



WHY WE NEED TO SHARE CARGO CRIME INCIDENT INTELLIGENCE

The title of this TAPA EMEA Incident Information Service (IIS) Annual Report for 2015 reflects the biggest change we have seen in cargo crime since the Association was founded in the region in 2000.

TAPA was launched in EMEA by Manufacturers and Logistics Service Providers 15 years ago to enable supply chain security stakeholders to collaborate to combat the rising threat of high value technology thefts during the transport and logistics process.

High value technology is still a target – but, now, so is everything else. Products with a low unit value are today just as attractive because of the high volumes they move in. And, these products are often easier to dispose of and less traceable.

The 2015 IIS Annual Report focuses on the types of products that have been stolen from supply chains across the Europe, Middle East & Africa region. The total of new crimes is concerning, rising 37.4% year-on-year but TAPA's greatest concern is that the 1,515 incidents reported to IIS over this 12-month period is still only a small picture of the level of cargo crime we strongly believe is taking place, not just in EMEA but globally.

Today, a great deal of our focus is on encouraging law enforcement agencies, insurers, manufacturers and logistics service providers to share their incident data with us. We do not collect information on the companies that are the victims, we only seek intelligence on the types of incidents, where they occur, the products targeted and the value of the loss if this

is available. This helps us to build a more accurate picture of cargo crime in our region and, most importantly, enables TAPA EMEA members to increase the resilience of their supply chains by using IIS intelligence as part of their supply chain planning process.

One other alarming side effect of this

and not being replaced. This is largely to do with pay and conditions and the fact that younger people do not see driving as a desirable occupation. If they feel their personal safety is also at risk, even fewer will choose driving as a career.

As businesses, we all have a responsibility to ensure our employees and our

‘Using intelligence to combat cargo crime is not just about protecting goods owned by major global corporations, it is also about protecting the wellbeing of people working in the supply chain that we rely on to deliver our goods.’

latest cargo crime data is the number of attacks on drivers, which we see becoming more frequent and violent. Using intelligence to combat cargo crime is not just about protecting goods owned by major global corporations, it is also about protecting the wellbeing of people working in the supply chain that we rely on to deliver our goods.

The lack of new heavy goods drivers being attracted into the industry is a major concern in EMEA and in other major markets such as the U.S. Drivers are generally an ageing population and there are already warnings of the long-term impact on industry if the current trend continues of people leaving the industry

products are safe. Giving your support to TAPA EMEA and sharing any incident intelligence you may have is an extremely important step in this process.

Finally, I wish to thank all of the companies and law enforcement agencies that have contributed information to this report. We truly value your willingness to work with us.



THORSTEN NEUMANN
Chairman, TAPA EMEA

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2015 CARGO CRIMES IN EMEA

+37.4%

Rise in the number of cargo crimes reported to IIS vs. 2014

-55.4%

Reduction in the number of reported crimes with losses of more than €100,000

4.6%

Of all incidents in 2015 were classed as major losses with a value over €100K

-50.7% reduction in average losses in 2015 vs. 2014

60

Hijackings were reported to IIS, 4% of all incidents.

€22,791

The equivalent average loss for all 1,515 cargo crimes reported to TAPA EMEA

458

Most recorded cargo crimes in 2015 occurred in the Netherlands, accounting for 30.2% of all incidents and representing a rise on the 258 crimes reported in 2014.

9 Theft from Moving Vehicle cargo thefts were reported to IIS in 2015

1,515

Total number of incidents recorded by TAPA EMEA's Incident Information Service in 2015

€14,885,586

Combined loss for the top 10 reported cargo crimes in 2015, 43.1% of all thefts that stated a loss value

70

Number of cargo thefts with a loss value in excess of €100,000

€34,528,558

Total loss for the 22.5% of crimes reporting a value

29

The number of countries in the EMEA region reporting cargo crimes in 2015

4.4%

Or 67 of all 2015 crimes stated Violent or Threat with Violence as the criminals' M.O.

139

Food & Drink was the product category with the highest number of recorded losses in 2015 featuring in 139 or 9.2% of incidents.

57.2%

Of all cargo crimes captured by TAPA EMEA in 2015 took place at unsecured parking locations, representing 866 of the 1,515 incidents

181

March 2015 was the highest month for cargo crime incidents with 181 reports to IIS, followed by November with 164 and May with 152.

22.5%

Number of recorded cargo crimes stating a loss value

58.1%

Intrusion was the most frequently reported M.O. used by cargo thieves and was seen in a total of 880 crimes

807

Or 53.3% of incidents during the year involved Theft from Vehicle, followed by 205 (13.5%) of Theft of Vehicle crimes, and 145 (9.6%) cases of Theft from Trailer.

341

TAPA was able to report a far more accurate picture of cargo crime in Belgium for 2015 thanks to data supplied by Belgian police. The 341 incidents in 2015 compared to 12 in 2014.

€101,256

Average loss for cargo crimes reporting a value

€3,000,000

The biggest single loss recorded by IIS in 2015 was the theft of pharmaceuticals from a Services 3rd Party Facility in Settala, Milan in Italy





THE BIG PICTURE

Cargo crime in the Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA) region reached a five-year high in 2015, according to annual analysis by the Transported Asset Protection Association (TAPA).



- The Association's Incident Information Service (IIS) recorded intelligence on 1,515 cargo theft incidents in 2015, a 37.4% increase over the 1,102 crimes reported in 2014.
- Only 22.5% or 341 of the incidents reported to IIS provided a loss value but the combined total for these cargo thefts alone was €34,528,558. The 10 largest cargo crimes in 2015 accounted for €14,885,586 of this figure.

- TAPA EMEA recorded 70 cases of cargo crime in 2015 with a loss value of more than €100,000 and six supply chain thefts resulting in the loss of products worth in excess of €1 million.
- The biggest single loss identified to IIS for the year occurred on 1 December when thieves broke into a warehouse facility in the town of Settala near Milan, Italy, and stole pharmaceuticals with a value of €3 million.
- The average cargo loss for the year – based on crimes reporting a value – was €101,256.
- The vast majority of cargo crimes in the EMEA region continue to occur in

Europe, with South Africa the other dominant country for regular attacks on goods in the supply chain. In 2015, IIS recorded reports of cargo crimes in 29 countries in EMEA.

- The vast majority of cargo crimes involve attacks on trucks, either en route or while parked at unsecured parking locations. 53.3% or 807 of the 2015 incidents involved Theft from Vehicle and there were a combined 350 cases of Theft of Vehicle and Theft from Trailer.
- Overall, cargo crime in EMEA and, indeed, globally continues to be massively under-reported.

'The biggest single loss was the theft of pharmaceuticals valued at €3 million from a warehouse near Milan.'



THEFT BY PRODUCT

	Number of incidents	% of total
Food & Drink	139	9.2%
Clothing & Footwear	104	6.9%
Cosmetics & Hygiene	84	5.5%
Furniture/Household Appliances	80	5.3%
Computers/Laptops	77	5.1%
Tools/Building Materials	54	3.6%
Car Parts	49	3.2%
Tobacco	39	2.6%
Metal	34	2.2%
Phones	30	2.0%
Pharmaceuticals	18	1.2%
Toys/Games	13	0.9%
Tyres	8	0.5%
Cash	5	0.3%
Sports Equipment	3	0.2%
Agricultural Materials	3	0.2%
Bicycles	2	0.1%
Jewellery/Precious Metals	2	0.1%

NOTE: In 284 incidents (18.8% of the total) the types of products stolen were unspecified. In a further 254 cases (16.7%) the goods taken were classified as 'miscellaneous'. In 233 (15.4%) of the incidents reported to TAPA EMEA's Incident Information Service in 2015, no load was involved.

ALL CARGO AT RISK

TAPA EMEA's 2015 IIS Annual Report reflects the widely-accepted view that, today, all products moving in supply chains are at risk of theft.

When the Association was established in EMEA in 2000, it was to help Manufacturers and Logistics Service Providers combat the rising threat to high value technology products stored in warehouse facilities and being transported during the distribution process. While high value goods remain as desirable to cargo criminals as they were 15 years ago, evidence shows a growing trend towards cargo thieves targeting high volumes of products with low unit values.

Often, these lower value products are consumables that can be quickly and easily disposed of and are virtually impossible to recover.

Data captured by TAPA EMEA's IIS in 2015 includes a high percentage of crimes – 35.5% of the 1,515 – that provided no specific product details. In a further 233 or 15.4% of cases, vehicles targeted by cargo crimes were carrying no load. Overall, however, losses were still reported in 18 different IIS product categories.

Food & Drink products are a good example of lower unit value cargoes of interest to cargo thieves. In 2015, TAPA recorded 139 separate supply chain losses in this category, including dairy products, sugar and fresh fish. One incident alone saw thieves steal €339,752 of Food & Drink products as a result of hijacking a truck at an origin facility in the UK in March.

Clothing & Footwear products continued to suffer high losses with the 104 incidents in 2015 representing 6.9% of the total for the year. High fashion and shoes were particular targets.

'In one incident alone in the UK, a truck hijacking resulted in the loss of Food & Drink products worth €339,752.'



Cosmetics & Hygiene was the third highest category of named products stolen with 84 losses or 5.5% of all cargo crimes reported to IIS for the year. These were closely followed by losses involving Furniture/Household Appliances.

Thefts of high value technology products continued to be seen on an average of two incidents per week throughout 2015. There were 77 thefts of Computers/Laptops – 5.1% of the annual total – and a further 30 incidents involving losses of Phones. IIS recorded only 18 thefts of Pharmaceuticals over the course of the year but these losses tend to nearly always involve a high value.

TAPA EMEA was also notified of 39 cargo crimes involving losses of Tobacco products. This is, however, known to be only a small snapshot of the substantial attacks on the tobacco industry's supply chains. South Africa, in particular, is a hotspot for attacks on trucks carrying cigarettes.

In 2015, IIS also recorded 34 cargo crimes involving the loss of Metal.

The diversity of products now targeted

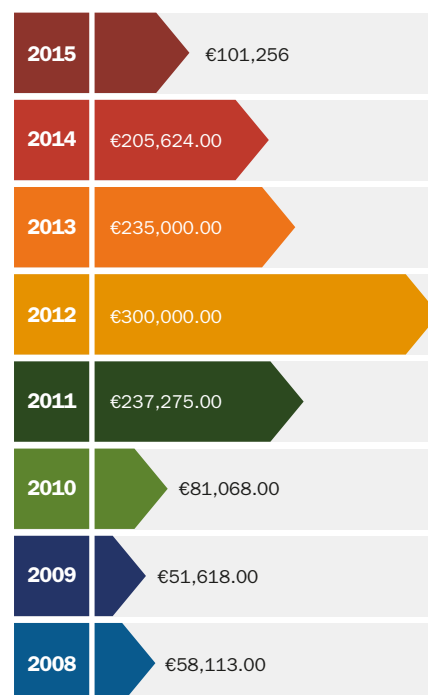
by cargo thieves is also reflected in the emergence of product categories such as Tools/Building Materials, Car Parts, Tyres, and Toys/Games..

The 70 major cargo crimes in the EMEA region with losses in excess of €100,000 included:

- 13 incidents involving Food & Drink with a combined loss of €4,461,475
- 10 incidents involving Clothing & Footwear with a combined loss of €3,600,641
- 10 incidents involving Computers/Laptops with a combined loss of €4,455,785
- 8 incidents involving Tobacco with a combined loss of €2,635,923
- 5 incidents involving Pharmaceuticals with a combined loss of €4,247,423
- 3 incidents involving Metal with a combined loss of €528,167
- 2 incidents involving Cosmetics & Hygiene products with a combined loss of €2,058,944
- 2 incidents involving Phones with a combined loss of €750,000



AVERAGE LOSS VALUE IN 2015 VS. PREVIOUS YEARS



Goods classified as multiple loads that included Clothing & Footwear, Cosmetics & Hygiene products, Computers/Laptops and Phones accounted for a further €1,553,323.

