

RAW DATA

for the

**EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS 1990-1996**

FINAL VERSION - 1999

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GENERAL REMARKS

Codes used in the database

- 2 Not available / No answer
- 3 Not applicable / The concept does not exist
- 4 See comments

Note that code –3 (not applicable) was only used when the correspondent indicated clearly that the concept did not exist in his/her country. This means that code -2 can also correspond in some cases to “not applicable / the concept does not exist”. Due to this problem, no distinction between these two codes will be made in the final publication.

The code –4 was used when the correspondent did not give a clear answer (for example, instead of answering included or excluded, he or she put a remark, or an asterisk, etc.).

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(p. 6) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (1/10): INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE				
1: Included 2: Excluded	assault leading to death	euthanasia	assistance with suicide	infanticide
	DAHOAD5	DAHOEU5	DAHOAS5	DAHOIN5
Albania	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1
Belgium	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	2	2	2	1
Croatia	2	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	2	1
Czech Republic	2	1	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2	1
England & Wales	1	1	2	1
Estonia	2	2	2	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	2	1
Germany	2	1	2	1
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	2	1
Ireland	1	2	2	2
Italy	1	2	2	1
Latvia	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	-2	-2	1
Malta	1	1	2	1
Moldova	2	2	2	1
Netherlands	2	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	2	1
Norway	2	1	1	2
Poland	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	2	1
Romania	1	2	2	1
Russian Fed.	1	2	2	1
Scotland	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	1	1	1

(p. 6) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (2/10): ASSAULT					
1: Included 2: Excluded	assault leading to death	threats	only causing pain	slapping / punching	sexual assault
	DAASAD5	DAASTH5	DAASPA5	DAASSP5	DAASSA5
Albania	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	2	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	1	1	2
England & Wales	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	2	1	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	2	1	1	2
Finland	2	1	1	1	1
France	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2	2
Greece	1	2	2	1	2
Hungary	2	2	2	2	2
Ireland	2	2	2	1	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	2	2	2	2	2
Malta	2	2	2	1	2
Moldova	1	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	2
Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	2	2	1	1	2
Poland	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	1	1	2
Romania	2	2	2	2	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	1	1
Scotland	2	2	1	1	2
Slovenia	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	2	2	2	2	2
Sweden	2	2	1	1	2
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey	2	2	1	1	2

(p. 7) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (3/10): RAPE					
1: Included 2: Excluded	violent intra-marital intercourse	sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person	sexual intercourse with force with a minor	sexual intercourse with a minor without force	other forms of sexual assault
	DARAVI5	DARAH5	DARAFM5	DARAWM5	DARAOT5
Albania	1	1	1	-4	-2
Austria	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2
Bulgaria	2	1	1	1	2
Croatia	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	2
Denmark	1	2	1	2	2
England & Wales	1	1	1	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	2	2
Germany	2	2	1	2	2
Greece	2	2	1	2	2
Hungary	-2	1	1	1	2
Ireland	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	2	2	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	2	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	2	2	2
Northern Ireland	2	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	1	2	2	2
Poland	1	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2
Romania	2	1	1	2	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	2	2
Scotland	1	1	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden	1	2	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2
Turkey	2	1	1	1	2

(p. 7) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (4/10): ROBBERY

1: Included 2: Excluded	muggings (bag- snatching)	theft immediately followed by violence	pickpocketin g	extortion	blackmailing
	DAROMU5	DAROV15	DAROPI5	DAROEX5	DAROBL5
Albania	1	1	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	2	2	2
England & Wales	1	1	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	2	2	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	2	2	2
France	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	2	2	2
Hungary	2	1	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	2	2	2
Malta	1	2	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2	2
Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	2	2	2
Poland	2	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	2	2	2
Scotland	1	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden	2	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	2
Turkey	1	1	2	2	2

(p. 7) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (5/10): ARMED ROBBERY

1: Included 2: Excluded	all kinds of weapons, not only firearms	replica of weapons, toys, etc.
	DAARWE5	DAARTO5
Albania	1	1
Austria	-2	-2
Belgium	1	2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia	1	1
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	1
Estonia	1	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1
Finland	-2	-2
France	2	2
Germany	2	2
Greece	1	1
Hungary	1	1
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	1	1
Lithuania	1	2
Luxembourg	1	1
Malta	1	1
Moldova	1	1
Netherlands	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1
Norway	1	1
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	-2
Romania	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	2
Scotland	1	1
Slovenia	1	1
Spain	1	1
Sweden	2	1
Switzerland	1	1
Turkey	1	2

(p. 8) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (6/10): THEFTS				
1: Included 2: Excluded	employee theft	theft of small value	embezzlement	receiving / handling stolen goods
	DATHET5	DATHSV5	DATHEM5	DATHSG5
Albania	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	2	2
England & Wales	1	1	2	2
Estonia	2	1	2	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	2	2
Germany	2	1	2	2
Greece	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	2	2
Malta	1	1	2	2
Moldova	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2
Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	2	2	2
Poland	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	2	2
Romania	2	1	2	2
Russian Fed.	1	2	2	2
Scotland	1	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	2	2	2
Sweden	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	2	2
Turkey	1	1	2	2

(p. 8) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (7/10): MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT		
1: Included 2: Excluded	motorboats	receiving / handling a stolen vehicle
	DAVTMB5	DAVTST5
Albania	2	2
Austria	2	2
Belgium	2	2
Bulgaria	2	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	2	2
Denmark	2	2
England & Wales	2	2
Estonia	2	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	2
Finland	1	2
France	2	2
Germany	2	2
Greece	1	2
Hungary	2	2
Ireland	2	2
Italy	2	2
Latvia	2	2
Lithuania	1	2
Luxembourg	2	2
Malta	2	2
Moldova	2	2
Netherlands	2	2
Northern Ireland	2	2
Norway	1	2
Poland	1	2
Portugal	2	2
Romania	2	2
Russian Fed.	2	2
Scotland	2	2
Slovenia	2	2
Spain	2	2
Sweden	1	2
Switzerland	2	2
Turkey	1	2

(p. 9) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (8/10): BURGLARY

1: Included 2: Excluded	from a factory, shop, office, etc.	from a military establis hment	by using false keys	from a car	from a containe r	from a vending machin e	from a parking meter	from a fenced meado w/comp ound
	DABUF S5	DABUM E5	DABUF U5	DABUC A5	DABUC O5	DABUV M5	DABUP M5	DABUF M5
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
England & Wales	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedoni a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2
France	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	-4	2	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Scotland	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(p. 9) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (9/10): DOMESTIC BURGLARY				
1: Included 2: Excluded	from an attic, basement in a multi-dwelling building	from a secondary residence (even if it is unoccupied)	from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable	from a fenced garden, porch, patio
	DABUMB5	DABUSV5	DABUDG5	DABUFG5
Albania	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	2	2
Denmark	1	1	2	2
England & Wales	1	1	2	2
Estonia	2	2	2	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1	1
Finland	2	1	2	2
France	1	1	2	2
Germany	1	1	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	2
Ireland	1	1	1	2
Italy	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	2	2
Malta	1	1	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
Norway	2	1	2	2
Poland	1	2	2	1
Portugal	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	1
Scotland	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	2
Sweden	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	-4	-4	-4	-4
Turkey	1	1	1	1

(p. 10) OFFENCE DEFINITIONS (10/10): DRUG OFFENCES

1: Included 2: Excluded	possession	cultivation	production	sale	supplying	transportation	importation	exportation	financing of drug operations
	DADO PO5	DADO CU5	DADO PR5	DADO SA5	DADO SU5	DADO TR5	DADO IM5	DADO EX5	DADO FO5
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Croatia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
England & Wales	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Italy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(p. 10) DRUG TRAFFICKING: Please specify how this concept is defined in your country	
	DADODT5
Albania	It is not possible to distinguish between "trafficking" and other "drug offences". Traffics elements are expressed in article "cultivating narcotic plant" as wel as in article "Manufacturing and Selling of Narcotics". It is a gap of legislation that it does not predict the drugs quantity that is required for sentencing a person for this offence. This problem is solved by the court.
Austria	It is not possible to differentiate between drug dealing / trafficking and mere possession or any other less serious offence defined by the Criminal Code. The prosecuting authority is not concerned whether or not a drug was intended for personal use only. The possibililty of it being passed on is presumed and legal concequences vary only according to the amount possessed and thus how much damage could potentially be caused to a person's health were the narcotics passed on. Thus, by definition, the Austrian statistics only contain (figures for) drug trafficking and serious drug trafficking.
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	Art. 354a CC: "Whoever without duly given permission prepares,acquires, holds, handles or transports drugs, intended for sale or other transfer of ownership, and also anyone who sells, or otherwise changes possession of such substances shall be punished by imprisonment from two to ten years and a fine from two to twenty million BGL.
Croatia	Incriminated is unwarranted production and trade of narcotic drugs (art. 196 of the Criminal Code). According to this article whoever without authority manufactures, processes, sells, offers to sell, or purchases in order to resell, keep transports, participates or intermediaites in illicit traficking and their derivates that has been declared by law to constitute narcotic drugs shall be punished by imprisonment of 1 up to 10 years

Cyprus	<p>Cyprus has recently amended and revised its domestic legislation regarding drugs, aiming at facilitating the implementation of U.N. Vienna Convention.</p> <p>The new legislation provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the increase of penalties related offences up to life imprisonment b) the criminalisation of encouraging or promoting the illegal use of drugs and also of supplying utensils adapted to the use of drugs. c) the definition of aggravating and mitigating factors to be taken into consideration by the courts when imposing the sentences d) the issue of forfeiture orders for the confiscation of illicit profits, the tracing and freezing of such proceeds, the enforcement of similar foreign orders e) the criminalisation for accepting property derived from illicit profits or providing aid for the purpose of concealing such profits <p>The major categories of offences and the corresponding penalties according to the degree of drug's noxiousness are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - import-export of controlled drug, - production, supplying or offering to supply it to another, - having possession of controlled drug with intent to supply it to another, - being the occupier or concerned in the management of premises and permitting or suffering certain activities to take place there, and - illicit trafficking through the Republic. <p>The penalties vary from 8 years' imprisonment or a fine or both, to life imprisonment or a fine or both, depending on th drug's noxiouxsness. For the possession or purchase of controlled drug from another person the penalty varies from 4 to 12 years' imprisonment or a fine or both.</p>
Czech Republic	illegal (without permission) production, importation, exportation, transportation, supplying or keeping for other person (not in connection with personal use).
Denmark	See below.
England & Wales	producing a controlled drug, supplying a controlled drug, possession with intent to supply, unlawful importation and exportation.
Estonia	'Drug trafficking' is not defined separately. The most similar definitions used in the Criminal Code are 'giving to another persons' and 'large quantities'.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	<p><u>Drug trafficking includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unauthorized production and release for trade of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors (article 215 of the Criminal Code - «Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia», No 37/1996) and, - enabling the taking of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors (article 216 of the Criminal Code)
Finland	Trafficking may be define as a narcotics offence or as an aggravated narcotics offence, depending on the scale of the offence and of the dangerousness of the drug involved, and on the degree of professionalism.

France	Trafic et revente sans usage de stupéfiants=transport ou vente de stupéfiants dans un but financier, effectué par toute personne qui n'est pas elle-même usager. L'unité de compte est la procédure quel que soit le nombre de trafiquants.
Germany	The basic definition of §29 BtMG includes various activities ranging from possession to cultivation, production, dealing etc. and consequently it is not possible to extract a true «trafficking» category from the statistics
Greece	The «commerce of drugs» and all the acts which are needed in order to achieve this «commerce» are provided in art. 5 of the Law 1729/1987. In this article all «basic crimes» are described i.e. to sale, buy, make available, import, export, mix with food/drinks etc., produce drugs, posses precursor substances, cultivate, transport or send drugs, let/rent a place for use of drugs, own a shop where drugs are sold, assist in drug consumption, falsify medical prescriptions in order to buy or sale drugs.
Hungary	Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code of Hungary Misuse of Narcotic Drugs, Section 282 (1) The person who - infringing the official regulations - produces, manufactures, acquires, keeps, offers, hands over, distributes, imports into Hungary, exports therefrom, transports through the territory of Hungary, or trades in, narcotic drugs, commits a felony, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to five years. (2) The punishment shall be imprisonment from two years to eight years, if the crime is committed a) in a business-like manner; b) in an armed manner; c) by using a juvenile or infant, or in the course of the perpetration such a person receives narcotic drugs.
Ireland	“Drug trafficking” offences are not separately identified in the drug offences statistics.
Italy	See Serious (large scale) drug trafficking.
Latvia	In Latvia drug trafficking is considered as a serious offence. It is considered to be an aggravated offence if the amount of drug exceeds: - marihuana: 5 grams - hashish: 1 gram - opium: 0,5 gram - poppy straw: 10 grams - heroin: 0,015 grams - cocaine: 0,02 grams - ephedrone: 0.03 grams
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	Il n'y a pas d'infraction spécifique au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, seul le taux de la peine est augmenté.
Malta	-2
Moldova	Les comportements énumérés sont considérés aussi par notre législation comme infraction aggravée sans préciser si le comportement ne concerne pas l'utilisation personnelle.

Netherlands	The source gives no separate data for “trafficking”. It may safely be assumed, however, that almost all offences recorded / cleared / prosecuted / sentenced under the heading “drug offences”, are in fact “trafficking”. According to the Dutch Narcotics Law, use of illicit drugs is not offence and possession / smuggling small quantities for own use is not punishable.
Northern Ireland	The following offences are included: producing controlled drugs; supplying controlled drugs; possessing controlled drugs, with intent to supply; attempted possessing of controlled drugs with intent to supply; cultivating cannabis
Norway	As mentioned.
Poland	A reverse rule: there is "basic" trafficking and -less serious- trafficking "in connexion with personal use".
Portugal	Only two classes of drug offences are shown in police statistics: possession for personal use; traffic (irrespective of level of seriousness). All other drug related offences fall under a general heading («Other crimes against society»). Traffic includes all the above mentioned activities, except possession. Financing of drug operations may or may not be considered trafficking, according to circumstances.
Romania	-La production, la possession, ou n’importe quelle opération en ce qui concerne la circulation des substances stupéfiants ou toxiques, la culture en but de confectionner ou d’expérimenter des produits ou substances toxiques.....(art. 312 al. 1 CP). -La prescription par le médecin, sans être nécessaire, des produits ou des substances stupéfiants (art. 312 al. 3, thèse I CP). -L’organisation ou la permission de la consommation des stupéfiants dans certains endroits (art. 312 al. 3 thèse II CP).
Russian Federation	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	Unlawful Manufacturing and Trade of Narcotic Drugs (art. 196): (1) Whoever unlawfully manufactures, processes, sells or offers for sale substances and preparations recognized to be narcotic drugs, or whoever purchases, keeps or transports such substances or preparations with a view to reselling them, or whoever serves as an agent in the sale or purchase of the above shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one and not more than 10 years.
Spain	Article 368 du Code pénal : "Ceux qui cultivent, élaborent ou trafiquent, suscitent, favorisent ou facilitent la consommation illégale de drogues toxiques, de stupéfiants ou de substances psychotropiques, ou les possèdent à ces fins, seront punis d'une peine de prison de trois à neuf ans et d'une amende du triple de la valeur de la drogue objet du délit dans le cas de substances ou de produits qui causent un grave dommage à la santé, et de prison de un à trois ans et d'amende du double dans les autres cas"
Sweden	The statistic differentiate between: a) production; b) conveyance etc.; c) possession. All forms of handling illegal narcotic drugs are punishable offences in Sweden.

Switzerland	La loi fédérale sur les stupéfiants définit, dans un premier temps (art. 19), un certain nombre de comportements punissables et prévoit, dans un deuxième temps (art. 19a), une peine moins lourde dans le cas où l'infraction à l'art. 19 aurait été commise pour assurer la consommation personnelle; mais il n'y a pas de définition légale spécifique pour le trafic.
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Turkey

a) The concept of drug trafficking in Turkey:

Article 403 of the Turkish Penal Code gives the following definitions:

“1. Whoever produces or imports drugs without possessing a license, shall be punished by heavy imprisonment for ten to twenty years and by heavy fine of thousand liras for every gram of narcotics or fraction of it.

2. Whoever exports drugs shall be punished by heavy imprisonment for six to twelve years and by heavy fine of fifty thousand liras for every gram of narcotics or fraction of it.

3. Whoever exports narcotics which he had produced or imported shall be additionally punished by the penalties shown by paragraph one.

5. Whoever sells, puts on sale, purchases or keeps in his possession or in other place narcotics or transfers or receives free of charge or ships or transports such items, or mediates in the sale, purchase, transfer in any way of such items without a license or contrary to the license, shall be punished by heavy imprisonment for four to ten years and by heavy fine of fifty thousand liras for every gram of narcotics or fraction of it.

6. If the narcotics indicated in the foregoing paragraph is either heroin, cocaine, morphine base or morphine, the punishment shall be doubled.

7. Where the offences specified in the above paragraphs will be committed by a person who had organized societies or who governs or participates in such societies, the punishment will be additionally aggravated by half.

8. Where the offences specified in this article are committed by persons who have made such crimes a profession, trade, or a means of making a living or by two or more persons jointly having no agreement or connection, the punishment for the perpetrators shall be increased by one third.

10. Whoever organizes societies with the purpose of committing the offences prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs, or governs or participates in such societies, shall suffer heavy imprisonment for five to ten years.

11. Conspiracy of two or more persons to commit such offences is considered organizing a society.”

As to be seen from the above provisions of the Turkish Penal Code, keeping in possession of narcotics is punished by Article 403/5, if the drugs is prepared for sale. But if the drugs is in possession of the accused for personal use, the Article 404/2 applies and the punishment in such cases is imprisonment for one to two years. According to the decisions of the High Court of Cassation there is no fixed criteria about the weight of the narcotics, but the Court decides case by case. In a case of 825 grams hashish, the Court considered (CGK 28.6.1982, 5-271/315; özel 719) that the accused was in possession of drugs for personal use as he was a smoker since 25 years and may consume the amount of one kilogram within one year while he is in a foreign country.

b) The concept of “serious drug trafficking”:

Professional or commercial organization is defined in Article 403/8 as the criteria of serious drug trafficking as to be seen above. Large quantities and large profits have an impact of the aggravation of the fine.

(p. 10) SERIOUS (LARGE SCALE) DRUG TRAFFICKING: Please specify if this concept exists in your country and indicate the criteria (kind of substance, threshold of quantities)	
	DADOSE5
Albania	Organizing, managing or financing activities in the field of drugs are punishable as an aggravated form of drug offence.
Austria	- large quantities and/or organisation - no difference with regard/to substance (threshold depending on substance, fixed by health ministry)
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Profession or commercial organisation: If above described acts have been committed by several persons who have associated themselves for the purpose of perpetrating such offence, or a perpetrator has organized ring of dealer or intermediates, a perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of at least 3 years.
Cyprus	<p>According to our legislation, the court on passing sentence for serious offences, inter alia, takes into consideration the following circumstances:</p> <p>a) the participation in the commission of the offence of an organized group of criminals to which the accused belongs</p> <p>b) the participation of the accused in international organized criminal activities</p> <p>c) the participation of the accused in other illegal activities which are facilitated by the commission of the offence</p> <p>d) the use of violence, fire arms or offensive weapons or articles in the commission of the offence</p> <p>e) the fact that the accused holds public office or position and the offence committed has relation to this office or position</p> <p>f) the victimization or exploitation of minors or mental patients or persons who suffer from mental illness</p> <p>g) the fact that the offence was committed in the prison or in police custody or in a house or institution under the control, supervision or care of the Director of Social Welfare Services or near such houses or institutions or in any other places where pupils or students frequent for educational, athletic, social or other activities.</p>
Czech Republic	The same concept and criteria exist in the Czech Republic. Other criteria are: causing heavy injury or death. The victim is minor (under 18 of age). Serious drug trafficking is not yet registered as a special group of figures in criminal statistics.
Denmark	Drug offences are punished according to §191 CC or the Euphoriant Drugs Act. No fixed rules establish which provision should be used. A rough line can be drawn between 10 kg hashish and 25 g heroin.
England & Wales	does not exist
Estonia	The definition 'large quantities' is used as a criteria for more serious offences (see also answer for previous question).

F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Only organized network of resellers or mediators shall be punished (article 215 item 2).
Finland	No, but if these criteria are met, the offence is an aggravated / serious narcotics offence. Substances or quantities are not defined in the law.
France	Le trafic aggravé a été introduit dans le nouveau code pénal. Il s'agit du trafic pratiqué dans le cadre d'une organisation collective en vue de l'importation, de l'exportation, du transport et de la vente de stupéfiants. Cette rubrique n'apparaît pas encore dans les statistiques.
Germany	1) Serious drug trafficking includes : - the illegal importing of drugs in not insubstantial quantities according to §30 I Nr. 4 BtMG. - the cultivation, production and supplying of drugs as a member of a gang formed for the commission of such acts, according to §30 I Nr. 1 BtMG; as of 1993 additional means of committing this offence by importing or exporting drugs as well as all means of committing this offence according to §30 I Nr 1 BtMG in relation to not insubstantial quantities according to §30 a BtMG - the handing over of drugs for immediate use and thereby negligently causing the death of another according to §30 I Nr. 3 BtMG.
Greece	However, large profits/quantities or professional organisation are not mentioned in the above mentioned law
Hungary	Aggravated misuse of Narcotic Drugs, established by Act XVII. of 1993 (3) The punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years, if the crime is committed a) in respect of a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs; b) in the framework of an organisation dealing with the production, manufacture, obtaining, distribution, or trading in narcotic drugs with the infringement of official regulations.
Ireland	-2
Italy	In Italy, the penal code considers the aggravated offence of association directed to the drug trafficking, without establishing a threshold of quantity and/or profit, nor considering the type of substance.
Latvia	Serious drug trafficking (large quantities) is stated if if the amount of drugs exceeds: - marihuana: 0,5 kg - hashish: 100 grams - opium: 50 grams - poppy straw: 1 kg - heroin: 1 gram - cocaine: 1 gram - ephedrone: 3 grams

Lithuania	<p><u>Explanations about the concept of drug trafficking</u></p> <p>Criminal responsibility for drug trafficking is foreseen in Article 232 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania "Illegal production, acquisition, keeping, conveyance, seeding, sale or another distribution". Only the fact, that namely narcotic materials are on sale, do not mean yet that the crime is committed in aggravated circumstances.</p> <p>Article 232 foresees certain qualifying features, in presence of which for committing of this crime punishability is more strict.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the crime, related to drugs, is done repeatedly. 2. If narcotics are distributed by an organized group. 3. If especially strong psychotropic or narcotic materials are distributed, which arise danger for life (their list is adopted by the Ministry of Health Protection). 4. If the drugs are distributed on the large scale (the law does not give a definition of "on a large scale", but depending on the sort of narcotics, certain quantities of narcotic materials are settled in court practice to incriminate this feature).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Pour le moment on n'a pas introduit un tel terme.
Netherlands	No.
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	In accordance with our practise.
Poland	Introducing "large quantities" (to be assessed by the court) to the market
Portugal	For statistical purposes, no distinction is made according to scale of drug trafficking or kind of substances.
Romania	Non
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	<p>Unlawful Manufacturing and Trade of Narcotic Drugs (art. 196):</p> <p>(2) If the offence under the precedent paragraph has been committed by at least two persons who colluded with the intention of committing such offences or if the perpetrator has established a network of dealers and middlemen, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 3 years.</p> <p>(3) Whoever manufactures, purchases, possesses or furnishes other persons with the equipment, material or substances which are, to his knowledge, intended for the manufacture of drugs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 6 months and not more than one year.</p> <p>(4) Narcotics and the means of their manufacture shall be seized.</p>
Spain	Dans cette matière, l'article 369 du code Pénal prévoit neuf cas d'aggravation, qui incluent les critères d'organisation et de quantité ci-haut cités. De plus l'article 370 punit spécialement les cas considérés d'extrême gravité.
Sweden	Concept not used in police statistics

Switzerland	<p>Dans le cadre des infractions à la loi fédérale sur les stupéfiants, le législateur prévoit une peine plus lourde pour les “cas graves”. Ainsi, l’art. 19 ch. 2 précise:</p> <p>“Le cas est grave notamment lorsque l’auteur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sait ou ne peut ignorer que l’infraction porte sur une quantité de stupéfiants qui peut mettre en danger la santé de nombreuses personnes. b. Agit comme affilié à une bande formée pour se livrer au trafic illicite des stupéfiants. c. Se livre au trafic par métier et qu’il réalise ainsi un chiffre d’affaires ou un gain important.” <p>Signalons, cependant, que les données de police ne font pas de différence entre “trafic” et “trafic aggravé”.</p>
Turkey	<p>Professional or commercial organization is defined in Article 403/8 as the criteria of serious drug trafficking as to be seen above (See Drug trafficking - DADODT5). Large quantities and large profits have an impact of the aggravation of the fine.</p>

(p. 10 BIS) COMMENTS ON OFFENCE DEFINITIONS

	DACOD5
Albania	See "Changes in definitions - Explanation of the changes".
Austria	<p>1) <u>Intentional homicide</u>: In fact there is almost no manslaughter (§76 StGB «Totschlag») registered. In effect they are included in «intentional homicide».</p> <p>2) <u>Assault - only causing pain</u>: excluded if not damaging to health.</p> <p>3) <u>Assault - slapping / punching</u>: excluded if not damaging to health.</p> <p>4) <u>Rape: sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person</u>: only in case of women</p> <p>5) <u>Rape: other forms of sexual assault</u>: excluded except sexual assault of a helpless person.</p> <p>6) Armed robbery: separate data not available. Included under robbery.</p> <p>7) <u>Thefts: Theft of small value</u>: According to §141 St GB, «Entwendung».</p> <p>8) <u>Burglary from a container</u>: cannot be excluded.</p> <p>9) <u>Burglary from a parking meter</u>: cannot be excluded.</p> <p>10) <u>Burglary from a fenced meadow/compound</u>: excluded as far as construction sites or depots are concerned</p>
Belgium	<p>1) <u>Homicide volontaire - infanticide</u>: est inclus dans les données sur les poursuites et condamnations mais est exclu des données des statistiques policières.</p> <p>2) <u>Définitions du type d'infraction</u>: - "coups et blessures" = coups et blessures volontaires (tentatives exclues); - "viol" à l'exclusion des tentatives; - "vol de véhicules à moteur" = vol de voitures uniquement; - "vol avec violence" comprenant l'ensemble des vols, ainsi que les tentatives, avec circonstances aggravantes.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>1) <u>Armed robbery - Replica of weapons, toys, etc</u>: Not covered by statistics.</p> <p>2) <u>Rape</u>: committing rape within the family is considered a crime by the law. Such cases are punished under the general text of art. 152 PC.</p> <p>3) <u>Assault</u>: Included only the number of intended heavy injury. The difference between heavy (art. 128 PC) and medium (art. 129 PC) bodily harm lies in the magnitude of caused injuries as specified in the Penal Code.</p>
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<u>Theft of small value</u> : The value of 2'000 Kc (Czech Crown) is a limit. Simple theft of a value under 2'000 Kc is not prosecuted as a crime. Figures include thefts of a value over 2'000 Kc brought to the Court.
Denmark	Motor vehicle theft: Mopeds are included.
England & Wales	No changes
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2

Finland	<p>1) Assault: Since 1995 petty assaults are increasing rapidly due to a change in the relevant law. This change defines assault that takes place in a private place as punishable and thus widens the scope of assault offences in an important way.</p> <p>2) Sexual assault: Cannot be separated as the motive is not recorded.</p> <p>3) Rape: is possible only against women; however, we have a specific provision on other similar cases with persons of the same sex. These are not included since they are not reported separately in the statistics.</p> <p>4) Violent intra-marital intercourse: since 1995.</p> <p>5) Armed robbery: Not distinguished from other robberies.</p> <p>6) Theft from a vending machine, a parking meter or fenced meadow / compound: Inclusion / exclusion unclear (borderline cases).</p> <p>7) Drug offences: This definition is in force since 1994.</p>
France	<p><u>Viol</u>: le questionnaire est imprécis sur ce point, mais en France l'inceste commis par les parents est inclus dans le viol des mineurs. Les rapports sexuels sans violence avec un mineur sont inclus dans le viol s'ils sont le fait d'une personne ayant autorité sur le mineur.</p>
Germany	<p>1) <u>Assault - only causing pain</u>: excluded if not damaging to health.</p> <p>2) <u>Assault - slapping / punching</u>: excluded if not damaging to health.</p> <p>3) <u>Robbery</u>: includes «extortion accompanied by violence».</p> <p>4) <u>Theft -employee theft</u>: If the employee has legitimate access to the property («Unterschlagung» –embezzlement deception– §246 StGB).</p>
Greece	<p>1) <u>Armed robbery</u> does not exist as a separate category; it is included in robbery. There are, however, two additional crimes committed, namely «theft», «possession of a weapon» and «use of a weapon». In Greece the principle offence rule is applicable.</p> <p>2) <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> includes only theft with intent to use. If the intent is to keep, then motor vehicle theft is included in theft.</p> <p>3) <u>Burglary</u> is included in theft in Conviction statistics but there is a separate category for Police statistics.</p> <p>4) <u>Burglarly from a military establishment</u> is included in burglary - when this category exists - only in the case that it is committed by a civilian. If by a military it is not included.</p> <p>5) <u>Domestic burglary</u> does not exist as a separate category. It is included either in burglary or in theft. (see above 1)</p>
Hungary	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	Vol de bicyclette: vélomoteurs inclus.
Malta	"Thefts" and "Motor vehicle theft": "Without force" is being taken to mean without force against the person as distinguished from force used to attack the property.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-Theft from a container: Included where the container is being used as a permanent structure (e.g. as a store).

Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	Viol = rapport sexuel avec une personne <u>de sexe féminin</u> contre sa volonté
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	<u>Cambriolage</u> : Dans le cambriolage, l'article 241 du Code pénal espagnol, utilise comme critère d'inclusion la contiguïté et communication interne entre la maison habitée et ses dépendances.
Sweden	1) <u>Intentional homicide - assistance with suicide</u> : Excluded. Not punishable. 2) <u>Intentional homicide - infanticide</u> : Excluded. Very low frequency. 3) <u>Rape - violent intra-marital intercourse</u> : Included if rape. 4) <u>Armed robbery - replica of weapons, toys, etc</u> : Included if firearm-like
Switzerland	1) <u>Rapports conjugaux violents + Rapports sexuels sans violence avec une personne sans défense</u> : + <u>Rapports sexuels avec violence avec un mineur</u> :Avant le 1-10-92, ces comportements étaient exclus 2) <u>Cambriolage d'habitation</u> : sans objet 3) Certaines des infractions du questionnaire sont connues en Suisse sous un autre nom. Pour les statistiques de police, les équivalences sont les suivantes: -Homicide volontaire: Homicide intentionnel -Coups et blessures: Lésions corporelles graves et simples. -Vol avec violence: Vol à l'arraché + Brigandage. -Vol à main armée: Brigandage commis avec arme à feu ou arme blanche.
Turkey	1) Motor vehicle theft: There are no statistics about the motor vehicle theft. Art. 494 TCK deals only with the unlawful use of private cars. 2) Domestic burglary: Is not taken as a special topic; this rubric is considered as theft.

(p. 11) CHANGES IN DEFINITIONS - EXPLANATION OF THE CHANGES		
1: Yes 2: No	DBCD YN06	DBCDEX06

<p>Albania (1/4)</p>	<p>1 Important changes on Criminal Legislation were done during the years 1990-1996 not to speak for 1997. The new Albanian Criminal Code was approved with the law 7895, dated 27.01.1995. This Code brought important changes in different directions:</p> <p><u>1. The structure aspect.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legal protection of the person has the priority compared to other offenses. After the crimes against humanity, the crimes against the person are presented. In the former Criminal Law, crimes against state had the priority. • The former criminal Code placed the crimes and the contraventions in separate places. The new criminal Code set them in the same article, but placed in different paragraphs. The criminal contraventions are foreseen in the second paragraph. <p><u>2. As for the contents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new criminal code is free from the politics • The International Acts and Conventions have been expressed in considerable number of its articles • <i>Incrimination.</i> New offenses, similar to the western models are incorporated in the code, because of the changes of the criminality and its tendencies and because of the existence of new forms of crime. • <i>Decriminalization.</i> In other hand, the Criminal Code is characterized by the decriminalization of a number of offenses. • <i>Depenalization.</i> The rehabilitation of the convicted persons, the alternatives of punishment, the fragmentation of the sentences, etc., are incorporated for the first time in the Code. • <i>Punishment.</i> The punishments are more several than before. As for the death penalty, it is evident the limitation of this sentence. Even in these cases the death penalty is foreseen as an alternative to the life sentence. Other changes to the code were done after the year 1995. Some of article formulations has changed in order to be in conformity with the new forms of criminality. <p><u>3. As for definitions.</u></p> <p>We can say that a lot of changes exist concerning type of the crimes. Here you will find these changes in a concentrated way.</p> <p><u>Intentional Homicide. Crimes against life committed intentionally.</u> The definition is the same in the both Criminal Codes. Some articles are reformulated in the Criminal Code 1995.</p> <p>There are 9 articles in this section.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Murder (Simple) b) murder connected to another crime (new article) c) premeditated homicide (new article) d) murder for reasons of special qualities of the victims (reformulated) e) providing the materials means and conditions (new article) f) infanticide g) homicide committed in a state of profound psychiatric distress h) homicide committed through the use of excessive force for self defense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Euthanasia.</i> According to both of the previous Criminal Code and Criminal Code in force, the euthanasia is considered as an offense, (intentional homicide) but not available as a special entry in the statistics thought.
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<p>Albania (2/4)</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>.../...</p> <p><u>Assault. Inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent.</u> Assault is predicted by the both Criminal Codes. This crime is included in the section “ Criminal acts intentionally committed against health” There are 5 articles in this section of the Criminal Code in force. All articles are reformulated. In this section are included the new type of crime such as Torture, torture resulting into serious consequences.</p> <p>Assault leading to death is included under “Serious intentional injury”. This form of crime provided as assault in the aggravate circumstances in the second paragraph. But, this crime is assumed as homicide by the police statistics.</p> <p>Under the section “ Criminal Acts Intentionally Committed against Health”, in the new Code, two other articles are provided. They are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non serious intentional injury and • Other intentional harm • The first paragraph of the “ Other intentional harm” predicts the act causing only pain. The assault as well as any other violent act causing temporary incapacity up to nine days is provided in the second paragraph of this article. So, it is difficult to exclude the act causing only pain, because these cases are provided by the same article. The causing pain and slapping because of official position are provided by other articles under the section “ Crimes against the state authority”. These cases are not considered as assault. <p><u>Rape. Sexual intercourse with the person against her/ his will.</u> This definition was changed. Some articles are reformulated and some others are new. Sexual assault are including in the section VI“ Sexual Offenses” and can not be isolated in the statistics from other forms of rape. Sexual intercourse with the minor includes the cases with force or without force.</p> <p>There are three articles where the protect of minor is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 100“ Intercourse with minors under 14 years old” (without or with force) and • Article 101“ Intercourse with minor between fourteen to eighteen” (with force). • Article 116“ Homosexual intercourse with minor people or with persons unable to protect themselves”(with or without force) <p>There are some other article which predicted offenses committed against the adults.</p> <p>According to the former Criminal Code the pederasty (with or without will) was considered as a crime. In fact, the homosexuality is predicted in the section “ Criminal acts against morality and dignity. The sexual intercourse is sentenced by the Law only in cases when it conducted forcefully, with minor people or with persons unable to protect themselves.</p> <p>When sexual intercourse was had without consent, or serious harm to the health of the victims has been caused, or the act leads to the death or suicide of the minor, the offense is considered as an aggravated offense. They are punishable harder than other cases. These cases are predicted by the second paragraph of these articles.</p>
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Albania
(3/4)

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.../...

Theft . The illegal taking of the property from person/ organization in openly or in hidden way with intent to keep it.
There were 6 articles in the previous Criminal code, except the articles providing robbery.

- theft of state property (four articles) The difference links with the stolen value or if the crime was committed by organized group or more than one or in terms of the way.

- theft of the another person.(here were included all thefts happened, for example, theft of small value, from car, household crime attempted, pick-pocketing, etc.

There was a special article providing the stealing property through lies or abuse of trust.

According to the Criminal Code in force, some type of property theft are predicted:

- Theft, where all types of the theft committed are included. For example, car theft, theft from car, pick-pocketing, theft of bicycle, burglary, domestic burglary, etc.(article134)
- Theft through abuse of the official position (article 135)
- Bank robbery (article 136)
- Stealing electrical power or telephone lines (article137)
- Stealing works of art or culture(article 138)

There is no any difference between theft committed by a person and that committed by an organize group or more than one time .

Robbery. Theft immediately followed by violence involves stealing from a person with the use of force and without a firearm.

The general definition is the same in both the Code. But, the articles are reformulated.

There existed only two articles in the former Code:

- Robbery of the state property
- Robbery of the private(individual) property.

According to the Criminal Code in force, three articles concern the robbery:

- Robbery (physical or psychic force may be used. Article 139)
- Robbery with the use of weapons (article 140) (new article)
- Theft resulting in death (article 141) (new article)

Drug Offenses

Drug offenses are a new phenomenon in Albania. There was no similar article in the 1977 Criminal Code. In 1993, some changes were made to the criminal Code.

A new article concerning the drugs was included.

The definition of the drug offenses was changed in the Criminal Code in force.

The definition is largely than before. According to the Criminal

Albania (4/4)		<p>.../...</p> <p>Manufacturing, blending, preparing, distributing keeping, offering for sale, selling, delivering by any means , transporting any sort of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance in breach of Code. (article 283)</p> <p>Cultivating narcotic plants includes cultivating plants or trading seeds which serve to produce narcotic plants or psychotropic substances without permission.(article 284)</p> <p>In the article “Manufacturing and selling of narcotics“ (article 283) are included” Organizing, managing or financing this activity are punishable as an aggravated form of drug offense. It is a gap of Albanian legislation that it does not predict the drug’s quantity that is required for sentencing a person for this offense</p> <p>Up to March 1998, there existed no such a prevision that predicted the drugs traffic. The Law 8279 dated 15.01.1998 made a change in the Criminal Code 1995. This Law considers as a serious crime the act, when the persons that administers the narcotics substance do not respect the rule in force.</p>
Austria	2	Not in relation to above offences.
Belgium	2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	1	In 1996 drug offences have been extended to cover drug possession as well.
Cyprus	2	<p>1) <u>Thefts</u></p> <p>- <u>Theft of small value</u>:</p> <p>Years:</p> <p>a) 90-92: small value = less than £15 C.P.</p> <p>b) 93-96: small value = less than £100 C.P.</p> <p>- <u>Motor vehicle theft</u>: are included to THEFTS</p> <p>We can not carry separate data for motor vehicle theft</p> <p>- <u>Attempts</u>: are included to THEFTS</p> <p>2) <u>Robbery</u></p> <p>All the Armed robbery are included to ROBBERY</p> <p>3) <u>Burglary</u></p> <p>All the domestic burglary are included to BURGLARY. We do not keep separate statistical information for domestic burglary.</p>
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
England & Wales	2	-2
Estonia	2	Changes in criminal law did not substantially affect offences definitions, registration and statistics (in case of the types of offences analyzed in this questionnaire, at least).

F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	<p><u>Rape</u>: with the Criminal Code of 1996 the concept of this offence has been changed. Now this offence include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - committing intercourse or other sexual act; - this crime can be committed by both, male and female person; - a victim can be both, male or female person; - the offence may be also committed against a person with whom the offender lives in marital community.
Finland	1	<p>In 1993, taking force in 1994, narcotics offences were included in the Criminal Code; before this they were dealt with a special legislation in narcotics. The changes are technically wide but in essence the total numbers are not affected very much. The consequence of the new rules is, however, that some increase in the numbers take place.</p>
France	1	<p>Un nouveau code pénal est entré en application en 1994. De nombreuses incriminations ont été supprimées, modifiées ou ajoutées.</p> <p>Pour la liste du questionnaire sont concernés le vol avec violence (modifications des pénalités selon le préjudice corporel), le viol (extension de la définition et suppression de l'attentat à la pudeur), le trafic de stupéfiants (création d'un crime concernant le trafic organisé). Cependant les catégories statistiques n'en sont pas affectées au niveau de regroupement adopté ici.</p>
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	1	<p><u>Criminal Code of Hungary, Section 282/A</u> The person shall not be punishable who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) produces, manufactures, obtains or keeps a small quantity of narcotic drugs for his own use; b) has committed a crime in connection with the consumption of narcotic drugs punishable not more seriously than with imprisonment of up to two years; <p>provided, that he proves with a document until the passing of the sentence of first instance, that he received for at least six months continuous treatment preventing or healing drug-addiction.</p> <p>Established by Section 62 of Act XVII of 1993. In force as of 15 May 1993.</p> <p><u>Arousing Pathological Addiction, Section 283</u> The person who has completed his eighteenth year of age, and offers assistance or strives to persuade, a person who has not yet completed his eighteenth year to engage in the pathological enjoyment of a substance or agent of narcotic effect, commits a felony, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to three years.</p> <p>Established by Section 62 of Act XVII of 1993. In force as of 15 May 1993.</p>

Ireland	1	increased power of detention to investigate a drug trafficking offence : legislation introduced in 1996
Italy	1	In 1990 was introduced the new drugs law that established the punishability of the personal consumption, and a series of administrative measures for people who were caught for the first time. These measures were abolished in 1994 following a referendum.
Latvia	1	<p>Since 1990, there have been significant changes in the Criminal Code of Latvia. A number of existing Articles have been supplemented (many amendments have been introduced), as well as the part of the articles have been excluded from the Criminal Code and some new have been added. The punishment types and degrees (severity) have been changed, too. On the whole, the severity of punishment has increased (the life sentence has been introduced). The Articles of the Criminal Code concerning offenses which have become obsolete or does not correspond to current situation have been excluded or changed. For instance, the following Articles have been excluded: Articles which provided for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - replacement of criminal liability by administrative liability (provided for by the Administrative Code) - replacement of criminal liability if the case was transferred to the Public (Community) Court - release on community bail (public warrant) - criminal liability for participating in anti-soviet organizations - criminal liability for offenses against state and public property - criminal liability for violation of regulations of administrative supervision. <p>The new corpus delicti have been included (for instance, drug crimes, military service offenses) or the existing Articles have been amended (for instance, on robberies), and new Articles have been introduced (for instance, on extortion in organized group). At present, the draft of the new Criminal Law has been prepared and has been accepted in the first hearing in the Parliament (it needs to pass 2 more hearings to be enforced). The changes which have occurred in the period of 1990-1996 have been taken into account by completing this questionnaire.</p>

Lithuania	1	<p><u>During the 1990-1996 period these more significant changes were made in the definitions of concepts mentioned above.</u></p> <p><u>Intended murders</u> From the year 1995 murder of the own mother or father is considered to be intended murder made in aggravated circumstances (currently there are in all 13 such circumstances). In 1994 an article was abolished, in which criminal responsibility was separately foreseen for murder while crossing the limits of self-defense.</p> <p><u>Rape</u> In 1994 the Criminal Code chapters of crimes against socialist property and crimes against personal citizen's property were abolished and the Code was added with a new chapter, in which criminal responsibility for crimes against property was regulated. Earlier all the property was divided into socialist (state and public) and personal property. Separate crimes compositions were foreseen for deeds against these different forms of property. Robbery in 1994 was a formal crime composition (structure). An assault had to be connected with violence, dangerous to the life or health of the victim or with a threat to use such a violence. The aim of an assault is to seize socialist or personal property. Currently robbery is a material composition. It is a seizure of somebody else's property using physical violence or threatening to use it at once or taking from the victim a possibility to resist in another way (the latter possibility was not foreseen in a former law).</p> <p><u>Thefts</u> Till 1994 thefts were divided into open and secret, on that basis separate crime composition were foreseen. After 1994 thefts is a secret or open seizure (stealing) of somebody else's property. Earlier as a theft was also considered stealing of property, connected with violence, not dangerous to the health or life of the victim or with a threatening to use such a violence. Now is a robbery. From 1995 as a seizure, made in a large scale, a seizure of a car is considered (not only a property of a big value or a large sum of money).</p> <p><u>Crimes, related to narcotics materials</u> From 1994 criminal responsibility was abolished for illegal use of narcotic materials without doctor's prescription.</p>
Luxembourg	2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2

Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	1	The treshold for qualifying theft (just «normal» theft, and not burglary, robbery, etc.) as the one covered by Criminal Code or the one covered by Code on Petty Offences (misdemeanors, transgressions not being a criminal offence). The Law of July 12, 1995 which made the criminal offences / misdemeanors treshold value of stolen property or loss incurred ten times higher. As a consequence a part of criminal acts were transferred to the category of misdemeanors. (Important changes in Law on Counteracting Drug Addiction have been introduced later, in 1997).
Portugal	1	1) Please, see additional page 13. Changes in the definition of some crimes brought about by the 1995 amendments to the 1982 Penal Code have not yet been put into effect in police statistics or court statistics.
Romania	1	1. En ce qui concerne le régime pénologique des infractions ci-dessus, il a été aggravé par la loi no. 140/1996. 2. Les conditions du vol avec violence (art. 211 CP) ont été crconstanciées d'une manière aggravante (art.211 al. 2 CP). 3. La peine de mort a été abolie, y compris pour le vol commis par un employé et qui a eu des conséquences extrêmement graves (art. 215 al. 2 CP) aussi que la peine de la saisie. 4. Les conditions pour le vol aggravé ont été diversifiées (art. 209 al. 1 let. c et d et al. 2). 5. Concernant l'homicide aggravé (art. 175 CP) la let. "i" ajoute son possible caractère public. 6. Concernant le trafic de stupéfiants, on a prévu une aggravation dans le cas de commission par un groupe organisé (art. 312 al. 2 CP).
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	Publication de la Loi Organique 10/1995 du 23 Novembre 1995 de création du nouveau Code Pénal, entré en vigueur le 30 Mai 1996.
Sweden	2	nothing to report
Switzerland	1	1) La définition du viol a été élargie avec la modification du titre cinquième du livre deuxième du Code pénal suisse, le 1-10-1992 (cf. p. 7). 2) Le titre deuxième du livre deuxième du Code pénal suisse (Infractions contre le patrimoine) a été modifié le 1-1-95. A partir de cette date, le vol de faible valeur (inférieur à 300 francs suisses) n'est poursuivi que sur plainte.

<p>Turkey</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>a) Article 403 and 404 TPC: The 1991 amendment (Code Nr. 3756) has abolished death penalty for organised drug trafficking. The other punishments have been reduced.</p> <p>b) Article 453 TPC: Killing of a newly born child with the purpose of protecting the dignity and reputation of the offender or his wife, mother, daughter, grandchild, adopted daughter or sister was privileged in punishment. The 1991 amendment (Code Nr. 3756) has narrowed the scope of the definition of this crime: as today only the mother is privileged.</p> <p>c) Article 491 TPC: Theft is defined in Art. 491 as “taking the movable property of another from its place without the consent of the owner...” and this definition did not cover the illegal use of electrical energy. The new paragraph added with the 1991 amendment (Code Nr. 3756) gives the following definition: “every type of energy which has an economic value is considered as movable property”.</p> <p>d) Article 493 TPC: The 1991 amendment (Code Nr. 3756) constituted an aggravated offence if the theft is committed against pipe lines.</p> <p>e) Article 494 TPC: The 1991 amendment (Code Nr. 3756) made it crime, if a private motor vehicle is used without the permission of the owner.</p>
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Table 1.1 (Offences) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11HO T0	T11HO T1	T11HO T2	T11HO T3	T11HO T4	T11HO T5	T11HO T6
Albania	-2	375	-2	593	543	507	602
Austria	194	213	222	192	211	188	189
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	392	411
Bulgaria	355	726	874	946	928	832	742
Croatia	360	724	681	456	364	406	316
Cyprus	17	10	8	13	12	15	24
Czech Republic	212	194	258	278	286	277	267
Denmark	223	256	237	249	256	205	225
England & Wales	1145	1280	1255	1331	1377	1379	1355
Estonia	137	136	239	328	365	304	268
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	66	71	85	79	85	79	79
Finland	429	448	461	456	533	523	519
France	2738	2831	2932	3051	2992	2982	2755
Germany	2419	2743	3308	4259	3751	3960	3531
Greece	204	231	261	254	264	285	318
Hungary	416	543	529	587	572	522	508
Ireland	19	29	32	27	26	45	49
Italy	3803	4194	3378	2845	2734	2820	2698
Latvia	165	213	293	429	375	281	256
Lithuania	224	260	303	480	523	502	405
Luxembourg	29	41	34	29	48	54	44
Malta	10	14	16	14	9	8	11
Moldova	290	290	499	383	382	402	396
Netherlands	2219	2305	2854	3440	2940	2984	2952
Northern Ireland	307	481	422	522	341	59	110
Norway	-2	108	120	99	91	96	116
Poland	862	1133	1178	1284	1356	1342	1303
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	1481	1701	1678	1557	1511	1466	1514
Russian Fed.	15556	16122	23006	29213	32286	31703	29406
Scotland	505	606	803	667	736	769	796
Slovenia	87	83	105	72	101	99	118
Spain	963	928	913	989	1053	984	962
Sweden	603	618	725	763	837	821	912
Switzerland	214	185	182	175	161	162	199
Turkey	1864	2102	2500	2911	2974	2896	2924

Table 1.1 (Offences) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: COMPLETED							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11HO C0	T11HO C1	T11HO C2	T11HO C3	T11HO C4	T11HO C5	T11HO C6
Albania	-2	204	-2	268	265	210	248
Austria	107	125	117	89	102	90	112
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	121	142	118
Bulgaria	241	399	494	521	530	494	438
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	12	5	4	9	8	10	10
Czech Republic	157	133	185	195	201	181	176
Denmark	42	68	62	71	75	59	69
England & Wales	669	725	687	670	726	745	681
Estonia	118	119	217	282	302	246	214
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	41	40	44	49	49	43	42
Finland	185	183	180	168	168	176	188
France	1567	1572	1572	1752	1702	1755	1541
Germany	770	1064	1168	1493	1351	1373	1249
Greece	104	138	137	150	133	151	169
Hungary	297	402	401	420	442	406	365
Ireland	17	23	25	23	25	43	42
Italy	1844	1997	1527	1127	1012	1047	1010
Latvia	-2	-2	259	387	348	245	216
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	9	4	5	2	7	1	4
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	230	217	249	297	235	273	273
Northern Ireland	82	121	111	106	86	24	39
Norway	-2	51	46	39	34	43	43
Poland	679	848	860	899	917	858	875
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	427	424	408	391
Romania	789	817	824	722	749	758	722
Russian Fed.	12711	13052	15471	21321	23145	23018	22595
Scotland	87	88	140	122	113	137	135
Slovenia	45	44	52	28	47	52	53
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	121	141	115	103	97	89	102
Switzerland	110	98	93	105	80	82	83
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: RECORDED IN HEALTH STATISTICS

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11HOS0	T11HOS1	T11HOS2	T11HOS3	T11HOS4	T11HOS5	T11HOS6
Albania	-2	-2	130	191	-2	-2	-2
Austria	125	99	118	106	(94)	84	(96)
Belgium	-2	142	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	292	359	404	418	428	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	245	-2	158	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	182	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	(51)	(70)	(69)	(63)	(70)	-2	-2
England & Wales	257	273	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	173	(169)	(302)	391	423	(329)	(292)
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	(160)	154	173	166	165	(170)	-2
France	614	625	581	(623)	649	-2	(619)
Germany	800	(916)	949	966	954	(926)	(885)
Greece	107	148	(127)	133	119	(139)	(166)
Hungary	322	418	414	421	(254)	360	(325)
Ireland	22	21	23	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	1627	1275	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	245	-2	-2	638	583	-2	-2
Lithuania	281	-2	-2	465	497	-2	-2
Luxembourg	11	9	8	1	5	-2	-2
Malta	4	1	6	6	3	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	626	-2	-2
Netherlands	135	177	193	-2	171	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	69	76	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	(49)	66	47	42	(34)	-2	-2
Poland	1122	1099	1126	1038	1088	-2	-2
Portugal	165	162	152	149	(153)	172	(131)
Romania	-2	1051	1126	978	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	22621	-2	45060	47870	-2	-2
Scotland	87	76	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	(42)	50	(48)	27	(40)	47	(42)

Spain	381	346	(347)	373	(353)	(353)	-2
Sweden	108	(128)	117	113	(107)	(86)	(110)
Switzerland	99	93	100	111	93	68	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Source: United Nations / Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, *Demographic Yearbook*, relevant years.

Data between brackets = Data from national correspondents.

