

RAW DATA

for the

3rd EDITION (2006) OF THE
EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE STATISTICS
2000-2003

VERSION 3 – APRIL 4TH, 2006

Prepared by
Marcelo F. Aebi
(University of Lausanne)

REMARKS ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE DATABASE

1.1. Codes used in the database

- 2 Not available / No answer
- 3 Not applicable / The concept does not exist
- 4 See comments
- 6 (Used only in the Excel and SPSS databases): information not numerical (i.e. comments, sources, etc.), please see the annexed Word file.

Note that code -3 (not applicable) was only used when the correspondent indicated clearly that the concept did not exist in his/her country. In fact, we decided not to make the distinction between not available and not applicable (see p. 3, General Remarks, point 2, of the Questionnaire)

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.). We should try and make disappear all this -4 codes by replacing them with the answer required.

1.2. Provisionally, the database includes countries that did not respond to the questionnaire (yet).

Definitions

p. 2 – Errata in the 2 nd edition of the European Sourcebook 2003		
1=Yes 2=No	Errata?	If yes, please explain
	ERR03 A	ERR03B
Albania	1	• On Table 1.1 "Offences recorded by the police" the traffic offences are not included. • On Table 1.2.1" the total suspected offenders" the number of the motor vehicle should be 186 instead of 176. • In the previous questionnaire the number of the police officer was 14500, but it should be 14200. See the annual report 2004, published by the Ministry of Public Order, Tirana 2005 On Table 3.1.1 Total number of the convicted person, for the year 2000,: a) the number of the homicide was 456 it should be 313 b) the number of the rape was 26, it should be 21 c) the number of the robbery was 297 it should be 267 • The data have been provided from the same office, but from the new head of this office.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	-2	-2
Belgium	1	Tableaux 3. 1.1 et 3.1.2 voir commentaires dans les rubriques concernées.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	1	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	1	• Table 1.3: minor corrections for 2000 • Table 4.1.2: the number of pre-trial detainees (year 2000: 19429) can not be bigger than total (8312) and should be replaced by * .
Finland	-2	-2
France	2	• Il n'est pas possible de faire la vérification à partir des données en ligne sur le site WODC car il s'agit de données calculées et non de données en valeurs absolues. • Sans qu'il s'agisse d'erreurs, certaines données ont été modifiées pour 2000 par rapport à la seconde édition afin de tenir compte de changements de champ statistique (voir chapitre 4, problème des départements d'outre-mer).
Georgia	2	-2

Germany	1	Page 202; Table 4.2.2.1 / Page 207; Comments on Table 4.2.2.1: A necessary comment regarding the unusually high flow data of Germany has been omitted although it was included in the German questionnaire. The missing comment should read: "Germany: The figures in Tab. 4.2.2.1 are very high since a prisoner is counted not only when he or she gets imprisoned for the first time in the respective year but as well each time he or she is transferred to another prison or the reason of the imprisonment changes, e.g. if a former pre-trial detainee starts serving his or her prison sentence. The Federal Office of Statistics estimates that normally more than 80 per cent of the counted entries/receptions actually belong to the latter categories." Without this comment, the data reported for Germany is very misleading.
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	All of the tables relating to the year 2000 are amended: a new crime classification system was introduced in 2000 (indictable offences were replaced by headline offences). There is a break in the crime series as a result, and the stats before 31st December 1999 are not comparable to those thereafter. The statistics used for 2000 in the second edition of the Sourcebook were adjusted to reflect the earlier classification used for the years 1995 to 1999. On the contrary, for this third edition of the questionnaire, we have used the new crime classification system. Thus, the revised statistics in this questionnaire for 2000 are comparable to those for 2001 to 2003. Source of the data: Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	1	Il y avait une erreur d'interprétation sur le contenu des « cambriolages de maisons ». Les cambriolages de « maisons non habitées » (magasins, cafés, restaurants, dépôts) sont inclus. Les chiffres du cambriolage d'habitation de la seconde édition s'applique en fait à l'ensemble des cambriolages. Ici les deux rubriques sont renseignées.
Malta	2	-2

Moldova	1	• Tableau 3.1.1- pour l'an 2000 toutes les données étaient partielles et provisoires. Les données fournies ici sont définitives- page 26, tableau 3.1.1. Source : les rapports statistiques de Ministère de Justice. • En ce qui concerne le chiffre des infractions en matière de stupéfiants 1347 mentionné dans le questionnaire précédent (tableau 3.1.1), la modalité de compte a été appliquée seulement durant l'année 2000 ; étant compris les consommateurs et ceux qui s'occupent de blanchissement de l'argent ; aujourd'hui exclus et, respectivement, introduits dans d'autres catégories des infractions. • Tableaux du chapitre I : en 2000 un système de recueil informatisé centralisé a été expérimenté. Les données fournies pour la seconde édition en provenaient. Ce système a été abandonné et se trouve en cours de refonte. Les données pour 2000 présentées dans cette édition proviennent d'une collecte manuelle des données locales, avec des définitions parfois différentes. Elles doivent remplacer celles de la seconde édition pour assurer la continuité avec les années 2001-2003. • Dans le tableau 1.2.1 de la seconde édition, la rubrique des vols avec violence ne comprenait que les vols à main armée contrairement au tableau 1.1 qui incluait dans cette rubrique les autres vols avec violence (pillage/rapine). La correction n'est apportée que pour 2000.
Netherlands	1	In Table 1.3 the number of police officers included the number of civilians as well. To have only the police officers the number of civilians should be subtracted. The figures for 2000 - 2003 in this questionnaire are correct.
Norway	-2	-2

Poland	1 • Page 41 – Table 1.2.1.9 Theft total (Offences per 100 000) Poland 2000: 1745 Poland 1999: 1585 (Note: Errors in 2nd ed. related to new classification of acts in Penal Code 1997.) • Page 46 – table 1.2.1.14 Drug trafficking (Offences per 100 000) Poland 2000: 27 Poland 1999: 22 Poland 1998: 23 Poland 1997: 7 Poland 1996: 8 Poland 1995: 2 (Note: Errors in 2nd ed. related to classification of offences for the category drug trafficking). • Page 57 Table 1.2.2.8 Theft (Offenders per 100 000) Poland 2000: 280 Poland 1999: • Page 62 – Table 1.2.2.13 Drug trafficking (Offenders per 100 000) Poland 2000: 7 Data on Poland 1995-1998 are now not available.: • Page 132 – Table 3.2.1.8. Theft total (Persons convicted per 100 000) Poland 2000: 145,3 Poland 1999: 137, 5 (Note: Errors in the 2nded. related to new classification of acts in Penal Code 1997) • Page 137 Table 3.2.1.13 Drug trafficking (Persons convicted per 100 000) Poland 2000: 3,7 Poland 1999: 3,3 Poland 1998: 1,4 Poland 1997: 1,0 Poland 1996: 0,6 Poland 1995: 0,3 Note: (Errors in the 2nd ed. related to classification of offences for the category drug trafficking) • Page 139 Table 3.2.2.1: (Percentage of females convicted) Poland: Theft Total: 4,5 Poland: Drug trafficking: 6,5 (Note: Errors in the 2nd ed. related to new classification of acts in Penal Code 1997) • Page 141 Table 3.2.2.2 (Percentage of minors among persons convicted) includes persons under 18. According to Polish Penal Code minors means the persons under 17. (The table of convictions includes only those persons under 17, who committed very serious offences and were convicted as adults). For 1999, percentages were corrected and its are as follows: Poland: Criminal offences: Total: 0,3 Poland: Traffic offences: 0,08 Poland: Intentional homicide: 2,5 Poland: Assault: 0,1
--------	---

Portugal	1	• Page 13, table 1.1 – Data concerning the total of offences recorded by the police, in the year 2000, have been altered. The new figure, for the total of criminal offences, is 363'294. • Table 1.2.2 of the second edition of the European Sourcebook– An error occurred in the data given, in the year 1999, for the 2nd edition of the European Sourcebook. The figure then given (272) referred solely to the crime "Driving under the influence of alcohol" and did not include, as it should, the crime "Driving without a licence". The new and right figure is now - 883. • Table 1.3 "Police Staff" – Data from the year 2000 have been altered. The new figure given for the total of "Number of police officers" is 48'057 and for the "Number of civilians" is 4'060. This change occurred because the police authorities revised their own data. • In the two former cases the source was/is the Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice. The source of the latter comes from the police forces that have been inquired within the context of this questionnaire (Criminal Police, National Uniformed Police in Urban and Rural Areas and Border Police).
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	Table 1.1: Theft of a motor vehicle year 2000: 86 820 = wrong → 75 125 = right Source: Criminal Statistics. Official Statistics of Sweden.

Switzerland	1	• Dans la seconde édition, dans le tableau 1.2.1 , en 2000, erreur de frappe pour le nombre total d’infractions qui est de 52337 et non pas de 52377. • Au tableau 3.1.1 pour les condamnations pour cambriolage (total), lors de la seconde édition, les condamnations ont été pris en compte pour l’art. 139 ch. 2 et 3 du code pénal, ce qui concernait l’ensemble des vols aggravés. Une meilleure formulation a été développée en tenant compte des personnes condamnées à la fois aux art. 139, 144 et 186 du code pénal, en prenant en compte celles qui ont aussi été condamnées pour d’autres articles. Ainsi les données pour les années précédentes sont : <table><tr><th>Année de condamnation</th><th>Nombre de condamnation</th></tr><tr><td>1984</td><td>1426</td></tr><tr><td>1985</td><td>1258</td></tr><tr><td>1986</td><td>1304</td></tr><tr><td>1987</td><td>1256</td></tr><tr><td>1988</td><td>1220</td></tr><tr><td>1989</td><td>1181</td></tr><tr><td>1990</td><td>1018</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>1161</td></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>1241</td></tr><tr><td>1993</td><td>1179</td></tr><tr><td>1994</td><td>1129</td></tr><tr><td>1995</td><td>930</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>1040</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>1190</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>1222</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>1167</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>978</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>842</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>864</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>986</td></tr></table>	Année de condamnation	Nombre de condamnation	1984	1426	1985	1258	1986	1304	1987	1256	1988	1220	1989	1181	1990	1018	1991	1161	1992	1241	1993	1179	1994	1129	1995	930	1996	1040	1997	1190	1998	1222	1999	1167	2000	978	2001	842	2002	864	2003	986
Année de condamnation	Nombre de condamnation																																											
1984	1426																																											
1985	1258																																											
1986	1304																																											
1987	1256																																											
1988	1220																																											
1989	1181																																											
1990	1018																																											
1991	1161																																											
1992	1241																																											
1993	1179																																											
1994	1129																																											
1995	930																																											
1996	1040																																											
1997	1190																																											
1998	1222																																											
1999	1167																																											
2000	978																																											
2001	842																																											
2002	864																																											
2003	986																																											
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2																																										
Turkey	-2	-2																																										
Ukraine	-2	-2																																										
UK: England & Wales	2	-2																																										
UK: Northern Ireland	2	-2																																										

UK: Scotland	1	• Table 1.1: page 20, figures for rape excluded attempts. Revised figures not covered by the table in this edition are: 1995 – 598 1996 – 599 1997 – 739 1998 – 802 1999 – 758 • Table 3.1.1: page 41, figures for rape excluded attempts. Revised figures not covered by the table in this edition are: 1995 – 56 1996 – 55 1997 – 53 1998 – 62 1999 – 51
--------------	---	---

p. 6 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police				
1=Included 2=Excluded	offences defined as criminal by the law	traffic offences defined as criminal by the law	less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations
	DTC03A	DTC03B	DTC03C	DTC03D
Albania	1	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina				
Bulgaria	1	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	2	2
France	1	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	2
Hungary	1	1	2	2
Iceland	1	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2
Latvia				
Lithuania	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	1	2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2
Norway				
Poland	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	2	2
Russia	1	1	2	1
Slovakia	1	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	2
Sweden	1	1	2	1
Switzerland	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia				
Turkey				
Ukraine	1	1	2	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	-4	-4	-4	-4

p. 7 – Definitions – Intentional homicide				
1=Included 2=Excluded	assault leading to death	euthanasia	infanticide	assistance with suicide
	DHO03A	DHO03B	DHO03C	DHO03D
Albania	2	-2	1	2
Armenia	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	1	2
Belgium	2	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina				
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	2	1	2	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2
Estonia	2	2	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2
France	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	2
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	2	1	1	2
Iceland	1	1	1	2
Ireland	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	-2	1	1
Latvia				
Lithuania	1	1	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	2	1	1
Moldova	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	2	1	1	2
Norway				
Poland	1	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	1	2	2
Russia	2	1	1	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	2	2	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia				
Turkey				
Ukraine	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1

p. 7 – Definitions – Assault					
1=Included 2=Excluded	assault leading to death	threats	only causing pain	slapping or punching	sexual assault
	DAS03A	DAS03B	DAS03C	DAS03D	DAS03E
Albania	1	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	-4	-4	2
Belgium	1	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina					
Bulgaria	1	1	2	1	1
Croatia	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	2	1	1	2
Estonia	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	2	2	1	1	2
France	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	2	2	-4	-4	2
Greece	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	2	2	2	2	2
Ireland	2	1	1	1	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia					
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Malta	1	1	2	1	2
Moldova	1	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	2
Norway					
Poland	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	1	1	2
Romania	2	2	2	2	2
Russia	1	2	2	2	2
Slovakia	2	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2	2	2
Spain	2	2	2	2	2
Sweden	2	2	1	1	2
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia					
Turkey					
Ukraine	1	2	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	2	2	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	1	1	2

p. 8 – Definitions – Rape							
1=Included 2=Excluded	other than vaginal penetration	violent intra- marital sexual intercourse	sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person	sexual intercourse with force with a minor	incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	sexual intercourse with a minor without force	other forms of sexual assault
	DRA03A	DRA03B	DRA03C	DRA03D	DRA03E	DRA03F	DRA03G
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina							
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Denmark	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	-4	1
Georgia	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	-4	2	2
Greece	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Latvia							
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Moldova	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	1	-4	2	2
Norway							
Poland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	-4	2	1
Russia	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia							
Turkey							
Ukraine	2	1	1	1	-2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	1	2	1	1	2	2

p. 8 – Definitions – Robbery					
1=Included 2=Excluded	muggings (bag snatching)	theft immediately followed by violence	pick-pocketing	extortion	blackmailing
	DRO03A	DRO03B	DRO03C	DRO03D	DRO03E
Albania	1	1	2	2	2
Armenia	1	1	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina					
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	-4	1	-4	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	2	-2	2	2	2
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	2	2	2
France	1	1	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	2	-4	2
Greece	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	1	1	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2
Latvia					
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	-2	1	1	2	2
Norway					
Poland	2	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	2	2	2
Slovakia	2	1	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
TFYR of Macedonia					
Turkey					
Ukraine	2	1	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	2	2	2	2

p. 9 – Definitions – Theft						
1=Included 2=Excluded	burglary	theft of motor vehicles	theft of other items	theft of small value	embezzlement	receiving/ handling
	DTH03A	DTH03B	DTH03C	DTH03D	DTH03E	DTH03F
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina						
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	-4	1	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	-4	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	-2	2
Latvia						
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	-2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	1	2	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2
Norway						
Poland	1	1	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Russia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia						
Turkey						
Ukraine	1	2	1	-2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	2	2

p. 9 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle			
1=Included 2=Excluded	joyriding	motorboats	receiving/handling
	DTV03A	DTV03B	DTV03C
Albania	1	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2
Austria	1	2	2
Belgium	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina			
Bulgaria	1	1	1
Croatia	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2
Czech Republic	2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2
Estonia	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	2
France	1	2	2
Georgia	2	2	2
Germany	1	2	2
Greece	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2
Iceland	1	2	2
Ireland	1	2	2
Italy	1	2	2
Latvia			
Lithuania	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	2	2
Moldova	2	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	2
Norway			
Poland	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2
Romania	1	2	2
Russia	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	2	2
Slovenia	2	2	2
Spain	1	2	2
Sweden	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia			
Turkey			
Ukraine	1	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	2	2

p. 10 – Definitions – Burglary								
1=Included 2=Excluded	theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.	theft from a military establish ment	theft by using false keys	theft from a car	theft from a container	theft from a vending machine	theft from a parking meter	theft from a fenced meadow/ compound
	DBU03A	DBU03B	DBU03C	DBU03D	DBU03E	DBU03F	DBU03G	DBU03H
Albania	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina								
Bulgaria	1	2	1	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	1
Denmark	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia								
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	1	-2	1	2	2	2	2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway								
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
TFYR of Macedonia								
Turkey								
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2	1	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	1	-4	2	2	2	2	2	2

p. 10 – Definitions – Domestic burglary					
1=Included 2=Excluded	theft from an attic, or basement in a multi-dwelling building	theft from a secondary residence	theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.	theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable	theft from a fenced meadow/ compound
	DBD03A	DBD03B	DBD03C	DBD03D	DBD03E
Albania	1	1	2	2	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	2	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina					
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	2	2	2	2
Estonia	2	1	2	2	2
Finland	2	1	2	2	2
France	2	1	2	2	2
Georgia	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	1	1	2	-4	2
Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2
Latvia					
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	1	2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1
Norway					
Poland	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	2	1	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Sweden	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia					
Turkey					
Ukraine	1	1	2	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	2	2	2

p. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences

1=Included 2=Excluded	possession	cultivation	production	sale	supplying	transport	import	export	finance
	DDR03A	DDR03B	DDR03C	DDR03D	DDR03E	DDR03F	DDR03G	DDR03H	DDR03I
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina									
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia									
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway									
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia									
Turkey									
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

p. 11 – Definitions: Drug trafficking – Specify how this concept is defined in your country	
	DDT03
Albania	According to the article 283/a, of penal code, importation, exportation, transit and sale of the narcotics or psychotropic substances were punished. Also, the organisation, management, financing of criminal organisations of these activities, were punished. At the same time the law punishes the cases when the crime was committed in cooperation or more than one time.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Felonies: Possession of large amount of drugs (since 1998 also psychotropic substances and raw material) regardless intention to deal with or not; also included is proliferation of any amounts to minors.
Belgium	Dans la statistique policière, la catégorie générique « trafic » regroupe - l'importation et l'exportation, la fabrication et le commerce - la transformation illégale et la fabrication illégale - la vente sans autorisation - la réunion ou association en vue de trafic N'est pas incluse dans cette catégorie la « détention illégale » (elle l'est par contre dans la catégorie générique « trafic » utilisée dans la statistique des condamnations).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Drug trafficking is not the subject of the Police National Service statistics. In accordance with the Ministry of the Interior Law, tasks and activities in opposing the drug trafficking are performed by the National Agency for Combating Organized Crime.
Croatia	"Trafficking" is defined as an aggravated offence "If the criminal offence referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article ("Abuse of drugs") is committed by a number of persons who conspire to commit such offences, or if the perpetrator of this criminal offence has organized a network of resellers or dealers, the perpetrator shall be punished...." (art. 173 par 3 of the Penal Code).
Cyprus	All the above acts, in relation to drugs are considered felonies whether in connection to personal use or not but the penalty varies depending on the class of substance itself and the quantity.
Czech Republic	See remarks in the last Questionnaire.
Denmark	The section in the Danish penal code on aggravated drug offences says: Supplying "drugs to a considerable number of persons, or in return for a large payment, or in any other particular aggravating circumstances..." " ... If the supply relates to a considerable quantity of a particular dangerous or harmful drug, or if the transfer of such a drug has otherwise been of a particularly dangerous character "... imports, exports, buys, distributes, receives, produces, manufactures or possesses such drugs ..." as mentioned above.
Estonia	• Since September 2002, use of drugs and possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is decriminalized (i.e. excluded from the criminal law). This means that a substantial part of previous 'drug offences' are excluded since 2003. • Until September 2002, 'drug trafficking' included unlawful manufacture, reprocessing, acquisition, storage, transport, delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with the intent of trafficking, and the respective sanctions (Criminal Code §210²). The main criterion for applying this article is an offender's 'intent of trafficking' – regardless of the actual consequences (successful or not) of that intent. Since 1 September 2002, a new definition for drug trafficking is used (Penal Code §184): 'unlawful handling of large quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances'; the main criterion is the amount of substances. The data for 2003