Reinforcing TAPA's message that all products moving in the supply chain are now at risk of theft, some of the more unusual losses recorded in 2015 included:

- €1,400,000 of postage stamps stolen from an origin facility in France
- €977,331 of headphones stolen from a truck in Sweden
- €200,000 of yarn stolen in a Deceptive Pick-up in Italy





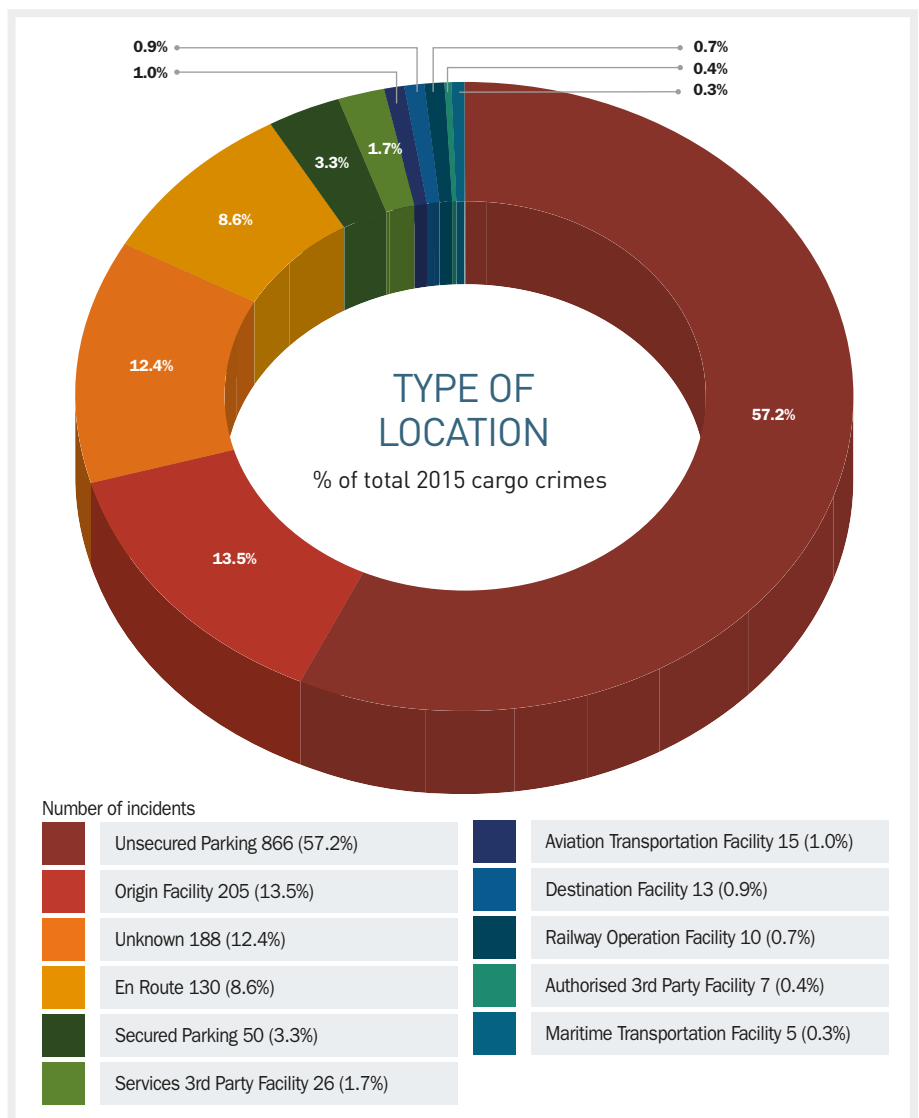
CARGO CRIME HOTSPOTS

Cargo crime statistics can often be misleading.

The data reported to TAPA EMEA's Incident Information Service (IIS) comes from a variety of sources:

- Manufacturers
- Logistics Service Providers
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Insurers
- Media Sources

In the case of countries reporting high cargo crime figures, this is often the result of cooperation and intelligence sharing agreements between TAPA EMEA and national and regional law enforcement agencies or information from insurers. It would be wrong to automatically assume that a country with a reported low rate of cargo crime presents a lower level of risk. It may simply be the case that companies, associations and LEAs in those countries do not share data or, as is the case in some police forces, do not break out cargo crime data from general commercial property and vehicle crimes.



In 2015, the Netherlands was the location of the highest number of cargo crimes reported to IIS with 458 incidents.

The level of cargo thefts in the United Kingdom is a similar cause for concern after it recorded a second consecutive doubling of its incident numbers. TAPA EMEA gathered intelligence on 367 supply chain-related thefts in the UK in 2015, up from 175 in 2014. This continued a strong upward trend of freight theft in the UK following the 2013 level of 88 incidents.

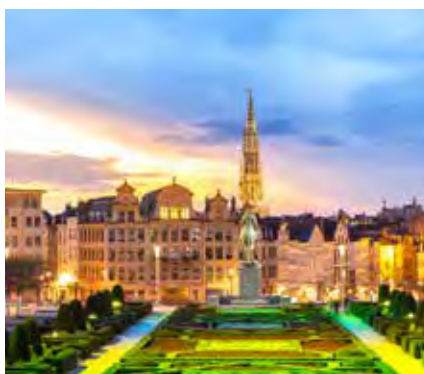
Having recorded only 12 cargo crimes in Belgium in 2014, TAPA EMEA was able to report a far more representative figure for 2015 thanks to data supplied to IIS by Belgian police. The 341



incidents in 2015 reveal cargo crime in Belgium to be at a similar level to that seen in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Germany recorded most cargo crimes in 2014 but its 120 new incidents in 2015 represented a fall in the annual number of reported crimes. However, TAPA believes this to be more of a reflection of under-reporting than an indication of a drop-off in criminal activity. The Association continues to have dialogue with the relevant German Ministry to find a way to capture more accurate data.

A similar scenario is true in three other known cargo crime hotspots; France, South Africa and Italy.



Only 43 new incidents were reported in France in 2015, down from 73 in 2014. Italy's 2015 total of 32 cargo crimes was also lower year-on-year, reducing from 69 in 2014, while South Africa saw a rise in its incident rate to 38 new cargo crimes versus 23 a year ago. Freight thefts in South Africa reported to IIS are, however, still believed to be only a fraction of the number of incidents occurring across the country. In 2015, TAPA EMEA organised regional conferences in both South Africa and Italy to encourage local companies, police authorities, government departments and other stakeholders to report cargo crime incidents. The Association is continuing to work proactively at a number of levels in all three countries to address this issue.

Sweden recorded the seventh highest cargo crime rate, based on IIS data, over the 12 months with 33 incidents compared to the 24 reported to TAPA EMEA in Sweden in the previous year.

Of the remaining countries, Spain, Russia and Austria reported far fewer cargo thefts in 2015 vs. 2014. Spain's figures fell from 39 to 17 year-on-year, Russia's from 41 to six, and Austria's from 36 to three.



'While cargo crimes in Germany are down considerably year-on-year, TAPA believes this is more of a reflection of under-reporting than falling crime.'



TYPES OF INCIDENTS

There is no question that cargo crime has predominantly moved onto the road in EMEA.

Theft from Vehicle was once again the most common type of incident with 807 cases representing 53.3% of all crimes in 2015. In 2014, this figure stood at 48.5%.

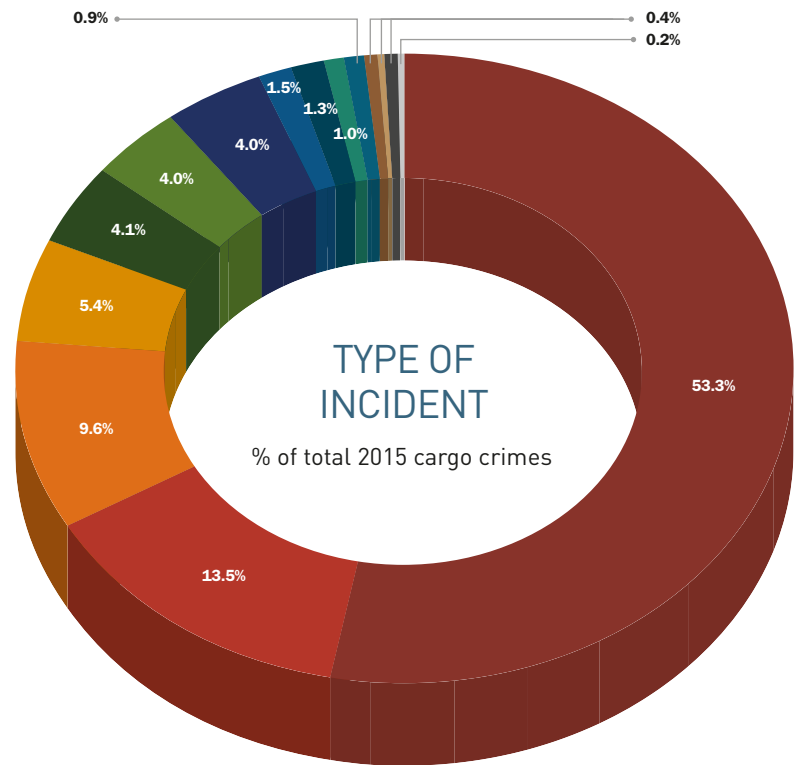
Combined with the 205 Theft of Vehicle incidents, 145 Theft from Trailer, 81 Truck Theft and 61 Theft of Trailer cargo crimes, over 85.7% of all freight thefts in 2015 were truck-related. This is without taking into account the 60 incidents of Hijacking, which predominantly involved attacks on trucks while en route.

Only 4.1% of incidents reported to TAPA EMEA's IIS in 2015 involved Theft from Facility.

The growing problem of Clandestines breaking into trucks, usually close to the Channel crossing from France to the UK, accounted for 13 or 0.9% of the annual total. Although this is a relatively small number now, it is clearly a concerning safety and security issue for companies and their employees and this figure is expected to continue to rise given the current migrant crisis in Europe.

There were 14 separate types of incident recorded by IIS, also including 23 cases of Theft from Container, 15 classified as Robbery, and seven cases of both Fraud and Theft from Train.

‘The problem of migrants breaking into UK-bound trucks in the Calais area continues to put drivers at risk and has also been known to result in damage and contamination of cargoes.’



Number of incidents

■ Theft from Vehicle 807 (53.3%)	■ Theft 19 (1.3%)
■ Theft of Vehicle 205 (13.5%)	■ Robbery 15 (1.0%)
■ Theft from Trailer 145 (9.6%)	■ Clandestine 13 (0.9%)
■ Truck Theft 81 (5.4%)	■ Fraud 7 (0.4%)
■ Theft from Facility 62 (4.1%)	■ Theft from Train 7 (0.4%)
■ Theft of Trailer 61 (4.0%)	■ Theft of Container 7 (0.4%)
■ Hijacking 60 (4.0%)	■ Unknown 3 (0.2%)
■ Theft from Container 23 (1.5%)	

Incident Category	Number of Incidents
Major incidents with a loss of €100,000 or over	70
General incidents	1,445
Total	1,515



WHERE THEFTS OCCUR

Given the high percentage of cargo crimes involving trucks and combining this with the lack of adequate secure parking locations, mostly across Europe, it is hardly surprising that the majority of thefts from the supply chain in 2015 took place in unsecured parking locations. These are most often motorway services, industrial estates or lay-bys close to major highways.

In total, 866 or 57.2% of crimes in 2015 were the result of trucks stopping in unsecured parking locations, a further increase on the 46.6% in 2014.

IIS also recorded 50 incidents said to have taken place at secure parking locations. The majority of these cases were reported in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

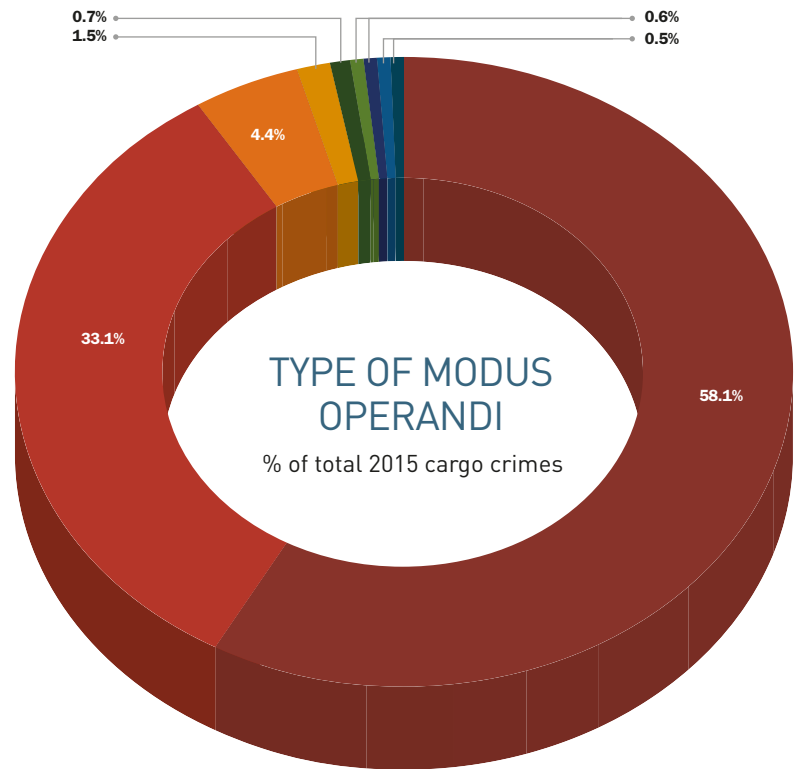
Origin facilities were the location type for the second highest number of freight thefts in 2015, featuring in 205 or 13.5% of the annual total, while a further 130 thefts or attempted thefts were suffered by trucks while en route.

THE CRIMINAL M.O.

Intrusion was the most frequently used modus operandi by criminals trying to steal products from supply chains in 2015. It featured in 58.1% or 880 of all crimes. In 501 other cargo thefts the M.O. was unknown.

Incidents reported to IIS involving Violence & Threat with Violence reduced by almost 50% year-on-year to 67 in 2015, a surprising outcome given the general view that attacks on trucks, in particular, are becoming more violent.

Forced Stop was the M.O used in 22 freight crimes while Deception was used on 28 different occasions to enable criminals to steal goods. IIS also recorded nine Theft from Moving Vehicle crimes and eight incidents that were based on inside information.