Table 1.1 (Offences) ASSAULT							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11AS0	T11AS1	T11AS2	T11AS3	T11AS4	T11AS5	T11AS6
Albania	-2	961	-2	1283	1247	943	702
Austria	29739	30977	33822	32643	33667	32375	31250
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	33875	45522	47412
Bulgaria	159	510	749	863	1079	1251	1172
Croatia	1190	951	972	1132	1168	1136	1127
Cyprus	68	61	58	102	115	135	116
Czech Republic	8819	8760	8093	8003	7293	8007	7787
Denmark	7702	8054	8736	9314	9881	8621	8589
England & Wales	178684	183653	194458	197468	209416	203461	228636
Estonia	289	323	377	378	411	407	389
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	408	349	420	533	537	542	486
Finland	20621	20336	19062	18618	19815	22159	24510
France	48765	53139	55383	56731	63139	70676	75055
Germany	197793	232953	256151	271592	277869	303324	319131
Greece	6610	6938	6817	7022	7566	6859	6479
Hungary	7131	9117	10236	10206	10632	10530	9920
Ireland	1076	840	635	596	532	575	551
Italy	19412	19748	20781	20961	20873	21448	23716
Latvia	373	403	962	1052	1059	978	806
Lithuania	319	342	346	344	353	299	351
Luxembourg	880	935	1181	1044	1166	1194	1208
Malta	70	62	77	102	89	75	55
Moldova	558	517	481	501	583	598	509
Netherlands	22466	22189	23891	24543	27826	27906	29985
Northern Ireland	2526	2890	3079	3398	3633	4321	4614
Norway	-2	7138	7869	8329	8848	9423	10097
Poland	10240	12709	13613	16447	18273	18704	19319
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	31234	32218	34720	35449
Romania	693	977	847	1047	1063	1245	1156
Russian Fed.	40962	41195	53873	66902	76849	61734	53417
Scotland	45340	47319	49305	47138	51000	52705	53764
Slovenia	389	440	419	469	415	476	459
Spain	10378	10131	9477	9200	9283	8927	8364
Sweden	40690	40454	45232	50926	53665	54380	53731
Switzerland	3376	3488	3700	3710	3612	3724	4151
Turkey	11934	12362	13397	15173	16470	17951	20333

Table 1.1 (Offences) RAPE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11RA0	T11RA1	T11RA2	T11RA3	T11RA4	T11RA5	T11RA6
Albania	-2	108	-2	153	149	97	98
Austria	585	552	615	599	613	577	524
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	835	1146	1274
Bulgaria	416	771	786	805	733	753	624
Croatia	162	124	107	143	94	79	94
Cyprus	3	8	10	8	15	17	15
Czech Republic	890	767	712	760	736	726	678
Denmark	486	531	556	499	481	440	388
England & Wales	3391	4045	4142	4589	5032	4986	5759
Estonia	53	61	72	104	124	102	94
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	54	41	44	42	41	53	52
Finland	381	378	369	365	387	446	395
France	4582	5068	5356	5605	6526	7350	7191
Germany	5112	5821	6280	6376	6095	6175	6228
Greece	191	243	276	270	258	234	183
Hungary	468	470	438	410	436	417	423
Ireland	89	110	127	143	184	191	180
Italy	687	733	806	866	869	946	1151
Latvia	134	160	124	130	129	158	130
Lithuania	196	189	191	196	165	200	168
Luxembourg	28	26	20	21	26	36	41
Malta	4	5	5	5	4	5	11
Moldova	354	347	287	297	267	234	276
Netherlands	1331	1348	1348	1503	1541	1413	1427
Northern Ireland	125	155	154	193	208	259	292
Norway	-2	385	429	395	366	369	423
Poland	1918	2023	2009	2082	2183	2366	2101
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	488	498	534	494
Romania	947	1203	1065	1396	1391	1465	1362
Russian Fed.	15009	14073	13663	14440	13956	12515	1888
Scotland	326	320	350	339	395	403	447
Slovenia	139	133	139	134	120	123	105
Spain	1790	1936	1599	1563	1603	-2	-2
Sweden	1410	1462	1688	2153	1812	1707	1608
Switzerland	428	333	316	341	275	301	344
Turkey	-2	-2	342	523	616	694	840

Table 1.1 (Offences) ROBBERY: TOTAL							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11RO T0	T11RO T1	T11RO T2	T11RO T3	T11RO T4	T11RO T5	T11RO T6
Albania	-2	240	-2	297	237	261	260
Austria	2318	2348	2728	2462	2442	2118	2075
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12434	13071
Bulgaria	1220	3960	5484	6136	6597	6146	5880
Croatia	533	890	786	644	414	464	521
Cyprus	12	11	14	17	14	21	15
Czech Republic	3855	4142	3915	4109	3826	3978	4281
Denmark	2157	2418	2328	2232	2046	2039	2280
England & Wales	36195	45323	52894	57845	60007	68074	74035
Estonia	1328	1761	2649	3039	2981	3117	2832
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	45	50	80	107	118	141	191
Finland	2627	2672	2194	2049	2122	2190	2087
France	60189	66019	70061	72109	73310	74577	79459
Germany	35111	48706	56515	61757	57752	63470	67578
Greece	1102	1207	1519	1505	1257	1600	1487
Hungary	2864	3976	3265	2881	2570	2657	2689
Ireland	3216	4383	5390	5855	5930	6479	6547
Italy	36830	39206	31375	31515	29981	28614	31244
Latvia	2776	2398	2670	1177	1142	905	1031
Lithuania	334	402	488	737	4217	2837	3481
Luxembourg	255	242	272	254	291	252	260
Malta	194	207	175	183	150	218	164
Moldova	2442	2767	2702	2865	2965	2947	2648
Netherlands	11988	12947	15542	16341	15928	15735	15138
Northern Ireland	1630	1848	1851	1723	1567	1539	1725
Norway	-2	1130	1109	1029	1001	947	1017
Poland	15535	16110	15589	17475	19152	20252	20372
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	11919	14322	14394	12892
Romania	1788	3969	4010	4647	4161	4154	3866
Russian Fed.	16514	18311	30407	40180	37904	37651	34584
Scotland	4651	6213	6807	5582	5297	5330	5254
Slovenia	150	253	241	232	294	327	533
Spain	107025	110048	65378	59951	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	5967	6173	6219	6101	5331	5747	5821
Switzerland	3846	4462	4653	4980	3812	3315	3776
Turkey	1055	1362	1757	1998	1804	1783	1670

Table 1.1 (Offences)ARMED ROBBERY							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11RO A0	T11RO A1	T11RO A2	T11RO A3	T11RO A4	T11RO A5	T11RO A6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	1473	2092	2624
Bulgaria	5	55	100	224	243	279	282
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	327	321	430
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	3939	5296	5827	5918	4104	3963	3617
Estonia	-2	-2	101	165	283	322	251
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	12	10	3	14	13
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	8669	9393	9737	11211	10243	9147	9428
Germany	3393	4598	5560	6042	5824	6251	6804
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	71	142	135	149	184	178	272
Ireland	1077	1264	1503	1974	1595	1660	1827
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	30	85	240	250	348
Lithuania	4	4	5	50	122	121	100
Luxembourg	12	11	19	18	12	14	13
Malta	44	83	42	36	20	54	43
Moldova	405	400	524	708	708	823	797
Netherlands	-2	1185	1532	1992	1364	1064	2583
Northern Ireland	579	686	866	751	657	620	655
Norway	-2	174	245	232	218	176	192
Poland	1909	2625	3006	3382	3763	4113	3906
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	3454	3580	3740
Romania	-2	-2	-2	26	42	46	53
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	2095	5234	5125	3418	2766
Scotland	246	440	508	396	370	241	228
Slovenia	36	61	41	42	61	51	82
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	693	969	1064	1194	770	762	810
Switzerland	814	1032	999	1005	815	782	945
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences) THEFT: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11THT0	T11THT1	T11THT2	T11THT3	T11THT4	T11THT5	T11THT6
Albania	-2	1606	-2	1179	1233	979	886
Austria	224116	223980	234143	220471	219411	209888	212925
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	330063	319228
Bulgaria	51606	147351	185525	178535	178994	160586	146460
Croatia	43370	39933	52961	45860	32091	29351	25358
Cyprus	1267	1117	1159	1050	971	776	915
Czech Republic	159425	218346	268043	304262	280758	267247	274397
Denmark	427872	425390	436308	447547	448632	442144	435762
England & Wales	3381222	3980583	4204559	4121493	3821290	3691593	3548529
Estonia	18329	25958	34502	28698	26161	29306	25741
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	3750	3986	6093	5377	6045	5622	5147
Finland	181872	188616	196455	200389	192847	183271	176981
France	2214539	2358339	2511294	2534064	2461899	2289348	2217217
Germany	2692246	3247668	3938429	4151087	3866336	3848308	3672655
Greece	43623	51591	50626	54181	57343	74236	76197
Hungary	231445	301178	266195	223055	214497	233215	273109
Ireland	60743	61773	62645	58864	55638	57287	57887
Italy	1605329	1702074	1477955	1369692	1333089	1338446	1393974
Latvia	21758	29132	47717	39356	27211	24628	23368
Lithuania	24333	31716	42708	43375	40252	41619	44600
Luxembourg	3896	3132	2780	2942	3228	3249	3152
Malta	7601	8687	8065	8142	6962	6513	6788
Moldova	25544	28806	25601	23850	23108	22837	19715
Netherlands	825275	849619	922355	931428	950513	878766	808654
Northern Ireland	28569	31271	33467	32292	32309	32666	32199
Norway	-2	177035	174985	168831	170725	182774	180706
Poland	158785	139507	125074	132586	180514	211602	157479
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	132771	146220	139226	140708
Romania	19115	48718	49935	71962	85444	102016	101687
Russian Fed.	913076	1240636	1650852	1579600	1314788	1367866	1207478
Scotland	354798	397892	381349	345513	320691	293956	268606
Slovenia	14903	15655	18910	15293	14205	10058	9885
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	734409	726850	725566	693322	647920	679095	689920
Switzerland	309852	331913	312613	305742	290469	278649	286929
Turkey	42025	46102	52484	72981	79422	58680	124408

Table 1.1 (Offences) THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11TH V0	T11TH V1	T11TH V2	T11TH V3	T11TH V4	T11TH V5	T11TH V6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	117	157	130	188
Austria	9078	8577	9100	8593	8130	7514	7015
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	37843	34652
Bulgaria	6353	8446	12711	16741	18807	15040	12042
Croatia	-2	3060	5570	2935	2525	2188	2049
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	13956	12249	23965	28322	28101	27327	29639
Denmark	42697	42946	44496	46175	45744	46174	51513
England & Wales	494209	581901	587856	597519	541749	508450	493489
Estonia	1589	1820	1743	2621	2536	1955	1643
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	466	664	667	446	678	805	935
Finland	18233	22237	23781	21059	21043	19772	20261
France	433494	475908	504939	506888	484179	453525	443767
Germany	106973	157736	239316	276745	272357	262620	225787
Greece	6845	8653	8535	9660	10289	12678	12498
Hungary	7144	17717	16633	8233	10656	12847	16978
Ireland	12182	11570	12072	13244	12039	11754	13405
Italy	313400	366818	325196	311256	302490	305438	317897
Latvia	2923	3104	4510	4265	4266	3827	3240
Lithuania	1554	1795	2000	2879	6344	6738	6267
Luxembourg	489	655	946	1145	898	1196	819
Malta	1248	1445	1446	1109	910	961	1085
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	49814	60107	66873	71703	76922	71212	62472
Northern Ireland	7042	8455	9376	9011	8974	7794	8404
Norway	-2	22679	21828	21288	20816	22519	21447
Poland	14691	18610	29664	34452	45999	54807	50799
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	15542	18340	17334	19999
Romania	1546	2241	1583	2078	2362	2687	1800
Russian Fed.	13137	20941	34999	51434	46782	48532	41712
Scotland	36103	44280	47433	42816	41962	37514	34161
Slovenia	1109	1265	1259	1350	1375	1467	1400
Spain	135559	127035	113794	107698	99768	98847	113916
Sweden	88687	83855	78685	73782	66234	70299	71567
Switzerland	29747	31712	31675	28517	26554	25401	24501
Turkey	5340	5174	6879	10474	11086	15184	22872

Table 1.1 (Offences) BICYCLE THEFT							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11TH B0	T11TH B1	T11TH B2	T11TH B3	T11TH B4	T11TH B5	T11TH B6
Albania	-2	133	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	22866	23984	27004	23624	23669	20570	18548
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	30016	29122
Bulgaria	494	1841	1796	1286	1488	1543	1904
Croatia	1067	595	298	776	295	214	324
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	9386	17093	23809	28801	24628	21101	18597
Denmark	94753	94141	96462	105903	125407	112966	97882
England & Wales	166296	212169	222242	190685	176825	169476	148978
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	500	491	574	504	555	416	427
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	357363	436200	533253	526764	529763	513872	446246
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	16222	20739	19915	19999	20725	23012	27038
Ireland	732	694	831	737	546	442	339
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	2395	1678	868	637	648
Lithuania	430	366	735	1024	1238	1532	1706
Luxembourg	323	324	361	305	319	353	243
Malta	79	61	49	88	54	81	52
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	194195	189615	186884	166933	169835	162158	146607
Northern Ireland	1365	1485	1869	1473	1883	1898	1512
Norway	-2	24629	26570	24711	24516	26577	25731
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	885	2563	2551	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	18848	25787	29613	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	9671	12370	11489	10053	10415	11341	9575
Slovenia	1439	2071	2832	1894	1779	1132	683
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	106672	115935	124694	126604	119802	122341	115388
Switzerland	73508	78549	77224	75526	78739	73611	71177
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences) BURGLARY: TOTAL							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11BU T0	T11BU T1	T11BU T2	T11BU T3	T11BU T4	T11BU T5	T11BU T6
Albania	-2	1473	-2	1062	1076	849	697
Austria	54608	54217	61187	56353	54281	52486	50771
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	154659	187739	180104
Bulgaria	31578	88794	106522	102217	99164	80674	70126
Croatia	23379	25021	33606	28614	18232	15663	14748
Cyprus	1187	1135	1144	1143	1291	1002	1322
Czech Republic	72885	106943	115779	124365	111914	100098	98472
Denmark	122371	120362	122911	121495	106338	106534	109889
England & Wales	1006813	1219464	1355274	1369584	1256682	1239484	1164583
Estonia	-2	-2	13273	18210	17283	20551	18231
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	5101	6875	12365	11466	9543	9066	10485
Finland	71405	91261	97150	98144	98656	96496	88953
France	389676	416414	447603	468524	468903	433320	436414
Germany	390766	505494	656293	717636	685922	684442	652758
Greece	26850	31765	31307	32800	34011	42377	42823
Hungary	77076	110040	91957	78924	78877	82201	95046
Ireland	28073	31991	32149	32696	32740	30993	29735
Italy	210835	206216	193790	192141	198401	212477	230258
Latvia	-2	-2	15016	16392	13152	11055	10808
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	1670	1512	1760	2121	2331	2109	2195
Malta	2245	2258	2256	1927	1663	1819	1971
Moldova	17815	19040	16890	14663	13755	13456	12289
Netherlands	395470	418489	473843	499760	498038	472709	443605
Northern Ireland	14817	16563	17117	15735	16902	16457	16114
Norway	-2	85934	82647	79146	79049	83857	81513
Poland	431056	355896	330741	314338	304293	304899	305703
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	47515	55158	50325	50228
Romania	10583	27456	23987	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	280161	398319	603961	627587	533389	477968	421563
Scotland	101721	116130	113160	97829	88394	74235	64470
Slovenia	5761	6868	7382	5998	5957	5674	5000
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	154030	155865	155902	155704	141278	142568	144900
Switzerland	72638	77228	70291	69278	66466	67044	74321
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences)DOMESTIC BURGLARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11BU D0	T11BU D1	T11BU D2	T11BU D3	T11BU D4	T11BU D5	T11BU D6
Albania	-2	776	-2	670	536	424	349
Austria	17694	16719	16984	15214	14160	13721	13849
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	7492	22624	26331	26945	31584	30649	26588
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	15238	17432	16818	17632	14804	13936	13538
Denmark	34161	33399	36352	36276	32500	32919	34059
England & Wales	529161	624946	708231	727276	678882	643645	602128
Estonia	3363	5968	7980	7137	6878	8175	6864
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	238	91	147	253	284	219	155
Finland	10616	12412	12255	13194	12829	11512	10311
France	211835	222741	239398	248002	246641	237624	236272
Germany	196364	232451	293601	329653	322706	323958	311890
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	14413	19967	20268	17771	21061	22372	30116
Ireland	15160	17538	17514	18238	18713	18506	17672
Italy	210835	206216	193790	192141	198401	212477	230258
Latvia	-2	-2	3732	4233	6257	5083	5068
Lithuania	4731	5734	6610	6964	7414	6344	8631
Luxembourg	737	611	704	889	1005	950	974
Malta	-2	709	727	522	508	579	620
Moldova	4553	6329	6325	6827	6218	5666	5371
Netherlands	103960	100555	111599	119858	123962	118115	103953
Northern Ireland	6505	7206	7461	8005	9454	9774	8530
Norway	-2	19633	19379	19232	17562	18993	18592
Poland	97260	72178	57529	53166	57120	62011	65945
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	19376	23129	21969	22798
Romania	-2	13031	18623	27947	15808	17732	16899
Russian Fed.	204002	294205	437464	450212	388168	302555	267958
Scotland	60015	69678	67896	58697	53116	44725	40814
Slovenia	2340	2653	2693	2238	2130	2116	1838
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	22446	22056	21550	20237	17670	16701	16835
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences) DRUG OFFENCES: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11DO T0	T11DO T1	T11DO T2	T11DO T3	T11DO T4	T11DO T5	T11DO T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	14	46	359	393
Austria	5300	5822	8450	13525	11963	11635	14923
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	14272	30887	36872
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	188
Croatia	178	484	895	911	857	929	2350
Cyprus	50	72	77	86	135	157	186
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	435	1131	2038
Denmark	13926	17316	17861	19159	15661	15203	14913
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	10	20	24	27	33	51	115
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	27	29	49	53	116	152	135
Finland	2546	2491	3336	3976	5936	9052	7868
France	56522	62021	66775	64841	70735	79052	76617
Germany	103629	117204	123903	122240	132389	158477	187022
Greece	1968	2020	2024	1577	1837	2930	4272
Hungary	34	46	135	223	256	429	440
Ireland	2316	3500	4262	3833	4053	3859	3626
Italy	30691	40421	42164	33310	38290	38269	38954
Latvia	103	118	117	219	278	271	361
Lithuania	76	121	239	302	334	395	511
Luxembourg	751	831	1041	613	751	764	864
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	125	167	122	266	289	543	726
Netherlands	5903	4435	3380	3006	4040	3473	6593
Northern Ireland	216	287	619	811	1286	1426	1093
Norway	-2	12149	12937	12878	13525	22102	26595
Poland	1755	3086	3013	6118	5482	4987	7356
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	6774	6798	6420	6205
Romania	4	84	103	210	267	386	597
Russian Fed.	16255	19321	29805	53152	74798	79819	96645
Scotland	9564	11981	13568	17986	19281	24773	23992
Slovenia	198	202	264	281	407	453	675
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	26517	30765	29229	40749	30785	28473	30874
Switzerland	18880	23470	30860	38206	40378	42001	42628
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences) DRUG TRAFFICKING: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11DTT 0	T11DTT 1	T11DTT 2	T11DTT 3	T11DTT 4	T11DTT 5	T11DTT 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	6896	8362
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	176
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	383	999	1592
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	9998	11379	13809	14840	18340	21272	22122
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	19	24	36	36	92	119	117
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7509	8026	8417	9010	8714	5661	5158
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3	12	16	42	37	48	24
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	13	26	40	24	44
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	5903	4435	3380	3006	4040	3473	6593
Northern Ireland	11	22	76	91	156	358	204
Norway	-2	6789	7214	7194	7361	11096	12747
Poland	10	24	45	207	107	215	397
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	4080	4517	4509	3879
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	2797	3344	4096	5233	5918	7974	6957
Slovenia	84	95	176	119	261	310	452
Spain	15497	17526	17944	17088	15608	15118	15307
Sweden	9900	12213	10936	17914	8575	6329	6103
Switzerland	5487	6331	6932	8525	7925	7553	8094
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.1 (Offences) SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T11DTS 0	T11DTS 1	T11DTS 2	T11DTS 3	T11DTS 4	T11DTS 5	T11DTS 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2160	2190	3226	6143	2396	2058	2209
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1125	1031	1026	971	896	783	924
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	3	2	1	7	1	7	4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	2898	3869	3531	4411	4618	5483	5976
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	0	1	0	1
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	588	478	446	644	815	922
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	25	22	28	18	17	25	31
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

(p. 13) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 1.1	
	ST11
Albania	Ministry of Interior. Criminal Police Directory. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Ministry of Interior - Annual Police Crime Statistics Data partly calculated by A.P. using - table 1, sheet 1&2 (crimes recorded) - table 2, sheet 1&2 (specific forms of crime)
Belgium	Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Justice- (SGAP- APSD) Service général d'appui policier- division "appui en matière de politique policière"- "une étude comparative de la criminalité en 1994-1995 basée sur la statistique criminelle interpolicière intégrée" in Manuel des Services de police, Kluwer, Editorial, 1996. - "une étude comparative de la criminalité en 1995-1996 basée sur la statistique criminelle interpolicière intégrée" in Manuel des Services de police, Kluwer, Editorial, 1997.
Bulgaria	Ministry of the Interior. Directorate of National Police. Information Centre.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Affairs.
Cyprus	Research and Development Dept / Police Headquarters
Czech Republic	Ministry of Interior - Police Headquarters - Department of Management and Information: Criminal Statistics, published (some figures in the table were not published).
Denmark	The annual report of the police, 1990-1996.
England & Wales	Home Office, Criminal Statistics 1996
Estonia	Ministry of Internal Affairs. State Police Board. Crime statistics. Not published
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Ministry of internal affairs. Department of analytics and research. Unpublished.
Finland	1) Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland 1990-1996. 2) Cause-of-death statistics / Statistics Finland
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur-Statistiques des crimes et délits constatés par la police et la gendarmerie
Germany	Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundeskriminalamt Wiesbaden (Hrsg.), relevant year. For Intentional homicide recorded in Health statistics: Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden, Gruppe VII D, Tab. 2.2, relevant year.
Greece	1) Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of the Hellenic Police, Years 1990-1996. 2) National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Justice, Years 1990-1994, Table B.1. 3) Personal communication with the Ministry of Public Order for the years 1995 and 1996.
Hungary	Statistical Department of the Chief Prosecutor's Office (Joint statistics of police and prosecution). Published. Vital statistics: Central Statistical Office, Division of Population and Health Statistics. 1990-1995 published, 1996 unpublished.

Ireland	Annual report of An Garda Stochana (Nationaal Police Crime Statistics)
Italy	Istat penal statistics [1990 and 1991: table 8.7; 1992 to 1994: table 1.7; 1995 and 1996: table 1.6]. (Istat = Italian National Institute of Statistics).
Latvia	The Information Center of the Ministry of Interior.
Lithuania	The crimes' registration primary statistical data of Information and relations departement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have got from police Commissariats.
Luxembourg	Ministère de la force publique. Rapport d'activité pour les années 1990-96.
Malta	Police Annual Statistical Reports 1990-1996.
Moldova	Les rapports statistiques annuels présentés par la police au Bureau du Procureur Général, ainsi que les rapports statistiques présentés par les parquets subordonnés.
Netherlands	The presented tables concern the activities of all police-districts and the military police. The tables are based on data collected by the police in computerized information systems. The data are aggregated on forms and send to the Netherlands National Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
Northern Ireland	Royal Ulster Constabulary
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for social welfare statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters Statistical Information Bureau. The data processed in the Institute of Justice.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Direction de la police criminelle. Direction pour informatique et canonge (situations statistiques judiciaires 1990-1996) I.G.P.
Russian Fed.	Ministry of the Interior. Russian Federation.
Scotland	The Scottish Office Home Department, Civil and Criminal Justice Statistics Unit.
Slovenia	Ministry of interior of the Republic of Slovenia, Annual statistical data. Intentional homicide (health statistics): Statistical Yearbook 1995-1997. Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	Ministerio del Interior: Centro de Proceso de datos. Gabinete de Coordinación. Secretaría General Técnica. Programa estadístico de seguridad.
Sweden	Official statistics of Sweden published by: Statistics Sweden (-->1992) & the National Crime Prevention Council (1993 -->)
Switzerland	1) Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), <i>Statistique policière de la criminalité</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la police, [années pertinentes]. 2) Office fédéral de la police, Section recherches / RIPOL: données non publiées. 3) Office central stupéfiants (Ed.), <i>Statistique suisse des stupéfiants</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la police, [années pertinentes].
Turkey	1) Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, not published. 2) Ministry of Interior, Commandership of Gendarmerie, not published.

(p. 13) COMMENTS ON TABLE 1.1

	CT11
Albania	<p>1) There are no available the data for the year 1990. (for unknown reasons)</p> <p>2) Sexual intercourse with minor with or without force was included.</p> <p>3) During the period 1999-1995, it is not possible to distinguish between the robbery and armed robbery because of the absent of similar article providing armed robbery. Only the new statistics predicts this type of crime.</p> <p>4) Including theft of/out car etc.</p> <p>5) The absent of data on bicycle theft is because of not reporting this type of crime tothe police. In some cases (after 1993) the police do not estimate this type of crime.</p> <p>6) Including theft by the use of force or by using false keys, into the house or out of the house (e.g. fenced garden, porch, etc.). In reality the people rarely reported this type of crime to the police.</p> <p>7) Data are not available for the years 1991-19992 because the drug offense were not provided by the law.</p> <p>8) The source gives no separate data for “trafficking” because of the absent of similar article in the Code. Traffics elements are expressed in article“ Cultivating narcotic Plant” as well as in article “Production and Selling of Narcotics”.</p> <p>9) According to the Albanian Law the possession small quantities is punishable. It is very difficult to distinguish the persons possessing small quantities for own use, and those that sell it.</p>
Austria	<p>1) Armed robbery: no separate data available.</p> <p>2) It is not possible to extract a true «trafficking» category from the statistics in Austria.</p> <p>3) An unusual jump in the figures is noticeable between 1992 and 1993. The large number of crimes reported in 1992/93 are most likely the results of the temporary phenomenon of «crime tourism» (a number of aliens tranvelling into the country solely for the purpose of comitting crimes) combined with the hightened sensitivity of police and public to this problem. The level of crimes reported had been arising since the late 80s accompanied (and probably sparked) by a heated debate concerning the rights of aliens following the unusually high immigration rates caused by a high economic growth rate and open borders. As far as drug trafficking is concerned, and area in which it is particularly noticeable, the jump in the figures can most likely be subscribed to the reorganization and strengthening of the «Einsatzgruppe for the combatting of drug criminality», as well as the creation of Einsatzgruppe D for the combatting of organized crime".</p>

Belgium	<p>1) Les données proviennent des 3 services de police générale (polices communale et judiciaire, gendarmerie). Les polices spéciales ne sont pas concernées.</p> <p>2) Evolution entre 1994 et 1996: le nombre de corps de police participant au recueil des données a augmenté, passant de 368 en 1994 à 518 en 1996.</p> <p>3) Comment by Max Kommer, regional co-ordinator: In the official police statistics, no data for "Theft-total" are given. Adding the available figures would give 342'909 for 1995 and 331'000 for 1996.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>1) <u>Assault</u>: In the line «Assault», the number of intentional heavy injuries is given. The difference between heavy (art. 128 PC) and medium (art 129 PC) bodily harm lies in the magnitude of caused injuries, as specified in the PC. Light bodily harm is the one which causes only «pain», «without damaging one's health» (art. 130 PC) and is persecuted upon complaint of the person concerned, i.e. it is considered as an offence of private character. The judicial statistics keeps record of such offences together with other crimes against the person which are also of private character (e.g.insults, slander etc.) and there are altogether about 20 persons who are convicted per annum.</p> <p>2) <u>Thefts of vehicles</u>" includes the number of offences under art. 195 and art. 346 CC.</p>
Croatia	Decrease or increase in crime rates should be observed within the context of the war and political changes. Recorded is just the number of completed homicides. There is no special data for serious drug trafficking.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	Completed homicide: At the end of each year police check that the counted homicides really are/were homicides and correct the figures accordingly. The figures shown here are the corrected figures.
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	<p>-<u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u>: Includes "Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation" which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft.</p> <p>-<u>Robbery</u>: Includes §140 ('public theft' = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) and §141 ('robbery' = stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) of the Estonian Criminal Code.</p>
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	La statistique de police exclut les contraventions. Les coups et blessures n'ayant pas entraîné d'incapacité temporaire de travail supérieure à 8 jours sont donc exclues, alors que ces contraventions figurent dans les condamnations de la 3ème partie. Les autres infractions du tableau 1.1 sont toujours des crimes ou des délits.

Germany	The numbers in table 1.1. as well as 1.2.1 and 1.2.2. relate to the old Federal Republic for 1990 (the area it was until the 3rd of October 1990) and as of 1991 to the entire Federal Republic (including the 5 new Federal states (Länder)). <u>However</u> , the following must be considered: as of the 01.01.1991 <u>statistics have been also</u> gathered in the 5 new Federal states (Länder) in accordance with the federal guidelines for Police Crime Statistics. <u>Various initial organisational and technical problems led to a significant underregistration for 1991 and 1992.</u> Consequently the numbers used here are much too low and are not a usable basis for comparison with later years. In 1993 the gathering of statistics in the five new Federal states (Länder) was successful.
Greece	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Assault</u>: In the total of assaults bodily injury/harm of simple, dangerous, very serious nature or even resulting in death are included. Bodily injury due to traffic accident are excluded. 2) <u>Armed robbery</u> is not provided as an indépendant crime in the Greek Penal Code. In the Table are mentioned all robberies, therefore armed robberies and even mugging by force. (See also definitions in part A) 3) <u>Theft of motor vehicle</u> includes theft with intent to use or steal.

Hungary

The statistic of offences recorded by the police provide a nearly full picture of crime committed. There aren't included in it only petty infringements of rules, such as transgressions against property without aggravating circumstances if the value of property stolen is 2,000 HUF until 1993 and 5,000 HUF and under since 15. 05. 1993. Law enforcement agencies in Hungary are: the investigation departments of public prosecutors' offices, the police forces and the customs police. The figures of crime statistics include the data of recorded offences by all of these agencies.

The figures of "recorded offences" cover output data of the law enforcement agencies, after examination of reported facts and ending the preliminary investigation.

There are recorded all the cases in which there is sufficient evidence to charge a person and the public prosecutor decided to bring indict the offender or the offender received confiscation order, he (she) was cautioned, there aren't recorded cases in which the prosecution ordered to discontinue the proceedings because the act which had been reported is not a criminal offence. The case is recorded in spite of the order to discontinue the proceedings if the cause of such order are the criminal incapacity of the suspected (the offender is below the age of criminal responsibility or by reason of his or her insanity), the emergence of necessity, the necessary defence or because the reported act is an offence though, but the evidence is insufficient for arraignment. A small part of recorded cases in which the proceeding is transferred to foreign authorities.

Thefts of value under 2,000 HUF until 1993 and 5,000 HUF and under since 15. 05. 1993. are qualified as administrative infringements and aren't included in criminal statistics.

Assault (battery) has - according the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 170) - two degrees:

«(1) The person who injures the corporeal integrity or health of another person, if the injury or illness heals within eight days, commits the misdemeanour of simple battery, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to one year, labour in the public interest, or fine.

(2) If the injury or illness caused by battery heals over eight days, the perpetrator commits the felony of aggravated battery, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to three years.» The figures in table include the both degree.

In the Table 1.1 the figures of intentional homicide and completed homicide include the number of assaults leading to death. The figures of assault are without of the number of assaults leading to death.

violent intra-marital intercourse is punishable only since 1997.

theft immediately followed by violence, according the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 322) the person, who takes away an alien thing for unlawful appropriation

from a person under the influence of violence or of direct menace against life or limbs applied by him in the course of the perpetration of another crime, commits a felony, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to five years. It is a separate crime from robbery.

employee theft, according the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 317) the person who unlawfully appropriates or disposes of as its own over an alien thing entrusted to him, commits embezzlement. Taking away by an employee an alien thing not entrusted to him is qualified as a theft.

Who finances drug operations is an accessory. According the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 21) the person, who intentionally grants assistance for the perpetration of a crime is an accessory and the item of punishment

Ireland	-2
Italy	<p>Data reported in the table refers to the offences recorded by the different police forces and communicated to the prosecuting authority.</p> <p>Data about <i>completed intentional homicide</i> include the following cases: for the sake of theft or robbery; for reason of <i>mafia</i>, <i>camorra</i> or <i>n'drangheta</i>; for reason of honour or passion; terrorism; other reasons.</p> <p>Data about <i>rape</i> don't specify the particular offence; however they include rape on subjects either older or younger than 14 years of age.</p> <p>Data about <i>robbery</i> include those committed in banks, mail offices or jeweller's shops; to prejudice of carriers of bonds; to prejudice of couples or prostitutes; robbery of lorries transporting goods (either of italian or foreign license-plate); others (in houses, shops, ...).</p> <p>Data about <i>armed robbery</i> are included in those concerning robberies; they are object of a separate count in the tables concerning the offences for which the prosecution has begun, that are not comparable with the ones requested.</p> <p>Data about <i>drug offences</i> are not separated for any single offence; only the total is available.</p> <p>Rules regulating data collection are included in the "instructions for the collection of judiciary statistics" (Istat methods and rules, B series, n. 24 tome 1 - 1986).</p> <p>Data concerning the offences recorded by the different police forces, and subsequently communicated to the prosecuting authorities: collection is done by the Police Stations, the Carabinieri's Stations Headquarters and the Customs Officials' Brigades Headquarters, through the compilation of the Istat models 116-R and 115. This one is sent to the Police Offices and to the Carabinieri and Customs Officials' Groups Headquarters who send the data to the Prefecture. Finally, collected data are summarised in the Istat model 165 (ex 114), that is sent to Istat and Criminalpol.</p> <p>Data units are the single offences assessed and communicated to the prosecuting authorities by the Police, Carabinieri and Customs Officials. Collected data include the following categories: 1 - <i>Total of offences</i>. Offences foreseen in the penal code and in other penal laws (in the Istat model 165, the offences are disposed following a social significance classification). Completed and attempted offences must be counted together, with the exception of the intentional homicide where a separation is made between completed and attempted ones. 2 - <i>Offences occurred in the province chief town</i>. 3 - <i>Offences of known author</i>. 4 - <i>Total of denounced persons</i>. When a person has been denounced to the prosecuting authority (with the same report) for two or more offences it must be statistically counted for each offence; for example, the author of an homicide and a robbery must be counted for the two ones (in the another model it must be indicated the real number of the denounced physical persons, quite apart from the number of the committed offences: in this case the author of homicide and robbery must be counted only once). Also the previously unknown authors of an offence, when discovered, must be counted in this category. 5 - <i>Denounced persons aged under 18</i>.</p>

Latvia	In 1993-1994 the definitions of many offenses changed and therefore there can be observed some significant shifts in the data (for example, in number of burglaries). In general, in the last 2 years the number of registred crimes is decreasing.
Lithuania	<p>1) <u>Assault</u> = intentional serious bodily injury. 2) <u>Rape</u> = rape and attempts. 3) <u>Comment on the largest changes in table 1.1. (namely robbery, theft of motor vehicle, bicycle theft):</u></p> <p>The most important changes in our Criminal Code were adopted on the 19th July 1994, some of them have been enforced on the 1st September 1994, but the greatest and most significant part on the 1st January 1995. On the 1st of January 1994 no any more important changes of the Criminal Code had came into force.</p> <p>By above –mentioned alternations the composition of robbery from formal was transferred into material (more widely – see the primary variant). Besides, till the mentioned date thefts were divided into open and covert and from the 1st January 1995 "covert or open seizure of somebody else's property" is recognized as a theft (art. 271 of our Criminal Code); some former cases of open theft now are considered as robbery. Till the 1st January 1995 there is an article in our Code called "Driving away of auto and motor vehicles", without having an aim to seize them. Now such cases are recognized as an especially qualified theft (art. 271, part 4 of our Criminal Code), because the seizure of a car (at least until now) is considered as a theft in large extent, which is foreseen in part 4 of above mentioned article.</p> <p>Thefts of bicycles neither till the 1st January 1995 nor after this date were not considered to be a separate crime; they were included in the concept of a "theft" and special norms namely for bicycles were not and are not foreseen in our Code. Above mentioned alternations are connected only in such extent, as it was mentioned speaking about the refusal to differentiate an open and covert theft-</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	<p>1) Plusieurs rubriques n'ont pas été complétées parce que cette information statistique n'a pas été prévue dans les rapports statistiques mentionnés. 2) La très forte croissance des homicides volontaires entre 1991 et 1992 est due aux hostilités armés qui avaient lieu dans le pays à cette époque. 3) On n'a pas d'études approfondies sur les causes de la forte croissance des infractions en matière de stupéfiants, surtout les dernières années. Une explication logique serait la suivante: Après la disparition de l'URSS les frontières du pays sont devenues plus transparentes, les douaniers, la police manquaient d'expérience dans la lutte contre le trafic des drogues. Tout cela a permis aux trafiquants de trouver en Moldavie un marché sur lequel ils pouvaient pénétrer sans grosse difficulté.</p>
Netherlands	-2

Northern Ireland	A paramilitary ceasefire came into effect in 1994 (August [Republican] / September [Loyalist]). This ended in February 1996. Given the relatively low proportion of local crime in Northern Ireland directly related to terrorism, it is unlikely that the ceasefire would have made a significant impact on the overall level of crime.
Norway	-2
Poland	<p>1) The data on «ascertained» offences, i.e. the case might be never cleared up but the fact that the offence has been committed is «ascertained» in course of an investigation by the police.</p> <p>2) Table 1.1.</p> <p>a) «Theft of motor vehicles»: not all motor vehicles included but just cars.</p> <p>b) «Bicycle theft»: data not separable.</p> <p>c) Under «Domestic burglary» the following have been included: private houses, apartments, basements, sheds, attics.</p> <p>d) «Drug trafficking»-just simple sale transactions.</p> <p>e) «Serious drug trafficking»- may not be separated.</p> <p>3) The drop in theft in 1996 resulted i.a. from the provisions of the Law of July 12, 1995 which made the criminal offences / misdemeanors threshold value of stolen property or loss incurred ten times higher. As a consequence a part of criminal acts were transferred to the category of misdemeanors.</p>
Portugal	<p>1) Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country produced their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactory solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, «Policia Judiciaria» (the criminal police) for investigation. Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to «Policia Judiciaria», this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which is expected to avoid double counting in the future.</p> <p>2) In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As offences are classified by the police, for statistical purposes, at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be difficult to ascertain.</p> <p>3) Mugging is included.</p> <p>4) Included are, besides knives and other blade instruments, instruments of any kind, as well as chemical products.</p> <p>5) Includes traffic plus possession, but not other drug crimes.</p>
Romania	Pour “total vols” et pour “cambriolages d’habitation”, la très grande croissance enregistrée entre 1990-1993 trouve son explication dans la fausse interprétation de la notion de démocratie , par une partie de la population fautive d’éducation adéquate-tout comme dans la crise d’autorité subie par les organes d’Etat à la suite des événements de 1989.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2

Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Completed homicide: 1992 et seq. - Corrected figures.
Switzerland	<p>1) Vol de véhicule à moteur / vol de bicyclette: Y compris vol d'usage.</p> <p>2) Trafic de stupéfiants - Total: Y compris les "cas mixtes" (trafiquants-consommateurs-contrebandiers).</p> <p>3) La nette diminution des "vols avec violence" en 1994 s'explique par des changements de politique en matière de drogue, avec notamment la mise en place de programmes de prescription médicale de stupéfiants. Ces programmes se sont traduits par une baisse de la criminalité liée à la toxicomanie.</p>
Turkey	This data consists of the number given by the Police and by the Gendarmerie. Thus, the numbers are the total of both two statistics except for domestic burglary and drug offences (police data only).

(p.13) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (1/2)

Question	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are recorded?	When are the data in this table collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?
<i>Possible answers</i>	<i>1: Yes 2: No</i>	<i>1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation</i>	<i>1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other</i>
	CT11A	CT11B	CT11C
Albania	1	2	1
Austria	1	3	1
Belgium	1	2	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1
England & Wales	1	1	1
Estonia	1	2	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	2	4
Germany	1	3	1
Greece	1	2	1
Hungary	1	3	1
Ireland	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1
Latvia	1	2	1
Lithuania	1	2	1
Luxembourg	2	1	1
Malta	2	2	2
Moldova	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	2	1
Northern Ireland	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1
Poland	1	3	1
Portugal	1	2	2
Romania	1	3	1
Russian Fed.	1	1	1
Scotland	1	2	1
Slovenia	1	3	1
Spain	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	2	1
Turkey	2	3	1

(p. 14) IS A PRINCIPAL OFFENCE RULE APPLIED?- EXPLANATION OF RULE		
1: Yes 2: No	CT11 DA	CT11DB
Albania	1	-2
Austria	2	1) Is a principal offence rule applied? No, only with persons suspected. 2) In general the offence is the counting unit but there is some police discretion because of the complexity of the rule. Only one offence is counted: - if by one act more than only one offence has been done (if more than one offence has been committed by one act alone). - if one intention («gleicher Vorsatz») has led to multiple offences of the same kind against the same victim. -> Single intent
Belgium	2	-2
Bulgaria	1	If by committing one offence several crimes are consumated, it is registred by the police authorities by qualifnyng the heaviest thereof. Example: Theft with receiving is recorded by the police as theft.
Croatia	1	In cases of simultaneous offences only the most serious one is recorded.
Cyprus	1	In cases of simultaneous offences we take into consideration the most serious offences for statistical purposes
Czech Republic	1	The offence which can be punished more severe according to the criminal law is considered to be a principal offence.
Denmark	2	Every specified single act is counted.
England & Wales	1	Except in special circumstances, only the most serious offence is counted where several offences are committed in one incident. An exception is made for violence against the person and sexual offences where there is more than one victim where one offence is counted for each victim.
Estonia	2	Different kind of offences (i.e, offences against different paragraphs of the Criminal Code) are calculated separately.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	If an offender commits theft of a flat and theft of a motor vehicle, each of this offences will be counted separately.
Finland	2	-2

<p>France</p>	<p>1</p>	<p><u>Principal and multiple offences</u></p> <p>There are several possibilities:</p> <p>A. The police report mentions a single offence: Only one offence is recorded even if several complaints are lodged; the number of persons committing the offence is not taken into consideration except in the case of drug abuse, where one offence per user is recorded irrespective of the quantity seized.</p> <p>B. The police report mentions several offences:</p> <p>B1 The offences are repeated with more than one object. The number of offences corresponds to the number of complaints in the police reports (<i>for example</i>: 100 bogus invoices is counted as one offence); theft of cars and two-wheeled vehicles is an exception, each object stolen being counted as one offence. Specific counting methods are also applied to offences concerning cheques.</p> <p>B2 The offences are repeated and form continuous series. Depending on whether or not the offence is connected with the victim's home, offences recorded or complaints lodged are counted so that different departments do not count the same offence twice. For example, for two burglaries and two attempted burglaries in the same building, 4 offences are counted. For five thefts from parked vehicles in the same road, if the offender has been apprehended, only those complaints lodged with the department apprehending him, are counted.</p> <p>B3 The offences are different and occur together. The most serious offence only is counted. <i>For example</i>, for theft from a parked vehicle with breakage of windows, damage to private property is not counted, since it is merged with the offence of theft.</p> <p>B4 The offences are different and related. Each offence (or different type of offence) is counted as such. Example 1: Burglary of a private house with theft of a car and a two-wheeled vehicle; three offences are counted. Example 2: In the course of an armed robbery, 50 safe-deposit boxes are robbed and three customers taken hostage; one offence for armed robbery is counted and one offence for hostage-taking.</p>
<p>Germany</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>If one act violates several criminal rules, the registration refers to the offence with the most severe penalty. The same offence committed by one person against one victim or without any victim over a period is counted as one offence. Otherwise (for example with several victims) the multiple offences are counted.</p>

Greece	1	<p>In the case where an offender commits more than one crime simultaneously (accumulation of offences) only the offence with the more severe punishment is mentioned. (Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of 1995, p. 2)</p>
Hungary	1	<p>As a rule: each related and established offence is recorded and counted in statistics. There are some exceptions.</p> <p>According the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 12):</p> <p>1)" Cumulating of crimes is, if one or more act of the perpetrator realises more than one act of crime and they are adjudged in the same proceedings.</p> <p>2)It is not a cumulating of crimes, but a crime perpetrated continuously, if the perpetrator commits the same crime with unified decision, to the detriment of the same injured party in short intervals on several occasions."</p> <p>Cumulative Punishment (Section 85)</p> <p>(1) In case of cumulating of crime (Section 12), one punishment shall be inflicted.</p> <p>(2) The principal punishment shall be inflicted taking for basis the gravest from among the items of punishment of the crimes being in cumulating of crimes.</p> <p>By cumulating of crime all the acts of perpetration are counted in police statistics, and as one are they counted in the statistics of sentences. Crime committed continuously is counted as one unit in the police statistics and in the court statistics as well.</p> <p>For example: husband batters his wife at many instances under a long period of time, it is repetitive committing the same crime by all the occasion, with the same intent, against the same victim. Such acts are qualified in Hungarian law as continuous offence and counted only once. An other example: a stolen check-book was used in many occasions. This case is an other character, the receivers of the checks are different persons or different checks will cover different demands. Each acts of using the stolen checks has to be counted one by one separately.</p> <p>If A assaults B and then rapes B. than the solution of the case depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted. Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately.</p> <p>One act victimising simultaneously two or more persons has to be recorded and counted two or more times. Exception: Some sections of the Criminal code define such result of committed crime as aggravating circumstances (homicides, endanger two or more person by violation of someone's rules of profession, etc.).</p>

Ireland	1	The most serious crime involved in a series of crimes is recorded.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	According to the Part I of the Article 40 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Latvia, in case of simultaneous offenses, the court decides the sentence after the most severe punishment.
Lithuania	1	There is no settled practice in Lithuania-the rule can be applied and not applied
Luxembourg	2	-2
Malta	1	An offence is categorized according to the principle crime i.p. the most serious crime.
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	There is a principal offence rule applied: the most serious offence is counted
Northern Ireland	1	N.Ireland follows Home Office counting rules for offences. In general, in the event of simultaneous offences the more serious offence is counted. For example, if an offender causes criminal damage in the course of a theft only one offence of theft is counted
Norway	1	In some cases it can be different whether an offence should be reported as only one or as more than one crime. In 1994 it was made a directive for the reporting. When more than one offence is committed by one action, all offences should be reported if they, by a reasonable evaluation, could cause a charge. During the autumn 1994 and 1995, this directive was implemented by all police districts. Until this implementation, the reporting was based on the rule that only one offence was reported when: - two or more offences were committed by one action against one person. Only the principal offence was reported - the same type of offence was committed repeatedly by one person against another over a period of time - an indictable offence was committed to clear the way for another more serious crime. Two or more offences were reported when one of the offences was committed in order to conceal another.
Poland	1	The rule concerns a single action by the offender which realizes (by one single act) two or more offences (e.g. burglary and destruction of the door, lock, ect.). The rule is not applied in the case of two or more separate deeds (e.g. the burglary-entering (even in course of a single «operation») into two neighbouring houses having two different owners).
Portugal	1	When a criminal incident consists of more than one offences committed at the same time by the same offender, only the most serious one is counted.
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	1	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2

Spain	1	-2
Sweden	2	Every specified single act is counted
Switzerland	2	-2
Turkey	1	The police statistics apply the "principal offence rule" but if the offence committed by the perpetrator is prosecuted separately, then it appears in the justice statistics.

(p. 14) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (2/2)

Question	How are multiple offences counted?	How do you count an offence committed by more than one person?
<i>Possible answers</i>	<i>1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences</i>
	CT11E	CT11F
Albania	1	1
Austria	2	1
Belgium	2	1
Bulgaria	1	1
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1
Denmark	2	1
England & Wales	-4	1
Estonia	1	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	1
Finland	2	2
France	-4	1
Germany	2	2
Greece	1	1
Hungary	2	1
Ireland	2	1
Italy	2	1
Latvia	-4	1
Lithuania	-4	1
Luxembourg	2	1
Malta	1	1
Moldova	1	1
Netherlands	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1
Norway	2	1
Poland	2	1
Portugal	1	1
Romania	1	1
Russian Fed.	1	1
Scotland	2	1
Slovenia	1	1
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	2	1
Switzerland	2	1
Turkey	1	2

(p. 15) HAVE THE DATA RECORDING METHODS DESCRIBED ABOVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY MODIFIED BETWEEN 1990 AND 1996? - EXPLANATION OF CHANGES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT11G A	CT11GB
Albania	1	The new offences are included.
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	1	1) Avant 1994: statistiques élaborées par la gendarmerie et le commissariat général de la police judiciaire. 2) Depuis 1994: recueil de données effectué par la Division "appui en matière de politique policière" du S.G.A.P., statistiques de police intégrées, les 3 services de police générale. (Méthodologie différente).
Bulgaria	1	Until 31.12.1990, the statistics of crimes and perpetrators kept record of the number of cases with finalized preliminary proceedings. Since 1.1.1990, the police statistics keep record on the basis of application materials.
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
England & Wales	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	Explication des modifications: à l'occasion de l'entrée en vigueur du nouveau code pénal, les rubriques d'infractions de la statistique de police ont été légèrement modifiées. Cela n'a pas d'incidence sur les réponses à ce questionnaire. Les unités de compte ont aussi été précisées mais les séries utilisées ici ne semblent pas avoir subi de modifications importantes.
Germany	2	not technical-changes related to population and area as a result of german reunification
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	1	<u>Thefts</u> of value under 2,000 HUF and under were registered until 1993 as administrative infringements and aren't included in criminal statistics. Since 15. 05. 1993. thefts of value 5,000 HUF and under are qualified as administrative infringements and aren't included in criminal statistics.
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	All changes are linked only with the changes in legislation and creation of some independant institutions like, for example, the Drug Demand Reduction Bureau and Organized Crime Prevention Bureau.

Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	2	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	1	the Law of July 12, 1995 which made the criminal offences / misdemeanors treshold value of stolen property or loss incurred ten times higher. As a consequence a part of criminal acts were transferred to the category of misdemeanors.
Portugal	1	Please see additional page 13.
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	Production of statistics moved from Statistics Sweden to the National Crime Prevention Council in 1995. In 1992 the successive introduction of a computer-based reporting system <u>might</u> have caused deteriorated quality.
Switzerland	2	-2
Turkey	2	Since 1988, judicial data have been provided by the Chief Public Prosecutors, the Criminal and Civil courts in accordance with a set of questionnaires jointly prepared as a result of an agreement between the State Institut of Statistics and the General Directorate of Criminal Records of the Ministry of Justice.

(p. 15) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON QUESTIONS A - G	
	CT11GC
Albania	-2
Austria	B: Report to public prosecution. D: Is a principal offence rule applied? No, only with persons suspected.
Belgium	A: C'est une circulaire ministérielle qui régleme la manière de collecter les données reprises dans le tableau. B: Les données de ce tableau sont consignées pour la statistique lorsque l'infraction est portée à la connaissance de la police et que le P.V. est transmis au parquet.
Bulgaria	E: The basis of police statistics being the application material, in the case of multiple crime data about as many crimes as are recorded by the police as application material are imput in the automated information data bases of the police.
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	F: It depends. 1) Person raped by two offenders = 2 offences; 2) Person killed by two offenders = 1 offence.
England & Wales	E: Multiple offences are being counted as only one offence if several offences are committed in the same incident. In case of violence against the person and sexual offences involving more than one victim, one offence is counted for each victim. F: May depend on the type of offence.
Estonia	E: Multiple ('continuous') offences (against the same paragraph of the Criminal Code and against the same object or person) are calculated as one offence.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	C, D, E, F: Voir explication de la règle pour l'infraction principale.
Germany	-2

Greece	<p>1) <u>Additional comment on question B:</u> All police sections (Security police, Market law violations' police, Traffic police, etc) after the 1st day of each month they construct a Table on the basis of data that are recorded in the Books of Events and Offences and in their Archives as well as on the basis of various reports so that all felonies and misdemeanours committed by civilians or military people during the previous month are included. This Table is sent to the Ministry of public Order (Statistical Department). Subsequently the Statistical Department is constructing Statistical Tables including all data of all 12 months. These Tables are also sent to the National Statistical Service of Greece.</p> <p>2) <u>Additional comment on question F:</u> In case where an offence is committed by more than one offender all offenders are mentioned. (Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of 1995, p. 2). This explains why e.g. the number of rapes for 1990 was 204 and of suspected offenders for rape in 1990 was 237.</p>
Hungary	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	E: Each offence and their total number is counted.

Lithuania	<p><u>The additional comments of E item</u></p> <p>One crime is registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when crime is committed by the group of persons' and the actions of them are qualified the same (for example, three persons mad a theft from the same apartment in the same time); - when crime is committed against several persons (for example, theft from the apartment where are living several persons); - when person or group of persons agreed in advance have made the several same crimes qualified the same and one of the crimes is insignificant, despite all together are serious and qualified as one crime (for example, burglary in the cellars' of many-flat house and thefts of insignificant things); - when two crimes are made in one action (ideal coincidence of crime), the more serious crime is inscribe (for example, theft of property, art. 271 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania) and the theft of the citizen personal documents (art. 206 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania); - when crime is continued (the keeping of narcotic materials, persistent avoid to pay means for maintenance of children); - when one crime consist from several analogous actions (for example, art. 116 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania demands that during one year it would be not less than 3 intentional light injuries of the body), etc.; <p>Two or more crimes are registered in that cases, when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a person (group of persons) have made several crimes (real coincidence of crime), for example, premeditated murder made together with robbery is registered as murder and robbery, premeditated murder during the rape is registered as murder and rape, the theft of personal property of citizens' and burning with the goal to escape responsibility, and etc.; - a person (group of persons) have made two or more crimes in different time (for example, during the investigation process of murder was founded that person have made robbery that was not registered), and etc.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	A: il existe un règlement écrit commun pour la police et le Ministère public.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	<p>E: <u>As one offence</u>: (in the case of special legal norm, the so called «continual offence»; it is up to the court to decide whether or not this is the case; hence, both methods of counting are used-this may not be separated on the statistical level).</p> <p><u>As two or more offences</u>: see «as one offence» (however, «as two or more offences» is most common).</p>

Portugal	B: Subsequently means until the end of the month in which the offences was reported. The circumstance that statistical data are collected shortly after the offence is reported to the police has an important practical implication in the case of homicide, producing an overrepresentation of its figures. The criminal police registers as homicide any death for which such possibility cannot be excluded, even when most probably the death was due to suicide or accident. From January 1998, deaths not likely to be intentional homicides will be classified under a heading different from homicide by the police. All criminal cases recorded by the police are later passed to the public prosecutors and are classified according to legal criteria. Police statistics, however, give the initial classification of facts by the police.
Romania	Le cas des infractions multiples (en série), infractions de même nature commises d'une manière continue, est comptabilisé comme une seule infraction.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	F: 1) person raped by two offenders = 2 offences; 2) person killed by two offenders = 1 offence.
Switzerland	<p>A: Certains cantons ont des règles écrites; mais il n'y a pas de règles écrites au niveau fédéral. Ainsi, jusqu'à présent, il n'y a pas d'uniformité entre les différents cantons. Les règles ici décrites correspondent à celles du canton de Zurich qui est le plus avancé dans ce domaine et où sont commises environ 30% des infractions présentées dans les tableaux.</p> <p>B: Théoriquement, les statistiques se fondent sur les délits enregistrés par la police. Celle-ci devrait les enregistrer une fois qu'elle est suffisamment informée sur la nature criminelle de l'acte. Cependant, certaines différences semblent exister à ce sujet entre les différentes polices cantonales.</p> <p>E: En principe, les infractions multiples du même type sont comptées séparément; mais elles sont comptées comme une seule infraction si la victime est la même et les infractions sont commises en même temps et au même endroit.</p>
Turkey	"Theft of motor vehicle" is defined in the Penal Code as the "theft of use of a private car" (art. 494/1 Turkish Penal Code). For this reason, car theft statistics concerning the courts are not covering the police statistics. The police statistics considered the "theft of motor vehicle" as a separate subject, without distinguishing private or commercial use.

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121HO T0	T121HO T1	T121HO T2	T121HO T3	T121HO T4	T121HO T5	T121HO T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	766	817	661	723
Austria	193	204	215	198	195	186	167
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	315	528	724	725	731	659	663
Croatia	352	585	686	423	357	393	296
Cyprus	11	13	8	11	8	5	13
Czech Republic	207	196	244	275	296	265	259
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	830	925	1055	1071	978	1018	1093
Estonia	102	106	134	253	280	297	269
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	76	72	71	84	80	78	85
Finland	396	427	427	425	505	494	514
France	2466	2364	2409	2299	2372	2568	2558
Germany	2493	2951	3460	4314	4158	4312	4056
Greece	237	248	280	302	285	276	316
Hungary	408	540	526	598	574	515	508
Ireland	17	26	23	22	21	34	38
Italy	2099	2430	2320	2221	2096	2203	2249
Latvia	116	157	143	257	228	244	231
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	38	52	43	25	36	50	38
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	211	272	259	244	284	311	249
Netherlands	2116	2174	2802	3006	2719	3029	3151
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	107	71	97	98	85	71	57
Poland	747	991	1137	1182	1313	1356	1345
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	1609	1798	1737	1585	1580	1555	1610
Russian Fed.	13169	13524	15772	21992	24398	24350	23883
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	85	89	109	76	101	100	127
Spain	765	766	1059	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	257	248	284	351	289	337	331
Switzerland	180	177	179	181	143	160	217
Turkey	2878	3390	3274	4033	4225	4443	4823

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: COMPLETED							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121HO C0	T121HO C1	T121HO C2	T121HO C3	T121HO C4	T121HO C5	T121HO C6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	366	373	292	303
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	217	279	418	382	415	371	382
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	9	9	3	8	5	3	8
Czech Republic	156	150	188	202	223	173	172
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	547	651	696	661	577	661	711
Estonia	87	88	119	223	226	231	221
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	41	36	39	40	41	40	42
Finland	148	162	154	139	151	155	159
France	1473	1389	1360	1368	1405	1603	1556
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	287	395	411	441	453	400	362
Ireland	15	20	20	20	20	32	33
Italy	736	974	831	718	629	653	695
Latvia	103	141	139	231	213	222	201
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	11	2	12	5	5	1	4
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	337	335	401	536	430	470	562
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	49	34	53	49	49	33	34
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	292	276	265	221
Romania	880	868	854	722	771	829	789
Russian Fed.	12627	13021	15049	21028	23243	23213	22720
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	39	47	43	30	41	50	39
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	86	79	98	110	75	97	90
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) ASSAULT							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121AS 0	T121AS 1	T121AS 2	T121AS 3	T121AS 4	T121AS 5	T121AS 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1644	1578	1198	788
Austria	26664	27869	30233	29500	30309	29388	28301
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	127	414	647	754	976	1166	1136
Croatia	1264	1011	1045	1158	1254	1190	1219
Cyprus	83	74	68	110	133	175	220
Czech Republic	6732	6648	6284	6427	8059	6677	6744
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	98863	99874	103868	101010	101041	76617	80444
Estonia	-2	63	155	257	225	262	290
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	497	444	516	689	667	716	625
Finland	18124	18405	17180	16532	17690	19690	23514
France	38151	41088	42832	43334	49912	56286	60015
Germany	185606	214342	235450	252883	261566	286620	301774
Greece	7394	7749	7635	7773	8393	7629	7253
Hungary	6048	5599	6461	6598	6695	6538	5951
Ireland	906	705	476	448	420	433	433
Italy	18903	19621	20748	21645	21357	21226	22919
Latvia	392	374	385	430	492	681	664
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	1096	1268	1506	1415	1580	1488	1504
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	330	362	299	327	354	402	335
Netherlands	15018	14300	15003	14724	16360	18118	20180
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1436	1434	1612	1849	2020	1844	2026
Poland	6892	8153	8561	9784	11993	11739	12093
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	37665	38755	42436	44002
Romania	774	1064	920	1130	1170	1362	1309
Russian Fed.	26889	26607	30236	40569	45219	44287	40514
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	397	465	440	494	423	503	504
Spain	5593	5009	5469	5896	6830	6945	7162
Sweden	10252	10637	11107	12414	12460	12503	11021
Switzerland	2998	3061	3194	3164	3246	3463	3841
Turkey	19648	20496	19628	23092	26211	29185	31594

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) RAPE							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121RA 0	T121RA 1	T121RA 2	T121RA 3	T121RA 4	T121RA 5	T121RA 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	225	200	136	127
Austria	397	368	467	438	456	421	392
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	411	698	775	754	785	865	743
Croatia	160	105	105	119	88	73	83
Cyprus	3	8	9	7	14	25	22
Czech Republic	655	565	479	555	535	540	488
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	1487	1730	1683	1721	1801	1659	1778
Estonia	41	37	41	80	59	83	59
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	71	50	58	68	59	63	67
Finland	248	264	222	230	248	252	254
France	3617	3940	4000	3984	4810	5747	5856
Germany	3520	4073	4559	4668	4643	4628	4695
Greece	212	249	261	252	196	191	162
Hungary	307	337	341	327	343	288	279
Ireland	66	89	100	107	156	152	147
Italy	620	703	805	840	885	958	1172
Latvia	126	156	113	90	53	116	111
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	33	19	11	16	28	46	42
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	271	267	222	232	222	176	171
Netherlands	812	760	860	915	951	1066	1040
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	114	99	102	104	98	64	51
Poland	1197	1310	1294	1438	1689	1765	1466
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	519	535	597	526
Romania	1527	1774	1509	1654	1632	1654	1517
Russian Fed.	15933	13994	11582	13020	12899	11405	10088
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	136	130	129	135	127	128	106
Spain	905	954	1115	1071	1171	1233	788
Sweden	234	213	228	314	277	255	181
Switzerland	239	214	209	240	208	247	241
Turkey	589	489	549	828	997	1184	1352

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) ROBBERY: TOTAL							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121RO T0	T121RO T1	T121RO T2	T121RO T3	T121RO T4	T121RO T5	T121RO T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	487	395	391	330
Austria	1159	1143	1167	1267	1444	1162	1145
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	82	1901	2677	3000	3338	3501	3394
Croatia	260	289	392	350	295	320	297
Cyprus	10	18	19	19	16	32	13
Czech Republic	2042	2154	1995	2355	2431	2434	2598
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	7727	8449	9345	9858	9935	10492	12051
Estonia	480	517	632	1064	1121	1234	1282
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	56	61	155	139	154	218	304
Finland	1809	1826	1541	1306	1517	1624	1520
France	14664	15865	16221	16198	18618	20257	21730
Germany	19365	24832	29080	33077	32648	37903	41283
Greece	569	740	1256	1228	823	901	574
Hungary	1620	2190	2075	2137	2128	1981	1918
Ireland	822	891	941	1159	1430	1912	1788
Italy	7660	8585	8587	9531	9061	8764	8908
Latvia	386	387	534	589	539	499	613
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	181	183	173	122	177	124	157
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1084	1265	1250	1191	1311	1177	1198
Netherlands	4178	4662	5753	6364	6032	6797	6750
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	189	182	193	209	209	175	163
Poland	6843	7540	7787	8757	11861	12605	12384
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	7407	9420	10397	11150
Romania	2420	4173	4419	4347	4169	4170	4072
Russian Fed.	15218	15481	21777	29676	31832	31258	30596
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	153	277	338	276	351	391	800
Spain	16551	17031	18942	19466	17666	17643	19041
Sweden	927	939	994	1082	862	912	895
Switzerland	1186	1235	1506	1550	1238	1260	1569
Turkey	1480	1982	2325	2665	2397	2472	2469

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) ARMED ROBBERY							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121ROA 0	T121ROA 1	T121ROA 2	T121ROA 3	T121ROA 4	T121ROA 5	T121ROA 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	375	332	439
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	28	21	48	114	127	199	157
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	51	15	13	26	33
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	3481	3798	3694	3932	4204	3998	4113
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	65	84	103	84	88	141
Ireland	330	358	440	588	503	476	710
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	27	20	34	35	23	25	27
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	321	291	317	314	422	368	337
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	104	86	100	119	132	92	-2
Poland	990	1373	1644	1804	2426	2514	2335
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	29	25	13	19
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	29	45	42	37	69	42	82
Spain	843	915	14344	14902	13794	13784	14995
Sweden	210	271	381	427	312	292	246
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) THEFT: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121TH T0	T121TH T1	T121TH T2	T121TH T3	T121TH T4	T121TH T5	T121TH T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1020	1088	852	673
Austria	30561	30515	32863	30512	31079	30073	30073
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	10292	39728	49925	45754	49982	49331	50636
Croatia	10056	7712	13275	13292	9532	9844	8393
Cyprus	780	733	866	621	741	740	860
Czech Republic	26224	36306	43251	47893	44428	47804	46779
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	274310	289931	308315	287382	281675	264695	250441
Estonia	2022	2431	4660	6188	5341	5735	5932
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	3817	3776	5472	5152	6074	5375	4931
Finland	79783	72755	80259	77267	73626	68592	70095
France	236041	242929	245878	234811	247643	237488	236500
Germany	568322	647441	761032	829597	772757	795629	828515
Greece	7547	9555	10082	10629	9979	10153	6988
Hungary	39946	46871	47336	43609	41075	44384	47836
Ireland	24489	26943	27639	29581	32839	32841	32771
Italy	105291	119879	114804	109635	110177	110067	106607
Latvia	4355	5732	8331	9295	6936	8131	8223
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	812	647	676	1170	691	560	386
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	6041	7676	7798	7676	8558	8069	7393
Netherlands	102816	103819	112351	113519	113335	109483	106372
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	10328	9523	9349	9448	9440	7835	8114
Poland	39950	42138	37340	38836	55514	65929	40778
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	32024	33464	33548	31667
Romania	13256	21500	26931	41035	56616	64630	73182
Russian Fed.	247410	324496	452381	517024	565864	632901	612252
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	8079	7623	9726	7788	6991	5236	6001
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	35904	38297	36254	39784	35562	35252	31249
Switzerland	39065	39770	38908	38802	36703	37101	37077
Turkey	40885	43764	42795	44145	54616	63533	65569