	also include offences which were registered after 1 September 2002 but were committed before this date (Criminal Code §210 ² section 2, §202 ⁵ sections 3-4).												
Finland	-2												
France	Précisez comment cette notion est définie dans votre pays : Le trafic de stupéfiants pour la police concerne bien les cas où la vente de stupéfiants n'est pas directement liée avec une utilisation personnelle. L'unité de compte pour le trafic étant le dossier et le trafic étant considéré comme une activité criminelle organisée impliquant plusieurs personnes, le comptage des usagers éventuellement impliqués dans un dossier de trafic relève des infractions multiples. La règle de l'infraction principale ne s'applique qu'aux personnes. Les usagers et usagers-revendeurs, comptés en individus, présents dans un dossier de trafic donnent lieu à des comptages par infraction au titre de l'usage ou de l'usage-revente.												
Georgia	Drug trafficking era punishable as an aggravated offence if the act is not in connection with personal use Sanction up to 15 years of imprisonment.												
Germany	The German law does not differentiate clearly between the sale of drugs in connection with personal use and the sale of drugs for commercial reasons. Therefore, the concept had to be modified for Germany. In this category, most of the aggravated drug offences found in German criminal law are counted, i.e. sections 29a (1) No. 1, 30 and 30a Act on Narcotics. These offences are: handing out narcotics to minors; possession, cultivation, production, sale etc. of not insignificant quantities of narcotics in connection with a professional or commercial organization; irresponsibly causing the death of a person by handing out narcotics to him or her.												
Greece	Connection with personal use is irrelevant for the definition of drug trafficking.												
Hungary	Any person who... produces, supplies, distributes, sells or imports materials, equipment and/or accessories for the production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or transports such items through the territory of the country is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by up to three years' imprisonment, if such act does not result in a criminal act of greater gravity.												
Iceland	In Iceland trafficking is punishable by a special drug act regulation if it is minor. In case of a major drug trafficking it is punishable by the penal code.												
Ireland	Specify how this concept is defined in your country: cultivation/production, importation, or possession for the purpose of supply.												
Italy	• L'usage personnel n'est pas interdit. Infractions en matière de stupéfiants: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>• approvisionnement en stupéfiants</td><td>Inclus (1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• transport de stupéfiants</td><td>Inclus (1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• importation de stupéfiants</td><td>Inclus (1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• exportation de stupéfiants</td><td>Inclus (1)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• opérations financières liées au trafic de stupéfiants</td><td>inclus</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">(1) Inclus seulement si lié à un usage qui n'est pas personnel</td></tr> </table>	• approvisionnement en stupéfiants	Inclus (1)	• transport de stupéfiants	Inclus (1)	• importation de stupéfiants	Inclus (1)	• exportation de stupéfiants	Inclus (1)	• opérations financières liées au trafic de stupéfiants	inclus	(1) Inclus seulement si lié à un usage qui n'est pas personnel	
• approvisionnement en stupéfiants	Inclus (1)												
• transport de stupéfiants	Inclus (1)												
• importation de stupéfiants	Inclus (1)												
• exportation de stupéfiants	Inclus (1)												
• opérations financières liées au trafic de stupéfiants	inclus												
(1) Inclus seulement si lié à un usage qui n'est pas personnel													
Latvia	-2												
Lithuania	Drug trafficking is illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation or delivery of narcotic or psychotropic substances having the purpose to sell or distribute them, also illegal sale or other distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances. If the act is in connection with personal use it is punishable according to Criminal Code as misdemeanour.												
Luxembourg	La statistique de police distingue la détention, le trafic et l'usage.												

Malta	Trafficking is defined as being the importation or exportation of drugs in, through or out of Malta.
Moldova	Art. 217 du nouveau CP moldave : "(1) La culture de plantes narcotiques ou psychotropes, la transformation et l'utilisation de ces plantes, l'élaboration, la production, la fabrication, l'extraction, la transformation, la détention, la conservation, la délivrance, la commercialisation, la distribution, l'acquisition, la livraison, l'expédition, l'importation, l'exportation, la destruction de substances narcotiques, psychotropes ou de précurseurs que la loi soumet au contrôle, de même que la consommation et l'organisation de la consommation sans autorisation, de ces substances ; sont punis..."
Netherlands	In the Netherlands drug offences are usually not prosecuted if the offence concerns small quantities and / or personal use. Thus, the figures given refer almost exclusively to drug trafficking.
Norway	-2
Poland	• In 1997 New Anti-drugs Act was introduced. • In 2000 it was the novel in which any possessing was punished.
Portugal	There are three classes of drug offences: traffic (irrespective of the level of seriousness, except in those cases connected with personal use), cultivation for personal use or not, and other drug related offences. This class includes, as a rule, the incitement to the use of drugs, the consent to use/traffic in public places and syringe abandonment. Financing of drug operations and criminal organizations is not included in these classes, but in other general clauses.
Romania	Law no.143/2000 modified by law 169/2002 stipulates that drug offences for personal consumption are sanctioned less severely than trafficking.
Russia	Drug trafficking is defined by Commentary on Russian Penal Code as possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation of any illegal drugs other than for personal use from one point into another by means of any transport and for any purpose whatsoever. Source: Commentary on Russian Penal Code / Ed. Lebedyev V.M. – Moscow: Yurayt-M Publishers, 2001 at GARANT Electronic Legal Documentary Compilation, 2004.
Slovakia	Drug trafficking is punishable as an aggravated criminal offence.
Slovenia	Unlawful manufacture and trade of narcotic drugs.
Spain	According to the Spanish legislation, consumption and possession for personal consumption are not considered an offence. Only trafficking is considered an offence.
Sweden	The concept is not used in Swedish crime statistics. Swedish crime statistics differentiate between (i) production, (ii) conveyance (e.g. sale, supplying, transportation) and, (iii) possession and use. Conveyance (ii) is here used as a proxy for trafficking.
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.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Drug trafficking consists of production, selling, supplying, transportation, importing and exportation offences.
UK: Northern Ireland	Drug trafficking includes all of the above categories apart from possession.
UK: Scotland	Defined in the attached table as illegal importation, production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs and all cases of possession with intent to supply.

p. 11 – Definitions: Comments on offence definitions									
	DCOD03								
Albania	- The criminal code distinguishes theft and robbery based on the fact if the offender uses force or not. not in the fact the offender steals personal things or others. - It is impossible to distinguish personal theft from other type of the theft. The criminal code provides separately some types of theft such as bank theft, theft of telephonic impulse, theft of art object.								
Armenia	Intentional homicide <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person</th></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"</td></tr> <tr> <td>Include the following:</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> - assault leading to death </td><td>Excluded (1)</td></tr> </table> (1) Assault, which intentionally leads to death, is included in the total number of homicides. While those cases, when assault non-intentionally leads to death, are included in the total number of assaults. Rape: sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (<i>per vaginam</i> or other) - other than vaginal penetration (e.g. buggery): Excluded (2) - incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: Included (3) (2) Criminal code of Armenia defines other than vaginal penetration (e.g. buggery) as a separate from rape offence. It is called "sexual violent actions". This definition includes not only other than vaginal penetration (e.g. buggery), but also sexual intercourse of woman with woman, men with men with force or threat of force, or with helpless victim. In the statistics these crimes appear separately, but, according to your requirement, I have included them in the total amount of rapes. (3) Incestual sexual intercourse with force with a minor is included in the total number of rapes. While incestual sexual intercourse without force with a minor is not included in the above mentioned amount. The only cases of incestual sexual intercourse without force with a minor, which are included in the total amount of rapes are those, when the intercourse was committed without force towards a very young girl, who couldn't understand what was taking place. These cases are similar to sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person. Robbery (4): stealing from a person with force or threat of force (4) The Criminal Code of Armenia has two articles devoted to the definition of crimes, known as robbery. One of them provides criminal responsibility for unlawful deprivation of the person from property with the use of dangerous for the health or the life of the person force or threat of force. The second article provides criminal responsibility for the undisguised unlawful deprivation of property. Undisguised unlawful deprivation of property with the use of force or threat of force not dangerous for the health or life of the person is provided as an aggravated type of the mentioned crime. Theft (5): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the	Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person			Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Include the following:		assault leading to death	Excluded (1)
Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person									
	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"								
Include the following:									
assault leading to death	Excluded (1)								

	intent to keep it. - burglary¹ (5) There is no crime of burglary in the Criminal Code of Armenia. The cases, which you define as burglaries, are included in the total amount of robberies (unlawful deprivation of property with force or threat of force) or in the amount of thefts (theft with the use of false keys, thefts from shops, etc). Burglary (6): gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as "aggravated theft". (6) There is no crime of burglary in the Criminal Code of Armenia. The cases, which you define as burglaries, are included in the total amount of robberies (unlawful deprivation of property with force or threat of force) or in the amount of thefts (theft with the use of false keys, thefts from shops, etc).																	
Austria	• Assault <table><tr><td>Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“</td></tr><tr><td>Exclude the following:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>☐ only causing pain</td><td>Not definitely excluded if pain is enduring</td></tr><tr><td>☐ slapping or punching</td><td>Not definitely excluded if causing pain or disquiet</td></tr></table> • Burglary <table><tr><td>Burglary: gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as „aggravated theft“.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“</td></tr><tr><td>Exclude the following:</td><td>cannot be excluded</td></tr></table>		Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent			Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	Exclude the following:		☐ only causing pain	Not definitely excluded if pain is enduring	☐ slapping or punching	Not definitely excluded if causing pain or disquiet	Burglary: gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as „aggravated theft“.			Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	Exclude the following:	cannot be excluded
Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent																		
	Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“																	
Exclude the following:																		
☐ only causing pain	Not definitely excluded if pain is enduring																	
☐ slapping or punching	Not definitely excluded if causing pain or disquiet																	
Burglary: gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as „aggravated theft“.																		
	Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“																	
Exclude the following:	cannot be excluded																	
Belgium	• Homicide volontaire / Euthanasie : la <i>Loi relative à l'euthanasie</i> du 28 MAI 2002, entrée en vigueur le 20/09/2002 décriminalise les pratiques d'euthanasie pratiquées dans certaines conditions dûment précisées par la loi. Dans ces cas, l'euthanasie n'est donc plus considérée comme un homicide. • Homicide volontaire / aide au suicide : pas considéré comme catégorie spécifique, donc considéré a priori comme homicide (a priori inclus) • Homicide volontaire / coups mortels : cette catégorie n'est pas enregistrée distinctement dans la statistique, elle est incluse dans la catégorie générale des coups et blessures. • Les coups et blessures supposent « une lésion externe ou interne, toute légère soit-elle, apportée au corps humain, de l'extérieur, par une cause mécanique ou chimique, agissant sur l'état physique ».																	

¹ There is no crime of burglary in the Criminal Code of Armenia. The cases, which you define as burglaries, are included in the total amount of robberies (unlawful deprivation of property with force or threat of force) or in the amount of thefts (theft with the use of false keys, thefts from shops, etc).

	• Viol / rapports sexuels conjugaux violents : pas de disposition légale spécifique dans le code pénal mais le critère général pour le viol est le non-consentement. Donc possible entre époux. • Viol / personne sans défense : le viol sans contrainte, sans violence ou ruse est envisagé lorsque « l'acte a été rendu possible en raison d'une infirmité ou d'une déficience physique ou mentale de la victime » (art. 375 al.2 C.P) • Viol / rapports incestueux avec mineur : la loi présume par ailleurs de manière irréfragable l'absence de consentement chez le mineur de moins de 14 ans : on considère qu'il n'est pas capable de consentement éclairé (art. 375 al.6 C.P). Tout acte de pénétration sexuelle sur la personne qui n'a pas atteint <u>14 ans</u> est donc assimilé à un viol (ce qu'on appelle un viol technique ou viol par assimilation). L'attentat à la pudeur sur un mineur de moins de 14 ans est également assimilé à un viol par le législateur. • Viol / rapports sexuels sans violence avec mineur : les <u>rapports sexuels sans violence avec un mineur ne peuvent être exclus de la catégorie</u>. La statistique distingue les viols sur mineur de moins de 10 ans et de 10 à moins de 14 ans, mais on ne sait parmi ces viols quelle est la part de viols « techniques » et de viols « réels ». Il est toutefois utile de savoir que la proportion de viols sur mineur de moins de 14 ans est relativement importante (entre 28% et 34 % selon les années 1995 à 1999), et que parmi ceux-ci une proportion non connue sont des viols par assimilation (sans violence sur mineur). Ce qui doit relativiser fortement le total des chiffres de « viols » fourni dans cette rubrique. Les chiffres de « viols sur moins de 14 ans » sont joints pour information. • Viol / autres agressions sexuelles : sauf dans le cas décrit dans la note précédente. • Vol avec violence / vol à l'arraché : la catégorie vol à l'arraché ne figure pas en tant que tel dans la statistique. Il est donc inclus s'il est avec violence, exclu s'il est sans violence. • Vol immédiatement suivi de violences : cette notion est couverte par la catégorie « avec violence par assimilation » : « dans le cas où le voleur surpris en flagrant délit a exercé des violences ou fait des menaces, soit pour se maintenir en possession des objets soustraits, soit pour assurer sa fuite » (art. 469 Code pénal) • Le cambriolage n'est enregistré que dans la statistique policière (en tant que figure criminelle). Il s'agit uniquement de cambriolage dans habitation : l'habitation est définie comme toute maison habitée « tout bâtiment, tout appartement, tout logement, toute loge, toute cabane même mobile ou tout autre lieu servant à l'habitation » (art.469 du code pénal). Les dépendances sont reprises comme faisant partie de la maison (cours jardins, tout autre terrain clos, grange, ...) (art. 470). Voir rubrique suivante. • Infractions en matière de stupéfiants – Opérations financières liées au trafic de drogue : La notion n'existe pas en tant que telle. Elle n'est d'ailleurs pas ici clairement définie. Elle peut être visée toutefois en tant qu'il s'agit de « faciliter l'usage de stupéfiants à titre onéreux ou gratuit », ou « d'inciter à l'usage de stupéfiants ».
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	• The number of the offences is equal to the recorded reports – notifiers' materials at the police structural units wherefrom the number of the reports in which activity is terminated for lack of an offence is excluded. A notifier's material

	is recorded at the police units for each illegal act indicated in the Criminal Code, including the attempt for such. • Included are also the deliberate murders and attempted murders pursuant to article 115-118. The murder of a newborn infant according to police statistics is not counted as an intentional murder. In table 1.1 "Offences Recorded by the Police" the number of a newborn's murders is included in the total of intentional homicides. • In view of the so formulated definition "Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent", intentional bodily injuries from which a continuous health disturbance, not dangerous to life, or a health disturbance, temporally dangerous to life as per articles 129, 131, 131a of the Criminal Code has occurred, are included in the police statistics. • Theft is included if it is carried out by destroying, impairing or sapping barriers made strongly to defend a person or property. Domestic burglary is not counted separately in police statistics. Domestic theft is considered generally. Police statistics record the possession, cultivation, production and spread of narcotic drugs. • There are any differences between the answers given in the second edition of the European Sourcebook (published in 2003) and the answers we are giving in this questionnaire regarding the items that are "included" or "excluded".
Croatia	• Robbery - muggings and pick pocketing are not separately recorded. They might be part of the data showing theft or robbery depending upon whether force against person was exercised in committing these crimes. • Burglary is not defined in an anglo-saxon way. Burglary is part of the aggravated larceny (theft) which is defined as a larceny by breaking in, entering by force or otherwise overcoming great obstacles in order to come to property within closed buildings, rooms, safes or other enclosed premises.
Cyprus	• Slapping and punching is considered a common assault or assault causing actual bodily harm and in some cases are inflicting grievous bodily harm depending on the result. • Joyriding is considered theft of motor vehicle only if there is intent to deprive the owner of the vehicle permanently.
Czech Republic	See remarks in the last Questionnaire, theft - see now remarks B. – changes.
Denmark	• Theft: - Theft of other items: Theft of any type of vehicles not included, else included. • Theft of motor vehicle: - Joyriding: Included and also theft of cars included. • Besides the penal code section mentioned above a Danish special code (outside the penal code) on less dangerous drugs and/or dealing of minor quantities or only possession for personal use exists. Here the number of Drug trafficking will include all penal code drug offences while the special code drug offences will be included in the total number of drug offences. The former statistics did include penal code drug offences only. The special code drug offences are not included in the total number of offences, as it only concerns penal code offences.
Estonia	Theft of small value: In cases of burglary - included; in other cases: excluded.

Finland	-2
France	• Total des infractions constatées par la police Inclure les cas suivants : les infractions définies comme pénales par la loi (qui peuvent être poursuivies en tant qu'acte criminel ou délictuel par un procureur ou un juge). Ce sont les infractions les plus graves. Dans beaucoup de pays, elles sont définies par « code pénal » ou le « code criminel » et excluent les cas les moins graves (contraventions) constatées par la police ou d'autres autorités, par exemple les douanes ou le fisc. : Incluses (mais pas toutes) • Exclure les cas suivants : les infractions à des réglementations d'ordre public : Exclues (contraventions) • Total : selon la terminologie française, les contraventions sont exclues de la statistique de police, même lorsqu'il s'agit de contravention de 5^{ème} classe (voir coups et blessures par exemple). • Coups et blessures : pour les statistiques de police, comme les contraventions sont exclues, les coups et blessures simples n'entraînant pas d'incapacité de travail supérieure ou égale à 8 jours ne figurent pas dans les tableaux du chapitre. En revanche ces cas sont comptés dans les tableaux du chapitre 3 (mais on pourrait les exclure aussi pour obtenir des tableaux plus comparables entre la police et les condamnations). • Le viol sur mineur (de quinze ans) ne comprend pas en général les rapports sexuels sans violence et non contraints commis sur un mineur qui sont réprimés comme atteinte sexuelle délictuelle. Mais la définition du viol ajoute à la violence la contrainte, la menace ou la surprise et les rapports sexuels imposés par une personne ayant autorité sur un mineur ou une personne vulnérable sont considérés comme un viol par contrainte. • Cambriolage : Le code pénal français n'utilise pas la notion de cambriolage. Seule la réunion de circonstances aggravantes permet d'approcher cette notion : l'effraction (comme moyen), l'habitation (comme lieu). Mais le mécanisme d'aggravation se faisant en partie par le décompte des circonstances aggravantes, on ne peut assimiler le vol aggravé au cambriolage. Est aussi un vol aggravé le vol en réunion, le vol avec dégradations de biens, etc. Cependant la police utilise cette catégorie définie comme le vol par effraction, escalade ou avec fausse clef dans un local ou un lieu d'habitation.
Georgia	-2
Germany	• Assault: - only causing pain: Partially excluded (see comments) - slapping or punching: Partially excluded (see comments) • Robbery: - Exclude the following: extortion: Partially excluded (see comments) • Criminal Offences Total: Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • Extortion: Excluded if the physical well-being is only insignificantly affected by the behaviour in question. • Rape: The German penal law does not differentiate between incestual and non-incestual sexual intercourse with a minor. Therefore, incestual sexual intercourse with a minor without force is excluded unless he or she is in a helpless situation.

