of

the police, German Federal Ministry of the interior report, there were about 2,545 cases of violence attacked the refugees individually in the past year. In the same year, there were about 988 cases of attacks against the shelter refugees and asylum seekers (Riva Dessthanian Suastha, 2017).

Meanwhile, 217 cases of attacks also occurred in the volunteers and humanitarian organizations who deal with refugees and asylum seekers. The Ministry says thousands of incidents cause at least 560 people injured, 43 of whom were children. The number of anti-immigrant attacks in 2016 increased almost doubled from previous years (Riva Dessthanian Suastha, 2017).

In 2015, the Government recorded about 1,000 cases of violence at a refugee shelter. The previous year, there were only 199 cases of assaults recorded by German authorities. Rampant violence increased in line with the decision of the Government of Chancellor Angela Merkel in receiving approximately 890 thousand asylum seekers to their home countries (Riva Dessthanian Suastha, 2017).

However, German government promises that they will fight the anti-immigrant that torture refugees. Interior Minister Thomas de Maiziere Germany denounced the harsh attacks of the Neo Nazi group being waged in Eastern Germany. *"At the moment we are witnessing the human wave that came asking for help, at the same time also increased a sense of hatred, harassment and violence against asylum seekers. It is a shameful disgrace,"* said de Maiziere.

Maizere. He also unleashes the threats; the offender will receive fully legal consequences (DW , 2015).

In response to the statement of the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Justice Heiko Maas insists, "*there is no tolerance of xenophobic attitudes or anti foreigners and racism in Germany.*" A number of political figures in Germany far today had been warned of increasing sentiment anti asylum applicants. Until the riots of Heidenau recorded already 150 shelters would shelter or asylum applicants across Germany assailed combustion (DW , 2015).