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121TH V0	T121TH V1	T121TH V2	T121TH V3	T121TH V4	T121TH V5	T121TH V6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	119	214	126	148
Austria	2338	2154	2388	2388	2365	2140	2061
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1377	1619	2067	1916	2064	1942	1687
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	4710	3482	5285	5465	5208	5338	5213
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	9358	10704	12018	15230	15968	15135	14373
Estonia	-2	-2	298	737	640	645	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	515	712	583	438	938	1043	1245
Finland	11530	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	41825	41500	41240	38764	40076	38950	38121
Germany	26539	34516	45774	52109	51570	53099	49909
Greece	1162	1385	1839	2010	1815	1700	770
Hungary	-2	1091	931	918	987	1033	1198
Ireland	91	89	72	102	65	102	103
Italy	16314	19615	19266	18041	16777	16430	15585
Latvia	328	398	602	638	501	583	588
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	254	269	262	260	553	186	62
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1414	1324	1239	1177	1173	974	1056
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	3975	5430	5578
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	2403	2683	2775	3061
Romania	1247	1414	1023	848	1095	1022	947
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	5028	6076	7326	7977
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	846	869	867	860	918	999	853
Spain	135559	127035	113794	107698	99768	98847	113916
Sweden	5739	5727	5463	5325	4777	4900	4067
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	3241	3126	3186	4442	4674	4857	5723

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) BICYCLE THEFT							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121TH B0	T121TH B1	T121TH B2	T121TH B3	T121TH B4	T121TH B5	T121TH B6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2
Austria	809	836	1085	907	952	932	764
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	684	1386	1914	2655	2532	2261	2008
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	5344	5458	5753	4459	4171	3948	3497
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	397	438	556	516	603	308	406
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	21056	24018	28646	27201	27098	29034	26928
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	3091	3812	3422	3494	3328	3378
Ireland	301	296	374	394	384	319	277
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	134	142	163	191	187	174	165
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	47	27	32	18	18	22	31
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	77	118	165	145	147	169	160
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	476	1068	1343	-2	-2	-2	1003
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	281	300	574	402	342	259	140
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	778	958	1140	1287	1253	1294	1072
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) BURGLARY: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121BU T0	T121BU T1	T121BU T2	T121BU T3	T121BU T4	T121BU T5	T121BU T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	867	874	726	525
Austria	5081	5016	5853	5544	5733	5250	5422
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4503	16601	20223	19623	21383	18220	17087
Croatia	3160	3523	6730	6745	4568	3801	3690
Cyprus	912	701	1040	1396	1065	751	1450
Czech Republic	11757	18268	19687	20859	19605	19715	18617
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	73889	79740	79806	75652	70756	63538	60392
Estonia	885	1137	1056	2007	2333	3253	3580
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	5508	7130	11993	11107	10031	8965	10799
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	48027	49316	49397	49169	53513	47532	49417
Germany	56312	71622	86699	94062	91794	97207	96978
Greece	4387	5493	5389	6061	5561	5083	3544
Hungary	10712	16110	15167	14688	14997	15235	15656
Ireland	7545	8890	9116	9520	10452	9660	10025
Italy	18365	18936	18163	18244	17971	19357	18824
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	69	62	53	42	113	44	92
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	34688	36278	44720	48092	49669	46673	44639
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	6253	5823	5752	6068	5858	4645	4637
Poland	54081	53861	52940	51155	64544	64530	62875
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	11803	12774	12844	12969
Romania	14572	25269	26293	-2	-2	-2	32109
Russian Fed.	58956	75549	117059	156629	168319	159494	169916
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	3044	3816	4171	3359	3030	2477	2756
Spain	32858	31264	34097	37008	35602	37649	39747
Sweden	7626	7736	7190	7217	6650	6332	5308
Switzerland	8221	9025	8510	8777	8094	8215	9004
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) DOMESTIC BURGLARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121BU D0	T121BU D1	T121BU D2	T121BU D3	T121BU D4	T121BU D5	T121BU D6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	570	469	370	274
Austria	1558	1547	1657	1522	1535	1484	1453
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2245	2721	2677	3020	3167	3020	2979
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	27560	29153	30192	31018	31884	29174	28018
Estonia	-2	-2	146	881	955	990	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	239	80	121	226	263	184	137
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	19286	20536	20684	21376	23344	22152	23297
Germany	20330	23312	26295	29020	30929	33452	34027
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	2724	2588	2805	3241	3091	3543
Ireland	3514	4639	4540	4865	5823	5579	5862
Italy	18365	18936	18163	18244	17971	19357	18824
Latvia	1343	1599	1648	1621	1390	1579	1520
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	22	41	25	16	39	24	38
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1074	1194	1119	1321	1306	1042	1093
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	5454	5792	5985	6172
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	39095	51665	77415	99173	109256	90606	89697
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1134	1254	1196	1109	777	667	811
Spain	2242	2204	2779	2893	2768	3106	3262
Sweden	1239	1279	1230	1213	1131	973	896
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1619	1328	1320	1341	1313	1417	1762

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) DRUG OFFENCES: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121DO T0	T121DO T1	T121DO T2	T121DO T3	T121DO T4	T121DO T5	T121DO T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	19	79	404	477
Austria	3733	4545	6647	9481	11150	11526	15058
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	163
Croatia	153	241	381	588	590	664	1961
Cyprus	76	87	122	118	173	216	246
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	319	464	973
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	46624	49507	55896	62179	78955	86173	87975
Estonia	9	15	15	19	11	20	74
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	50	65	89	126	180	211	196
Finland	2554	2474	3448	4146	5835	9593	8612
France	55682	59702	64257	59852	68819	79271	85826
Germany	80149	88898	93038	95190	106359	123895	146543
Greece	2923	3026	3295	2436	2918	4360	6288
Hungary	37	53	111	245	258	455	464
Ireland	2071	3088	3550	3628	4053	4021	3953
Italy	37957	49896	57463	44873	50276	47730	48408
Latvia	51	49	75	87	119	220	201
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	1071	1258	1504	857	1174	1263	1368
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	56	78	106	156	210	303	422
Netherlands	7932	8512	4877	5098	4353	8846	8906
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	3332	3577	3903	3790	3446	3938	4455
Poland	504	2021	2104	4081	3672	3597	3860
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	10333	10020	8094	9287
Romania	-2	-2	-2	226	358	452	386
Russian Fed.	16255	19321	29805	53152	74798	79819	96645
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	207	210	325	329	475	539	752
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	6668	7052	7077	6706	7984	9110	8810
Switzerland	14768	17575	21237	25353	26321	27190	27773
Turkey	2218	2376	2189	2614	4628	4397	4937

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) DRUG TRAFFICKING: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121DT T0	T121DT T1	T121DT T2	T121DT T3	T121DT T4	T121DT T5	T121DT T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	153
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	298	399	847
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	7919	9065	10860	12091	14877	17036	17565
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	39	56	71	104	153	171	176
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	10070	10081	11227	10679	12160	10595	11620
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	4	17	19	68	51	74	25
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	8	6	8	21	26	15	27
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	7932	8512	4877	5098	4353	8846	8906
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1199	1299	1615	2282	2143	2089	2503
Poland	6	14	30	39	57	132	196
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	6922	7163	8535	6070
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	92	100	234	246	322	390	528
Spain	21783	25482	25876	28837	31272	29648	37046
Sweden	995	922	934	916	910	813	777
Switzerland	4541	5271	6015	7206	6365	6263	6625
Turkey	1317	1346	1186	1431	2269	2310	2132

Table 1.2.1 (Offenders) SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T121DT S0	T121DT S1	T121DT S2	T121DT S3	T121DT S4	T121DT S5	T121DT S6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	894	1105	1531	2203	2222	2164	2481
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	4365	5108	4130	5177
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	10	4	6	20	2	13	10
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3272	3979	4305	4969	5410	6032	6722
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	0	11	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	312	285	359	436	352	407	375
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	31	24	58	35	39	55	66
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

(p. 17) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 1.2.1

	ST121
Albania	Ministry of Interior. Criminal Police Directory. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Ministry of Interior. Annual Police Crime Statistics.
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	Ministry of the Interior, Directorate of the National Police, Police Information Centre.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Affairs.
Cyprus	Ministry of Finance/Departement of Statistics and Research, Criminal Statistcs - Data not published
Czech Republic	Ministry of Interior - Police Headquarters - Department of Management and Information: Criminal Statistics, published (some figures in the table were not published).
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Internal Affairs. State Police Board. Crime statistics. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Ministry of internal affaires. Department of analytics and research.
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
France	Statistiques du Ministère de l'Intérieur: statistique des crimes et délits constatés par la police et la gendarmerie
Germany	Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (Police Criminal Statistics) Bundeskriminalamt Wiesbaden relevant year
Greece	Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of the Hellenic Police, Years 1990-1996.
Hungary	Statistical Department of Chief Prosecutor's Office. (Joint statistics of Police and Prosecution.) Published.
Ireland	Annual Report of An Garda Stochand.
Italy	Istat penal statistics [1990 and 1991: table 12.2; 1992 to 1996: table 5.2].
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	Statistiques annuelles du Service de Traitement et de Transmission des Informations (service commun de la gendarmerie et de la police); statistiques non publiés.
Malta	-2
Moldova	Les rapports statistiques présentés par la police et les parquets subordonnés au Bureau du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Police-figures / The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.
Northern Ireland	-2

Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for social welfare statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters Statistical Information Bureau. The data processed in the Institute of Justice.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Direction pour informatique et canonge, Direction de la police criminelle (situations statistiques judiciaires 1990-1996) I.G.P.
Russian Fed.	Ministry of the Interior. Russian Federation.
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. Annual statistical data. 1990-1996.
Spain	Programa Estadístico de Seguridad del Ministerio del Interior. Impresos de detenidos cumplimentados en dependencias del Cuerpo Nacional de Policia. Dirección General de la Guardia Civil.
Sweden	Official Statistics of Sweden published by: Statistics Sweden (--> 1992) & the National Crime Prevention Council (--> 1993).
Switzerland	1) Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), <i>Statistique policière de la criminalité</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la police, [années pertinentes]. 2) Office central stupéfiants (Ed.), <i>Statistique suisse des stupéfiants</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la police, [années pertinentes]. 3) Number of offenders for drug offences and drug trafficking: Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice. Unpublished.
Turkey	1) Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, not published. 2) Gendarme Forces General Directorate, not published.

(p. 17) COMMENTS ON TABLE 1.2.1	
	CT121
Albania	<p>1) For the years 1990 and 1991 data are not available for unknown reasons.</p> <p>2) 1992: data belongs to the period january to september 1992.</p> <p>3) Concerning the offences, all comments made in table 1.1 are applicable (See appendix A and B).</p> <p>4) Drug offences: These offences are increasing, particularly cultivating plants.</p> <p>5) Most of the assaults are not very serious.</p>
Austria	<p>1) Intentional homicide: no data available for completed vs. attempted offences.</p> <p>2) Armed robbery: no separate data available.</p> <p>3) As reported "SG Delikte" are for the most part ones where the suspect is known, the statistical "jump" mentioned on comments to table 1.1 also affects the "person orientated" data.</p>
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	The tables include the number of suspects, which are counted once per annum irrespective of the number of committed crimes. "-" marks those lines for which no information has been collected by the system of police statistics.
Croatia	Decrease or increase in crime rates should be observed within the context of the war and political changes. Recordes is just the number of completed homicides. There is no special data for serious drug trafficking.
Cyprus	<p>1) Figures for 1996 are provisional.</p> <p>2) Armed robbery is included in robbery.</p> <p>3) Motorvehicle theft and bicycle theft are included in thefts.</p> <p>4) Domestic burglary is included in burglary.</p> <p>5) Drug offences are given as total; cannot differentiate between different drug offences.</p>
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	The criminal statistics in Denmark do no longer include statistics on suspected offenders for different types of crime.
England & Wales	Specific codes for serious drug trafficking were not available for the years 1990-92.
Estonia	<p>1) <u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u>: For the years 1992-1996 includes "Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation" which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft.</p> <p>2) <u>Robbery</u>: includes §140 ('public theft' = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) and §141 ('robbery' = stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) of the Estonian Criminal Code.</p>
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2

Finland	<p>1) Since 1991, motor vehicle thefts are included in the theft figures but information on suspects is not given separately.</p> <p>2) Also, since 1991, data on suspected offenders in unauthorized use of motor vehicle is not available separately.</p> <p>3) Intentional homicide: Assault leading to death not included.</p>
France	<p>Commentaires sur le tableau: pour la statistique de police le mis en cause est une personne suspectée d'être l'auteur d'une infraction comptabilisée et entendue dans le cadre d'une procédure transmise au parquet.</p>
Germany	-2
Greece	<p>1) In Table 1.2.1 "totals" refer to both suspected offenders known during the month that the offence was verified and those who were verified during the whole year. These data do not refer to arrested offenders.</p> <p>2) In the total of known suspected offenders, as it appears in Table 1.2.1 foreigners, men and women are included irrespective of whether they are arrested or not.</p> <p>3) Comments on the definitions made in the previous pages are also relevant here.</p> <p>4) The number of suspected offenders is greater than the number of offences because an offence committed by 3 persons (e.g. robbery) is counted as one offence but 3 suspected offenders. Yet, there appear inconsistencies between Tables 1.1 and 1.2.1 that cannot be explained.</p>
Hungary	<p>1) <u>Serious drug trafficking</u>: no figures for the years 1990-1993, because the aggravated misuse of Narcotic Drugs was established by Act XVII. of 1993.</p> <p>2) In the Table 1.2.1 the figures of suspected persons committed <u>intentional homicide</u> and <u>completed homicide</u> include the number of suspected persons committed assaults leading to death. The figures of <u>assault</u> are without of the number of assaults leading to death.</p>
Ireland	<p>The number of suspected offenders cannot be readily determined. Table is based on assumption that at least one offender is involved in each case which is detected.</p>
Italy	<p>These data refers to the offences noticed when the police forces (Police, Carabinieri, Customs Officials) denounce the offence to the prosecuting authority, and don't include the ones that are denounced by other Organs (e.g. Public Officers, ...) or private persons; for this reason they are not comparable with the ones concerning the offences for which the prosecuting authority has begun the penal action. Suspected persons are counted more than once, for every offence committed.</p> <p>In the reference tables there are no data about any single drug offence; these offences are counted as a whole.</p> <p>There are no data about bicycle theft.</p>
Latvia	<p>The suspected offenders are not being counted. Only the persons who have been accused of committing a crime are being counted. The accusation is made after the primary investigation if its materials enable to initiate the criminal case.</p>

Lithuania	<p>We have no statistical data about suspected offenders. In Lithuania state statistics there are data about persons who had committed crimes, which cover only partly the category of persons that interests you (because according to the Code on Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, the concepts of "suspected offenders" and "accused persons" are different). That is why we do not present this data.</p> <p>In the run of improvement of statistical accountability, if a category of persons, who can named as "suspected offenders" will be singled out, we will present this data later.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Total suspected offenders: not available, no such records kept.
Moldova	Les rubriques non complètes ne sont pas prévues dans les rapports statistiques mentionnés.
Netherlands	For specific subcategories of offences, there are no figures available regarding suspected offenders.
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Suspected offenders means persons charged in the table.
Poland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The comments in "Note to the table" apply to our data. 2) "Theft of car"-suspects not separable in 1990-1993 3) "Bicycle theft"- suspects not separable 4) "Domestic burglary"-suspects not separable 5) "Drug offences"- the figures on drug <u>offences</u> defined in Law on Drug Addiction and in the Criminal Code. The data on <u>suspects</u> concerns only the <u>offences</u> defined in the Law on Drug Addiction.
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country produced their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactorily solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, «Policia Judiciaria» (the criminal police) for investigation. Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to «Policia Judiciaria», this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which is expected to avoid double counting in the future. 2) In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As offences are classified by the police, for statistical purposes, at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be difficult to ascertain. 3) Mugging is included. 4) Included are, besides knives and other blade instruments, instruments of any kind, as well as chemical products. 5) Includes traffic plus possession, but not other drug crimes.

Romania	Pour “vols avec violence”, la très grande croissance enregistrée entre 1990-1993 trouve son explication dans la fausse interprétation de la notion de démocratie , par une partie de la population faute d’éducation adéquate-tout comme dans la crise d’autorité subie par les organes d’Etat à la suite des événements de 1989.
Russian Fed.	The counting unit is the person.
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Nothing to report,
Switzerland	Trafic de stupéfiants - Total: Y compris les “cas mixtes” (trafiquants-consommateurs-contrebandiers).
Turkey	-2

(p. 19) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 1.2.2

	ST122
Albania	Ministry of Interior. Criminal Police Directory. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Ministry of Interior. Annual Police Crime Statistics.
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	Ministry of the Interior, Directorate of the National Police, Police Information Centre.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Affairs.
Cyprus	Ministry of Finance/Departement of Statistics and Research, Criminal Statistcs - Data not published
Czech Republic	Ministry of Interior - Police Headquarters - Department of Management and Information: Criminal Statistics, not published.
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Internal Affairs. State Police Board. Crime statistics. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Ministry of internal affairs. Department of analytics and research.
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur - statistique des faits constatés par la police et la gendarmerie.
Germany	Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundeskriminalamt Wiesbaden1995
Greece	Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of the Hellenic Police, Years 1990-1995.
Hungary	Statistical Department of the Chief Prosecutor's Office. (Joint statistics of Police and Prosecution.). Published.
Ireland	Annual report of An Garda Stochana
Italy	1995 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	Statistiques annuelles du Service de Traitement et de Transmission des Informations (service commun de la gendarmerie et de la police); statistiques non publiés.
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur-Département de l'information et documentation de la population- Direction information Rapports statistiques annuels.
Netherlands	Police-figures/the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for social welfare statistics.

Poland	Police Headquarters Statistical Information Bureau. The data processed in the Institute of Justice.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Direction pour informatique et canonge, Direction de la police criminelle (situations statistiques judiciaires 1990-1996) I.G.P
Russian Fed.	Ministry of the Interior. Russian Federation.
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	Ministry of interior of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	Programa Estadístico de Seguridad: Imp. de detenidos cumplimentados en dependencias del Cuerpo Nacional de Policía. Dirección General de la Guardia civil.
Sweden	Official Statistic of Sweden published by the National Crime Prevention Council (Number of aliens: Estimates for 1995).
Switzerland	1) Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), <i>Statistique policière de la criminalité 1995</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la police, 1996. 2) Office central stupéfiants (Ed.), <i>Statistique suisse des stupéfiants 1995</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la police, 1996
Turkey	Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, not published.

(p. 19) SPECIFY THE AGE BRACKETS USED IN TABLE 1.2.2

	CT122AGE
Albania	According to the Previous Criminal Code, Minimum Age for criminal responsibility was fourteen both for crime and contravention. According to the Criminal Code in force, a person bears criminal responsibility if, at the time he or she commits a crime, has reached the age of fourteen. A person who commits a criminal contravention bears responsibility at the age of sixteen. Minor is the person aged under 18 years old.
Austria	Since young offenders (age >14 - <19) are liable to the juvenile court (according to the juvenile court law) these age brackets are used here.
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	All persons under the age of 17 years, 11 months and 29 days.
Croatia	Minimum age for offenders is 14. There is no maximum age for offenders.
Cyprus	Minimum age: 7 years / no maximum age
Czech Republic	6-18 of age. Penal liability begins at the age of 15.
Denmark	In Denmark the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years. Table 1.2.2 concerns only persons 15 years of age or older.
England & Wales	10-17 years of age.
Estonia	13-14 years of age: excluding rape and drug offences; 15-17 years of age: all offences.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	Minimum age: 15 years. No maximum-
France	-2
Germany	6 to under 18 (in particular cases also under 6).
Greece	For the categories of "aliens" and "women" the age brackets are 7 years and above. For the category of "persons aged under 18" the age bracket is 7 years to 17 completed.
Hungary	According the Hungarian Penal Code (Section 107) juvenile is the person who has completed his fourteenth year when committing the crime, but has not yet completed his eighteenth year. The provisions of the penal Code shall apply to juveniles with the differences contained in the Chapter VII. of the Code. Persons aged under fourteenth year aren't punishable by criminal law, there isn't a maximum age for offenders.
Ireland	7 to 18 years.
Italy	Minimum age: 14 years.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	De 14 à 17 ans et de 18 ans et plus.

Malta	-2
Moldova	Responsabilité pénale des mineurs dès 16 ans. Pour les crimes (homicide, viol) dès 14 ans.
Netherlands	Minimum age is 12 years.
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	In Norway, the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years since 1991. Prior to 1991 the age of criminal responsibility was 14 years. Table 1.2.2. includes, however, even children between 5-14 years suspected of an offence (during the whole period 1990-1996).
Poland	For the category “person under 18” the age bracket is 13 years (completed) to 17 years old.
Portugal	The age of brackets used in police statistics are as follows: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over. No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subject to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as probable perpetrator of a crime, he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care and protection measures may be used in his/her regard.
Romania	à partir de 14 ans
Russian Fed.	Min.: 14 years. Max.: no limit.
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	14-18
Spain	Mineurs de 12 à 18 ans.
Sweden	15-17 years. In Sweden the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years. Table 1.2.2 concerns only persons 15 years of age or older.
Switzerland	7-17 ans
Turkey	11-18 years

(p. 19) COMMENTS ON TABLE 1.2.2	
	CT122
Albania	1) The source gives no separate data for the aliens. In reality, there are no to many cases where the alien is suspected offender. 2) According to the Criminal Code, only the male person may be subject of the sexual intercourse, there is no any case where the sexual intercourse was committed by the female.
Austria	1) <u>Intentional homicide</u> : no data available for completed is attempted offences. 2) <u>Armed robbery</u> : no separate data available. 3) It is not possible to extract a true “trafficking” category from the statistics in Austria.
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	<u>Armed robbery; Bicycle theft; Domestic burglary; Drug offences</u> : No information has been collected by the statistics of the police.
Croatia	Decrease or increase in crime rates should be observed within the context of the war and political changes. Recordes is just the number of completed homicides. There is no special data for serious drug trafficking.
Cyprus	The statistical information is for Cypriots and Aliens
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	1) <u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u> : Includes “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft. 2) <u>Robbery</u> : includes §140 (‘public theft’ = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) and §141 (‘robbery’ = stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) of the Estonian Criminal Code
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	-2
Germany	Area: Federal Republic of Germany (including Former East)
Greece	The total of “women”, “alien” and “persons aged under 18” refer to known suspected offenders. In the total of “women” are included both those arrested and those not arrested.
Hungary	In the Table 1.2.2 the figures of suspected persons committed <u>intentional homicide</u> and <u>completed homicide</u> include the number of suspected persons committed assaults leading to death. The figures of <u>assault</u> are without of the number of assaults leading to death.

Ireland	-2
Italy	There are no data available about women and aliens among suspected people denounced in 1995 to the prosecuting authority, neither in the reference table nor in the ones concerning the previous years.
Latvia	Suspected offenders are not being counted, only the persons who have been accused of committing a crime.
Lithuania	We have no statistical data about suspected offenders. In Lithuania state statistics there are data about persons who had committed crimes, which cover only partly the category of persons that interests you (because according to the Code on Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, the concepts of "suspected offenders" and "accused persons" are different). That is why we do not present this data. In the run of improvement of statistical accountability, if a category of persons, who can named as "suspected offenders" will be singled out, we will present this data later.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	<u>Number of women, persons aged under 18 and aliens among suspected offenders</u> : Not available; such records are not maintained.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	<u>Bicycle theft and Domestic burglary</u> : suspects not separable
Portugal	1) In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As offences are classified by the police, for statistical purposes, at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be difficult to as certain. 2) The number of suspects under 18 cannot be determined from the statistical returns sent by the police. The age brackets given are: under 16;16-24; and over.
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	<u>Number of aliens</u> : Estimates for 1995.
Switzerland	Trafic de stupéfiants - Total: Y compris les "cas mixtes" (trafiquants-consommateurs-contrebandiers).
Turkey	-2

(p. 19) DO THE OFFENCE DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS TABLE DIFFER FROM THOSE IN THE “DEFINITIONS” SECTION? - EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT122 AA	CT122AB
Albania	1	1) Including sexual intercourse with minor with or without force. 2) It is not possible to distinguish between robbery and armed robbery. 3) It is not possible to distinguish between theft and burglary. 4) The source gives no separate data for trafficking because of the absence of similar article in the Code.
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	-2
Estonia	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	There are differences between definitions used in the introduction of this questionnaire, and those in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Germany	1	1) <u>Intentional homicide</u> : for suspects it is not possible to clearly separate the statistics for intentional homicide total and intentional homicide completed categories. 2) <u>Armed robbery</u> : it is not possible to provide a separate armed robbery category as for as suspects are concerned.
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2
Luxembourg	2	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2

Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	1	-2
Scotland	-2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	Nothing to report.
Switzerland	2	-2
Turkey	2	-2

(p. 20) ARE THERE WRITTEN RULES REGULATING THE WAY IN WHICH THE DATA SHOWN IN THIS TABLE ARE COLLECTED?	
1: Yes 2: No	CT122B
Albania	1
Austria	1
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	1
Croatia	1
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	1
Estonia	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1
Finland	2
France	1
Germany	1
Greece	1
Hungary	1
Ireland	1
Italy	1
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	2
Malta	2
Moldova	1
Netherlands	1
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	1
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Romania	1
Russian Fed.	1
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	2
Spain	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	-4
Turkey	2

(p. 20) IS A PRINCIPAL OFFENCE RULE APPLIED?- EXPLANATION OF RULE		
1: Yes 2: No	CT122 CA	CT122CB
Albania	1	-2
Austria	1	Offenders counted under most serious offence.
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	1	In cases of simultaneous offences only the most serious one is recorded
Cyprus	1	In case of simultaneous offences we take into consideration the most serious for statistical purposes
Czech Republic	1	See explanation of rule page 14
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	Suspects counted under most serious offence.
Estonia	1	-If a suspect commits several different kinds of offences (during the period before sentencing by court, usually), all these offences are connected into the same criminal case and a principal offence rule is applied. -If a person commits a new offence after sentencing for previous offences, a new criminal case will be opened and the person will be calculated as new offender. -All these rules are not very clear, but variations in their real use should not affect substantially the reliability of the statistics.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	1	En cas d'infractions multiples, l'auteur est compté une seule fois pour l'infraction la plus grave (infraction principale).
Germany	1	1) If a person is suspected to have committed different types of offences, then an entry for each category is made, but in the total of all offenders he only figures once. 2) If a person in several cases is suspected to have committed the same type of offences, then this person is counted only once in the same federal state.
Greece	1	In the case of an offender who in the course of one offence commits a second or third one as well, only one offence is shown in the statistics namely, the offense with the most severe punishment is mentioned.
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	1	The most serious crime involved is counted.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2

Luxembourg	2	-2
Malta	1	See above.
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	1	Persons charged with more than one crime during the course of the year are grouped under the so-called principal crime; i.e. the crime for which they, according to the law, may be given the most severe punishment.
Poland	1	The rule concerns a single action by the offender which realizes (by one single act) two or more offences (e.g. burglary and destruction of the door, lock, ect.). The rule is not applied in the case of two or more separate deeds (e.g. the burglary-entering (even in course of a single "operation") into two neighbouring houses having two different owners).
Portugal	1	Please, see page 14.
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	1	-2
Scotland	-2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	Not applicable.
Switzerland	2	-2
Turkey	1	The case of an offender who causes damage to property in the course of theft, is considered as one offence.

(p. 20) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (2/2)

Question	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who is suspected of more than one offence in the same year?
<i>Possible answers</i>	<i>1: As one person 2: As two or more persons</i>	<i>1: As one person 2: As two or more persons</i>
	CT122D	CT122E
Albania	1	2
Austria	1	2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	1
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	2
Czech Republic	1	2
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	2
Estonia	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	2
Finland	2	2
France	-4	2
Germany	1	1
Greece	1	2
Hungary	2	2
Ireland	2	2
Italy	2	2
Latvia	-4	-4
Lithuania	-2	-2
Luxembourg	2	2
Malta	1	1
Moldova	2	1
Netherlands	1	2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	1	1
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	2
Romania	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	1
Scotland	-2	-2
Slovenia	1	2
Spain	2	2
Sweden	1	-4
Switzerland	1	2
Turkey	1	2

(p. 20) WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION OF AN ALIEN?	
	CT122F
Albania	A person resident in the Republic of Albania, bearing a foreign citizenship.
Austria	No Austrian citizenship.
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	A person without Bulgarian citizenship.
Croatia	Alien is a person that is not a croatian citizen.
Cyprus	Any person who is not a citizen of Republic of Cyprus.
Czech Republic	Citizens of other states, or people without citizenship.
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	Non-Estonian citizens and persons without determined citizenship.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	An alien is a person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Not reported. However, there are data for persons suspected according to nationality.
France	Personne ne pouvant pas de se prévaloir de la nationalité française.
Germany	Non-german nationality.
Greece	“Alien” is any person who has no Greek citizenship or who is heimatloss according to art. 1, para 1 a’ of the Law 1975/1991.
Hungary	<u>Foreign citizens</u> are persons not having Hungarian citizenship independent of their domicile (visiting Hungary or settled down in Hungary). As foreign citizens are counted persons without citizenship or having two citizenship in spite of the fact that one of them is the Hungarian if their domicile is abroad.
Ireland	-2
Italy	A person who is not an Italian.
Latvia	An alien: person who is a subject or a citizen of another country.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	Toute personne ne possédant pas la nationalité luxembourgeoise au moment de l'infraction.
Malta	A non-maltese person/citizen.
Moldova	La personne qui n'est pas citoyen de la Moldavie.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Defined by citizenship.
Poland	Non-Polish nationals.
Portugal	One who is not a Portuguese citizen, according to the laws of nationality.
Romania	Selon la citoyenneté de la personne.
Russian Fed.	A person who is not a citizen of the Russian Federation.
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	Toute personne qui n'est pas inscrite à l'état civil en tant qu'espagnole.

Sweden	Non-swedish citizenship.
Switzerland	Toute personne n'ayant pas la nationalité suisse.
Turkey	An individual who is not Turkish citizen or who is "heimatlos", is considered as "alien".

(p. 21) HAVE THE DATA RECORDING METHODS DESCRIBED ABOVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY MODIFIED BETWEEN 1990 AND 1996? - EXPLANATION OF CHANGES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT122 GA	CT122GB
Albania	1	The new offences are included (for example drug offences). According to the former Criminal Code pederasty was considered a crime. After 1995 homosexuality is sentenced by the law if it is conducted forcefully, with minor people or with persons unable to protect themselves.
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	Up to 31.12.1990 the statistics of crimes and perpetrators kept record of the number of cases with finalized preliminary proceedings. After 1.1.1991 record is kept on the basis of application material.
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	Changes in the definition of a "small value": Years: a) 90-92: small value = less than £15 C.P. b) 93-96: small value = less than £100 C.P.
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2
Finland	1	Car theft and unauthorized use of motor vehicle are not reported as to the characteristics of suspected persons.
France	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2
Luxembourg	s	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country produced their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactory solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, «Policia Judiciaria» (the criminal police) for investigation. Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to «Policia Judiciaria», this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which is expected to avoid double counting in the future.
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	1	Production of statistics moved from Statistics Sweden to the National Crime Prevention Council in 1995.
Switzerland	2	-2
Turkey	2	-2

(p. 21) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON QUESTIONS A - G	
	CT122GC
Albania	-2
Austria	<p>1) D: The question has been modified by the national correspondent: How are multiple <u>offenders</u> counted? As one <u>offender</u>.</p> <p>2) Multiple offenders are only counted once.</p> <p>3) In general the offence is the counting unit but there is some police discretion because of the complexity of the rule.</p> <p>Only one offence is counted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if by one act more than only one offence has been done (if more than one offence has been committed by one act alone). - if one intention (“gleicher Vorsatz”) has led to multiple offences of the same kind against the same victim. <p>-> Single intent</p>
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	E: See comments for the question C also.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	E: a person who commits more than one offence is counted as “two or more persons”. But, in the same time it is clear that one person is in question.
Finland	-2
France	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	D: the cleared and investigated offence may be classified depending on many circumstances. Accordingly, a multiple offence may be classified as one or several offences. E: Suspected persons are not counted.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2

Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	D: <u>As one offence</u> : (in the case of special legal norm, the so called “continual offence”; it is up to the court to decide whether or not this is the case; hence, both methods of counting are used-this may not be separated on the statistical level). <u>As two or more offences</u> : see “as one offence” (however, “as two or more offences” is most common).
Portugal	-2
Romania	D: Le cas des infractions multiples (en série) est comptabilisé comme une seule infraction
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	- Number of aliens: Estimates for 1995. - B: collected from official records. - E: as one person = if same offence; as two or more persons = if different offences.
Switzerland	B: Certains cantons ont des règles écrites; mais il n’y a pas de règles écrites au niveau fédéral. Ainsi, jusqu’à présent, il n’y a pas d’uniformité entre les différents cantons. Les règles ici décrites correspondent à celles du canton de Zurich qui est le plus avancé dans ce domaine et où sont commises environ 30% des infractions présentées dans les tableaux.
Turkey	-2

Table 1.3 POLICE STAFF AND EXPENDITURE (IN NATIONAL CURRENCY) IN 1995					
	Number of Police officers	Number of Civilians	Running costs of police	Capital costs of police	Running + Capital costs of police
	T13PSNP5	T13PSNC5	T13PSRC5	T13PSCC5	T13PSTC5
Albania	10213	1120	-2	-2	-2
Austria	27833	5024	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	35477	4067	5'534'589'277	3'692'759'374	9'227'348'651
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	22710	6796	2'674'925'945	201'298'000	2'876'223'945
Cyprus	3805	35	50'039'381	-2	-2
Czech Republic	47865	12154	3'363'665'000	1'732'877'000	5'096'542'000
Denmark	10286	2952	-4	-4	4'700'000'000
England & Wales	127222	54808	6'220'000'000	-2	-2
Estonia	4911	1189	389'213'600	11'796'100	401'009'700
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	6946	2349	-2	-2	-2
Finland	8405	2121	3'011'000'000	70'000'000	3'081'000'000
France	196156	13256	48'900'000'000	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	42500	-2	166'995'000'000	20'553'000'000	187'548'000'000
Hungary	37814	12126	47'887'263'000	-2	-2

Ireland	10825	1647	421'272'000	17'558'000	438'830'000
Italy	278000	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	9190	1974	-4	-4	-2
Lithuania	17458	6577	306'817'200	11'684'700	318'501'900
Luxembourg	1078	64	2'333'785'000	97'943'000	2'431'728'000
Malta	1846	100	10'946'410	413'916	11'360'326
Moldova	10213	1795	77'100'000	-2	-2
Netherlands	30424	9806	4'347'000'000	392'000'000	4'739'000'000
Northern Ireland	11516	2745	-2	-2	601'100'000
Norway	7425	2293	4'080'741'000	189'391'000	4'270'132'000
Poland	99538	17248	1'981'076'692	69'329'820	2'050'406'512
Portugal	37279	1779	160'179'145'000	4'598'248'000	164'777'393'000
Romania	37338	4146	410'060'674'000	42'379'709'000	452'440'383'000
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	14479	3968	615'300'000	14'300'000	629'600'000
Slovenia	5126	3090	3'559'152'000	3'360'778'000	6'919'930'000
Spain	122378	4365	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	17720	7429	-4	-4	11'209'000'000
Switzerland	14194	2893	2'729'334'000	122'719'000	2'852'053'000
Turkey	129786	10399	41'576'817'751'000	1'469'944'309'000	43'046'762'060'000

(p. 23) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 1.3

	ST13
Albania	Ministry of Interior. Directorate of Personnel. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Bundesfinanzgesetz 1995. Stellenplan (State budget legislation. Planned staff posts).
Belgium	Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Justice- Service général d'appui policier-division "appui en matière de politique policière"- Morphologie des services de police, éd. Kluwer, données chiffrées au 01.01.1996, 1997.
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Affairs.
Cyprus	Research and Development Dept / Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Interior - Department of Central Filing, not published.
Denmark	Annual report of the police, 1995.
England & Wales	Home Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Internal Affairs. State Police Board. Personnel and financial statistics. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Ministry of internal affairs. Legal and personal Department.
Finland	Police Department, Ministry of the Interior.
France	Direction de l'administration de la police nationale, ministère de l'Intérieur. Direction de la Gendarmerie nationale, ministère de la Défense.
Germany	-2
Greece	Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of the Hellenic Police, of the year 1995 and personal communication on number of Police Officers.
Hungary	1) National Police Headquarters. Unpublished. 2) National Border-police Headquarters. Unpublished.
Ireland	Department of Justice, equality and law reform.
Italy	Confidential.
Latvia	Administration for Personnel Affairs and Finance and Planning division of the State Police.
Lithuania	The staff and Finance, and Control Departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Luxembourg	Ministère de la Force Publique. Rapport d'activité 1995.
Malta	Financial report for 1997.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur- Direction des finances et économie, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	Rapport BIS; (Police-figures).
Northern Ireland	Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Norway	1) St. PRP NR / 1995-1996. 2) St. PRP NR / 1996-1997.
Poland	National Police Headquarters-Staff and Training Bureau.
Portugal	The data are the sum of quantitative information provided by the four main police forces operating in the country (criminal police; uniformed police; gendarmerie, including one specialized brigade dealing with traffic; and boarder police).
Romania	Situation statistique pour les fonctionnaires de police pour l'année 1995 (division du personnel et enseignement). Service pour le contrôle financier et gestion. I.G.P.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Scottish Office Home Department Civil and Criminal Justice Statistics Unit.
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	“Number of ...”: Oral information from the National Police Board. Costs: Regeringens proposition 1997/1998: 1, Utgiftsområde 4, p.12.
Switzerland	1) Office fédéral de la police: données non publiées. 2) Administration fédérale des finances (Ed.), <i>Finances publiques en Suisse 1995</i> , Berne: Office fédéral de la statistique, 1997.
Turkey	Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of Security, not published.

(p. 23) COMMENTS ON TABLE 1.3															
	CT13														
Albania	<p>1) Number of police officers: Including the number of criminal police, border police, uniformed police. The police officers and sergeants are included in the total number of the border police.</p> <p>2) Number of civilians: Including cadet police officers, technical staff (weapons, maintenance staff, communication staff). Perhaps the number of cadet police officers is not exactly estimated.</p> <p>3) Data not available for costs.</p>														
Austria	<p>1) <u>Numbers of police officers</u>: without personnel of ministry interior.</p> <p>2) <u>Border police</u>: without assisting military forces.</p> <p>3) <u>Capital costs of police</u>: No precise data available.</p>														
Belgium	Les données concernent la police communale (18459), la police judiciaire (1227) et la gendarmerie (15791). En outre, la gendarmerie assure la "police de la circulation routière" ainsi que la "police des frontières". Les "élèves policiers" sont inclus pour la police communale.														
Bulgaria	-2														
Croatia	-2														
Cyprus	-2														
Czech Republic	<p>1) Figures for civilians include the administrative personnel working at the ministry of interior and in the police. There is a political decision in the Czech Republic to shift part of uniformed staff to civilian police personnel.</p> <p>2) <u>Police staff in 1995 (in detail)</u>:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Criminal police:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9'005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic police:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3'445</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Border police:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2'995</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gendarmerie:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15'570</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uniformed police:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16'850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cadet police officers:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2'167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical staff:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">677</td> </tr> </table>	Criminal police:	9'005	Traffic police:	3'445	Border police:	2'995	Gendarmerie:	15'570	Uniformed police:	16'850	Cadet police officers:	2'167	Technical staff:	677
Criminal police:	9'005														
Traffic police:	3'445														
Border police:	2'995														
Gendarmerie:	15'570														
Uniformed police:	16'850														
Cadet police officers:	2'167														
Technical staff:	677														
Denmark	Running costs + Capital costs = 4.7 billion DKK. The costs include costs for the prosecution.														
England & Wales	<p>1) The running cost figure is the total budget in 1994/95 financial year.</p> <p>2) Civilian figures include part-timers.</p>														
Estonia	-2														
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Running costs and capital costs of police: There is no explanation for these terms.														
Finland	1) Traffic police is considered as uniformed police. 2) Police staff and expenditure: Data refers to 1997 (instead of 1995)														

France	<p>1) <u>Fonctionnaires de police</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Temps partiel</u>: sans objet (les chiffres sont donnés en effectifs budgétaires) - <u>Elèves policiers</u>: inclus (ils occupent des postes budgétaires) - <u>Nota bene</u>: les policiers et gendarmes auxiliaires, appelés au service national, sont exclus. - <u>Agents de la circulation</u> exclu s'il s'agit des polices municipales, inclus s'il s'agit de la police nationale et de la gendarmerie. Donc si le questionnaire vise en fait les premiers, il faut mettre exclu. <p>2) <u>Commentaire</u>: Les renseignements concernent la Police nationale et la Gendarmerie nationale (polices d'Etat). Ils ne comprennent pas les polices municipales qui n'ont pas de pouvoir de police judiciaire mais qui exercent une surveillance et peuvent signaler des infractions. Ils ne comprennent pas non plus les policiers et gendarmes auxiliaires (7836 et 12490 respectivement) appelés du service national.</p>
Germany	-2
Greece	<p>In the category of «Police staff», Tourist Police and Market Police are included.</p> <p>1) <u>Running costs of police</u> include costs for salaries of a) police officers, b) civilians, c) special salaries and bonuses of all police staff.</p> <p>2) <u>Capital costs</u> include costs of telecommunication installations, expenses for cars, guns etc., telephone bills, water and electricity bills, heating oil, gasoline for cars, expenses for remodelling installations, expenses for uniforms etc.</p> <p>Additional costs for participation in International Organisations, caring for political, refugees, expulsion of aliens etc. are not included in the above two categories (1'030'000'000).</p>
Hungary	<p>Capital costs of the police are in the budget of the Ministry of Interior, there are not available figures isolated from expenditures of other authorities belonging to the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>PLEASE SEE TABLE ANNEXED</p>
Ireland	-2

Italy	<p>Criminal Police is a branch of the State Police that includes the Mobile Squads, the Criminal Investigation Department and the Criminalpol Centres.</p> <p>In Italy, the Uniformed Police, the Police Reserve and the Part Time Officers don't exist, while there are no data available about the Secret Service Police; furthermore we don't have data about the Maintenance Staff. The Cadet Police Officers, can't be considered as "civilians", and the Traffic Wardens can be identified with the "bobbies".</p> <p>Custom Officers and Tax Police may be intended to coincide with the Guardia di Finanza (Customs Officials), while Military Police and Gendarmerie can be identified with the Carabinieri.</p> <p>More specifically the data concerning the number of Police officers are the following:</p> <p>State Police: 104'000 (of which Traffic Police 13'400) Border Police: 5'000 Cadet Police Officers: 3'500 Carabinieri 110'000 Customs Officials 64'000</p>
Latvia	<p>Data are given for the year 1997 in Lats.</p> <p><u>Running costs of police:</u> 9417,6 Ls per person</p> <p><u>Capital costs of police:</u> 296,8 per person (without capital invested); 344,2 per person (with capital invested)</p> <p>Table 1.3 is NOT completed because these data are prohibited to make public by the law.</p>
Lithuania	<p><u>Police staff in 1995 an expenditure</u></p> <p>Criminal police 2795 Traffic police 1527 Border police 3194 Uniformed police 8972 Clerical staff 196</p> <p><u>Police staff and expenditure in 1995</u> Total 318501.9 thousand Lt. The maintenance of one police's officer and civilian was 13.252 Lt in 1995</p>
Luxembourg	<p>-2</p>

Malta	<p>Costs (LM = Maltese liri):</p> <p>a) <u>Police officers</u></p> <p>Total: LM 7'802'612</p> <p>Of which:</p> <p>Criminal police: LM 711'946</p> <p>Traffic police: LM 328'880</p> <p>Border police: LM 649'343</p> <p>Uniformed police: LM 6'112'443</p> <p>b) <u>Civilians</u></p> <p>Total: LM 1'310'521</p> <p>Of which:</p> <p>Cadet police officers: LM 340'536</p> <p>Clerical staff: LM 226'786</p> <p>Technical staff: LM 603'105</p> <p>Maintenance staff (cars):LM 140'094</p>
Moldova	<p>1) Dépenses de fonctionnement: 77100 mille lei</p> <p>2) Dépenses d'investissement: chiffre non disponible.</p>
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	<p>1) Number of civilians: this figure relates to those personnel who work to the Chief Constable and excludes those who work in headquarters functions of the police authority for Northern Ireland.</p> <p>2) Number of police officers: the total of 516 includes Royal Ulster Constabulary full time reserve (11'516). In the previous edition of the Sourcebook, only regular officers were included.</p> <p>3) Total cost was 601'100'000 which could not be split into capital current costs.</p>
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	<p>1) 1996: running costs of police + capital costs of police = 11,209 billion SEK.</p> <p>2) Police data valid for december 1995.</p> <p>3) Cost data valid for 1996 (not 1995).</p>
Switzerland	<p>Nombre d'employés civils:</p> <p>1) Personnel civil: 2'333</p> <p>2) Recrues / hôtesse de police: 560</p>
Turkey	<p>1) As indicated above, the statistics are concerning only the police forces and gendarms are excluded. 2) Gendarmerie: the General Directorate of Gendarm Forces considered it not suitable to give the numbers of staff.</p>

**(p. 24) PROSECUTION STATISTICS: CONCERNING THE OFFENCES / CASES
HANDLED BY THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES**

1: Included 2: Excluded	small traffic offences (e.g. speeding or parking offences)	offences against police and administrative regulations	less serious cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor
	D2PAST	D2PAOP	D2PALS
Albania	2	1	2
Austria	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2
Bulgaria	2	2	2
Croatia	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	2	2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	2	-4	2
Estonia	2	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	2	2
Finland	2	2	2
France	2	2	2
Germany	2	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-4	2
Ireland	2	1	2
Italy	2	2	2
Latvia	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	2	2
Moldova	2	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Norway	2	2	2
Poland	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	2
Romania	1	2	2
Russian Fed.	2	2	2
Scotland	2	2	2
Slovenia	2	2	2
Spain	2	2	2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1

(p. 24) PROSECUTION STATISTICS: CONCERNING THE REASONS FOR DROPPING PROCEEDINGS

1: Included 2: Excluded	transfer to foreign authority	no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty	lack of evidence	act not an offence	no victim complaint where that is required to make prosecution possible	no public interest (expediency principle)	proceedings ended with a sanction /measure imposed by the prosecuting authority with/without admission of guilt by the defendant	no competence / transfer to another domestic authority
	D2DPT F	D2DPN G	D2DPL E	D2DPN O	D2DPN V	D2DPN I	D2DPS P	D2DPN C
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Austria	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	2	1	1	1	1	2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Finland	-2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Moldova	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Portugal	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Romania	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Russian Fed.	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Scotland	2	1	1	1	-2	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

**Table 2.1 (Cases) NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE PROSECUTING
AUTHORITIES: TOTAL**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T21NCT0	T21NCT1	T21NCT2	T21NCT3	T21NCT4	T21NCT5	T21NCT6
Albania	9183	10820	13734	11529	11864	9720	9974
Austria	-2	-2	213144	213845	207629	204176	-2
Belgium	1425807	1477597	1585039	1629933	1641597	-2	-2
Bulgaria	103556	122967	211339	255206	273908	291092	279642
Croatia	44642	31793	24836	28196	27459	22660	25268
Cyprus	1142	1194	1411	1217	1113	1191	-2
Czech Republic	58008	66773	71979	89848	97035	123507	127554
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	1457330	1362277	1360965	1310495	1274362
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	36366	38507	34139
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	11101	11333	12565	15042	13913	14238	12056
Finland	85850	83385	83336	71600	67946	69672	68528
France	4451976	4552457	5002350	4732580	4876791	4715655	4704907
Germany	2876090	2890330	3040213	3355259	3352430	3350880	3443864
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	76086	94796	101693	94635	88623	88540	89262
Ireland	25133	27097	27215	28299	30523	31118	32402
Italy	1998074	2817063	2740891	2679968	2792742	2938081	2974042
Latvia	1632	1822	2163	2905	5095	16122	21002
Lithuania	-2	7795	11532	12697	13326	14171	13639
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1798	2028	2437	3349	2397	2463	2132
Moldova	17960	19065	16674	18053	18571	17412	17695
Netherlands	239665	-2	-2	260095	257970	258329	257957
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	47033	43593	48492	51006	50419	54404	62033
Poland	-2	-2	-2	891181	963383	1055481	1005069
Portugal	303983	331001	348889	366751	406854	404171	-2
Romania	138615	183604	200707	230965	249484	287870	300688
Russian Fed.	82716	81147	93796	99135	108559	111480	109221
Scotland	357704	375298	353776	283145	268722	259680	262847
Slovenia	37689	30756	33900	37099	31483	35884	33104
Spain	2047481	2089120	2245432	2426049	2563379	2733020	2975572
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1554072	1653336	1659336	1801425	2045385	1985843	2153916

**Table 2.1 (Cases) NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE PROSECUTING
AUTHORITIES: PROCEEDINGS DROPPED**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T21NCPD 0	T21NCPD 1	T21NCPD 2	T21NCPD 3	T21NCPD 4	T21NCPD 5	T21NCPD 6
Albania	2671	2094	2445	3222	3241	2978	2590
Austria	-2	-2	106644	108695	111049	108707	-2
Belgium	889066	934604	979360	1000693	994166	-2	-2
Bulgaria	13390	13774	10224	10885	10927	12668	17164
Croatia	10885	6792	6395	6363	5225	3950	6322
Cyprus	309	438	449	270	332	388	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	23493	31931	31896	39441	42207
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	193110	175025	159803	156628	153274
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	30044	30412	26583
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1388	1409	1291	1664	1675	1753	1618
Finland	-2	-2	27453	22139	21288	21324	23413
France	3748145	3884857	4369876	4165471	4264117	4161924	4114672
Germany	1215207	1214955	1296976	1454578	1502089	1557055	1640276
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	14087	12637	14766	16184	14020	14325	14731
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	289	310	296	421	396	1305	2408
Lithuania	-2	125	384	652	441	1109	879
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	7941	8155	6583	6474	6185	4798	5131
Netherlands	70469	-2	-2	58095	58295	55418	51167
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	579404	621825	682086	645020
Portugal	208079	235695	249186	256227	303502	297899	-2
Romania	100140	124708	135743	157295	172124	202730	216043
Russian Fed.	23338	22442	28253	24708	26806	25485	24135
Scotland	40096	35434	34345	41120	40614	37553	36631
Slovenia	6739	4094	4552	5537	4023	6688	6183
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	336495	344868	348044	384242	407906	395775	426079

Table 2.1 (Cases) PROCEEDINGS ENDED BY A SANCTION FROM THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES WITH ADMISSION OF GUILT (E.G. STRAFBEFEHL)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T21STR 0	T21STR 1	T21STR 2	T21STR 3	T21STR 4	T21STR 5	T21STR 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	4368	7158	9426	7381	7209	7238	8234
France	-2	-2	38189	51767	68879	82828	90128
Germany	473820	490875	513681	592203	570077	538988	539918
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	8895	8809	10020	9436	10335	11829	10467
Poland	-2	-2	-2	26163	24532	22419	20052
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	117933	123194	119987	39232	25012	26408	22358
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 2.1 (Cases) PROCEEDINGS ENDED BY A SANCTION FROM THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES WITHOUT ADMISSION OF GUILT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T21SPA 0	T21SPA 1	T21SPA 2	T21SPA 3	T21SPA 4	T21SPA 5	T21SPA 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	19689	20689	20509	21695	18237	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	177983	174634	173602	185444	200933	199534	201735
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	36952	-2	-2	55551	52149	56467	59720
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	212530	219275	230758	235127	260079	225025	228671

Table 2.1 (Cases) CASES BROUGHT BEFORE A COURT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T21CBC0	T21CBC1	T21CBC2	T21CBC3	T21CBC4	T21CBC5	T21CBC6
Albania	3518	2552	3402	3489	4465	3456	3567
Austria	-2	-2	105214	103414	94255	92790	-2
Belgium	105971	97018	100520	108982	106505	-2	-2
Bulgaria	14352	13592	9362	9213	13652	18752	30592
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	833	756	959	947	781	803	-2
Czech Republic	26341	44114	48556	57917	65139	84066	85347
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	1176486	1077895	1069225	1028490	1018806
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	5735	5878	6009
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	9713	9724	11274	13378	12238	12485	10438
Finland	66111	61764	62004	53689	49932	51701	50215
France	703831	667600	632474	597109	612674	553731	590235
Germany	413924	415424	431444	451289	432773	431168	437287
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	53985	75523	80987	72872	70115	69314	68755
Ireland	25133	27097	27215	28299	30523	31118	32402
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	5707	6055	7457	8315	8164	8855	10531
Lithuania	-2	9043	13913	15635	17227	18336	18494
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	36	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	10019	10910	10091	11579	12286	12612	12564
Netherlands	104650	90937	87026	106935	115665	119506	123754
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	35902	32555	35738	39135	37390	39449	46632
Poland	-2	-2	-2	170544	194006	222007	213087
Portugal	95904	95306	99703	110524	103352	106272	-2
Romania	38475	58896	64964	73670	77360	85140	84645
Russian Fed.	48639	47837	47144	54061	59529	62188	63071
Scotland	184506	201563	183396	183557	181112	172850	178361
Slovenia	11848	10645	10286	9877	8466	10180	8702
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	569185	515456	580071	606122	700827	638222	659583

Table 2.1 (Cases) OTHER DISPOSALS							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T21OD0	T21OD1	T21OD2	T21OD3	T21OD4	T21OD5	T21OD6
Albania	2152	5087	5878	4292	2980	-2	1945
Austria	-2	-2	1286	1736	2325	2679	-2
Belgium	194063	196203	211918	232650	242140	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2150	2233	2759	3107	3849	3491	3492
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	88011	109357	131970	125413	102283
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	595156	594442	624510	671745	646558	624135	624648
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	5057	6636	5940	5579	4488	4901	5776
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	12383	-2	-2	15394	12587	9762	7582
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	11987	16875	17514	21306	26043	33613	33489
Russian Fed.	10739	10868	18399	20366	22224	23807	22015
Scotland	15169	15107	16048	19236	21984	22869	25497
Slovenia	19102	16017	19062	21685	18994	19016	18219
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	435862	473737	499087	574331	674309	724490	836815

(p. 25) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 2.1	
	ST21
Albania	Public Prosecutor's Office. Statistics and Informatics Office. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statistisches Zentralamt). Annual Statistics of Administration of Justice.
Belgium	Ministère des affaires économiques, Institut National de Statistique, Statistiques judiciaires, Activités des cours et tribunaux, 1990 à 1994.
Bulgaria	1) "Activities of the Offices of Prosecution 1990", Central Statistical Office, Sofia, 1991. 2) "Act. of the OP 1991", Nat. Statistical Institute, Sofia, 1992. 3) Office of the Prosec. Gen. of RB, Statistics for 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 (not published).
Croatia	Statistical Report, State Institute for Statistics, Zagreb 1997: 1043/1044, ISSN 1331-2096.
Cyprus	Criminal Statistics, Department of Statistics and Research, Reports for the years 1990-1995.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook, published.
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
Estonia	Statistical Yearbook of Estonia 1997. Indicators of work of the State Prosecutor's Office, 1994-1996.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Public Prosecutor Office.
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics / Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, sous direction de la statistique, statistique des cadres du Parquet
Germany	Working papers of the prosecution service published by Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden relevant year.
Greece	-2
Hungary	Statistical Department of the Chief Prosecutor's Office. Published.
Ireland	Annual Report of An Garda Stochana.
Italy	Istat statistics (1990 and 1991: table 8.6; 1992 to 1994: table 1.6; 1995 and 1996: table 1.5),
Latvia	1) Statistics of General Prosecutor Office of Latvia. 2) PS: after Justice reform of 1994-1995 function of prosecution was transferred from the police to the prosecutor's office authority.
Lithuania	Ministry of Justice Departement of Courts
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Police Statistics Office
Moldova	Bureau du Procureur Général, rapport statistique annuel.

Netherlands	The Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for social welfare statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice Statistical Information Department.
Portugal	Annual reports produced by the attorney general's office.
Romania	Ministère Public, Parquet auprès de la Cour Suprême de Justice, Bureau des statistiques judiciaires.
Russian Fed.	General Prosecutor's office. Russian Federation.
Scotland	Crown Office.
Slovenia	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia / Results of statistical research: criminality 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996.
Spain	Memorias de la Fiscalía General del Estado.
Sweden	Data non available.
Switzerland	-2
Turkey	1) Adalet istatistilderi. T.C. Adalet Bakanlig, Ankara (Editions 1990-1992). 2) Information gathered from Ministry of Justice (not published). 3) Information gathered from Military Court of Cassation (not published). 4) Adalet istatistilderi 1995, Basbakamlik Devlet Istatistik Institutüsu, Ankara 1997, p. 198.

(p. 26) COMMENTS ON TABLE 2.1

CT21

Albania
(1/2)

General information

In Albania, the prosecuting authority belongs to the prosecutors. They are part of the Judiciary. They make the investigation of the cases themselves or delegate this task to the Judiciary Police. For the most of offenses an anticipated investigation is necessary. For same type of offenses, the cases is brought directly before the court. These cases are not included in the table. Only the prosecutor can take a decision . For example to bring the case before the trial or to suspend the proceeding or to dismiss it in certain conditions.

Footnotes.

1) Cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities.

a) The prosecution statistics are not very exact. during this period. Most of them were not analysed The fulfilling of the statistics have not correctly done.

b) The figures includes the offenses against police and administrative regulations such as opposing the official of the public order police, etc. The figures present the number of cases for which the criminal proceedings had started for the first time (not including the resumption of the proceedings).

2) According to the Criminal Procedural Code in force, the prosecution may not initiate and if initiated , must be dismissed (dropped) in any stage of the proceedings when:

- it is evident that the fact does not exist
- the fact is not provided by Code as criminal offense
- the injured has not brought an action or he withdraws the action in cases the proceedings start on his request
- the person cannot be considered as defendant or he may not be punished
- a reason which renders the criminal offense null and avoid or does not allow the initiation or continuation of the criminal proceeding exists
- it results that the defendant has not committed the offense or is not proved that it is committed by him
- the defendant is convicted by a final decision for the same criminal offense
- the defendant dies
- in other cases provided by the Code

3) According to Albanian Criminal Procedural Code the proceeding could not end by

a sanction from the proceeding authorities with admission of guilt.