	• Robbery: Extortion accompanied by violence or threat of violence is included. • Theft: Unauthorised use of electricity (section 248 c Criminal Code) is included. • Theft of Motor Vehicles: Definition can only be met by using criminological characteristics listed in the police statistics. • Burglary: On the level of police statistics the definition cannot be met fully as the police statistics do not indicate clearly whether force was used to gain access to a building or not. • Domestic Burglary: The concept does not fully apply to German penal law. In order to meet the definition as close as possible, the categories "aggravated theft in and out of dwellings" and "aggravated theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms" of the police statistics were used to calculate the figures. Not all crimes counted under these categories can be considered as domestic burglary according to the standard definition. Therefore, the figures reported may be slightly too high.
Greece	Burglary / Domestic Burglary: Police statistics include information on burglary according to the following rule of classification: Burglary is a particular case of theft: the offender gains illegally access in private confined premises where the object of the theft is found. The method and means are irrelevant for the classification. These cases would normally fall under the legal definition of theft (art. 373 Greek Penal Code). The definition of aggravated theft (art 373 GrPC) does not involve the method and means of committing a theft.
Hungary	No separate burglary offence. It is included in theft.
Iceland	• Theft: Exclude the following: - Embezzlement (including theft by employees): Excluded (might be registered as theft in some cases). • Burglary: of which Domestic burglary: Exclude the following: - Theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable: Garage is included, other excluded.
Ireland	-2
Italy	Vol : Inclure les cas suivants : - cambriolage : Inclus seulement d'habitation.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	• Traffic offences The statistics of traffic offences include: 1) Offences according to the old Criminal Code- Violation of traffic or means of transport exploitation rules by a person (Art. 246), drunk driving (Art. 246¹), violation of automotive machines exploitation rules (Art. 247), permission to exploit technically disordered means of transport (Art. 248), permission to drive means of transport for drunk driver (Art. 248¹), transfer of means of transport to drunk person (Art. 248²), violation of traffic order rules (Art. 249), violation of international flight regulations (Art. 83), violation of traffic safety and exploitation rules (Art. 84), defacement of roads or means of transport (Art. 85). 2) Offences according to the new Criminal Code- Undue maintenance of means of transport, roads or their equipment (Art. 278), violation of international flight regulations (Art. 279), defacement of roads, their equipment or means of the transport (Art. 280), violation of road traffic safety or

	means of transport exploitation rules (Art. 281), violation of traffic order and safety rules (Art. 282). • Intentional homicide The statistics of intentional homicide include: 1) Offences according to the old Criminal Code- Intentional murder (Art. 104), intentional aggravated murder (Art. 105), murder of a baby after his birth committed by his mother (Art. 106), murder in a state of affect (Art. 107), Offences according to the new Criminal Code- Murder (Art.129), murder in a state of affect (Art. 130), murder of a baby (Art.131). Formally, there are some types of offences that include the intentional homicide, e.g. killing the persons that are protected by International humanitarian law, terror act etc., and therefore theoretically there is a possibility that some intentional homicides might not be included in the statistic. But actually this has a very little impact on the statistics of the intentional homicides. • Assault The statistics of assault include: 1) Offences according to the old Criminal Code- Intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111), intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112), intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113). Intentional easy body injury or infection (Art. 116); 2) Offences according to the new Criminal Code- Intentional grave body injury (Art.135), Intentional grave body injury in a state of affect (Art.136), Intentional non-grave body injury (Art.138) There is another crime in the new Criminal Code that might include easy body injury as an alternative act-causing pain or easy body injury (Art. 140). Some intentional body injuries might be not in the statistics, because some types of crime may include body injuries itself, e.g. rape, robbery etc., and only later offences are registered if the sanction for them in the Criminal Code is more severe than for the body injuries. • Rape The statistics of rape include: 1) Offences according to the old Criminal Code- Rape (Art. 118), forcing a women to have sexual intercourse (Art. 119), sexual intercourse with sexually immature person without force (Art. 120), sexual intercourse between male with force or with minor without force (Art. 122); 2) Offences according to the new Criminal Code- Rape (Art. 149), sexual abuse (Art.150), forcing to have sexual intercourse (Art.151). In the new Criminal Code of Lithuania crime of rape was separated into two different crimes- rape (<i>per vaginam</i>) and sexual abuse (other sexual intercourse, e. g. oral, <i>inter femora</i>). The statistics will reflect total number of these crimes. Sexual intercourse with a minor without force might be considered as sexual intercourse with helpless person and was punishable as rape (rape or sexual abuse according to the new Criminal Code). But if such minor is able to understand the meaning of sexual relations, he is not considered as being helpless and sexual intercourse with him don't attract criminal liability according to the new Criminal Code. Minors under 14 years old are usually always considered as being helpless. According the old Criminal Code, sexual intercourse with minor without force might be punished as sexual intercourse with sexually immature person (Art. 120). Sexual intercourse between male without force when one of them is minor was also punished (Art. 122). • Robbery There is one crime of robbery in Lithuanian criminal law (Art. 272 of old Criminal Code and Art. 180 of new Criminal Code). It is difficult to delimit theft from robbery in Lithuanian criminal law, especially in the cases of bag-snatchings. In one case bag-snatchings might be considered as thefts while in the other as robberies- it depends on the concrete situation.
--	---

	Usually when the force is used only to snatch the thing from the victim- it is theft. If during the robbery the offender kills the victim, only intentional homicide (having selfish purposes) is registered. • Theft There is one crime of theft in Lithuanian criminal law (Art. 271 of old Criminal Code and Art. 178 of new Criminal Code). This statistics does not include the theft of some special objects: narcotics or psychotropic substances, guns, explosives, radioactive substances. Such acts constitute separate crimes, e. g. stealing of narcotic substances (Art. 232² of the old Criminal Code). There is no criminal responsibility for the simple theft of the small value, except aggravated thefts. But such theft attracts administrative responsibility. Small value- up to 125 Lt (36.2 €). Burglary according to Lithuanian Criminal Code is an aggravated theft. But according to the new Criminal Code there is no difference whether the burglary is domestic or not. However the statistics of domestic burglaries is available. • Drug offences The statistics of drug offences include: 1) Offences according to the old Criminal Code- illegal production, possession, acquisition, transportation or delivery of narcotic or psychotropic substances without having or having the purpose to sell or distribute them, also illegal sale or other distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹), stealing of narcotic substances (Art. 232²), forbidden cultivation of poppies and cannabis (Art. 232³), illegal cultivation of poppies and cannabis (Art. 232⁸, Illegal production, possession, acquisition, transportation or delivery of precursors of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹⁰. 2) Offences according to the new Criminal Code- Illegal disposal of narcotic or psychotropic substances without having purpose to sell them (Art. 259), illegal disposal of narcotic or psychotropic substances having the purpose to sell or distribute them, also illegal disposal of very big quantity of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 260), distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances to minors (Art. 261), illegal acquisition of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 263), illegal cultivation of poppies and cannabis (Art. 265), Illegal disposal of precursors of narcotic or psychotropic substances. Financing of drug operations is not included in <i>corpus delicti</i> of drug crimes, but it can be punished as aiding or organizing to commit drug crime.
Luxembourg	• Coups et blessures ayant entraîné la mort sans intention : cette catégorie n'est pas évoquée par le rapport. • Coups et blessures : peuvent être ventilés en coups et blessures avec incapacité de travail et sans incapacité de travail ; on peut en déduire qu'il s'agit d'une catégorie assez large (pas seulement les plus graves). Il n'est pas indiqué si les coups mortels sont inclus. • Vols avec violences : inclus les vols de véhicules à moteur avec violence.
Malta	• In dealing with possession of drugs, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chaper 101, Laws of Malta) draws a distinction between possession of amounts of drugs denoting personal use and the possession of drugs which due to the quantity denote that such possession is not for one's personal use. • With respect to the sale of drugs the law places various aggravations most notably one which aggravates the offence where this is sold within 100 metres from a school, youth centre or any other place where there might be minors or even a rehabilitation centre. (3) The law makes no distinction between the type of drug or its quantity.
Moldova	• Homicide volontaire

	Exclure les cas suivants : - aide au suicide : Exclu, si n'est pas le fait de déterminer au suicide, art.150 nouveau CP. • Viol : Inclure les cas suivants : - autre que pénétration vaginale (par ex. sodomiser) : Incluse, s'il s'agit d'action perverse, art. 172, 175 nouveau CP. - rapports sexuels conjugaux violents : Exclus, punissable si lésions corporelles. • Cambriolage : Exclure les cas suivants : - vol sur parcmètres : Exclu, car n'existent pas. Infractions en matière de stupéfiants: Inclure les cas suivants : - Exclues, catégorie à part. • Dans la rubrique des infractions routières figuraient avant 2000 (seconde édition) des infractions liées au vol de véhicules qui sont exclues dans cette édition. • Homicide accompli : Le chiffre fourni dans la seconde édition pour 2000 ne peut être fourni ensuite. • Vol de véhicule : la définition de l'infraction du « vol pour l'usage momentané du véhicule » n'existe pas, et généralement on ne commence une poursuite pénale que dans les cas, où le véhicule est utilisé pour la commission d'une autre infraction. De plus les cas concernant le vol de véhicule à moteur ne sont pas inclus dans l'ensemble des vols faute de données disponibles au niveau national (les chiffres mentionnés pour la seconde édition venaient d'une collecte expérimentale non poursuivie). • Cambriolages : les données fournies dans les deux premières éditions concernaient l'ensemble des vols sur la propriété des personnes privées. Le vols avec effraction sont bien prévus par la législation mais non comptabilisés séparément. La rubrique ne sera pas renseignée pour cette édition. • Trafic de stupéfiants : pas de données disponibles pour 2000-2003 avec le retour à la collecte traditionnelle.
Netherlands	• Rape: Include the following: - incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: Included if with force, Excluded if without force • The concept of 'Burglary' does not apply for the Netherlands. Instead 'Aggravated theft' is taken. The main difference with burglary is that theft with two or more persons is also classified as aggravated theft.
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	• Rape: Exclude: sexual intercourse with a minor without force - Included: If the minor is under 14 years of age.

	• Domestic burglary: Exclude: theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable and theft from a fenced meadow/compound: - Excluded: Probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording by the police do not consider these situations. • Please see "explanation of the changes" in item B, page 12.		
Romania	• Rape: <table border="1"> <tr> <td> • incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor </td><td>partially included</td></tr> </table> • Table on Intentional homicide - assault leading to death is provided in article 183 Penal Code, violence and physical injuries leading to death. The person does not have the intention to kill the victim, but only to provoke a physical injury. - infanticide is sanctioned under article 177 Penal Code. Traditionally, infanticide was considered a distinct offence (due to postnatal psychosis). • Table on rape - rape is sanctioned under the article 197 Penal Code (modified in 2000 and 2001 by including any form of sexual acts regardless the sex of the victim and also violent intra-marital sexual intercourse) - sexual intercourse with a minor under 15 years is sanctioned as a special offence under the article 198 Penal Code (modified in 2000 and 2001)	• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	partially included
• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	partially included		
Russia	• In total number of criminal offences cases of public regulation breach are also included as this is also considered as criminal offence though minor. It comes to police statistics under the term 'hooliganism'. • Euthanasia is considered not as an act of mercy but as mere homicide no matter what was the aim of it. Rates of such cases are obviously rare, so there is not special article in Penal Code which is devoted to euthanasia, and it is evaluated according to homicide article in Penal Code. • Statistics on joy-riding are collected separately from those of motor vehicle thefts. Joy-riding is defined as unlawful possession of one's motor vehicle without intention to keep it.		
Slovakia	If offender has drugs for personal use only and in quantity reaching volume of one use, it is considered as less serious criminal offence.		
Slovenia	-2		
Spain	• Misdemeanours ("faltas") are not included in crime statistics. • Total criminal offences: The following "crimes against the public order" (as defined by the Spanish Penal Code) are included: Sedition, offences against public authorities or public servants, disobedience, public disorders, possession / traffic of guns or explosives, terrorism. In 2003, they counted for 17,816 of the total 924,393 criminal offences recorded by the police. • Rape: The definitions of sexual offences were modified in 1996 with the introduction of the new Penal Code and once again in 1999 when the whole book of the Penal Code introduced in 1996 was replaced by a new one. In order to meet the Sourcebook definition, we have added the offences known as "aggression with penetration" and "abuse with penetration". • Robbery: See comments of theft (below)		

	• Theft: According to the Spanish Penal Code, the definition and the different categories of theft are slightly different from the ones used in the Sourcebook. Although we have tried to adapt the legal categories to the Sourcebook categories, some differences persist. This is one of the reasons of the high robbery rate registered by the Spanish police forces. • Theft without force ("hurto") of less than € 300 (three hundred Euros) is considered a <i>misdemeanour</i> and therefore not included in the <i>crime</i> statistics presented here. • Drug offences: According to the Spanish legislation, consumption and possession for personal consumption are not considered an offence.								
Sweden	• Intentional homicide Exclude the following: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>• assistance with suicide</td><td>Excluded, not punishable</td></tr> </table> • Rape: Include the following: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor</td><td>Included, if rape</td></tr> </table> • Drug offences: Include the following: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>• importation</td><td>Excluded if smuggling</td></tr> </table>	• assistance with suicide	Excluded, not punishable	• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	Included, if rape	• importation	Excluded if smuggling		
• assistance with suicide	Excluded, not punishable								
• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	Included, if rape								
• importation	Excluded if smuggling								
Switzerland	-2								
TFYR of Macedonia	-2								
Turkey	-2								
Ukraine	Total criminal offences INCLUDE breaches of public order regulations: This means that serious violations of public order, for example hooliganism, are included. Assault: the deliberate heavy corporal damages dangerous to life at the moment of causing or which have entailed loss any of a body or loss of its functions, mental illness or other frustration of health connected to proof loss of serviceability, either interruption of pregnancy or indelible disfigurement of the face of person or the death of a victim Robbery: an attack with the purpose to take possession of another's property connected to violence, dangerous to life and health of a victim or with threat of application of such violence								
UK: England & Wales	-2								
UK: Northern Ireland	• Rape: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>• other than vaginal penetration (e.g. buggery)</td><td>Included (if with force)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• violent intra-marital sexual intercourse</td><td>Included (if with force)</td></tr> <tr> <td>• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor</td><td>Included (if with force)</td></tr> </table> • Burglary: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>• theft from a container</td><td>Included*</td></tr> </table> * Included where a container is being used as a permanent structure (e.g. as a store).	• other than vaginal penetration (e.g. buggery)	Included (if with force)	• violent intra-marital sexual intercourse	Included (if with force)	• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	Included (if with force)	• theft from a container	Included*
• other than vaginal penetration (e.g. buggery)	Included (if with force)								
• violent intra-marital sexual intercourse	Included (if with force)								
• incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	Included (if with force)								
• theft from a container	Included*								

UK: Scotland	• Total criminal offences recorded by the police	
	Total criminal offences recorded by the police	
		Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”
	Include the following:	
	offences defined as criminal by the law (which may be processed as a criminal act by the public prosecutor or a judge). These are more serious offences. In many countries, these are defined as against the “penal code” or the “criminal code” and exclude less serious crimes (misdemeanours) recorded by the police or other authorities e.g. customs, tax authorities	More serious included only
	traffic offences defined as criminal by the law (which may be processed as a criminal act by the public prosecutor or a judge)	Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving
	Exclude the following:	
	other less serious traffic offences (for example, those processed directly by the police)	All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow which may be dealt with through civil procedures).
	breaches of public order regulations	Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law
	• Assault	
	Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent	
		Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”
	Exclude the following:	
	assault leading to death	Excluded – counted as homicide
	sexual assault	Excluded – classed separately
	• Rape	
	Rape: sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (<i>per vaginam</i> or other)	
		Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”
	Include the following:	
	incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor	Included only if “with force”

	• Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force NOTE: counting rule given in previous edition was wrong – 1 offence counted for each incident, not each victim • Theft: depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it NOTE: counting rule given in previous edition was wrong – 1 offence counted for each incident, not each victim • Theft of motor vehicle: depriving a person/organisation of a motor vehicle without force with the intent to keep or to use it NOTE: counting rule given in previous edition was wrong – 1 offence counted for each incident, not each victim • Burglary <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Burglary: gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as “aggravated theft”.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”</td></tr> <tr> <td>Include the following:</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td> theft from a military establishment </td><td>Included in principle but may not be reported to police</td></tr> </table> NOTE: counting rule given in previous edition was wrong – 1 offence counted for each incident, not each victim	Burglary: gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as “aggravated theft”.			Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Include the following:				theft from a military establishment	Included in principle but may not be reported to police
Burglary: gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises by use of force with the objective to steal goods. In some countries, burglary is known as “aggravated theft”.											
	Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”										
Include the following:											
theft from a military establishment	Included in principle but may not be reported to police										

p. 12 – Definitions – Changes in offence definitions between 2000 and 2003		
1=Yes 2=No	Changes?	If yes, explanation of the changes
	DCH03A	DCH03B
Albania	1	In 2001, there were several changes in the Albanian Criminal Code. For the moment these changes are the most important after the approval of the existing Criminal Code. Some new crimes have been provided separately by the Criminal Code such as the trafficking on human beings, the trafficking of cars, children trafficking, cars trafficking, trafficking of women for prostitution purposes.
Armenia	1	In 2003 the new Criminal Code of Armenia was adopted. On the 1th of August, 2003 it went into force. Major changes took place in the definitions of many crimes. Criminal responsibility was provided for offences, which were not defined as crimes in our previous Criminal Code (for example - terrorism). In our new Criminal Code criminal responsibility is provided for more than 20 offences in the economical field. At the same time some crimes were decriminalized. In our previous Criminal Code criminal responsibility was provided for sexual intercourse of woman with woman, men with men. Now we have criminal responsibility only of these actions take place by the use of force, threat of force or towards helpless person. Major changes took place also concerning the system of punishments. Now we do not have death penalty, but we have life imprisonment. Some other punishments also were changed. Because of the above mentioned changes, some changes took place also in the system of statistical counting.
Austria	-2	• Since 1.2.2000 burglary-data also include theft with use of weapons. • Since 2000 new definition of juveniles: persons under 18 years.
Belgium	1	Voir les remarques relatives à l'euthanasie (sous « Commentaires sur les définitions des infractions »).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	There were no major changes.
Croatia	2	There were no major changes in the listed crimes.
Cyprus	-2	• Between 2000-2003 no major changes occurred regarding criminal offences. • Some relevant changes are the following - Law 77(I)/2000 Section 171-174A, Cap.154 homosexual intercourse - Law 145(I)/2002 Sexual offences
Czech Republic	1	There have been changes in the Criminal Code towards THEFT (in force since 1. 1. 2002) Now, if the value of things stolen is below 5000 CZK (approx. 170 EUR), it is not marked as a criminal offence under Criminal Code but a misdemeanour (offence under administrative law - „Misdemeanour Law“).