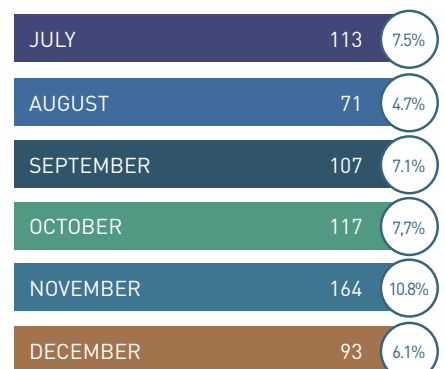
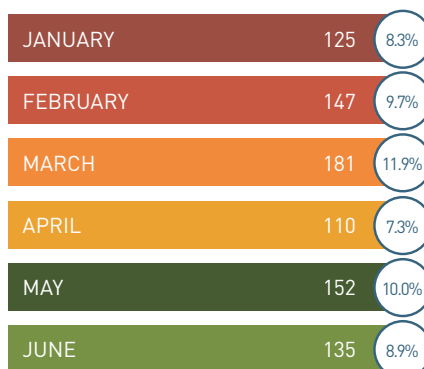


Number of incidents

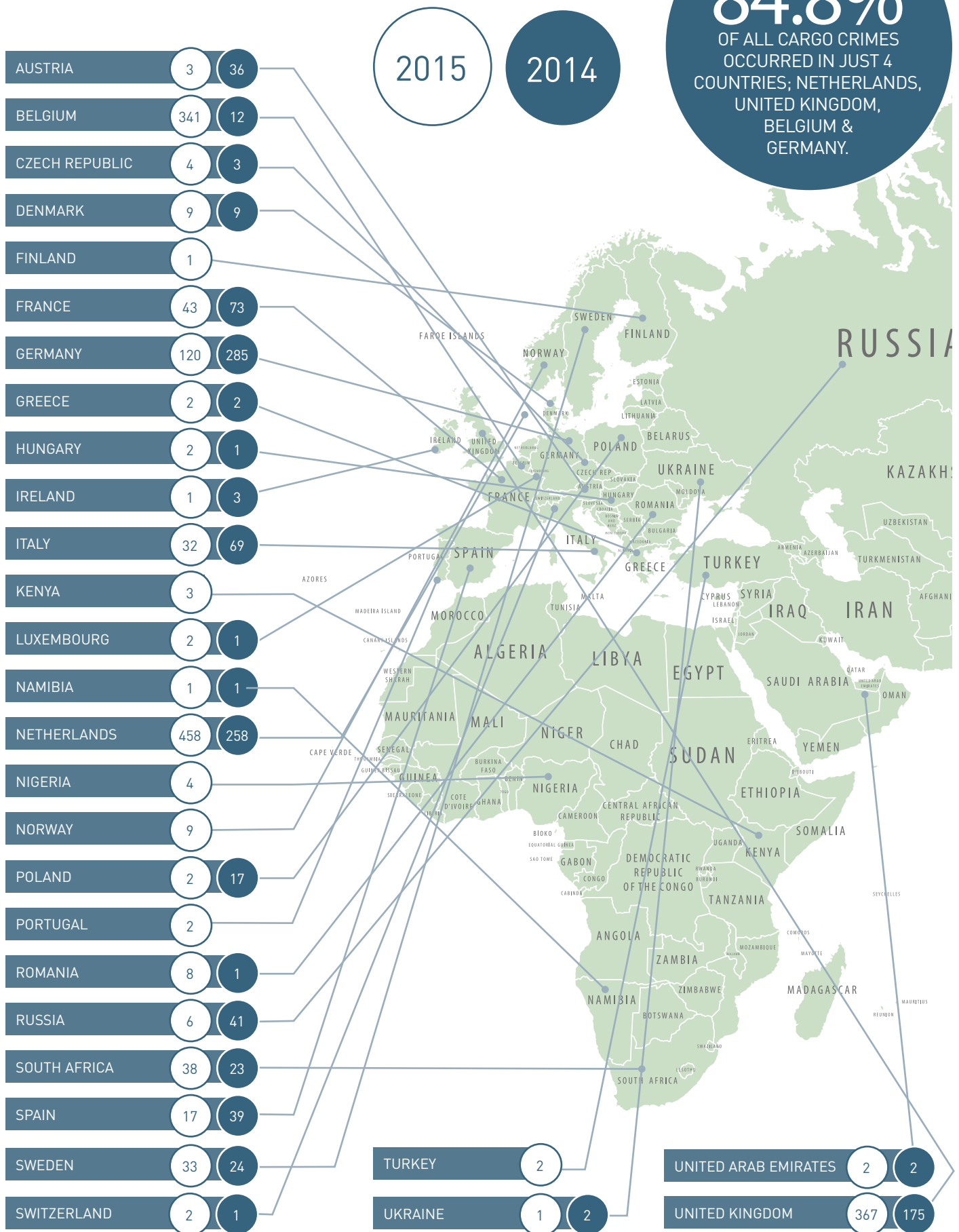
Intrusion 880 (58.1%)	Deceptive Pick Up 9 (0.6%)
Unknown 501 (33.1%)	Theft from Moving Vehicle 9 (0.6%)
Violent & Threat with Violence 67 (4.4%)	Internal 8 (0.5%)
Forced Stop 22 (1.5%)	Deceptive Stop 8 (0.5%)
Deception Other 11 (0.7%)	



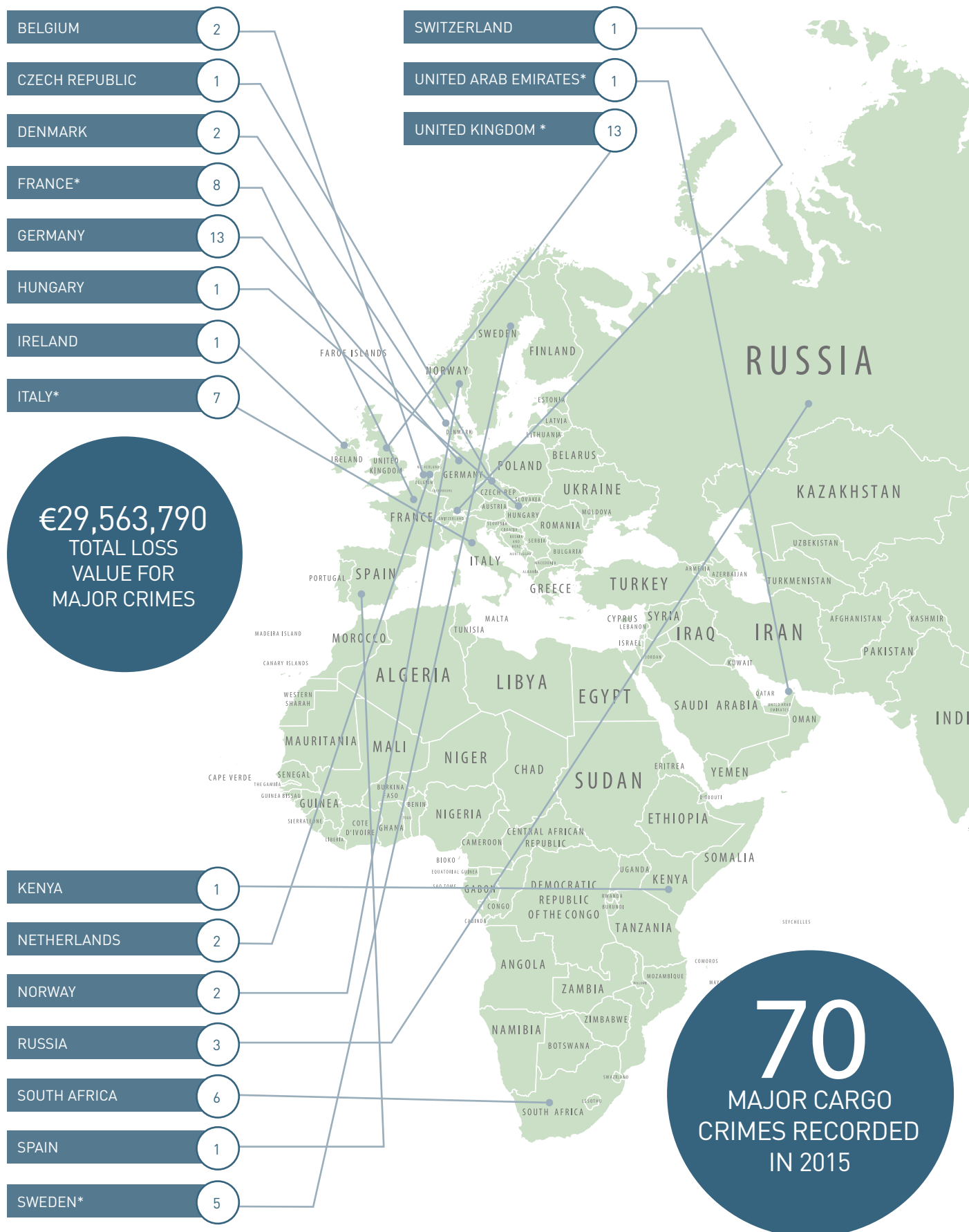
BREAKDOWN BY MONTH



TOTAL CARGO CRIME INCIDENTS IN THE EMEA REGION IN 2015 - BY COUNTRY



COUNTRIES IN EMEA RECORDING MAJOR INCIDENTS WITH INDIVIDUAL LOSSES IN EXCESS OF €100,000



* Indicates a country also reporting a crime or crimes with a loss/losses of more than €1 million.

TOP 11 COUNTRIES REPORTING CARGO CRIMES IN THE EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA REGION IN 2015



Netherlands



Sweden



UK



Italy



Belgium



Spain



Germany



Denmark



France



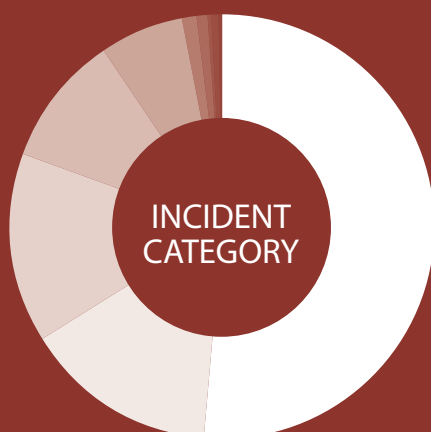
Norway



South Africa



THE NETHERLANDS



Theft from Vehicle	235 (51.4%)
Truck Theft	68 (14.9%)
Theft of Vehicle	66 (14.5%)
Theft of Trailer	45 (9.8%)
Theft from Trailer	30 (6.6%)
Theft from Facility	5 (1.0%)
Theft from Container	4 (0.8%)
Robbery	2 (0.4%)
Fraud	2 (0.4%)
Theft of Container	1 (0.2%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€220,00

A shipment of consumer electronics stolen from a trailer at an unsecured parking location

€100,000

Theft of Trailer from an unsecured parking location in Botlek Rotterdam on 8 July

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



458

VS. 2014 TOTAL OF

258

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€368,857

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

1.90%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€40,984

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

2

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



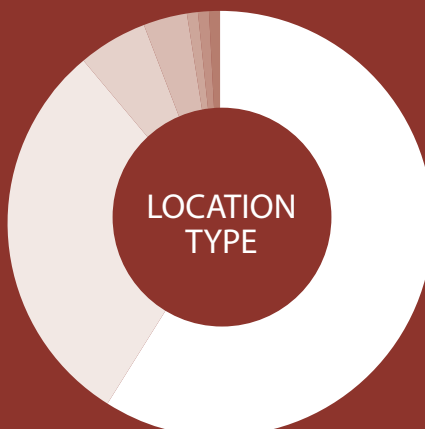
THEFT FROM VEHICLE - 235 OR 51.4% OF TOTAL



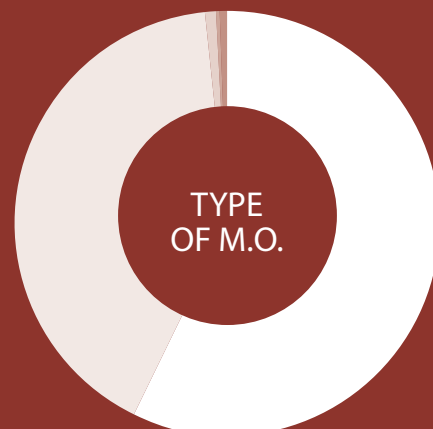
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS: UNSECURED PARKING - 270 OR 59% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS: INTRUSION - 187 OR 40.9% OF TOTAL



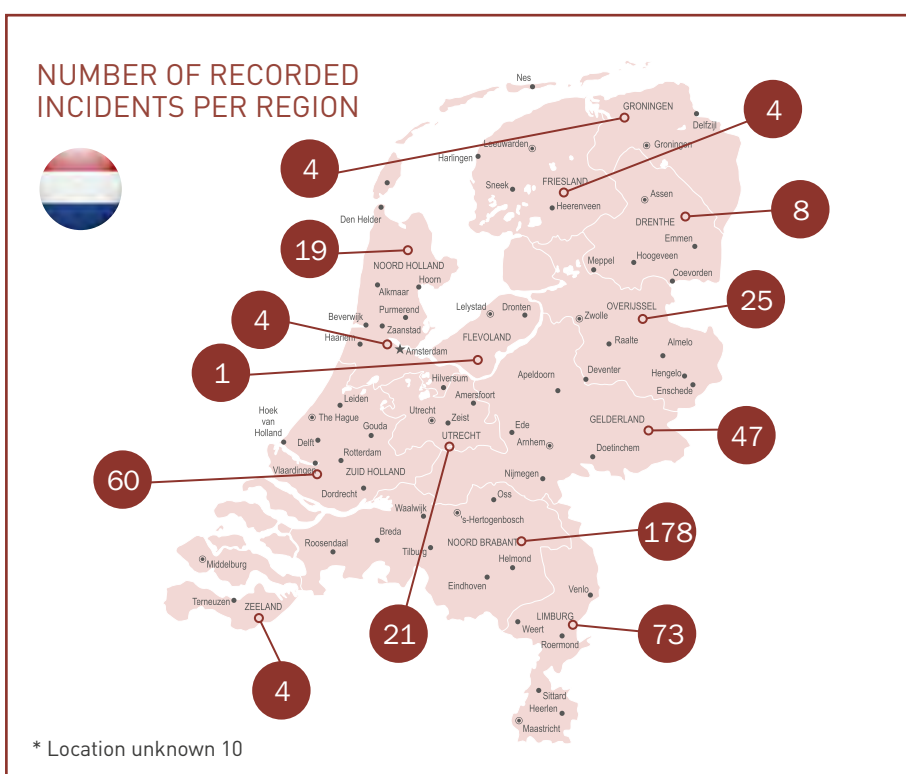
Unsecured Parking	270 (59.0%)
Origin Facility	138 (30.1%)
Secured Parking	24 (5.2%)
En Route	15 (3.3%)
Unknown	5 (1.0%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	3 (0.7%)
Aviation Transportation Facility	3 (0.7%)



Unknown	263 (57.5%)
Intrusion	187 (40.9%)
Deceptive Pick Up	4 (0.8%)
Deception Other	2 (0.4%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	2 (0.4%)



TAPA EMEA RECORDS CARGO CRIMES ACROSS 13 PROVINCES IN THE NETHERLANDS



The Netherlands reported more cargo crimes to TAPA EMEA's Incident Information Service (IIS) than any other country in 2015, supported by the proactive information sharing of Dutch law enforcement agencies.