Prior to 1 August 1995, the investigator (and the court) in special cases had the right to refuse the initiation of the proceedings, or to dismiss the case when it comes out that the dangerousness of the offenses and that of the authors is not serious and when the author show deep regret. In these cases the investigator used to propose disciplinary measures of an educational character. These measures were taken and executed by the institution's administration. After 1995 the prosecutor has not the right to take the measure of educational character. The prosecutor is obliged to bring a case before the court when ever he is convicted that the suspect is guilty of an offense.

.../...

<p>Albania (2/2)</p>	<p>.../...</p> <p>4) According to the former Criminal Procedural Code the proceeding was dismissed by the proceeding authorities (investigator) when certain reasons existed. (the reasons which were mentioned in point 2) and when the offense was considered as not serious or the offender was estimated as not dangerous.</p> <p>5) <i>Other disposals.</i> Including the suspended of the proceeding by the prosecuting authorities in certain reasons. Before 1 August 1995, there are two cases when the prosecutor had the right of the suspension of the proceedings: a) when it results that author is unknown or he abandons voluntarily the proceeding. b) when it results that the defendant suffers from serious sickness that makes impossible the continuing of investigation. After 1 August 1995, the prosecutor has no right to suspends the proceeding in the cases when the defendant abandons voluntarily the proceeding. The differences existing in calculation of the data during one year is because of the continuing of the proceeding in the next year.</p> <p>6) In 1995, the data are not available.</p>
<p>Austria</p>	<p>1) <u>General comments:</u> - no sanctions at disposal of prosecutor. - restitutive measures available to ATA also included in proceedings dropped. - no data available about drug cases tranfered to health agencies (according to §17 SGG) (this kind of disposal also included in proceedings dropped). Table only contains cases were an offender is suspected. Cases with unknown offenders are excluded.</p> <p>2) <u>Concerning the offences/cases handled by the prosecuting authorities</u> - less serious cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor: not applicable; no police disposal possible as soon as prosecutor involved.</p> <p>3) <u>Concerning the reasons for dropping proceedings - proceedings ended with a sanction/measure imposed by the prosecuting authority with/without admission of guilt by the defendant:</u> generally not applicable; no such measures available to prosecutor with exception of juvenile court law and drug regulations (no data available/ not excluded).</p> <p>4) <u>Concerning the reasons for dropping proceedings: no competence/transfer to another domestic authority:</u> generally not applicable; no such measures available to prosecutor with exception of juvenile court law and drug regulations (no data available/ not excluded).</p>

<p>Belgium</p>	<p>1) Concernant les affaires traitées par les autorités de poursuite, il n'est pas possible d'écarter les affaires traités par les parquets correctionnels lorsqu'ils sont compétents pour poursuivre dans des matières relevant des tribunaux de police (niveau d'appel des décisions du tribunal de police, infractions de police relevant des tribunaux correctionnels, etc.) Comme vous indiquez qu'il faut entendre par "autorités de poursuite" parquet/juges d'instruction, et que par ailleurs il s'agit là de deux niveaux différents de la procédure pénale, nous avons comptabilisé dans le "Total des affaires traitées" d'une part les affaires reprises de l'année précédente et les nouvelles affaires portées à la connaissance du procureur, d'autre part les affaires reprise de l'année précédente qui restent à traiter par le juge d'instruction. Afin d'éviter un double comptage, nous n'avons donc pas compté dans le total les affaires dont le juge d'instruction a été saisi dans l'année, puisqu'elles sont déjà comptées au niveau du parquet (comme étant transmises au juge d'instruction).</p> <p>Pour ce qui est des "poursuites abandonnées", nous avons repris les classements sans suite (décisions prises au niveau du parquet) mais aussi les non-lieu qui sont des décisions relevant des juridictions d'instruction (prises à la fin de l'instruction).</p> <p>Les "affaires portées devant une juridiction" englobent les citations directes au tribunal, qui émanent des parquets ou qui transitent par ceux-ci, ainsi que les affaires dont le juge d'instruction a été déchargé (et qui sont transmises au juridiction d'instruction) et celles renvoyées au juge de la jeunesse. Nous avons donc entendu juridiction dans un sens large. Il est à remarquer que, parmi les affaires dont le juge d'instruction a été déchargé, certaines sont susceptibles d'avoir abouti à un non-lieu au cours de la même année, décision qui est alors aussi comptabilisée dans les "poursuites abandonnées". Il n'est pas possible d'éviter cet éventuel double comptage puisque la catégorie "affaires portées devant une juridiction" semble nécessiter que la sélection soit opérée à l'entrée ("input") de ce niveau de procédure, alors que la catégorie "poursuites abandonnées" porte sur la sortie ("output") de ce même niveau de procédure.</p> <p>Concernant l'exhaustivité des données, le "total des affaires traitées" de l'année 1994 comporte des données incomplètes pour un arrondissement judiciaire. De même, un autre arrondissement n'a pas communiqué les données nécessaires à ce tableau pour l'année 1993.</p> <p>Nous n'avons pas inclu les données relatives aux juridictions militaires.</p> <p>2) Comment by Max Kommer, regional co-ordinator: The figures in table 2.1 include traffick offenses. These can not be singled out at the moment.</p> <p>3) PLEASE SEE TABLE ANNEXED</p>
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Bulgaria	<p>1) The statistical observation of the activities of the Prosecution was terminated by the Nat. Statistical Inst. after 1991 on the ground of financial considerations. After 1991, record was kept within the system of the Prosecution. Annual data are sent to the Office of the Prosecutor general from the Regional and District Offices of Prosecution, where they are summarized.</p> <p>4) <u>Total number of cases disposed of</u>: Includes cases suspended and pending during the year. Number of cases suspended and pending during the year: 1990: 73'664 1991: 93'368 1992: 188'994 1993: 232'001 1994: 245'480 1995: 256'181 1996: 228'394 PLEASE SEE TABLE ANNEXED</p> <p>3) <u>Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt and Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities without admission of guilt</u>: The Bulgarian law does not identify such institutions. Prosecutors have no authority to "impose sanctions", neither "with" nor "without" acceptance of guilt, except for cases specified in "other disposals" in connection with art. 61 PC (see below)</p> <p>4) <u>Other disposals</u>: Cancelled according to Art. 61 CC. Underaged, committed crime in result of being light-minded, which crime is not a major social imperilment - in this case the prosecutor might decide to cancel the preliminary proceedings if he believes that educational measures as per Art. 61 CC would not be successful.</p>
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	The number of cases on Table 2.1 refers to serious offences as classified by the Police.
Czech Republic	in 1990 there was a large scale general amnesty in the Czech Republic
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	<p>1. Comparable data was not recorded for periods before April 1991</p> <p>2. Could not proceed comprised cases where the defendant could not be traced or had died or where proceedings were adjourned indefinitely.</p> <p>3. The total number of cases is <u>exclusive</u> of non criminal proceedings and cases where the Crown Prosecution Service advised the police before a defendant was charged.</p> <p>4. All figures represent numbers of <u>defendants</u>.</p>
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	The data regarding the total number of proceedings dropped or cases brought before the court, included both, adult and minor persons.

Finland	<p>The second row of the Table is taken from our Yearbook of Justice Statistics, where it is labeled "Prosecution waived". The meaning should be the same as "Proceedings dropped".</p> <p>These observations cannot, however, be presented as "of these". This is because the accounting unit is a decision, not a "case". In prosecutor logic, one "case" may involve more than one defendant, and also more than one offence. The decision to waive prosecution is made separately for each offence and person. Therefore, one "case" may - and often does - produce more than one "decision" where prosecution is waived. According to this logic, the sums need not - or cannot - add up.</p>
France	<p>Les poursuites abandonnées comprennent les classements sans suite de plaintes contre auteur inconnu. Les nombres portés dans la ligne "poursuites terminées etc." concernent les classements sans suite alternatifs aux poursuites (classement sous condition, médiation-réparation, injonction thérapeutique). Ces classements sont déjà comptés dans les "poursuites abandonnées"; c'est donc un "dont". Les affaires portées devant une juridiction comprennent les affaires soumises au juge d'instruction, au juge des enfants et les poursuites directes devant le tribunal correctionnel ou le tribunal de police (contraventions de 5ème classe).</p> <p>Le nombre de plaintes contre auteur inconnu est le suivant:</p> <p>1990: 2'200'801 1991: 2'423'664 1992: 3'106'232 1993: 3'239'188 1994: 3'187'648 1995: 3'106'633 1996: 3'188'915</p> <p>Les résultats de 1990 et 1991 sont probablement sous-évalués</p>

Germany	<p>1) Prosecution is the task of the Staatsanwaltschaft. Only offences where there is one or more suspect(s) are recorded at the level of the Staatsanwaltschaft. They also deal with offences against police and administrative regulations (ordnungswidrigkeiten). The Staatsanwalt has limited discretionary power whether or not to prosecute, but can suspend prosecution without the court's consent, on the condition that the defendant either :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restores the damage resulting from the offence - pays a sum of money to the Treasury or an institution functioning for the good of the community - works for the good of the community - pays maintenance money <p>2) There is a special type of disposal called Strafbefehl (penal order), which is formally a sentence of the court but has been counted as a sanction by the Staatsanwaltschaft as well. The Staatsanwalt brings forward a motion to penal order with a special sanction (mostly fines). Generally the court issues the penal order after summary review (without a court hearing). If the accused raises an <u>objection</u>, a court hearing takes place.</p> <p>3) Specification of „other disposals“ by the prosecuting authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disposal with option of bringing private criminal action - handing over to relevant authority for administrative sanctions - handing over to different prosecutor's office - case frozen -other <p>4) No offence related data.</p>
Greece	The National Statistical Service of Greece in its publication entitled “Statistics of Justice” does not include Prosecution Statistics.
Hungary	<p>1) <u>Offences against police</u>: included; <u>Offences against administrative regulations</u>: excluded.</p> <p>2) <u>Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt</u>: the question does not apply in Hungary, the admission of guilt is the exclusive power of the courts. The only sanction that may be designed by prosecuting authorities is the cautioning.</p> <p>3) <u>Specification of "other disposals"</u>: reserve of the charge, suspension of the proceeding, merger of two or more proceeding, offering of Criminal Proceeding to the domestic authority of the foreign perpetrator.</p>
Ireland	All information in this section relates to indictable offences only
Italy	Data concern offences for which the prosecuting authority has begun the penal action; they are not comparable with the ones concerning the offences denounced to the prosecutor by the police forces.

Latvia	<p>1) <u>Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with or without admission of guilt</u>: Latvia does not have this kind of proceedings.</p> <p>2) In the Table 2.1 (Cases disposed by the prosecuting authorities), a substantial number of cases remain as not-mentioned (16122-1305-8855 = 5962). These are cases which have been sent back to police for additional investigation. The greatest amount of such cases arises in the end of each year. When such cases go through additional investigation, they come back to prosecutors office and are again included in the number of total number of cases disposed by the prosecuting authorities.</p> <p>3) The rapid increase of figures after 1993 and 1994 can be explained by the huge amount of total crime in previous years (1991: 41929 cases; 1992: 61870; 1993: 52835; 1994: 40983). Justice Sistem in Latvia does not work as quickly as it must be and therefore we can explain the rapid increase in figures after 1993 and 1994.</p>
Lithuania	<p>The total number of disposed case is not greater than the number of cases brought before a court because Lithuania does not use the formula “total number = proceedings dropped + cases brought before a court”. The statistics, collected by the Department of courts, about the solving of criminal cases is courted according to the formula: “Criminal cases that had to be solved during the period under review = total of finished cases + the rest of unfinished cases in the end of the period under review”; and according to the formula: “Total of finished cases in the courts = solved cases by passing + cases dismissed in a court session + cases in which compulsory means of medical character were applied to an irresponsible person + cases which were submitted according to their jurisdiction (cognizance).</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Annual Abstract of Statistics 1990, No 44.
Moldova	Les rubriques non complétées ne sont pas prévues ni par la législation, ni par les rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	<p>1) <u>Total number of cases disposed of in 1990</u> (135015): Excluded = cases transferred to another jurisdiction.</p> <p>2) <u>Cases brought before a court in 1991 & 1992</u> (90937 & 87026): Not included = cases combined with another in order to be judged in its own right.</p>
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	<p>1) Includes crimes, not misdemeanours.</p> <p>2) <u>Number of cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities - Total</u>: Includes: prosecution dropped; offender under 15 years of age, insane, unconscious or dead; prosecution conditionally dropped or transferred to conflict council; ticket fine; committed for trial.</p> <p>3) <u>Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt (e.g. Strafbefehl)</u>: Includes: prosecution dropped; offender under 15 years of age, insane, unconscious or dead; ticket fine.</p> <p>4) <u>Cases brought before a court</u>: Includes: committed for trial.</p>

Poland	Figures on dropping cases exclude cases in which formal institution of the proceedings has been refused.
Portugal	<p>1) Concerning page 24 "the offences/cases handled by the prosecuting authorities", "less serious cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor": minor cases can be disposed of by the prosecutor or the examining magistrate, but never by the police.</p> <p>2) Concerning page 24 "the reasons for dropping proceedings", "transfer to foreign authority": this situation is included in "Others", a residual heading under "cases terminated".</p> <p>3) Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with/without admission of guilt have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure has introduced "provisional suspension" of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences. This measure has been scarcely used, amounting to about 1% of cases accused.</p> <p>4) "Other disposals"(table page 25): in July 1991 and May 1994, two amnesty laws pardoned less serious offences.</p>
Romania	<p>1) SEE TABLE ANNEXED</p> <p>2) Notre système de statistiques judiciaires comptabilise seul le nombre des personnes des poursuites achevées, et non pas une sanction/mesure prise par le procureur sans tenir compte que la personne impliqué reconnaisse, ou pas, les faits. Il n'y a pas de données relatives aux poursuites finalisées par sanction / mesure imposée par les autorités de poursuite sans reconnaître la culpabilité de la partie mise en cause. Les affaires de ce genre entrent dans le nombre total des affaires traitées et aux poursuites abandonnées, sans une évidence spéciale.</p> <p>3) Le tableau indicateur "affaires réglées d'une autre manière" (avec la spécification de cette manière là) comprend toutes les affaires transférées à d'autres organes compétents, celles connexes (ajoutées-réunies) à d'autres affaires, et celles en sursis.</p> <p>Les données ont un caractère informatif, elles ne sont pas englobées dans le nombre total des affaires traitées.</p>
Russian Fed.	Other disposal=Cases adjourned. Statistical data on the cases being handled by the prosecuting authorities has not been published in mass media.

Scotland	<p>1) Other disposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) warnings b) diversions c) to reporter d) transfer to other Procurator Fiscal <p>2) Statistical years are 1 April 1996 to 31 March 1997.</p> <p>3) Proceedings ended by sanction etc refer to penalties which are accepted by the offender. This acceptance may infer an admission of guilt, but no formal admission is necessary. If the offender does not accept the penalty prosecution will normally follow. These include Conditional Offers which relate mainly to Road Traffic Offences (maximum penalty £40) and Fiscal Fines which relate to relatively minor offences generally (maximum penalty £100).</p> <p>4) Cases of speeding and a few parking offences are included in the cases handled by the prosecuting authorities. The number of speeding offences dealt with in this manner has dropped significantly with the introduction of police conditional offers in April 1993.</p> <p>5) Diversions are cases which are not prosecuted but where the alleged offender is referred, by agreement, for counselling or other non-criminal disposal.</p> <p>6) Referrals to the reporter are cases involving children which are generally dealt with by the Children's Panel rather than the criminal court.</p> <p>7) No victim complaint where that is required to make prosecution possible. (It is possible to charge someone without a complaint from the victim).</p>
Slovenia	<p>1) SEE TABLE ANNEXED.</p> <p>2) Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt (e.g. Strafbefehl in Germany) & Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities without admission of guilt: the concept does not exist in criminal law.</p>
Spain	-2
Sweden	<u>Number of aliens</u> : Estimates for 1995.
Switzerland	Information non disponible

Turkey	<p>1) Other disposals include (as specified in table annexed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rejection of Venue b) Lack of Jurisdiction. c) Joinder d) Postponed until next year. <p>SEE TABLE ANNEXED.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 1990-1993: Data concerns Civil Prosecuting Authority + State Security Prosecution. 2) 1994-1996: Data concerns Civil Prosecuting Authority + State Security Prosecution + Military Prosecution. 3) Exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities without admission of guilt: Data concerns Civil Prosecuting Authority + State Security Prosecution for all years (1990-1996). b) Joinder (figuring under other disposals): Data concerns Civil Prosecuting Authority + State Security Prosecution for all years (1990-1996).
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(p.26) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS

Question	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are recorded?	How is a case counted if more than one person is involved?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who commits several offences in one year?
<i>Possible answers</i>	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one case 2: As two or more cases	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: As one case 2: As two or more cases
	CT21A	CT21B	CT21C	CT21D
Albania	1	1	1	-4
Austria	1	1	-4	-4
Belgium	2	1	1	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	1	2	1	2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	-2	-2
Finland	-2	2	-4	2
France	1	-4	-2	2
Germany	1	1	1	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	-2	2
Ireland	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	-2	1	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	2	1	2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1	1	1	2
Poland	1	1	-4	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	1	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	1
Scotland	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	2	1	2

(p. 27) DO THE POLICE HAVE SEPARATE POWERS TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS OR MEASURES THEMSELVES? - EXPLANATION OF POLICE POWERS		
1: Yes 2: No	CT2 1EA	CT21EB
Albania	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	A senior police officer may caution an offender who admits their guilt.
Estonia	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	1) The police have powers to impose fines. 2) For minor offences and criminal offences, the police submit request for initiating procedure for violation, i.e. the police submits criminal reports before the court or the public prosecutor office.
Finland	1	The police have a right to give summary fines for minor misdemeanors, in traffic cases only. They may also hand out formal written "warnings" that are not recorded.
France	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	Greek Police operates under the principle of legality and refers all offences to the competent Public Prosecutor. In very limited cases of "minor violations" Police may impose administrative sanctions. However, these "minor violations" are not included in Crime Statistics, which refer to felonies and misdemeanours only.

<p>Hungary</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The police acts as a general authority of criminal investigation operative in the prevention and disclosure of criminal offences. Most of the criminal cases are investigated by the police authorities. There are some categories of offences belonging to exclusive prosecutorial competence of investigation: crimes committed by, or to the detriment of, certain people such as Members of Parliament, judges, prosecutors, policemen etc., certain crimes against the administration of justice or the purity of public life. Military crimes committed by soldiers are investigated by military prosecutors. Investigation of financial offences shall be carried out by the customs and internal revenue guards.</p> <p>Police may institute criminal proceeding or refuse the investigation (if the act which has been reported is not a criminal offence, there exists a cause precluding or abating punishability etc.). Prosecutorial competence is the refusal of investigation for negligible degree of the dangerousness for society of the act. Similarly is regulated the waiver and the dropping of the investigation. The suspected person can be reprimanded by the police at the cases in which the police has the right of refusal or dropping the investigation. In the scope its competence , the police may restrict the right to bodily integrity, personal freedom, the inviolability of the residence, personal secrets and the secrecy of correspondence as well as the right to private property, as provided by an Act.</p> <p>In the course of performing his task, the police officer may require the documents of the person whose identity has to be ascertained, he may search the closing and vehicle of the checked person. In order to apprehend and take the perpetrator of a criminal offence to the police station the police may search buildings, structures, sites, luggage and vehicles.</p> <p>Police officer may ask questions or request information from anyone if the interrogated person may be presumed with good reason to possess information which is necessary to solve police tasks. The police for collection of information may use informants secret and undercover agents, may keep under surveillance persons, buildings and other premises. The other methods of secret collection of information (using of recording devices in a private residence, control of telephones etc.), are subject to judicial permission.</p> <p>The police shall apprehend and bring before the competent authority for further measures the person caught in the act of perpetrating a criminal offence by intention or may be suspected of a criminal offence, who is unable or unwilling to certify identity in a trustworthy way upon call by the police officer, whose arrest, preliminary detention is ordered, of whom it is necessary to take an urine or blood sample for an alcohol test etc. The police shall restrict personal freedom by bringing a person before the authority only for the necessary period of time but not exceeding 8 hours, this time period may be prolonged once by 4 hours. Preliminary detention and arrest are subject to judicial permission.</p> <p>The police may order a quest to find a person suspected with good foundation of a criminal offence or missing, to find a missing object or to identify the corpse of an unknown person.</p> <p>In connection with its measure, the police may make audio and video recording.</p> <p>In order to perform its tasks of the crime prevention and law enforcement the police may handle personal data on the central, regional and local level.</p> <p>The police officer acting in his/her official capacity, may apply measures of bodily coercion and put handcuffs for breaking resistance to a lawful action taken by the police. The police officer may use a gun against a person in accordance with rules determined by the Police Act.</p>
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Ireland	1	Juveniles under 18 years who admit their guilt in all but the most serious offence types are subject to police supervision and not processed by courts (Juvenile Diversion Programme).
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	-2
Lithuania	1	<p><u>Explanation of police empowering</u></p> <p>According to Law on Police of Republic of Lithuania (the 11th of December, 1990) police is an executive institution of state power, which ensures law-and-order and acts in Republic system of internal affairs.</p> <p>Among the main police tasks are prevention of crimes and other law offences, disclosure and examination of crimes, protection of citizen's rights, liberties and property and public safety, protection of state boundaries and also environment protection, according to its competence.</p> <p>According to Code on Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania (Article 134) police is an institution of inquiry (interrogation).</p> <p>Article 135 of the same Code speaks that if there are features of such a crime, because of which it is necessary to make a preliminary investigation, an institution of inquiry raises a criminal case and carries out immediate investigation acts in order to establish and fix the traces of crime, to make search and seizure, detention and interrogation of suspects, victims and witnesses and others. Inquiry institution reports at once about the crime and inquiry which is begun to prosecutor.</p>
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	Diversion projects for juvenile offenders:HALT / Police-dismissals and police-transactions
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	1	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	La police déroule des recherches(enquêtes)pénales mais elle ne traite pas les affaires. Les recherches une fois terminées, elle présente les affaires au procureur, accompagnées des propositions d'issues, qui ne sont pas, tout de même, obligatoires pour le procureur. Celui-ci examine les documents des dossiers et, selon les preuves, dispose la présentation de l'affaire devant une juridiction ou l'abandon des poursuites.
Russian Fed.	2	-2

Scotland	1	Power to issue conditional offer or fine in minor road traffic cases. Police conditional offers of a fixed penalty were introduced on 1st April 1993.
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	La police ne peut imposer que des sanctions administratives. Les sanctions pénales ne peuvent être prononcées que par les juges.
Sweden	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2
Turkey	2	The police has only in the cases of road traffic petty offences the separate powers to impose fines of irregularities (Ordnungswidrigkeiten)

(p. 27) HAVE THE DATA RECORDING METHODS DESCRIBED ABOVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY MODIFIED BETWEEN 1990 AND 1996? - EXPLANATION OF CHANGES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT21 GA	CT21GB
Albania	1	The cases when the defendant abandons voluntarily the proceeding are recorded or in the cases brought before the court (when the evidence of the guilt of the defendant is complete) or the number of cases when the proceeding is dropped (when the existence of certain conditions provided by the law was proved). (After 1 August 1995).
Austria	1	Prior to 1992 disposals of examining magistrates (at the district courts) were not counted.
Belgium	2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	N/A
Cyprus	2	In the period 1990-1992 thefts or malicious injuries [damage] to property of a value less than C£50 was considered a minor offence and thus excluded from table 2.1. From 1993 onwards this was changed to less than C£100.
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	1	Revision from April 1991 of records of contested hearings and records of discontinuance. Figures cannot be given on a strictly comparable basis for periods before this date
Estonia	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2

Finland	1	A computer-based crime reporting / recording system was introduced gradually in 1993-1995. This has resulted in erroneous classifications and errors, but not in a massive scale. More serious is that crimes are now recorded more comprehensively than in the old manual system. This should inflate crime figures to some extent.
France	2	-2
Germany	1	1) The figures for 1990-1992 relate to former West Germany including West Berlin. The figures for 1993-1996 relate to former West Germany including the whole of Berlin. 2) SEE TABLE ANNEXED (with figures for 1995-1996): This table relates for the whole Federal Republic of Germany (including former East Germany)
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2
Turkey	2	-2

(p. 27) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON QUESTIONS A - G	
	CT21GC
Albania	<p>D: It depends.</p> <p><u>As one case when:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • actions or non -actions contain elements from more than one criminal act and when the person has committed more than one criminal act for which no sentence has been given; • in the cases of continuing offenses • when the same repeated acts form a single offense e.g. serious assault of some persons) • when one offense serves as a mean of committed another offense (e.g. the case of the armed robbery) • when while committing a serious offense, another light offense against the same object is committed(for example , defendant firstly assaults and then kills the victim with a firearm). <p><u>As two cases when:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person has committed more than one criminal offense and for the first one a sentence has been given.
Austria	<p>C: No offence-count in legal statistics of prosecutor.</p> <p>D: No person-count.</p>
Belgium	Etant donné que l'unité de compte est l'affaire, la question D est sans objet.
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	<p><u>Explanation on item C:</u></p> <p>Criminal offences from following chapters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crimes against life and body - Crimes against honor and reputation - Crimes against sexual freedom and sexual morality, <p>in most cases will be counted as two or more offences. Regarding the other criminal offences of the Criminal Code, multiple offences will be counted as one offence.</p> <p><u>Explanation on item D:</u></p> <p>In context of above mentioned, it depends on type and character of the criminal offence.</p>
Finland	C: A "case" may include several offences.
France	B: Cela depend des cas.
Germany	-2

Greece	-2
Hungary	In the row "Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities without admission of guilt" there are the figures of <u>persons</u> cautioned by the prosecuting authorities (<u>not</u> the number of cases). The number of proceedings ended at this way is not available. Cautioning is the only sanction, which can be used by the prosecution.
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	C: <u>As one offence</u> : (in the case of special legal norm, the so called "continual offence"; it is up to the court to decide whether or not this is the case; hence, both methods of counting are used-this may not be separated on the statistical level). <u>As two or more offences</u> : see "as one offence" (however, "as two or more offences" is most common)-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	data non available
Switzerland	-2
Turkey	A: Adli Sicil Kanunu (Act on the Judicial Records): Indicates only general provisions.

Table 2.2 STAFF OF THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES IN 1995

	Number of employees: Total	Number of prosecutors
	T22NET5	T22NPR5
Albania	900	547
Austria	410	205
Belgium	3407	863
Bulgaria	1371	648
Croatia	-2	-2
Cyprus	56	5
Czech Republic	1932	809
Denmark	-2	-2
England & Wales	6226	2149
Estonia	-2	130
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	288	109
Finland	451	263
France	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	-2	276
Hungary	2595	1279
Ireland	30	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	996	662
Lithuania	456	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	5	4
Moldova	970	167
Netherlands	1739	335
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	-2	404
Poland	-2	5487
Portugal	-2	1061
Romania	1870	226
Russian Fed.	-2	-2
Scotland	1053	354
Slovenia	251	142
Spain	2539	1292
Sweden	1300	700
Switzerland	-2	-2
Turkey	3237	-4

(p. 28) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 2.2

	ST22
Albania	Public Prosecutor's Office. Directorate of Personnel. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Bundesfinanzgesetz 1995. Stellenplan (State budget legislation. Planned staff posts).
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice- Service du personnel de l'ordre judiciaire, non publié.
Bulgaria	Staff pay-roll.
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	Law Office of the Republic.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice - Prosecutor Office, not published.
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
Estonia	State's Prosecutors Office. Unpublished data.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Public Prosecutor Office.
Finland	Office of the prosecutor general.
France	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	Ministry of Justice, personal communication on number of Public Prosecutors.
Hungary	Department of Human resources of the Chief Prosecutor's Office. Unpublished.
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Statistics of General Prosecutor's Office of Latvia.
Lithuania	Departement of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Estimates 1995, Ministry of Finance, Malta.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur- Service du personnel, Rapport statistique. Bureau du Procureur Général- Service du personnel, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	keyfigures prosecuting authority 1995/1996, november 1996.
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	ST PRP NR 1 (1995-1996).
Poland	Ministry of Justice- Prosecution Department.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.

Romania	Ministère Public, Parquet auprès de la Cour Suprême de Justice, Bureau des statistiques judiciaires.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Crown Office, Personnel Division.
Slovenia	Report on Public Prosecutor Offices on the Republic of Slovenia for 1994.
Spain	Presupuestos Generales del Estado.
Sweden	Nationalencyklopedin, vol. 20 (1996), p.332.
Switzerland	-2
Turkey	Adalet istatistilderi 1995, Basbakanlik Devlet istatistik Enstitüsü, Ankara 1997, p.8 and p. 198.

(p. 28) COMMENTS ON TABLE 2.2	
	CT22
Albania	Number of prosecutors: Including the number of the prosecutors and the officers of judicial police. There are 286 prosecutors and 261 officers of the judicial police. According to the Criminal Procedural Code, the judicial police carries on any investigation operations which are assigned or delegated by the prosecutor.
Austria	-2
Belgium	1) Si par autorités de poursuite, on entend le parquet et les juges d'instruction, est comptabilisé, dans le nombre de procureurs, également le nombre de juges d'instruction. 2) Il s'agit du cadre légal, et non des emplois effectivement occupés. 3) Le total= nombre de procureurs (tel que défini ci-avant)+ nombre du personnel travaillant auprès de ces magistrats, mais, là, sur base des effectifs réels de ce personnel. 4) Le personnel des services de poursuites des juridictions militaires et de la Cour de Cassation est également inclus.
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	1) Number of employees: Total = 56 (Law Officers) of the Republic 2) It should be noted that the above number of prosecutors (table 2.2) does not include the number of prosecutors who are officers from other Services (Police, Social Insurance Dpt etc) and are subordinate to the Attorney General of the Republic acting under accordance with his instructions.
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Figures as at December 1995.
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Data in the table 2.2 are referred to the number of the public prosecutors and their deputies in all Public Prosecutor Offices in the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Staff of the prosecuting authorities refers to 1st January 1998 (instead of 1995): The prosecutor function has been radically reorganized. Therefore, 1995 figures would be partly misleading, partly almost impossible to come by.
France	1) Nombre de procureurs: 181 + 33 procureurs généraux. 2) Le nombre de magistrats du parquet n'est pas disponible.
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	Number of prosecutors (1279) includes 179 junior and assistant prosecutors.

Ireland	The employees referred to are attached to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (includes lawyers and administrative staff). All offences prosecuted in court, other than a court of summary jurisdiction, are prosecuted at the suit of the Director of Public Prosecutions. In practice, prosecutions are conducted by State Solicitors (solicitors who conduct prosecutions for the State in respect of a particular county but also maintain private practices) and lawyers assigned on a case-by-case basis. In addition, a large number of summary prosecutions in Dublin are prosecuted by solicitors from the Office of the Chief State Solicitor.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	In the Republic of Lithuania judges are not divided into court prosecutors and examining magistrates. In the courts of lower instance judges are not even divided into those, who examine criminal cases and judges, who examine civil cases. In table 2.2 general number of judges of the Republic of Lithuania in the year 1995 is presented.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	The Attorney General has declared in a one sentence letter that this office does not keep statistics such as are required and his office cannot be of any help.
Moldova	Dans le cadre du Ministère Public de Moldavie il y a des enquêteurs, ainsi qu'un nombre restreint de procureurs qui ont comme tâche la poursuite pénale. Ils sont tous (enquêteurs et procureurs) inclus dans le chiffre ci-dessus.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	The figure includes: 4425 public prosecutors and 1062 trainees.
Portugal	The number of prosecutors includes those working at the Attorney-General's Office. In most courts, prosecutors deal with criminal as well as non criminal cases. In some courts, employees do work for both prosecuting and judicial authorities. The global number of employees was 6900 at 31 December 1995, of which 1295 were exclusive staff for prosecuting authorities.
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Number of prosecutors: 274 legal staff - 80 precognition officers.
Slovenia	Number of employees on 31.12.1994.
Spain	Effectifs en 1995: 1ère catégorie (Fiscales de Sala): 14 2ème catégorie (Fiscales): 730 3ème catégorie: 548

Sweden	1) The data refer to 1996, not 1995. 2) Data are approx.
Switzerland	Information non disponible.
Turkey	See table annexed.

(p. 29) PERSONS CONVICTED

1: Included 2: Excluded	sanctions / measures by prosecutor based on the admission of guilt by the defendant	sanctions / measures by prosecutor not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant	sanctions / measures by police	sanctions / measures by other State bodies
	D31PCBA	D31PCNBA	D31SP	D31SO
Albania	2	2	2	2
Austria	-2	-2	2	2
Belgium	-4	2	2	2
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2
Croatia	-2	-2	2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2	2
England & Wales	1	1	2	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	2	2	2
France	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	2	2	2	2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	-4	-4	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	2	2	2
Moldova	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	2	2
Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2
Norway	1	2	2	2
Poland	2	2	2	2
Portugal	-2	2	-2	-2
Romania	2	2	2	2
Russian Fed.	1	2	2	2
Scotland	-2	2	2	2
Slovenia	2	2	2	2
Spain	2	2	2	2
Sweden	1	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	2	2
Turkey	1	1	2	2

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: TOTAL							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311HO T0	T311HO T1	T311HO T2	T311HO T3	T311HO T4	T311HO T5	T311HO T6
Albania	146	125	123	111	206	-2	315
Austria	50	53	72	86	75	55	53
Belgium	101	83	91	113	136	-2	-2
Bulgaria	175	175	179	176	196	227	227
Croatia	266	565	245	211	226	127	128
Cyprus	6	4	13	3	4	0	-2
Czech Republic	73	64	73	103	102	134	203
Denmark	91	62	83	91	78	89	90
England & Wales	459	503	530	527	507	512	571
Estonia	54	75	74	88	146	200	158
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	13	14	13	6	14	11	10
Finland	163	207	204	177	196	167	-2
France	826	760	780	761	-2	-2	747
Germany	580	574	656	643	740	762	771
Greece	42	35	49	46	51	79	-2
Hungary	241	225	314	288	354	293	357
Ireland	6	6	6	5	11	10	6
Italy	472	495	643	773	614	721	595
Latvia	115	84	131	160	154	185	95
Lithuania	145	138	151	223	331	411	325
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	4	4	6	2	13	-2	-2
Moldova	156	181	212	260	240	326	-2
Netherlands	504	1149	1022	691	751	898	959
Northern Ireland	44	48	44	124	54	75	23
Norway	44	37	39	38	45	38	31
Poland	332	518	541	621	666	643	743
Portugal	290	400	569	381	383	336	316
Romania	1123	1515	1702	1376	1534	1559	1686
Russian Fed.	10290	11100	12415	16199	18651	19268	18503
Scotland	112	108	138	143	127	133	159
Slovenia	32	46	34	49	29	37	37
Spain	-2	337	342	358	401	393	-2
Sweden	126	91	122	154	100	124	135
Switzerland	50	65	73	94	70	74	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	4334	4975	5147	5241

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: COMPLETED							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311HO C0	T311HO C1	T311HO C2	T311HO C3	T311HO C4	T311HO C5	T311HO C6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	42	36	59	68	55	37	30
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	140	130	135	143	166	189	182
Croatia	112	70	143	125	135	69	76
Cyprus	5	1	10	3	3	0	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	39	33	48	45	36	54	61
England & Wales	387	448	480	465	442	455	515
Estonia	48	70	71	-2	130	179	131
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	83	116	118	91	111	82	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	34	30	35	39	39	61	-2
Hungary	167	133	204	189	250	215	244
Ireland	6	5	6	5	10	10	5
Italy	370	338	466	526	423	486	386
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	4	4	6	2	13	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	19	16	25	44	35	24	21
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	197	240	364	233	236	187	186
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1010	1101
Russian Fed.	9331	10124	11546	15281	17533	18058	17256
Scotland	64	61	91	87	78	89	114
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	26	36	47	52	38	40	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) ASSAULT							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311AS 0	T311AS 1	T311AS 2	T311AS 3	T311AS 4	T311AS 5	T311AS 6
Albania	400	180	127	174	221	-2	403
Austria	9791	11162	11429	11343	10205	10031	9249
Belgium	3081	4322	2712	4352	5615	-2	-2
Bulgaria	454	523	420	241	349	382	453
Croatia	2233	1830	1049	4206	1117	917	708
Cyprus	42	38	34	32	26	35	-2
Czech Republic	1406	1696	1794	1784	2502	2261	2578
Denmark	4380	4597	4910	5850	7503	6168	5741
England & Wales	50881	45573	41970	37412	36118	27446	28348
Estonia	131	111	106	134	201	250	218
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1232	1206	994	859	844	1079	841
Finland	8943	8015	8557	8167	7900	7648	-2
France	38584	38581	40919	40968	-2	-2	39447
Germany	29184	28950	28792	29728	31426	34526	37160
Greece	3816	2937	3101	4630	2779	3344	-2
Hungary	3014	3422	4265	4509	5292	6266	5571
Ireland	497	322	210	185	174	101	123
Italy	955	1761	2103	2610	2819	2842	3494
Latvia	406	342	348	385	407	512	415
Lithuania	162	194	163	160	180	216	191
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	674	820	608	735	810	824	-2
Netherlands	5168	4554	4051	4356	5043	5380	5600
Northern Ireland	780	688	682	612	612	619	731
Norway	1103	1195	1150	1500	1661	1549	1640
Poland	3221	5575	6095	6797	7010	7108	8775
Portugal	3248	2523	3266	3337	2496	2696	3076
Romania	533	838	795	714	906	2031	2221
Russian Fed.	46858	47531	46590	61197	74054	81533	85601
Scotland	14096	13128	12765	12566	12187	12723	13234
Slovenia	708	663	520	447	529	294	373
Spain	-2	2227	2766	3143	2893	3258	-2
Sweden	7041	7299	7415	8259	8787	9342	8193
Switzerland	811	806	865	1037	968	901	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	47054	52315	54830	52732

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) RAPE							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311RA 0	T311RA 1	T311RA 2	T311RA 3	T311RA 4	T311RA 5	T311RA 6
Albania	58	27	58	27	49	-2	47
Austria	113	123	134	175	153	140	124
Belgium	322	364	410	284	417	-2	-2
Bulgaria	255	184	190	105	175	137	164
Croatia	115	86	60	48	53	28	20
Cyprus	1	0	4	2	0	0	-2
Czech Republic	186	159	140	136	159	182	153
Denmark	178	168	191	206	185	195	146
England & Wales	541	540	494	465	441	569	576
Estonia	34	32	19	28	40	60	45
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	55	50	42	30	40	37	47
Finland	43	60	55	67	64	51	-2
France	729	913	892	1045	-2	-2	1238
Germany	923	897	1014	1053	1124	1021	1010
Greece	28	29	50	26	34	47	-2
Hungary	258	213	237	184	265	239	197
Ireland	22	29	29	27	37	19	8
Italy	449	757	954	1070	1044	993	1231
Latvia	102	95	142	69	61	70	52
Lithuania	-2	176	117	143	165	144	165
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
Moldova	183	205	158	216	231	165	-2
Netherlands	204	286	22	200	282	330	296
Northern Ireland	36	22	21	13	15	24	15
Norway	69	72	53	76	57	36	30
Poland	637	897	942	972	1057	975	1090
Portugal	205	81	176	118	152	128	95
Romania	783	1259	1326	883	794	1005	969
Russian Fed.	14164	13287	11475	10599	11231	10314	8994
Scotland	45	30	36	44	36	32	41
Slovenia	78	72	80	66	44	42	49
Spain	-2	221	270	323	254	218	-2
Sweden	174	148	163	181	150	133	101
Switzerland	83	58	73	93	80	72	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	4402	4444	5186	4806

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) ROBBERY: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311RO T0	T311RO T1	T311RO T2	T311RO T3	T311RO T4	T311RO T5	T311RO T6
Albania	39	29	87	104	70	-2	115
Austria	485	579	543	582	675	460	463
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	1876	2337	-2	-2
Bulgaria	289	360	375	340	450	587	639
Croatia	93	93	112	122	116	91	80
Cyprus	6	7	5	2	7	7	-2
Czech Republic	514	866	741	878	989	1202	1418
Denmark	689	757	832	761	707	726	760
England & Wales	4806	4841	5082	5094	4902	5167	5908
Estonia	326	310	363	513	783	903	936
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	23	19	29	25	34	73	47
Finland	446	515	661	509	499	467	-2
France	7013	7701	8610	8378	-2	-2	6248
Germany	5235	6023	6313	6917	7159	7517	8736
Greece	48	53	84	84	88	203	-2
Hungary	1089	1268	1340	1372	1579	1492	1284
Ireland	441	429	486	549	601	550	527
Italy	4028	5190	5091	5495	5871	5660	6388
Latvia	665	777	929	774	380	432	258
Lithuania	-2	155	190	264	449	654	825
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1123	817	496	870	1132	1059	-2
Netherlands	1916	2314	2398	2147	3125	3365	3401
Northern Ireland	220	162	202	159	168	195	161
Norway	242	227	213	196	234	170	175
Poland	3383	4538	4442	4828	5083	5488	6896
Portugal	432	485	769	800	1294	1612	1481
Romania	1015	1970	2614	2341	2544	3247	3068
Russian Fed.	38036	41377	52252	70719	78502	75523	77680
Scotland	640	673	740	785	737	664	718
Slovenia	48	36	41	77	74	46	59
Spain	-2	31293	31792	36142	35597	35802	-2
Sweden	558	627	659	753	546	566	510
Switzerland	326	347	433	409	435	302	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	1472	1579	1684	1480

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) ARMED ROBBERY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311ROA 0	T311ROA 1	T311ROA 2	T311ROA 3	T311ROA 4	T311ROA 5	T311ROA 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	6
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	585	608	669	604	576	496	495
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	4	9	7	6	19	11
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	805	749	657	675	-2	-2	574
Germany	1589	1880	2067	2308	2129	2166	2419
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	163	170	177	231	199	144	170
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	144	175	112	218	277	261	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	1	1	75	86	99	110	57
Norway	62	63	70	67	70	62	-2
Poland	392	688	732	810	855	957	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	72	4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	5015	5992	6793	6280	6506	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	66	82	102	74	83	34	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	739	781	896	651

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) THEFT: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311TH T0	T311TH T1	T311TH T2	T311TH T3	T311TH T4	T311TH T5	T311TH T6
Albania	1184	1110	1641	1343	1321	-2	1498
Austria	14623	15630	15621	14482	13411	13197	12848
Belgium	5558	6976	5659	8441	10781	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3839	4929	5370	3332	4632	6084	8620
Croatia	4802	3502	2681	3857	3853	3124	2502
Cyprus	485	183	237	179	150	139	-2
Czech Republic	3586	10009	11458	13786	17651	17545	17531
Denmark	31617	31664	34705	35882	35168	33619	31711
England & Wales	155705	155240	146266	136555	131448	128480	127081
Estonia	1009	1223	3333	4303	4461	4722	5098
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1213	1392	1335	1543	1788	1644	1375
Finland	28749	31891	34259	38399	34572	31987	-2
France	117543	115962	121358	114340	-2	-2	96841
Germany	151682	153600	162871	179117	164286	154301	158652
Greece	3235	3336	3171	2773	2679	3238	-2
Hungary	19777	27612	31317	29686	29745	33796	34682
Ireland	10487	10173	10440	9750	10373	9018	7738
Italy	20777	32299	32355	33879	32245	29778	35640
Latvia	2605	3258	5248	8154	5576	4488	4980
Lithuania	-2	4996	8545	11946	11337	11420	8877
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	13	6	2	6	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	3391	5194	6362	7365	8538	8187	-2
Netherlands	22306	22508	21406	21432	25648	27460	27407
Northern Ireland	3399	3429	3158	3254	3044	3128	2765
Norway	5682	5386	4887	5197	4847	4537	4592
Poland	12453	17699	16152	15484	16952	19340	14580
Portugal	3248	6370	8296	8007	7594	8006	6062
Romania	17257	26942	33505	37628	45443	48258	49058
Russian Fed.	157736	206510	274867	356928	295646	456851	481374
Scotland	27058	27104	27178	25001	23460	22167	21654
Slovenia	4134	3594	3501	3026	2637	1253	1217
Spain	-2	3388	2538	4729	4730	5164	-2
Sweden	33662	35463	34864	36496	32443	33053	27848
Switzerland	8649	9617	8985	8254	7882	5663	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	34831	42339	48622	48604

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311TH V0	T311TH V1	T311TH V2	T311TH V3	T311TH V4	T311TH V5	T311TH V6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	401	299	183	182	182	119	109
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2822	2568	2506	2545	2931	2947	2979
England & Wales	4113	4211	4857	7630	8005	7937	7347
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	119	130	135	85	80	120	110
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	22	18	17	27	11	43	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	33	36	33	33	14	33	29
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	444	443	446	469	471	542	427
Norway	579	514	466	462	418	457	459
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	2373	2500	2633	2399	2492	2411	2357
Slovenia	339	283	211	190	135	113	123
Spain	-2	4162	4118	4705	4855	5100	-2
Sweden	3119	2916	2838	2644	2224	2499	2020
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	18	46	-2	2

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) BICYCLE THEFT

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311TH B0	T311TH B1	T311TH B2	T311TH B3	T311TH B4	T311TH B5	T311TH B6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1682	1633	1938	1762	2055	2058	1588
England & Wales	1921	1892	1966	1483	1538	1483	1271
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	122	103	140	119	127	62	72
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	11	17	14	8	12	11	14
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) BURGLARY: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311BU T0	T311BU T1	T311BU T2	T311BU T3	T311BU T4	T311BU T5	T311BU T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2877	2798	2731	2680	2428	2303	2242
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	20814	20278	20994
Croatia	1042	1035	904	1126	1175	1120	687
Cyprus	99	111	117	101	119	104	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	5964	5716	5772	5365	5002	4511	4420
England & Wales	43563	46089	44250	40272	37952	35346	32194
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	860	1009	1373	1892	1570	1508	1252
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	22712	21663	22485	25061	25164	24910	24046
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	20814	20278	20994
Ireland	4217	4512	4740	4294	4967	3810	3365
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	3	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1925	1818	5504	6458	7041	6497	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	1362	1208	1149	1114	979	951	801
Norway	3945	3788	3358	3477	3137	2784	2728
Poland	27115	33493	33256	33070	33422	32887	43471
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	6164	5957	5821	5210	5055	4467	3835
Slovenia	522	549	691	548	576	273	322
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) DOMESTIC BURGLARY

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311BU D0	T311BU D1	T311BU D2	T311BU D3	T311BU D4	T311BU D5	T311BU D6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1457	1434	1473	1478	1354	1301	1273
England & Wales	17928	18394	18203	17628	18088	17811	16670
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1805	2319	2307	2100	2601	2072	1828
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	896	1086	1519	1919	1334	1498
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	527	487	546	495	394	335	384
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	1	2	3	4

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) DRUG OFFENCES: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311DO T0	T311DO T1	T311DO T2	T311DO T3	T311DO T4	T311DO T5	T311DO T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	8	10	-2	199
Austria	1131	1469	1720	2683	3275	3261	3454
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	4757	6792	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3	1	0	2	8	8	22
Croatia	86	109	63	94	133	158	314
Cyprus	67	53	40	63	71	93	-2
Czech Republic	-2	28	46	73	136	162	334
Denmark	7960	9394	10107	10972	9282	8251	8603
England & Wales	24558	23455	22677	21897	27796	31584	34059
Estonia	8	4	23	7	10	15	59
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	34	41	42	40	40	78	99
Finland	720	931	1450	3232	3398	2297	-2
France	20428	19578	21851	22530	-2	-2	23601
Germany	24925	27781	28516	29086	29494	31393	37024
Greece	952	1057	1151	1156	872	1578	-2
Hungary	32	37	34	114	161	192	241
Ireland	1576	2575	2789	2731	3103	2044	2083
Italy	8285	15160	18871	17690	15442	16373	20227
Latvia	37	34	38	46	63	92	104
Lithuania	-2	39	84	112	181	192	215
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	44	81	93	144	224	222	-2
Netherlands	2754	-2	-2	3225	4136	4512	5010
Northern Ireland	102	153	274	423	494	671	666
Norway	3098	3325	3295	3581	3231	4097	4481
Poland	231	421	993	2235	1862	1864	1739
Portugal	1012	1077	1579	2408	2238	2706	3250
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	107	231	313
Russian Fed.	6957	9245	10366	18836	28455	38560	45675
Scotland	3021	3789	4114	4675	5386	5599	6183
Slovenia	38	49	34	19	21	38	94
Spain	-2	6201	7396	8145	8184	7470	-2
Sweden	4665	4799	4854	4383	5544	6164	5862
Switzerland	4148	4706	5156	6049	6154	5186	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	1347	2283	2903	3035

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) DRUG TRAFFICKING: TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311DT T0	T311DT T1	T311DT T2	T311DT T3	T311DT T4	T311DT T5	T311DT T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	4248	5988	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	25	37	68	110	138	283
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	7374	8560	10381	11346
Estonia	-2	0	4	4	4	3	23
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	5844	5877	6650	6446	-2	-2	8587
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	221	222	326	336	127	541	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	1	2	7	21	14	18
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	12	12	29	110	84	192	264
Norway	1587	1812	1741	2050	1777	2362	2716
Poland	6	4	24	31	30	37	-2
Portugal	313	406	666	777	931	1171	1041
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	107	231	313
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	508	597	680	902	1036	1177	1540
Slovenia	21	20	20	13	15	33	84
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	993	1264	1583	1888	1922	1652	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	545	1051	1469	1603

Table 3.1.1 (Persons convicted) SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T311DT S0	T311DT S1	T311DT S2	T311DT S3	T311DT S4	T311DT S5	T311DT S6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	383	522	645	983	1265	1159	1070
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	518	516	524	552	539	506	585
England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	2879	3037	3513	4288
Estonia	-2	0	4	3	1	1	20
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	1690	2167	2159	2550	3091	3336	3501
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	276	429	417	342	677	392	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	0	2	5	12	18	40
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	261	306	274	296	311	302	304
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	0	0	0	4	0	5	12
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	238	316	314	242	304	287	391
Switzerland	496	648	814	950	874	660	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

(p. 31) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 3.1.1	
	ST311
Albania	Ministry of Justice. Statistics Office. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statist. Zentralamt). Annual Conviction Statistics (Gerichtliche Kriminalstatistik).
Belgium	1) De 1990 à 1994: Ministère des affaires économiques, Institut National de Statistique, Statistiques judiciaires, statistique criminelle de la Belgique, 1990, 1991, 1992. 2) 1993: Ministère de la Justice, point d'appui "Criminalité, police administrative et administration de la justice pénale", 1995. 3) 1994: Ministère de la Justice, Service de la politique criminelle, Point d'appui statistique, 1996.
Bulgaria	1) National Statistics Institute. Division of Legal Statistics: a) "Crimes and convicted persons", Sofia, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995. b) "Tables of crimes and convicted persons in 1996" (unpublished). 2) Ministry of Justice. Published. 3) Data of persons convicted for committed burglary: Chief Prosecutor's Office. Unpublished.
Croatia	Statistical Report, State Institute for Statistics, Zagreb 1997: 1043/1044, ISSN 1331-2096.
Cyprus	Compiled from tables 43 and 92 of "Criminal Statistics 1995" Department of Statistics and Research. Same for corresponding tables of previous years.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook, published.
Denmark	Criminal statistics published by the Danish National Bureau of Statistics (Danmarks Statistik).
England & Wales	Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	1) 1990-1992: Ministry of Justice. Department of Courts. Courts statistics. Not published 2) 1993-1996: Statistical Yearbooks of Estonia, 1994-1997. Number of definitively sentenced persons by crimes and principal penalty imposed, 1996.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics / Statistics Finland
France	Ministère de la Justice - Sous-direction de la statistique - statistique du casier judiciaire.
Germany	Strafverfolgungsstatistik, Arbeitsunterlage (Hrsg.) Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden, relevant year
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Justice, Years 1990-1994. For the year 1995, data are based on personal communication. Data of 1996 were not available as of 15 July 1998.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice. Published.
Ireland	An Garda Stochana.

Italy	Istat penal statistics (1990 and 1991: table 11.1; 1992 to 1996: table 4.2).
Latvia	Summary about number of persons convicted in the criminal courts in the Republic of Latvia (1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994), collected by the Ministry of Justice. Report of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia on convicted persons in the courts in the Republic of Latvia in 1995. Report of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia on convicted persons in the courts in the Republic of Latvia in 1996.
Lithuania	The Courts' Departement of the Ministry of Justice report on statistical data about convicts in 1991-1996
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Abstract: Annual Review of Main Statistical Data on Demography, Labor, Industry and Other Economic, Financial and Social Subjects (relevant years).
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice- Direction judiciaire, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics
Northern Ireland	Royal Ulster Constabulary.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters Statistical Information Bureau. The data processed in the Institute of Justice.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Données statistiques du Ministère de la Justice, Service d'organisation, synthèse et statistique judiciaire; Annuaire statistique de Roumanie, 1996.
Russian Fed.	Supreme Court. Russian Federation
Scotland	Scottish Office Home Department-Civil & Criminal Justice Statistics Unit.
Slovenia	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia. Results of regular statistical survey on accused persons, against whom criminal proceedings have been legally concluded (adults) and of survey of juvenile perpetrators against whom criminal proceedings before a senate have been concluded.
Spain	Estadísticas Judiciales de España.Madrid, de cada uno de los años citados. Instituto Nacional de Estadística.
Sweden	Official Statistics of Sweden published by: Statistics Sweden (--> 1992) & the National Crime Prevention Council (1993 -->)
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice: données non publiées.
Turkey	General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics of the Ministry of Justice, not published.

(p. 31) COMMENTS ON TABLE 3.1.1	
	CT311
Albania	<p>General comments</p> <p>1) The table show the number of the persons who have been convicted according the final decision (in other words after the appeals of decision).</p> <p>2) The court is the organ which provides the justice. No one may be found guilty and be convicted for the commission of a criminal offense without a court sentence.</p> <p>3) It is not possible to collect accurate information on the persons convicted in 1995, because of the changes of the legislation. It is possible to have some information only for the 5-first months of 1995.</p> <p>Footnotes.</p> <p>1) Intentional homicide, it is not available to know the number of the persons convicted for an completed offense.</p> <p>2) Assault. In this group are included torture resulting into serious consequences serious intentional injury, non serious intentional injury, and other intentional harm. Slapping and punching are included in this last offense.</p> <p>3)Rape. Including the number of persons convicted for sexual intercourse with minor (with or without her will) sexual intercourse with the adult against her will, sexual intercourse with the persons unable to protect themselves) homosexual (sexual intercourse when conducted forcefully, with minor people or with persons unable to protect themselves) In fact, the homosexuality is predicted in the section “ Criminal acts against morality and dignity.</p> <p>4) Muggings. They are included in the table, but not available from statistics. This offense are provided by the articles 139,140,141 of the Criminal Code 1995.</p> <p>5) Armed robbery is a new figure predicted by the new Criminal Code. that is why the data are not available for the years 1990-1995.</p> <p>6) Theft and burglary. According to this type of statistics, the classification of the crime is different compare with the police statistics. It is not possible to distinguish between theft of motor vehicle or bicycle theft and burglary or domestic burglary. All this types of offense are included in the same article.(article 134 of CC). Most of the thefts sentenced under the heading “ Theft” except some type which are predicted from other articles (for example, theft through abuse of official power(article135), stealing power or telephone lines,(article 136) stealing works of art or culture(article 136), etc. or when the offender use an weapon or force.</p> <p>7) Drug offenses, there were not predicted such type of crime by the old Criminal Code. The law 7669 dated 16.11.1993 made a important change in the Old Criminal Code of 1977 predicting a special paragraph for drug offenses. For this reason the data are available after the year 1992.</p>

Austria	<p>1) General comments: Only legally defined data available, no criminological classification. Therefore no conviction data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - armed robbery - theft of motor vehicle - bicycle theft - domestic burglary <p>2) It is not possible to extract a true “trafficking” category from the statistics in Austria.</p> <p>3) Persons convicted - sanctions/measures by prosecutor based on the admission of guilt by the defendant: Not applicable, therefore NOT included.</p> <p>4) Persons convicted: sanctions/measures by prosecutor not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant: Not applicable.</p>
Belgium	<p>1) 1990 à 1992: dans "viol" sont comptées aussi les personnes condamnées pour "attentat à la pudeur" mais ne sont pas comptées les personnes condamnées par les juridictions militaires.</p> <p>2) 1993: personnes condamnées, sans compter les suspensions et internements.</p> <p>3) 1994: on compte aussi les suspensions du prononcé de la condamnation et les internements.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>1) All convicted for intentional medium and heavy injuries are included under “Assault”</p> <p>2) “Armed robbery” falls under “Robbery” and is not recorded separately.</p> <p>3) Thefts of motor vehicles are not dealt with separately and are included under “Thefts”. CC has a specific text concerning appropriation of vehicles (Art. 346 CC). The difference between the terms theft and appropriation is in advantage to the perpetrator. In the first case the intervention includes the possession and disposal of the vehicle as property, whereas the second presumes temporary use. Therefore, deprivation of a vehicle is not included as “theft”.</p> <p>4) All elements of crimes related to drugs which are listed in the definitions, are included in Art. 354 c, CC, according to the International Conventions in this sphere. The persons convicted under both texts are included under “Crimes related to drugs”. There is no text dealing with illegal traffic: such cases are sanctioned under the general text of Art. 354 a, CC.</p> <p>5) The figures of the convicted persons include the number of persons cautioned by the prosecution and by the trials and the number of persons sentenced by the trials.</p> <p>6) A person convicted for more than one burglary in the case mentioned will be counted more than once.</p>
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	in 1990 there was a large scale general amnesty in the Czech Republic
Denmark	1) Robbery does not include muggings (bag snatching); these are included in theft. 2) Acquittals etc. included.