Denmark	1	No changes, but a couple of errors in the definitions: 1) Rape does NOT include other than vaginal penetration. The figures given earlier were correct, but the definition was incorrect. 2) Rape DOES include all cases of forceful intercourse with minors. 3) For drug offences: see above.
Estonia	1	• New Penal Code (PC) entered into force on 1 September 2002. It replaced the Criminal Code (CC). The overall majority of crime definitions were changed. • Some of the most essential changes which are influencing data on crime types which are described in the Sourcebook: 1) data on assaults, robberies and drug offences since 2003 are not comparable with the previous figures due to major changes in definitions; 2) since September 2002, use of drugs and possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is decriminalized (i.e. excluded from the criminal law). This means that a substantial part of previous 'drug offences' are excluded since 2003. • Data on 'burglaries' are not available since 2003 (such offences are not shown in standard tables any more).
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	1	With Act 3189/2003 the age limits concerning juvenile offenders have changed: instead of 7-17 years, the law provides for higher age brackets, i.e. 8-18 years. However, this amendment did not influence 2003 statistics considerably as the aforementioned Act came into force in 21 October 2003.
Hungary	1	According to the Cyber Crime Convention, computer related offences have been expanded and modernised: "The person who - for acquiring unlawful profit or causing damage - influences the result of computerized data processing by changing the program, deletion, input of erroneous or deficient data, or by carrying out other unauthorized operations, commits a felony, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to three years." became "Any person who gains unauthorized entry to a computer system or network by compromising or defrauding the integrity of the computer protection system or device, or overrides or infringes his user privileges, is guilty of misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not to exceed one year, work in community service or a fine." "Any person who a) without permission alters, damages or deletes data stored, processed or transmitted in a computer system or network or denies access to the legitimate users, b) without permission adds, transmits, alters, damages, deletes any data, or uses any other means to disrupt use of the computer system or network is guilty of misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not to exceed two years, work in community service or a fine."
Iceland	-2	-2

Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	In May 2003 the new Criminal Code of Republic of Lithuania came into force. The changes in the definitions of offences that are related to the statistics in this sourcebook are specified in the section above. It is important that there are two types of acts and omissions that are considered as criminal according to the new Criminal Code- crimes and misdemeanours. But the statistics reflect the total number of them.
Luxembourg	1	Les chiffres donnés dans la seconde édition pour le cambriolage d'habitation concernaient en fait l'ensemble des cambriolages.
Malta	1	In a recent amendment to the Criminal Code (2002) a new general offence of Conspiracy to commit a crime was introduced. Prior to this amendment conspiracy was only possible for certain limited offences, such as in the case with drug-related offences or offences against the safety of the government. In virtue of this amendment a new section 48A was introduced: "48A. (1) Whosoever in Malta conspires with one or more persons in Malta or outside Malta for the purpose of committing any crime in Malta liable to the punishment of imprisonment, not being a crime in Malta under the Press Act, shall be guilty of the offence of conspiracy to commit that offence. (2) The conspiracy referred to in subarticle (1) shall subsist from the moment in which any mode of action whatsoever is planned or agreed upon between such persons. (3) Any person found guilty of conspiracy under this article shall be liable to the punishment for the completed offence object of the conspiracy with a decrease of two or three degrees. (4) For the purposes of subarticle (3), in the determination of the punishment for the completed offence object of the conspiracy account shall be had of any circumstances aggravating that offence." For the offence of Conspiracy to be consummated not only must there be an agreement on the offence to be committed but also an agreement on the mode of action (modus operandi).
Moldova	1	• Modifications liées à la collecte : voir commentaires sur la définition des infractions • En juin 2003 entre en vigueur le nouveau CP moldave. Les modifications sont plutôt au niveau structural, mais les définitions gardent leur essence, à l'exception : 1. En matière de trafic des stupéfiants l'ancien CP ne prévoyait pas des sanctions pour l'import, l'export de drogues ; ce qui est le cas dans le nouveau CP. La consommation a été exclue par une modification du 29.05.2003 et elle n'est plus poursuivie en matière pénale ; 2. dans la catégorie des actions sexuelles a été inclus le lesbianisme et les actions perverses ; 3. en 1999 est introduit l'article 124 prime sur le vol de poche, dans le nouveau CP est apparue la notion de pickpocket.
Netherlands	2	-2

Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	Traffic offences: the new regulation (December 2000). From 2001, the category "traffic offences" contains also drink driving, which was previously punished as petty crime and was not included in police statistics.
Portugal	1	Since 2001, by the Law nº 30/2000 of 29 th November, the possession of drugs for personal use has not been considered a crime. Only cultivation, either for personal use or for any other end, is still criminally considered.
Romania	1	Major concepts that changed the criminal law: - family violence: assault against a family member is punished more severely; - from 2000 to 2002, the chapter on sexual offences was substantially modified; the most important changes are the following: rape was redefined as a forceful sexual act with a person of the opposite or the same sex, the age of consent was raised from 14 to 15 years, sexual harassment was stipulated as a new offence under article 203 ¹ Penal Code; the revealed trend is to impose harsher punishments; - a new Penal Code was adopted by the Romanian Parliament in 2004 and will come into force in June 2005; this new code has suffered many changes and has a totally different structure.
Russia	1	In 2002 the Penal Code was modified in terms of theft definition. From 1 st of July legal definition of theft (Art.158, p.1) was modified. Theft of value less than 60 Euro (5 times minimum wage) was then considered as administrative offence and did not mean criminal investigation. On 31 st of October 2002, new definition was introduced: only theft of value less than 12 Euro (minimum wage) became to be considered as administrative offence, other thefts started to be considered as criminal offences. Source: http://www.mhg.ru/publications/1C2F913
Slovakia	1	• Maximum time of custody before suspected person is brought before judge to decide if he/she will be taken into custody has prolonged from 24 hours to 48 hours and in case of serious crimes as organized crime, etc. up to 72 hours. Maximum time of custody has prolonged in cases of most serious crimes to 5 years. • In case when offender is convicted of committing 2 or more intentional crimes the range of imprisonment rises up 1/3 plus original range and the sentence of imprisonment must be in upper half of this way counted range. • In case when offender is convicted of an crime given in § 43 of the Criminal Code, such as terrorism, robbery, homicide, serious assault, rape,....,etc. , for the third time, the court must impose 25 years of imprisonment, or extraordinary cases life sentence. • The institutions of Special Court and Special Attorney have been founded to investigate and trial most serious cases of corruption, crimes committed by members of government, judges, prosecutors, etc. and the most serious cases of organized crime.
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	The concept of domestic violence was enlarged during this period.
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002 had the effect of increasing the number of offences recorded by the police. Figures from 2002/03 onwards are therefore not directly comparable with earlier years.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	From 1 st April 2002, offences are recorded according to the National Crime Recording Standard.
UK: Scotland	2	-2

PART 1
POLICE STATISTICS

Table 1.1
Offences recorded by the police

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Criminal offences: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11TC00	T11TC01	T11TC02	T11TC03
Albania	5199	4270	4975	5816
Armenia	12048	11483	12074	11073
Austria	560306	522710	591584	643286
Belgium	1000426	975723	1019416	1010814
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	138622	136918	136388	131197
Croatia	68378	97.512	101.853	109.034
Cyprus	4358	4517	4774	7281
Czech Republic	391469	358577	372341	357740
Denmark	504231	473290	491511	486174
Estonia	57799	58497	53293	53595
Finland	530270	516175	520194	538297
France	3771849	4061792	4113882	3974694
Georgia	12099	15662	16658	17397
Germany	6264723	6363865	6507394	6572135
Greece	369137	439460	467533	441839
Hungary	450673	465694	420782	413343
Iceland	18584	18547	19398	17515
Ireland	73276	86633	106415	103360
Italy	2205782	2163826	2231550	2456887
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	82370	79265	72646	85130
Luxembourg	22816	22646	26046	26163
Malta	17016	15929	17023	17739
Moldova	38267	37830	36302	30942
Netherlands	1305635	1357615	1422863	1383875
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1266910	1390089	1404229	1466643
Portugal	363294	372170	391599	417383
Romania	353747	340414	312204	276841
Russia	2952367	2968255	2526305	2756398
Slovakia	88817	93053	107373	111957
Slovenia	67618	74795	77218	76643
Spain	923270	1015640	1036716	955802
Sweden	1214968	1189393	1234748	1255371
Switzerland	271000	276000	308000	332000
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	567795	514597	460389	566350
UK: England & Wales	5170843	5525024	5898560	5934580
UK: Northern Ireland	119912	139786	142496	127953
UK: Scotland	501832	500305	507090	487485

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Criminal offences: Traffic offences				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11TT00	T11TT01	T11TT02	T11TT03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	566	634	586	507
Austria	46339	38046	39173	39013
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	2172	2131	2061	2893
Croatia	2569	2621	2542	2724
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	2143	1826	2129	2591
Finland	144473	155070	155477	170954
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	581	577	635	622
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	148629	199506	221717	196296
Hungary	19566	19561	21588	20142
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	39	59	42	33
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1876	4098	4507	3200
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	181	204	210	239
Netherlands	117800	120283	130396	140613
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	19894	138817	163012	168827
Portugal	29425	32787	35973	41294
Romania	21704	24182	22998	21537
Russia	52697	54525	57000	53609
Slovakia	4104	2631	2867	2969
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	30375	25543	24323	21944
Sweden	74299	73027	75585	76517
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	227	200	360	484
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Intentional homicide: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11HO00	T11HO01	T11HO02	T11HO03
Albania	609	521	412	445
Armenia	127	120	107	110
Austria	188	155	169	144
Belgium	668	744	799	863
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	506	482	420	401
Croatia	296	269	270	237
Cyprus	11	15	8	27
Czech Republic	279	234	234	232
Denmark	213	199	211	223
Estonia	189	164	155	168
Finland	509	556	531	480
France	2338	2502	2588	2367
Georgia	460	498	492	499
Germany	3101	2890	2874	2768
Greece	282	274	232	248
Hungary	357	408	359	378
Iceland	5	6	5	1
Ireland	52	54	56	50
Italy	2225	2225	2254	2242
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	398	378	313	372
Luxembourg	61	50	61	59
Malta	8	12	17	13
Moldova	413	411	401	336
Netherlands	1730	1761	1801	1844
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1435	1449	1309	1150
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	1282	1361	1206	1140
Russia	31832	33583	32275	31630
Slovakia	143	129	128	146
Slovenia	80	65	79	58
Spain	1192	1234	1295	1301
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	162	175	213	187
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1558	1747	1862	1737
UK: Northern Ireland	172	216	280	154
UK: Scotland	695	789	901	819

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Intentional homicide: Completed				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11HC00	T11HC01	T11HC02	T11HC03
Albania	275	313	233	301
Armenia	91	88	69	76
Austria	82	69	65	50
Belgium	202	239	228	188
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	305	279	242	230
Croatia	110	89	85	79
Cyprus	8	7	2	14
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	58	52	48	64
Estonia	143	137	140	147
Finland	176	189	159	133
France	1223	1259	1292	1181
Georgia	277	292	296	302
Germany	1291	1114	1124	1044
Greece	158	139	108	122
Hungary	205	254	203	228
Iceland	5	1	4	0
Ireland	39	52	56	45
Italy	826	771	699	772
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	370	353	293	344
Luxembourg	4	6	4	3
Malta	4	5	5	0
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	229	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	973	776	716	661
Portugal	247	282	266	271
Romania	581	597	563	551
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	143	129	128	128
Slovenia	36	15	29	21
Spain	494	535	-2	498
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	69	86	86	73
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	4806	4571	4296	4041
UK: England & Wales	850	891	1043	853
UK: Northern Ireland	48	52	45	33
UK: Scotland	108	106	127	106

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Assault				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11AS00	T11AS01	T11AS02	T11AS03
Albania	153	135	184	132
Armenia	1254	1318	1320	1160
Austria	37396	29803	31576	33654
Belgium	58884	58155	61590	64419
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	82	82	92	90
Croatia	989	1162	1209	1186
Cyprus	97	115	103	107
Czech Republic	7194	7065	7321	6853
Denmark	9796	10080	10332	10894
Estonia	414	427	-2	200
Finland	27820	27329	28022	28862
France	106312	116355	125198	134809
Georgia	599	670	655	771
Germany	381817	399583	425420	449842
Greece	7163	7341	7507	7763
Hungary	10901	10703	11510	11494
Iceland	297	324	185	193
Ireland	1703	3114	5016	3926
Italy	29068	30693	28699	30644
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1393	1296	1565	2408
Luxembourg	1137	1118	1267	1362
Malta	748	747	823	997
Moldova	447	394	335	380
Netherlands	44129	48686	52521	53489
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	32429	31003	30641	29349
Portugal	43527	46886	51514	55850
Romania	14089	11863	10085	8748
Russia	49784	55758	58469	57087
Slovakia	3731	3713	4346	4076
Slovenia	431	416	410	313
Spain	17286	16710	18924	24588
Sweden	58846	59461	61631	65177
Switzerland	5408	5768	6123	6732
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	6032	6294
UK: England & Wales	447725	486788	635651	711524
UK: Northern Ireland	18481	22972	24273	25619
UK: Scotland	60983	61343	61411	62330

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Rape				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11RA00	T11RA01	T11RA02	T11RA03
Albania	89	60	64	79
Armenia	28	24	30	27
Austria	1166	1168	1208	1185
Belgium	2458	2596	2842	2708
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	533	503	446	550
Croatia	164	149	139	211
Cyprus	12	18	13	36
Czech Republic	500	562	653	646
Denmark	497	493	500	472
Estonia	73	52	84	107
Finland	579	459	551	573
France	8458	9574	10460	10408
Georgia	70	53	51	52
Germany	7499	7891	8615	8766
Greece	235	221	219	231
Hungary	294	321	293	256
Iceland	76	97	124	110
Ireland	331	453	618	454
Italy	2336	2447	2543	2744
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	189	190	201	359
Luxembourg	30	25	39	37
Malta	13	9	5	11
Moldova	215	189	204	272
Netherlands	1648	1725	1801	1665
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	2590	2583	2591	2482
Portugal	385	349	404	392
Romania	1356	1269	1253	983
Russia	7901	8196	8117	8085
Slovakia	129	169	171	233
Slovenia	86	82	86	70
Spain	1402	1424	3174	1636
Sweden	2024	2084	2184	2565
Switzerland	404	454	484	547
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	1200	1100	1043	1048
UK: England & Wales	8593	9734	12287	13247
UK: Northern Ireland	232	292	357	395
UK: Scotland	705	753	913	988

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Robbery				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11RO00	T11RO01	T11RO02	T11RO03
Albania	387	258	220	212
Armenia	254	239	217	255
Austria	3034	2824	3638	4434
Belgium	25945	26576	27455	25604
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	4305	4092	4782	4989
Croatia	802	801	1204	1236
Cyprus	43	42	38	69
Czech Republic	4699	4372	5468	5508
Denmark	3152	3192	3238	3181
Estonia	4754	4475	-2	1885
Finland	2600	2157	2120	2045
France	109836	134281	133137	125286
Georgia	1117	1232	1257	1613
Germany	59414	57108	58867	59782
Greece	1707	1939	2131	2320
Hungary	3494	3319	3389	3289
Iceland	34	39	32	39
Ireland	3078	3226	3292	3126
Italy	67424	66671	68248	70625
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	4374	4185	4535	4919
Luxembourg	359	307	429	432
Malta	146	160	156	195
Moldova	2932	2590	2290	1724
Netherlands	18630	21064	21389	20667
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	42897	41208	40345	44086
Portugal	17156	18585	19764	19767
Romania	3280	3467	3025	2782
Russia	39437	44806	48313	48673
Slovakia	1264	1366	1578	1918
Slovenia	532	579	527	431
Spain	93504	104735	102325	89440
Sweden	8999	8538	8974	8575
Switzerland	3752	3822	3968	4344
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	5600	5674	5195	5702
UK: England & Wales	95154	121359	108032	101195
UK: Northern Ireland	1767	2222	2497	1973
UK: Scotland	4420	4228	4923	4159

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Theft: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11TH00	T11TH01	T11TH02	T11TH03
Albania	1436	1241	1322	1766
Armenia	3863	3466	3476	2829
Austria	260113	258335	308631	347936
Belgium	464059	459606	469857	430857
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	87538	84208	80897	75496
Croatia	29898	34548	51180	54979
Cyprus	835	720	948	1504
Czech Republic	253195	227805	236671	235555
Denmark	293461	277103	290487	287148
Estonia	39815	39441	-2	36828
Finland	218004	199457	200833	198390
France	2192234	2354647	2336647	2215214
Georgia	4307	4734	5388	6163
Germany	2983269	2971727	3090154	3029390
Greece	66648	65892	66928	68255
Hungary	234305	232034	209369	184208
Iceland	7 439	7 022	7 378	6 398
Ireland	76020	82315	94893	93584
Italy	1367216	1303356	1305245	1328350
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	53291	48995	42209	48706
Luxembourg	12337	12621	14055	14389
Malta	10465	9838	10507	11004
Moldova	21345	20748	18428	14673
Netherlands	858727	885710	910753	858258
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	674632	640516	619554	630797
Portugal	164133	163416	174758	179930
Romania	99538	95314	72780	58472
Russia	1310079	1273201	926569	1150772
Slovakia	55130	54022	57543	61034
Slovenia	38205	41382	42167	43302
Spain	636664	721217	734882	669402
Sweden	694875	658223	677700	660223
Switzerland	241769	242908	271867	293923
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	245586	200857	267501
UK: England & Wales	2981399	3145473	3254033	3086785
UK: Northern Ireland	52348	58580	60253	51720
UK: Scotland	230392	214122	210847	188869

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11TV00	T11TV01	T11TV02	T11TV03
Albania	195	168	198	289
Armenia	150	136	143	124
Austria	10541	8405	8081	10258
Belgium	49418	45004	39774	32876
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	2397	2070	2224	1494
Croatia	1871	2028	2102	2082
Cyprus	210	118	197	257
Czech Republic	25539	23539	26143	25331
Denmark	33730	29464	29098	25146
Estonia	2322	2818	-2	2153
Finland	26345	22583	23115	21922
France	401057	418983	382148	328678
Georgia	166	206	349	388
Germany	127750	121533	116230	109846
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	14297	12397	11243	12101
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	16140	14887	13797	12487
Italy	243890	235946	232564	221543
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	9006	8924	8164	9035
Luxembourg	615	572	563	524
Malta	1051	848	707	887
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	32346	29707	30785	25607
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	68062	59458	53674	54291
Portugal	26428	26162	30250	29934
Romania	2149	1952	1297	1127
Russia	38439	60752	47448	44881
Slovakia	6073	5344	5099	5295
Slovenia	-2	691	815	685
Spain	134584	147441	144000	124946
Sweden	75125	73309	75593	67199
Switzerland	19122	17548	15466	15449
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	338796	328115	317150	290657
UK: Northern Ireland	10806	11635	8410	5369
UK: Scotland	26238	23208	22495	17843

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11BU00	T11BU01	T11BU02	T11BU03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	87604	83526	97386	121629
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	39508	36289	32124	28133
Croatia	16691	21408	22238	23483
Cyprus	1018	801	1228	3155
Czech Republic	74231	63167	72040	68901
Denmark	99568	95011	103215	100991
Estonia	23271	23476	-2	-2
Finland	45530	39755	36696	35096
France	370993	416297	432593	407585
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	464588	447757	442970	437097
Greece	31840	31903	31805	31181
Hungary	71635	68499	58740	47269
Iceland	2 407	2 857	3 208	2 889
Ireland	21585	23467	24855	25160
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	2951	2898	2952	3384
Malta	1257	1142	1410	1414
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	497005	517877	528553	479929
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	364786	325696	304625	294654
Portugal	47328	43826	44979	46929
Romania	19046	17579	12013	10068
Russia	-2	830366	578765	288022
Slovakia	25517	23537	22036	21783
Slovenia	15961	15617	16431	16947
Spain	403758	457484	460042	420355
Sweden	130496	117948	120735	122700
Switzerland	60384	57375	60822	68551
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	836027	878509	888827	818642
UK: Northern Ireland	15845	17143	18659	16389
UK: Scotland	48712	44868	43808	36746

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11BD00	T11BD01	T11BD02	T11BD03
Albania	380	292	366	412
Armenia	841	729	779	759
Austria	13262	13008	12764	13429
Belgium	83876	79740	85437	69626
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2957	4037	4174	4125
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	11294	10590	11933	12164
Denmark	32846	32274	35557	33879
Estonia	7285	7652	7356	6495
Finland	9264	7957	7406	7373
France	186492	210850	224223	216797
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	231680	225091	220943	215125
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	26866	26194	22907	19366
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	13376	14877	15474	16129
Italy	207317	183496	169430	173097
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	9203	8647	6989	8573
Luxembourg	1598	1473	1571	1550
Malta	784	618	679	682
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	77427	72167	67290	65172
Portugal	21153	20806	19989	21963
Romania	19024	17551	12001	10063
Russia	348097	350259	258003	260068
Slovakia	3248	3144	2785	2642
Slovenia	3274	2522	3051	2368
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	17581	15169	16562	17344
Switzerland	24608	25452	21753	26540
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	66040
UK: England & Wales	402984	430347	437571	402333
UK: Northern Ireland	8375	9064	10125	8944
UK: Scotland	24925	22537	21790	18446