In total, 458 new crimes were identified over the year compared to 258 in 2014. As often is the case with data from police sources, loss values were rarely reported to IIS so the average figure calculated by IIS for 2015 appears relatively low at €40,084 but this is based on only 1.9% of incidents with a value and their combined total of €368,857.

This total was largely made up of two major crimes involving the theft of €220,000 of consumer electronics from a trailer and a €100,00 Theft of Trailer in Rotterdam.



Cargo crime in the Netherlands continues to be dominated by incidents involving the cutting open of curtain-sided vehicles to access the goods inside. 96.9% of incidents in the Netherlands in 2015 crimes involved trucks and, in most cases, Theft from Vehicle with 235 crimes or 51.4% of the total.

There were also 68 Truck Theft crimes and 111 cases of either Theft of Vehicle or Theft of Trailer.

Unsecured parking locations were the scene of 59% or 270 of the crimes. Origin facility was the other main type of location and was reported in an additional 138 or 30.1% of cases. In 263 or 57.5% of incidents the M.O. used by cargo thieves was reported as unknown, while 40.9% of incidents involved intrusion.

The Netherlands does not have a recorded history of violent cargo crimes and this was again reflected in the 2015 data, which captured only two incidents with an M.O. of Violent & Threat with Violence.

Multiple cases of 'curtain slashing' in a single location on the same night are a common occurrence, while November also saw 10 drivers attacked on the same evening at a parking location in Krimpen aan den IJssel, South Holland, by masked and armed men. In this last case, however, the drivers' personal belongings seemed to be the target as opposed to the loads they were transporting.

North Brabant was once again the province with most cargo crimes, 178 or 38.8% of the total for 2015. Freight crime, however, is widespread across the country and IIS received reports of incidents in 13 provinces during the year. Limburg with 73, South Holland with 60, and Gelderland with 47 were the other 'hotspots' for crimes.

Goods were reported stolen in 15 different product categories. Food & Drink products (31 incidents), Computers/Laptops (22), Clothing & Footwear (18) and Cosmetics & Hygiene (17) represented 19.3% of products stolen from supply chains in the Netherlands in 2015. In 31.8% of crime reports, the goods taken were recorded as unspecified or miscellaneous. In 163 or 35.6% of cases, vehicles targeted were carrying no load.

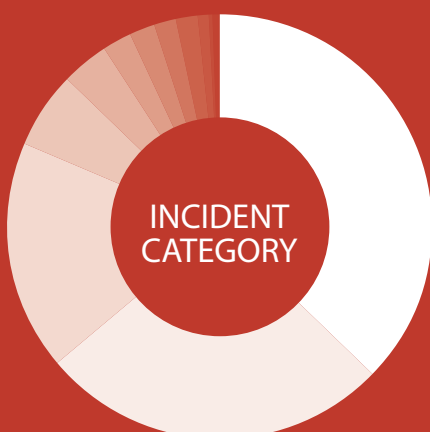
NETHERLANDS PRODUCTS STOLEN	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
No Load	163 (35.6%)
Unspecified	105 (23.0%)
Miscellaneous	40 (8.8%)
Food & Drink	31 (6.8%)
Computers / Laptops	22 (4.8%)
Clothing & Footwear	18 (3.9%)
Cosmetics & Hygiene	17 (3.8%)
Furniture / Household Appliances	13 (2.9%)
Car Parts	12 (2.6%)
Metal	11 (2.4%)
Tools / Building Materials	7 (1.5%)
Tobacco	6 (1.3%)
Phones	4 (0.8%)
Tyres	4 (0.8%)
Pharmaceuticals	2 (0.4%)
Toys / Games	1 (0.2%)
Sports Equipment	1 (0.2%)
Bicycles	1 (0.2%)

The diverse range of products stolen during 'curtain cutting' incidents in the Netherlands included single attacks that resulted in the thefts of 1,269 televisions, 346 TVs, 474 computers/laptops, 10 pallets of audio and video equipment and 42 pallets of shoes. Other cargoes stolen during these types of incidents and reported to IIS in 2015 included baby wipes and baby milk powder, automotive tools, car parts and tyres, chocolate, perfume, cheese, meat, computer monitors and hard disks, cables and copper cores, cutlery, cigarettes, soap, aluminium, and pregnancy test kits.



'North Brabant was the location for the highest number of cargo crimes, followed by Limburg, South Holland and Gelderland.'

UNITED KINGDOM



Theft from Vehicle	137 (37.3%)
Theft of Vehicle	98 (26.7%)
Theft from Trailer	64 (17.4%)
Theft from Facility	22 (6.0%)
Theft from Container	13 (3.5%)
Truck Theft	9 (2.4%)
Theft	7 (1.9%)
Theft of Trailer	6 (1.7%)
Hijacking	6 (1.7%)
Robbery	3 (0.8%)
Fraud	1 (0.3%)
Theft of Container	1 (0.3%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€2,038,522

Theft of champagne from an origin facility in Basingstoke, Hampshire on 26 April

€1,423,710

Hairdryers, hair straighteners and curling wands stolen in a violent truck hijacking in Enderby, Leicestershire, on 11 June

€635,234

Loss of cosmetics and fragrances in a Theft from Vehicle incident in Rugby, Warwickshire on 12 July

€481,479

Hijacking of a truck carrying whisky en route in Holmes Chapel, Cheshire on 9 November

€350,729

Theft of shoes from an origin facility in Heywood, Greater Manchester on 2 December

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



367

VS. 2014 TOTAL OF

175

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€8,215,280

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

40.30%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€55,508

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

13

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



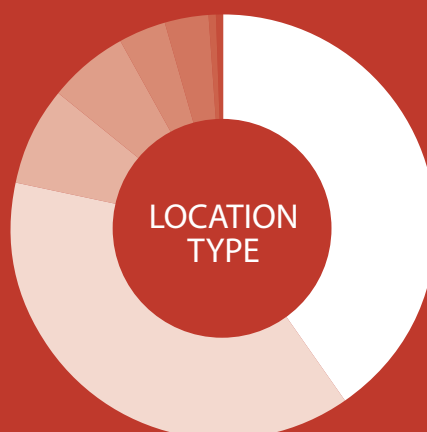
THEFT FROM VEHICLE - 137 OR 37.3% OF TOTAL



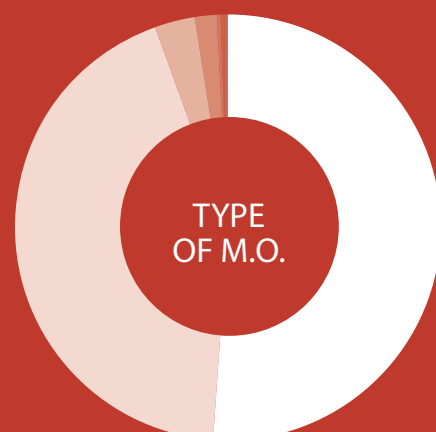
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS: UNSECURED PARKING - 148 OR 40.3% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS: INTRUSION - 188 OR 51.2% OF TOTAL



Unsecured Parking	148 (40.3%)
Unknown	140 (38.2%)
Origin Facility	28 (7.6%)
Secured Parking	22 (6.0%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	13 (3.5%)
En Route	12 (3.3%)
Destination Facility	3 (0.8%)
Authorised 3rd Party Facility	1 (0.3%)



Intrusion	188 (51.2%)
Unknown	159 (43.3%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	11 (3.0%)
Deception Other	6 (1.7%)
Internal	2 (0.5%)
Deceptive Stop	1 (0.3%)



FREIGHT THEFT INCIDENTS DOUBLE FOR SECOND CONSECUTIVE YEAR

The number of reported incidents to IIS from the United Kingdom doubled in 2015 for the second consecutive year. The 367 crimes over the year were up from 175 in 2014.

Only 40.3% of these incidents reported a value to IIS but the combined total for these crimes alone was €8,215,280, producing an average loss for the UK of €55,508.

13 of the new crimes involved a loss in excess of €100,000, including two valued at €2,083,522 and €1,423,710 for the thefts of champagne and hair styling products in Hampshire and Leicestershire respectively.

In addition to the five major crimes highlighted in the infographic, other high value cargo thefts in the UK were:

- €339,752 of soft drinks in Bristol
- €338,100 of diesel plant equipment in Leicestershire
- €275,131 of vodka in Essex



- €188,653 of shoes in Essex
- €152,000 of computers/laptops in Warwickshire
- €120,786 of clothing & footwear in Essex
- €118,167 of copper from an unknown location

Theft from Vehicle was the most reported type of incident and featured in 137 or 37.3% of crimes. Truck-related thefts were as dominant in the UK as in the Netherlands. Theft of Vehicle was recorded in 98 or 26.7% of cases. There were also 64 reports of Theft from



Trailer. IIS data for the UK also included 22 Theft from Facility crimes and six Hijackings.

Reflecting cargo crime in mainland Europe, most UK incidents also took place in unsecured parking locations. This accounted for 148 or 40.3% of crimes. The locations of a further 140 freight thefts reported to IIS were unknown. Losses at origin facilities contributed 28 or 7.6% of the total, while TAPA EMEA also recorded 22 thefts from secured parking locations.

As in most often the case with a high number of losses involving trucks,

UNITED KINGDOM

intrusion was the most reported modus operandi used by cargo thieves and was identified in 188 or 51.2% of crimes.

39 counties in the UK were given as locations for cargo thefts in 2015.

Overall, goods were reported stolen to IIS in 17 different product categories. Food & Drink (28 incidents), Furniture/Household Appliances (27), Clothing & Footwear (26), and Tools/Building Material (25) accounted for 29% of goods targeted by cargo thieves. 109 or 29.7% were classified as miscellaneous and a further 54 or 14.7% of products were unspecified. In 52 or 14.2% of cases trucks were carrying no load at the time of the incidents.

Some of the items reported stolen in individual 'curtain cutting' incidents were 947 pairs of shoes, 68 televisions, car parts, designer clothing, tools, hundreds of pressure washers, tumble driers, cosmetics, drills, fishing equipment, electronics and smartphones, vacuum cleaners, breakfast cereal bars, chewing gum and electric bicycles. The theft of diesel from trucks is another growing problem for transport operators.

Motorway services are regularly the scene of multiple 'curtain cutting' incidents in a single night as well as unsecured parking locations in lay-bys when drivers take their mandatory rest breaks. Many incidents in the UK also resulted in attacks on drivers, including one case in which a 54-year-old female



driver was kicked and punched by two male attackers when she refused to hand over the keys to her truck. There were also reports of drivers being threatened with knives during attacks. At a motorway services on the M1, a driver returning to his cab had a cover put over his head and was thrown into the boot of a car by four attackers, who then escaped with his truckload of 500 cases of whisky.