England & Wales	Armed robbery: is not in itself a specific recorded offence. We therefore put a firearms marker against robbery offences if a defendant is tried for robbery and a firearm offence at the same time then we assume that the two offences are related (armed robbery).
Estonia	-The table shows the number of definitively sentenced persons. -Theft and Theft of motor vehicle: Includes “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft. NB: There are no separate data for “Theft of motor vehicle”. -Robbery: includes §140 (‘public theft’ = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) and §141 (‘robbery’ = stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) of the Estonian Criminal Code.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	Since 1.1.1992, the principal offence for each sentence is determined on technical grounds whereas this was previously done on the basis of the sentence actually imposed. In the new procedure, all offences included in one sentence are punished by a summary penalty where the penalty for each individual offence is not singled out. This may affect the number of sentences for each offence type in an indirect manner. However, the effect cannot be estimated accurately.
France	1) Les résultats de 1994 et 1995 sont considérablement perturbés par l’amnistie du 3 août 1995 consécutive à l’élection présidentielle de la même année. Ils ne sont donc pas fournis. Entre 1993 et 1996, les règles d’inscription au casier judiciaire des condamnations concernant les mineurs ont été modifiées. Ces condamnations sont maintenant sous-estimées. 2) Seules figurent ici les personnes condamnées par une juridiction de jugement (cour d’assises, tribunal correctionnel, tribunal de police pour les contraventions). Parmi les coups et blessures volontaires sont donc comptées les contraventions de 5ème classe (incapacité temporaire de travail ne dépassant pas 8 jours) qui étaient exclues des statistiques de police.
Germany	1) The figures for 1990-1994 relate to former West Germany and West Berlin. The figures for 1995 and 1996 relate to former West Germany and the whole of Berlin. 2) There is a special type of disposal called Strafbefehl (penal order), that has been included here, but also is counted as a sanction by the Staatsanwalt. The Staatsanwalt brings forward a motion to penal order with a special sanction (mostly fines). Generally the court issues the penal order after summary review (without a court hearing). If the accused raises an <u>objection</u> , a court hearing takes place (see commentary on table 2.1.).

Greece	<p>1) Persons convicted - sanctions measures by prosecutor based on the admission of guilt by the defendant: Not applicable. The Public Prosecutor does not have the power to impose sanctions/measures.</p> <p>2) Persons convicted - sanctions measures by prosecutor not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant: Not applicable. The Public Prosecutor does not have the power to impose sanctions/measures.</p> <p>3) Persons convicted include a few minors who have not been convicted in the technical sense of the term as educational measures were imposed on them as juvenile delinquents.</p> <p>4) Assaults: In the total of “assaults”, bodily injury / harm of simple, dangerous, very serious nature or even resulting in death are included. Bodily injury due to traffic accident are excluded.</p> <p>5) Armed robbery is not provided as an independant crime in the Greek Penal Code. In the Table are mentioned all robberies, therefore armed robberies an even mugging by force. (See also definitions in part A above).</p> <p>6) Theft of motor vehicle includes only theft with intent to use. Thefts of a motor vehicle with intent to keep is included in theft. (See also definitions in part A).</p> <p>7) Theft with breaking and entering is the crime that consists of an offender who breaks and enters a closed dwelling/garage/attic etc. in which the object of theft is found. He may or may not use instruments for breaking and entering. No other specification exists. Therefore, both burglary and domestic burglary do not exist as a separate category in Conviction Statistics.</p> <p>8) Conviction statistics use three categories of drug offences: (a) drug use/abuse, (b) drug trafficking/commerce, (c) drug cultivation.</p> <p>9) Total drug trafficking: includes “drug trafficking/commerce” (b), “and drug cultivation” (c).</p> <p>10) Inconsistencies between Tables 3.1.1 and 2.1.1 may be attributed to: (a) attorneys' abstention from their duties in 1991 for a period of one month, in 1992 for 104 days, and in 1994 for 15 days. This “strike” paralysed the Greek criminal justice system, and (b) court delay.</p>
Hungary	<p>1) The figures of the convicted persons include the number of persons cautioned by the prosecution and by the trials and the number of persons sentenced by the trials.</p> <p>2) Intentional homicide: Assaults leading to death not included.</p> <p>3) Assault: Assaults leading to death included.</p>
Ireland	-2
Italy	<p>Data about rape include sexual violence on both adults and children. Data about drug offences include all the offences considered in the penal code, included drug trafficking, and may differ from the data contained in other tables that are collected in a different way. In 1996 Istat statistics data about drug offences comprehend only the total amount of these offences so it has not been possible to isolate data regarding only the serious drug trafficking.</p>
Latvia	<p>1) Armed robbery is included into the number of robberies.</p> <p>2) Thefts include also motor vehicle thefts, bicycle thefts and burglaries.</p>

Lithuania	<p>The "assault" in this table means an intentional serious injury of the body (Art. 111 of the Criminal Code), a rape (Art. 118 of the Criminal Code), i.e. the selling of narcotics -Art. 232/1 3 part, serious crimes related with narcotics -Art. 232/1 4 part.</p> <p>The changes of the Criminal Code were made in 1994. The major of changes came into the force in January 1, 1995. The regulation and calculation of crimes against property were changed. Because of this, the robbery is qualified according Art. 146, 177, 271, 90, 91 until 1996</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	En soulignant de nouveau qu'il n'y a pas d'explication officielle de la croissance ou de la baisse du niveau de différentes infractions pendant les années 1991-1992, on peut se permettre de souligner que les hostilités armées de 1992 ont bien influencé la criminalité du pays.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Intentional homicide: Includes both murder and attempted murder. 2) Armed robbery: Includes use of weapon and / or high value. 3) Burglary - total: Includes aggravated larceny without housebreaking as well.
Poland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Intentional homicide completed – not separable. 2) The following data are not separable: theft of motor vehicle, bicycle theft. 3) Burglaries grouped with theft aggravated due to modus operandi – unseparable 4) Drug offences- the figures on drug offences include offences defined in Law on Drug Addiction and in the Criminal Code. The data on convicts concern only offences defined in the Law on Drug Addiction.
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) "Intentional homicide: total": referring to definitions on page 6, assault leading to death are excluded. 2) Conviction statistics do not distinguish between armed and unarmed robbery. 3) With the exception of taking and driving away, the theft of motor vehicles does not constitute an independent statistical category. 4) Bicycle theft does not constitute an independent statistical category. 5) Burglary does not constitute an independent statistical category. Theft figures are given according to a legal criterium: simple and aggravated theft. 6) Simple and aggravated trafficking are included in the same statistical category.
Romania	<p>T.3.1.1: Les personnes qui ont été incluses dans le tableau no. 3.1.1 sont condamnées par une autorité judiciaire; dans le droit procédural roumain seulement le juge applique les sanctions, les mesures de sûreté ou éducatives en cas de reconnaissance de la culpabilité de l'accusé.</p> <p>- Le vol de véhicule à moteur, vol de bicyclettes et le cambriolage sont inclus dans : vol (total).</p> <p>- Le trafic de stupéfiants et sa forme aggravée sont inclus dans : Total infractions en matière de stupéfiants.</p>

Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Armed robbery, Bicycle theft, Domestic burglary, Serious drug trafficking: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Home Department's classification of crimes and offences.
Slovenia	<p>1) Persons convicted - sanctions/measures by prosecutor based on the admission of guilt by the defendant: The concept does not exist in law.</p> <p>2) Persons convicted: sanctions/measures by prosecutor not based on the admission of guilt by the defendant: The concept does not exist in law.</p> <p>3) Intentional homicide - completed: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>4) Armed robbery: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>5) Bicycle theft: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>6) Domestic burglary: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>7) Changes in legislation: On 1 January the new Penal Code and the law on Criminal Procedure came in to Force. The new Law on Courts and the Law of Public Prosecutors Office came into Force in 1994. The Reorganisation of the Courts and Public Prosecutor's Offices has been made by 1 January 1995.</p>
Spain	<p>1) Homicide: Les chiffres des homicides, incluent aussi le vol avec homicide.</p> <p>2) Vol à main armée: Les chiffres de vol à main armée ne sont pas disponibles. Ceux qui sont indiqués correspondent aux vols avec violence ou intimidation envers les personnes.</p> <p>3) Vol: Les chiffres indiqués incluent les vols avec effraction et les vols simples des vehicules à moteur.</p> <p>4) Infractions en matière de stupéfiants: Le total signalé correspond à l'ensemble des délits contre la santé publique, dont la plupart sont des infractions en matière de stupéfiants.</p>
Sweden	Serious drug trafficking: defined as "aggravated drug offences" (§3, the 1968 Narcotic Drug Act). Aggravated smuggling of drugs excluded (§3, the Goods Smuggling Act).
Switzerland	<p>1): Trafic de stupéfiants - Total: Y compris les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation).</p> <p>2) Les données pour l'année 1996 ne sont pas encore disponibles.</p> <p>3) Le tableau ne comprend que les personnes âgées d'au moins 18 ans révolus.</p>
Turkey	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: TOTAL			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312HOTW	T312HOTM	T312HOTA
Albania	8	13	-2
Austria	5	5	10
Belgium	7	0	-2
Bulgaria	14	10	-2
Croatia	7	1	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	10	15	-2
Denmark	14	2	-2
England & Wales	44	19	-2
Estonia	15	10	119
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	68	50	118
Germany	54	32	259
Greece	0	2	-4
Hungary	53	22	2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	26	36	69
Latvia	25	8	-2
Lithuania	51	30	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	37	55	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	0	-2
Norway	2	5	10
Poland	79	44	6
Portugal	20	7	11
Romania	60	62	-2
Russian Fed.	2369	984	195
Scotland	4	14	-2
Slovenia	1	2	1
Spain	31	4	-2
Sweden	7	8	40
Switzerland	3	-2	34
Turkey	-2	34	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: COMPLETED			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312HOCW	T312HOCM	T312HOCA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	4	2	7
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	12	7	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	9	0	-2
England & Wales	39	17	-2
Estonia	14	10	110
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	0	1	-2
Hungary	42	18	1
Ireland	1	1	-2
Italy	17	26	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	0	0	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	12	6	10
Romania	16	35	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	4	10	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	-2	21
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) ASSAULT			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312ASW	T312ASM	T312ASA
Albania	28	18	-2
Austria	716	562	2138
Belgium	152	2	-2
Bulgaria	21	14	-2
Croatia	114	46	-2
Cyprus	1	0	6
Czech Republic	119	187	-2
Denmark	348	577	-2
England & Wales	2497	4650	-2
Estonia	16	18	125
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	49	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	3004	2945	5512
Germany	2302	4775	9528
Greece	333	52	-4
Hungary	572	576	66
Ireland	8	19	-2
Italy	281	76	242
Latvia	56	17	-2
Lithuania	20	7	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	72	129	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	33	55	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2
Poland	385	335	5
Portugal	413	62	50
Romania	105	37	-2
Russian Fed.	5307	2206	393
Scotland	1463	1042	-2
Slovenia	17	25	2
Spain	193	47	-2
Sweden	808	1826	1588
Switzerland	70	-2	508
Turkey	-2	436	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) RAPE			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312RAW	T312RAM	T312RAA
Albania	0	8	-2
Austria	1	18	33
Belgium	4	0	-2
Bulgaria	0	21	-2
Croatia	-2	3	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	21	-2
Denmark	1	19	-2
England & Wales	13	47	-2
Estonia	-2	8	36
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	5	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	18	199	111
Germany	6	64	334
Greece	0	10	-4
Hungary	7	53	4
Ireland	-2	1	-2
Italy	14	24	-2
Latvia	-2	10	-2
Lithuania	0	26	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2	9	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	1	-2
Norway	0	6	9
Poland	2	74	6
Portugal	2	7	4
Romania	2	111	-2
Russian Fed.	61	2053	124
Scotland	0	4	-2
Slovenia	1	3	3
Spain	2	4	-2
Sweden	0	4	39
Switzerland	0	-2	40
Turkey	-2	46	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) ROBBERY: TOTAL			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312ROTW	T312ROTM	T312ROTA
Albania	0	28	-2
Austria	45	153	149
Belgium	134	5	-2
Bulgaria	22	100	-2
Croatia	2	20	-2
Cyprus	0	0	2
Czech Republic	77	296	-2
Denmark	72	113	-2
England & Wales	388	2039	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	24	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	361	1154	968
Germany	409	2255	2945
Greece	6	36	-4
Hungary	137	389	55
Ireland	17	104	-2
Italy	269	437	872
Latvia	15	87	-2
Lithuania	29	93	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	42	210	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	9	38	-2
Norway	14	25	6
Poland	163	855	126
Portugal	66	177	13
Romania	131	638	-2
Russian Fed.	5534	18563	1198
Scotland	36	116	-2
Slovenia	2	13	2
Spain	1243	857	-2
Sweden	24	169	130
Switzerland	27	-2	153
Turkey	-2	26	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) ARMED ROBBERY			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312ROAW	T312ROAM	T312ROAA
Albania	0	0	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	9	64	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	4	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	26	32	87
Germany	84	580	891
Greece	-2	-2	-4
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	16	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	15	41	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	4	14	-2
Norway	4	6	12
Poland	25	126	49
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	9	10	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2	19
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) THEFT: TOTAL			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312THTW	T312THTM	T312THTA
Albania	23	345	-2
Austria	3736	1385	3678
Belgium	839	12	-2
Bulgaria	354	486	-2
Croatia	235	657	-2
Cyprus	10	3	41
Czech Republic	1248	3367	-2
Denmark	8463	3759	-2
England & Wales	22122	27344	-2
Estonia	349	1159	2342
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	73	387	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	11176	13083	13658
Germany	38201	17807	45687
Greece	317	733	-4
Hungary	3275	7299	507
Ireland	1375	1844	-2
Italy	5009	2460	5499
Latvia	387	707	-2
Lithuania	1020	1842	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	869	1536	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	566	564	-2
Norway	396	558	220
Poland	1417	1803	47
Portugal	638	706	195
Romania	4154	7598	-2
Russian Fed.	55068	70545	4777
Scotland	3302	3426	-2
Slovenia	163	311	63
Spain	930	147	-2
Sweden	9123	8326	6611
Switzerland	1173	-2	2844
Turkey	-2	1775	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312THVW	T312THVM	T312THVA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	4	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	201	710	-2
England & Wales	230	2943	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	37	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	0	7	-4
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	5	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	3	30	-2
Norway	23	100	11
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	52	793	-2
Slovenia	3	34	5
Spain	219	209	-2
Sweden	77	918	275
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) BICYCLE THEFT			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312THBW	T312THBM	T312THBA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	151	320	-2
England & Wales	28	622	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	14	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	0	7	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) BURGLARY: TOTAL			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312BUTW	T312BUTM	T312BUTA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	108	696	586
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	4123	-2
Croatia	47	7	-2
Cyprus	3	2	20
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	200	602	-2
England & Wales	963	9102	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	12	586	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Germany	837	5490	6810
Greece	-2	-2	-4
Hungary	4123	-2	-2
Ireland	133	918	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	210	484	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	29	269	-2
Norway	170	319	105
Poland	729	5638	136
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	86	827	-2
Slovenia	4	74	27
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) DOMESTIC BURGLARY			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312BUDW	T312BUDM	T312BUDA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	83	122	-2
England & Wales	598	4741	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-4
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	90	362	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	124	221	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	12	106	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) DRUG OFFENCES: TOTAL			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312DOTW	T312DOTM	T312DOTA
Albania	3	2	-2
Austria	471	219	656
Belgium	462	2	-2
Bulgaria	0	0	-2
Croatia	10	9	-2
Cyprus	11	0	53
Czech Republic	18	24	-2
Denmark	1147	247	-2
England & Wales	3122	1335	-2
Estonia	0	2	12
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	2038	869	5042
Germany	3061	1535	9596
Greece	42	29	75
Hungary	26	6	54
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	958	289	4132
Latvia	17	1	-2
Lithuania	41	3	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	35	21	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	37	25	-2
Norway	667	205	451
Poland	868	16	10
Portugal	288	40	209
Romania	12	9	-2
Russian Fed.	3447	2265	1286
Scotland	516	303	-2
Slovenia	6	2	4
Spain	1386	76	-2
Sweden	998	197	1110
Switzerland	665	-2	2246
Turkey	-2	1	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) DRUG TRAFFICKING: TOTAL			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312DTTW	T312DTTM	T312DTTA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	471	219	656
Belgium	412	2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	14	21	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	1206	328	-2
Estonia	0	1	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	684	239	2554
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	14	1	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	8	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	7	2	-2
Norway	363	88	299
Poland	2	1	7
Portugal	159	12	173
Romania	12	9	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	149	30	-2
Slovenia	4	2	4
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	167	-2	1163
Turkey	-2	1	-2

Table 3.1.2 (Convicted persons) SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING			
Number of...	women	persons under 18	aliens
	T312DTSW	T312DTSM	T312DTSA
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Austria	167	67	344
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	94	7	-2
England & Wales	431	82	-2
Estonia	0	1	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Germany	279	72	1138
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Norway	31	4	77
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	0	0	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	39	4	110
Switzerland	69	-2	519
Turkey	-2	-2	-2

(p. 33) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 3.1.2

	ST312
Albania	Ministry of Justice. Statistics Directorate. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statist. Zentralamt). Annual Conviction Statistics (Gerichtliche Kriminalstatistik).
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice- Service de la politique criminelle; Point d'appui statistique; Données statistiques en matière de condamnations, suspensions, internements-1994, 1996.
Bulgaria	1) National Statistics Institute. Division of Legal Statistics: a) "Crimes and convicted persons", Sofia, 1991,1992, 1993, 1994, 1995. b) "Tables of crimes and convicted persons in 1996" (unpublished). 2) Ministry of Justice. Published. 3) Data of persons convicted for committed burglary: Chief Prosecutor's Office. Unpublished.
Croatia	Statistical Report, State Institute for Statistics, Zagreb 1997: 1043/1044, ISSN 1331-2096.
Cyprus	Compiled from published Statistics in the "Criminal Statistics 1995" and unpublished data. Departement of Statistics and Research.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook, published.
Denmark	Criminal statistics published by the Danish National Bureau of Statistics (Danmarks Statistik).
England & Wales	Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice. Department of Courts. Courts statistics. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	-2
France	Ministère de la Justice - Sous-direction de la statistique - statistique du casier judiciaire.
Germany	Strafverfolgungsstatistik, Arbeitsunterlage, Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden, 1995.
Greece	Ministry of Justice, Personal communication.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice. Published.
Ireland	Annual report of An Garda Stochana.
Italy	1995 Istat penal statistics: tables 4.3 - 4.17 - 4.18.
Latvia	Report of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia on convicted persons in the courts in the Republic of Latvia in 1995.
Lithuania	The Courts'Department of the Ministry of Justice report on statistical data about convicts in 1995.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2

Moldova	Ministère de la Justice- Direction judiciaire, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	Royal Ulster Constabulary.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice Statistical Information Department. The data processed in the Institute of Justice.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Données statistiques du Ministère de la Justice de Roumanie, service d'organisation, synthèse et statistique judiciaire de la Direction d'organisation des instances judiciaires et ressources humaines.
Russian Fed.	Supreme Court. Russian Federation.
Scotland	Scottish Office Home Department, Civil & Criminal Justice Statistics Unit.
Slovenia	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia. Results of regular statistical survey on accused persons, against whom criminal proceedings have been legally concluded (adults) and of survey of juvenile perpetrators against whom criminal proceedings before a senate have been concluded.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Statistic of Sweden published by the National Crime Prevention Council (Number of aliens: Estimates for 1995).
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice: données non publiées.
Turkey	General Directorate of Criminal Records and Statistics of the Ministry of Justice, not published.

(p. 33) SPECIFY THE AGE BRACKETS USED IN TABLE 3.1.2

	CT312AGE
Albania	1) Minimum age for a crime=14 years old. 2) Minimum age for a contravention=16 years old. 3) Minor is the person aged under 18 years.
Austria	Since young offenders (age > 14 - < 19) fall under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court law, these age brackets are used here.
Belgium	De 16 à 18 ans.
Bulgaria	Women: after 14 without upper limit. Persons under 18: after 14 and up to 17 years, 11 months, 29 days.
Croatia	14-17 years.
Cyprus	Juveniles are aged 7 and under 16 (instead of under 18).
Czech Republic	Minimum age: 15. Maximum age: 17.
Denmark	15-17 years.
England & Wales	Minimum age is 10 years.
Estonia	1) Women: 13 and over years of age; 2) Minors: 13-17 (included) years of age; 3) Aliens: 13 and over years of age.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	Pas d'âge minimum. Sanction pénale possible à partir de 13 ans révolus, mesures éducatives seulement avant. Majorité pénale à 18 ans révolus.
Germany	Number of persons below the age of 18 = 14 -under 18.
Greece	"Persons aged under 18" includes persons 13 years of age up to 17 years completed.
Hungary	According the Hungarian Criminal Code (Section 107) juvenile is the person who has completed his fourteenth year when committing the crime, but has not yet completed his eighteenth year. The provisions of the penal Code shall apply to juveniles with the differences contained in the Chapter VII. of the Code. Persons aged under fourteenth year aren't punishable by criminal law, there isn't a maximum age for offenders.
Ireland	7-17 years.
Italy	The minimum age is 14 years.
Latvia	Minimum age of criminal liability is 14; maximum is NOT specified.
Lithuania	The minimum age is 14 years for these crimes: a premeditative murder, an intentional serious injury of the body, a rape, a theft, a robbery and a theft of narcotic materials. The age bracket for the other crimes is 16 years. The maximum age for offenders is not determined.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2

Netherlands	The minimum age is 12 years.
Northern Ireland	Number of persons under 18, includes persons convicted aged 10-17 years. Number of women: includes persons 10 years and over.
Norway	Minimum age: 15 years; no maximum age.
Poland	For the category “person age under 18”, 17 years old of age a rule. This may be lowered to 16 (most serious crimes such as manslaughter, robbery) or raised to 18 (the court evaluates the personality of the offender, the level of his development etc.).
Portugal	For women and aliens minimum 16 years, no maximum. For persons under 18, minimum 16 years.
Romania	Pour les mineurs: de 14 ans jusqu'à 18 ans. pour les majeurs: de 18 ans accomplis-sans limites.
Russian Fed.	Min.: 14. Max.: no limit.
Scotland	Minimum age: 8 / No maximum age.
Slovenia	Persons aged under 18 (Juveniles) are Persons who had reached the Age of 14 years but not yet 18 years at the time of committing a criminal offence.
Spain	-2
Sweden	15-17 years.
Switzerland	-2
Turkey	Defendants under the age of 11 have no criminal responsibility. The age group 11-14 is subject to the Juvenile Courts and the age group 15-18 benefit from the art. 55 of the Turkish Criminal Code.

(p. 33) COMMENTS ON TABLE 3.1.2

	CT312
Albania	<p>1) Data in table belong to the year 1996. It is not possible to collect accurate information for the persons convicted in 1995 because of the changes of the legislation.</p> <p>2) The table data cannot bring to the conclusion that the offence is committed or if it is an attempted one.</p> <p>3) The source gives not separate data for the aliens.</p> <p>4) It is not possible to distinguish between burglary and other types of theft. This number includes car theft, bicycle theft, domestic theft, pickpocketing etc.</p>
Austria	-2
Belgium	<p>1) <u>Données pour 1994</u> (et non pour 1995).</p> <p>2) L'unité de compte est ici l'individu.</p> <p>3) L'âge des individus est l'âge qu'ils ont atteint dans l'année de leur(s) condamnation(s).</p> <p>4) Dans la répartition des individus condamnés par sexe, il existe aussi des individus pour lequel le sexe est inconnu.</p> <p>5) Des données sont manquantes.</p> <p>6) Dans ce tableau, on ne compte pas les individus condamnés à un internement ni les suspensions du prononcé de la condamnation.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>1) The notes concerning Table 3.1.1. are valid here too.</p> <p>2) The judicial statistics does not differentiates the convicted by the principles of citizenship.</p> <p>3) The figures of the convicted persons include the number of persons cautioned by the prosecution and by the trials and the number of persons sentenced by the trials.</p> <p>4) A person convicted for more than one burglary in the case mentioned will be counted more than once.</p>
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Armed robbery: See comments on table 3.1.1.
Estonia	<p>-The table shows the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals).</p> <p>-<u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u> (in this table): <u>excludes</u> "Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation" which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft (no data available).</p> <p>-<u>Robbery</u> (in this table): §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health).</p>
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	Not reported.

France	<p>1) Données pour l'année 1996.</p> <p>2) Les condamnations concernant les mineurs sont sous-estimées pour les délits et les contraventions à partir de 1994 (effacement – et souvent non inscription au casier judiciaire – des condamnations les moins graves quand les condamnés deviennent ou sont devenus majeurs). Ceci influe sur l'enregistrement des condamnations de mineurs pour vols et coups et blessures.</p>
Germany	-2
Greece	<p>1) Under “women” both adult and minors are included.</p> <p>2) “Persons aged under 18” includes persons 7 years of age up to 17 years completed.</p> <p>3) Number of persons aged under 18 for Drug offences total = 29, of which two persons were 18-20 years of age</p> <p>4) For “aliens”, no specific breakdowns exist.</p>
Hungary	<p>1) In joint statistics of the police and public prosecution offices some offences are defined as a phenomenon of point of view of criminology and criminalistics (example: housebreaking, pickpocketing etc.). In statistics of the criminal justice system the sentences and the sentenced persons are recorded in accordance with the definitions given in penal code. Therefore there aren't available the figures of persons committed, sentenced/convicted for armed robbery, theft of motor vehicle, burglary etc.</p> <p>2) <u>Intentional homicide</u>: Assaults leading to death not included.</p> <p>3) <u>Assault</u>: Assaults leading to death included.</p>
Ireland	-2
Italy	<p>1) Data concerning <i>voluntary homicide</i> (limitedly to women) include also the offences of slaughter and attempted homicide.</p> <p>2) Data about <i>rape</i> include violent sexual intercourse either with adults or children.</p> <p>3) Data about the number of persons aged under 18 include males and females.</p> <p>4) Data about aliens are not definite, because table 4.17 reports only data relative to groups of offences without specification. For this reason it has been impossible to determine precise data concerning rape (included in the ones against public moral) and not completed voluntary homicide; moreover data about males and females are united and it is not possible to separate them.</p>
Latvia	Aliens are NOT specified in the statistics.
Lithuania	The statistical data is not determine the criminal responsibility of foreigners.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Les rubriques non complétées le sont à cause du manque de données.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2

Norway	1) <u>Intentional homicide</u> : Includes both murder and attempted murder. 2) <u>Armed robbery</u> : Includes use of weapon and / or high value. 3) <u>Burglary - total</u> : Includes aggravated larceny without housebreaking as well.
Poland	See comments on table 3.1.1.
Portugal	See comments on table 3.1.1, notes 1-6.
Romania	1) Le vol de véhicules à moteur, vol de bicyclettes et cambriolages sont inclus dans: vol(total). 2) Le trafic de stupéfiants et sa forme aggravée sont inclus dans: Total infractions en matière de stupéfiants. 3) Les infractions commises par les ressortissants étrangers condamnés sont suivies, selon la méthodologie statistique utilisée au Ministère de la Justice, par des groupes d'infractions (ex: contre la personne et contre les biens).
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	1) <u>Armed robbery</u> , <u>Bicycle theft</u> , <u>Domestic burglary</u> , <u>Serious drug trafficking</u> : Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Home Department's classification of crimes and offences. 2) <u>Aliens</u> : Data on aliens is not collected centrally.
Slovenia	1) <u>Intentional homicide - completed</u> : Data not available in statistical systeme. 2) <u>Armed robbery</u> : Data not available in statistical systeme. 3) <u>Bycicle theft</u> : Data not available in statistical systeme. 4) <u>Domestic burglary</u> : Data not available in statistical systeme.
Spain	-2
Sweden	<u>Number of aliens</u> : Estimates for 1995.
Switzerland	1): Trafic de stupéfiants - Total: Y compris les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation). 2) Le tableau ne comprend que les personnes âgées d'au moins 18 ans révolus.
Turkey	There are no data in the Judicial Statistics 1995 Yearbook about the requested rubrics. The information has been obtained from the sources of the Ministry of Justice.

(p. 33) DO THE OFFENCE DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS TABLE DIFFER FROM THOSE IN THE “DEFINITIONS” SECTION? - EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT312 AA	CT312AB
Albania	1	The offense definitions given by the Criminal Code are different from those given by the questionnaire. 1) It is not possible to distinguish between theft of motor vehicle and bicycle theft or burglary. All these types of offense are included in the same article. 2) Assault leading to death is included under “Serious intentional injury”. This form of crime provided as assault in the aggravated circumstances in the second paragraph. 3) Sexual intercourse includes the cases of sexual intercourse with the minor with force or without force, the cases when it conducted forcefully, with minor or adult people or with persons unable to protect themselves.
Austria	1	Only legally defined data available, no criminological classification. Therefore no conviction data on: - armed robbery - theft of motor vehicle - bicycle theft - domestic burglary.
Belgium	1	La nomenclature des infractions utilisée par le S.G.A.P. pour les statistiques de police est différente de celle qui est utilisée pour la statistique des condamnations.
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	N/A
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	1	1) <u>Robbery</u> does not include muggings (bag snatching); these are included in theft. 2) Acquittals etc. included.
England & Wales	1	Drug offences include simple possession, cultivation and transportation of drugs, which are excluded from the police statistics.
Estonia	1	1) <u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u> (in this section): <u>excludes</u> “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft (no data available). 2) <u>Robbery</u> (in this section): includes §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) and <u>does not</u> include §140 (‘public theft’ = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence).

F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	1	<p>1) La statistique de la police ne se réfère pas à des notions juridiques; exemple: cambriolage.</p> <p>2) Infractions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coups et blessures: Coups et violences volontaires, qu'il s'agisse de crimes, de délits ou de contraventions de 5e classe. - Viol: viols + attentat à la pudeur (criminels: commis par plusieurs personnes avec circonstances aggravantes, sur mineur de moins de 18 ans). - Vol avec violence: vol avec port d'arme (crimes) + vol avec violence (délits). - Vol à main armée: vol avec port d'arme - Vol: tous les vols sauf ceux qui sont comptabilisés dans "vols avec violence" - Trafic de stupéfiants: trafic + "commerce, transport, emploi de stupéfiants" + "offre et cession".
Germany	1	<p>1) <u>Burglary</u> : aggravated thefts are included, if the offender is committing a theft, breaks or climbs into a building, dwelling house or business space, or any other enclosed area, or obtains entry into any of the above with a skeleton key or by any other implement not regularly used to gain entry, or conceals himself in this place.</p> <p>2) <u>Armed burglary</u> : includes, in addition to robbery with firearms : robbery with weapons, dangerous robbery and gang robbery.</p>
Greece	1	<p>1) See above comments on Table 3.1.2.</p> <p>2) Figures given for "Theft of motor vehicle" relate to the illegal "use" of a car (i.e. without the intent to keep) contrary to what the case was in police statistics.</p>
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	In Latvia such a concept as assault does NOT exist. Instead, there is a bodily injury.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	Assault leading to death is excluded from homicide. The inclusion of mugging (bag-snatching) under robbery depends on the evaluation of circumstances by the courts. Armed robbery and burglary are not independent statistical categories.
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	2	Nothing to report.
Switzerland	1	Le cambriolage ne constitue pas une infraction indépendante dans le Code pénal suisse. En conséquence, toutes nos réponses sur celui-ci doivent être interprétées comme "sans objet".
Turkey	2	-2

(p. 34) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (1/2)

Question	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are collected?	At what stage of the process does the data refer to?
<i>Possible answers</i>	1: Yes 2: No	1: Before appeals 2: After appeals
	CT312B	CT312C
Albania	1	2
Austria	1	2
Belgium	1	2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2
Denmark	1	1
England & Wales	1	1
Estonia	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	-2
Finland	1	1
France	1	2
Germany	1	2

Greece	1	2
Hungary	1	2
Ireland	1	2
Italy	1	2
Latvia	2	1
Lithuania	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2
Netherlands	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1
Norway	1	2
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	1
Romania	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	2
Scotland	1	2
Slovenia	1	2
Spain	1	1
Sweden	1	1
Switzerland	1	2
Turkey	2	1

(p. 34) IS A PRINCIPAL OFFENCE RULE APPLIED?- EXPLANATION OF RULE		
1: Yes 2: No	CT312 DA	CT312DB
Albania	1	-2
Austria	1	Counted under most serious offence (defined by highest penalty).
Belgium	2	-2
Bulgaria	-4	<p>Is a principal offence rule applied? Yes, as regards persons. No, as regards crimes. <u>Explanation of the rule:</u> When a person has been convicted with one sentence for having committed two or more crimes, the judicial statistics will record him only as one person (with the heaviest committed crime). The statistics of committed crimes, however, keeps record of the number all offences included in the sentence.</p>
Croatia	1	In cases of simultaneous offences only the most serious one is recorded.
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	The offence which can be punished more severe according to the criminal law is considered to be a principal offence.
Denmark	1	The most serious offence, according to the punishment scale.
England & Wales	1	<p>The basis for the selection of the principal offence is as follows:</p> <p>a. where a defendant is found guilty of one offence and acquitted of another, the offence selected is the one for which he is found guilty.</p> <p>b. where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentenced is imposed.</p> <p>c. where there is the same disposal for two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe.</p>
Estonia	1	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	Article 44 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Macedonia: "concurrency of crimes".
Finland	1	<p>Since 1.1.1992, the principal offence for each sentence is determined on technical grounds whereas this was previously done on the basis of the sentence actually imposed. In the new procedure, all offences included in one sentence are punished by a summary penalty where the penalty for each individual offence is not singled out. This may affect the number of sentences for each offence type in an indirect manner. However, the effect cannot be estimated accurately.</p>

France	1	En 1996, les trois quarts des condamnations comportent une seule infraction. L'infraction principale est la première infraction inscrite sur la fiche du casier judiciaire, dans la catégorie la plus grave (contravention, délit, crime).
Germany	1	-2
Greece	1	In the case where an offender commits more than one crime simultaneously (accumulation of offences) only the offence with the more severe punishment is mentioned. (Ministry of Public Order, Statistical Yearbook of 1995, p. 2.).
Hungary	1	The sentenced person is recorded as perpetrator of the most serious or characteristic crime committed.
Ireland	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	2	-2
Lithuania	2	The statistical data shows the means of influence for the each offence.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Northern Ireland	1	Where proceedings involve more than one offence dealt with at the same time, the tables record only the principal offence. Home Office guidelines indicate that where there is a finding of guilt, the principal offence is that for which the greatest penalty was imposed.
Norway	1	In cases where a sanction covers several offences, the sanction is attached to the offence which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law, the so-called principal crime.
Poland	-4	The rule concerns a single action by the offender which realizes (by one single act) two or more offences (e.g. burglary and destruction of the door, lock, ect.). The rule is not applied in the case of two or more separate deeds (e.g. the burglary-entering (even in course of a single "operation") into two neighbouring houses having two different owners).
Portugal	1	When an offender is convicted of more than one offence, only the most serious one is recorded for statistical purposes.
Romania	1	On applique la la règle relative à l'infraction principale et on compte une seule infraction.
Russian Fed.	1	-2

Scotland	1	Where a person is proceeded against on one occasion for more than one crime offence, only the main charge is counted. The main charge receiving the severest penalty. If a choice cannot be made because a number of charges receive the same penalty, then the main charge is the one associated with the most serious offence in the Scottish Office Home Department's classification.
Slovenia	1	If one perpetrator has committed several criminal offences, only the main criminal offence is counted. If more than one perpetrator participated in a criminal offence, each participant is counted.
Spain	1	-2
Sweden	1	All offences are ranked according to the punishment scale stated in the law. Offences with the same rank are chosen at random if they appear together.
Switzerland	1	Dans le cadre de ce questionnaire et afin d'éviter des comptages multiples, une seule infraction, celle passible de la peine la plus grave, a été comptée par jugement. La hiérarchie a été définie de la façon suivante: 1. Homicides. 2. Lésions corporelles graves, viol, brigandage, trafic de stupéfiants aggravé. 3. Vol, lésions corporelles simples, trafic de stupéfiants simple. 4. Consommation de stupéfiants. 5. Autres infractions.
Turkey	1	The case of an offender who causes damage to property in the course of theft, is considered as one offence.

(p. 34) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (2/2)

Question	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who is dealt with for more than one offence in the same year?
<i>Possible answers</i>	<i>1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>1: As one person 2: As two or more persons</i>
	CT312E	CT312F
Albania	1	1
Austria	1	2
Belgium	2	2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	2
Czech Republic	1	2
Denmark	-2	2
England & Wales	1	2
Estonia	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-4	2
Finland	1	2
France	1	2
Germany	1	2
Greece	1	2
Hungary	1	2
Ireland	2	2
Italy	2	2
Latvia	1	2
Lithuania	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	1
Netherlands	1	2
Northern Ireland	1	2
Norway	1	2
Poland	-4	1
Portugal	1	2
Romania	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	2
Scotland	1	2
Slovenia	1	1
Spain	1	2
Sweden	1	2
Switzerland	1	2
Turkey	1	2

(p. 34) WHAT IS YOUR DEFINITION OF AN ALIEN?	
	CT312G
Albania	A person resident in the Republic of Albania bearing a foreign citizenship
Austria	No Austrian citizenship.
Belgium	Un non belge (nationalité).
Bulgaria	There is no CC definition of "alien". The generally accepted meaning of the term is someone who is not a citizen of the Republic of Bulgaria.
Croatia	Not applicable.
Cyprus	Any person who is not a citizen of Republic of Cyprus
Czech Republic	Citizens of other states, or people without citizenship.
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	Not used.
Estonia	Non-Estonian citizens and persons without determined citizenship.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	An alien is a person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Not recorded.
France	Personne ne pouvant pas se prévaloir de la nationalité française.
Germany	Non-german nationality.
Greece	“Alien” is any person who has no Greek citizenship or who is heimatlos according to art. 1, para 1 a’ of the Law 1975/1991.
Hungary	Aliens are persons not having Hungarian citizenship independent of their domicile (visiting Hungary or settled down in Hungary). As foreign citizens are counted persons without citizenship or having two citizenship in spite of the fact that one of them is the Hungarian if their domicile is abroad.
Ireland	-2
Italy	A person who is not an Italian.
Latvia	An alien is a person who is a subject or a citizen of another country.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Toute personne qui n'est pas citoyen de la Moldavie.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Citizenship.
Poland	Non-Polish nationals.
Portugal	One who is not a Portuguese citizen, according to the laws of nationality.
Romania	Les personnes qui n'ont pas la citoyenneté roumaine, ont soit une citoyenneté étrangère, soit elles n'ont pas de citoyenneté (Loi 85/1976).
Russian Fed.	A person who is not a citizen of the Russian Federation.
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	An alien is a person without permanent residence in Slovenia.
Spain	Toute personne qui n'est pas inscrite à l'état civil comme espagnol.
Sweden	Non-swedish citizenship.
Switzerland	Toute personne n'ayant pas la nationalité suisse.
Turkey	Alien is who is not Turkish citizen or is heimatlos.

(p. 35) HAVE THE DATA RECORDING METHODS DESCRIBED ABOVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY MODIFIED BETWEEN 1990 AND 1996? - EXPLANATION OF CHANGES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT312 HA	CT312HB
Albania	1	New offences are included.
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	1	Jusqu'en 1993, statistiques élaborées par l'Institut National de Statistique. Depuis 1993, statistiques élaborées par le Point d'appui statistique du Service de la politique criminelle sur une base renouvelée d'un point de vue théorique et d'un point de vue méthodologique: position théorique du projet de statistique criminologique intégrée- utilisation des données figurant sur les bulletins de condamnation et encodées au casier judiciaire central, élaboration d'une codification de ces informations pour pouvoir en opérer des traitements automatisés; renouvellement de la nomenclature des infractions, traitements statistiques effectués selon plusieurs unités de compte: -bulletin-individu-peine- infraction.
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	N/A
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
England & Wales	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	1	A partir de 1993, une partie des condamnations concernant les mineurs échappe à l'enregistrement statistique (cf. commentaires tableau 3.1.1 et 3.1.2).
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	-2
Lithuania	1	The changes of the special part of the Criminal Code were made in July 19, 1994 and the major of them came into the force in January 1, 1995. The regulation and calculation of crimes against property were changed. The mistake of exact number of convicts according to the different kinds of crimes' in 1995 and 1996 is possible because of changing of the order of statistical data about convicts in 1995-1996.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	-2
Norway	2	-2

Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	L'agrandissement du nombre des items en ce qui concerne les infractions et aussi certaines formes aggravées de celles-ci. Comptabilité des données en ce qui concerne les items (type d'infractions) entre le Ministère de la Justice, la Direction Générale des Prisons et le Parquet.
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	De 1960 à 1996 il y a eu cinq modifications importantes du Code pénal : - Loi 1/1991 du 7 janvier - Loi Organique 9/1991 du 22 mars - Loi Organique 13 /1991 du 20 décembre - Loi Organique 8/1992 du 23 décembre - Loi 19/93 du 28 décembre - Loi Organique 17/1994 du 23 décembre - Loi Organique 18/1994 du 23 décembre - Loi Organique 10/1995 du 23 novembre du nouveau Code pénal.
Sweden	1	Production of statistics moved from Statistics Sweden to the National Crime Prevention Council in 1995.
Switzerland	2	-2
Turkey	2	-2

(p. 35) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON QUESTIONS A - H	
	CT312HC
Albania	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	<p>C: All data of the judicial statistics refer to convicted persons and crimes after the criminal cases have come into force, i.e. after the procedure of appeal has been brought to an end.</p> <p>D: <u>Is a principal offence rule applied?</u> Yes, as regards persons. No, as regards crimes.</p> <p>F: When one person has committed two or more crimes and criminal proceedings have resulted with sentences in the same year, the statistics will record that person as many times as is the number of ended penal cases. In practice, this almost never occurs.</p> <p>E: After August 9, 1997, because of legislative amendments the concept "continued crime" (multiple crime) fell off, and from 1998 on two or more crimes will be recorded instead of one.</p>
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	<p>Following the Istat rules regulating data collection about convicted persons, the counted unit is the person charged of an offence qualified as a crime, when he/she receives a definitive sentence of conviction or acquittal. Data are collected monthly by the chanceries of the Court offices (excluded the solicitor's office), through the compilation of the Istat model M/315.</p> <p>When, in the same proceeding, a defendant is sentenced for a crime and acquitted for another one, it must be cited only as a convicted; data must not consider persons charged of fines.</p>

Latvia	E: multiple offence is classified depending in the offence type ans, subsequently, they are counted on the basis of how they have been classified. F: if a person has committed a crime at the beginning of the year, has been convicted and has committed a new crime during the same year, it is counted as 2 persons.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	E: <u>As one offence</u> : (in the case of special legal norm, the so called “continual offence”; it is up to the court to decide whether or not this is the case; hence, both methods of counting are used-this may not be separated on the statistical level). <u>As two or more offences</u> : see “as one offence” (however, “as two or more offences” is most common).
Portugal	Serial offences are counted as one offence, provided certain legal requirements are present (same legal interest infringed, basically similar "modus operandi", identical external context which has weakened culpability of offender).
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	E: Not applicable.
Switzerland	B: La saisie de données est réalisée par l’Office fédéral de la statistique, à partir des extraits de jugement envoyés par les tribunaux au Casier judiciaire central.
Turkey	-2

**(p. 36) SANCTIONS AND MEASURES : CONCERNING NON-CUSTODIAL
SANCTIONS AND MEASURES**

1: Included 2: Excluded	community service orders	probation orders	non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	suspension of proceedings under certain conditions after a conviction
	D321NCCS	D321NCPO	D321NCJL	D321NCSP
Albania	1	1	1	1
Austria	2	2	2	1
Belgium	2	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	2	-2
Croatia	-2	1	1	-2
Cyprus	1	1	1	-2
Czech Republic	2	1	1	1
Denmark	2	1	-4	1
England & Wales	1	1	1	1
Estonia	2	2	1	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	2	2	2
Finland	1	2	2	1
France	1	-2	1	1
Germany	2	2	1	2
Greece	2	2	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1
Norway	1	-4	-4	1
Poland	1	1	2	1
Portugal	1	1	-2	-2
Romania	2	2	2	2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	1	1
Scotland	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	-4	-4	-4	-4
Turkey	-4	-4	1	1

(p. 36) SANCTIONS AND MEASURES : CONCERNING SUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS AND MEASURES			
1: Included 2: Excluded	suspended prison sentences connected with supervision / probation	suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	partially suspended custodial sentences
	D321SCSS	D321SCJL	D321SCPS
Albania	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	2
Belgium	1	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	2
Croatia	1	1	-2
Cyprus	1	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	2
Denmark	1	-4	2
England & Wales	1	1	2
Estonia	1	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	2	1
Finland	1	2	2
France	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	2
Greece	2	1	2
Hungary	1	-2	2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	2	1	2
Norway	1	-4	2
Poland	1	2	-2
Portugal	1	-2	-2
Romania	2	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	1	2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-4	2	-4
Turkey	2	2	2

(p. 37) SANCTIONS AND MEASURES : CONCERNING UNSUSPENDED CUSTODIAL SANCTIONS AND MEASURES			
1: Included 2: Excluded	unsuspended custodial sentences according to juvenile (criminal) law	treatment in a custodial setting (e.g. psychiatric / drug treatment)	partially suspended custodial sentences
	D321UCJL	D321UCTC	D321UCPS
Albania	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1
Belgium	2	2	2
Bulgaria	1	1	-2
Croatia	1	1	-2
Cyprus	1	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	1
Denmark	-4	2	1
England & Wales	1	2	2
Estonia	1	2	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	1	1
Finland	2	1	2
France	1	2	1
Germany	1	2	2
Greece	1	1	1
Hungary	1	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	1
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	1	-2
Romania	1	2	1
Russian Fed.	1	-2	-2
Scotland	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	-4
Switzerland	2	1	-4
Turkey	1	1	1

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: TOTAL

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321HOTT	T321HOTF	T321HOTN	T321HOTS	T321HOTU	T321HOTD
Albania	319	17	0	2	299	1
Austria	55	0	0	0	55	-2
Belgium	135	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	0	18	209	0
Croatia	126	0	0	4	122	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Czech Republic	147	0	13	0	134	-2
Denmark	33	0	0	0	33	-2
England & Wales	512	0	72	4	436	-2
Estonia	200	-2	1	16	183	0
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	10	-2	1	1	8	-2
Finland	167	-2	-2	8	159	-2
France	747	0	3	34	710	-2
Germany	762	4	0	79	679	-2
Greece	79	0	1	1	77	-2
Hungary	293	0	0	29	264	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	0	-2	-2	720	-2
Latvia	171	0	6	-2	161	4
Lithuania	411	2	2	10	37	12
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	353	0	38	35	282	0
Netherlands	-2	27	-2	-2	598	-2
Northern Ireland	75	0	0	2	73	-2
Norway	38	0	0	2	36	-2
Poland	643	1	-2	53	589	0
Portugal	336	3	0	66	267	-2
Romania	1559	-2	18	5	1536	-2
Russian Fed.	19084	-2	78	964	17899	143
Scotland	133	0	13	-2	120	-2
Slovenia	37	0	3	3	31	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	124	0	5	0	119	-4
Switzerland	74	0	-2	5	69	-2
Turkey	5140	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: COMPLETED

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321HOCT	T321HOCTF	T321HOCN	T321HOCS	T321HOCU	T321HOCD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	37	0	0	0	37	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	0	13	176	0
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	28	0	0	0	28	-2
England & Wales	455	0	58	4	393	-2
Estonia	182	-2	-2	-2	169	0
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	82	-2	-2	0	82	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	61	0	1	0	60	-2
Hungary	215	0	0	12	203	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	24	0	0	1	23	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0
Portugal	187	0	0	14	173	-2
Romania	1010	-2	12	4	994	-2
Russian Fed.	17880	-2	72	810	16858	140
Scotland	89	0	7	-2	82	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	40	0	-2	1	39	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) ASSAULT

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321AST	T321ASF	T321ASN	T321ASS	T321ASU	T321ASD
Albania	403	207	6	14	216	-2
Austria	9965	8014	166	1025	760	-2
Belgium	4850	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	38	9	272	63	-2
Croatia	912	88	30	713	81	-2
Cyprus	35	4	12	7	12	-2
Czech Republic	2254	207	43	1689	315	-2
Denmark	4127	303	283	1071	2470	-2
England & Wales	27491	3873	15854	429	7335	-2
Estonia	250	6	0	136	108	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	982	399	5	402	176	-2
Finland	7648	5771	162	1036	676	-2
France	39447	10344	4898	16410	7795	-2
Germany	35710	19648	8298	5479	2285	-2
Greece	3344	5	49	1085	2205	-2
Hungary	5957	1664	1778	1838	677	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	434	-2	-2	2407	-2
Latvia	481	60	184	-2	237	0
Lithuania	216	9	9	12	7	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	824	8	578	328	223	0
Netherlands	-2	2688	-2	-2	845	-2
Northern Ireland	619	136	140	212	131	-2
Norway	1549	896	52	321	280	-2
Poland	7108	803	134	5359	812	-2
Portugal	2696	1623	37	813	223	-2
Romania	2031	-2	208	1046	777	-2
Russian Fed.	46562	151	4114	11209	31088	-2
Scotland	12723	7279	3728	-2	1716	-2
Slovenia	294	8	41	217	28	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	9342	2734	2250	1772	2586	-4
Switzerland	901	194	-2	555	152	-2
Turkey	54830	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) RAPE

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321RAT	T321RAF	T321RAN	T321RAS	T321RAU	T321RAD
Albania	47	7	1	8	38	-2
Austria	138	0	0	40	98	-2
Belgium	397	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	0	0	28	109	-2
Croatia	23	0	0	5	18	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	-2
Czech Republic	198	1	19	61	118	-2
Denmark	64	1	5	8	50	-2
England & Wales	568	13	57	4	494	-2
Estonia	60	-2	0	11	49	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	32	-2	-2	9	23	-2
Finland	51	0	1	19	31	-2
France	1238	0	15	69	1154	-2
Germany	1028	4	19	395	610	-2
Greece	47	0	9	3	35	-2
Hungary	238	0	4	44	190	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	0	-2	-2	993	-2
Latvia	67	0	13	-2	54	0
Lithuania	144	0	1	7	4	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	182	0	45	48	120	0
Netherlands	-2	1	-2	-2	198	-2
Northern Ireland	24	0	0	0	24	-2
Norway	36	0	3	1	32	-2
Poland	975	-2	-2	325	650	-2
Portugal	128	0	1	30	97	-2
Romania	1005	-2	33	15	957	-2
Russian Fed.	10314	-2	33	1280	9001	-2
Scotland	32	0	1	-2	31	-2
Slovenia	42	0	4	17	21	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	133	0	8	1	124	-4
Switzerland	72	0	-2	22	50	-2
Turkey	7893	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) ROBBERY: TOTAL

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321ROTT	T321ROTF	T321ROTN	T321ROTS	T321ROTU	T321ROTD
Albania	115	10	0	0	1065	0
Austria	459	4	5	114	336	-2
Belgium	2255	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	247	340	0
Croatia	90	0	0	21	69	-2
Cyprus	7	0	1	0	6	-2
Czech Republic	1243	14	34	379	816	-2
Denmark	521	1	13	96	411	-2
England & Wales	5162	37	1849	17	3259	-2
Estonia	903	115	3	362	423	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	47	-2	-2	-2	47	-2
Finland	467	4	21	134	308	-2
France	6248	70	552	1563	4063	-2
Germany	7950	61	1893	2926	3070	-2
Greece	203	1	23	25	154	-2
Hungary	1488	7	53	262	1166	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	0	-2	-2	5652	-2
Latvia	420	1	92	-2	327	-2
Lithuania	654	0	9	32	14	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	798	72	586	386	398	0
Netherlands	-2	116	-2	-2	1963	-2
Northern Ireland	195	0	30	45	120	-2
Norway	170	0	15	13	142	-2
Poland	5488	-2	-2	1192	4296	0
Portugal	1612	29	-2	486	1096	-2
Romania	3247	40	174	165	2868	-2
Russian Fed.	75523	210	2252	26687	46374	-2
Scotland	664	53	178	-2	433	-2
Slovenia	46	0	13	5	28	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	566	1	202	25	338	-4
Switzerland	302	2	-2	135	165	-2
Turkey	1697	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) ARMED ROBBERY

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspende d custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321ROAT	T321ROAF	T321ROAN	T321ROAS	T321ROAU	T321ROAD
Albania	6	0	0	0	6	0
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	497	1	55	0	441	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	15	-2	-2	-2	15	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	574	0	0	19	555	-2
Germany	2268	5	389	716	1153	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	4	89	-2	168	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	110	0	15	23	72	-2
Norway	62	0	1	0	61	-2
Poland	957	-2	-2	54	903	0
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	72	3	8	20	41	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	34	0	-2	13	21	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) THEFT: TOTAL

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321THTT	T321THTF	T321HTN	T321THTS	T321THTU	T321THTD
Albania	1498	514	36	45	903	-2
Austria	13134	7840	362	2483	2449	-2
Belgium	10885	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	431	87	3905	1661	-2
Croatia	3084	25	1	2502	556	-2
Cyprus	139	49	40	32	18	-2
Czech Republic	17347	1352	150	10782	5063	-2
Denmark	29084	21215	1615	3163	3091	-2
England & Wales	128636	30661	72010	611	25354	-2
Estonia	4722	1472	39	2270	902	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1257	19	12	755	471	-2
Finland	31987	27862	411	1870	1844	-2
France	96841	9367	16744	39976	30754	-2
Germany	157723	95360	28454	21085	12824	-2
Greece	3238	6	634	515	2083	-2
Hungary	29572	9664	9845	5117	4946	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	6816	-2	-2	22976	-2
Latvia	3844	225	2119	-2	1500	-2
Lithuania	11420	250	187	5639	102	10
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	8258	977	5669	3792	1088	0
Netherlands	-2	8496	-2	-2	11557	-2
Northern Ireland	3128	757	1229	587	555	-2
Norway	4537	1003	463	1162	1909	-2
Poland	19340	9477	2296	5007	2560	-2
Portugal	8006	1460	200	3110	3235	-2
Romania	48258	1846	5545	17966	22901	-2
Russian Fed.	456851	47537	23674	228378	157262	-2
Scotland	22167	9037	7086	-2	6044	-2
Slovenia	1253	76	346	641	190	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	33053	15807	10757	3288	3201	-4
Switzerland	5663	103	-2	3629	1931	-2
Turkey	48622	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321THVT	T321THVF	T321THVN	T321THVS	T321THVU	T321THVD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	117	8	0	95	14	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2364	1475	224	225	440	-2
England & Wales	7966	429	4461	25	3051	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	83	-2	-2	44	39	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	43	0	7	7	29	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	399	4	142	-2	253	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	542	103	178	105	156	-2
Norway	457	95	37	123	202	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	2411	668	1025	-2	718	-2
Slovenia	113	4	34	64	11	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2499	237	1475	283	504	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) BICYCLE THEFT

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321THBT	T321THBF	T321THBN	T321THBS	T321THBU	T321THBD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1891	1742	88	26	35	-2
England & Wales	1479	441	957	2	79	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	11	1	6	0	4	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) BURGLARY: TOTAL

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspende d custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321BUTT	T321BUTF	T321BUTN	T321BUTS	T321BUTU	T321BUTD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2290	209	177	977	927	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	19494	6880	1970	3488	7156	-2
Croatia	1096	0	0	803	293	-2
Cyprus	104	11	19	28	46	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	3685	159	541	1533	1452	-2
England & Wales	35450	2282	19555	170	13443	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	922	-2	1	360	561	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	26066	3281	8310	8650	5825	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	19494	6880	1970	3488	7156	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2246	75	1282	-2	889	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	6497	782	4487	3062	829	0
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	951	85	374	163	329	-2
Norway	2784	236	368	745	1435	-2
Poland	32887	-2	-2	20955	11932	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	4467	882	1624	-2	1961	-2
Slovenia	273	1	72	94	106	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) DOMESTIC BURGLARY

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspende d custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321BUDT	T321BUDF	T321BUDN	T321BUDS	T321BUDU	T321BUDD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1047	18	121	361	547	-2
England & Wales	17950	558	8561	104	8727	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1334	20	11	435	16	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	335	28	130	46	131	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) DRUG OFFENCES: TOTAL

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspende d custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321DOTT	T321DOTF	T321DOTN	T321DOTS	T321DOTU	T321DOTD
Albania	199	11	22	63	103	-2
Austria	3211	1259	56	773	1123	-2
Belgium	5664	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	0	1	7	-2
Croatia	158	0	0	93	65	-2
Cyprus	93	26	7	33	27	-2
Czech Republic	174	8	12	93	57	-2
Denmark	5866	4471	229	307	859	-2
England & Wales	31587	15535	10487	296	5269	-2
Estonia	15	6	0	5	4	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	77	-2	3	-2	74	-2
Finland	2297	1623	40	212	422	-2
France	23601	2496	1455	8925	10725	-2
Germany	32078	12166	4360	9836	5716	-2
Greece	1578	2	29	315	1232	-2
Hungary	122	19	20	35	48	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	16352	-2
Latvia	80	4	25	-2	51	-2
Lithuania	192	11	12	71	2	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	222	3	159	113	60	0
Netherlands	-2	786	-2	-2	2800	-2
Northern Ireland	671	352	86	110	123	-2
Norway	4097	1886	138	1051	1022	-2
Poland	1864	1465	29	268	100	-2
Portugal	2706	628	74	491	1513	-2
Romania	231	-2	41	87	103	-2
Russian Fed.	34419	380	5544	13592	14903	-2
Scotland	5599	4000	890	-2	709	-2
Slovenia	38	0	2	15	21	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	6164	2770	1986	97	1311	-4
Switzerland	5186	520	-2	2772	1894	-2
Turkey	2866	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) DRUG TRAFFICKING: TOTAL

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspende d custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321DTTT	T321DTTF	T321DTTN	T321DTTS	T321DTTU	T321DTTD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3211	1259	56	773	1123	-2
Belgium	5026	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	146	7	8	81	50	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	10379	2086	3441	253	4599	-2
Estonia	3	1	0	1	1	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	8587	273	285	2955	5074	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	541	1	0	58	482	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	8	0	0	-2	8	-2
Lithuania	14	7	0	4	0	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	192	23	22	55	92	-2
Norway	2362	426	119	914	903	-2
Poland	37	6	0	17	14	-2
Portugal	1171	14	0	138	1019	-2
Romania	231	-2	41	87	103	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	1177	278	329	-2	570	-2
Slovenia	33	0	2	11	20	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1652	94	-2	921	637	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 3.2.1 (Sanctions and measures) SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING

	Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspendend custodial sentences	Death penalty
	T321DTST	T321DTSF	T321DTSN	T321DTSS	T321DTSU	T321DTSD
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1155	3	0	243	909	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	335	2	10	33	290	-2
England & Wales	3515	335	574	74	2532	-2
Estonia	1	0	0	1	0	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3383	46	161	1798	1378	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	18	1	0	5	0	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	302	1	20	8	273	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	5	0	0	0	5	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	287	0	8	0	279	-4
Switzerland	660	0	-2	251	409	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

(p. 39) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 3.2.1

	ST321
Albania	Ministry of Justice. Statistics Office. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statist. Zentralamt). Annual Conviction Statistics (Gerichtliche Kriminalstatistik).
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	1) National Statistics Institute. Division of Legal Statistics: "Crimes and convicted persons", Sofia, 1996. 2) Ministry of Justice. Published. 3) Data of persons convicted for committed burglary: Chief Prosecutor's Office. Unpublished.
Croatia	Statistical Report, State Institute for Statistics, Zagreb 1997: 1043/1044, ISSN 1331-2096.
Cyprus	Compiled from tables 50 and 92 of "Criminal Statistics 1995". Department of statistics and Research.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook, published.
Denmark	Criminal statistics published by the Danish National Bureau of Statistics (Danmarks Statistik).
England & Wales	Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice. Department of Courts. Courts statistics. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, 1996.
France	Ministère de la Justice - Sous-direction de la statistique - statistique issue du casier judiciaire.
Germany	Strafverfolgungsstatistik, Arbeitsunterlage (Hrsg.) Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden, relevant year.
Greece	National Statistical Service, Statistics of Courts.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice. Published.
Ireland	-2
Italy	1995 Istat statistics: table 4.15.
Latvia	Report of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic on convicted persons in the courts in the Republic of Latvia in 1995.
Lithuania	The Courts' Department of the Ministry of Justice report on statistical data about convicts in 1995.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Personal correspondence with Principal Assistant Registrar for the Director General, Courts of Malta.
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice- Direction judiciaire, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics.