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Drug offences: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11DR00	T11DR01	T11DR02	T11DR03
Albania	541	340	250	227
Armenia	483	411	420	264
Austria	18130	21862	22422	22245
Belgium	51382	43321	45947	42039
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	779	1487	1646	2008
Croatia	6457	7689	7909	7082
Cyprus	289	398	436	475
Czech Republic	4458	4209	4330	3760
Denmark	13249	13179	13157	14525
Estonia	1581	2301	-2	1170
Finland	13445	14869	13857	15058
France	103731	91618	108121	125479
Georgia	1597	1875	1888	1945
Germany	244336	246518	250969	255575
Greece	7785	9708	10001	10556
Hungary	3445	4332	4775	3378
Iceland	781	911	994	1 385
Ireland	8395	9389	9015	7520
Italy	34800	36045	37965	37288
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	919	1036	933	1015
Luxembourg	1226	1077	1321	1133
Malta	56	55	53	47
Moldova	2031	1897	2481	2318
Netherlands	7474	10380	12683	15592
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	19408	29230	36178	47605
Portugal	6534	5697	4400	4129
Romania	-2	438	1291	1462
Russia	243572	241498	189576	181688
Slovakia	-2	1041	1119	1319
Slovenia	1370	1537	1534	1046
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	32423	32405	38005	40860
Switzerland	46602	46122	49210	46891
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	45748	47905	58085	57435
UK: England & Wales	113458	121393	141101	141060
UK: Northern Ireland	1453	1108	1924	2589
UK: Scotland	31431	36175	40379	40465

p. 13 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Drug offences: Drug trafficking				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T11DT00	T11DT01	T11DT02	T11DT03
Albania	-2	-2	35	46
Armenia	82	69	56	45
Austria	1503	2399	2320	2506
Belgium	12243	11157	11389	10807
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	140	137	81	96
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	3292	3198	3359	2818
Denmark	942	889	1053	1091
Estonia	306	628	-2	604
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	4254	4047	5165	6094
Georgia	16	26	22	26
Germany	8030	8363	8285	6569
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	578	857	819	534
Iceland	103	117	121	149
Ireland	1706	2117	2515	2302
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	126	97	152	179
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1866	2219	2371	2577
Portugal	3214	3853	4053	3739
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	233490	231592	179938	174537
Slovakia	-2	645	665	722
Slovenia	939	1140	1164	775
Spain	11032	11574	11370	10581
Sweden	4012	3719	3781	3766
Switzerland	7734	7530	8034	7928
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	19820	19686	22325	24510
UK: Northern Ireland	228	210	291	405
UK: Scotland	8761	10293	10327	9044

p. 14 – Source of the data in Table 1.1	
	ST1103
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics of the criminal police. Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Information was provided by the Information Centre of Police of Armenia.
Austria	Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 2000-2003 Ministry of Interior – Security report 2001-2003
Belgium	Police Fédérale Belgique – Direction Générale de l'appui opérationnel – Direction de la banque de données nationale – Service Données de gestion – DGS/DSB/B – produit à l'aide du Datawarehouse – chiffres diffusés en juin 2005. Voir le site de la police fédérale www.polfed.be pour les tableaux statistiques et les notes méthodologique et d'accompagnement .
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal data on crimes and perpetrators (unpublished).
Cyprus	Ministry of Justice and Public Order, Cyprus Police, Research and Development Department, Statistic Office.
Czech Republic	Pocket Yearbook of Criminality in Czech Republic - Police Presidium, Department of System Directory and Informatic, years 2000 - 2003, published.
Denmark	Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Police Board - crime statistics - not published.
Finland	Stat.fin.justice.
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire, "Aspect de la criminalité et de la délinquance constatées en France", annuel, La documentation française.
Georgia	Annual Unified Criminal Records Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Ed.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2000 - 2003, Wiesbaden 2001 - 2004.
Greece	Tables 1, 4a, 7, 8 and 9. Statistics Sourcebook. Informatics Division, Hellenic Police Headquarters, Ministry of Public Order. 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Editions.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of the Police and Prosecution.
Iceland	The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police. (2004). Registered Crime in Iceland in 2003. Reykjavík; Author.
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	Années 2000,2001,2002 : Istat, <i>Statistiche giudiziarie penali</i> , 2002,2003,2004. Année 2003: Istat, <i>Bollettino mensile di statistica</i> , Ottobre 2004.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics. This and many other statistics are taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania (website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité de la police grand-ducale de Luxembourg.
Malta	All data is obtained either from the PIRS or statistics held by the officer of the Attorney General. The data represents all reports received in our police stations.
Moldova	Statistical Yearbook of Moldova, Département de statistique et de sociologie, Chisinau: 2004.

Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics For Motor Vehicle Theft: "Stichting Aanpak Voertuigcriminaliteit"
Norway	-2
Poland	Police Headquarter Statistical Information Bureau - not published (by type of offences defined in European Sourcebook).
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Directorate for Criminal Records, Statistics and Operational Registry, Romanian Police, Ministry of the Administration and the Interior.
Russia	Following sources of information were used to obtain datum on criminal offences: • http://www.mvdinform.ru – Web-site of Russian Interior Affairs Ministry • http://www.npar.ru/journal/2003/3/violence.php –Web-page with statistics on sexual crimes committed in Russia between 1999-2002. • http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2002/065/analit03.php Web-site of demography and statistics journal 'Demoscope' • http://www.gks.ru/bgd/regl/brus05/IssWWW.exe/Stg/11-01.htm – Web-site of Russian Committee on State Statistics
Slovakia	Statistic Yearbooks of Ministry of Interior.
Slovenia	Ministry of the Interior General Police Directorate
Spain	• Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i>. Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually. Available online: www.mir.es
Sweden	Criminal Statistics. Official Statistics of Sweden.
Switzerland	• Statistiques policières de la criminalité, Office Fédéral de la Police • Statistiques suisses des stupéfiants • Pour les cambriolages d'habitations, extrapolation à l'aide des données de la statistique policière du canton de Zurich.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	State statistics Committee of Ukraine. 2004
UK: England & Wales	Based on data taken from Home Office Statistical Bulletin 10/04 'Crime in England and Wales 2003/04'.
UK: Northern Ireland	Police Service of Northern Ireland (Central Statistics Unit).
UK: Scotland	Scottish Executive Justice Department – Justice Statistics Unit Branch 2 From quarterly returns submitted from police forces.

p. 14 – Comments on Table 1.1	
	CT1103
Albania	• Based on the new organization, the data on the traffic offences are kept separately by the traffic police department. Also, the military police collects information for crimes provided by criminal military code. • The data on drug trafficking belongs to the period April –December 2002. The data on this type of crime for the period January-March 2002 are included under the total, but it was not possible to be collected separately.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Starting by 1.2.2000 new rules for counting, in particular of offenders, victims, criminological characteristics etc., new electronic data collection.
Belgium	Voir les remarques sous "Commentaires sur les définitions des infractions".
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	• From 2001 on the total number of criminal offences and the number of thefts includes all crimes for which criminal proceedings were initiated either ex officio or on the motion. In the year 2000, the number reported only includes offences for which criminal proceedings were initiated ex officio. • There are some inconsistencies in the numbers reported for 2000 with the numbers previously reported. A different person is now working with the data and could not provide a satisfactory explanation. It is not clear why the number of reported car thefts was higher last time. The number of domestic burglaries is most probably higher because they included some other burglaries into domestic burglaries. Now they follow the definition more precisely and can exclude burglaries into garages and sheds and some other things. The number of drug offences was higher because they previously did not follow crimes according to specific paragraphs but they gave data for the whole article which includes some of the crimes that are not specified in this survey.
Cyprus	All figures for the year 2003 are noticeably higher than the previous years. This is because of the specific procedure followed by the Cyprus Police up to the year 2002. Thus a number of cases, which were not real, at first glance, were not registered. This procedure was changed since the year 2003 and all cases reported are registered, despite the fact that a case primarily seems to be well granted or not.
Czech Republic	• Numbers given (drug trafficking) comply with art. 187 of Criminal Code - „who without permission cultivates, imports, exports, offers, mediates, sells or in some other way provides with or possesses for somebody else a drug...“ • Completed homicide: if a person wanted to kill somebody intentionally, the offence is a murder. If a person dies because somebody else wanted to cause him harm (=intention) or if the person dies because of someone else's negligence, it is ASSAULT (either intentional or negligent) where death is a result. So there is no special category for "completed homicide" as the sourcebook writes the offences of murder and the offences of assault - but they do not distinguish between particular results (if harm was caused or a death). The statistic does not show how many of the "murders" were attempts and how many of them were completed murders. • Assaults - assaults leading to death are included. • Traffic offences are not defined as an offence on its own so it is not possible to find the separate numbers out.

Denmark	• Theft of motor vehicle, which mostly concerns cases of joy riding, is not included in the total number of theft. Neither in the following tables.
Estonia	• CC – Criminal Code; PC – Penal Code (entered into force 1 September 2002) • Traffic offences: CC §204 [Violation of rules for safe movement of motor vehicles or failure to comply with operating instructions of motor vehicle by person driving motor vehicle]. PC §422 [Violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules by driver], §423 [Violation of traffic requirements or vehicle operating rules by driver through negligence], §424 [Driving while intoxicated]. • Assault: CC §107 [Intentional causing of permanent or life-threatening bodily injury] – including fatal cases, §108 [Intentional causing of serious bodily injury], §109 [Causing of bodily harm in provoked state], §114 [Torture]. PC §118: Causing serious damage to health (a danger to life, a severe physical illness, a severe mental disorder, miscarriage, a permanent mutilating facial injury, or the loss or cessation of functioning of an organ). • Robbery: 2000-2001: CC §141 ['Robbery' - stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health], §140 ['Unconcealed theft' – stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence]. 2003: PC §200 [Robbery]; CC §141; §140 section 2 (aggravated cases). • Theft / Total: 2000-2001: CC §139 [Concealed theft], §197 [Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation]. 2003: PC §199 [Theft], §215 [Unauthorised use of thing]; CC §139, 140 section 1 (offences without violence or other aggravating circumstances). • Theft of a motor vehicle: see THEFT/TOTAL. • Drug offences / Total: see part A (Offence definitions). Since September 2002, use of drugs and possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is decriminalized. This means that a substantial part of previous 'drug offences' are excluded since 2003. • Drug trafficking: 2000-2001: CC §210² [Illegal manufacture, reprocessing, acquisition, storage, transport or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with intent of trafficking]. 2003: PC §184 [Unlawful handling of large quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances]; CC §210² section 2 (aggravated cases – may include large quantities, but not compulsorily), §202⁵ sections 3-4 (illegal acquisition or storage of large quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without the intent of trafficking).
Finland	Theft of motor vehicle: law changed in 2002, introducing the offence of stealing something for use - such incidents mostly are unauthorised use of motor vehicles.
France	Champ : métropole.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Police statistics do not count traffic offences.
Greece	Police statistics do not normally deviate from the classification system of the Greek penal legislation. See remarks on Burglary/domestic burglary in the Definitions section.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	Some data are not available in our statistical system.
Ireland	-2

Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	• There is no statistical data for the burglaries and drug trafficking, because the statistics is given only by articles and sometimes by parts of the articles of the Criminal Code. A burglary is an aggravated theft (Parts 2-3 of Art. 271 of Criminal Code) and drug trafficking is an aggravated drug offence (Part 3 of Art. 232¹). • The increased number of traffic offences during 2001-2003 year is related to criminalization of drunk driving (Art. 246¹).
Luxembourg	• Pour les années 2000 et 2001, ces chiffres ne comprennent plus les affaires traitées par les services de police judiciaire. • Pour le cambriolage d'habitation, les tentatives sont incluses contrairement à la seconde édition.
Malta	There is no difference in our legislation except for the purpose of punishment between burglary and domestic burglary and therefore these are imputed as being the same offence. As for traffic offences, these are not recorded in police statistics.
Moldova	• Dès l'année 2000 les données statistiques officielles en matière de vol ne sont plus catégorisées, il existent seulement les chiffres généraux, les cas de cambriolage étant inclus dans ceux-là. • Comme indiqué en introduction, les chiffres pour 2000 sont parfois différents de la seconde édition ce qui provient d'un changement de source et de mode collecte.
Netherlands	The counting unit for completed intentional homicide is the number of <i>victims</i> known to the police.
Norway	-2
Poland	High increase of traffic offences (from 2001) was the result of the new definition of traffic offences (drink driving was included in this group). The high increase of drug offences was the result, beside other, of the change of legislation and the strengthening of criminal policy.
Portugal	• Data concerning the total of offences recorded by the police, in the year 2000, have been altered (with respect to the second edition of the Sourcebook). The new figure, for the total of criminal offences, is 363 ' 294. • Traffic offences: Includes driving under the influence of alcohol and driving without license. • Intentional homicide – Total: In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As the police classify offences at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be and is difficult to ascertain. • Robbery: Mugging is included. • Drug offences: Since 2001, according to Law n° 30/2000 of 29 November, the possession of drugs for personal use is no longer considered a crime. Only cultivation, either for personal use or for any other end, is still criminally considered. This explains the decrease in the number of offences recorded by the police. • Drug trafficking: It only includes traffic. It does not comprise other drug crimes.
Romania	• Homicide total = includes attempted homicide and assault leading to death

	• Assault = comprises body injury and aggravated body injury (art. 181 and 182 Penal Code).
Russia	• Web-site of Russian Interior Affairs Ministry which contains statistical information on criminal offences for year 2003. Yearly reports on criminal statistics also include percentage of growth or decline of offences, which allowed to calculate figures for 2002. • Web-site of demography and statistics journal 'Demoscope' provided datum on criminal offences of 2001, with growth/decline percentages compared to year 2000. Datum presented on this web-site was originally published at Web-site of Russian Interior Affairs Ministry, but is no longer available. Obtained figures were compared to datum on year 2000 available at the edition of European Sourcebook (printed in 2003) and figures turned out to correlate within statistical error. • Web-site on State Statistics provided some figures concerning traffic offences (defined as criminal ones).
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The term "offences recorded by the police" means that at the end of the procedure the police established that there are legal grounds for prosecution and filed criminal complaints with the State Prosecutor's Office. The number does not include criminal offences that resulted in road accidents and those that were committed by children (under 14).
Spain	The increase in registered cases of domestic violence is responsible for the increase in assault.
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	• Les infractions routières ne sont pas incluses dans les statistiques policières suisses. • Trafic des stupéfiants – Total : y compris les cas « mixtes » (trafiquants – consommateurs - contrebandiers).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	• The homicide figure for 2002/03 includes 173 murders committed by Harold Shipman in previous years but coming to light in the official inquiry in 2002. • The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard in April 2002 had the effect of increasing the number of offences recorded by the police. Figures from 2002/03 onwards are therefore not directly comparable with earlier years.
UK: Northern Ireland	From 1 st April 2002, offences are recorded according to the National Crime Recording Standard.
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 14 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (1 / 5)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which data 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?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When offence is reported to police 2: After report but before police completes investigation 3: When police completes investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other
	CT11A03	CT11B03	CT11C03
Albania	1	2	1
Armenia	-2	1	1
Austria	1	3	1
Belgium	1	3: Au moment de la transmission du procès-verbal aux autorités de poursuite.	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1
Croatia	1	3	1
Cyprus	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1
Denmark	2	1	1
Estonia	1	1	1
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	3: Envoi au parquet	4: Dépend de l'infraction
Georgia	2	2	1
Germany	1	3	1
Greece	1	1	1
Hungary	1	3	1
Iceland	1	1	1
Ireland	1	1	1
Italy	1	3	1
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	1	2
Malta	2	1	2
Moldova	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	2	1
Norway	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	3	1
Portugal	1	2	2
Romania	1	3	1

Russia	1	2	1
Slovakia	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1
Spain	1	1	1 (Exception: for homicide and rape, the counting unit is the victim)
Sweden	1	1	1
Switzerland	2	-4	-4
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2: When evidence confirms that an offence has been committed.	1

p. 14-15 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (2/5): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Applied ?	If yes, explain
	CT11D A03	CT11DB03
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	2	When the offender simultaneously commits multiple offences, which are not defined by the same article of the Criminal Code, they are counted separately. For example, if a person burns victims house and by that way intentionally murders the victim, we will have two different crimes and they will be counted as 2 separate crimes. In those cases, when the offender commits an offence, which is defined as one crime in the Criminal Code of Armenia, we have one offence. For instance, when a person commits hooliganism and during that damages somebody's property, we have one offence and it will be counted as 1 offence.
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	2	Non d'une façon générale : si plusieurs infractions apparaissent dans le même procès-verbal, elles sont toutes enregistrées. Toutefois, la règle de l'infraction principale est préconisée dans les deux cas de figure suivants, - Lorsque l'on considère qu'il y a « <u>infraction collective</u> ». Se référant à l'article 65 du Code pénal (« lorsque différentes infractions soumises simultanément au même juge de fond constituent la manifestation successive et continue de la même intention délictueuse, la peine la plus forte sera seule prononcée »). Règle de comptage : si un ensemble d'infractions (de même nature ou de natures différentes) relèvent manifestement d'une unité d'intention, le fonctionnaire chargé de l'enregistrement n'enregistrera qu'une seule infraction : la plus grave. Dans le cas contraire (pas d'unité d'intention) chaque acte punissable compte pour une infraction (concours matériel d'infractions). - Lorsqu'il y a « <u>concours idéal d'infractions</u> » c'est-à-dire lorsqu'un fait unique entre dans le champ d'application de plusieurs incriminations légales . Une seule infraction est alors comptée : la plus grave. <i>Ex : le viol commis en public est en même temps un viol et un outrage public aux bonnes moeurs. Seul le viol est retenu.</i> En résumé : seule l'intention criminelle commune peut réduire à une seule infraction (la plus grave) un ensemble d'actes punissables.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	In cases of simultaneous offences, the most serious offence is used for statistical purposes.
Czech Republic	1	The offence which can be punished more severe according the criminal law is considered to be a principal offence.
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2

France	2	La règle de l'infraction principale (comptage pour l'infraction la plus grave) s'applique aux personnes mais pas aux 'infractions' comptées par la police. A moins d'assimiler à la règle de l'infraction principale la consigne interdisant de compter comme une nouvelle infraction les circonstances entrant dans la définition d'une autre infraction (effraction pour le cambriolage, violences pour le vol avec violence. Seule exception, l'homicide est toujours compté.
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	1	If one act violates several criminal rules, the registration refers to the offence with the severest penalty.
Greece	1	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	2	-2
Ireland	1	Two or more offences disclosed in the same episode- the offence in respect of which the highest penalty may apply is counted.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	There is no one universal rule in Lithuanian criminal law. The rules depend on the type and characteristic of the offences. Mainly legal precedents give answers which two offences will be counted as one, and which – as two. For example, an offence is counted as one: When two offences are done simultaneously. At this case, only aggravated offences will be counted. But this is not a general rule, for example, in a case of murder during robbery only an aggravated intentional homicide will be counted, while a murder during rape will give two offences - rape and aggravated intentional homicide. When an offence is continued. For example, storage of drugs (Criminal Code, Art. 232¹) When an offence consist of several analogous actions done not at the same time. For example, Part 3 of Art. 116 of old Criminal Code (Systematic intentional light body injury) require at least three such light body injuries during one year. There are more principal offence rules, but they are applicable to particular types of crimes. All specialties referring main offences were explained in the remarks after each definition.
Luxembourg	-2	Cette règle n'est pas explicite mentionnée dans le rapport. Cependant il est clairement exprimé que l'unité de compte est l'affaire, ce qui suppose l'application d'une sorte de règle relative à l'infraction principale.
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	2	On n'applique pas la notion d'infraction principale: la personne sera poursuivie pour chaque infraction, mais aura un seul dossier ; les infractions étant cumulées.
Netherlands	1	• The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	• If an offender commits an offence two or more times in one year, two or more offences are recorded in the statistics. • If two or more offences were committed by one person in one case, the most serious offence is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed the police records as one offence.