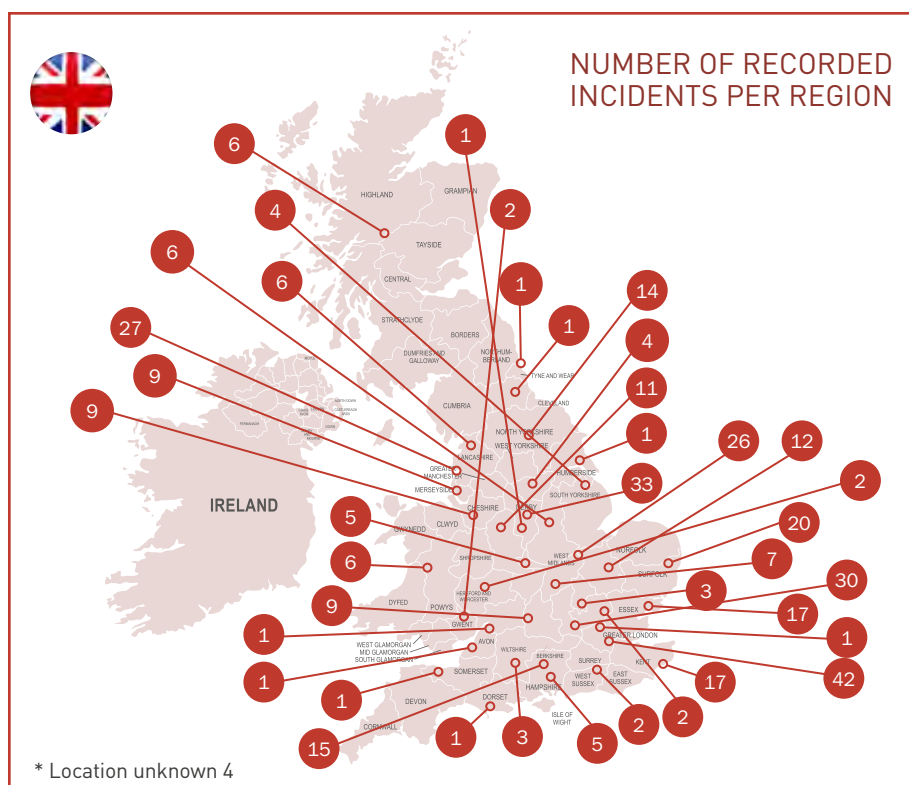
Other incidents reported to IIS included thieves using a stolen car to ram a warehouse door to steal a large quantity of electrical goods and smartphones,



and a driver in the West Midlands being approached by a man in a high visibility jacket who said his truck had been broken into. As the driver went off to inspect the back of the trailer, another man jumped into the cab and drove off in the truck. The other offender sped off in a car with false number plates. IIS was also notified of a notorious 'round the corner' incident in which a driver was approached at a facility by a man with knowledge of the load he was transporting. He asked the driver to park his truck round the corner, where its load was transferred to another truck and subsequently stolen.

'In one case a 54-year-old female truck driver was kicked and punched by two male attackers after refusing to hand over the keys to her vehicle.'

UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCTS STOLEN	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
Miscellaneous	109 (29.7%)
Unspecified	54 (14.7%)
No Load	52 (14.2%)
Food & Drink	28 (7.6%)
Furniture / Household Appliances	27 (7.4%)
Clothing & Footwear	26 (7.1%)
Tools /Building Material	25 (6.9%)
Cosmetics & Hygiene	9 (2.4%)
Metal	9 (2.4%)
Computers / Laptops	8 (2.2%)
Toys / Games	5 (1.4%)
Tobacco	3 (0.8%)
Agricultural Materials	2 (0.5%)
Car Parts	2 (0.5%)
Phones	2 (0.5%)
Tyres	2 (0.5%)
Sports Equipment	1 (0.3%)
Cash	1 (0.3%)
Bicycles	1 (0.3%)
Pharmaceuticals	1 (0.3%)





Theft from Vehicle	330 (96.9%)
Theft from Trailer	5 (1.6%)
Clandestine	2 (0.5%)
Theft of Container	2 (0.5%)
Theft of Vehicle	2 (0.5%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€105,000

Computers stolen in a violent Theft of Vehicle incident at an unsecured parking location in Eghezee in Namur province on 15 September

€100,000

Loss of a food & drink shipment following a clandestine intrusion of a truck en route in Veurne, West Flanders on 1 July

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



341

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

12

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES
STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€334,213

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015
REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

2.30%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO
THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€41,776

NUMBER
OF CRIMES
WITH A
LOSS
IN EXCESS
OF €100,000

2

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



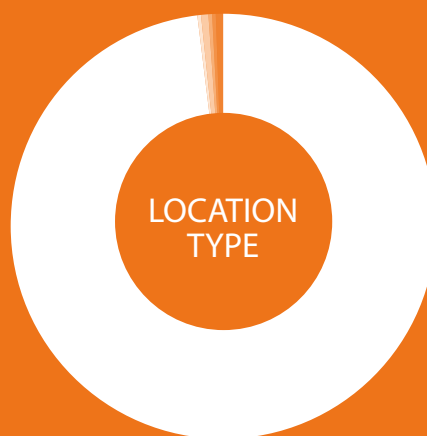
THEFT FROM VEHICLE - 330 OR 96.9% OF TOTAL



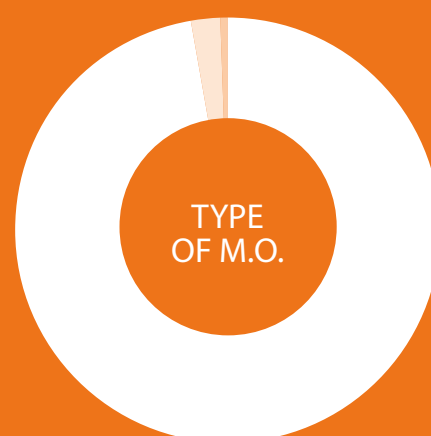
LOCATION OF MOST
REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
UNSECURED PARKING -
334 OR 98.1% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED
IN MOST CARGO THEFTS:
INTRUSION - 332 OR 97.4%
OF TOTAL



Unsecured Parking	334 (98.1%)
En Route	2 (0.5%)
Unknown	2 (0.5%)
Secured Parking	1 (0.3%)
Origin Facility	1 (0.3%)
Aviation Transportation Facility	1 (0.3%)



Intrusion	332 (97.4%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	7 (2.1%)
Unknown	2 (0.5%)



INCIDENT DATA REPORTED BY BELGIAN POLICE HELPS TO PRODUCE A MORE ACCURATE PICTURE OF CARGO CRIME

Thanks to data shared with IIS by Belgian police, TAPA EMEA is able to report a far more accurate picture of cargo crime in Belgium for 2015 after only 12 incidents were recorded a year earlier. The 341 new crimes reported for 2015 show freight crime in Belgium to be similar to the levels of the Netherlands and United Kingdom.

With the majority of IIS incident intelligence for Belgium stemming from law enforcement agency reports, only

2.3% of the 2015 cases included a loss value, producing a total loss of €334,213 and an average for the year, based on incidents with an associated cost, of €41,776.

According to information reported to TAPA EMEA's IIS, Belgium was the location of two major cargo crimes during the year. In July, a €100,000 shipment of Food & Drink was lost following a clandestine intrusion of a truck in West Flanders, and this was followed in September by a violent Theft of Vehicle crime that resulted in the theft of computers valued at €105,000.

Theft from Vehicle is the overwhelming preference of cargo thieves operating in Belgium. 334 or 96.9% of crimes in



2015 were this type of incident. This is similarly reflected in the most reported location – unsecured parking with 334 incidents or 98.1% – and the modus

‘334 of Belgium’s 341 new cargo crimes involved Theft from Vehicle, with 98.1 % of these incidents taking place in unsecured parking locations.’

operandi most regularly used which was intrusion, seen in 332 or 97.4% of cases.

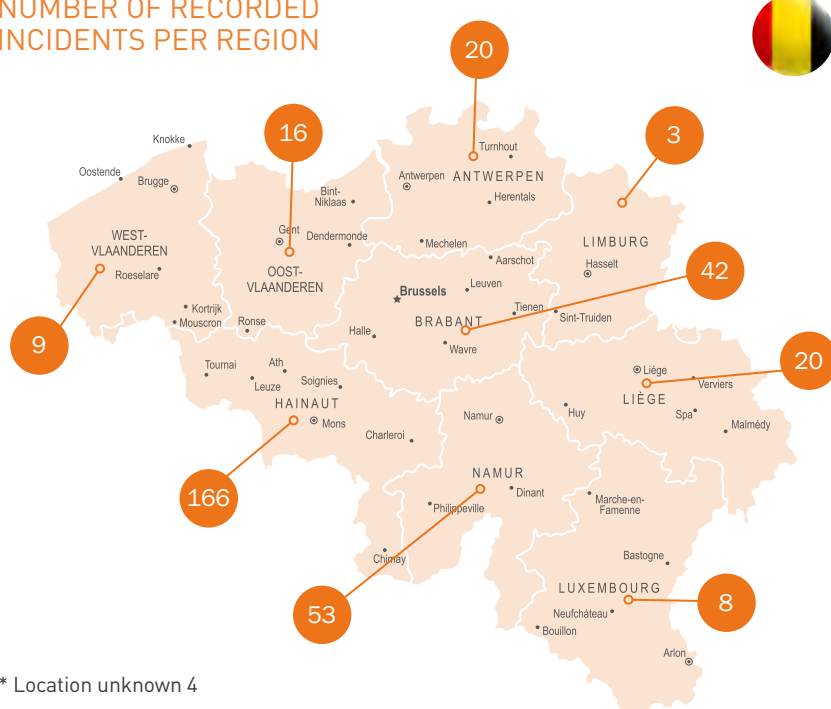
Nine regions of Belgium suffered cargo crime incidents in 2015, reflecting a countrywide challenge for manufacturers, logistics service providers and law enforcement agencies. As was the case in 2014, Hainaut was the province with by far the highest number of cargo crimes, accounting for 166 or 48.6% of the total. Namur with 53 cargo crimes and Brabant with 42 were the other two main areas.

Cargo losses in Belgium in 2015 involved goods in 17 different IIS product categories. As seen in the Netherlands and UK, Food & Drink was the category with most thefts, 46 or 13.5% of all crimes. There were 38 losses of Cosmetics & Hygiene products, 32 cases involving Clothing & Footwear and 26 thefts of Car Parts. In 139 of the 341 incidents or 40.7% of the total, the products targeted were reported as either miscellaneous or unspecified.

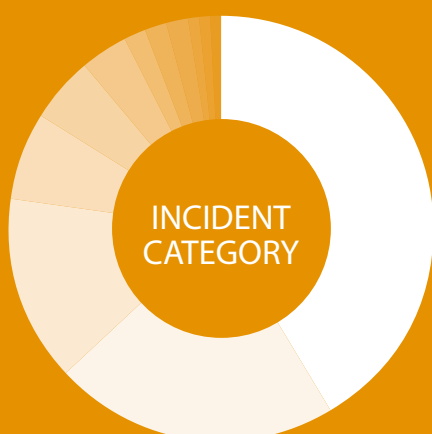


BELGIUM PRODUCTS STOLEN	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
Unspecified	90 (26.4%)
Miscellaneous	49 (14.3%)
Food & Drink	46 (13.5%)
Cosmetics & Hygiene	38 (11.2%)
Clothing & Footwear	32 (9.4%)
Car Parts	26 (7.6%)
Furniture / Household Appliances	19 (5.6%)
Tools / Building Materials	11 (3.3%)
Phones	9 (2.6%)
Computers / Laptops	7 (2.1%)
No Load	5 (1.6%)
Metal	3 (0.8%)
Pharmaceuticals	2 (0.5%)
Toys / Games	2 (0.5%)
Agricultural Materials	1 (0.3%)
Cash	1 (0.3%)

NUMBER OF RECORDED INCIDENTS PER REGION



GERMANY



Theft from Vehicle	50 (41.6%)
Theft of Vehicle	26 (21.7%)
Theft from Trailer	17 (14.1%)
Theft from Facility	8 (6.7%)
Theft of Trailer	6 (5.0%)
Truck Theft	4 (3.4%)
Theft from Container	2 (1.7%)
Robbery	2 (1.7%)
Hijacking	2 (1.7%)
Clandestine	1 (0.8%)
Unknown	1 (0.8%)
Theft of Container	1 (0.8%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€668,323

Theft of Vehicle carrying cosmetic products from an unsecured parking location in Rostock, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern on 14 November

€355,000

Forced Stop and Theft of Vehicle with a cargo of clothing & footwear products whilst traveling en route in Travemünde, Schleswig-Holstein on 18 February

€320,000

Theft of Vehicle carrying tools & building equipment from an unsecured parking location in Dresden, Saxony, on 6 September

€300,000

Theft of Vehicle and its cargo of aluminium parts from an unsecured parking location in Magdeburg, Saxony-Anhalt on 8 August

€300,000

Theft of Vehicle carrying industrial equipment from an unsecured parking location in Dresden, Saxony, on 14 June

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



120

VS. 2014 TOTAL OF

285

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€4,151,838

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

47.50%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€72,839

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

13

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



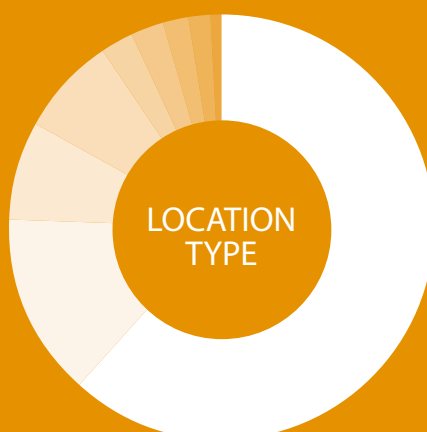
THEFT FROM VEHICLE - 50 OR 41.6% OF TOTAL



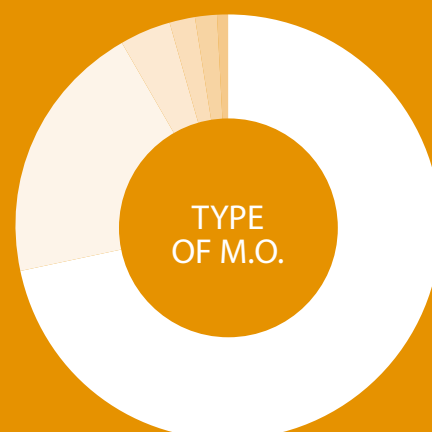
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS: UNSECURED PARKING - 74 OR 61.7% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS: INTRUSION - 86 OR 71.7% OF TOTAL



Unsecured Parking	74 (61.7%)
Origin Facility	17 (14.1%)
Unknown	9 (7.5%)
En Route	9 (7.5%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	3 (2.5%)
Authorised 3rd Party Facility	3 (2.5%)
Destination Facility	2 (1.7%)
Secured Parking	2 (1.7%)
Maritime Transportation Facility	1 (0.8%)



Intrusion	86 (71.7%)
Unknown	24 (20.0%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	5 (4.1%)
Forced Stop	2 (1.7%)
Deceptive Stop	2 (1.7%)
Theft from moving Vehicle	1 (0.8%)

THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF MAJOR CARGO CRIMES WITH LOSSES OVER €100,000



TAPA EMEA's IIS recorded fewer cargo crimes in Germany in 2015 than in 2014, although this reduction is believed to be more reflective of a lower rate of reporting than a genuine halving of freight thefts across the country.