Northern Ireland	Royal Ulster Constabulary.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice Statistical Information Department. The data processed in the Institute of Justice.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Données statistiques du Ministère de la Justice, Service d'organisation, synthèse et statistiques judiciaires et Annuaire statistique de Roumanie, 1996.
Russian Fed.	Supreme Court. Russian Federation.
Scotland	Scottish Office Home Department, Civil & Criminal Justice Statistics Unit.
Slovenia	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia. Results of regular statistical survey on accused persons, against whom criminal proceedings have been legally concluded (adults) and of survey of juvenile perpetrators against whom criminal proceedings before a senate have been concluded.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Statistics of Sweden published by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice: données non publiées.
Turkey	Adalet istatistilderi, 1995, Judicial Statistics, Devlet istatistik Enstitüsü Hatbaasi, Ankara 1997, p. 68.

(p. 39) COMMENTS ON TABLE 3.2.1

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Albania

General remarks

The alternatives to imprisonment are provided by the Albanian Criminal Code. 1995. Here are presented all of them:

- Fragmentation of the imprisonment (article58)
- Suspending the execution of a sentence and probation (article 59)
- Suspension of imprisonment and compulsion to perform labor in favor of public interest (article 63)
- Early release on parole (article 64).

In the Criminal Code in force it is used the term “ Suspension of the execution of the sentence of imprisonment” According to the article 59 of the Criminal Code the suspension of the execution of the sentence of imprisonment means the probation of the convicted for a fixed period providing that during probation he will not commit any other act equally serious than the previous one. The curt rules this type of measure if the person and the circumstances under which the criminal act committed are of little dangerousness.

The convicted is obliged to respect some rules provided by the article 60 and 61 of the Criminal Code.

Application of the measure in practice. Current problems.

The previous Criminal Code provided the probation sentence. It did not exist any special rule concerning the application of this measure.

Actually, most of these measures are not applied because of the absence of the supervising organs of probation . During this period the court ruled only the probation of the convicted , while the sentencing is less than five years of imprisonment.

Footnotes

1) It is not possible to collect accurate information on the type of sanctions and measures imposed in 1995 because of the changes of the legislation. It was possible to have some information only for the 5-first months of 1995. In such condition the figures concerns to the year 1996.

2) Includes suspension of imprisonment and compulsion to perform labor in favor of public interest ,the placement of the minor at the reeducation school.

3) Includes the suspended of the sentence connected with the probation.

4) Includes partly suspended sentences and custodial measures, includes psychiatric hospital orders.

5) “Death penalty” is not provided by the law.

Austria	<p>1) A small variation is always present between the number of convicted persons and the total number of people sanctioned. This is caused by those who are convicted without being sentenced to an additional punishment. Thus, figures here vary from those in table 3.1.1.</p> <p>2) Figures for «total sanctions and measures» are not available because (§§ 12 and 13 of the JGG: includes community service as a means of diverting a case from court) non-custodial sanctions / measures are, for the most part, not recorded in individual offence categories.</p> <p>3) The category «unsuspended sentences» includes the partly non-conditional punishments («teilunbedingten Strafen») as actual prison sentences are served. Thus, this figures are significantly different to those in table 3.2.2 (see comments on that table)</p> <p>4) No death penalty in Austria.</p>
Belgium	Peines d'emprisonnement conditionnel avec surveillance / probation: 1994.
Bulgaria	<p>1) Concerning unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures - Partially suspended custodial sentences: In CC there is no such legal institution.</p> <p>2) The Criminal Code makes provision for «Death penalty» as an alternative sanction only in some graves cases of intentional homicide and robbery with murder.</p> <p>3) In the case of intentional homicide, CC does not make provision for the sanction «fine».</p> <p>4) The sanction «community service» (non-custodial mesure) is provided for only in one case or intentional homicide. «Euthanasia».</p> <p>5) CC does not provide for «fine» or other non-custodial sanctions in the case of robbery.</p> <p>6) CC does not provide for «fine» as a separate-sanction in the case of crimes related to drugs.</p> <p>7) A person sentenced for more than one burglary in the case mentioned will be counted more than once.</p> <p>8) The figures of sanctions imposed for the committed burglary do not include measures.</p>
Croatia	There are no separate data for drug offences on total sanctions and fines but the data are included in those for crime against else. Therefore we were not able to present them.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<p>1) "Probation order" as a specific measure does not exist in Czech penal law, but conditionally sentenced person are obliged to follow certain orders imposed by court and they must prove their good behavior.</p> <p>2) Juvenile criminal law is involved in general penal law.</p> <p>3) The non-custodial sanction "community service" was included in the Czech Penal law in January 1, 1996.</p>
Denmark	<p>1) Included: a) Dom (sentence); b) Bøde (fine); c) Tiltalefrafald (waiver).</p> <p>2) <u>Non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law + Suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law + Unsuspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law:</u> Not applicable.</p>

England & Wales	<p>1) <u>Armed robbery</u>: See comments on Table 3.1.1.</p> <p>2) The total for Table 3.2.1 does not always agree with the number of convictions shown in Table 3.1.1. Following a conviction sentencing may be deferred to await a social, inquiry report or the offender may be sent from the Magistrates Court to the Crown Court if a magistrate does not feel that their powers are sufficient to give the length of sentence the offence deserves.</p>
Estonia	<p>1) The table shows the number of definitively sentenced persons.</p> <p>2) <u>Non-custodial sanctions and measures</u>: Includes persons sentenced but relieved from punishment by the court.</p> <p>3) <u>Unsuspending custodial sentences</u>: Includes persons sentenced by the court with arrest.</p> <p>4) <u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u>: Includes “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft.</p> <p>5) <u>Robbery</u>: (in this table): includes §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) and §140 (‘public theft’ = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence)</p>
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	<p>Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia according to the regulation in force precesses the data of the courts of the Republic of Macedonia for imposed criminal sanctions.</p>
Finland	<p>1) <u>Probation orders, Non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law, suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law, unsuspended custodial sentences according to juvenile (criminal) law, partially suspended custodial sentences</u>: Not applicable.</p> <p>2) Suspension of proceedings under certain conditions after a conviction (suspended sentence, imprisonment).</p>
France	<p>Données pour l'année 1996.</p>
Germany	<p>1) The figures for 1990-1994 relate to former West Germany and West Berlin. The figures for 1995 relate to former West Germany and the whole of Berlin.</p> <p>2) Total sanctions and measures: Because of the possibility of multiple sanctions and therefore the multiple counting, the number of «total sanctions and measures» can slightly override the number of «persons convicted» in table 3.1.1. (see also below).</p> <p>3) Suspended custodial sanctions and measures: The multiple counting is possible because certain sanctions («Zuchtmittel und Erziehungsmassregeln») can coexist; in consequence, several sanctions per one person are possible.</p>

Greece	<p>1) <u>Non-custodial sanctions and measures</u> include imprisonment commuted to fines - a kind of day-fine and educational and therapeutic measures to minors. (Therapeutic measures could be custodial but they are included in the statistics in the educational because they are rarely imposed.) It includes persons between 7 to 20 years old.</p> <p>2) <u>Suspended custodial sanctions and measures</u> include suspension of (an imprisonment) sentence. It includes adults whose sentence (of imprisonment) has been suspended by the court. It is a suspended sentence without supervision.</p> <p>3) <u>Unsuspending custodial sentences</u> include temporary and life imprisonment and all other deprivation of liberty sentences that cannot be suspended. Unsuspended custodial sentences up to 3 years may be converted to financial penalties (a sort of day-fine) or to community service.</p>
Hungary	<p>1) Death penalty not exists from 31-10-1990.</p> <p>2) The figures of the convicted persons include the number of persons cautioned by the prosecution and by the trials and the number of persons sentenced by the trials.</p> <p>3) A person sentenced of more than one burglary in the case mentioned will be counted more than once. The figures of sanctions imposed for committed burglary do not include measures.</p>
Ireland	Statistics are nor readily available a new Courts agency is being established in 1998 and statistics may be available at that stage.
Italy	<p>1) Requested data are not available but the ones concerning fines and unsuspended custodial sentences.</p> <p>2) As in table 3.1.2, rape includes violent sexual intercourse either with adults or children.</p> <p>3) It's not possible to calculate the amount of completed homicides because there are no data concerning the homicide attempts, so only a total number is available.</p>
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<p>1) In this table "<u>non-custodial sanction and measures</u>" means a corrective labor without deprivation of liberty (until 1 year and more than 1 year); "suspended custodial sanction and measures" is a suspended realization of punishment (art. 47/1 of the Criminal Code).</p> <p>2) "<u>Unsuspending custodial sentences</u>" is deprivation of liberty until 1 year and from 1 to 15 years in prison.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures - total: 130.
Moldova	Dans la legislation moldave il n'y a pas de terme "peine de sursis partiel". Les durées de probation ou de sursis sont moindres que les durées de condamnation.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	2

Norway	<p>1) <u>Probation orders</u>: No such law in Norway.</p> <p>2) <u>Suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law</u>: No such law in Norway.</p> <p>3) <u>Including</u>: –For intentional homicide: 5 preventive detention / supervision –For rape: 1 preventive detention / supervision –For robbery: 1 preventive detention / supervision</p> <p>4) <u>Intentional homicide</u>: Includes both murder and attempted murder.</p> <p>5) <u>Armed robbery</u>: Includes use of weapon and / or high value.</p> <p>6) <u>Burglary - total</u>: Includes aggravated larceny without housebreaking as well.</p>
Poland	–4
Portugal	<p>1) Includes imprisonment replaced by a fine. Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months shall, as a rule, be converted into day fines by the courts.</p> <p>2) The sum of the sanctions and measures shown in the table is 1611. The "Total sanctions and measures" is 1612. The difference of 1 is due to one sentence applying treatment for drug addicts, the nature of which (with or without internment) is unknown.</p> <p>3) There is a difference of 1 between the column "total" and the sum of other columns. The reason is given in note 2.</p> <p>4) Concerning page 36 "non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law" and page 37 "partially suspended custodial sentences": juvenile criminal law, which may be used as an alternative to normal criminal law for juveniles between 16 and 21 years of age, comprehends both custodial and non-custodial measures. For statistical purposes, they are not registered separately.</p>
Romania	<p>1) Dans le droit Pénal roumain, le travail d'intérêt général, la probation, la suspension de la procédure dans certaines conditions après la condamnation, les peines d'emprisonnement conditionnel avec surveillance pour les majeurs et les mineurs ne sont pas prévues. En revanche, le droit roumain connaît: l'exécution de la peine au lieu de travail et la suspension de la peine sous surveillance (du juge, de la police)</p> <p>2) La peine de mort a été abrogée en 1990 par la loi no. 6.</p>
Russian Fed.	–2
Scotland	<p>1) The death penalty was abolished in 1969.</p> <p>2) <u>Suspended custodial sanctions and measures</u>: when a sentence is deferred, no return is submitted until the final disposal is made.</p> <p>3) <u>Armed robbery, Bicycle theft, Domestic burglary, Serious drug trafficking</u>: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Home Department's classification of crimes and offences.</p> <p>4) <u>Non-custodial sanctions and measures</u>: includes Insane & Hospital Orders, Community Service Orders, Probation, Admonishment or Caution and Absolute discharge.</p>

Slovenia	<p>1) <u>Intentional homicide - completed</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>2) <u>Armed robbery</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>3) <u>Bycicle theft</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>4) <u>Domestic burglary</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p>
Spain	-2
Sweden	<p>1) <u>Non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law + Suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law</u>: Not applicable. However, juveniles are included in the figures, since there is no special juvenile criminal law in Sweden.</p> <p>2) <u>Suspension of proceedings under certain conditions after a conviction</u> = suspended sentence (included)</p> <p>3) <u>Suspended prison sentences connected with supervision/probation</u>: The concept of suspended custodial sanctions and measures did not exist in 1995. Under this category are counted all cases of supervision/probation which in Sweden is a sanction of its own (i.e. not connected to a prison sentence).</p> <p>4) <u>Partially suspended custodial sentences</u>: not applicable</p> <p>5) <u>Death penalty</u>: not applicable</p> <p>6) <u>Intentional homicide (completed) + Armed robbery + Drug trafficking (total)</u>: Data not available.</p>
Switzerland	<p>1) <u>Trafic de stupéfiants - Total</u>: Y compris les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation).</p> <p>2) <u>Travail d'intérêt général; Mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs; Suspension de la procédure dans certaines conditions après la condamnation</u>: Information non disponible.</p> <p>3) <u>Probation / Peines d'emprisonnement conditionnel avec surveillance/probation; Peines de sursis partiel</u>: Sans objet.</p> <p>4) Le tableau ne comprend que les personnes âgées d'au moins 18 ans révolus.</p>
Turkey	<p>1) <u>Probation orders</u>: do not exist under turkish law</p> <p>2) <u>Community service orders</u>: do not exist under turkish law</p> <p>3) The statistics indicate only the numbers of the total sanctions. Fines and other forms of sanctions are not specified.</p>

(p. 39) DO THE OFFENCE DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS TABLE DIFFER FROM THOSE IN THE “DEFINITIONS” SECTION? - EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES		
1: Yes 2: No	CT321 AA	CT321AB
Albania	1	The offense definitions given by the Criminal Code are different from those given by the questionnaire. 1) It is not possible to distinguish between theft of motor vehicle and bicycle theft or burglary. All these types of offense are included in the same article. 2) Assault leading to death is included under “Serious intentional injury”. This form of crime provided as assault in the aggravated circumstances in the second paragraph. 3) Sexual intercourse includes the cases of sexual intercourse with the minor with force or without force, the cases when it conducted forcefully, with minor or adult people or with persons unable to protect themselves.
Austria	1	Only legally defined data available, no criminological classification. Therefore no conviction data on: - armed robbery - theft of motor vehicle - bicycle theft - domestic burglary
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	1	1) <u>Robbery</u> does not include muggings (bag snatching); these are included in theft. 2) Acquittals etc. included.
England & Wales	2	-2
Estonia	1	<u>Robbery</u> : (in this table): includes §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) and §140 (“public theft” = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence).
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2

France	1	<p>1) <u>Infractions</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coups et blessures: Coups et violences volontaires, qu'il s'agisse de crimes, de délits ou de contraventions de 5e classe. - Viol: viols + attentat à la pudeur (criminels: commis par plusieurs personnes avec circonstances aggravantes, sur mineur de moins de 18 ans). - Vol avec violence: vol avec port d'arme (crimes) + vol avec violence (délits). - Vol à main armée: vol avec port d'arme - Vol: tous les vols sauf ceux qui sont comptabilisés dans «vols avec violence» - Trafic de stupéfiants: trafic + «commerce, transport, emploi de stupéfiants» + «offre et cession». <p>2) <u>Mesures et sanctions</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amende - Mesures et sanctions non privatives de liberté: dispenses de peine, mesures éducatives, peines de substitution (non compris les TIG sursis) - Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis = sursis total. - Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis = ferme + sursis partiel.
Germany	1	<p>1) <u>Burglary</u> : aggravated thefts are included, if the offender is committing a theft, breaks or climbs into a building, dwelling house or business space, or any other enclosed area, or obtains entry into any of the above with a skeleton key or by any other implement not regularly used to gain entry, or conceals himself in this place.</p> <p>2) <u>Armed burglary</u> : includes, in addition to robbery with firearms : robbery with weapons, dangerous robbery and gang robbery.</p>
Greece	2	See comments on Table 3.2.1.
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	There is NO such definition as an assault, instead of that there is a bodily injury. Which is specified as a heavy, medium and light bodily injury.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2
Norway	2	-2

Poland	-4	-4
Portugal	1	Please, see page 33, "Explanation of differences".
Romania	2	-2
Russian Fed.	2	-2
Scotland	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	2	Nothing to report.
Switzerland	1	Le <u>cambriolage</u> ne constitue pas une infraction indépendante dans le Code pénal suisse. En conséquence, toutes nos réponses sur celui-ci (pour lesquelles nous avons utilisé le symbole “*”) doivent être interprétées comme “sans objet”.
Turkey	2	-2

(p. 40) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (1/2)		
Question	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this table are collected?	At what stage of the process does the data refer to?
<i>Possible answers</i>	<i>1: Yes 2: No</i>	<i>1: Before appeals 2: After appeals</i>
	CT321B	CT321C
Albania	1	2
Austria	1	2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2
Denmark	1	1
England & Wales	1	1
Estonia	1	2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	2
Finland	-2	1
France	1	2
Germany	1	2
Greece	1	2
Hungary	1	2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	1	2
Latvia	2	1
Lithuania	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2
Netherlands	1	1
Northern Ireland	1	1
Norway	1	2
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	1
Romania	1	2
Russian Fed.	1	2
Scotland	1	1
Slovenia	1	2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	1
Switzerland	1	2
Turkey	2	2

(p. 40) IS A PRINCIPAL SANCTION RULE APPLIED?- EXPLANATION OF RULE		
1: Yes 2: No	CT321 DA	CT321DB
Albania	1	-2
Austria	1	Counted under most serious offence (defined by highest penalty).
Belgium	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	Only the heaviest sentence is recorded.
Croatia	1	-2
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	The offence which can be punished more severe according to the criminal law is considered to be a principal offence.
Denmark	1	The most serious offence, according to the punishment scale.
England & Wales	1	The basis for the selection of the principal offence is as follows: a. where a defendant is found guilty of one offence and acquitted of another, the offence selected is the one for which he is found guilty. b. where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentenced is imposed. c. where there is the same disposal for two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most severe.
Estonia	1	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	According to the article 33 of the Criminal Code: - For crimes, the criminally responsible offenders may be sentenced to a punishment of imprisonment or a fine. - A punishment of imprisonment may be pronounced only as a main punishment. - A fine can be pronounced as a main punishment and also as a secondary punishment. - If both punishments are prescribed for a single crime, only one of them can be pronounced as the main punishment.
Finland	2	The sentences are recorded by principal offence. The sanction, however, is given as one sanction for the whole group of crimes dealt with in this single court decision. One sentence may therefore cover even quite a large number of separate offences.
France	1	En 1993, plus de trois quarts des condamnations comportent une seule infraction. L'infraction principale est la première infraction inscrite sur la fiche du casier judiciaire, dans la catégorie la plus grave (contravention,délit,crime).
Germany	-2	-2

Greece	1	For statistical purposes only one sanction, the most severe one is counted. E.g. if a deprivation of liberty sanction is imposed together with a financial penalty only the one is mentioned. (National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Justice, 1994, p. 43).
Hungary	2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	2	There is a main sanction and supplementary sanction and both are counted separately.
Lithuania	2	The statistical data shows the means of influence for the each offence.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Northern Ireland	1	Data on sentences are based on the most severe penalty imposed by the court for the principal offence.
Norway	1	In cases where a sanction covers several offences, the sanction is attached to the offence which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law, the so-called principal crime.
Poland	1	-2
Portugal	1	When main and accessory sanctions are used in association, only the main one is counted for statistical purposes. If fine and imprisonment (both main sanctions) are applied only the sentence of imprisonment is counted.
Romania	1	On applique la règle relative à l'infraction principale et on compte une seule infraction.
Russian Fed.	1	-2
Scotland	1	The main sanction is determined by ranking disposals. Custodial sentences are ranked first. They are followed by Community Service Orders and Probation. Next are Fines and compensation orders. The remaining sanctions all have lower rankings. When a person has a charge for more than one offence with the same sanction, the aggregate total is recorded. Thus the custodial sentence length recorded is the total imposed sentence.
Slovenia	1	If one perpetrator has committed several criminal offences, only the main criminal offence is counted. If more than one perpetrator participated in a criminal offence, each participant is counted.
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	All sanctions are ranked. Imprisonment highest; fine lowest. The sanction with the highest is chosen.

Switzerland	1	<p>Dans le cadre de ce questionnaire et afin d'éviter des comptages multiples, une seule infraction, celle passible de la peine la plus grave, a été comptée par jugement. La hiérarchie a été définie de la façon suivante:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Homicides. 2. Lésions corporelles graves, viol, brigandage, trafic de stupéfiants aggravé. 3. Vol, lésions corporelles simples, trafic de stupéfiants simple. 4. Consommation de stupéfiants. 5. Autres infractions.
Turkey	1	-2

(p.40) DESCRIPTION OF DATA RECORDING METHODS (2/2)			
Question	Does this table include sanctions or measures imposed by other authorities than the courts?	If yes, by whom?	Is there a legal concept of suspended custodial sentence in your country?
<i>Possible answers</i>	<i>1: Yes 2: No</i>	<i>1: Prosecution authorities 2: Police</i>	<i>1: Yes 2: No</i>
	CT321EA	CT321EB	CT321FA
Albania	2	-2	1
Austria	2	-2	1
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	1
Croatia	2	-2	1
Cyprus	2	-2	1
Czech Republic	2	-2	1
Denmark	1	1	1
England & Wales	2	-2	1
Estonia	2	-2	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	2	-2	1
Finland	2	-2	1
France	2	-2	1
Germany	2	-2	1
Greece	2	-2	1
Hungary	2	-2	1
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2	1
Latvia	2	-2	1
Lithuania	2	-2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2	1
Netherlands	2	-2	1
Northern Ireland	2	-2	1
Norway	1	1	1
Poland	2	-2	1
Portugal	2	-2	1
Romania	2	-2	1
Russian Fed.	2	-2	1
Scotland	2	-2	2
Slovenia	2	-2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	1	1
Turkey	2	-2	1

(p. 41) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON QUESTIONS A - F	
	CT321FB
Albania	C: It is the rule that decision of the court of appeal is considered as final decision. But according to the article 432 of CPC the parties have the right to present the recourse to the court of cassation against the final decision under certain reasons. The data referred to the stage after the recourse to the court of cassation.
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	C: The data refer only to sanctions imposed with sentences that have come into force, i.e. after the proceedings on appeal have been brought to an end. F: The Criminal Code stipulates that under strictly defined conditions the Court may decide to suspend the sentence (up to 3 years imprisonment- by a term of 3 to 5 years) (suspension of sentence).
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	E: Sanctions and measures imposed by the prosecution authorities and by the police (as prosecutor) are also counted.
England & Wales	-2
Estonia	-2

F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	<p>According articles 49 and 50 from the Criminal Code: With the conditional sentence, the court determines the punishment for the offender and at the same time it determines that this punishment shall not be executed if the offender does not commit a new crime during a period which the court determines, which cannot be less than one or longer than five years (control period). The court may determine in the conditional sentence that the punishment shall be executed also if the condemned does not repay the property gain gained by the perpetration of the crime, if he does not compensate the damages which he caused by the crime, or if he does not fulfill the other obligations foreseen by the criminal-legal provisions. The time frame for fulfilling these obligations is determined by the court within the framework of the determined control period. The security measures, pronounced with the conditional sentence, are executed. A conditional sentence may be pronounced when a punishment for the offender was determined of imprisonment of two years or a fine. A conditional sentence may be pronounced also when a punishment has been determined of imprisonment with a duration of up to two years or a fine, by applying the provisions for mitigation of punishment. In the decision making process whether a conditional sentence shall be pronounced, and considering the aim of the conditional sentence, the court shall especially take into consideration the offender's personality, his previous life his behavior after ther perpetrated crime, the extent of criminal responsibility, and other circumstances under which the crime was committed. If a punishment of both imprisonment and a fine were determined for the offender, a conditional sentence may be pronounced for both punishments, or just for the punishment of imprisonment.</p>
Finland	-2
France	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	<p>F: Suspended custodial sanction/sentence is a sanction by itself. Deprivation of liberty up to 3 years may be converted: (a) to financial penalty (a sort of day-fine), (b) to suspended sentence with supervision (probation) –which is still in the Penal Code only and it is not applied due to lack of probation officers–, and (c) to community service - a newly introduced institution in Greece. Hence it does not appear in statistics of 1995.</p>
Hungary	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2

Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	F: in principle, no.
Switzerland	B: La saisie de données est réalisée par l'Office fédéral de la statistique, à partir des extraits de jugement envoyés par les tribunaux au Casier judiciaire central. E: Ce tableau contient des sanctions/mesures imposées par le procureur et fondées sur la reconnaissance de culpabilité de l'accusé (Strafbefehl).
Turkey	-2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE:

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322HOT A	T322HOT B	T322HOT 1	T322HOT C	T322HOT D	T322HOT 5	T322HOT E	T322HOT F	T322HOT 6	T322HOT 7	T322HOT G	T322HOT H	T322HOTI	T322HOT T
Albania	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	59	-2	-2	190	-2	-2	1	14	298
Austria	0	0	0	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	11	14	73
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	0	3	3	35	34	69	49	106	155	-2	114	0	-2	227
Croatia	1	25	26	19	25	44	42	10	52	-2	-2	-2	-2	122
Cyprus	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	114	-2	-2	0	0	134
Denmark	0	0	0	1	2	3	19	10	29	-2	-2	0	-2	32
England & Wales	1	8	9	18	97	115	71	19	90	-2	68	222	-2	436
Estonia	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	38	94	50	144	-2	94	0	-2	182
F.Y.R.O.M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	8
acedonia														
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	0	6	6	-2	-2	91	211	379	590	-2	128	23	-2	710
Germany	1	13	14	9	232	241	237	87	324	-2	-2	100	105	784
Greece	3	1	4	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	19	1	77
Hungary	0	4	4	16	70	86	99	68	167	-2	95	7	-2	264
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	0	0	0	28	123	151	159	371	530	-2	-2	39	-2	720
Latvia	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	121	-2	84	-2	-2	171
Lithuania	-2	-2	1	6	-2	-2	-2	130	-2	147	-2	1	-2	285
Luxembou rg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	0	2	9	11	78	105	183	-2	-2	-2	-2	194
Netherland s	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	0	0	0	4	3	7	14	10	24	-2	110	-2	-2	31
Poland	-2	-2	-2	23	142	165	231	193	424	-2	-2	-2	-2	589

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322HOT A	T322HOT B	T322HOT 1	T322HOT C	T322HOT D	T322HOT 5	T322HOT E	T322HOT F	T322HOT 6	T322HOT 7	T322HOT G	T322HOT H	T322HOTI	T322HOT T
Portugal	0	2	2	14	66	80	52	125	177	-2	115	-2	0	259
Romania	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	577	-2	888	144	9	-2	903
Russian Fed.	-2	56	-2	180	3590	3770	10997	3076	14073	-2	89	-2	-2	17899
Scotland	0	1	1	2	17	19	43	11	54	-2	77	41	5	120
Slovenia	0	1	1	0	18	18	9	3	12	-2	-2	0	0	31
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	0	0	0	7	33	40	35	1	36	-2	76	13	30	119
Switzerlan d	0	1	1	0	14	14	21	14	35	-2	98	2	17	69
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE: COMPLETED

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322HO CA	T322HOC B	T322HOC 1	T322HOC C	T322HOC D	T322HOC 5	T322HOC E	T322HOC F	T322HOC 6	T322HOC 7	T322HOC G	T322HOC H	T322HOC I	T322HOC T
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	0	0	0	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	10	7	51
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	0	3	3	27	25	52	31	103	134	-2	123	0	-2	189
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	28	-2	-2	0	-2	28
England & Wales	1	8	9	18	93	111	52	5	57	-2	58	216	-2	393
Estonia	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	26	92	50	142	-2	98	0	-2	168
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Greece	2	1	3	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	19	0	60
Hungary	0	3	3	10	37	47	82	64	146	-2	105	7	-2	203
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322HO CA	T322HOC B	T322HOC 1	T322HOC C	T322HOC D	T322HOC 5	T322HOC E	T322HOC F	T322HOC 6	T322HOC 7	T322HOC G	T322HOC H	T322HOCI	T322HOC T
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Portugal	0	0	0	4	22	26	27	117	144	-2	145	-2	-2	170
Romania	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	555	-2	595	160	9	-2	604
Russian Fed.	-2	49	-2	161	3379	3540	10635	2984	13619	-2	91	-2	-2	17208
Scotland	0	1	1	0	12	12	22	2	24	-2	69	40	5	82
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Switzerland	0	1	1	0	5	5	14	11	25	-2	109	2	6	39
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) ASSAULT

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal : under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal : 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal : 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322AS A	T322AS B	T322AS 1	T322AS C	T322AS D	T322AS 5	T322AS E	T322AS F	T322AS 6	T322AS 7	T322AS G	T322AS H	T322ASI	T322AS T
Albania	-2	-2	102	-2	-2	87	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	0	0	197
Austria	539	79	618	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	0	12	693
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	92	109	201	123	7	130	4	0	4	-2	14	-2	-2	335
Croatia	48	19	67	5	4	9	5	0	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	81
Cyprus	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	3	13	0	-2	12
Czech Republic	-2	-2	113	-2	-2	160	-2	-2	42	-2	-2	0	0	315
Denmark	222	108	2337	39	13	52	6	0	6	-2	-2	0	-2	2395
England & Wales	330	1435	4740	1322	1103	2425	140	17	157	-2	15	13	-2	7335
Estonia	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	65	22	-2	-2	-2	40	-2	-2	94
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	154	21	175	1	0	1	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	176
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	449	1864	6357	-2	-2	1362	50	25	75	-2	7	1	-2	7795
Germany	378	969	1347	488	410	898	38	2	40	-2	-2	0	112	2397
Greece	195	140	2093	-2	-2	101	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	0	1	2205
Hungary	151	214	365	146	144	290	21	1	22	-2	20	0	-2	677
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	193	268	2206	153	44	197	4	0	4	-2	-2	0	-2	2407
Latvia	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	164	-2	-2	68	-2	50	-2	-2	234

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal : under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal : 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal : 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322AS A	T322AS B	T322AS 1	T322AS C	T322AS D	T322AS 5	T322AS E	T322AS F	T322AS 6	T322AS 7	T322AS G	T322AS H	T322AS I	T322AS T
Lithuania	-2	-2	2	41	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	5	-2	0	-2	61
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	25	34	51	85	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	110
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Poland	15	245	260	442	103	545	7	0	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	812
Portugal	21	79	100	50	32	82	3	3	6	-2	18	-2	0	188
Romania	-2	-2	84	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	676	27	0	-2	760
Russian Fed.	-2	2166	-2	4006	13584	17590	10855	477	11332	-2	53	-2	-2	31088
Scotland	997	338	1335	156	161	317	61	3	64	-2	10	0	0	1716
Slovenia	15	8	23	3	2	5	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	28
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	182	320	2147	313	51	364	1	0	1	-2	5	-2	74	2586
Switzerland	89	14	103	7	17	24	2	0	2	-2	15	0	23	152
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspending custodial sanctions, in months) RAPE

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322RAA	T322RAB	T322RA1	T322RAC	T322RAD	T322RA5	T322RAE	T322RAF	T322RA6	T322RA7	T322RAG	T322RAH	T322RAI	T322RAT
Albania	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	0	0	40
Austria	0	6	6	-2	-2	51	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	0	7	75
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	1	11	12	64	36	100	35	8	43	-2	50	-2	-2	155
Croatia	-2	4	4	8	5	13	1	0	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	18
Cyprus	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	89	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	0	0	118
Denmark	8	15	23	16	7	23	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	46
England & Wales	2	5	7	16	160	176	263	35	298	-2	78	13	-2	494
Estonia	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	43	15	0	15	-2	50	-2	-2	59
F.Y.R.O. Macedonia	5	6	11	3	9	12	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	23
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	0	27	27	-2	-2	160	410	553	963	-2	110	4	-2	1154
Germany	2	11	13	67	407	474	119	4	123	-2	-2	0	33	643
Greece	4	2	6	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	1	1	35
Hungary	0	7	7	38	105	143	39	1	40	-2	47	0	-2	190
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	49	181	230	499	229	728	33	2	35	-2	-2	0	-2	993
Latvia	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	31	-2	66	-2	-2	54
Lithuania	-2	-2	1	3	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	24	-2	0	-2	44
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	0	2	9	11	36	10	46	-2	-2	-2	-2	57
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322RAA	T322RAB	T322RA1	T322RAC	T322RAD	T322RA5	T322RAE	T322RAF	T322RA6	T322RA7	T322RAG	T322RAH	T322RAI	T322RAT
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	3	5	8	16	5	21	1	0	1	-2	34	-2	-2	30
Poland	0	5	5	286	326	612	32	1	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	650
Portugal	0	0	0	8	34	42	41	13	54	-2	71	-2	-2	96
Romania	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	833	70	0	-2	845
Russian Fed.	-2	60	-2	238	4434	4672	4040	229	4269	-2	63	-2	-2	9001
Scotland	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	1	21	-2	71	0	0	31
Slovenia	1	5	6	7	8	15	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	21
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	3	7	10	36	61	97	2	0	2	-2	30	-2	15	124
Switzerland	1	2	3	5	27	32	7	1	8	-2	44	0	7	50
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) ROBBERY: TOTAL

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322RO TA	T322ROT B	T322ROT 1	T322ROT C	T322ROT D	T322ROT 5	T322ROT E	T322ROT F	T322ROT 6	T322ROT 7	T322ROT G	T322ROT H	T322ROTI	T322ROT T
Albania	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	146	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	0	0	205
Austria	8	30	38	-2	-2	153	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	0	12	250
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	33	69	102	276	114	390	61	34	95	-2	43	0	-2	587
Croatia	12	20	32	23	14	37	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	69
Cyprus	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	4	52	0	-2	6
Czech Republic	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	653	-2	-2	128	-2	-2	0	0	816
Denmark	95	120	215	127	64	191	3	0	3	-2	-2	0	-2	409
England & Wales	376	360	736	710	1322	2032	425	64	489	-2	38	2	-2	3259
Estonia	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	66	133	2	135	-2	65	-2	-2	203
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1	12	13	18	15	33	1	0	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	47
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	1239	1118	2357	-2	-2	1253	303	145	448	-2	21	5	-2	4063
Germany	9	340	349	788	1475	2263	427	31	458	-2	-2	0	61	3131
Greece	2	2	4	-2	-2	89	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	1	15	154
Hungary	8	50	58	285	684	969	138	1	139	-2	40	0	-2	1166
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	219	944	1163	2979	1334	4313	158	18	176	-2	-2	0	-2	5652
Latvia	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	166	-2	-2	146	-2	78	-2	-2	317
Lithuania	-2	-2	1	33	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	51	-2	0	-2	101
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	12	8	56	64	134	34	168	-2	-2	-2	-2	244
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322ROT A	T322ROT B	T322ROT 1	T322ROT C	T322ROT D	T322ROT 5	T322ROT E	T322ROT F	T322ROT 6	T322ROT 7	T322ROT G	T322ROT H	T322ROTI	T322ROT T
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	18	22	40	83	0	83	0	0	0	-2	28	-2	-2	123
Poland	-2	4	4	837	3197	4034	251	7	258	-2	-2	-2	-2	4296
Portugal	9	11	20	210	477	687	281	79	360	-2	55	-2	-2	1067
Romania	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	2276	47	0	-2	2323
Russian Fed.	-2	1944	-2	3999	24893	28892	14147	491	14638	-2	52	-2	-2	45474
Scotland	69	74	143	65	105	170	106	14	120	-2	35	0	0	433
Slovenia	0	12	12	11	4	15	1	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	28
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	54	30	84	148	88	236	8	0	8	-2	23	-2	10	338
Switzerland	19	18	37	13	53	66	7	1	8	-2	28	0	54	165
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) ARMED ROBBERY

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322RO AA	T322ROA B	T322ROA 1	T322ROA C	T322ROA D	T322ROA 5	T322ROA E	T322ROA F	T322ROA 6	T322ROA 7	T322ROA G	T322ROA H	T322ROAI	T322ROA T
Albania	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	0	6
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
England & Wales	7	5	12	31	130	161	203	65	268	-2	70	0	-2	441
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	0	3	3	3	8	11	1	0	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	15
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	0	19	19	-2	-2	125	261	145	406	-2	88	5	-2	555
Germany	3	63	66	194	639	833	241	13	254	-2	-2	0	14	1167
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	4	2	8	10	72	33	105	-2	-2	-2	-2	119
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322ROA A	T322ROA B	T322ROA 1	T322ROA C	T322ROA D	T322ROA 5	T322ROA E	T322ROA F	T322ROA 6	T322ROA 7	T322ROA G	T322ROA H	T322ROAI	T322ROA T
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	0	1	1	41	0	41	0	0	0	-2	9	-2	-2	42
Poland	-2	-2	-2	73	611	684	215	4	219	-2	-2	0	-2	903
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Romania	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	39	62	0	-2	39
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Switzerland	1	0	1	1	10	11	4	0	4	-2	46	0	5	21
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) THEFT: TOTAL

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322TH TA	T322THT B	T322THT1	T322THT C	T322THT D	T322THT5	T322THT E	T322THT F	T322THT6	T322THT7	T322THT G	T322THT H	T322THTI	T322THT T
Albania	-2	-2	851	-2	-2	125	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	983
Austria	669	550	1219	-2	-2	467	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	20	1708
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	1089	2091	3180	2025	301	2326	60	0	60	-2	16	-2	-2	5566
Croatia	208	127	335	131	50	181	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	516
Cyprus	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	2	3	0	-2	18
Czech Republic	-2	-2	3593	-2	-2	1429	-2	-2	41	-2	-2	0	0	5063
Denmark	2726	293	3019	52	13	65	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	3084
England & Wales	15415	4568	19983	4083	1226	5309	59	2	61	-2	9	1	-2	25354
Estonia	-2	-2	265	-2	-2	812	20	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	1097
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	363	83	446	15	10	25	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	471
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	18164	8063	26227	-2	-2	4376	113	36	149	-2	6	2	-2	30754
Germany	3288	5161	8449	2903	1421	4324	49	2	51	-2	-2	0	38	12862
Greece	894	430	1324	-2	-2	594	-2	-2	84	-2	-2	0	81	2083
Hungary	1870	1595	3465	1120	357	1477	4	0	4	-2	12	0	-2	4946
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	17377	4616	21993	864	114	978	5	0	5	-2	-2	0	-2	22976
Latvia	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	1230	-2	-2	142	-2	37	-2	-2	1498
Lithuania	-2	-2	142	1536	-2	-2	-2	138	-2	66	-2	2	-2	1884
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	44	102	294	396	213	4	217	-2	-2	-2	-2	657

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322THT A	T322THT B	T322THT1	T322THT C	T322THT D	T322THT5	T322THT E	T322THT F	T322THT6	T322THT7	T322THT G	T322THT H	T322THTI	T322THT T
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	1391	573	1964	146	0	146	1	0	1	-2	20	-2	-2	2111
Poland	126	709	835	1601	123	1724	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2560
Portugal	157	313	470	1297	822	2119	294	42	336	-2	29	-2	3	2928
Romania	-2	-2	2691	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	16674	20	0	-2	19365
Russian Fed.	-2	11200	-2	54311	87763	142074	3988	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	157262
Scotland	4246	1443	5689	226	126	352	3	0	3	-2	5	0	0	6044
Slovenia	87	52	139	31	19	50	1	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	190
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	2027	820	2847	265	21	286	2	0	2	-2	5	-2	66	3201
Switzerland	1284	176	1460	95	72	167	9	0	9	-2	5	0	295	1931
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	<u>Subtotal:</u> 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322THV A	T322THV B	T322THV 1	T322THV C	T322THV D	T322THV 5	T322THV E	T322THV F	T322THV 6	T322THV 7	T322THV G	T322THV H	T322THV I	T322THV T
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	9	2	11	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	411	21	432	4	3	7	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	439
England & Wales	1906	680	2586	443	22	465	0	-2	0	-2	8	-2	-2	3051
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
F.Y.R.O. Macedonia	26	12	38	1	0	1	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	39
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Greece	23	2	25	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	1	29
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322THV A	T322THV B	T322THV 1	T322THV C	T322THV D	T322THV 5	T322THV E	T322THV F	T322THV 6	T322THV 7	T322THV G	T322THV H	T322THV I	T322THV T
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	160	33	193	9	0	9	0	0	0	-2	6	-2	-2	202
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	486	174	660	43	15	58	0	0	0	-2	5	0	0	718
Slovenia	7	3	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	11
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	371	102	473	27	0	27	0	0	0	-2	4	-2	4	504
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) BICYCLE THEFT

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322TH BA	T322THB B	T322THB 1	T322THB C	T322THB D	T322THB 5	T322THB E	T322THB F	T322THB 6	T322THB 7	T322THB G	T322THB H	T322THB I	T322THB T
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	34	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	35
England & Wales	76	2	78	1	0	1	0	0	0	-2	3	-2	-2	79
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322TH BA	T322THB B	T322THB 1	T322THB C	T322THB D	T322THB 5	T322THB E	T322THB F	T322THB 6	T322THB 7	T322THB G	T322THB H	T322THB I	T322THB T
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspended custodial sanctions, in months) BURGLARY: TOTAL

	under 6 month s	6 and less than 12 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	<u>Subtotal:</u> 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322B UTA	T322BUT B	T322BUT 1	T322BUT C	T322BUT D	T322BUT 5	T322BUT E	T322BUT F	T322BUT 6	T322BUT 7	T322BUT G	T322BUT H	T322BUT I	T322BUT T
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	160	338	498	-2	-2	193	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	9	700
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	35	9	0	-2	46
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	1210	198	1408	36	8	44	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	1452
England & Wales	6158	3050	9208	3162	1019	4181	51	2	53	-2	12	1	-2	13443
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
F.Y.R.O.Ma cedonia	235	192	427	99	35	134	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	561
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Germany	391	2489	2880	1966	957	2923	21	1	22	-2	-2	0	21	5846
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	26	92	283	375	105	0	105	-2	-2	-2	-2	506

	under 6 month s	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322B UTA	T322BUT B	T322BUT 1	T322BUT C	T322BUT D	T322BUT 5	T322BUT E	T322BUT F	T322BUT 6	T322BUT 7	T322BUT G	T322BUT H	T322BUT I	T322BUT T
Netherlands	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	839	470	1309	125	0	125	1	0	1	-2	9	-2	-2	1435
Poland	-2	326	326	9228	2367	11595	9	2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	11932
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	1192	545	1737	130	93	223	1	0	1	-2	6	0	0	1961
Slovenia	33	37	70	24	11	35	1	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	106
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) DOMESTIC BURGLARY

	under 6 month s	6 and less than 12 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	<u>Subtotal:</u> 60 months and over	Other length *	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322B UDA	T322BUD B	T322BUD 1	T322BUD C	T322BUD D	T322BUD 5	T322BUD E	T322BUD F	T322BUD 6	T322B UD7	T322BUD G	T322BU DH	T322BUD I	T322BUD T
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	440	89	529	15	3	18	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	547
England & Wales	3125	2298	5423	2554	733	3287	17	0	17	-2	13	-2	-2	8727
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
F.Y.R.O.Ma cedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 month s	6 and less than 12 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	<u>Subtotal:</u> 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	<u>Subtotal:</u> 60 months and over	Other length *	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322B UDA	T322BUD B	T322BUD 1	T322BUD C	T322BUD D	T322BUD 5	T322BUD E	T322BUD F	T322BUD 6	T322B UD7	T322BUD G	T322BU DH	T322BUD I	T322BUD T
Lithuania	-2	-2	11	152	-2	-2	-2	99	-2	10	-2	1	-2	273
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspended custodial sanctions, in months) DRUG OFFENCES : TOTAL

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indetermi nate	total
	T322DOT A	T322DOT B	T322DOT 1	T322DOT C	T322DOT D	T322DOT 5	T322DOT E	T322DOT F	T322DOT 6	T322DOT 7	T322DOT G	T322DOT H	T322DOT I	T322DOT T
Albania	-2	-2	42	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	42
Austria	233	247	480	-2	-2	517	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	0	1	1008
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	17	15	32	22	11	33	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	65
Cyprus	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	10	12	0	-2	26
Czech Republic	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	0	57
Denmark	603	78	681	66	86	152	24	1	25	-2	-2	0	-2	858
England & Wales	1260	1011	2271	1117	1392	2509	401	89	490	-2	28	0	-2	5270
Estonia	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	8	-2	-2	4
F.Y.R.O. Macedonia	28	6	34	17	23	40	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	74
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	3226	2118	5344	-2	-2	4664	674	43	717	-2	18	0	-2	10725
Germany	630	1286	1916	1335	2151	3486	284	30	314	-2	-2	0	6	5722
Greece	484	143	627	-2	-2	433	-2	-2	151	-2	-2	11	1	1223
Hungary	0	3	3	11	28	39	5	1	6	-2	42	0	-2	48
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	3754	5676	9430	3873	2018	5891	914	117	1031	-2	-2	0	-2	16352
Latvia	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	4	-2	28	-2	-2	51
Lithuania	-2	-2	15	41	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	6	-2	0	-2	64
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322DOT A	T322DOT B	T322DOT 1	T322DOT C	T322DOT D	T322DOT 5	T322DOT E	T322DOT F	T322DOT 6	T322DOT 7	T322DOT G	T322DOT H	T322DOT I	T322DOT T
Moldova	-2	-2	26	20	10	30	1	0	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	57
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	677	88	765	156	48	204	33	9	42	-2	53	-2	-2	1011
Poland	11	21	32	56	12	68	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	100
Portugal	69	48	117	286	383	669	610	58	668	-2	53	-2	1	1455
Romania	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	85	50	0	-2	101
Russian Fed.	-2	5856	-2	4676	3640	8316	729	2	731	-2	20	-2	-2	14903
Scotland	215	151	366	115	155	270	67	6	73	-2	20	0	0	709
Slovenia	4	5	9	7	5	12	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	21
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	634	226	860	160	167	327	59	6	65	-2	16	-2	59	1311
Switzerland	728	105	833	134	396	530	56	4	60	-2	17	0	471	1894
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) DRUG TRAFFICKING: TOTAL

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T32	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT	T322DT
	2DT	TB	T1	TC	D	T5	TE	TF	T6	T7	TG	TH	TI	TT
	TA													
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	0	1	1	6	1	7	0	0	0	-2	24	-2	-2	8
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Czech Republic	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	0	50
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
England & Wales	806	909	1715	1069	1329	2398	397	89	486	-2	31	0	-2	4599
Estonia	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	8	-2	-2	1
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	971	1024	1995	-2	-2	2664	382	33	415	-2	22	0	-2	5074
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Greece	45	27	72	-2	-2	258	-2	-2	133	-2	-2	8	1	472
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	0	3	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterm inate	total
	T322D TTA	T322DT TB	T322DT T1	T322DT TC	T322DT D	T322DT T5	T322DT TE	T322DT TF	T322DT T6	T322DT T7	T322DT TG	T322DT TH	T322DT TI	T322DT TT
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	586	88	674	156	48	204	33	9	42	-2	48	-2	-2	920
Poland	1	3	4	11	2	13	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	17
Portugal	1	11	12	112	243	355	580	58	638	-2	67	-2	1	1006
Romania	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	85	50	0	-2	101
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	103	135	238	111	151	262	64	6	70	-2	24	0	0	570
Slovenia	3	5	8	7	5	12	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	20
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Switzerland	181	31	212	57	275	332	42	2	44	-2	26	0	49	637
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

Table 3.2.2 (Unsuspected custodial sanctions, in months) SERIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterminate	total
	T322 DTS A	T322DTS B	T322DTS 1	T322DTS C	T322DTS D	T322DTS 5	T322DTS E	T322DTS F	T322DTS 6	T322DTS 7	T322DTS G	T322DTS H	T322DTS I	T322DTS T
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Austria	37	237	274	-2	-2	517	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	0	1	802
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Denmark	42	71	113	66	86	152	24	1	25	-2	-2	0	-2	290
England & Wales	161	237	398	583	1106	1689	360	85	445	-2	44	0	-2	2532
Estonia	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-2	-2	0
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Germany	11	12	23	226	890	1116	155	15	170	-2	-2	0	2	1311
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Lithuania	-2	-2	0	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2	3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

	under 6 months	6 and less than 12 months	Subtotal: under 12 months	12 and less than 24 months	24 and less than 60 months	Subtotal: 12 and less than 60 months	60 and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Subtotal: 60 months and over	Other length*	average length	life	indeterm inate	total
	T322DTS A	T322DTS B	T322DTS 1	T322DTS C	T322DTS D	T322DTS 5	T322DTS E	T322DTS F	T322DTS 6	T322DTS 7	T322DTS G	T322DTS H	T322DTS I	T322DTS T
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Norway	19	25	44	138	48	186	33	9	42	-2	43	-2	-2	272
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	5
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...
Sweden	1	1	2	51	142	193	77	6	83	-2	55	-2	1	279
Switzerland	15	10	25	50	260	310	40	2	42	-2	37	0	32	409
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	...

* See notes on table 3.2.2

(p. 43) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 3.2.2

	ST322
Albania	Ministry of Justice. Statistics Office. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Oesterr. Statist. Zentralamt). Annual Conviction Statistics (Gerichtliche Kriminalstatistik).
Belgium	-2
Bulgaria	National Statistics Institute. Division of Legal Statistics: "Crimes and convicted persons", Sofia, 1996.
Croatia	Statistical Report, State Institute for Statistics, Zagreb 1997: 1043/1044, ISSN 1331-2096.
Cyprus	Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics and Research, Criminal Statistics, Unpublished data
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice - Department of Statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook, published.
Denmark	Criminal statistics published by the Danish National Bureau of Statistics (Danmarks Statistik).
England & Wales	Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice Department of Courts. Courts statistics. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	-2
France	Ministère de la Justice - Sous-direction de la statistique - statistique issue du casier judiciaire.
Germany	Strafverfolgungsstatistik, Arbeitsunterlage, Statistisches Bundesamt Wiesbaden, Relevant year
Greece	Ministry of Justice, Statistics of Courts.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice. Published.
Ireland	-2
Italy	1995 Istat statistics: table 4.15
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	The statistical data shows the means of influence for the each offence.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, Direction judiciaire, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social and Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice Statistical Information Department.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.

Romania	Données statistiques du ministère de la Justice, service d'organisation, synthèse et statistique judiciaire; Annuaire statistique de Roumanie, 1996
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Scottish Office Home Department, Civil & Criminal Justice Statistics Unit.
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Results of regular statistical survey on convicted persons.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Statistics of Sweden published by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice: données non publiées.
Turkey	-2

(p. 43) COMMENTS ON TABLE 3.2.2	
	CT322
Albania	1) The data are not available for the year 1995. The figures concerns the year 1996. 2) <u>“Indeterminate sanctions”</u> and <u>“Death penalty”</u> : These punishments are not provided by the law.
Austria	1) Austrian Statistics use other time spans to record duration of sanction. 2) Average length of sentence could be calculated by Bureau of statistics, would take some time, isn't free! 3) Indeterminate sanctions/measures include unsuspended as well as suspended indeterminate sentences in addition to fixed sentences. They also include conditional sentences determined at trial (i.e. they are indeterminate by nature). The statistics do not record which part of the punishment is conditional and which not (see comments on table 3.2.1). 4) Partly unsuspended sanctions are not included in table (because length of suspended and unsuspended part of sentence is unknown).
Belgium	-2

Bulgaria	<p>1) The subdivision as per the length of imposed sentences in 3. and 4. adopted by the judicial statistics, does not correspond to the table, and refers respectively to: "12 months and less than 36 months", and "36 months and less than 60 months".</p> <p>2) The sanction "life imprisonment" was adopted since the middle of 1995 and is provided as alternative in the case of grave murder and robbery with murder.</p> <p>3) The Bulgarian Criminal Code does not provide for "indeterminate sanctions and measures". The CC specifies the time limits of all sanctions. (with the exception of "fines" because of their character). All convicting sentences include, along with the type of the imposed sanction, its concrete and precise length.</p> <p>4) The kinds of punishment for crimes, perpetrated guiltily, are exactly enumerated in arts. 38-53 of the Penal Code. The forced treatment measures do not represent a penalty, therefore they are not given an account fo in Legal Statistics.</p> <p>5) Table 3.2.2. includes again all imposed punishments like tables 3.1.1. and 3.2.1. as until 1996 Legal Statistics did not consider delayed serving of the imposed punishment on the basis of the extent of the punishment. Delayed serving of the imposed punishment is considered only generally as mentioned in table 3.2.1. The Bulgarian Penal Code allows delaying of the serving of the imposed punishment only when the punishment represents «imprisonment of up to 3 years, forced settling or divestment of the right of residing in a determined built-up area» (art. 66 of the Penal Code).</p>
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	The duration of sentence given on table 3.2.2 does not fully correspond to the required one: SEE TABLE ANNEXED.
Czech Republic	The duration of unsuspended custodial sanctions covers the periods: 0-1 year; 1-5 years; 5-15 years; over 15 years.
Denmark	Total in table 3.2.2 corresponds to data in official publication, but deviates from col. "Unsuspended custodial sentences" in table 3.2.1.
England & Wales	<u>Armed robbery</u> : See comments on Table 3.1.1.
Estonia	<p>-The table shows the number of definitively sentenced persons.</p> <p>-Actual durations used in the table differ from the original questionnaire (see the table).</p> <p>-<u>Theft and Theft of motor vehicle</u> (in this table): <u>excludes</u> "Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation" which in the Criminal Code consists separate article than theft (no data available).</p> <p>NB: There are no separate data for "Theft of motor vehicle".</p> <p>-<u>Robbery</u>: (in this table): includes §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health) and <u>does not</u> include §140 ('public theft' = stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence).</p>
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	This is presently not possible to fill out without resorting to the original database

France	1) Données pour l'année 1996. 2) Les césures adoptées pour la publication statistique ne permettent pas de distinguer les durées 12/24 mois et 24/60 mois. On fournit donc la somme des deux tranches (de 12 à 60 mois).
Germany	In Germany the method of counting is as follows : more than...up to and including

Greece	Greek statistics use the following distinctions: concerning deprivation of liberty: 1) less than one month 2) 1-3 months 3) 3-6 months 4) 6-12 months 5) 1 year and over 6) temporary incarceration (imprisonment from 60 to 240 months) in which conditional release is applicable Indeterminate sanctions/measures include deprivation of liberty of a minor 13-17 years of age in a correctional institution and commitment of a mentally ill offender to a psychiatric institution.
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Hungary	<p>1) In joint statistics of the police and public prosecution offices some offences are defined as a phenomenon of point of view of criminology and criminalistics (example: housebreaking, pickpocketing etc.). In statistics of the criminal justice system the sentences and the sentenced persons are recorded in accordance with the definitions given in penal code. Therefore there aren't available the figures of persons committed, sentenced/convicted for armed robbery, theft of motor vehicle, burglary etc.</p> <p>2) In the Hungarian penal code does not exist any indeterminate sanctions. According to Section 74 of the Penal Code in case of the perpetrator of a violent punishable act against a person, or of a punishable act causing public danger, forced medical treatment shall be ordered, if the perpetrator is not punishable because of his insane state of mental functions, and it is to be supposed, that he will commit a similar act, provided that, in case of punishability, a punishment exceeding one year of imprisonment would have to be inflicted. Forced medical treatment shall be executed in a closed institution designated for this purpose.</p> <p>In 1995 there were imposed forced treatment for violent acts to 36 persons. Detailed data in connection of homicide, assault, rape and robbery are not available.</p> <p>3) <u>Intentional homicide</u>: Assaults leading to death not included.</p> <p>4) <u>Assault</u>: Assaults leading to death included.</p>
Ireland	-2
Italy	Data about rape include violent sexual intercourse either with adults or children, while data about robbery, theft and drug offences are available only as a total.
Latvia	-2

Lithuania	<p>The calculation order of the Courts' Department of the Ministry of Justice is a little bit different in compared with presented order.</p> <p>The first two columns are connected together (until 6 month and from 6 month until 12 month) - until 12 month; there is no data in 4th column (from 24 until 60 month) at the report of the Courts' Department. There is no data in 5th column (60-120 month) at the report, because of this data from 96 until 120 month is presented here. The data from 12 until 20 years is presented instead of 132-240 month and more in the 6th column.</p> <p>The term of the middle deprivation of liberty is not counted. The data about convicts for lifelong imprisonment is at the 8th column. The non-defined sanctions are not presented in the statistics.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	On comptabilise la durée des sanctions d'après le critère: jusqu'à 1 année, de 1 à 2 années, de 2 à 3 années, de 3 à 5 années, de 5 à 8 années, de 8 à 10 années, de 10 à 15 années, 15 à 25 années.
Netherlands	Data concerning unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1995, by duration are available; however by duration and type of offence they are not.
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	Length of sentence brackets including upper limits (eg. the category: 6 months to 12 months is inclusively 12). Data on average length for individual offences not available
Portugal	<p>1) "Life" does not apply.</p> <p>2) Portuguese law does not allow absolutely indeterminate sanctions; only relatively indeterminate ones, i.e., varying within a minimum and a maximum set by the courts.</p>

Romania	<p>1) Les tranches de la durée des peines privatives de liberté, dans la statistique du Ministère de la Justice sont les suivantes: moins d'une année; entre 1-5 ans; entre 5-10 ans; plus de 10 ans etc. C'est le motif pour lequel les données sont présentées dans le tableau 3.2.2 groupées de façon suivante: colonnes 1+2, moins de 12 mois; colonne 3+4+5, de 12 mois jusqu'à 120 mois.</p> <p>2) Le tableau 3.2.2 ne comprend pas la durée des sanctions privatives de liberté pour les mineurs.</p> <p>3) Le droit pénal roumain ne connaît pas des "Mesures et sanctions indéterminées".</p>
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	<u>Armed robbery, Bicycle theft, Domestic burglary, Serious drug trafficking</u> : Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Home Department's classification of crimes and offences.
Slovenia	<p>1) <u>Intentional homicide - completed</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>2) <u>Armed robbery</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>3) <u>Bicycle theft</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p> <p>4) <u>Domestic burglary</u>: Data not available in statistical systeme.</p>
Spain	-2
Sweden	<p>1) Note the change of "class limits": 25-60 months, 61-120 months; 121-> months.</p> <p>2) <u>Intentional homicide (completed) + Armed robbery + Drug trafficking (total)</u>: Data not available.</p>
Switzerland	<p>1): Trafic de stupéfiants - Total: Y compris les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation).</p> <p>2) Les données pour l'année 1996 ne sont pas encore disponibles.</p> <p>3) Le tableau ne comprend que les personnes âgées d'au moins 18 ans révolus.</p>
Turkey	Statistical information is not available.