Portugal	1	When a criminal incident comprises more than one offence committed by the same person, at the same time, only the most serious one is counted.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	Parmi les 26 cantons de la Suisse, les cantons de Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, St-Gall et des Grisons (23% de la population suisse) pratiquent dans certains cas la règle de l'infraction principale. En sont exclues les combinaisons avec vol de voiture, stupéfiants, violence contre agent. Ainsi, lors d'une combinaison dans un même titre du code pénal suisse, seul l'infraction principale est prise en compte.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	If the sequence of offences in an incident, or a complex crime, contains more than one type of offence, then count the most serious offences. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	As per Home Office Counting Rules.
UK: Scotland	1	Counting rules for crimes recorded by the police vary with type of offence. For offences against the person, one crime is counted for each victim. For offences of dishonesty (including robbery) one crime is counted per incident, regardless of the number of victims.

p. 15 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (3 / 5)		
	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?
	<i>1: As one offence</i> <i>2: As two or more offences</i> <i>3: Uncertain</i>	<i>1: As one offence</i> <i>2: As two or more offences</i>
	CT11E03	CT11F03
Albania	1	1
Armenia	3	1
Austria	2	1
Belgium	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1
Croatia	2	1
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1
Denmark	2	1
Estonia	3	1
Finland	2	1
France	2	1
Georgia	3	1
Germany	2	1
Greece	2	2
Hungary	2	2
Iceland	2	1
Ireland	1	1
Italy	2	1
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	1
Luxembourg	1	-2
Malta	1	1
Moldova	1: Infractions en série dans un temps réduit 2: Autres cas	1
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	1
Portugal	1	1
Romania	2	2
Russia	2	1
Slovakia	1	1
Slovenia	3	1
Spain	1	1

Sweden	2	1-2 As a rule: as one offence In rape cases: as two or more offences
Switzerland	1	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	1
UK: England & Wales	1 (If reported to the police all at once)	1
UK: Northern Ireland	3	1
UK: Scotland	1	1

p. 15 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (4 / 5): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2000 and 2003?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explain
	CT11G A03	CT11GB03
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Starting by 1.2.2000 new rules for counting, in particular of offenders, victims, criminological characteristics etc., new electronic data collection. No new rules for counting offences.
Belgium	1	Dans un contexte général de <u>réforme de la police</u> (2000-2002) (intégration en une seule <i>Police fédérale</i> de plusieurs corps de police) le système de production des statistiques policières a subi d'importantes modifications dont il est difficile d'évaluer exactement les effets sur les données produites. L'on peut souligner toutefois - que les nomenclatures et règles de comptage n'ont pas été modifiées - <u>par contre</u>, les chiffres sont issus à présent directement d'une <u>banque de données opérationnelle</u> dans laquelle on « entre » de façon continue l'information au fur et à mesure de la transmission des procès-verbaux, quel que soit le délai de transmission de ceux-ci par rapport à la date de constatation des faits d'une part, et de commission des faits d'autre part (cette dernière servant de référence pour l'inscription dans la statistique). Comme « on continue toujours à compter » - on vise par là une exhaustivité toujours plus grande - les chiffres publiés ne restent pas « stables » au cours du temps, ils dependent en effet du moment où l'on interroge la banque de données. Ainsi les chiffres diffusés par la police fédérale en juillet 2005 diffèrent de ceux diffusés en mars 2005 puisque durant cette période la banque de données a encore été « alimentée » de procès-verbaux non transmis auparavant. L'exhaustivité des flux de données est par ailleurs évaluée par des courbes de croissance montrant dans quelle mesure une année déterminée présente une distorsion par rapport aux autres : cette évaluation a amené la <i>police fédérale</i> à considérer que le cap d'exhaustivité des 99% était atteint pour les années 2000, 2001, 2002 et 2003. Sur cette base la comparabilité des données des années 2000 à 2003 semble donc admise. Elle est plus délicate avec les années antérieures à l'année 2000, étant donné la rupture dans le mode de production des données statistiques (voir commentaires de l'enquête précédente) .
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2

Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	• In 2003 the following newly re-approved codes comes into effect: the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Execution of Penalties of Lithuania. There are two types of acts and omissions that are considered as criminal according to the new Criminal Code- crimes and misdemeanours. But the statistics reflects the total number of them. Some of misdemeanours were considered as administrative offences before the new Criminal Code came into force. The rules of qualification of repeated crimes have changed in the new Criminal Code. According to the old Criminal Code repeated commission of homogeneous crimes were considered as commission of one crime and these homogeneous crimes were regarded as episodes of one crime (e. g. theft of tree cars committed by one person). According to the new Criminal Code such crimes are qualified and registered as separate ones. • It important that there is no commence a lawsuit stage in the new Code of Criminal Procedure of Lithuania. This stage of criminal process influenced registration of crimes. According to the old Code of Criminal Procedure of Lithuania, criminal case had to be sued in a period of 3 days (or 10 days in exceptional cases) after the day when crime was reported. Therefore the reports of crimes and the crimes after commence a lawsuit were registered individually. The number of crimes that were registered after commence a lawsuit (that fell to the official statistics) was approximately twice lesser than the number of crimes that were registered after reporting of them. This happened because after circumstantial investigation the concrete case often could not be considered as crime. According to the new Code of Criminal Procedure of Lithuania pre-trial investigation must be started <i>immediately</i> after receiving report about the commission of crime (Art. 169). Both according to the old and new order, cases which during the further investigations appeare not to be the criminal acts yet (due to the objective reasons or due to the procedural interferences) are being deleted from the final statistics. It is believed that these changes due to the appeared novelties have influenced the registration of the criminal acts.
Luxembourg	1	Les affaires traitées par la police judiciaire sont de nouveau intégrées dans les statistiques de police à partir de 2002 (exclues en 2000 et 2001). Les modifications globales de la collecte et de l'enregistrement statistique sont intervenues pour l'année 2000 (rupture par rapport à 1999).
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	Etant entendu que les données de 2000 de la seconde édition étaient collectées autrement.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	Since 2001, by the Law nº 30/2000 of 29 th November, the possession of drugs for personal use has not been considered a crime. Only cultivation, either for personal use or for any other end, is still criminally considered.
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	In 2003 the upgraded system of entering data into the central police computer system and their processing allowed for a more precise presentation of the criminal offences, suspects against whom criminal offences were filed and investigated crime. Statistical data for that year are therefore not completely comparable with the data for the previous periods.
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	From 1 st April 2002, offences are recorded according to the National Crime Recording Standard.
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 15 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (5/5): Additional comments on questions 1.1.A – 1.1.G	
	CT11GC03
Albania	The data on the crime and offenders are published by Ministry of Public Order in internet. For more information see the following address: www.mpo.gov.al Some data on specific crime are also published at the annual report of the Ministry of Public Order.
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	• How is an offence committed by more than one person counted? Les infractions multiples sont assimilées à une seule infraction lorsqu'il s'agit d'une «<u>infraction d'habitude</u>» . L'infraction d'habitude est définie comme un fait illicite commis de manière répétée : la loi n'incrimine pas le fait isolé mais leur répétition dans la mesure où celle-ci manifeste une « disposition acquise » (ex : l'exploitation habituelle de la prostitution d'autrui, l'exercice illégal de l'art de guérir, ...). Règle de comptage : l'infraction est enregistrée à partir du deuxième acte, les actes successifs étant considérés comme une seule infraction. • Commentaire : Il y aurait lieu de s'interroger davantage - en complément à la question 1.1.B - sur les pratiques des différents pays en ce qui concerne la date de référence pour l'inscription dans la (l'année) statistique. En Belgique, c'est <u>la date de commission de l'infraction</u> qui constitue la date de référence et non la date du constat de l'infraction par la police ou encore la date de transmission du procès-verbal. Concrètement, cela signifie par exemple qu'un viol commis en 2000, pour lequel la victime ne porte plainte qu'en 2003, apparaîtra dans la statistique de l'année 2000 (qui continue donc à évoluer) et non dans la statistique de l'année 2003. Les effets de cette pratique sur la stabilité statistique seront évidemment différents selon les catégories d'infraction. Mais toujours est-il que les différences existant à ce propos d'un pays à l'autre devraient être considérées pour permettre les interprétations pertinentes.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	L'unité de compte dépend de la nature de l'infraction : cela peut être l'incident, la victime, la plainte, l'auteur, l'objet du délit ou la procédure. Ces unités de compte sont détaillées dans un manuel méthodologique. La réponse exacte aux questions «Comment compte-t-on les infractions multiples?» et «Comment est comptée une infraction commise par plusieurs personnes?» est que la règle dépend de l'infraction. La réponse indiquée donne la tendance majoritaire. Mais lorsque la règle est de compter par procédure, les infractions multiples décrites dans une même procédure peuvent être comptées pour une (exemple incendies de véhicules).
Georgia	-2
Germany	How are multiple offences counted? Multiple offences against the same victim or without a victim are counted as one offence, multiple offences against different victims are counted as two offences.

Greece	Police statistics are not collected on a per-case basis. A crime (incident) is recorded at the time of report, and then aggregates of incidents are obtained periodically (monthly) at the level of Police Directorate (usually per Prefecture). Data thus collected provide the basis for the calculation of national aggregates.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	When are the data collected for the statistics? The criminal act is registered when it is reported to the police which decides whether there is enough factual data evidencing the committed particular criminal act. However, when presenting the final number of criminal acts for the reporting cycle, cases which during the further investigations appeared not to be the criminal acts yet (due to the objective reasons or due to the procedural interferences) are being deleted from all the previously registered criminal acts. However, it would also be incorrect to state that the criminal act is registered only when the investigation is over as there still remain cases among the criminal acts when the culprit is hiding or s/he is not determined yet.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	When are the data collected for the statistics? After the offence is reported to the police but before the police completes the investigation: This means until the end of the month in which the offences are recorded. The circumstances under which statistical data are collected (shortly after the offence is reported to the police) have an important practical implication in the case of homicide and usually lead to an overrepresentation of its figures. The criminal police register 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, the police have classified deaths not likely to be intentional homicides under a heading different from homicide. All criminal cases recorded by the police are later on passed to the public prosecutors where they are classified according to legal criteria. Police statistics only give the classification of facts initially made by the police force.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	In the cases of homicide and rape the counting unit is the victim . For the rest of offences, the counting unit is the victim.
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	• Les règles de comptage des infractions ne sont pas unifiées. • À quel moment les données du tableau sont-elles collectées? De manière générale, on saisit dans les statistiques policières la criminalité selon la remise des dossiers au juge d'instruction ; cependant, comme certaines polices

	criminelles bénéficient de compétences élargies, alors que d'autres n'ont que des compétences minimales, il n'y a dans ce domaine ni unité de doctrine, ni unité de pratique. • Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée pour le tableau? Dépend de canton à canton • Existe-t-il des consignes écrites réglementant la manière de collecter les données figurant dans le tableau? Il n'existe pas de consigne générale au niveau fédéral. Des règles écrites n'existent que dans le canton de Zurich. La plupart des cantons se servent de normes inspirées pour une bonne part des consignes de la police zurichoise (qui enregistre environ 30% de toutes les infractions dont la police a connaissance en Suisse).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	How are multiple offences counted? Where multiple offences against the same victim by the same offender (or group of offenders) are reported at the same time, only one offence is recorded. As per the Home Office Counting Rules.
UK: Scotland	-2

Table 1.2.1
Total suspected offenders

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12TC00	T12TC01	T12TC02	T12TC03
Albania	6219	4948	5709	6350
Armenia	-4	-2	-2	-2
Austria	199310	203877	210713	229143
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	54376	68895	76126	73358
Croatia	29287	32906	31162	30136
Cyprus	5253	5405	5164	-2
Czech Republic	130234	127856	123964	121393
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	13297	13392	9666	10899
Finland	349534	351439	348148	369857
France	834549	835839	906969	956423
Georgia	8284	8897	8110	8402
Germany	2286372	2280611	2326149	2355161
Greece	330261	400039	424492	393461
Hungary	122860	120583	121885	118145
Iceland	-2	5.857	6.430	5.876
Ireland	35979	43475	49589	45289
Italy	657248	689501	768771	773986
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	25046	26662	25754	23695
Luxembourg	12760	9616	12100	11763
Malta	-2	3022	3331	3347
Moldova	21018	19461	21793	18792
Netherlands	268173	276615	321737	346847
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	405275	533943	552301	557224
Portugal	246891	252673	265644	283186
Romania	240344	247727	230850	206766
Russia	1741439	1644052	1258121	1236733
Slovakia	46700	49576	54268	69343
Slovenia	39896	42299	43698	37185
Spain	211018	218438	225044	206811
Sweden	86657	90702	96193	98821
Switzerland	52337	51595	61477	62028
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	270307	259721
UK: England & Wales	2129102	2053234	2130724	2228612
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Traffic offences				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12TT00	T12TT01	T12TT02	T12TT03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	41998	41550	43626	42722
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1707	2067	2098	2236
Croatia	2439	2475	2391	2586
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1824	1569	-2	-2
Finland	144217	154127	153200	167044
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	244	266	233	253
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	150462	201627	223186	197340
Hungary	16335	15856	18050	17280
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	33	57	71	48
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1512	3607	4309	1951
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	44699	45639	49175	55252
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	18423	134453	157323	162538
Portugal	29412	32775	36063	41180
Romania	15494	17387	16497	15863
Russia	41546	40494	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	29310	24622	23046	18596
Sweden	23287	25529	26937	27919
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	12384
UK: England & Wales	777451	754991	776851	848156
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12HO00	T12HO01	T12HO02	T12HO03
Albania	724	636	451	465
Armenia	147	125	108	119
Austria	151	125	176	146
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	453	458	404	387
Croatia	275	249	260	221
Cyprus	15	11	6	-2
Czech Republic	262	230	236	209
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	191	153	-2	-2
Finland	482	531	534	517
France	2036	1924	2034	2064
Georgia	188	258	216	278
Germany	3584	3192	3331	3193
Greece	278	276	222	268
Hungary	348	391	365	375
Iceland	5	10	5	1
Ireland	33	44	71	37
Italy	1969	2032	2186	2096
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	287	357	333	277
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	3	11	27	11
Moldova	413	429	439	321
Netherlands	1980	1784	2034	1683
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1407	1459	1393	1185
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	27685	29069	-2	-2
Slovakia	125	150	156	133
Slovenia	88	71	85	65
Spain	1401	1421	1579	1595
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	175	179	232	221
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1022	1396	1178	1234
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12HC00	T12HC01	T12HC02	T12HC03
Albania	405	262	185	151
Armenia	107	82	71	78
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	274	265	229	221
Croatia	91	70	85	81
Cyprus	6	6	2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	149	-2	-2	-2
Finland	157	167	167	122
France	1188	1065	1065	1112
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	203	252	208	239
Iceland	5	1	4	0
Ireland	28	42	69	37
Italy	627	610	598	622
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	265	330	304	256
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	3	2	18	0
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	229	163	158	140
Romania	664	672	637	635
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	41	18	29	25
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	4606	4577	3898
UK: England & Wales	618	809	713	719
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Assault				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12AS00	T12AS01	T12AS02	T12AS03
Albania	180	139	205	134
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	23796	23356	33058	31910
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	291	87	98	96
Croatia	1048	1235	1276	1241
Cyprus	114	150	157	-2
Czech Republic	6445	6310	6201	6222
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	229	218	-2	-2
Finland	25307	25652	25145	26328
France	80089	83693	92391	100695
Georgia	612	723	607	572
Germany	367861	381460	404933	427354
Greece	7891	7907	8135	8452
Hungary	6006	5545	5997	5750
Iceland	-2	261	180	184
Ireland	1626	3213	4999	3699
Italy	26103	27887	26534	28741
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	910	889	1073	1124
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	588	645	700	841
Moldova	375	302	298	314
Netherlands	29765	32523	35312	38522
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	32295	32086	32240	30887
Portugal	53639	57056	62673	67716
Romania	14628	12358	10494	9103
Russia	39227	41930	-2	-2
Slovakia	3 449	3504	3651	4172
Slovenia	468	452	421	306
Spain	10484	10828	11971	16457
Sweden	11114	11750	12362	12302
Switzerland	4751	4883	5384	5929
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	168826	172303	181080	196599
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Rape				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12RA00	T12RA01	T12RA02	T12RA03
Albania	107	77	60	82
Armenia	29	34	40	24
Austria	752	794	1021	925
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	721	726	607	701
Croatia	151	111	102	154
Cyprus	28	13	12	-2
Czech Republic	360	407	422	417
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	40	29	-2	-2
Finland	337	324	368	391
France	5441	5977	6558	6788
Georgia	22	29	27	28
Germany	5888	6300	6951	7236
Greece	222	192	206	198
Hungary	172	182	160	148
Iceland	-2	87	106	96
Ireland	261	298	367	250
Italy	2211	2334	2592	3092
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	167	167	174	131
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	13	9	5	12
Moldova	254	227	235	270
Netherlands	1016	1055	1132	1124
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1559	1662	1583	1535
Portugal	424	389	455	426
Romania	1449	1370	1346	1049
Russia	6688	6948	6315	6443
Slovakia	155	189	175	255
Slovenia	81	75	79	59
Spain	966	936	1013	1049
Sweden	254	271	324	352
Switzerland	321	387	372	405
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	959	882	-2
UK: England & Wales	2087	2691	2978	2830
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Robbery				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12RO00	T12RO01	T12RO02	T12RO03
Albania	387	358	312	265
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1052	1007	1887	1969
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	3139	2460	2750	2999
Croatia	272	272	298	277
Cyprus	56	42	46	-2
Czech Republic	2315	2198	3048	3169
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1322	1237	-2	-2
Finland	1920	1702	1607	1620
France	22717	22901	22633	22314
Georgia	466	507	540	464
Germany	38747	37576	37572	38322
Greece	746	790	855	939
Hungary	1732	1644	1807	1755
Iceland	-2	40	35	38
Ireland	1004	1778	1658	1409
Italy	13355	12900	14614	14253
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1364	1688	1942	2153
Luxembourg	142	148	202	163
Malta	44	29	43	34
Moldova	1432	1389	1574	1118
Netherlands	7036	6465	8158	8286
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	19963	20603	19226	20006
Portugal	31366	34383	36917	36066
Romania	4047	4098	3588	3205
Russia	36694	39188	-2	-2
Slovakia	1 239	1315	1292	1377
Slovenia	492	556	472	366
Spain	19363	20361	21564	18758
Sweden	1308	1259	1615	1541
Switzerland	1754	1618	1767	2085
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	6014	5432
UK: England & Wales	12763	15419	16052	14154
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Theft: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12TH00	T12TH01	T12TH02	T12TH03
Albania	1570	1393	1364	1516
Armenia	1863	1967	1667	1282
Austria	35172	40619	53277	52515
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	48515	32180	35577	32498
Croatia	5655	6276	5677	5573
Cyprus	2444	1859	2062	-2
Czech Republic	41023	41468	35511	35103
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	5805	5710	-2	-2
Finland	86548	77437	75668	77661
France	199717	202585	209645	210870
Georgia	2202	2546	1714	2239
Germany	714985	699404	713910	693931
Greece	8202	8131	8457	8519
Hungary	37555	36621	33018	29767
Iceland	-2	2038	2856	2270
Ireland	12017	29578	31252	30375
Italy	75748	72052	75069	72827
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	11779	12021	10724	9933
Luxembourg	1988	1733	2181	2202
Malta	898	878	1082	1043
Moldova	11003	9815	10093	8159
Netherlands	96127	92715	107201	107113
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	108381	104006	99093	93782
Portugal	34149	37006	38651	39241
Romania	76020	76598	63080	52896
Russia	654342	568560	-2	-2
Slovakia	12512	12092	13447	13874
Slovenia	14384	13005	12580	10122
Spain	70395	77618	77661	66284
Sweden	28305	28227	29759	31795
Switzerland	31965	30235	36802	37425
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	124674	110129	102370
UK: England & Wales	273656	270416	263334	249366
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12TV00	T12TV01	T12TV02	T12TV03
Albania	186	168	163	160
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2275	2205	2582	2637
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	115	426	480	353
Croatia	314	328	329	355
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	3765	3797	3739	3693
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	27997	26924	26178	23861
Georgia	33	121	119	131
Germany	32135	31010	29591	28585
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	903	1795	1658	1541
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1011	2235	2783	2178
Italy	8196	7459	6978	6378
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	665	685	590	409
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	74	63	57	58
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	5516	4585	3967	3814
Portugal	3461	3462	3944	3733
Romania	946	953	933	904
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	146	118	84
Spain	16759	18466	18467	15507
Sweden	4074	4153	4470	4063
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	29376	29619	29747	27051
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12BU00	T12BU01	T12BU02	T12BU03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	6518	6791	11062	11528
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	16803	11055	11370	9804
Croatia	2229	2416	2052	1920
Cyprus	1309	889	1189	-2
Czech Republic	13024	11778	11556	11584
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	3044	2802	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	33669	32809	35384	36187
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	74743	68943	68971	68653
Greece	4110	3957	4169	3902
Hungary	10088	9085	7902	6352
Iceland	-2	761	611	440
Ireland	3125	7910	6133	5585
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	212	234	272	255
Malta	-2	232	214	252
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	46250	43424	49456	47389
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	55956	48888	43951	38603
Portugal	10189	10466	10787	10728
Romania	11418	11005	9019	7737
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	5508	4075	4429	3389
Spain	41447	44173	43029	36816
Sweden	4512	4520	4403	4377
Switzerland	8571	6858	7874	9348
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	49007	47989	49419	46849
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12BD00	T12BD01	T12BD02	T12BD03
Albania	298	264	325	339
Armenia	82	69	56	45
Austria	1509	1422	1793	1406
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	315	339	333	305
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2128	2088	2083	2123
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	14649	14019	15546	16678
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	28717	26602	27173	26476
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3019	3636	3169	2760
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1656	4570	3101	2907
Italy	10801	9931	9614	9103
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1548	1823	1743	1150
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	128	115	95	111
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	4636	5050	4773	5027
Romania	11400	10988	9003	7729
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	999	546	735	374
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	919	901	929	883
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	13906	-2	14433
UK: England & Wales	25664	25485	26545	25599
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Drug offences: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12DR00	T12DR01	T12DR02	T12DR03
Albania	636	345	319	284
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	16892	21085	21649	21405
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	845	1488	1714	2069
Croatia	5277	6331	6425	5519
Cyprus	370	518	579	-2
Czech Republic	1815	1952	2204	2295
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	637	1019	-2	-2
Finland	14332	15992	15010	15009
France	104146	92615	107434	124549
Georgia	854	924	1301	1245
Germany	202291	202281	205962	212491
Greece	11557	14023	14515	15189
Hungary	3055	3917	4200	2890
Iceland	-2	995	1146	1632
Ireland	1857	2717	3331	3057
Italy	48898	48388	49500	50674
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	558	699	575	579
Luxembourg	1719	1469	1723	1554
Malta	-2	47	55	49
Moldova	1625	1580	2172	1475
Netherlands	11644	13662	16856	20733
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	6623	9952	13461	16914
Portugal	9980	8026	5707	5679
Romania	-2	-2	-2	1487
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	715	996	882	1185
Slovenia	1568	1681	1715	1106
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	11966	12954	14376	15443
Switzerland	45195	44526	47014	45192
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	32793	35620	42025	37280
UK: England & Wales	92353	93147	102004	104206
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 17 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T12DT00	T12DT01	T12DT02	T12DT03
Albania	-2	-2	43	76
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1429	2288	2139	2358
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	58	98	53	47
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1412	1525	1757	1828
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	115	236	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7353	6813	8621	10351
Georgia	-2	-2	11	14
Germany	9223	9203	9168	7201
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	545	563	492	452
Iceland	-2	78	79	99
Ireland	1758	2429	2836	2643
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	890	936	951	1022
Portugal	5353	5533	5353	5246
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	158852	144543	-2	-2
Slovakia	555	713	588	755
Slovenia	1104	1262	1338	854
Spain	16865	17117	16876	15981
Sweden	1665	1767	1958	1949
Switzerland	7280	7166	7497	7598
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	15362	16086	15924	16508
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 18 – Source of the data in Table 1.2.1	
	ST1203
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics of the criminal police. Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Information centre of Police of Armenia.
Austria	Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 2000-2003 Ministry of Interior – Security report 2001-2003
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal Data on Crimes and Perpetrators (unpublished).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" report for the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and unpublished data of the Statistical Service of the Ministry of Finance.
Czech Republic	The Criminal Statistic within the area of the Czech Republic. Year 2000 - 2003. Police Presidium, Department of System Management and Information. Published.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Police Board – not published.
Finland	Stat.fi
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire, "Aspect de la criminalité et de la délinquance constatées en France", annuel, La documentation française.
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prosecutor General Office, Supreme Court and Prosecutor General Office.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Ed.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2000 - 2003, Wiesbaden 2001 - 2004.
Greece	Table 25. Statistics Sourcebook. Informatics Division, Hellenic Police Headquarters, Ministry of Public Order. 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Editions.
Hungary	Statistical Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General. Published.
Iceland	The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police. (2004). Registered Crime in Iceland in 2003. Reykjavík; Author.
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police)ñ.
Italy	Années 2000, 2001, 2002 : Istat, <i>Statistiche giudiziarie penali</i> , 2002, 2003, 2004. Année 2003: Istat, <i>Bollettino mensile di statistica</i> , Ottobre 2004.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics. This and many other statistics are taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania (website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport annuel de la Police Grand-Ducale.
Malta	All data is obtained either from the PIRS or statistics held by the officer of the Attorney General. The data represents all reports received in our police stations.
Moldova	Rapports statistiques en matière de poursuite pénale (Ministère d'Affaires Internes).
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics.
Norway	-2
Poland	Police Headquarter Statistical Information Bureau.

Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Directorate for Criminal Records - Statistics and Operational Registry, Romanian General Police Inspectorate, Ministry of the Administration and the Interior.
Russia	Following sources of information were used to obtain datum on suspected criminal offenders: • http://www.mvdinform.ru – Web-site of Russian Interior Affairs Ministry • http://www.npar.ru/journal/2003/3/violence.php –Web-page with statistics on sexual crimes committed in Russia between 1999-2002. • http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2002/065/analit03.php Web-site of demography and statistics journal 'Demoscope' • Organised terrorism and organised crime / Ed. by A.I. Dolgova. – Moscow, 2002.
Slovakia	Statistic Yearbook of Attorney General.
Slovenia	Ministry of the Interior General Police Directorate
Spain	• Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i>. Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually. Available online: www.mir.es
Sweden	Criminal Statistics. Official Statistics of Sweden.
Switzerland	• Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), <i>Statistique policière de la criminalité</i>, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 2000-2003, publiés entre 2001 et 2004) • Office central des stupéfiants (Ed.), <i>Statistique suisse des stupéfiants</i>, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 2000-2003, publiés entre 2001 et 2004).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Department of Information Technologies. Unpublished Report.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office – Research, Development & Statistics within the Office for Criminal Justice Reform. Cautions and Court Proceedings database published annually in Criminal Statistics, England & Wales, Supplementary Tables, Volumes 1,2 & 3.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information not available.

p. 18 – Comments on Table 1.2.1	
	CT1203
Albania	• It is not possible to collect separately data on drug trafficking for the years 2000 and 2001. • Under the total of the theft are included also the robbery. • It is not possible to make distinguish between theft and burglary. The statistics provide data on theft in general including robbery and data on the crime committed by using violence, arms as well as for thefts accompanied with the death of the person. • Under "Domestic burglary" are included all the type of theft committed by using force or without force.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Figures on attempted/ completed homicide not available.
Belgium	Aucune statistique n'est (encore) disponible en fonction de l'unité de compte personne.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	A person suspected of more than one offence in a year is counted just once. Remarks are the same as for the table 1.1.
Cyprus	• Total refers to suspects for all serious offences as classified by the police. • Explanation for the number of suspected offenders (this Table 1.2.1) being much higher than the number of offences (Table 1.1): a) one suspect may be responsible for more than one offence and is therefore counted many times. b) In certain cases, there is a possibility that two or more offenders might be involved.
Czech Republic	Traffic offences: there is no special category for traffic offences in the Police statistics.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	• Remarks are the same as for the table 1.1. • 2002-2003 are not fully comparable with previous years due to: 1) major changes in legislation (e.g, decriminalization of drug use etc caused a decrease in the number of criminal offences and suspects); 2) substantial changes in statistical databases and counting rules.
Finland	-2
France	Champ : métropole.
Georgia	-2
Germany	• Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • No data available on suspects for completed intentional homicide separately, only for both completed and attempted together.
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Iceland	• If a person was charged with more than one offence within the same year that

	person will be counted with in each type of offence but only once for the primary offence within the total number. • Some data were not available
Ireland	• Statistics are not offender based: they are based on offences detected where at least one offender is counted for each offence.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	• There are no statistical data for number of persons suspected in burglaries, drug trafficking.
Luxembourg	• Pour les auteurs, la publication regroupe les homicides, les coups et blessures et les autres violences contre les personnes (séquestrations). Pour cet ensemble, les personnes mises en cause sont 1475 en 2000, 1488 en 2001, 1811 en 2002, 1918 en 2003.
Malta	• There is no difference in our legislation, except for the purpose of punishment between burglary and domestic burglary and therefore these are inputted as being the same offence. As for traffic offences, these are not recorded in police statistics.
Moldova	• Conformément à l'art. 281 du Code moldave de Procédure Pénale, dans les données statistiques sont incluses les personnes suspectées et celles qui sont déjà mises sous accusation. Le tableau 1.2.1 concerne donc tous les accusés dont les dossiers ont été transmis par tous les organes de poursuite. Pour cette raison le nombre de personnes mises en cause peut dépasser le nombre de faits enregistrés par la police (cas du viol). • Le nombre de vol avec violence inclut les vols avec violence autres que les vols à main armée (pillage/rapine) qui étaient exclus dans la seconde édition. Pour les seuls vols à main armée les résultats sont les suivants : 441 en 2000 (pour 648 infractions), 390 en 2001 (pour 505 infractions), 397 en 2002 (pour 369 infractions), 298 en 2003 (pour 252 infractions).
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	Remarks are the same as for the table 1.1.
Portugal	Remarks are the same as for the table 1.1.
Romania	-2
Russia	Data on 2002-2003 is available only partly, due to information provided by web-sites http://www.mvdinform.ru and http://www.npar.ru/journal/2003/3/violence.php
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The term "Suspected offenders" means persons against whom police filed criminal complaints with the State Prosecutor's Office.
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	• Trafic de stupéfiants – Total : y compris les « cas mixtes », (trafiquants – consommateurs – contrebandiers) • Le nombre d'homicides volontaires (tableau 1.1) peut être plus faible que le nombre de personnes mises en cause par la police (tableau 1.2.1) pour une même année du fait que ces dernières peuvent avoir commis le délit l'année précédente.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2

Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	• Relates to defendants either cautioned or proceeded against at the magistrates' courts. • Offence class 130 now included in both Theft – total and Theft of a motor vehicle. Figures for 2000 have been amended to reflect this change.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 18 – Are minors included in Table 1.2.1		
1=Yes 2=No 3= Partially	Included?	Comments
	CT12A03	CT12B03
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	1	The age brackets are from 14 years and over to under 18 years, however, only juveniles from 16 years and over to under 18 years could be committed to juvenile prison.
Cyprus	3	Figures in Table 1.2.1 include minors suspected for serious offences only.
Czech Republic	1	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	1	Before 1 September 2002, for majority of crimes described here criminal liability started from 13 years of age (except traffic offences, drug offences). For all other crimes criminal liability started from 15 years of age. Since 1 September 2002, criminal liability is starting from 14 years of age.
Finland	1	-2
France	1	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	1	-2
Greece	1	-2
Hungary	1	-2
Iceland	1	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	-2
Luxembourg	1	-2
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	1	-2
Netherlands	1	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2

Portugal	-2	No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subjected to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as a 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	1	-2
Russia	1	Data on suspected offenders includes minors as well as adult offenders.
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	1	Minors between 14-17 are included among the suspected offenders.
Spain	1	-2
Sweden	1	-2
Switzerland	1	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	A Minor being over 10 and under 18 years of age.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

Table 1.2.2
Number of females, minors, and aliens among suspected offenders
in 2003

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13TCW03	T13TCM03	T13TCA03
Albania	76	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	46139	31032	59478
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	6351	8190	553
Croatia	3264	2992	2061
Cyprus	-2	-2	1382
Czech Republic	14577	12706	6923
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1201	2068	4240
Finland	57220	32785	21555
France	145560	179762	189474
Georgia	235	401	-2
Germany	555099	420265	553750
Greece	54789	21603	32849
Hungary	17303	10473	5301
Iceland	1053	140	261
Ireland	8753	9600	-2
Italy	-2	18344	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	2311	3522	202
Luxembourg	2456	1274	7271
Malta	399	182	478
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	45448	58989	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	50231	46798	5571
Portugal	41781	-2	-2
Romania	27344	13961	1672
Russia	205884	145368	40570
Slovakia	4945	4285	729
Slovenia	5833	3658	2882
Spain	20677	24309	66024
Sweden	18551	12971	-2
Switzerland	9552	12281	34301
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	32021	27343	1660
UK: England & Wales	399149	232723	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Traffic offences			
Number of...	Females T13TTW03	Minors T13TTM03	Aliens T13TTA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	11428	1350	5986
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	145	33	28
Croatia	345	60	171
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	49	27	223
Finland	22310	7349	8527
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	8	11	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	19724	19191	9886
Hungary	1061	225	539
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	6	4	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	217	56	18
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	5441	1042	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	4696	785	1291
Portugal	1838	-2	-2
Romania	314	409	135
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	605	-2	-2
Sweden	4968	2661	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	112106	22764	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total			
Number of...	Females T13HOW03	Minors T13HOM03	Aliens T13HOA03
Albania	19	41	0
Armenia	5	5	0
Austria	21	6	57
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	30	19	4
Croatia	21	8	26
Cyprus	-2	-2	1
Czech Republic	26	6	27
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	11	10	69
Finland	65	12	21
France	291	154	323
Georgia	17	3	-2
Germany	397	244	955
Greece	12	5	97
Hungary	77	23	15
Iceland	1	0	1
Ireland	1	2	-2
Italy	-2	47	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	32	19	3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	7	2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	195	119	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	140	30	24
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	13	2	-2
Slovenia	6	6	5
Spain	157	72	440
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	28	12	136
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	115	81	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed			
Number of...	Females T13HCW03	Minors T13HCM03	Aliens T13HCA03
Albania	11	15	0
Armenia	4	4	0
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	14	13	0
Croatia	10	8	22
Cyprus	-2	-2	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	21	-2	6
France	192	50	186
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	55	19	11
Iceland	1	0	1
Ireland	1	2	-2
Italy	-2	12	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	29	16	3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	7	2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	15	-2	-2
Romania	41	40	11
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	5	4	2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	389	201	62
UK: England & Wales	71	39	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Assault			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13ASW03	T13ASM03	T13ASA03
Albania	1	12	0
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	4296	4299	7188
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	6	6	0
Croatia	50	130	19
Cyprus	-2	-2	30
Czech Republic	474	590	301
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	8	12	79
Finland	3169	3212	1670
France	12006	15410	14798
Georgia	12	18	-2
Germany	63588	79696	94036
Greece	950	68	566
Hungary	515	426	66
Iceland	10	3	14
Ireland	319	539	-2
Italy	-2	670	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	105	59	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	76	28	64
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	4457	6106	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	2226	6470	81
Portugal	12991	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	442	351	-2
Slovenia	18	35	12
Spain	792	-2	-2
Sweden	1418	2175	-2
Switzerland	646	911	3128
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	32220	40779	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Rape			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13RAW03	T13RAM03	T13RAA03
Albania	2	11	0
Armenia	0	3	0
Austria	6	98	290
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	2	80	3
Croatia	0	11	10
Cyprus	-2	-2	3
Czech Republic	2	20	41
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	2	3	14
Finland	2	27	76
France	152	1469	866
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	78	868	2227
Greece	4	11	84
Hungary	0	11	4
Iceland	2	0	14
Ireland	1	14	-2
Italy	-2	166	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	1	32	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	0	5
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	20	211	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	14	148	7
Portugal	7	-2	-2
Romania	2	125	0
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	0	15	-2
Slovenia	0	5	6
Spain	11	-2	-2
Sweden	1	38	-2
Switzerland	0	27	250
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14	328	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Robbery			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13ROW03	T13ROM03	T13ROA03
Albania	1	56	-2
Armenia	2	26	2
Austria	215	632	809
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	128	699	35
Croatia	17	48	9
Cyprus	-2	-2	16
Czech Republic	261	907	331
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	53	277	558
Finland	201	287	194
France	1372	8589	3242
Georgia	5	57	-2
Germany	3592	13995	11593
Greece	41	41	236
Hungary	157	622	59
Iceland	5	1	1
Ireland	91	345	-2
Italy	-2	1169	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	71	574	2
Luxembourg	14	32	94
Malta	5	9	7
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	576	2504	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	912	4717	122
Portugal	1291	-2	-2
Romania	148	736	20
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	66	357	-2
Slovenia	19	100	25
Spain	1820	4420	5661
Sweden	82	455	-2
Switzerland	142	823	1263
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1563	5915	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Theft: Total			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13THW03	T13THM03	T13THA03
Albania	15	327	3
Armenia	71	200	6
Austria	12738	12819	19526
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	3411	5360	206
Croatia	476	1377	284
Cyprus	-2	-2	461
Czech Republic	3144	6860	1493
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	532	1265	1826
Finland	16162	13121	5548
France	38560	65909	38010
Georgia	65	193	-2
Germany	208148	208029	145146
Greece	882	904	2248
Hungary	4343	5342	448
Iceland	566	78	107
Ireland	6894	8175	-2
Italy	-2	7384	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	801	2248	45
Luxembourg	459	418	1468
Malta	145	83	93
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	19625	24119	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	6825	19501	323
Portugal	5473	-2	-2
Romania	4123	9065	44
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1053	2534	-2
Slovenia	1270	1718	581
Spain	7257	11759	16155
Sweden	9099	5454	-2
Switzerland	6614	8601	22016
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	56338	69685	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13TVW03	T13TVM03	T13TVA03
Albania	1	20	0
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	125	1134	688
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	6	61	0
Croatia	5	63	27
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	116	964	105
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	841	1770	235
France	768	9944	1709
Georgia	-2	1	-2
Germany	1500	12256	5084
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	43	312	24
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	63	932	-2
Italy	-2	532	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	15	130	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	3	8	5
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	54	327	37
Portugal	136	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	3	17	8
Spain	977	4161	-2
Sweden	304	1039	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2013	13413	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13BUW03	T13BUM03	T13BUA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	677	3121	4647
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	468	1913	40
Croatia	90	616	95
Cyprus	-2	-2	246
Czech Republic	524	3034	373
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	115	708	943
Finland	1066	1934	416
France	2708	12519	4669
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	6266	21153	12827
Greece	288	422	1031
Hungary	338	1379	46
Iceland	58	12	8
Ireland	251	1579	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	34	72	140
Malta	54	16	35
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	3040	11517	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	1014	9573	113
Portugal	1278	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	694	265	265
Spain	2501	3996	10042
Sweden	397	763	-2
Switzerland	633	1941	5223
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3399	13783	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary			
Number of...	Females T13BDW03	Minors T13BDM03	Aliens T13BDA03
Albania	4	88	1
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	121	380	711
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	16	65	19
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	139	507	62
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	357	438	76
France	1883	6044	2767
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3465	7551	4314
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	201	604	23
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	125	769	-2
Italy	-2	1404	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	97	425	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	21	9	14
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	793	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	57	40	40
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	101	116	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2341	6688	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Drug offences: Total			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13DRW03	T13DRM03	T13DRA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3254	1455	5041
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	146	325	25
Croatia	506	614	688
Cyprus	-2	-2	181
Czech Republic	278	426	133
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	156	99	595
Finland	2319	769	568
France	9685	21163	10473
Georgia	35	10	-2
Germany	25998	35832	42416
Greece	1207	237	1463
Hungary	277	389	138
Iceland	202	5	57
Ireland	327	315	-2
Italy	-2	1219	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	151	15	3
Luxembourg	231	305	811
Malta	11	0	9
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	2903	727	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	1296	2357	60
Portugal	671	-2	-2
Romania	309	96	92
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	107	118	-2
Slovenia	87	171	34
Spain	-2	592	-2
Sweden	2284	867	-2
Switzerland	6254	5305	18976
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	1534	-2
UK: England & Wales	11754	15574	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 19 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking			
Number of...	Females T13DTW03	Minors T13DT03	Aliens T13DTA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	242	56	1120
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	8	1	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	248	336	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	57	9	147
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	1014	756	2874
Georgia	5	2	-2
Germany	927	284	2370
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	46	61	13
Iceland	8	0	25
Ireland	29	266	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	88	71	71
Portugal	630	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	72	81	-2
Slovenia	64	103	30
Spain	2284	-2	-2
Sweden	232	61	-2
Switzerland	365	208	2607
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2587	1171	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 20 – Source of the data in Table 1.2.2	
	ST1303
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics of the criminal police. Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Information Centre of the Police of Armenia.
Austria	• Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 2000-2003 • Ministry of Interior – Security report 2001-2003
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal Data on Crimes and Perpetrators (unpublished).
Cyprus	Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, unpublished data.
Czech Republic	The Criminal Statistic within the area of the Czech Republic. Year 2003. Police Presidium, Department of System Management and Information. Published.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Police Board – not published.
Finland	-2
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire, "Aspect de la criminalité et de la délinquance constatées en France", annuel, La documentation française.
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs Investigation Department and Prosecutor General Office.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Ed.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2000 - 2003, Wiesbaden 2001 - 2004.
Greece	Tables 27, 28a, 32, 33, 36a . Statistics Sourcebook. Informatics Division, Hellenic Police Headquarters, Ministry of Public Order. 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 Editions.
Hungary	Statistical Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General. Published.
Iceland	The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police. (2004). Registered Crime in Iceland in 2003. Reykjavík; Author.
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	Année 2003: Istat, <i>Bollettino mensile di statistica</i> , Ottobre 2004.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics. This and many other statistics are taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania (website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport annuel de la Police Grand-Ducale.
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics.
Norway	-2
Poland	Police Headquarter Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.