Germany was the location of 120 cargo crimes reported to IIS in 2015. Unlike the top three countries for freight losses in 2015 – the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Belgium – which recorded loss values for only a very low percentage of cargo crimes, in Germany 47.5% of incidents reported a value and the combined loss for these crimes was €4,151,838. This produced an average cargo loss for Germany in 2015 of €72,839.

Perhaps a better indicator of cargo crime in Germany was the number of major cargo crimes with losses in excess of €100,000. With 13 such cargo

'North Rhine-Westphalia was the German state with most cargo crimes, followed by Hesse, Baden-Wurtemberg and Bavaria. 13 states reported freight thefts.'

crimes recorded during the year, it reported more major crimes than any other country in EMEA:

- €668,323 Theft of Vehicle carrying Cosmetics & Hygiene products
- €355,000 Theft of Vehicle carrying Clothing & Footwear
- €320,000 Theft of Vehicle and cargo of Tools & Building Materials
- €300,000 Theft of Vehicle transporting a cargo of Metal
- €300,000 Theft of Vehicle carrying Industrial Equipment
- €260,000 Theft of Vehicle with a load of Food & Drink
- €175,000 Theft from Vehicle of Computers/Laptops

- €160,000 Theft of Vehicle
- €150,000 Theft from Facility of Building Materials
- €130,000 Theft of Vehicle and unspecified cargo
- €111,000 Theft from Vehicle of Clothing & Footwear
- €100,000 Theft of Vehicle carrying Food & Drink
- €100,000 Theft of Vehicle with miscellaneous cargo

North Rhine-Westphalia was the German state with the highest number of cargo crimes recorded by IIS with 22 incidents. 13 states reported freight thefts over the course of the year, including Hesse with 13, Bavaria and



Baden-Württemberg both with 11, and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the location of a further nine incidents.

Theft from Vehicle was the most recorded type of incident in Germany, which 50 individual cases representing 41.6% of the total. There were 26 crimes involving Theft of Vehicle, 21.7% of the total. 11 different types of incidents were recorded, including two Hijackings.

Once again, the lack of secure parking was a major factor in the year's crime statistics, as seen across EMEA. 61.7% or 74 of the 2015 freight thefts in Germany occurred at unsecured parking locations. Origin facility was the second most recorded location type with 17 crimes, 14.1% of the total. Intrusion was the M.O. used by cargo thieves in 86 or 71.7% of crimes in Germany, according to intelligence shared with TAPA EMEA's IIS.

For the year as a whole, goods were reported stolen in 13 different IIS

product categories with Computers/Laptops the main target in 16 or 13.3% of incidents. Of the other named categories, losses of Tools/Building Materials featured in 11 of 9.2% of thefts. IIS also recorded 10 thefts of Furniture/Household Appliances, nine losses of Clothing & Footwear and eight losses each of Metal and Food & Drink. The full product list is included in this section of the IIS Annual Report.

Some of the notable characteristics of cargo crime in Germany in 2015 highlighted by TAPA EMEA's IIS included:

- One crime where cargo thieves reportedly pumped a sleeping gas into a truck driver's cab during the theft of computers and laptops. A second similar incident was also reported by a Polish driver during a stop in Germany
- An incident of armed offenders blocking a road with another vehicle to force a truck to stop
- Migrants fleeing a truck carrying pharmaceuticals, an incident which reported that the vehicle's customs seal had been 'manipulated and professionally glued by a third person'
- Attackers using a red traffic control light to bring a truck to a stop before overpowering the driver and moving the vehicle to a nearby forest where the cargo was offloaded into two smaller vans

- One incident involving Theft from a Moving Vehicle
- A fallen tree being used to stop a truck that resulted in the hijacking of a load of tobacco

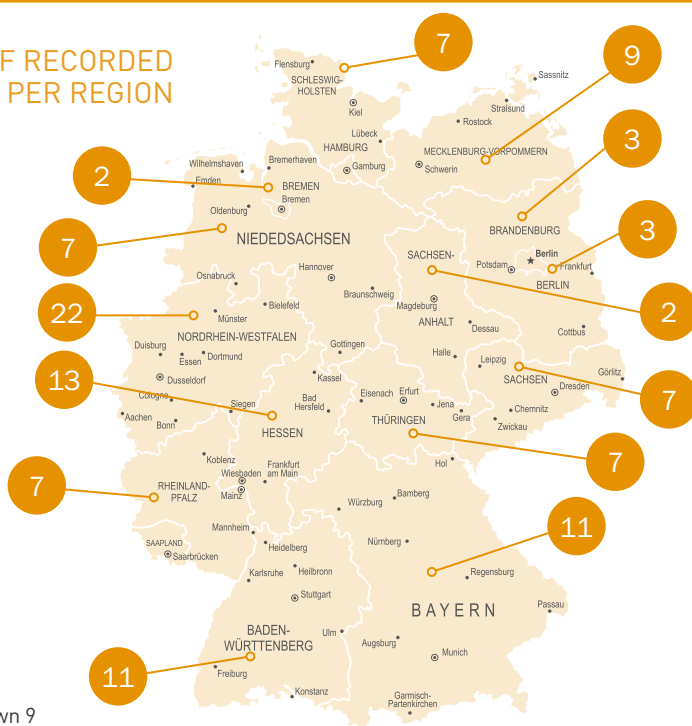
In the incident involving the fallen tree, the truck driver left his vehicle to help clear the road. He was immediately attacked by several offenders wearing hoods, his hands and feet were bound and a large plastic bag was placed over his head and upper body. He was pushed into the back of his truck before his attackers drove it away. He was later left in a park and the truck was found empty and on fire two hours later.

This is just one of a large number of attacks on drivers in Germany. IIS recorded intelligence on drivers being left unconscious and hospitalised following attacks by cargo thieves.

Multiple, same night 'curtain cutting' at overnight rest stops is another regular characteristic of cargo crime in Germany with cases of 29 and 21 trucks being targeted at single locations. Eastern European gangs are known to be actively involved in this form of freight theft.



NUMBER OF RECORDED INCIDENTS PER REGION



GERMANY PRODUCTS STOLEN	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
Unspecified	19 (15.8%)
Computers / Laptops	16 (13.3%)
Miscellaneous	14 (11.6%)
Tools / Building Materials	11 (9.2%)
Furniture / Household Appliances	10 (8.3%)
Clothing & Footwear	9 (7.5%)
Food & Drink	8 (6.7%)
Metal	8 (6.7%)
Cosmetics & Hygiene	6 (5.0%)
No Load	5 (4.2%)
Car Parts	4 (3.4%)
Toys / Games	4 (3.4%)
Tobacco	3 (2.5%)
Tyres	1 (0.8%)
Phones	1 (0.8%)
Pharmaceuticals	1 (0.8%)



Hijacking	10 (23.3%)
Theft from Facility	9 (20.9%)
Clandestine	9 (20.9%)
Theft from Vehicle	7 (16.3%)
Theft from Trailer	6 (14.0%)
Theft of Trailer	2 (4.6%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€1,400,000

Postage stamps stolen from a warehouse facility in Seine-et-Marne, Île-de-France on 27 September

€900,000

Theft of designer clothing following a truck hijacking using deception in Croissy-Beauborg, Île-de-France on 2 December

€400,000

Theft from Trailer of cigarettes in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region on 12 October

€200,000

Forced stop and hijacking of trucks carrying frozen fish while en route in Brittany on 21 July

€200,000

Violent hijacking of a truck travelling en route in Quimper, Brittany, and the theft of its cargo of cigarettes on 23 March

€200,000

Forced Stop and hijacking of a truck in Jossigny, Île-de-France and the theft of cigarettes on 19 March

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



43

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

73

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€3,750,318

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

39.50%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€220,606

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

8

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



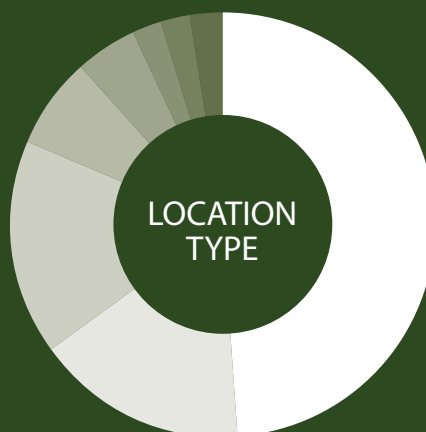
HIJACKING - 10 OR 23.3% OF TOTAL



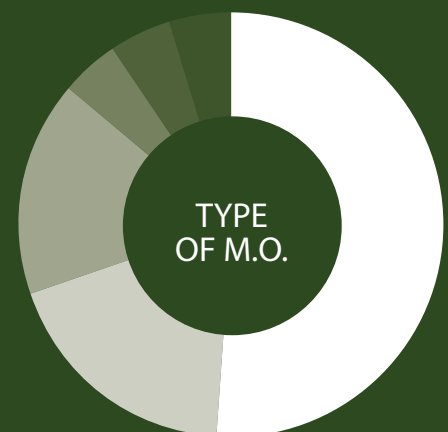
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
EN ROUTE - 21 OR 48.9% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS:
INTRUSION - 22 OR 51.2% OF TOTAL



En Route	21 (48.9%)
Unsecured Parking	7 (16.3%)
Origin Facility	7 (16.3%)
Authorised 3rd Party Facility	3 (7.0%)
Unknown	2 (4.6%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	1 (2.3%)
Road Transportation Facility	1 (2.3%)
Aviation Transportation Facility	1 (2.3%)



Intrusion	22 (51.2%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	8 (18.7%)
Unknown	7 (16.3%)
Theft from Moving Vehicle	2 (4.6%)
Forced Stop	2 (4.6%)
Deception Other	2 (4.6%)



VIOLENT, ORGANISED AND HIGH VALUE ATTACKS ON SUPPLY CHAINS

Cargo crime in France continues to be highly organised and violent with a number of high losses incurred by companies moving high value, theft targeted goods in 2015.

Overall, 43 new cases of cargo crime were recorded in France for the year, a reduction on the 73 incidents reported in 2014, but again it is still believed that the majority of cases go unreported to TAPA EMEA's IIS. The 39.5% of incidents with a value contributed to a combined loss of €3,750,318 and the second highest average loss for any country in the EMEA region in 2015 of €220,606.

Eight of these incidents were major cargo crimes with a loss figure above €100,000. France recorded the second highest loss of the year – the €1.4

million theft of postage stamps from a warehouse in Ile-de-France – as well as high value losses involving designer clothing and cigarettes. In addition to the six crimes listed in the infographic, there were two further major crimes, each with a value of €100,000 and targeting computers/laptops and phones, which took place in Saint-Priest and Etampes. Both of these cases occurred at facilities.

Hijacking was the main type of incident with the 10 cases reported to TAPA EMEA's IIS representing 23.3% of the total. There were also nine Theft from Facility incidents and, reflecting the migrant chaos seen in the Calais area, nine reports of Clandestines breaking into trucks.

Attacks on transport vehicles while en route made this the top type of location. 21 incidents or 48.9% of the total took place while goods were in



transit. As a result, unlike elsewhere in Europe, incidents at unsecured parking locations were relatively low, with only seven such cases reported to IIS in 2015.

Intrusion was the most used M.O. and was recorded in 22 or 51.2% of attacks. There were also eight crimes classed as Violent & Threat with Violence,

‘Multiple, same night attacks on trucks at service stations and unsecured rest break areas were regularly reported in France.’



representing 18.7% of all incidents. Ile-de-France and the area around Paris saw most incidents with 14 of the 43 crimes, closely followed by Calais, where a further 11 cases were reported. In total, 10 regions of France reported at least one cargo crime in 2015.

Cosmetics & Hygiene products were stolen in six or 14% of the crimes reported to IIS, followed by five cases involving Food & Drink, four incidents each targeting Computers/Laptops and

Clothing & Footwear, and three crimes each in the Phones and Tobacco product categories.

In one major loss, the offenders were some 200 French farmers protesting against alleged cheap imports. They used trucks and farm vehicles to form a road block and attacked a convoy of British trucks, throwing their cargo of 140 tons of fresh fish onto the road and covering the fish in diesel, resulting in a product loss valued at €200,000.

Cigarettes are a regular target for cargo thieves in France, with two attacks in the space of four days causing the loss of cigarettes valued at €400,000. In one of these attacks, a heavily armed gang used a sledgehammer to smash the windows of the truck before attacking the driver, who later required hospital treatment.