Table 4.1 NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS ON 1 SEPTEMBER 1995

	Fewer than 50 places	50 to 99 places	100 to 249 places	250 to 499 places	500 to 749 places	750 to 999 places	More than 1000 places	Total number of penal institutions	Total capacity - number of places
	T41F50	T41F99	T41F249	T41F499	T41F749	T41F999	T41M1000	T41TNP I	T41TCA P
Albania	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	7	1200
Austria	-2	3	16	8	1	1	0	29	8545
Belgium	3	5	13	9	-2	-2	-2	30	5095
Bulgaria	-2	1	0	1	3	6	3	14	13100
Croatia	0	11	7	2	1	1	0	22	3905
Cyprus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	240
Czech Republic	0	0	4	9	9	4	4	30	18055
Denmark	43	5	12	1	0	0	0	61	3858
England & Wales	0	2	43	49	31	4	2	131	50677
Estonia	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	11	3820
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	3	3	1	-2	-2	1	-2	2753
Finland	15	13	10	3	0	0	0	41	3808
France	22	48	43	43	20	3	4	183	48791
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	4	6	11	7	0	0	0	28	4332
Hungary	0	7	9	8	4	2	2	32	11067
Ireland	0	4	6	1	1	0	0	12	2275
Italy	40	42	81	27	7	2	1	200	33960
Latvia	0	0	4	1	5	3	2	15	9760
Lithuania	0	0	1	2	3	1	6	13	13400
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	250
Moldova	0	0	6	8	1	1	4	20	12990
Netherlands	5	19	17	14	4	0	0	59	11698
Northern Ireland	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	1870
Norway	23	11	8	1	0	0	0	43	2900
Poland	1	9	38	54	24	16	9	151	65173
Portugal	19	11	6	8	7	-2	-2	51	8999
Romania	-4	-4	2	3	12	4	11	32	28951
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	2	3	10	4	2	1	0	22	5478
Slovenia	6	4	2	1	-2	-2	-2	13	1088
Spain	0	1	16	25	15	5	13	75	44441
Sweden	36	31	11	1	-2	-2	-2	79	5149
Switzerland	147	23	14	3	0	0	0	187	6618
Turkey	351	107	48	50	45	3	3	607	76964

(p. 45) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 4.1

	ST41
Albania	Ministry of Justice. General Directorate of Prisons. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Monthly report, Ministry of Justice.
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice- Administration des établissements pénitentiaires- personnel du Directeur général.
Bulgaria	Central Administration of Penal Institutions
Croatia	Ministry of Justice. Department for Execution of Penal Sanctions.
Cyprus	Ministry of Justice and Public Order Prison Department
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice, Prison Service of the Czech Republic, Department of Logistic, Statistics of prisoners, not published.
Denmark	The National Correctional Administration. Printed statistics.
England & Wales	H M Prison Service.
Estonia	Prison Board. Statistics on penal institutions. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Cross-sectional survey made on September 1st 1995.
France	Ministère de la Justice - Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire/SCERI. Statistique mensuelle de la population pénale.
Germany	-2
Greece	Ministry of Justice, personal communication (unpublished data).
Hungary	National Prison Administration. Unpublished.
Ireland	Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.
Italy	White book of the Department of Penal Administration - Ministry of Justice - July 1992
Latvia	The order of the Ministry of Interior N 48 of 21.02.1996. This order determines capacity of penal institutions.
Lithuania	Prison department of Lithuania, Ministry of Interior Affairs
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Corradino Correctional Facility Statistick Officer.
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice- Département des établissements pénitentiaires.
Netherlands	National Agency of Correctional Institutions
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland prison annual report, 1994-95, apx. 2
Norway	Kompis-KIA.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Statistical Department
Portugal	Prison Department. Data collected "ad hoc".
Romania	Direction de stratégie humaine et réforme de la Direction Générale des Prisons du Ministère de la Justice.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Scottish Prison Service
Slovenia	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia. Administration for the Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions- Common starting points for the determination of optimal capacities of penal institutions and space and staff nomrmatives. (Internal materials).
Spain	-2
Sweden	The National Correctional Administration. Printed statistics.

Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section droit et justice: données non publiées sous cette forme.
Turkey	Ministry of Justice, not published.

(p. 45) COMMENTS ON TABLE 4.1	
	CT41
Albania	There are 7 penal institutions. Because of the situation that Albania underwent (1997), most of the prisons were destroyed. The conditions are very bad and all the prisons are overcrowded.
Austria	External departments of institutions not counted separately.

Belgium	<p>1) Les établissements pénitentiaires répertoriés accueillent des personnes détenues, soit en attente d'une condamnation, soit pour y subir une ou plusieurs peines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . sept d'entre eux hébergent des hommes et des femmes, lesquelles sont détenues dans des quartiers distincts mais sont comptabilisées dans la capacité de l'établissement; parmi les sept établissements qui accueillent des femmes, six sont des établissements entrant dans la catégorie de ceux ayant une capacité de 250 à 499 places et un dans la catégorie comptant de 100 à 249 places. . deux établissements ont des sections réservées aux internés en application de la loi de Défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux et des délinquants d'habitude, l'un entrant dans la catégorie des établissements ayant une capacité de 250 à 499 places, l'autre dans celle des établissements ayant une capacité de 100 à 249 places. . un des établissements entrant dans la catégorie de 100 à 249 places est un EDS (établissement de défense sociale) et n'accueille que des internés. <p>2) Les mineurs d'âge ne sont détenus en établissement pénitentiaire qu'à défaut de place disponible dans les établissements destinés à cette fonction, qui ne sont pas sous l'autorité du Ministère de la Justice, et pour une période courte, strictement déterminée.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Les chiffres communiqués correspondent à la "capacité en service" ainsi que demandé; il convient toutefois d'observer que la population effective en date du 1er septembre 1995 était de 7.103 individus, auxquels il faut ajouter 222 étrangers non en règle de séjour et à la disposition de l'Office des Etrangers (Ministère de l'Intérieur).
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The total capacity as of 1st september 1995 was 3905. The total number of incarcerated persons as of the same date was 2859. One penal institutions with capacity of 250 places was at that in the process of building and it was not in total number of penal institutions included
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	1) Number and capacity of penal institutions on <u>31 December 1996</u> (instead of 1 Sept. 95). 2) Some "double-counting" may occur.
England & Wales	Data relates to 25 August 1995. The capacity given was the overcrowded capacity. The overcrowded or operational capacity was 55'611.
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	Capacités mises en service. Champ: métropole et outre-mer. Données au 1.1.1996
Germany	-2
Greece	After 1994 the capacity increased by 245 places.
Hungary	-2

Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	The reconstruction of the penal institutions with extension of their capacity is under realisation. In 1998 it is planned to create new places for 420 persons (Liepājas prison: 220; Jelgavas: 200) and in 1999-2000 to open a new prison building on the territory of Jelgavas prison with 200 places.
Lithuania	No comments to this table
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	As of August 31, 1995
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	In Slovenia there are 6 penal institutions, 1 juvenile correctional facility and 6 dislocated facilities.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Number of places according to plan. A few "double-countings" may occur.
Switzerland	La date retenue est mars 1995.
Turkey	-2

(p. 46) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 4.2	
	ST42
Albania	Ministry of Justice. General Directorate of Prisons. Branch of Budget. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	Jahreserfolg Kap. 30 (Justiz)
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice- Administration des établissements pénitentiaires- Service budget, achats et comptabilité.
Bulgaria	Central Administration of Penal Institutions
Croatia	Ministry of Justice. Department for Execution of Penal Sanctions.
Cyprus	Ministry of Justice and Public Order Prison Department
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice, Prison Service of the Czech Republic, Department of Economics, not published.
Denmark	Statistics from the prisons and probation dept. (Annual report 1996).
England & Wales	H M Prison Service.
Estonia	Ministry of Finance. Budget Reports 1994-1995. Published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Law on the budget of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	Administrative account of the Prison Department, Ministry of Justice.
France	Rapport annuel d'activité de l'administration pénitentiaire (année 1990 à 1996)
Germany	-2
Greece	Ministry of Justice, personal communication (unpublished data).
Hungary	National Prison Administration. Unpublished.
Ireland	Prisons Division, Department of justice, equality and law reform.
Italy	-2
Latvia	Expenditures are stipulated from the state budget.
Lithuania	Prison department of Lithuania, Ministry of Interior Affairs
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Corradino Correctional Facility Statistics Officer.
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice- Département des établissements pénitentiaires.
Netherlands	Financial keyfigures: National Agency of Correctional Institutions
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland prison service annual reports for financial year shown
Norway	St. meld nr.3 1990-91; 1991-92; 1992-93; 1993-94; 1994-95; 1995-96; 1996-97.
Poland	Central Prison Authority. Economical Department.
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice and Prison Department (data concerning "Operating costs" 1990-1994 collected "ad hoc").

Romania	Direction traitement et sûreté de la Direction Générale des Prisons du Ministère de la Justice
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Scottish Prison Service
Slovenia	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia. Annual Report of the administration for the Enforcement of Criminal Sanctions.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Kriminalvårdens Officiella Statistik 1996, p. 24 (tab. 2.4.).
Switzerland	Administration fédérale des finances (Ed.), Finances publiques en Suisse, Berne: Office fédéral de la statistique. [Cahiers utilisés: 1990 à 1996. Publiés entre 1992 et 1998].
Turkey	Ministry of Justice, not published.

(p. 46) COMMENTS ON TABLE 4.2

	CT42
Albania	The Prison Administration is under control of the Ministry of Justice, but financial budgeting and administration directly from the Prime Minister. Before 1993 the Prison Administration was under control of the Ministry of Interior. This change is not complete. So it is not possible to collect information on the operating costs and the capital costs.
Austria	Capitals costs: Approximately 500 Mio ATS a year (buildings and refurbishment), no precise data available.
Belgium	1) PLEASE SEE TABLE ANNEXED 2) La somme indiquée correspond au montant total, comprenant les sommes figurant avec la mention * ou **, qui fait référence, pour le signe * aux dispositions relatives au "contrat avec le citoyen" et pour le signe ** à un transfert de sommes du Ministère de la Fonction publique. 3) 3 établissements pénitentiaires connaissaient jusqu'en 1994 un statut d'autonomie. 4) Un régime budgétaire général est en application depuis 1995.
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Information available only for 1995.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	Costs include probation and parole services.
England & Wales	Data only available in financial year, April to March.
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	The data for the years 1990-1991 are not available, because at that time Republic of Macedonia had different national currency in the frame of SFRJ.
Finland	-2
France	-Dépenses de fonctionnement réalisées sur le titre III du budget (en francs) -Dépenses d'investissement du titre V chapitre 57.60 articles 40 et 50 le montant mentionné correspond aux autorisations de programme -Dépenses d'investissement: en 1990, 1991, il s'agit de ressources budgétaires, à partir de 1992 il s'agit du total des dépenses
Germany	-2
Greece	Operating costs do not include salaries (of guards and correctional personnel and of outside of the prison police officers). The per diem cost of an inmate is approximately 4'000 drachmes.
Hungary	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	From 1995 expenditures are stipulated within the framework of the State Investment Programme for the prison reconstruction (in 1997: 1 390 000 Ls).

Lithuania	Because of changing national currency twice and inflation, capital expences were take for the whole system centralizely. That is why the data of it up to 1993 we do not present.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	In 1992/ correctional services budget was separated out from the breVIOUS budgeting under the ministry of the Interior.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	By financial year (April-March).
Norway	-2
Poland	1) Operating costs and capital costs in the real price (1996). 2) In operating costs including wages and related disbursements, excluding however pension and annuities expenditures, as well as family and care benefits, i.e. excluding those expenditures that are not connected with the functioning costs of prisons and pre-trial detention facilities. 3) Capital costs = investment expenditures.
Portugal	-2
Romania	Parité de la monnaie nationale (leu) = 1 dollar USA = 8000 lei
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	Financial year (1 April to 31 March).
Slovenia	Data for the period 1990-1994 comprise only material expenditures and salaries. Other data were not available. Operating costs for the year 1995 and 1996 comprise: salaries, material expenditures, other expenditures of penal institutions, education of correctional workers, equipement of inmates, training, armament and special equipement of correctional guards. Capital costs comprise refurbishment of facilities.
Spain	-2
Sweden	SEE TABLE ANNEXED. Costs for probation and parole service included, 1994/95 --> 1996: change of period of reference (budget year).
Switzerland	1990: Dépenses de fonctionnement + dépenses d'investissement = 472'939'000 (pour cette année-là, les données ne font pas la différence entre ces deux types de dépenses).
Turkey	-2

**Table 4.3.1 (Persons serving a non custodial sentence) SUSPENDED SENTENCE
(WITH SUPERVISION)**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T431SS0	T431SS1	T431SS2	T431SS3	T431SS4	T431SS5	T431SS6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2369	2434
Belgium	2184	2132	2052	2495	2531	3207	3977
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2025	1688	1630	1699	1595	1473	1405
England & Wales	3400	3300	3200	2700	1100	500	500
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2954	2713	2334	2211	2215	2080	2006
France	82182	94960	98066	94933	87446	87776	86594
Germany	80173	79827	-2	81519	83333	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2014	542	701	902	1300	1684	2009
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2206	3184	4449	6651	8715	6898	10506
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	7	2	4	3	0	0	2
Moldova	1592	1775	1572	1653	1867	1233	1067
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	2196	2095	2239	2224	2325	2387	2490
Norway	723	721	697	711	658	688	717
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	207	287	410	655	686	755	886
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

**Table 4.3.1 (Persons serving a non custodial sentence) COMMUNITY SERVICE
ORDER**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T431CS0	T431CS1	T431CS2	T431CS3	T431CS4	T431CS5	T431CS6
Albania	1304	530	195	96	113	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	40	82	113	126	195	397
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	330	326	425	475	417	450	542
England & Wales	24400	27000	29500	31600	35600	36900	34700
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-4	35	55	128	266	658	895
France	7707	10507	11289	12996	13069	18928	20903
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	55	13	9	6	88	270	586
Ireland	585	984	1092	1086	917	885	937
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1885	2801	2814	1743	2062	1488	808
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	9402	9825	11833	13694	16614	18934	15827
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	379	418	747	929
Norway	386	426	409	370	332	333	296
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	10	-4	-4	-4	-4	15	17
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	151	459	672	690
Switzerland	-2	107	460	792	1097	847	1139
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 4.3.1 (Persons serving a non custodial sentence) PROBATION							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T431PR0	T431PR1	T431PR2	T431PR3	T431PR4	T431PR5	T431PR6
Albania	334	523	962	806	953	382	308
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	263	339
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	87	106	139	135	120	61	57
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
England & Wales	52700	54600	53100	49700	49200	54300	53700
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1880	1455	1198	1321	1208	978	894
Ireland	1499	1367	1310	1287	1293	1409	1599
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	58	60
Moldova	822	1287	1489	2578	4461	6673	4799
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	1402	1456	1634	1673
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	144	176	221	267	208	145	111
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7824	8045	7966	6958	6626	6497	6037
Switzerland	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 4.3.1 (Persons serving a non custodial sentence) OTHER NON-CUSTODIAL SENTENCES INVOLVING THE SUPERVISION OR CARE OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T431OT0	T431OT1	T431OT2	T431OT3	T431OT4	T431OT5	T431OT6
Albania	204	158	304	-2	-2	-2	2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	434	483
Belgium	1563	1601	1592	1531	1445	1675	1687
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	655	693	737	801	833	888	976
England & Wales	12100	11600	11200	11000	18100	23800	26300
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	1679	2018	2552	2641	1742	2573	2713
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	816	911	1175	649	568	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1170	892	868	879	1333	1449	2025
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	928	722	983	1474	620	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	8962	10170	6771	7372	9041	10149	7586
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	118	90	66	94	90	101	91
Norway	435	605	737	740	638	541	612
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	126	120	266	189	185	233	280
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	421	792	1196	1245
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 4.3.1 (Persons serving a non custodial sentence) TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T431T0	T431T1	T431T2	T431T3	T431T4	T431T5	T431T6
Albania	1842	921	1461	902	1066	382	310
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3066	3256
Belgium	3747	3773	3726	4139	4102	5077	6061
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	87	106	139	135	120	61	57
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	3010	2707	2792	2975	2845	2811	2923
England & Wales	86700	89600	89800	88500	96600	107300	107300
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	91568	107485	111907	110570	102257	109277	110210
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	816	911	1175	649	568	-2	-2
Hungary	3949	2010	1908	2229	2596	2932	3489
Ireland	3254	3243	3270	3252	3543	3743	4561
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	5019	6707	8246	9868	11397	8386	11314
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	58	62
Moldova	11376	13232	9832	11603	15369	18055	13452
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	4099	4289	4869	5183
Norway	1544	1752	1842	1821	1628	1562	1625
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	487	583	897	1111	1079	1148	1294
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7824	8045	7966	7530	7877	8365	7972
Switzerland	-2	107	460	792	1097	847	1139
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

(p. 48) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 4.3.1

	ST431
Albania	Ministry of Justice. Statistics Office. Tirana, Albania. Not published.
Austria	VBSA (Verein für Bewährungshilfe und Soziale Arbeit), Division for Research, Documentation and International Agenda (unpublished data).
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice- Administration des établissements pénitentiaires- Service social d'Exécution des Décisions Judiciaires.
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice. Department for Execution of Penal Sanctions.
Cyprus	Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance Years 1990-1996.
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	Annual report from the dept. of corrections, 1990-1996.
England & Wales	Offenders and Corrections Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Prison Board.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	The Statistics of Probation and Aftercare Association.
France	Ministère de la Justice - Direction de l'Administration pénitentiaire - SCERI. Statistique des CPAL.
Germany	1) Probation service statistics, published by the Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden (Fachserie 10, Reihe 5); 1990 and 1991. 2) Statistical Yearbook 1998, published by the Federal Statistical Office Wiesbaden.
Greece	National Statistical Service, Statistics of Courts, Years 1990-1994.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice. Published.
Ireland	Department of justice, equality and law reform.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Prison department of Lithuania, Ministry of Interior Affairs
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Statistical records of the Probation Services Action Team. Personal Correspondance from Dr. Kevin Aquilina, Principal Assistant Registrar Law courts of Malta. Correspondance with Mr. Godwin Sfeer, Probation officer (juvenile court).
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice- Département des établissements pénitentiaires, Rapport statistique.
Netherlands	the Dutch Probation and the Chilcare Protection Board
Northern Ireland	1) A commentary on Northern Ireland crime statistics 1996. 2) Probation Board for Northern Ireland.
Norway	KifStat.

Poland	-2
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Kriminalvårdens Officiella Statistik, p. 31 (tab. 3.5.).
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section droit et justice: données non publiées.
Turkey	-2

(p. 48) COMMENTS ON TABLE 4.3.1	
	CT431

Albania

1) The figures present the numbers of the people suffering a probation sentence, working for the public interest, or even educational measures (education through the work, school or a children institution). It is not possible to distinguish between the education of person within the collective of workplace or the school in one hand and placement of minor in the Educational Institution in other hand.

Data show the number of persons for whom the court have given these type of sentences, during each year.

According to the Criminal Code in force, the suspension of the execution of the sentence of imprisonment means the probation of the convicted for a fixed period providing that during probation he will not commit any other act equally serious than the previous one (article 59) or the suspension of imprisonment and replace of it with the compulsion to perform labor in favor of public interest (article 63).

2) The data include the number of the persons excluded from the suffering of the sentence, and those sentenced to reeducation through working for the interest public (correctional work). The correctional work has been expressed in the former criminal code. The sentenced person used to work in jobs that were prescribed by the court, or even by the executive organs. In these cases up to _ of his salary went to the state interest. This measure was abolished in 1995. The new Code provides perform labor in favor of public interest.

3) Including educational measures. According to the former Criminal Code, educational measure and social chiding carried out by the court, were very often applied.

The educational measures were two kinds:

- a) the placement of the minor in educational institution
- b) the education within the collective groups.

From the year 1993, and on these measures were not used any more. This was because of the political, economical and social condition in Albania. (public sector did not function, the increasing of the crime, new forms of crimes etc.)

Concerning the educational measures, the new code predicted only the placement of minor in the Reeducation Institution During the year 1996 only 2 educational measures had been set by the court. The non application of this measure had been caused by the non functioning of the educational school for the minors and the abrogation of the educational measures (education through work or school.)

The medical measures are not included. These measures were applied for the persons that were not conscious of the criminal offenses they had committed. There were two kinds of these measures:

- a) obligatory ambulatory medical aid
- b) isolation in a medical institution.

The both Criminal Codes 1997 and 1995 predicts suspended of sentences. But the supervising organs did/ do not exist. In 1997, it was written the draft of the New law in "On executions of the punishments and of other measures". This law will be discussed and approved by the Albanian Parliament in April 1998. The draft of Law provides the organs which will supervise the suspended sentences.

Because of the absence of the law and Economical Reasons , these measures are rarely applied after 1993.

Austria	<p>1) Prior to 1995 no data for key day available (only «Input/Output data»).</p> <p>2) All data excluding the province of Styrie, where probation service is not under authority of «Verein für Bewährungshilfe und Soziale Arbeit».</p> <p>3) No data on community service order available (community service is only in use in the court district Linz).</p> <p>4) Suspended sentences: §§ 43 or 43a StGB.</p> <p>5) Probation: §13 JGG.</p> <p>6) Other noncustodials: §9 JGG, §17 SGG.</p>
Belgium	<p>1) Le terme "libération conditionnelle" se réfère en droit belge à un mode d'exécution d'une peine privative de liberté et s'applique à une personne effectivement détenue, sur proposition de la direction l'établissement pénitentiaire. Le tableau reprend dès lors les données relatives à des personnes non détenues.</p> <p>2) Le sursis peut être prononcé avec ou sans conditions; lorsque des conditions sont imposées, elles font l'objet d'un contrôle dans le cadre d'une tutelle probatoire; les rubriques 1 et 2 font donc l'objet d'une seule réponse.</p> <p>3) La rubrique 3 (autres peines non privatives de liberté...) reprend les données relatives aux suspensions probatoires du prononcé.</p>
Bulgaria	The statistics of correctional services does not provide data about "non-custodial sentences under supervision" and "community service order". The Institution "Probation" is not adopted in the acting Criminal Code.
Croatia	Suspended sentence was prescribed by the Criminal Code but was not implemented. Department for Supervision has never been established.
Cyprus	<u>Probation cases in detail</u> : SEE TABLE ANNEXED. In Cyprus, probation is undertaken only in cases of suspended sentence (with supervision).
Czech Republic	table refers to a concept which does not exist in Czech Penal law. The Czech Republic intends to establish probation service in coming years.
Denmark	1) The dates are: 1990=25/12; 1991=31/12; 1992=29/12; 1994=27/12; 1995=25/12; 1996=31/12. 2) Probation: not a sanction in Denmark.
England & Wales	<p>1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if they were subject to several types of supervision at the year end.</p> <p>2) The Criminal Justice Act 1991, introduced in October 1992, brought in new order —a combination order— which had grown to 16'500 by 1 January 1996. These are included under "other" it is partly a Community Service Order and partly a probation order.</p>
Estonia	In Estonia no such kind of sentences exist now.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	<p>1) Information is available only at Oct. 1st each year.</p> <p>2) Suspended sentence with supervision concerns only juveniles who commit crimes when between 15 and 20 years of age. When young offenders are sentenced to conditional imprisonment they are placed under supervision unless the court considers this to be unnecessary.</p> <p>3) Community service was introduced in Finland on an experimental basis in 1991, and was taken in general use in 1995.</p>

France	<p>1) <u>Sursis avec surveillance</u>: Il s'agit du «sursis avec mise à l'épreuve». Les condamnés sont pris en charge par les «comités de probation et d'assistance aux libérés» (CPAL).</p> <p>2) <u>Travail d'intérêt général (TIG)</u>: Le TIG existe sous deux formes: a) peine principale ou b) condition d'un sursis avec mise à l'épreuve. Ces sursis ne sont pas comptabilisés dans «sursis avec surveillance».</p> <p>3) <u>Autres peines non privatives de liberté</u>: interdiction de séjour, grâce conditionnelle, ajournement, prise en charge de militaires du contingent (art. L51 du code du service national).</p>
Germany	<p>1) Area for 1990 and 1991: West-Germany including West-Berlin.</p> <p>2) Area for 1993 and 1994: West-Germany including whole of Berlin.</p>
Greece	<p>1) All the above sanctions exist since 1991 in the Penal Code. Unfortunately due to austerity measures in the public sector no «probation officers of adults» have been hired. (There exist «supervisors of minors» (probation officers), however. Thus probation is used for minors, community service in rare cases as a condition of probation and reprimand followed by informal supervision. All those measures, however, are included in the published statistics under «educational measures»).</p> <p>2) Other non-custodial sentences involving the supervision or care of the correctional services: Figures refer to persons 7 to 20 years of age placed under the supervision of a «supervisor of minors» (probation officer).</p> <p>3) The decrease between 1993 and 1994 is due to decrease of number of «supervisors» due to austerity measures.</p>
Hungary	<p><u>Community service order</u> as "labour in the Public Interest" was established by Section 7 of Act XVII. of 1993. In force as of 15 May 1993. Until 1993 existed only the so cold "correctional work" as a punishment to be served at the own workplace of the sentenced persons. Persons not having workplace were sentenced to "correctional work to be served as labour in the public interest. In the row "Community service order" in the table 4.3.1 for the years 1990-1993 there are figures of persons sentenced to "correctional work to be served as labour in the public interest". In the columns 1994-1995 there are numbers of persons serving labour in the public interest established by the Act XVII. of 1993.</p>
Ireland	<p><u>Other non-custodial sentences</u>: Includes those on supervision on deferment of sentence. Together with any reports the courts have ordered</p>
Italy	-2
Latvia	<p>1) Statistics concerning suspended sentence are NOT available. 2) As for community service order, probation and non-custodial sentences, they are NOT provided by the Latvian legislation.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Other decisions not concerning with deprivation of liberty is conditional sentence with deligatory work. This kind of this punishment is abolished in 1994.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2

Netherlands	Community service order: adults and minor; 1996: only adults
Northern Ireland	1) <u>Suspended sentences</u> : Shows number of these disposals made in the year shown. 2) Figures are for 31st March each year for other categories.
Norway	-2
Poland	data as of January 1 not available (there are only numbers of such measures served during the whole year)
Portugal	1) Data concerning "community service order" and those concerning "probation" are not distinguished for 1991,1992,1993 and 1994 [i.e. between 1991 and 1994 data given under "Community service order" refer to community service order and probation]. 2) Data in the table are at 31 December of each year.
Romania	Un projet de loi pour l'introduction de la probation est en cours d'être élaboré. Depuis années 1995, dans plusieurs prisons de Roumanie on fait des expériences en matière de probation.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	The information is not available.
Spain	-2
Sweden	"Reference period": yearly average.
Switzerland	Ni le sursis avec surveillance ni la probation n'existent en Suisse. Le travail d'intérêt général (TIG) y est pratiqué depuis 1990. Les premières données disponibles correspondent à l'année 1991. Les données indiquent le nombre de travaux d'intérêt général effectués par année, sans compter les cas où le TIG a été interrompu.
Turkey	No data available, as such an instrument of Cans does not exist in Turkey

**Table 4.3.2 NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASED
WITH SUPERVISION OR CARE OF AN AGENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL
SERVICES**

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T432PP 0	T432PP 1	T432PP 2	T432PP 3	T432PP 4	T432PP 5	T432PP 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1098	976
Belgium	1464	1793	1790	1724	1487	1604	1440
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	730	1004	1051	1071	1249	1234	1099
England & Wales	13400	12800	13300	14700	15300	16400	16800
Estonia	78	118	80	105	182	218	193
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	462	363	270	258	376	301	269
Finland	1617	1417	1347	1239	1304	1161	1161
France	5618	6185	5147	4591	4579	5053	5089
Germany	51208	50922	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2247	1255	815	721	1492	1635	1183
Ireland	44	53	74	81	106	94	71
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	150	185	1	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	203	179	132	891	1403	1531	2442
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	639	700	731	733	635	531	607
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	2545	2603	2458	2583	2861	2648	2516
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	4488	5947	5881	6427	7129	8085	8073
Sweden	3968	4065	4124	4251	4211	4218	4211
Switzerland	1997	1913	1808	1948	2073	1934	1945
Turkey	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4

Table 4.3.2 NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION OR CARE OF AN AGENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T432OP 0	T432OP 1	T432OP 2	T432OP 3	T432OP 4	T432OP 5	T432OP 6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	628	759
Belgium	120	121	121	104	98	178	296
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	21	27	28	28	34	44	54
England & Wales	41600	38900	36700	36100	36200	38700	40200
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	12462	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	4936	2606	2130	2323	2547	2695	2924
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	905	1052	1111	1088	993	1031	1018
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	201	233	301	380	406	322	281
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Table 4.3.2 (Persons) TOTAL

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	T432T0	T432T1	T432T2	T432T3	T432T4	T432T5	T432T6
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1726	1735
Belgium	1584	1914	1911	1828	1585	1782	1736
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	751	1031	1079	1099	1283	1278	1153
England & Wales	54400	51300	49100	50300	51600	54300	56100
Estonia	78	118	80	105	182	218	193
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	5618	6185	5147	4591	4579	5053	5089
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	7183	3861	2945	3044	4039	4330	4107
Ireland	44	53	74	81	106	94	71
Italy	3593	3379	5075	8276	10306	11863	13621
Latvia	245	372	220	271	1092	1326	1086
Lithuania	203	179	132	891	1403	1531	2442
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1544	1752	1842	1821	1628	1562	1625
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	2746	2836	2759	2963	3267	3350	2797
Romania	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Russian Fed.	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	3968	4065	4224	4251	4211	4218	4211
Switzerland	1997	1913	1808	1948	2073	1934	1945
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

(p. 50) SOURCE OF THE DATA IN TABLE 4.3.2

	ST432
Albania	-2
Austria	VBSA (Verein für Bewährungshilfe und Soziale Arbeit), Division for Research, Documentation and International Agenda (unpublished data)
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice- Administration des établissements pénitentiaires- Service social d'exécution des décisions judiciaires.
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	Ministry of Justice and Public Order
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	Annual report from the dept. of corrections, 1990-1996.
England & Wales	Offenders and Correction Unit, Home Office.
Estonia	Prison Board. Statistics on convicted persons. Not published.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.
Finland	1) Information is available only at Oct. 1st each year. 2) Source: Statistics of Probation and Aftercare Association (which is a semi-official association under public law, with the main purpose of being in charge of the implementation of community sanctions.
France	Ministère de la Justice - Direction de l'Administration pénitentiaire - SCERI. Statistique des CPAL.
Germany	Probation service statistics, published by the Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden (Fachserie 10, Reihe 5), relevant year.
Greece	-2
Hungary	Ministry of Justice. Published.
Ireland	Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.
Italy	Istat statistics (1990 and 1991: table 19.7; 1992 to 1996: table 12.7)
Latvia	The accounts of the Prison Department.
Lithuania	Prison department of Lithuania, Ministry of Interior Affairs
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	KifStat.
Poland	-2
Portugal	Department of Research and Planning, Ministry of Justice.

Romania	-2
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Kriminalvårdens Officiella Statistik, p.31 (tab. 3.5.)
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, Section droit et justice: données non publiées.
Turkey	Ministry of Justice, not published.

(p. 50) COMMENTS ON TABLE 4.3.2	
	CT432
Albania	Data not available
Austria	1) See comments on table 4.3.1. 2) «Other persons under supervision»: -provisional probation (§§ 197, 507 StPO etc.) -voluntary probation
Belgium	1) La rubrique 1 reprend le nombre de libérés conditionnels par application de la loi du 31 mai 1888 instaurant la Libération conditionnelle. 2) La rubrique 2 reprend le nombre de libérés provisoires, soumis au respect de conditions, dont le contrôle est assuré par un agent des services sociaux.
Bulgaria	The institution "on parole" is not adopted in the Law on Serving of Punishments Conditionally and pre-term released convicts are not supervised by the correctional services.
Croatia	Conditional release with supervision was introduced in Criminal Law in 1977 but Department for Supervision has never been established and thus conditional release with supervision has never been implemented
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	table refers to a concept which does not exist in Czech penal law. conditionally: released persons are not under the supervision or care. see coments for variable CT431
Denmark	1) The dates are: 1990=25/12; 1991=31/12; 1992=29/12; 1993=28/12;1994=27/12; 1995=25/12; 1996=31/12. 2) Persons under treatment for alcohol abuse as a substitute to serving a sentence for driving under influence: 1991=770; 1992=874; 1993=983;1994=1041; 1995=1084; 1996=1036.
England & Wales	1) The first line is of those supervised post-release under statutory provisions. 2) The total includes pre-release supervision. Each person is counted only once in the total even if they were subject to several types of supervision at the year end. 3) The Criminal Justice Act 1991, introduced in October 1992, extended statutory supervision to a higher proportion of the prison population.
Estonia	-2
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	1) <u>Nombre d'autres personnes prises en charge par un agent des services pénitentiaires</u> : Sans objet. 2) <u>Personnes en liberté conditionnelle</u> : Libérations conditionnelles de la compétence du ministre de la Justice (peines de plus de cinq ans) + libérations conditionnelles de la compétence du juge de l'application des peines (peines de 5 ans ou moins)
Germany	Area: West-Germany including West-Berlin.

Greece	Parole or conditional release exists since 1991 in the Penal Code. Unfortunately due to austerity measures in the public sector no «probation/parole officers of adults» have been hired. (There exist «supervisors of minors» (probation/parole officers), however.
Hungary	-2
Ireland	The majority of the persons on parole or conditional release are persons convicted of very serious offences, e.g. murder, and may be on long term supervision by the probation service.
Italy	Data in table refers to supervisions arranged during the year of reference.
Latvia	The remarkable increase after the year 1993 can be connected with the total number of crime –more persons had been found released on parole because of big «flow of new inhabitants of prisons».
Lithuania	There is one category of conditional release places and supervision of persons.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	there are no data available from the Dutch Probation Service, concerning the supervision towards persons released from prison
Northern Ireland	-2
Norway	Figures include those subject to «severity sentence» supervision. Nearly all of those have served a period in prison and may be recalled in case of breach of conditions.
Poland	data as of January 1 not available (there are only numbers of such measures served during the whole year)
Portugal	At 31 December of each year.
Romania	Un projet de loi pour l'introduction de la probation est en cours d'être élaboré. Depuis années 1995, dans plusieurs prisons on fait des expériences en matière de probation.
Russian Fed.	-2
Scotland	-2
Slovenia	Number of persons on parole or conditional released who are under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: the concept does not exist.
Spain	-2
Sweden	“Reference period”: yearly average.
Switzerland	Les données correspondent au nombre de libérations conditionnelles par année. Il n'y a pas de données sur d'autres personnes prises en charge par des agents des services pénitentiaires.

Turkey	<p>1) There is no supervision or care of agents of correctional services for persons on parole or conditionally released.</p> <p>2) Number of persons on parole or conditional released:</p> <p>1990: 44211</p> <p>1991: 72256</p> <p>1992: 51815</p> <p>1993: 48525</p> <p>1994: 53353</p> <p>1995: 56074</p> <p>1996: 54957</p>
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PART 5 (p. 52) : Reconviction Studies: Overview

Albania	no studies	
Austria	2 studies	p. 315
Belgium	1 study	p. 317
Bulgaria	no studies	
Croatia	no studies	
Cyprus	no studies	
Czech Republic	official data	p. 318
Denmark	1 study	p. 319
England & Wales	1 study	p. 320
Estonia	no studies	
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	1 study	p. 321
Finland	no studies	
France	4 studies	p. 322
Germany	1 study	p. 326
Greece	1 study	p. 327
Hungary	no studies	
Ireland	2 studies	p. 328
Italy	no studies	
Latvia	no studies	
Lithuania	1 study	p. 330
Luxembourg	no studies	
Malta	1 study	p. 331
Moldova	no studies	
Netherlands	5 studies	p. 332
Northern Ireland	1 study	p. 337
Norway	no studies	
Poland	1 study	p. 338
Portugal	no studies	
Romania	no studies	
Russian Federation	no studies	
Scotland	no studies	
Slovenia	no studies	
Spain	no studies	
Sweden	1 study	p. 339
Switzerland	1 study	p. 340
Turkey	no studies	

Austria

(1/2) Objectives of study	Comparison of reconviction rates between court districts with different penal policy.
Description of sample	Population of adults convicted in 1993 (N = 69'267); data base: Central register of convictions.
Definition of reconviction	Any reconviction = found guilty by court of law (after appeal).
Monitoring period	5 to 6 years.
Results	General reconviction rate: 38 %. Independant of penal policy.
References	Arno Pilgram, «Die erste österreichische Rückfallstatistik - ein Mittel zur Evaluation regionaler Strafenpolitik». Österr. Juristenzeitung 46/1991: 577-586.

Austria

(2/2)

Objectives of study	Effects of changes in juvenile court law practice on reconviction rates and comparison of court districts.
Description of sample	Population of juveniles convicted in 1983 (N = 7'292) and in 1986 (N = 4'797); data base: Central register of convictions.
Definition of reconviction	Any reconviction = found guilty by court of law (after appeal).
Monitoring period	5 to 6 years.
Results	General reconviction rate: 51 %. Almost no variation with penal practice
References	Arno Pilgram, «Wandel und regionale Varianten der Jugendgerichtspraxis auf dem Prüfstand der österreichischen Rückfallstatistik», Österr. Juristenzeitung 49/1994: 121-126.

Belgium

Objectives of study	–
Description of sample	–
Definition of reconviction	–
Monitoring period	–
Results	–
References	Covent, W & S. Snacken, Recidive na probatie, In: Panopticon, vol. 13, 1992, no. 1.

Czech Republic

Objectives of study																																	
Description of sample																																	
Definition of reconviction	The legal concept of recidivism is based on § 34 Czech penal Code: recidivist is an offender who was in the past found guilty, according to law, of having committed a crime. Offender who committed again (after conviction) serious crime, is considered highly dangerous recidivist (§41 Czech Penal Code) .																																
Monitoring period																																	
Results	<p>Number of convicted recidivists:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">year</th> <th style="text-align: right;">1990</th> <th style="text-align: right;">4957</th> <th style="text-align: right;">% of convicted persons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">26,3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1991</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6122</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1992</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5208</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1993</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5459</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1994</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7137</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1995</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8535</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1996</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9228</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	year	1990	4957	% of convicted persons		26,3				1991	6122	21,8		1992	5208	16,7		1993	5459	15,5		1994	7137	13,7		1995	8535	15,5		1996	9228	15,9
year	1990	4957	% of convicted persons																														
	26,3																																
	1991	6122	21,8																														
	1992	5208	16,7																														
	1993	5459	15,5																														
	1994	7137	13,7																														
	1995	8535	15,5																														
	1996	9228	15,9																														
References	Ministry of Justice-Department of statistics: Criminal Statistics yearbook,published																																
Notes	In the Czech Republic no reconviction study was completed since 1991.																																

Denmark

Objectives of study	Measure recidivist rates by type of release and type of conditional sentence
Description of sample	All persons released in the year of 1988 after serving an unconditional prison sentence (excl. lenient imprisonment) and all new clients with suspended sentence under supervision by the probation and after-care service in 1988.
Definition of reconviction	New sentence more serious than a fine in a period of two years from the date of release / date of conditional sentence.
Monitoring period	January 1, 1988 - December 31, 1990
Results	<p>Recidivists rates according to status at the time of release / suspended sentence (and to the end of the observation period):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Release on parole when 2/3 of the sentence have been served: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) with supervision by probation and after-care service: 59%. b) without supervision by probation and after-care service: 44%. 2. Release on parole when 1/3 - 2/3 of the sentence have been served: with supervision by probation and after-care service: 31%. 3. Refusal of parole (released when 1/1 of the sentence have been served): 85%. 4. Short prison-sentence (released when 1/1 of the sentence have been served): 42%. 5. Conditional sentences with Community Service: 29%. 6. Conditional sentences with supervision: 43%.
References	Prison and Probation 1992 (annual yearbook), pp. 81-82, 101-102. Published by the Ministry of Justice, Department of Prison and Probation, Copenhagen 1993

England & Wales

Objectives of study	To obtain information on reconviction and more generally on criminal careers of those discharged from prison or commencing community orders (probation,community service, combination orders) in 1993.
Description of sample	20'000 prisoners and 30'000 offenders commencing orders in 1993. Prisoners sampled by stratified random sampling from lists of prisoners released. Others sampled by systematic sampling within disposal categories. Similar samples were drawn for 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, but numbers were lower.
Definition of reconviction	Reconviction for a standard list offence (all indictable offences plus some of the more serious summary offences).
Monitoring period	Two years(a 7 years follow has been obtained for 1987 data)
Results	see attached Statistical Bulletins 5/97 & 6/97 (COPIES)
References	see attached Statistical Bulletins (COPIES)

F. Y. R. O. Macedonia

Objectives of study	The aims of the research was answering on some questions about the phenomenology of the recidivism (knowledge about characteristics of criminal offences committed by the recidivist and characteristics of the recidivists, as well) and verification of some of the hypothesis existing in the theory of the ethiology of the recidivism.
Description of sample	Within the framework of the research was examined the total sum of the recidivists on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. those who committed more than one criminal offence and for which they were sentenced with criminal sanction by the courts in the period from 1946 to 1966. The sum of the recidivists was established on the following: all statistical cards SK-11 and SK-21 for convicted persons from the criminal and judicial statistics were collected, and from them was setting aside those with more than one evidential card.
Definition of reconviction	«Recidivist», is every person who, after being convicted by the courts in RM for committing his first offence and being registered in the Convicted person evidence card, has committed a new criminal offence since being subjected either to partial or to entire execution of the sanction, or being pardoned. Consequently, if such a person, as we mentioned above committed a new criminal offence, the court would proclaim a new verdict that would result in registering him in a new Convicted person evidence card. Accordingly, every person having at least two such cards is treated as a recidivist.
Monitoring period	The study deals with the results of researches on recidivism in the period 1946-1965.

Results

Studying recidivism was a phenomenon of committing more than one criminal offence, and taking into account the first and the last offence, a correlation is found to exist here between this and the patterns of total criminality. In times when total criminality indicated an increasing growth, the same rates of growth were found in recidivism. On the basis of the method applied and due to determining recidivism compared with the year of committing the first offence, it was established that the average rate of recidivism was 10,0 % for the whole period. However, during the first stage, there had been a higher concentration of recidivism, around 25,2 %, which gradually declined to 7,6 % in the final years.

It occurred that the double recidivists represented the predominant group within the structure of recidivism. They had a high and a constant part of 76,1 % in the total number of recidivists. Regarding the intensity of recidivism, it was also found out that the participation of groups with higher intensity of acts decreased; so the group of triple recidivists represented 16 % of the total number, that one of four times recidivists was not more than 4,9 %, five times recidivists was not more than 4,9 %, five times recidivists formed a group of 1,8 %, etc.

Analysing the total structure of recidivism by categories of offences, we came to the conclusion that among the adult recidivists aggressive criminality was predominant: blood crimes participated here with 19,4% of the overall number and offences against property - around 19,6%.

These three categories also tended to maintain their share in the total number of offences at a constant level. Generally speaking, misdemeanors prevailed in the structure of criminality. Therefore, the explanation of the high concentration of double recidivists is not to be found in the nature of criminality itself, but in the general circumstances determining the criminality of recidivists as well as in the features of recidivists as a group.

Among the double recidivists, those who committed various criminal offences are predominant, forming a group of 62,0% of the overall number of recidivists. The increase of intensity of recidivism is followed by increase of the group of offenders that commit offences of the same category and type.

The length of the time interval between two criminal acts, is found to be in reverse ratio with the risk of repeating offences. The shorter the time interval is between the first and the next offence, the bigger is the risk of recidivism and of multiple recidivism in particular.

Sex groups differ in recidivism in the same way that they differ in criminality in general.

References

Dr. Ljupco Arnaudovski, Dr. Violeta Caceva: «Recidivism and recidivists», Institute for sociological, Political and Juridical Researches», Skopje, 1997.

France (1/4)

N°1 Observation suivie de la cohorte des mineurs entrants en prison

Objectives of study	Etudier le devenir judiciaire, après leur libération, d'une cohorte de mineurs entrants en prison, à l'aide du casier judiciaire.
Description of sample	La recherche porte sur l'ensemble des mineurs incarcérés en février 1983, soit 507 dossiers. L'âge de référence (moins de 18 ans) est pris au moment de l'incarcération.
Definition of reconviction	<p>Il n'est question ici ni de «récidive légale» au sens du code pénal, ni de récidive au sens commun du terme (le fait de commettre une nouvelle infraction après avoir encouru une condamnation pour une infraction antérieure). Et cela, pour au moins deux raisons.</p> <p>-Pour un certain nombre de libérés, en cours de détention, la détention initiale n'a pas été suivie d'une condamnation dans l'affaire qui avait motivé cette incarcération. Pour eux, le premier terme d'une récidive éventuelle n'a pas été établi juridiquement.</p> <p>-Pour les autres, ceux qui ont été effectivement condamnés, on ne sait de leur devenir après la libération que ce que le casier judiciaire veut bien nous dire. Nous sommes naturellement incapables de connaître la proportion des individus qui ont commis une nouvelle infraction sans être sanctionnés par la justice pénale.</p> <p>Une démarche en deux temps a été utilisée: on se pose la question de l'existence d'une nouvelle affaire sanctionnée par une condamnation sans restriction sur la nature de la peine ou le mode jugement. Dans l'affirmative, on étudie les caractéristiques de la condamnation relative à la première affaire nouvelle. Ensuite, on se limite aux condamnations à l'emprisonnement ferme (avec ou sans sursis partiel) ayant un caractère définitif et l'on analyse les caractéristiques de la première affaire sanctionnée de cette façon.</p>
Monitoring period	Le délai entre la libération et la date d'examen du casier est de l'ordre de cinq ans.

<p>Results</p>	<p>77% des mineurs libérés ont été impliqués dans une nouvelle affaire, sanctionnée par une condamnation. Ce taux varie de façon importante selon l'infraction qui a motivé l'écrou de février 1983: 57% pour les crimes, 66% pour les délits contre les personnes, 80% pour les vols. Mais les variables les plus discriminatoires se réfèrent aux condamnations antérieures à l'écrou de février 1983. S'il existe une condamnation antérieure, le taux est de 91% (contre 63% sinon), il atteint 97% lorsqu'existe une condamnation antérieure à l'emprisonnement ferme (contre 73% sinon).</p> <p>60% des mineurs libérés ont été de nouveau impliqués dans une affaire sanctionnée par une condamnation définitive à l'emprisonnement ferme. Les variations observées précédemment sur les taux globaux (sans restrictions sur la nature de la peine) se retrouvent ici. Mais l'effet des condamnations antérieures est encore plus marqué: s'il existe une condamnation antérieure, le taux est de 78% (contre 43% sinon), il est supérieur à 92% lorsqu'existe une condamnation antérieure à l'emprisonnement ferme (contre 54% sinon).</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Ministère de la Justice - Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales (Cesdip), Collection Etudes & Données pénale n°62, 1991.</p>

France (2/4)

N°2 Devenir judiciaire de la cohorte des sortants de prison de 1982 condamnés à trois ans ou plus - analyse diachronique

Objectives of study	Comparer la fréquence du retour en prison dans deux cohortes de détenus libérés après avoir été condamnés à de longues peines privatives de liberté les uns en 1973, les autres en 1982.
Description of sample	La cohorte 1973 (condamnés à trois ans ou plus) a été étudiée dans sa totalité, soit 1861 dossiers. Pour la cohorte de 1982, on a travaillé sur un échantillon stratifié de 1157 dossiers (taux de sondage = 1/2), la représentativité étant assurée en fonction du sexe, de l'état matrimonial, de l'âge au moment de la libération, de l'infraction, du quantum de la peine et du mode de libération.
Definition of reconviction	Le critère de «récidive» utilisé est l'existence d'une nouvelle condamnation à l'emprisonnement ferme inscrite, dans un délai donné, au casier; on a parlé à ce sujet de «retour en prison». C'est, en toute rigueur, un abus de langage. En effet, certains libérés ont pu retourner en prison sans avoir pour autant été condamnés à une peine ferme (par exemple mise en détention provisoire suivie d'un non-lieu, d'une condamnation avec sursis total etc.). A l'inverse d'autres ont pu être condamnés à une peine d'emprisonnement ferme, inscrite au casier, sans pour autant faire l'objet d'un nouvel écrou (condamnation non précédée d'une détention provisoire et non mise à exécution par le parquet).
Monitoring period	Période d'observation de 4 ans après la libération.

Results	<p>Le taux de retour en prison de la cohorte 1982 (34.3%) est inférieur de 4.7 points à celui de 1973 (39.0%), soit une baisse relative de 12%. Dans la cohorte de 1973, 2/3 des sortants avaient bénéficié d'une libération conditionnelle; cette proportion n'est plus que de 1/3 en 1982. Mais cette évolution s'est accompagnée d'une baisse de la proportion de la peine effectuée en détention (P0) dont la valeur moyenne est passée ainsi de 78% à 68%. La dispersion autour de la moyenne a, elle aussi, diminué de façon significative. Il serait hasardeux d'affirmer l'existence d'une relation de cause à effet entre ces modifications dans l'exécution des peines et la baisse des taux de retour. Mais il est essentiel de savoir que ces changements n'ont pas été accompagnés d'une hausse de la fréquence du retour en prison des condamnés à trois ans et plus.</p>
References	<p>Ministère de la Justice - Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Collection Travaux & Documents n°40, 1991.</p>

France (3/4)

N°3 Devenir judiciaire de la cohorte des sortants de prison de 1982 condamnés à trois ans ou plus - analyse synchronique

Objectives of study	Etude du devenir judiciaire d'une cohorte de sortants de prison, ayant été condamnés à une longue peine privative de liberté (3 ans et plus) en allant au delà du seul critère du «retour en prison».
Description of sample	Echantillon stratifié de 1157 dossiers représentatifs des sortants de 1982, ayant été condamnés à une peine privative de liberté de trois ans ou plus (taux de sondage = 1/2), la représentativité étant assurée en fonction du sexe, de l'état matrimonial, de l'âge au moment de la libération, de l'infraction, du quantum de la peine et du mode de libération.
Definition of reconviction	Nous avons utilisé quatre critères: -Il existe une nouvelle affaire sanctionnée pendant la période d'observation. -Il existe une affaire sanctionnée par une peine d'emprisonnement ferme. -Il existe une affaire sanctionnée par une peine d'emprisonnement ferme de trois ans ou plus. -Il existe une atteinte aux personnes sanctionnée par une peine d'emprisonnement ferme de trois ans ou plus.
Monitoring period	Période d'observation de 4 ans après la libération.
Results	Dans 49.7% des dossiers, on trouve au moins une nouvelle infraction sanctionnée par une condamnation inscrite au casier judiciaire dans un délai de quatre ans. Nous avons effectué une analyse différentielle de ce taux de nouvelles affaires en fonction de neuf variables, toutes significatives pour l'étude du taux, et qui ne sont pas statistiquement indépendantes les unes des autres: sexe, nationalité, état matrimonial, âge au moment de la libération, condamnations antérieures, nature de l'infraction initiale, quantum de la peine initialement prononcée, mode de libération et proportion de la peine effectuée en détention. En tout état de cause, la variable la plus discriminatoire se trouve être la nature de l'infraction initiale. VOIR LE TABLEAU CI-DESSOUS

References

Ministère de la Justice - Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales (Cesdip), Collection Etudes & Données pénale n°69, Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Collection Travaux & Documents n°47, 1994.

Results (cont.)

	T1 (%)	T2 (%)	T3 (%)	T4 (5)
Vol (délict)	72	57	16	2
Vol qualifié (crime)	59	36	12	4
Coups et blessures volontaires	51	35	7	5
Viol	38	23	6	4
Meurtre	32	20	4	3
Attentat à la pudeur	31	17	0	0
Trafic de stupéfiants	14	10	4	4

T1: Il existe une nouvelle affaire dans les quatre ans après la libération.

T2: Il existe une affaire sanctionnée par une peine d'emprisonnement ferme.

T3: Il existe une affaire sanctionnée par une peine d'emprisonnement ferme de trois ans ou plus.

T4: Il existe une atteinte aux personnes sanctionnée par une peine d'emprisonnement ferme de trois ans ou plus.

France
(4/4)

N°4 Observation suivie de la cohorte des entrants en prison en février 1983

Objectives of study	Etudier le devenir judiciaire d'une cohorte d'entrants en prison, représentative du «tout venant», après leur libération, à l'aise du casier judiciaire.
Description of sample	Il s'agit d'un échantillon stratifié de 1147 dossiers, représentatif des 85333 incarcérations de l'année 1983 pour le sexe, l'âge, la nationalité, l'état matrimonial, le niveau d'instruction, la catégorie socioprofessionnelle, la nature du titre de détention et celle de l'infraction.
Definition of reconviction	<p>Il n'est question ici ni de «récidive légale» au sens du code pénal, ni de récidive au sens commun du terme (le fait de commettre une nouvelle infraction après avoir encouru une condamnation pour une infraction antérieure). Et cela, pour au moins deux raisons.</p> <p>-Pour un certain nombre de libérés, en cours de détention provisoire, de l'ordre de 8%, la détention initiale n'a pas été suivie d'une condamnation dans l'affaire qui avait motivé cette incarcération. Pour eux, le premier terme d'une récidive éventuelle n'a pas été établi juridiquement.</p> <p>-Pour les autres, ceux qui ont été effectivement condamnés, on ne sait de leur devenir après la libération que ce que le casier judiciaire veut bien nous dire. Nous sommes naturellement incapables de connaître la proportion des individus qui ont commis une nouvelle infraction sans être sanctionnés par la justice pénale.</p> <p>Nous avons eu recours à quatre «taux de nouvelles affaires» définis à partir de critères de plus en plus restrictifs en fonction de la gravité de la sanction, voire, pour le dernier, de la nature des faits (voir résultats).</p>
Monitoring period	Les casiers judiciaires ont été examinés dans leur état, 5 ans, en moyenne, après la libération des détenus de l'échantillon.

<p>Results</p>	<p>59% des libérés ont été impliqués dans une nouvelle affaire, sanctionnée par une peine - de nature quelconque - inscrite au casier judiciaire dans les cinq ans qui ont suivi la libération.</p> <p>46% ont été impliqués dans une affaire sanctionnée par une peine privative de liberté, ferme ou avec sursis partiel ou total.</p> <p>39% ont été impliqués dans une affaire sanctionnée par une peine de prison ferme, avec ou sans sursis partiel (taux de retour en prison).</p> <p>17% ont été impliqués dans une affaire d'attente aux personnes sanctionnée par une peine de prison ferme, avec ou sans sursis partiel</p> <p>Une analyse multicritère, réalisée sur la cohorte masculine, a montré l'existence de très fortes variations de ces taux en fonction de trois paramètres : le passé judiciaire, l'âge à l'écrou - peu différent de l'âge à la libération puisque l'on étudie des courtes détentions - et la nature de l'infraction initiale. Ainsi le taux de retour en prison varie de 10% pour les libérés de «30 ans ou plus, sans condamnation antérieure, initialement détenus pour une atteinte volontaire contre les personnes» à 72% pour les libérés de «moins de 21 ans, ayant au moins une condamnation antérieure et initialement détenus pour plusieurs vols».</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Ministère de la Justice - Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales (Cesdip), Collection Etudes & Données pénale n°76, 1997.</p>

Germany

Objectives of study	Reconviction of convicted/sentenced persons in Germany. The study aims at measuring the success of penal sanctions by means of the rate of reconviction. It is intended to provide a basis for regular surveys of reconviction statistics.
Description of sample	All persons who were registered in the Federal Central Register of Criminal Records in a particular year (beginning in 1991) either because they were sentenced by a court or - in the case of custodial sentences - because they were released in that year. The sample is approximately 700.000 persons.
Definition of reconviction	Every further sentence imposed on a person convicted or released in the reference year.
Monitoring period	A follow-up period of 4 years.
Results	Results are expected in January 1999.
References	Further information from: Prof. Dr. Jörg-Martin Jehle Juristisches Seminar der Georg-August Universität Platz der Göttinger Sieben 6 D-37073 Göttingen Tel.: 49-0551-39 4866 Fax: 49-0551-39 9241 e-mail: abtkrim@uni-goettingen.de Several reconviction studies have been carried out in the past which deal either with a small number of persons or with a particular offence or sanction. For a summary of these German studies see: <i>Kerner, Hans-Jürgen, Erfolgsbeurteilung nach Strafvollzug - Ein Teil des umfassenderen Problems vergleichender kriminologischer Sanktionsforschung</i> , in: <i>Kerner, H.-J., Dolde, G., Mey, H.-G. (eds.), Jugendstrafvollzug und Bewährung - Analysen zum Vollzugsverlauf und zur Rückfallentwicklung</i> . Bonn 1996, Forum Verlag Godesberg.

Greece

<p>Objectives of study</p>	<p>A) To examine the relationships between: a) such variables as e.g. number of previous convictions, type offence, age, age at first conviction, crime-free interval since last conviction and b) reconviction - first in a univariate, then in a multivariate context - in order to take into account the inter-relationships among the various factors which appeared to be related to recidivism. B) To determine whether the type of sentence was significantly related to reconviction.</p>
<p>Description of sample</p>	<p>The sample of this study consisted of 952 adult offenders (men and women) , selected from the files of the penal decisions (mostly between 1980-1982) of the Athens Court of Appeal and the Felony Court of Appeal, whose criminal records were kept in the Athens Bureau of Criminal Records.</p>
<p>Definition of reconviction</p>	<p>Any (official) reconvictions a) for an offence committed after the one considered as “present” in this study), b) within 3 years of release (in the case of incarcerated offenders) or of infliction of the penalty (in all other cases), c) unless resulting in a fine of 15,000 drachmes or less. This definition attempts to deal with the problem of “pseudoreconvictions”, i.e. reconvictions for an offence committed prior to the one considered as “present”, for the purposes of this study. Reconvictions were analysed quantitatively (: one or more than one convictions) and qualitatively (: new offence: more serious or less serious than the present one; the two offences of similar seriousness).</p>
<p>Monitoring period</p>	<p>A follow up date was fixed for each offender. The follow up period was set at 3 years from the time of release, in the case of incarcerated offenders) or of infliction of the penalty (in all other cases).</p>

<p>Results</p>	<p>Thirty five per cent of the offenders of the sample were reconvicted during the follow up period. Some subgroups of offenders (e.g. the few property offenders with criminal records involved in co-offending, market law violators with 2 or more previous convictions and persons with 2 or more previous penal commitments) had rather impressive reconviction rates.</p> <p>Certain factors (e.g. time since last previous conviction, problems during the military service, sex, occupational status, number of previous convictions) appeared to be powerful discriminators of recidivism in both the univariate and the multivariate context (with the use of Multiple Discriminant Analysis). The “type of sentence” was not one of them. On the other hand, the positive influence a certain sentence may have on offenders may be counterbalanced by the negative influence the same type of sentence had on others. There were some indications that first offenders did not benefit from imprisonment and that sentences converted into financial penalties did not appear to be particularly effective in the case of poly-recidivists. Moreover, data seem to suggest that the type of sentence hardly made any difference in the case of offenders with a substantial number of previous convictions. Yet, it should be noted that the above findings are not conclusive; they merely provide hypotheses for further research.</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Special prevention and recidivism in Greece: A theoretical and empirical analysis, (Ph.D dissertation in process) by Fotini Kardiopoulis , Attorney-at-law, LL.M (LSE), Centre of Penal and Criminological Research, University of Athens.</p>

Ireland
(1/2)

Objectives of study	Statistical survey in the number of convictions, per prisoner, of a sample group of prisoners for publication in the report "Mountjoy Prisoners a sociological and criminological profile" by Paul C Mahony Ph. D.
Description of sample	Interview of a one fifth systematic sample of Mountjoy Prison, the largest committal prison in Ireland. Sample totalled 124 prisoners sentenced and not sentenced.
Definition of reconviction	1) Number of convictions 2) Number of sentences
Monitoring period	One day
Results	See attached, Figures 19 and 20 (COPIES)
References	–

Ireland
(2/2)

Objectives of study	Compilation of statistical trends in previous sentences of persons committed to prisons or places of detention each year, for publication in the Annual Report on Prisons and Places of Detention
Description of sample	Annual Committals
Definition of reconviction	Previous Committal
Monitoring period	Yearly, 1st January to 31st December (1993, latest year for which figures are available)
Results	See attached tables 21 and 27 (COPIES)
References	–

Lithuania

Objectives of study	Reconvicted people
Description of sample	People committed crimes
Definition of reconviction	A new sentence
Monitoring period	Until previous conviction is valid
Results	Number of reconvicted persons: 1990: 2538 1991: 2503 1992: 3478 1993: 4348 1994: 5118 1995: 4978 1996: 5164 1997: 5783.
References	Bulletin of the Statistical Department of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, «Criminality and activity of judicial institutions», Vilnius, 1997, p. 31

Malta

Objectives of study	To determine the likelihood of reconviction (but not necessarily re-incarceration) over time following release from a prior prison sentence.
Description of sample	1230 Persons released from Malta's prison, between March 1st, 1976 and November 30th, 1994 (excluding foreigners who would have been summarily deported).
Definition of reconviction	Reconviction for a new offence p.13.
Monitoring period	March 1st, 1976 through December 31st, 1994.
Results	15% reconvicted within one year; 30% reconvicted within 3 years; 42% reconvicted within 6 years; 52% reconvicted within 18 years.
References	–

Netherlands (1/5)

1. Evaluation of the Alcohol Traffic Education Programs (ATEP)

Objectives of study	In 1989 the experimental introduction of Alcohol Traffic Education Programs (ATEP) started on a national basis. The program serves as an alternative sanction for offenders of the alcohol traffic regulations. Each ATEP consist of a two day course for 10 to 20 adjudicated “drunken drivers”. The programs are intended for certain categories of alcohol-traffic offenders stipulated by the guidelines for the prosecution: namely no serious personal damage to third parties involved, a blood-alcohol-level (BAL) of at least 1.31 pro mille. After the first year of its national introduction the ATEP has been evaluated.
Description of sample	The sample of the ATEP participants consisted of 2660 respondents (selection from the 19 District Courts). The control group consisted of 1176 alcohol-traffic offenders, who did not take part in the program.
Definition of reconviction	At least one reconviction for rthe same/similar offence (regarding alcohol traffic regulations).
Monitoring period	Research data have been obtained at three points in time: just before the onset of the program, at the end of the program and one year after the end of the program.
Results	The results of the evaluation study confirm previous conclusions that the program significantly affects both knowledge and attitudes of the participants. Follow-up results show that (as far as measured) the positive effects of the program are retained during the one year time period. However, no positive effects could be demonstrated on actual behaviour as measured with the judicial registration figures. Following the program the participants did not commit less (or more) alcohol-traffic-offences than those who did not participate in the program.
References	Leuw, Ed.; Brouwers, M.; WODC/Ministerie van Justitie;Arnhem; Gouda Quint;1992

Netherlands (2/5)

2. Evaluation of the AVC-Prologue

Objectives of study	Two years after the nation-wide introduction of the Alcohol Traffic Education Program (ATEP) for drunken drivers a new experimental programme was started in the District of Assen, by the name of "Prologue". This programme serves as an alternative sanction for those alcohol-traffic offenders with blood-alcohol levels below the criteria for a regular ATEP. The Prologue programme is a shorter and less comprehensive version of ATEP. In the study the effects of Prologue are evaluated using the same methodology as for the ATEP study.
Description of sample	The population consists of all participants of the Prologue Programme (155 persons). The control group consisted of 138 alcohol-traffic offenders of the District of Almelo.
Definition of reconviction	Two definitions of reconviction are used: 1. At least one reconviction for the same/similar offence regarding alcohol traffic regulations. 2. At least one reconviction for the same/similar offence regarding other traffic regulations.
Monitoring period	Research data have been obtained at three points in time: just before the onset of the program, at the end of the program and one year after the end of the program. Research period: march 1991- august 1992.
Results	Most of the principal evaluation results of both the ATEP and the Prologue studies are remarkably similar: - a strong and lasting increase in relevant knowledge; - a strong and lasting change in attitudes and intended behaviour in the desired direction; - a slightly lower level of alcohol-traffic recidivism of participants of the programme compared to the controlgroup.
References	Leuw, Ed.; Brouwers, M.; WODC/Ministerie van Justitie;1995

Netherlands (3/5)

3. Appels en peren: a comparative study in recidivism among persons sentenced to community service respectively short term imprisonment in 1987

<p>Objectives of study</p>	<p>From the very start community service was (and still is) meant as an alternative for short term imprisonment. Instead of being sent to prison for six months or less , offenders are required to cary out unpaid wordk for the general good (240 hours max). It is unclear however in how many instances the sanction genuinely substitutes a short unconditional prison sentence. Also the effect of on reoffending is still largely unknown. Does community service lead to less recidivism than does a short term prison sentence? The research and Documentation Centre conducts a extensive research on community service, aimed at answering these questions.</p>
<p>Description of sample</p>	<p>For the study in recidivism, data were collected on 902 persons who had community service imposed upon them in 1987. This sample was compared to 946 persons of the same age, sex and native country, who had committed a similar criminal offence but who were sentenced to a short term prison sentence.</p>
<p>Definition of reconviction</p>	<p>In the study a general definition of recidivism is used: all new judicial contacts are counted as recidivism, notwithstanding the type of offence and sentences imposed.</p>
<p>Monitoring period</p>	<p>Research period: 1987-1992. The report presents the outcomes of a comparative study in recidivism among persons sentenced to community service respectively short term imprisonment in 1987. In 1992 the Justice Documentation Institute is consulted in order to get information about recidivism.</p>

Results	In 1987, community service was imposed upon persons who generally had much less (and less severe) previous judicial contacts than had persons who were convicted to a unconditional prison sentence. Comparison of persons given community service with persons given an unconditional prison sentence who have an equally severe judicial background indicates that imposition of community service does lead to less recidivism than does the imposition of a unconditional prison sentence.
References	Spaans, E.C.; WODC/Ministerie van Justitie Arnhem;Gouda Quint;1994

Netherlands (4/5)

4. Recidivism after forensic-psychiatric treatment

Objectives of study	<p>Cohort of all persons who after being detained in a forensic mental hospital were released in the periods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1974-1978 2. 1979-1983 3. 1984-1988 <p>The last research focusses on recidivism of all offenders who were discharged from treatment in forensic-psychiatric clinics during the years 1984-1988. Recidivism was registered up to 1 januari 1992.</p>
Description of sample	<p>Population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 586 persons 2. 422 persons 3. 372 persons
Definition of reconviction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) new offence known by the public prosecutor b) reconviction c) reconviction to unsuspended prison sentence and/or tbs d) reconviction to unsuspende prison sentence > 6 months and/or tbs
Monitoring period	Follow-up period: five years. Period of the last research: 1984-1992.

<p>Results</p>	<p>More than 60% of the tbs-population has been registered with any criminal act after tbs, during a “recidivism period” of 3 to 8 years. Around 20% has been convicted to relatively severe (at least to Dutch standards) prison sentences. Taken all indications together, about 10% to 20% of the tbs-population , may be considered as bad risks in terms of dangerous recidivism. There is a consistent relation between offending after tbs-treatment and some other variables. Offenders who were (relatively) young and who had an extensive criminal record at the time of their conviction to the tbs-measure show higher rates of recidivism after tbs-treatment. There is also a significant and meaningful relation between the violation of rules while in treatment (non-permitted absence and offences committed during treatment period) and recidivism after treatment.</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>1) Van Emmerik, J.L. TBR en recidive; WODC/Ministerie van Justitie; Den Haag 1985 2) Van Emmerik, J.L. TBS en recidive; WODC/Ministerie van Justitie; Arnhem; Gouda Quint, 1989 3) Leuw, E; Recidive na ontslag uitTBS; WODC/Ministerie van Justitie; Arnhem; Gouda Quint, 1995</p>

Netherlands (5/5)

5. Young adult offenders: traditional sentence, education in a half open prison setting or boot camp approach?

Objectives of study	<p>In 1994 a special version of a boot camp called Jeugdwerkinrichting (JWI) was set up in the Netherlands. Like American boot camps, JWI is intended for young adult offenders. The programme, which takes 15 months, aims at 18-23 old males who have committed serious, usually violent, crimes and who are facing an unconditional prison sentence of 6-24 months. Most of the participants have an (extensive) police record The JWI-group was compared to a group of 240 young adult prisoners who participated in a programme (Binnenste Buiten) specifically aimed at finding a suitable job or education after release from a half-open prison. A second comparison group consisted of young adults who were sentenced to a traditional unconditional prison sentence of 6-24 months. The report presents the outcomes of the comparison.</p>
Description of sample	<p>Population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JWI: 93 persons 2. Binnenste Buiten: 240 persons 3. unconditional prison sentence: 90 persons (selected from the Districts in which JWI-participants)
Definition of reconviction	<p>A general definition of recidivism is used. Information about recidivism is abstracted from the HKS police information system where alle types of recorded offences are registered.</p>
Monitoring period	<p>Monitoring period projects: 1994-1996 Period registration recidivism 1995-1996</p>

<p>Results</p>	<p>Taking into the account the length of the programme it can be concluded thatJWI was succesfully completed by half of the participants. The JWI results hardly differ from those of the Binneste Buiten programme. This holds true not only for the number of participants with a job or an education upon graduation and the number of graduates who showed an improvement in the field of work or education, but also for recidivism. Of the participants in both groups, approximately 50 percent was arrested for new offences.</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Spaans, E.C.; WODC\Ministerie van Deventer; Gouda Quint; 1997</p>

Northern Ireland

Objectives of study	To analyze all juveniles convicted in N.I. in 1991, in terms of their reoffending behaviour until the end of 1994.
Description of sample	Sample size = 687 (620 males, 67 females).
Definition of reconviction	Any offence for which a conviction was obtained, committed between the date of court appearance in 1991 and end of December 1994.
Monitoring period	Not more than 3 years and not less than 2 years.
Results	Reconviction rate = 78% (80% for males and 52% for females). Over 50% reconvicted within 12 months. Fines were associated with lowest reconviction rates as were the offence groups of robbery, fraud, drugs and burglary.
References	–

Poland

Objectives of study	The subject matter was the efficiency of conditional release before expiration of prison term. The basic aims were to evaluate the efficiency ratio of such releases, and to analyze preconditions of such an efficiency.
Description of sample	From the population of male inmates who were granted conditional release in 1991, the random strata and proportional sample was drawn. 1430 convicts were qualified to be analyzed, from the five following categories: a) young prisoners (convicts over 17 and up to 21 years of age); b) young prisoners reconvicted (17-21, sentenced for at least one criminal offense), n = 74. c) prisoners sentenced for the first time, n = 446. d) previously sentenced (but not covered by rules concerning “qualifying” recidivists), n = 141. e) recidivists (those covered by such provisions - that provide for aggravation of penalty), n = 476.
Definition of reconviction	As a basic measurement of the efficiency of pre-term release, the reconviction ratio was adopted, i.e. the rate of final convictions after the conditional release were granted. The reconviction index is: the number of persons reconvicted / the total number of subjects.
Monitoring period	One was treated as a reconvicted person if he had been finally sentenced by the court in the period from granting the release before the expiration of term in 1991, until June, 1995. Each subject was monitored for 42 months.

Results	<p>1) After granting the conditional release, 41.7% of total number of subjects were reconvicted.</p> <p>2) Much more frequently it was the case in the following categories: young recidivists - 60.8%, young convicts (17-21 years of age) - 51.5%, recidivists - 47.3% of recidivists covered by the study.</p> <p>3) From among the socio-demographic features that were taken into account, the following factors were conducive to reconviction: age up to 21, and the lack of vocational education.</p> <p>4) Substantially more frequently those sentenced for offenses against property and against family were then reconvicted.</p>
References	Beata Gruszczynska, Marek Marczewski, <i>Efficiency of Earlier Release Before Expiration of Term</i> , Research Project Report, Institute of Justice, Warsaw 1997.

Sweden

Objectives of study	To monitor reconviction ("recidivism").
Description of sample	All person found guilty ("convicted") from 1973 onwards
Definition of reconviction	new reconviction within 3 years
Monitoring period	3 years follow-up. From date of first conviction to first date of new offence in new conviction.
Results	cf. results in model Sourcebook, 1995 (COPIES)
References	Official Statistics of Sweden published by: Statistics Sweden (until 1992) & The National Crime Prevention Council (since 1993)
Notes	Reconviction Statistics are a part of Official Criminal Statistics

Switzerland

<p>Objectives of study</p>	<p>“Les questions abordées sont les suivantes: quelle est la part des personnes libérées chaque année qui font l’objet tôt ou tard d’une nouvelle condamnation? Certaines personnes sont réincarcérées pour un délit commis ou pour un jugement prononcé avant leur détention. Quelle est donc la part des “pseudo-récidivistes”?”</p> <p>On compare les taux de recondamnation avec ceux de réincarcération: quelle est la part des personnes recondamnées qui sont réincarcérées?</p> <p>Quelle influence les caractéristiques des délits, des auteurs de ces délits et des peines prononcées ont-elles sur les taux de recondamnation et de réincarcération? Les taux de récidive ont-ils évolué au cours des dix dernières années?” (p. 11).</p>
<p>Description of sample</p>	<p>10’459 personnes libérées en 1988 après avoir exécuté une peine privative de liberté (p. 12).</p>
<p>Definition of reconviction</p>	<p>“La notion de <i>conduite conforme à la loi</i>* se rapporte à l’absence de nouvelles condamnations pénales durant une certaine période. La <i>récidive</i>, elle, implique une nouvelle condamnation, avec une nouvelle inscription au casier judiciaire central. Il n’est toutefois pas possible de considérer toute la variété des comportements dans la réalité, ni les facteurs de sélection qui aboutissent à l’inscription au casier judiciaire. Pour ce qui est des comportements, nous tenons essentiellement compte des recondamnations qui sanctionnent un délit commis après la libération” (p. 10-11).</p> <p>* Traduction du terme allemand de Legalbewährung</p>

Monitoring period

“... on a constitué, à partir de la banque de données sur l’exécution des peines et des mesures, une cohorte de personnes libérées en 1988. On dispose, pour cette cohorte, d’informations remontant jusqu’en 1982, soit de données fiables sur les précédentes incarcérations pendant une période de six ans. La période d’observation suivant la libération est elle aussi longue (elle s’étend sur six années, soit jusqu’à fin 1994), puisque la plupart des recondamnations et des réincarcérations interviennent dans les deux ans suivant la libération. Pour déterminer l’évolution dans le temps des taux de récidive, on considère les cohortes des personnes libérées de 1982 (période d’observation: 12 ans) à 1990 (période d’observation: 4 ans)” (p. 11).

Results

“48% des Suisses libérés en 1988 ont subi une nouvelle condamnation au cours des 6 années suivantes, et 31% ont été réincarcérés. Environ un quart des récidivistes commettent un nouveau délit pendant la première année et plus de la moitié au cours des deux années suivant leur libération. Plus le temps qui sépare la personne de sa libération est long, plus le risque qu'elle subisse une recondamnation ou une réincarcération est faible. Entre les six et les douze années suivant la libération, le taux de recondamnation passe de 50 à 59% seulement, tandis que celui de réincarcération progresse de 5 points.[...]

La probabilité de subir une nouvelle condamnation dépend à des degrés divers des caractéristiques des délits, des auteurs de ces délits et des peines prononcées à l'encontre de ceux-ci. Les groupes de personnes libérées avec au moins un séjour précédent en établissement d'exécution des peines connaissent des taux plus importants que ceux sans passé carcéral. Nous n'avons pas cherché à savoir dans quelle mesure une telle détention, avec toutes ses conséquences, ou d'autres facteurs, comme la composition de telle ou telle population carcérale, influencent la récidive. D'ailleurs, on observe une relation identique chez les personnes déjà détenues auparavant et chez celles qui n'ont encore jamais été incarcérées. Le risque de récidive est d'autant plus grand que la personne a été punie pour vol ou infraction à la LStup [Loi sur les stupéfiants]. En revanche, le sexe joue un rôle négligeable sur le risque d'une recondamnation. La population présentant le risque le plus important se compose de jeunes condamnés pour vol et ayant déjà été incarcérés auparavant.

94% des personnes libérées étant des hommes, on s'attendrait à ce que ceux-ci apparaissent plus souvent parmi les récidivistes. A l'inverse des taux de recondamnation des personnes sanctionnées pour la première fois, les taux de recondamnation des hommes et des femmes déjà condamnés auparavant ne diffèrent guère l'un de l'autre.

On observe une similitude des délits successifs pour les infractions au code de la route, les délits contre la loi sur la taxe d'exemption du service militaire et les infractions au code pénal militaire. Dans les autres groupes, le genre de délit commis n'est pas déterminant pour les infractions à venir” (p. 6).

“Selon le genre de délit, les taux de recondamnation vont de 33% à 66% et les taux de réincarcération de 17% à 48%. On observe les taux les plus bas pour les délits contre le code pénal militaire, pour les infractions au code de la route et pour les délits contre la loi sur la taxe d'exemption du service militaire; à l'inverse on enregistre les taux les plus élevés pour les vols et les délits liés à la drogue” (p. 47-48).

355 “Le nombre de personnes libérées a progressé de 21% de 1982 à 1990, passant de 5011 à 6084. En revanche, le taux de recondamnation n'a cessé de baisser dans la même période, reculant de 42% à 39% (-2,6 points). Le taux de réincarcération a reculé de 6 points (p. 36).

Le baisse de ces taux “est due en grande partie à l'évolution de la structure des

References

Storz, Renate, *Taux de récidive. Incarcération et récidive. Statistique de la criminalité: recondamnations et réincarcération*, Berne: Office fédéral de la statistique, 1997.

PART 6 (p. 53): Survey Data (C6)	
Albania	No surveys.
Austria	No surveys.
Belgium	Moniteur de sécurité - 1997: enquête nationale de population concernant l'insécurité, la criminalité, le fonctionnement de la police; par enquête téléphonique sur 5 thèmes: problèmes de quartier, sentiment d'insécurité, victimisation, fonctionnement de la police et prévention. Source: Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Justice- Service général d'appui policier.
Bulgaria	No surveys.
Croatia	<p><i>Objectives of study:</i> In this 1996 Croatia participated in the International Victim Survey which is designed to derive a measure of victimization that is independent of police reports and to collect data which are comparable on international level.</p> <p><i>Description of sample:</i> The total sample consisted of 1364 households situated in the city of Zagreb. The whole city was divided in 129 segments and from each segment 11 households were chosen by computer using special formula. Of these, 994 completed the questionnaire.</p> <p><i>Definition of victimization:</i> The victimization rates are prevalence rates: the percentage of respondents aged 16 or more who reported being victims of crimes once or more either individually or as members of household</p> <p><i>Monitoring period:</i> 1992-1996</p> <p><i>Results:</i> See additional sheets (COPIES)</p> <p><i>References:</i> Z. Segorovic, K. Turkovic, Report presented to UNICRI; Z. Segorovic, K. Turkovic ???, Hrvatska ??? (1998).</p>
Cyprus	No surveys.
Czech Republic	see attached study
Denmark	<p>Victim surveys:</p> <p>Balvig, F. (1998). "Vold på gaden, i hjemmet og på arbejdet". Copenhagen: Rigspolitehens trykkeri.</p> <p>Bonke, J. (1997). "Levevilkår Danmark 1997". Copenhagen: Danmarks Statistik/Socialforskningsinstituttet, p. 374-378.</p>

England & Wales	In addition to taking part in the 1996 International Crime Victimization Survey, the Home Office conducted the sixth sweep of the British Crime Survey in 1996, covering experience of and attitudes to crime in England and Wales. A copy of the report of the main findings is enclosed (Home Office Statistical Bulletin 19/96). There was no Commercial Victimization Survey in 1996.
Estonia	See the following victimisation survey report: Aromaa, Kauko - Ahven, Andri: Victims of Crime in a Time of Change: Estonia 1993 and 1995. Helsinki, 1995. The report should be available in the Dutch Ministry of Justice who was one of the sponsors of the survey.
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	No surveys.
Finland	No surveys.
France	No surveys.
Germany	A national crime respectively victim survey, carried out regularly, such as that eg in England and Wales, does not exist in Germany. Since the early 90's however a series of victim surveys have been carried out with samples of up to nearly 16 thousand persons; they partially used the same criteria as the international crime survey and came to similar results. See: - <i>Wetzels, P., Greve, W., Mecklenburg, E., Bilsky, W., and Pfeiffer, C.</i> , Kriminalität, ein Leben alter Menschen. Eine altersvergleichende Untersuchung von Opfererfahrung, persönlichem Sicherheitsgefühl und Kriminalitätsfurcht. Ergebnisse der KFN-Opferbefragung 1992. Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (pub.) Stuttgart 1995, Kohlhammer. - <i>Kury, H., Dörmann, U., Richter, H., Würger, M.</i> , Opfererfahrungen und Meinungen zur inneren Sicherheit in Deutschland. Wiesbaden, Bundeskriminalamt 1992. - <i>Boers, K.</i> , Kriminalitätseinstellungen in den neuen Bundesländern, in: <i>Boers, K., Ewald, U., Kerner, H.-J., Lautsch, E., Sessar, K.</i> (pub.), Sozialer Umbruch und Kriminalität, Band 2/2, Schriftenreihe der Kriminologischen Forschungsstelle, Berlin 1994, Forum Verlag Godesberg. - <i>Heinz, Wolfgang</i> , Study currently being evaluated.
Greece	No surveys.
Hungary	SEE ANNEXE: p. 345.
Ireland	No surveys.
Italy	No surveys.
Latvia	In 1996, the International Crime Victim Survey of UNICRI has been carried out in Latvia (1400 respondents). Also there have been surveys on national level: on death penalty, on situation in military service, on prison reform, in 1995 - national crime victim survey, 1997- on creation of civic society.

Lithuania	It is international Lithuanian - Latvian - Estonian victimological survey made by Dr. Gaidys and Co.
Luxembourg	No surveys.
Malta	The 1997 administration of the United Nations Crime Victimization Survey is not yet complete.
Moldova	No surveys.
Netherlands	SEE ANNEXE: p. 350.
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland crime survey 1994-1995: "standard" victimisation survey in line with British Crime Survey. Data can be disaggregated by sex, age, religion, social economic group, etc. on experience of crime and perception of victimisation.
Norway	Statistics Norway «Survey of level of living» 1991 and 1995.
Poland	SEE ANNEXE: p. 352.
Portugal	In Portugal, three victimization surveys have been organized. The more recent one is the 1994 survey, conducted by the Research and Planning Department, Ministry of Justice, with the collaboration of the National Statistical Institute. This survey, the first to cover the whole country, was carried out on a representative population sample of nearly 13 500 households and covered 15 forms of individual or household victimization. A copy of the report of the 1994 survey, including the questionnaire, is enclosed.
Romania	No surveys.
Russian Fed.	No surveys.
Scotland	1993 Scottish Crime Survey 1996 Scottish Crime Survey 1996 International Crime Victimization Survey Safer cities household surveys (local surveys conducted in 5 areas of Scotland - Reports can be provided if required).
Slovenia	Slovenia does not have any regular uniform reconviction studies. It has only sporadic reconviction studies in which parameters are arbitrarily set by researchers. The police collects and publishes data on re-arrested suspects. Data on reconviction are collected also by courts in Slovenia and forwarded to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, which publishes them in its Annual Reports in Crime, in the sections "Adult Reconvicted Persons", table 2.9.
Spain	No surveys.

<p>Sweden</p>	<p><i>Victim Surveys:</i></p> <p>Häll, L. (1997) “Offer för valds- och egendomsbrott” in <i>Välfärd och ojämlikhet i 20-arsperspektiv 1975-1995</i>, Kapitel 18 (pp. 303-326). Levnadsförhållanden. Rapport nr 91. Stockholm: Statistiska centralbyran.</p> <p>Wikström, P.O.H., Torstensson, M., Dolmén, L. (1997) Lokala problem, brott och trygghet i Dalarna. 1996 ars Trygghetsmätning. Rapport från Problemgruppen 1997:3. Solna: Polishögskolan</p> <p>Wikström, P.O.H., Torstensson, M., Dolmén, L. (1997) Lokala problem, brott och trygghet i Stockholms län. 1996 ars Trygghetsmätning. Delrapport 1. Rapport från Problemgruppen 1997:4. Solna: Polishögskolan</p> <p><i>Self-Report Studies:</i></p> <p>Ring, Jonas (1996) Stöld, droger och vald bland elever i arskurs nio. Resultat från den första rikstäckande undersökningen av elevers självrapporterade brottslighet och utsatthet för brott. Stockholm: Kriminologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet. [MIMEO].</p>
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>Killias Martin, Villettaz Patrice & Rabasa Juan (1994), “Self-reported Juvenile Delinquency in Switzerland”, in Junger-Tas Josine et al. (Eds.), <i>Delinquent Behavior among Young People in the Western World</i>, Amsterdam / New York: Kugler Publications.</p>
<p>Turkey</p>	<p>No surveys.</p>

HUNGARY

PART 6 : SURVEY DATA

1.) COMPARISON OF THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS PUNISHMENT AT THE IC(V)S RESPONDENTS AND AT THE MEMBERS OF JUDICIARY

At the IC(V)S 1996 held by UNICRI in Budapest, the respondents were presented with the case of a 21 years old man who was found guilty of burglary for the second time. This time he had stolen a colour television set. Respondents were asked to give ideas about the proper sentence.

We wanted to compare the attitude towards punishment of the members of the judiciary and the random chosen sample of population.

The judges dealing with criminal matters at the Central District Court and Municipal Court of Budapest and the public prosecutors by the same instances were asked to “sentence” the young burglar, supposing that the mitigating and the aggravating circumstances are neutralising each other. This data collection was in written form and anonymous (Table 6.1 and 6.2).

In accordance with Penal Code of Hungary we regarded non custodial sanction, suspended sentence or imprisonment of six months or less and people choosing "other sentences" as low level of punitiveness. The indicator of medium level of punitiveness is an unsuspended prison sentence for six months up to one year. On the scale of attitudes towards punishment the next group was in favour of a sentence length 2-3 years - punitive attitude. As having very punitive attitude we classified respondents considering unsuspended custodial sentences 4-10 years and as Draconian 10 years and more and life sentence as well. (Table 8)

Low level of punitiveness exhibited 65% of IC(V)S participants and 57% of judges and public prosecutors. Medium punitive attitude showed 11% of survey respondents and 37% of judiciary members. Punitive attitude demonstrated 10% of random sample and 11% of judges and prosecutors. Very punitive attitude revealed no one from lawyers and 7% from survey respondents. Among the latter 18 person would give the house-breaker 6-10 years of imprisonment and 4 persons would send him to jail for 11- 25 years, moreover there were another 4 persons (0.5% of the sample) who would condemning for life sentence (Table 6.3)

The comparison of the IC(V)S results with the data of this research proved that in such a case the overwhelming majority of respondents does not want a more severe sentencing policy as the members of judiciary and the representatives of an extremely sever penal policy are in a minority.

Source: Criminal Justice Policy and Public Opinion (Paper presented by Imre KERTÉSZ at the 9th Symposium of Victimology Amsterdam, 25-29 August 1997.)

2.) Social and Habitual Changes and the Public's View of Crime in Budapest during the Transition Period

This is a part of the findings of a Multi-city Pilotstudy 1993. The study for Budapest was published by László Korinek.

Some of key findings:

The people questioned are far more afraid of becoming victims today than they were before the change of regime. 62.3% of them remembers the "happy times" before 1989 as the time when they felt secure alone on the streets even after dark, whereas today only 25.8% feels the same. Thus the degree of decrease in percentage is almost 60%. However, people do not feel less secure on the streets only but in their homes too. While before the change of regime roughly 80% of them felt more or less secure in their own apartments this number has decreased to 58.8% by now (Table 6.4).

According to the answers given by the people questioned in 1992 one of the crimes listed was committed to every other person. In 1992, the last year inquired *frauds* were at the top of the list: in 17.6% of the cases people purchased goods or employed services at unreasonably high prices. This may be the reason why people tend to think that it is impossible to live according to traditional moral norms and that only those will succeed who act unlawfully when necessary. Thefts in the workplace and on the streets were frequent, altogether 12.0%. They are followed by stealing car pieces and "threatening." The ratio of sexual insults and rape committed to women is strikingly high (Table 6.5).

According to the study the intensity of general anxiety depends very much on the degree of social deprivation, i.e. it is not the one who has more things to worry about in respect of his/her life conditions that is more afraid, but the one for whom to become a victim of even a relatively less serious crime creates a loss which is more difficult to compensate. Thus a victimological experience is proved again according to which it is not those who have greater possibility to become a victim (young people, men) who fear the most, but those whose defence capacities are worse than the average and are more liable to anxiety than the rest.

Comparing the reactions of the different age groups it appears that although the level of anxiety is the highest among the elderly.

Analysing the factors according to sex, females find it definitely more likely to become victims of the crimes listed in the questionnaire (regardless of delinquencies specific to them), therefore they are more anxious about them. It is in accordance with this logically that women more frequently employ certain defence methods of prevention.

In the course of analysing the attitudes the study has already explored how people relate to different social norms and how many people would be - in certain cases - willing to commit a given crime (Table 6.6)

The inhabitants of Budapest find drug dealing on the streets and drug taking the worst crime together with breaking in cars and theft. For many people brothels seem much less disturbing than street prostitution. Most citizens do not feel that tax fraud, occupying houses, cheating or abortion are bad (Table 6.6).

Most people entirely agreed on that the behaviour of policemen after the change of regime do not differ significantly from the behaviour previously experienced. The source of the greatest part of the information on the work of the police is probably not personal experience. The type of statement "the police treat members of lower strata in their disadvantage" met the

entire agreement of 8.6% of the people and the relative majority found it true to a certain extent. This belief of the people is quite common, characteristic of almost every stratum since the division of answers does not show significant alterations in any of the characteristics (Table 6.7).

I suggest to include in the Sourcebook the key findings of the study not only in relation of Budapest but also according to Berlin (East), Bucharest, Prague, Sofia, St. Petersburg and Warsaw. They are published in:

Uwe Ewald (Ed.): Social Transformation and Crime in Metropolises of Former Eastern Bloc Countries. Findings of a Multi-city Pilotstudy 1993. Bonn 1997. Forum Verlag Godesberg. (Schriftenreihe der Kriminologischen Forschungsstelle Berlin am Kriminalwissenschaftlichen Institut der Humboldt-Universität.)

TABLE 6.1: PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS IN FAVOUR OF A FINE, PRISON SENTENCE OR COMMUNITY SERVICE, BUDAPEST 1996

	IC(V)S respondents		Judges		Public prosecutors	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Fine	83	11,1	--	--	--	--
Prison	249	33,0	16	53,3	32	49,2
Community service	309	40,9	8	26,7	11	16,9
Suspended sentence	36	4,7	6	20,0	22	33,8
Other sentence	42	5,5	--	--	--	--
Don't know	36	4,7	--	--	--	--
Missing	1	0,1	--	--	--	--
Total	756	100	30	100	65	100

Table 6.2: PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS IN FAVOUR OF PRISON SENTENCE (LENGTH OF DETENTION), BUDAPEST 1996

	IC(V)S respondents		Judges		Public prosecutors	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Month or less	4	1,7	--	--	--	--
2-6 months	20	7,9	3	18,7	5	15,6
6-12 months	29	11,5	8	50,0	20	62,5
1 year	51	20,5	5	31,3	2	6,3
2 years	56	22,5	--	--	4	12,5
3 years	17	6,9	--	--	1	3,1
4-5 years	25	10,3	--	--	--	--
6-10 years	18	7,1	--	--	--	--
11-25 years	4	1,7	--	--	--	--
Life sentence	5	1,9	--	--	--	--
Don't know	20	8,0	--	--	--	--
Total	249	100	16	100	32	100

Table 6.3: LEVEL OF PUNITIVENESS, PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES

	IC(V)S respondents	Judges	Public prosecutors
low level of punitiveness	65.3	60.0	58.5
medium level of punitiveness	10.6	40.0	33.8
punitive attitude	9.6	---	7.7
very punitive attitude	5.7	---	---
Draconian	1.2	---	---
don't know, missing	7.6	---	---

Table 6.4: CRIMES COMMITTED TO THE PEOPLE QUESTIONED - ANXIETY AND LIKELIHOOD (MEAN - ANXIETY AND LIKELIHOOD INCREASES WITH THE INCREASE OF NEGATIVE VALUES)

	Anxious about it	Find it likely
Someone will break in my house/flat	- 0,504	0,267
I will be robbed (besides burglary and robbery)	- 0,463	0,205
I will be attacked and robbed	- 0,442	0,363
I will be beaten up and hurt	- 0,136	0,747
Youngsters will molest me with rough speech	0,168	0,425
I will be murdered	0,171	1,243
Women only:		
I will be sexually molested	- 0,139	0,678
I will be attacked sexually and I will be injured	- 0,128	0,803
I will be raped	- 0,121	0,924

Table 6.5 CRIMES COMMITTED TO PEOPLE THEMSELVES (%)

	1987	1988	1989 I.- X. 23. (the change of regime)	1989 X. 23. 1990 XII. 31.	1991	1992
Crimes:						
Car stealing	4,1	2,0	1,2	0,6	9,5	5,3
Stealing of car radio and car pieces	10,9	2,0	11,7	20,5	13,3	11,3
Car damage in the course of ravage	1,4	2,0	5,8	5,6	5,4	5,3
Stealing of scooters, mopeds and motorbikes	2,7	-	1,2	0,6	0,8	0,3
Stealing of bicycle	15,1	15,0	12,4	6,3	3,7	4,3
Burglary	5,5	6,0	2,3	4,3	3,7	2,8
Robbery accompanied by violence	1,4	4,0	-	2,5	2,1	2,8
Theft of purse, wallet and shopping bag	-	4,0	2,3	4,3	2,5	5,6
Theft in workplace or school and in restaurant	15,1	18,0	10,5	9,3	15,7	12,0
Cheating (with prices)	9,6	11,0	9,4	9,3	14,9	17,6
Striking, kicking and hustling	8,2	11,0	9,4	9,3	7,0	9,8
Stabbing with a knife, gas spray, attack with arms	-	-	1,2	1,9	3,3	1,4
Threatening	5,5	5,0	11,7	9,3	7,4	10,6
Women:						
Sexually molested	16,4	20,0	17,4	13,7	9,5	10,6
Attempt to sexual violence and rape	4,1	-	3,5	2,5	1,2	0,3
Sum (N)	100,0 (73)	100,0 (100)	100,0 (86)	100,0 (161)	100,0 (242)	100,0 (284)

Table 6.6 Evaluation and Likelihood of Illegal Acts (seriousness increases with the increase of negative values)

	Considers it bad (mean)	Might do it (%)
Drug dealing on the streets	- 1,762	1.6
Drug taking	- 1,723	7.5
Breaking in and stealing of cars	- 1,586	1.8
Beating up foreigners	- 1,551	0.8
Individual damaging of environment (dumps in forests)	- 1,408	19.8
Street prostitution	- 1,358	1.6
Shop-lifting	- 1,121	86.3
Prostitution (in brothels)	- 0,921	4.3
Tax fraud of individual citizens	- 0,331	48.7
Occupying empty houses	- 0,251	15.1
Cheating on vehicles of public transportation	0,455	77.7
Abortion during the first 12 weeks	0,126	64.4*

*There are taken the answers of women only into account

Table 6.7 THE EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF THE POLICE (%)

	Fully true	Rather true	Can not judge	Rather not true	Not true at all	Mean N
The behaviour of the police have changed just a little compared to the old days	10,9	36,7	17,5	25,9	9,0	100,0 493
Police treat members of lower social strata in their disadvantage	8,6	31,9	27,1	24,3	8,1	100,0 493
The police are the "helper and friend" of the people	5,9	40,2	14,6	29,2	10,1	100,0 491
The appearance and behaviour of the police in demonstrations contribute to violent clashes at times	6,0	28,6	29,4	26,6	9,4	100,0 490
The police act lawfully in cases of crime	4,9	44,0	30,9	15,5	4,7	100,0 492
The police treat the victims of crime seriously and help them	4,7	30,0	26,9	29,7	8,7	100,0 492
The police treat suspects lawfully thus innocent people are not brought to court	3,8	36,1	30,3	22,3	7,5	100,0 493
The police are concerned with public order appropriately	3,2	34,1	8,3	43,1	11,3	100,0 493

POLAND

PART 6 : SURVEY DATA

1) International Crime Victim Survey

Poland has participated in all three sweeps of International Crime Victim Survey carried out so far and in each case the responsibility for project implementation was assigned to the Institute of Justice. However, because of the insufficient telephone penetration in Poland only the survey on '89 (confined to Warsaw) was carried out employing the telephone interview method. The next two sweeps – of 1992 and 1996 – were carried out on large, meticulously selected, nationwide stratified random samples targeted to over 2000 households in 1992 and over 4000 households in 1996. In both cases the traditional face-to-face technique was employed. The fieldwork was carried out – under the supervision of the Institute of Justice by reputable and long established opinion poll companies.

References:

Siemaszko A., “Central and Eastern European Victimization Rates: To compare or not to compare”, in A.A. Del Frate, U. Zvekic, J.J.M. Dijk (eds.) *Understanding Crime: Experiences of Crime and Crime Control*, Rome 1993.

Siemaszko A., “Unreported crime”, in J. Jasinski, A. Siemaszko (eds.), *Crime Control in Poland*, Warsaw 1995.

Siemaszko A., *Hidden Crime in Poland*, Institute of Justice, Warsaw 1997.

Siemaszko A., “The International Crime Victim Survey in Poland”, in O. Hatalak, A.A. Del Frate, U. Zvekic (eds.) *The International Crime Victim Survey in Countries in Transition*, Rome 1998.

2. Crime at Prisons in 1995

The aim of the project carried out in the Institute of Justice was to analyze numbers and structures of both revealed and unrevealed crime at prisons in 1995. The victimization survey was carried out on the nation-wide random sample of prisoners (1000 respondents), with the use of anonymous auditory questionnaire. Those convicts were investigated who served prison terms in 1995.

3. The Practice of Granting Furloughs from Penal Institution

The subject matter was analysis of the practice of granting furloughs from penal institutions. The sample consist of 1043 convicts (men) from 12 institutions were the subject of analyses. 6254 furloughs were analyzed. This exercise was completed in August 1995. Furloughs granted from 1.01.1994 to 30.06.1995. The results:

1) The research work revealed that many furloughs were granted unreasonably, one may said – automatically, with no detail scrutiny. In many instances no transparent criteria could be found. The researchers evaluated critically the system of granting furloughs.

2) The postulate was put forward that the furloughs applications should had been analyzed in detail, taking account of prognosis criteria. Namely, it should be ascertained that the convict would not abuse this privilege while being out of prison, and, in particular, would not commit a criminal offense. While analyzing the applications the following criteria should be considered: a) convict's conduct while in prison, b) convict's conduct during previous

furloughs, c) quality and frequency of contacts with his family, d) participation in prison subculture, e) alcohol and drugs habits.

References: *Furloughs from Penal Institutions*, Research Report Project, Institute of Justice, Warsaw 1997.

Notice: The project was carried out in the Institute of Justice, in collaboration with Prison Service Central Administration.

Additional comments: Overview		
Albania	No	
Austria	No	
Belgium	Yes	p. 354
Bulgaria	Yes	p. 355
Croatia	No	
Cyprus	No	
Czech Republic	No	
Denmark	No	
England & Wales	No	
Estonia	Yes	p. 356
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	No	
Finland	No	
France	No	
Germany	No	
Greece	No	
Hungary	No	
Ireland	No	
Italy	No	
Latvia	Yes	p. 357
Lithuania	No	
Luxembourg	No	
Malta	No	
Moldova	No	
Netherlands	Yes	p. 359
Northern Ireland	No	
Norway	No	
Poland	No	
Portugal	No	
Romania	Yes	p. 360
Russian Federation	No	
Scotland	No	

Slovenia	No	
Spain	No	
Sweden	No	
Switzerland	Yes	p. 361
Turkey	No	

BELGIUM

	Comments by Max Kommer, regional co-ordinator
Police data	<p>In Belgium, the collection and publication of police data on the national level has started only quite recently (1994). In the first years of this project by the SGAP/APSD, that will eventually lead to a reliable system for producing police statistics on the national as well as the local level, not all (local) police forces reported their figures to the SGAP/APSD, but the number is growing. As a consequence, the increase in recorded crime that is clearly visible in table 1.1 between 1994 and 1995 is probably an artefact, caused by the increase of reporting police forces.</p> <p><i>I suggest not to publish the figures relating to 1994.</i></p>

Prosecution data	<p>It seems that our instructions are not completely clear. From the Belgian comment (but I have to admit that my French is somewhat rusty) I gather that the explanation of “prosecuting authorities”, which reads “(prosecutors/examining magistrates)” caused some confusion. In Belgium, as in a number of other countries, these are different levels in the judicial system - levels that deal with a case subsequently. In order to cope with this, the Belgian correspondent counted as the entry for “total number of cases dealt with” in each year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the number of cases left over from the previous year in the prosecutor’s office, plus - the number of cases that were newly reported to the prosecutor’s office, plus - the number of cases left over from the previous year in the examining judge’s office. <p>From the figures, I calculate that every year between 200.000 and 300.000 of the cases thus regarded as “number to deal with” are not dealt with in the year itself (and thus are part of the input for the next year).</p> <p>The high number of “poursuites abandonnées” (proceedings dropped) seems to be due to the fact that the police sends reports of all crimes reported to the prosecutor, including those that are not cleared. If no offender is identified, the case has to be dropped. According to Prof. J. Van Kerckvoorde (Strafrechtsbedeling in België, Deurne, 1993, Kluwer; pp. 38-39) about half of the proceedings dropped are dropped for this reason.</p> <p>In my opinion, a case that is combined with another case (“jonction à une autre affaire”) might be counted as “brought before a court”, if it is combined with a case that is brought before a court. I am not sure about Belgian criminal procedure, but in the Netherlands there are two “types” of combination. The first is, that a case is combined with another with no other intention than to inform the judge. It will not, in itself, be judged, but it may have an effect on the sentence. The other type is, that a case is combined with another in order to be judged in its own right. This will result, however, in one conviction and one sentence (which will generally be higher than it would have been, had no other case been present).</p> <p>The cases transferred to another (competent) jurisdiction pose a problem. I think, most of them are counted twice: once in the original jurisdiction (which finds itself incompetent) and once in the jurisdiction they are transferred to.</p>
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BULGARIA

	<p>Comments by Imre Kertesz, regional co-ordinator and Boyan Stankov, national correspondent</p>
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<p>Assault leading to death</p>	<p>Excluded from tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2., 3.2.1, 3.2.2.</p> <p>The statistics in Bulgaria, in accordance with the provisions of our Penal Code, traditionally keeps records for the cases of deliberate murder separately from the cases when death has occurred as a result of intentionally caused bodily harm.</p> <p>Art 124 PC postulates criminal responsibility for death caused by carelessness and resulting from deliberate bodily harm.</p> <p>The above mentioned text has been applied for convictions as follows:</p> <p>1990: 32 1991: 34 1992: 20 1993: 23 1994: 26 1995: 33 1996: 42.</p>
<p>Assault: Comment on tables 1.1, 1.2.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2</p>	<p>The «assault» column, in all tables where it is present, includes the premeditated batteries, «heavy» and «moderate» in the meaning of the Penal Code, at the same time excluding those leading to death through incautiousness</p>

ESTONIA

	Comments by Andri Ahven, regional co-ordinator
General remarks	<p>1) It is obvious that in several cases we should accept some inconsistencies of data (small differences due to the use of different sources etc.) which do not have remarkable effect. I suggest not to exclude any data until these inconsistencies are examined further.</p> <p>2) In case of robberies, the definitions given on page 7 seem to be not precise enough to differentiate «various kinds» of such crimes (serious violent / minor violent or serious threats / minor threats used / not used etc.).</p> <p>For example, Estonian robbery rate is very high in comparison with Latvian rate:</p> <p>In Estonia, we included so called «open thefts» (stealing from a person publicly without force or with force or threat of force which was not dangerous for life or health; separate article in the Criminal Code) into robberies which consists also more violent or dangerous cases.</p> <p>In Latvia, the similar kind of crimes are included into theft in the Criminal Code and it is not possible to separate such kind of theft from other thefts.</p> <p>At the same time, the definitions for «robbery» on page 7 are exactly the same for both countries.</p>

LATVIA

	Comments by the national correspondent
	<p>In order to provide more complete and extensive insight into state of crime problems in Latvia, we consider necessary to give some additional information on overall tendencies of criminal offences in 1996.</p> <p>Due to the stabilization in economic, social and justice spheres in 1996-1997, we can observe permanent stability in registered crime trends and even the tendency of the decrease may be noticed.</p> <p>Thus in 1996, 38 205 crimes were registered, that in comparison to 1995 showed a decrease for 2,4%. In Latvia, the indicator of committed crimes per 10000 population has been the lowest in Baltix States: in Latvia it was 153, in Lithuania 183, and in Estonia 241.</p> <p>The number of serious crimes in the country has fallen as well (a decrease of 3.0 %). As the efficiency of law enforcement institutions, so does the number of cleared crimes: in 1996 the share of cleared crimes increased for 22,2% and, in general, 44,2% of registered crimes were cleared. As the number of registered crimes decreased, the number of detained persons had fallen, too (-1%). The largest share within the structure of criminal offences belongs to the crimes against property ((67,6%). Statistics show that the number of registered thefts tends to drop. Every fourth crime has been committed in public place. Currently, a considerable proportion of crimes are committed by persons who are unemployed or do not attend educational establishments (65,6%), as well as by the persons under alcoholic or narcotic intoxication (47,2%). The proportion of juvenile crimes amounts to 17,5%.</p> <p>According to the recommendations of the European Commission, the National Crime Prevention Programme is being prepared, providing for social, economical, legal and organisational measures which would enable various governmental institutions to undertake more integrated efforts in crime prevention. Considering crime prevention and strengthening of security to be the areas of priority, Latvia is undertaking a complex course of action in this field. The stabilisation of crime tendencies is an evidence to the usefulness and necessity of such policy.</p>

	Comments by Andri Ahven, regional co-ordinator
General remarks	<p>1) It is obvious that in several cases we should accept some inconsistencies of data (small differences due to the use of different sources etc.) which do not have remarkable effect. I suggest not to exclude any data until these inconsistencies are examined further.</p> <p>2) In case of robberies, the definitions given on page 7 seem to be not precise enough to differentiate «various kinds» of such crimes (serious violent / minor violent or serious threats / minor threats used / not used etc.).</p> <p>For example, Estonian robbery rate is very high in comparison with Latvian rate:</p> <p>In Estonia, we included so called «open thefts» (stealing from a person publicly without force or with force or threat of force which was not dangerous for life or health; separate article in the Criminal Code) into robberies which consists also more violent or dangerous cases.</p> <p>In Latvia, the similar kind of crimes are included into theft in the Criminal Code and it is not possible to separate such kind of theft from other thefts.</p> <p>At the same time, the definitions for «robbery» on page 7 are exactly the same for both countries.</p>

NETHERLANDS

	Comments by Max Kommer, regional co-ordinator
General	<p>All data are provided by the department of Statistical Information and Policy Analysis of the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Ministry of Justice. They have used only data available from publications, mainly by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). On a number of subjects, Statistics Netherlands may have additional information that was not published.</p> <p>I have no reason to doubt the data provided, even if they differ from the I previously provided for 1990. Small corrections may be made in later publications.</p>
Police data	<p>The answer to question B (data are collected for statistics after the offence is reported to the police) should be understood in the sense that data are collected monthly. However, all reports are counted. In table 1.2.2, no figures are given for women. I have asked to see whether these figures are available at Statistics Netherlands.</p>
Prosecution data	<p>Other than the data I provided for the draft sourcebook, the number of cases “disposed of by the prosecuting authorities does not include the number of cases brought before a court. Even if this is taken into consideration, there is a difference in the total. This is probably due to inclusion in “other disposals” of cases transferred to an other jurisdiction.</p> <p>In table 2.1, “Other disposals” include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –transfer to another jurisdiction (in case the original jurisdiction was incompetent); –combination with another case that is brought before a court. <p>In the Netherlands there are two “types” of combination. The first is, that a case is combined with another with no other intention than to inform the judge. It will not, in itself, be judged, but it may have an effect on the sentence. The other type is, that a case is combined with another in order to be judged in its own right. This will result, however, in one conviction and one sentence (which will generally be higher than it would have been, had no other case been present). In my opinion, a case that is combined with another case should thus be counted as “brought before a court”. I have asked for these figures to be broken down..</p>
Courts	<p>Though more (detailed) information on court proceedings and sentencing may be available from Statistics Netherlands, it should be considered unreliable. From 1990 on, efforts have been made to computerise the flow of information from the courts to Statistics Netherlands. Recently, it has been found that no only in the first period of experimenting, but also in later years, a considerable portion of the information has been either lost corrupted. It is, therefore, considered wise not to provide the data asked for.</p>

ROMANIA

	Comments by B. Aubusson de Cavarlay, regional co-ordinator
TABLES 1.1 1.2	<p>Les contrôles de G.Barclay avaient souligné que le ratio mis en cause par infraction est très souvent supérieur à 1 alors qu'il est en général, dans les autres pays, inférieur à 1 en raison des infractions dont l'auteur est inconnu et des infractions multiples.</p> <p>Les indications données pour les statistiques de police expliquent peut-être cette exception roumaine: les statistiques sont réalisées après enquête (page 13, question B) ce qui peut vouloir dire lorsque l'auteur est identifié et par ailleurs les infractions multiples sont comptées comme une seule infraction (page 14, question E).</p>
TABLE 1.2.1	<p>On remarque que les chiffres sont fournis pour le trafic de stupéfiants alors que le total des mis en cause n'était pas donné. Il serait cohérent de ne pas conserver cette ligne pour le tableau 1.2.1. ou alors les infractions en matière de stupéfiants ne concerneraient que le trafic. On remarque d'ailleurs que pour les condamnations, les tableaux indiquent systématiquement des résultats identiques pour le total des infractions en matière de stupéfiants et pour le trafic.</p> <p>L'usage semble donc exclu. Ceci expliquerait la faiblesse du taux par rapport à la population pour ces infractions (anomalie relevée par les tables de contrôle).</p>
TABLE 2.1	<p>Les résultats font apparaître que les «poursuites terminées avec une mesure imposée par les autorités de poursuites etc.» sont déjà comptées dans une autre rubrique, sans doute les poursuites abandonnées. De plus, les chiffres concernent les deux rubriques sans précision de la reconnaissance de culpabilité. Finalement, les affaires réglées d'une autre manière ne sont pas incluses dans le total.</p>
TABLE 3.2.2	<p>L'explication de la discordance entre le total des peines selon la durée avec la colonne correspondante du tableau 3.2.1 vient de ce que la durée de l'emprisonnement n'est pas connue pour les mineurs. Mais il y a quand même un cas où la différence n'est pas dans le bon sens (homicide volontaire consommé).</p>

SWITZERLAND

	Comments by Martin Killias, regional co-ordinator, and Marcelo Aebi.
Remerciements pour les données suisses	Nous tenons à remercier pour leur précieuse collaboration: .Dr Daniel Fink de l'Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice. .Mme Simone Rônez de l'Office fédéral de la statistique, Section du droit et de la justice. .Mme Madeleine Dhaiby de l'Administration fédérale des finances, Section statistiques. .Mme Irene Marti de l'Office fédéral de la police, Division des affaires internationales. .M. Urs Vonlanthen de l'Office fédéral de la police, Section recherches / RIPOL. .M. Erwin K. Wüest de l'Office fédéral de la statistique, Section santé publique.

Annexe 1 - Modified Tables: Overview

Annexe 1 - Modified Tables: Overview		
Albania	No	
Austria	No	
Belgium	Table 2.1 + Table 4.2	p. 363
Bulgaria	Table 2.1	p. 365
Croatia	No	
Cyprus	Table 4.3.1	p. 366
Czech Republic	No	
Denmark	No	
England & Wales	No	
Estonia	No	
F.Y.R.O.Macedonia	No	
Finland	No	
France	No	
Germany	Table 2.1	p. 367
Greece	No	
Hungary	Table 1.3	p. 368
Ireland	No	
Italy	No	
Latvia	No	
Lithuania	No	
Luxembourg	No	
Malta	No	
Moldova	No	
Netherlands	No	
Northern Ireland	No	
Norway	No	
Poland	No	
Portugal	No	
Romania	Table 2.1	p. 369
Russian Federation	No	
Scotland	No	

Slovenia	Table 2.1	p. 370
Spain	No	
Sweden	Table 4.2	p. 371
Switzerland	No	
Turkey	Table 2.1	p. 372

BELGIUM
ANNEXE 1

**Annexe to Table 2.1: CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE PROSETING AUTHORITIES
(OTHER DISPOSALS SPECIFIED)**

<i>Other disposals</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Jonction à une autre affaire	97791	104998	118929	141359	134034	-2	-2
Absence de compétence, transfert à l'autorité territorialement compétente	96272	91205	92989	91291	108106	-2	-2
<i>Total</i>	194063	196203	211918	232650	242140	-2	-2

BELGIUM **ANNEXE 2**

Table 4.2: EXPENDITURE RELATED TO THE PRISON SERVICE

	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Operating costs (in national currency)	384.8	455.2	429.142 (** 1.842)	468 (* 29.7)	556.5 (* 101.7) (** 0,404)	748	740.5
Capital costs (in national currency)	111	102	95.2	101.1 (* 28.1)	219.6 (* 98.2)	137.3	218.7

Comments on table 4.2:

- La somme indiquée correspond au montant total, comprenant les sommes figurant avec la mention * ou **, qui fait référence, pour le signe * aux dispositions relatives au "contrat avec le citoyen" et pour le signe ** à un transfert de sommes du Ministère de la Fonction publique.
- 3 établissements pénitentiaires connaissaient jusqu'en 1994 un statut d'autonomie.
- Un régime budgétaire général est en application depuis 1995.

BULGARIA
ANNEXE

Table 2.1 Cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Number of cases disposed of	<i>Total</i>	103556	122967	211339	255206	273908	291092	279642
	<i>of which:</i> 1) Proceedings dropped	13390	13774	10224	10885	10927	12668	17164
	2) PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED AND PENDING DURING THE YEAR	73664	93368	188994	232001	245480	256181	228394
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt (e.g. Strafbefehl in Germany)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities without admission of guilt	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Cases brought before a court	14352	13592	9362	9213	13652	18752	30592	

<p>Other disposals <i>(please specify below)</i></p> <p>Canceled according to Art. 61 CC. Underaged, committed crime in result of being light-minded, which crime is not a major social imperilm ent - in this case the prosecut or might decide to cancel the prelimin ary proceedi ngs if he believes that educatio nal measures as per Art. 61 CC would not be successf ul.</p>	2150	2233	2759	3107	3849	3491	3492
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CYPRUS **ANNEXE**

COMMENT TO TABLE 4.3.1

Probation cases in detail

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Juveniles (16 years and under)	43	49	37	33	44	26	24
Adults (over 16 years)	44	57	102	102	76	35	33

GERMANY ANNEXE

Table 2.1 Cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities

FOR THE WHOLE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (INCLUDING FORMER EAST GERMANY)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of cases disposed of	<i>Total</i>	*	*	*	*	*	4204153	4327190
	<i>of which:</i> Proceedings dropped	*	*	*	*	*	1992735	2096227
		*	*	*	*	*		
Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt (e.g. Strafbefehl in Germany)		*	*	*	*	*	668545	675228
Proceedings ended by a sanction from the prosecuting authorities without admission of guilt		*	*	*	*	*	242666	247116
Cases brought before a court		*	*	*	*	*	525443	531612
Other disposals (please specify below)		*	*	*	*	*	774764	777007

HUNGARY
ANNEXE

Table 1.3 Police staff and expenditure in 1995

Number of Police officers	37814
<i>of which</i>	
border police	8954
Number of Civilians	12126
<i>of which</i>	
at the border police	2743
Running costs of police (in national currency)	HUF 47'887'263'000
<i>of which</i>	
border police	HUF 170'540'000
Capital costs of police (in national currency)	*
Border police	HUF 470'847'000

Source of the data in table

- | |
|--|
| <p>1) National Police Headquarters. Unpublished.</p> <p>2) National Border-police Headquarters. Unpublished.</p> |
|--|

ROMANIA
ANNEXE

Annexe to Table 2.1: CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES (OTHER DISPOSALS SPECIFIED)

<i>Other disposals</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Poursuites terminées avec une sanction / mesure imposée par les autorités de poursuite	9658	22449	25380	32693	32995	33546	38147

Les données ne distinguent pas les poursuites terminées avec une sanction / mesure imposée par les autorités de poursuite selon qu'il y a ou non reconnaissance de culpabilité de la part du mis en cause. Les cas sont déjà comptés parmi les "poursuites abandonnées".

SLOVENIA
ANNEXE

Annexe to Table 2.1: CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE PROSETING AUTHORITIES (OTHER DISPOSALS SPECIFIED)

<i>Other disposals</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Unknown offenders	19102	16017	19062	21670	18989	18968	18016
Transfer to foreign authority	0	0	0	15	5	48	203
<i>Total</i>	19102	16017	19062	21685	18994	19016	18219

SWEDEN
ANNEXE

Table 4.2: EXPENDITURE RELATED TO THE PRISON SERVICE

	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	1996
Operating costs (in national currency)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Capital costs (in national currency)	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL COSTS (in millions SEK)	3126	3024	3377	3642	3811	4000

TURKEY **ANNEXE**

Annexe to Table 2.1: CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE PROSETING AUTHORITIES (OTHER DISPOSALS SPECIFIED)

<i>Other disposals</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Rejection of Venue	60480	71921	65787	74361	86855	81299	93972
Lack of Jurisdiction	16690	16909	17907	18609	25972	22026	18176
Joinder	22782	35204	21354	29546	37901	30115	37582
Postponed until next year	335910	349703	394039	451815	523581	591050	687085
<i>Total</i>	435862	473737	499087	574331	674309	724490	836815

Table 2.2: STAFF OF THE PROSECUTING AUTHORITIES IN 1995

Number of employees	Total		3237
	<i>of which:</i>	Number of chief prosecutors	241
		Number of prosecutors	2915
		Number of military prosecutors	81