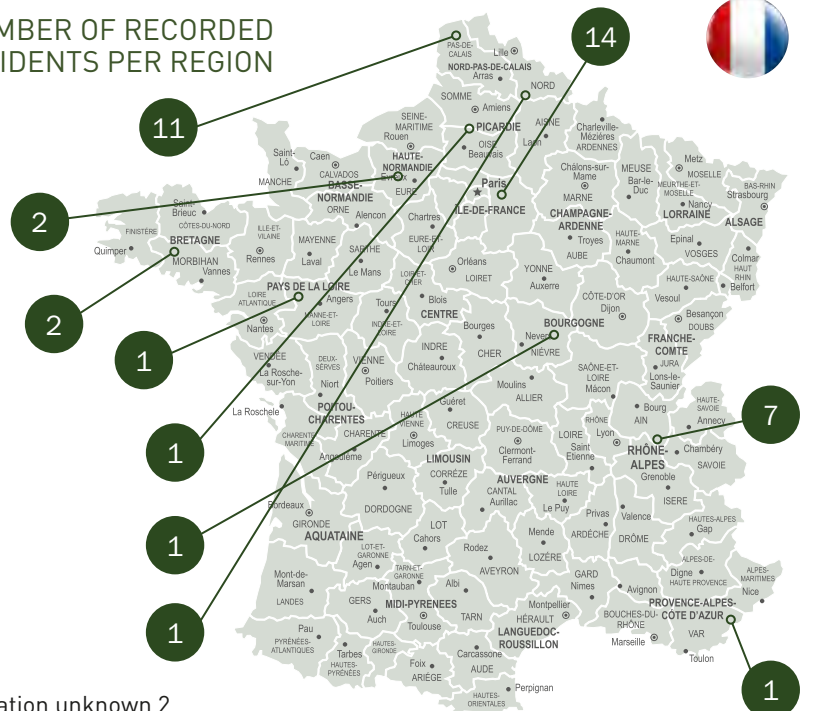
Attacks on facilities are also a feature of cargo crime in France, going against the strong trend of attacks mostly on trucks. This also reflects the level of organisation behind some cargo crimes. In a single incident, 15 pallets of smartphones, computer tablets and perfumes valued at ‘hundreds of thousands of Euros’ were stolen by six thieves who managed to enter a facility compound with a truck. In a separate incident, medical equipment was stolen from a warehouse.

Some of the tactics used by cargo thieves in France in 2015 also included using a fake key to steal a truck as well as offenders posing as police officers. One freight theft reported attackers dressed as police officers and driving an unmarked car with blue flashing lights. The driver was instructed to follow the ‘police’ vehicle off the highway, which soon resulted in the loss of clothing valued at €900,000.

Following the trend in other countries, multiple, same night attacks on trucks at service stations and unsecured rest break areas were regularly reported in France.

The most unusual cargo theft in France in 2015 was undoubtedly that of a 6-metre replica aircraft made of chocolate and four wearable dresses made of chocolate that were stolen from a trailer in Bearn en route to an exhibition.

NUMBER OF RECORDED INCIDENTS PER REGION



FRANCE PRODUCTS STOLEN	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
Unspecified	7 (16.3%)
Miscellaneous	7 (16.3%)
Cosmetics & Hygiene	6 (14.0%)
Food & Drink	5 (11.6%)
Computers / Laptops	4 (9.3%)
Clothing & Footwear	4 (9.3%)
Phones	3 (7.0%)
Tobacco	3 (7.0%)
Jewellery / Precious Metals	1 (2.3%)
Metal	1 (2.3%)
Pharmaceuticals	1 (2.3%)
Toys / Games	1 (2.3%)

SOUTH AFRICA



Hijacking	24 (63.1%)
Robbery	5 (13.2%)
Theft from Vehicle	5 (13.2%)
Theft	2 (5.3%)
Theft from Facility	1 (2.6%)
Theft of Vehicle	1 (2.6%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€650,000

Violent hijacking of a truck carrying a shipment of smart-phones en route in Midrand, Gauteng province on 12 January

€526,008

Hijacking of a truck carrying computers/laptops in Heidelberg, Gauteng, on 18 November

€524,862

Violent robbery and theft of cash in Marble Hall, Limpopo province, on 1 December

€265,000

Thefts in Philippi, Cape Town, of clothing & footwear, cosmetics & hygiene products, computers/laptops and phones on 18 February

€166,591

Hijacking of a truck carrying food & drink products while travelling en route in Boksburg, Gauteng, on 8 November

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



38

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

23

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€2,618,507

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

34.50%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€201,423

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

6

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



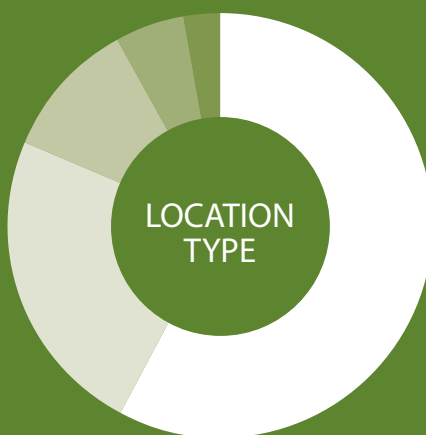
HIJACKING - 24 OR 63.1% OF TOTAL



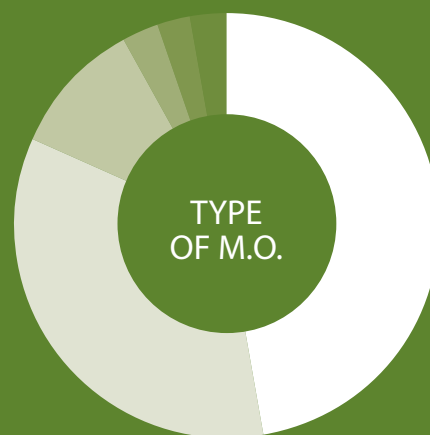
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
EN ROUTE - 22 OR 57.9% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS:
VIOLENT & THREAT WITH VIOLENCE - 18 OR 47.4% OF TOTAL



En Route	22 (57.9%)
Unknown	9 (23.7%)
Destination Facility	4 (10.5%)
Origin Facility	2 (5.3%)
Unsecured Parking	1 (2.6%)

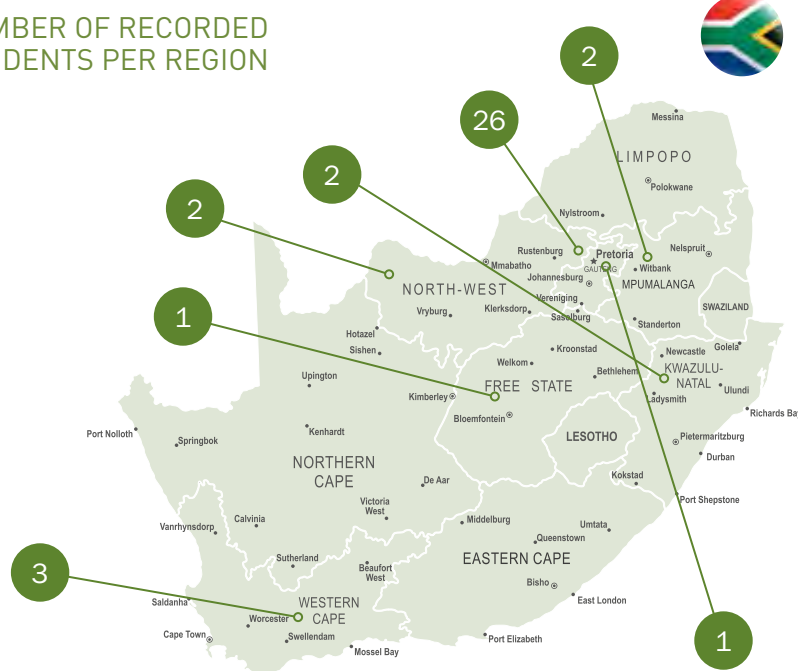


Violent & Threat with Violence	18 (47.4%)
Unknown	13 (34.3%)
Forced Stop	4 (10.5%)
Deceptive Stop	1 (2.6%)
Internal	1 (2.6%)
Intrusion	1 (2.6%)

VIOLENT, ARMED ATTACKS ON DRIVERS AND POLICE OFFICERS



NUMBER OF RECORDED INCIDENTS PER REGION



* Location unknown 1

Cargo crime in South Africa is far greater than current recorded crime statistics captured by IIS reveal.

There is nothing subtle about attacks on the supply chain in South Africa. Incidents are brazen and extremely violent and see truck drivers and law enforcement officers risking their lives on a daily basis trying to stop criminal gangs from stealing goods.

TAPA EMEA's IIS recorded 38 cargo crimes in South Africa in 2015, a rise of 65.2% year-on-year. Of these, 34.5% included a loss value, producing a total value for these crimes alone of €2,618,507 and an overall average loss of €201,423.

Six major cargo thefts were reported to IIS in South Africa in 2015:

- €650,000 – target: smartphones
- €526,008 – target: computers & laptops



SOUTH AFRICA PRODUCTS STOLEN	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
Tobacco	11 (29.0%)
Phones	6 (15.8%)
Miscellaneous	4 (10.5%)
Unspecified	4 (10.5%)
Computers / Laptops	3 (7.9%)
Food & Drink	3 (7.9%)
Furniture / Household Appliances	2 (5.3%)
Cash	2 (5.3%)
Car Parts	1 (2.6%)
Clothing & Footwear	1 (2.6%)
Jewellery / Precious Metals	1 (2.6%)

‘A total of 24 truck hijackings were reported to TAPA EMEA’s IIS in South Africa in 2015, mostly in Gauteng province, representing 63.1 % of all crimes across the country.’

- €524,862 – target: cash
- €265,000 – target: clothing, footwear, cosmetics, computers, laptops and phones
- €166,591 – target: food and drink
- €148,000 – target: smartphones

The tobacco industry is known to be suffering a high volume of attacks all year round in South Africa, often several incidents a day, including cargo thieves targeting ‘last mile’ delivery vehicles.

TAPA EMEA’s IIS recorded intelligence on several incidents where criminals driving in several cars simply surrounded a truck and opened fire on the vehicle, its driver and security escorts. Automatic weapons have been used in these attacks. IIS has also reported cases of car chases, shoot-outs between police officers and criminal gangs, and loss of life.

In the biggest incident reported to IIS in 2015, five heavily armed men opened fire on security escort vehicles and the truck carrying the cargo shortly after it left Johannesburg’s O. R. Tambo international airport on its way to a warehouse location in Midrand. The attackers opened fire at one of the security vehicles when it stopped at a traffic light, seriously wounding one driver.

In a separate incident, witnesses claim they saw a gang of heavily armed men wearing ‘full tactical gear including night vision and helmets’ use automatic weapons to open fire on a truck and to force the driver to go to a remote location.

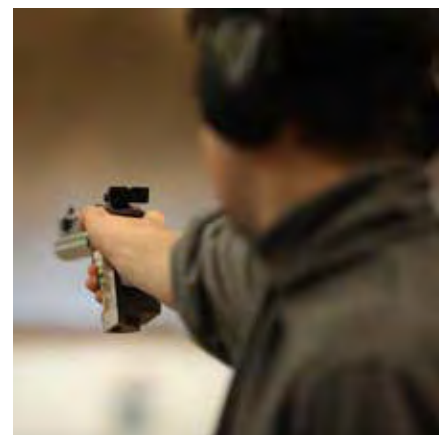
Cargo thieves have also used vehicles to force trucks off the road before threatening the drivers with guns, and the use of GPS ‘jammers’ is also a regular feature of cargo crimes in South Africa.

IIS data for 2015 shows 24 Hijackings, 63.1% of the total incidents reported to TAPA EMEA. There were five counts of Robbery and five cases of Theft from Vehicle, representing a combined 26.4% of the remaining crimes.

In 18 or 47.4% of 2015 crimes, the M.O. used was recorded as Violent or Threat with Violence. There were also four Forced Stop incidents and one Deceptive Stop.

Most cargo crimes involved attacks on vehicles in transit. There were 22 freight thefts where the location was reported as en route, 57.9% of all incidents. Four more losses took place as Destination Facility locations.

In 2015, TAPA EMEA hosted a regional conference for manufacturers, logistics companies, insurers and law enforcement agencies to discuss the problem of rising cargo crime in South Africa and to encourage a higher incident reporting rate.



‘Nearly 50 % of freight theft incidents in South Africa were classified as Violent or Threat with Violence.’



Theft from Trailer	13	(39.4%)
Theft from Vehicle	10	(30.3%)
Theft	5	(15.2%)
Theft from Facility	3	(9.1%)
Unknown	1	(3.0%)
Robbery	1	(3.0%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€1,085,923

Theft of tobacco from a 3rd party services facility in Nyköping, Sodermanland on 25 November

€977,331

Theft from Vehicle of a shipment of headphones at an unsecured parking location in Jönköping, southern Sweden on 17 November

€400,000

Consumer electronics stolen from an origin facility in Stockholm on 1 December

€110,000

Theft of 3,000 computer tablets from a vehicle at an unsecured parking location in Skåne County, southern Sweden on 14 December

€110,000

Metal stolen from a vehicle travelling en route in Stockholm on 26 June

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



33

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

24

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€3,083,127

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

72.70%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€128,463

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

5

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



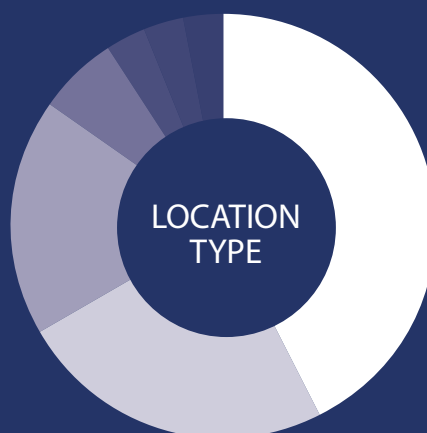
THEFT FROM TRAILER - 13 OR 39.4% OF TOTAL



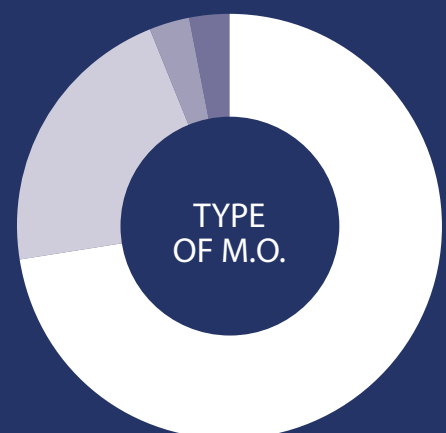
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
UNSECURED PARKING - 14 OR 42.5% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS:
INTRUSION - 24 OR 72.7% OF TOTAL



Unsecured Parking	14	(42.5%)
Unknown	8	(24.3%)
En Route	6	(18.1%)
Maritime Transportation Facility	2	(6.1%)
Origin Facility	1	(3.0%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	1	(3.0%)
Destination Facility	1	(3.0%)



Intrusion	24	(72.7%)
Unknown	7	(21.3%)
Deceptive Stop	1	(3.0%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	1	(3.0%)



Hijacking	12 (37.5%)
Theft from Vehicle	5 (15.6%)
Theft of Vehicle	4 (12.5%)
Theft from Facility	4 (12.5%)
Theft from Trailer	2 (6.3%)
Robbery	2 (6.3%)
Fraud	1 (3.1%)
Theft	1 (3.1%)
Unknown	1 (3.1%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€3,000,000

Theft of pharmaceuticals on 1 December from a 3rd party services facility in Settala, Milan

€900,000

Deceptive Stop and hijacking of a truck carrying clothing & footwear en route in Nola, Naples on 9 April

€500,000

Violent theft of pharmaceuticals from a facility in Soccavo, Naples, on 3 December

€200,000

Deceptive pick-up of a shipment of yarn from a 3rd party services facility in Prato, Tuscany, on 21 July

€200,000

Forced stop and hijacking on a truck carrying fashion wear and en route in the town of Arluno, Milan on 16 February

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



32

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

69

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€5,169,301

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

46.80%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€344,620

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

7

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



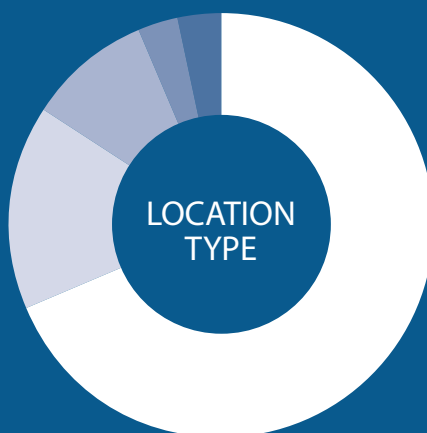
HIJACKING - 12 OR 37.5% OF TOTAL



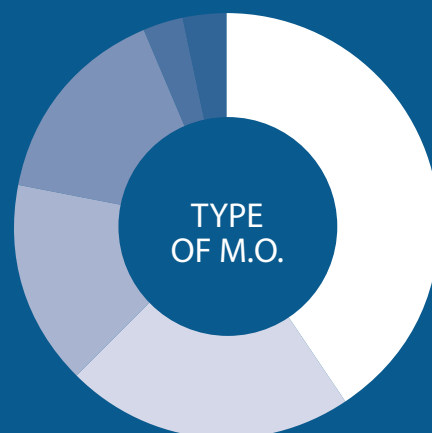
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
EN ROUTE - 22 OR 68.8% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS:
FORCED STOP - 13 OR 40.7% OF TOTAL



En Route	22 (68.8%)
Unsecured Parking	5 (15.6%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	3 (9.4%)
Unknown	1 (3.1%)
Origin Facility	1 (3.1%)



Forced Stop	13 (40.7%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	7 (21.9%)
Intrusion	5 (15.6%)
Unknown	5 (15.6%)
Deceptive Pick Up	1 (3.1%)
Deceptive Stop	1 (3.1%)



Theft from Vehicle	6	(35.3%)
Theft from Facility	5	(29.4%)
Theft from Trailer	3	(17.6%)
Theft of Vehicle	1	(5.9%)
Hijacking	1	(5.9%)
Clandestine	1	(5.9%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€100,00

Theft of Vehicle with
a cargo of cigarettes
from a fuel station in
Granadilla de
Abona, Tenerife on
1 October

TOTAL NUMBER OF
INCIDENTS IN 2015



17

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

39

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES
STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€167,479

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015
REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

17.60%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO
THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€55,826

NUMBER
OF CRIMES
WITH A
LOSS
IN EXCESS
OF €100,000

1

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



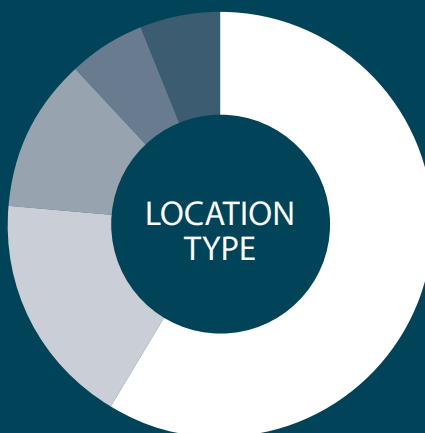
THEFT FROM VEHICLE - 6 OR 35.3% OF TOTAL



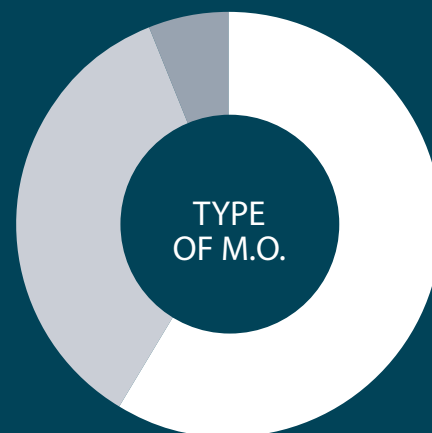
LOCATION OF MOST
REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
AVIATION TRANSPORTATION
FACILITY - 10 OR 58.8% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN
MOST CARGO THEFTS:
INTRUSION - 10 OR 58.8%
OF TOTAL



Aviation Transportation Facility	10	(58.8%)
En Route	3	(17.6%)
Unsecured Parking	2	(11.8%)
Secured Parking	1	(5.9%)
Unknown	1	(5.9%)



Intrusion	10	(58.8%)
Violent & Threat with Violence	6	(35.3%)
Unknown	1	(5.9%)

DENMARK



Theft of Vehicle	4 (44.5%)
Theft from Vehicle	2 (22.2%)
Theft of Container	1 (11.1%)
Theft from Trailer	1 (11.1%)
Fraud	1 (11.1%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€336,908

Theft of a vehicle with a cargo of sports shoes from a destination facility in Herning, Midtjylland region on 3 February

€200,000

Deceptive pick-up and theft of a vehicle carrying a cargo of lobsters from an origin facility in Aalborg in the north of Jutland on 17 April

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



9

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

9

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€745,092

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015 REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

77.70%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€106,441

NUMBER OF CRIMES WITH A LOSS IN EXCESS OF €100,000

2

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



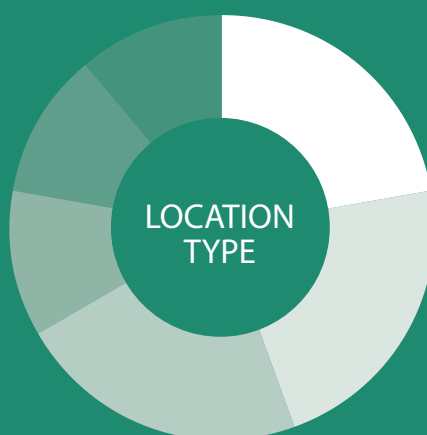
THEFT OF VEHICLE - 4 OR 44.5% OF TOTAL



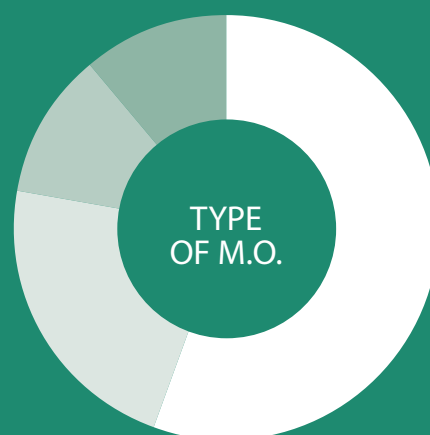
LOCATION OF MOST REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
DESTINATION FACILITY, UNSECURED PARKING AND ORIGIN FACILITY - ALL 2 OR 22.2% OF TOTAL



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN MOST CARGO THEFTS:
INTRUSION - 2 OR 22.2% OF TOTAL



Destination Facility	2 (22.2%)
Unsecured Parking	2 (22.2%)
Origin Facility	2 (22.2%)
Unknown	1 (11.1%)
Services 3rd Party Facility	1 (11.1%)
En Route	1 (11.1%)



Unknown	5 (55.6%)
Intrusion	2 (22.2%)
Deceptive Pick Up	1 (11.1%)
Deceptive Other	1 (11.1%)



Theft from Train..... 7 (77.8%)
Theft of Trailer..... 2 (22.2%)

TOP CARGO CRIMES RECORDED BY TAPA EMEA'S IIS

€100,000

Theft of a trailer with 16 tonnes of salmon from an unsecured parking location in Oslo on 19 September

€100,000

Deceptive pick-up and theft of a trailer carrying 15 tons of salmon on 28 June from an unsecured parking location in Lørenskog, Akershus county

TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN 2015



9

VS. 2014
TOTAL OF

0

VALUE OF CARGO CRIMES
STATING € LOSS FIGURE

€200,000

% OF CARGO CRIMES IN 2015
REPORTING A € LOSS FIGURE

2.20%

AVERAGE LOSS BASED ON CARGO
THEFTS REPORTING A VALUE

€100,000

NUMBER
OF CRIMES
WITH A
LOSS
IN EXCESS
OF €100,000

2

MOST RECORDED TYPE OF INCIDENT



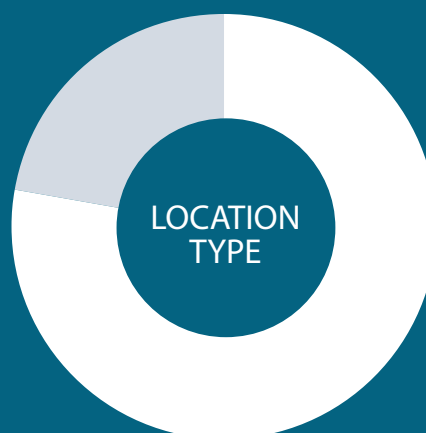
THEFT FROM TRAIN - 7 OR 77.8%



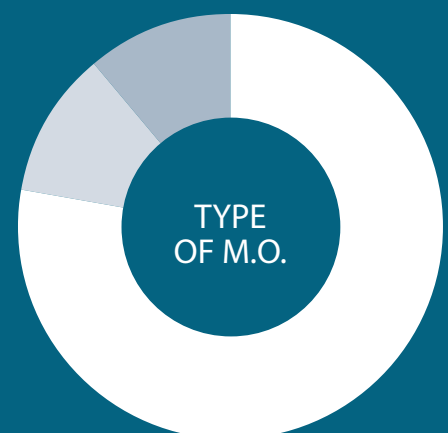
LOCATION OF MOST
REPORTED CARGO THEFTS:
RAILWAY OPERATION
FACILITY - 7 OR 77.8%



MODUS OPERANDI USED IN
MOST CARGO THEFTS:
INTRUSION - 7 OR 77.8%
OF TOTAL



Railway Operation Facility..... 7 (77.8%)
Unsecured Parking..... 2 (22.2%)



Intrusion..... 7 (77.8%)
Deceptive Pick Up..... 1 (11.1%)
Unknown..... 1 (11.1%)

IIS CARGO CRIME DATA

YEAR-ON-YEAR ANALYSIS

	2015	2014
Total number of cargo crimes reported to IIS	1,515	1,102
% of crimes stating a loss value	22.5%	33%
Loss total of crimes reporting a value	€34,528,558	€74,847,422
Number of crimes with losses over €100,000	70	157
Average loss for the year	€101,256	€205,624
% of crimes classed as major incidents	4.6%	14.2%
Country with most recorded cargo crimes	Netherlands – 458	Germany – 285
Most recorded type of incident	Theft from Vehicle – 53.3%	Theft from Vehicle – 48.5%
Most recorded location type	Unsecured Parking – 57.2%	Unsecured Parking – 46.6%
Most reported modus operandi	Intrusion – 58.1%	Intrusion – 49.6%
Number of countries reporting incidents	29	29
Biggest single loss	€3m of pharmaceuticals in Italy	€17m of scratchcards and electronics in Italy

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