Romania	Directorate for Criminal Records - Statistics and Operational Registry, Romanian General Police Inspectorate, Ministry of the Administration and the Interior.
Russia	Ministry of Interior Affairs Crime Bulletin 2003.
Slovakia	Statistic Yearbook of Attorney General.
Slovenia	Ministry of the Interior General Police Directorate
Spain	Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i>. Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually. Available online: www.mir.es
Sweden	Criminal Statistics. Official Statistics of Sweden.
Switzerland	- Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), Statistique policière de la criminalité, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 2000-2003, publiés entre 2001 et 2004) - Office central des stupéfiants (Ed.), Statistique suisse des stupéfiants, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 2000-2003, publiés entre 2001 et 2004).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Department of Information Technologies. Unpublished Report.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office – Research, Development & Statistics within the Office for Criminal Justice Reform. Cautions and Court Proceedings database published annually in Criminal Statistics, England & Wales, Supplementary Tables, Volumes 1,2 & 3.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information not available.

p. 20 – Comments on Table 1.2.2	
	CT1303
Albania	Under the total of females and minors are included the total of the offenders for crime against the person and property.
Armenia	-2
Austria	New definition of minors since 2001: under 18 years (before: under 19 years)
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	No data available on suspected aliens for drug trafficking.
Cyprus	Data refer to year 2002.
Czech Republic	• Theft of motor vehicle - for aliens this Statistics shows only two-trace-vehicles (e.g. a car), and one-trace-vehicles (e.g. motorcycles) are NOT included. • Drug offences - for aliens this Statistics shows only total number, drug trafficking is included.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	• See comments on Table 1.1 – the definitions are similar. • No reliable data available after 2001.
Finland	-2
France	Champ : métropole.
Georgia	-2
Germany	• Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • No data available on suspects for completed intentional homicide separately, only for both completed and attempted together.
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Statistics are based on convicted persons and therefore the same as in a later table.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	• There is no statistical data for number of persons suspected in burglaries, drug trafficking. • The statistics of 2002 is presented, because in connection with the effect of the new Criminal Code of Lithuania it is impossible to collect the statistics of 2003.
Luxembourg	Mêmes problèmes de rubriques que pour le tableau 1.2.1
Malta	Suspected offenders in 2002.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2

Portugal	• As it was pointed out in the comments to Table 1: In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As the police classify offences at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be and is difficult to ascertain. • Minors: The number of suspects under 18 cannot be determined from the statistical return sent by the police. The age brackets used in police statistics are: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over. • Aliens: here are no data available.
Romania	-2
Russia	Data on number of females, minors and aliens is given in accordance with Crime Bulletin 2003, which is for use by Interior Affairs staff only. That means that this bulletin is not available for public use.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	• Relates to defendants either cautioned or proceeded against at the magistrates' courts. • Women = females aged 10 and over.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 20 – Age bracket used for minors in Table 1.2.2			
	Minimum age	Maximum age	Comments
	CT13AA03	CT13AB03	CT13AC03
Albania	14	18	-2
Armenia	14	18	The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia defines 14 years as the minimum age of criminal responsibility.
Austria	-2	-2	There is no minimum age in principle. Maximum age is 18.
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	14	18	-2
Croatia	14	18	The age brackets are from 14 years and over to under 18 years; however, only juveniles from 16 years and over to under 18 years could be committed to juvenile prison.
Cyprus	9	16	Up to 1998 age limits for minors were 7 to 15. As from 1999 onwards age limits for minors are 10 to 15 (inclusive)
Czech Republic	6	18	Minimum age: 6 Maximum age: 18 Penal liability begins at the age of 15.
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	12	18	Age brackets until 1 September 2002 (see comment after Table 1.2.1).
Finland	-2	18	-2
France	0	18	Mineurs : moins de 18 ans révolus. Il n'y a pas d'âge légal minimum pour l'application de la loi pénale. Selon la jurisprudence, le minimum pourrait être de 7 ans. En dessous de 13 ans aucune peine ne peut être appliquée mais un auteur d'infraction peut être enregistré par la police en dessous de cet âge.
Georgia	14	18	-2
Germany	0	18	No minimum age. All suspects under the age of 18 are counted.
Greece	8	18	-2
Hungary	14	18	People under 14 are not punishable by criminal law.
Iceland	15	-2	-2
Ireland	7	17	-2
Italy	14	18	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2

Lithuania	14	18	- Article 11 of the old Criminal Code established that persons who were 16 years of age prior to committing a crime are subject to criminal responsibility. However, for some crimes persons are held liable from the age of 14. These are malicious actions which may cause a train accident, murder, malicious injury which had an adverse effect on health, rape, malicious hooliganism, possession of drugs, firearms, ammunition or explosives, theft, robbery, malicious destruction of or damage to property under aggravating circumstances. Criminal proceedings may not be instituted or, if instituted, must be terminated against a person, who prior to the moment of committing an offence posing danger to the public, was below the age of 16 (in some cases 14). - There were made some changes related to criminal liability of juvenile in the new Criminal Code. However the new provisions don't have much influence on the statistics.
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	0	18	To avoid misunderstanding: 17 year old is a minor, 18 years old not.
Norway	-2	-2	-2
Poland	13	17	Minimum age is 13.
Portugal	-2	-2	- The number of suspects under 18 cannot be determined from the statistical return sent by the police. - The age brackets used in police statistics are: 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 subjected to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as a 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. Please, see note
Romania	14	18	- A child under the age of 14 is deemed incapable of committing a crime. Between the ages of 14 and 16 he is criminally liable only if he knew that he was doing something (legally) wrong. Above the age of 16 children are considered to be doli capax, unless the opposite is proven. - All minors are subject to special proceedings and milder sanctions.
Russia	14	18	Russian Penal Law defines the age which allows a person to be convicted as the age of 16 years old or older. Nevertheless, for committing grave crimes such as homicide, prosecution starts from the age of 14.
Slovakia	15	18	Also individuals over 18 years are considered as minors, if they committed crime between 15 to 18 years of their age.
Slovenia	14	18	Minors are defined as those aged 14, 15, 16 or 17 years.
Spain	0	18	No minimum age in police statistics.

Sweden	-2	-2	Minors are persons aged 15, 16 and 17 years old. The age refers to when the offence has been committed.
Switzerland	7	18	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	14	18	-2
UK: England & Wales	10	18	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 20 – Aliens defined as persons who do not have the citizenship of the State		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	Explanation of the difference
	CT13B A03	CT13BB03
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	1	A person who is not of Czech nationality.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	1	-2
Ireland	1	Crime statistics on the basis of citizenship are not recorded.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	Alien - a person, who is not a citizen of Lithuanian Republic, irrespective of being a citizen of another state or having no citizenship at all (Art. 2 of the Law of Lithuanian Republic on the legal status of the aliens).
Luxembourg	2	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	-2	Les étrangers (donc ceux qui ne sont pas des citoyens de République Moldova) ne sont pas inclus dans une catégorie séparée, mais comptés dans le nombre total des personnes ayant commis des infractions.
Netherlands	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	The definition of the alien includes both people who have citizenship other than Russian and those who have no citizenship at all.
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2

Spain	2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 21 – Do the offence definitions used in Table 1.2.2. differ from those in the Definitions section		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	Explanation of the difference
	CT13C A03	CT13CB03
Albania	1	Under the theft are included all the crime committed by issuing force or without force as well as the robbery.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	See comments on Table 1.1 – the definitions are similar.
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	1	La rubrique vol total inclut les auteurs de recels. Ceux-ci sont vraisemblablement peu nombreux (affaires de recel = 33 en 2000, 34 en 2001, 60 en 2002, 59 en 2003. L'augmentation en 2002 pourrait être liée à l'inclusion des chiffres de la police judiciaire.
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	-2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2

Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 21 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (1 / 6)	
1: Yes 2: No	Are there written rules regulating the way in which data in this Table are recorded?
	CT13D03
Albania	1
Armenia	-2
Austria	1
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	1
Croatia	1
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	-2
Estonia	1
Finland	1
France	1
Georgia	2
Germany	1
Greece	1
Hungary	2
Iceland	1
Ireland	1
Italy	1
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	1
Moldova	1
Netherlands	1
Norway	-2
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Romania	1
Russia	1
Slovakia	1
Slovenia	1
Spain	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2

Ukraine	1
UK: England & Wales	1
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 21 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (2 / 6): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Applied ?	If yes, explanation of the rule
	CT13E A03	CT13EB03
Albania	1	When a person commits a homicide using a weapon and he possesses the weapon without permission, he can be convicted for two crimes. This case will be accounted one time: as homicide.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	If there are several offences committed by one person, and only one criminal investigation is preceded about all those offences in together, the statistics shows only one offender.
Denmark	-2	-2
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 counted as a new offender. • All these rules are not very clear, but variations in their real use should not affect substantially the reliability of the statistics.
Finland	2	-2
France	1	Un auteur d'infraction (personne mise en cause) n'est compté qu'une seule fois même en cas d'infractions multiples ou de cumul d'infraction. Dans ce cas, il est compté dans la rubrique de l'infraction principale, c'est-à-dire l'infraction la plus grave de l'ensemble des infractions qui lui sont reprochées.
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	1	If one act violates several criminal rules, the registration refers to the offence with the severest penalty.
Greece	1	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	2	-2
Ireland	1	Two or more offences disclosed in the same episode- the offence in respect of which the highest penalty may apply is counted.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	Same remarks as in Table 1.1.
Luxembourg	-2	Pas d'indication dans le rapport annuel.

Malta	1	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	• If one offence is committed by two or more person, two or more offenders are recorded in the statistics. • If the offender commits two or more offences in one case, one offender is recorded. • If two or more offenders commit one offence, two or more offenders are recorded.
Portugal	1	When a criminal incident corresponds not to one but to several offences committed by the same person, at the same time, only the most serious one is counted.
Romania	1	The principal offence recorded is assessed according to dangerousness, level of sanctioning, aggravating circumstances, etc.
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	Same remarks as in Table 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	• Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follow: 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 sentence was imposed c) where the same disposal is imposed for two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the statutory maximum penalty is the most sever. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offence with different maximum penalties are separately coded , may affect the selection of the principal offence in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 21 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (3/6): How is a person suspected of multiple offences counted?		
	1 = As one person 2 = As two or more people 3 = Other	If other, please explain
	CT13F03	CT13F03 (BIS)
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	Assuming that the offence is reported to the police more than once.
Czech Republic	1	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	1	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	3	If a person is suspected to have committed different types of offences an entry for each category is made, but in the total of all offenders he only figures once. If a person is suspected to have committed the same type of offence in several cases this person is counted only once in the same federal state.
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	1	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	1 or 2	1: Infractions répétées dans un temps réduit 2 : Autres cas
Netherlands	1	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2
Portugal	1	-2

Romania	3	• The suspected are registered every time they commit another offence, and are investigated in distinct procedures (source: Romanian Police) • Comment: Recidivism is treated in a different procedure, a large part of the offenders are recidivists.
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	1	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	3	• As 1 person if multiple offence of the same type • As 2 or more persons if multiple offences of different types.
Switzerland	3	Same remarks as in Table 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (4/6): How is a person suspected of more than one offence in the same year counted?		
	1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other	If other, please explain
	CT13G03	CT13G03 (BIS)
Albania	3	If the person is suspected of more than one offence in the same year, he can be accounted in different ways. If, he was punished for one offence by the final decision of the court and commits again a crime, he will be accounted two times. If the person is suspected of more than one offence, but there is not a court decision, he will be account as one person.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	1	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	3	See last Questionnaire comments.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	3	See explanation to question "How is a person suspected of multiple offences counted?" (i.e. question 1.2.2.F)
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	1	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	3	It depends on the time when the information about the commission of other offences by that person was received. If the commission of other offences become known before the sentencing, the person is counted as one and if it happens after the sentencing- as two or more.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2

Romania	2	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	3	As 1 person if multiple offence of the same type As 2 or more persons if multiple offences of different types.
Switzerland	2	Same remarks as in Table 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (5/6): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2000 and 2003?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explanation of the changes
	CT13H A03	CT13HB03
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	New rules for counting – see comment above.
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	1	• Since 2002, the data on suspected offenders are not fully comparable with previous years due to: 1) major changes in legislation (e.g, decriminalization of drug use etc caused a decrease in the number of criminal offences and suspects); 2) substantial changes in statistical databases and counting rules. • There are no reliable data according to gender, age and citizenship of suspected offenders after 2001.
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2

Lithuania	1	• In 2003 the following newly re-approved codes comes into effect: the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Execution of Penalties of Lithuania. There are two types of acts and omissions that are considered as criminal according to the new Criminal Code- crimes and misdemeanours. But the statistics reflects the total number of them. Some of misdemeanours were considered as administrative offences before the new Criminal Code came into force. • The rules of qualification of repeated crimes have changed in the new Criminal Code. According to the old Criminal Code repeated commission of homogeneous crimes were considered as commission of one crime and these homogeneous crimes were regarded as episodes of one crime (e. g. theft of tree cars committed by one person). According to the new Criminal Code such crimes are qualified and registered as separate ones. • The regulation of the termination of pre-trial investigation in the new Code of Criminal Procedure of Lithuania is different than in the old one. In one cases the persons suspected of the offence might be registered according to the new rules while according to the old rules they were not. But the differences that may influence the statistics are not significant, except the cases mentioned in previous sections.
Luxembourg	1	Inclusion des cas traités par la police judiciaire en 2002 (exclus en 2000 et 2001).
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	Sous réserve des indications données en introduction et pour la rubrique vol avec violence.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	Same explanation as for Table 1.1. (question 1.1.G)
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (6 / 6): Additional comments on questions 1.2.2.A – 1.2.2.H	
	CT13HC03
Albania	-2
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	D'après le nouveau Code de Procédure Pénale (entré en vigueur le 07.06.2003) la même personne peut avoir plusieurs dossiers pour la commission d'infractions multiples et, donc, sera comptée comme deux personnes ou plus, mais la règle ne s'applique pas encore en processus de comptabilisation statistique (réponse à la question 1.2.2.f).
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	Same remarks as in Table 1.1.

TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 23 – Police staff: Police officers

1=Included 2=Excluded	criminal police	traffic police	border police	gendarmerie	uniformed police	city guard, municipal police	customs officers	tax police	military police	secret service police	part-time officers	police reserves	cadet police officers	court police
	D14OPA03	D14OPB03	D14OPC03	D14OPD03	D14OPE03	D14OPF03	D14OPG03	D14OPH03	D14OPI03	D14OPJ03	D14OPK03	D14OPL03	D14OPM03	D14OPN03
Albania	1	1	1	-2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	-2	1	1	1	-2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina														
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	-2	1	2	2	-2	2	2	-2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	-3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	-2	-2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-2
Finland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	-2
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	2	-2	1	-2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	-2
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Ireland	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Latvia														
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1	1	1	-3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway														
Poland	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	-3	-3	1	1	2	2	-3	2	-3	-3	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1	1	-3	-3	1	-3	2	-3	2	2	1	2	2	-3
Switzerland	1	-3	-3	1	1	1	-3	-3	2	2	-3	-3	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia														
Turkey														

Ukraine	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	-3	-3	1	-3	2	-3	2	-3	1	-3	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	-3	-3	1	-3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	-3	-3	1	-3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

p. 24 – Police staff: Civilians						
1=Included 2=Excluded	cadet police officers	clerical staff	technical staff	maintenance staff	traffic wardens	domestic staff
	D14CPA03	D14CPB03	D14CPC03	D14CPD03	D14CPE03	D14CPF03
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	2	1	1	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina						
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2	1	1	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	2	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	2	1	1	1	2	1
Estonia	2	1	1	1	-2	-2
Finland	2	1	1	1	2	2
France	2	1	1	1	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	1	2	1
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	-2	1	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2	1	1	1	2	1
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia						
Lithuania	2	1	1	1	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	2	1	1	1	2	2
Norway						
Poland	2	1	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	2	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Russia	1	-3	1	2	2	-3
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Slovenia	2	2	1	1	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2	1	1	1	2	1
Switzerland	2	1	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia						
Turkey						
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	2	1
UK: Scotland	2	1	1	2	1	-4

Table 1.3
Police staff

p. 24 – Table 1.3 – Police staff: Number of police officers				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T14OP00	T14OP01	T14OP02	T14OP03
Albania	14500	12689	12504	12454
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	28977	28440	27798	26634
Belgium	-2	-2	37416	36318
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	23254	22946	19924	20123
Cyprus	4029	4058	4090	4100
Czech Republic	44828	44940	45538	46616
Denmark	10221	10251	10233	10352
Estonia	3633	3550	3503	3553
Finland	8037	8186	8284	8261
France	233500	-2	235000	233000
Georgia	51222	54444	55399	53691
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	51081	51658	51634	52123
Hungary	31310	28845	28996	29518
Iceland	-2	-2	678	678
Ireland	11640	11814	11900	12017
Italy	268155	268308	268899	271005
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	15429	14170	13468	13309
Luxembourg	-2	-2	1299	1359
Malta	1718	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	33796	35714	36766	36907
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	100754	101246	99502	99919
Portugal	48057	48396	48060	47477
Romania	46105	44390	45245	45690
Russia	1779124	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	21296	21296	21297	21322
Slovenia	6882	7359	7392	7526
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	16089	16120	16149	16292
Switzerland	14500	14884	14847	14837
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	125682	129603	133366	139200
UK: Northern Ireland	8268	7147	7129	7303
UK: Scotland	14699	15149	15251	15487

p. 24 – Table 1.3 – Police staff: Number of civilians				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T14CP00	T14CP01	T14CP02	T14CP03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	6304	6628
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	7743	6098	5884	6113
Cyprus	39	39	27	22
Czech Republic	11939	11837	11781	12094
Denmark	2495	2561	2614	2636
Estonia	1150	1159	1108	1168
Finland	2755	2761	2821	2859
France	13000	-2	13000	15000
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	9156	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1728	1747	1775	1662
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	3812	3386	3038	2904
Luxembourg	-2	-2	151	204
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	12686	13765	14750	15128
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	19179	19613	19814	19707
Portugal	4060	3711	3876	4115
Romania	2731	2630	2535	2599
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1510	1515	1539	1548
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	6205	6585	6769	6770
Switzerland	3518	3301	3546	3922
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	54588	58909	62172	67597
UK: Northern Ireland	3348	3100	3129	3070,5
UK: Scotland	4721	5291	5535	5979

p. 24 – Source of the data in Table 1.3	
	ST1403
Albania	The Annual Report of the Ministry of Public Order for the year 2004, published by the Ministry of Public Order. Tirana 2005.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Berichte der Bundesregierung über die innere Sicherheit in Österreich über die Jahr 2000 – 2003 – Sicherheitsbericht des Bundesministeriums für Inneres und des Bundesministeriums für Justiz.
Belgium	Police Fédérale Belgique – Direction Générale de l'appui opérationnel – Direction de la banque de données nationale – Service Données de gestion – Morphologie des services de polices 31/12/2002 et 31/12/2003.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Human Resources Internal Data (unpublished).
Cyprus	Ministry of Justice and Public Order, Cyprus Police, Research and Development Department, Statistic Office.
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Interior, personnel department, unpublished.
Denmark	www.politi.dk (police website)
Estonia	Police Board – Personnel and financial statistics – not published.
Finland	-2
France	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire, "Aspect de la criminalité et de la délinquance constatées en France", annuel, La documentation française Rapport d'activité du ministère de l'Intérieur, site Internet Gendarmerie.
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.
Germany	-2
Greece	Ministry of Public Order.
Hungary	Headquarters of the Police.
Iceland	The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police. (2004). Annual report 2003. Reykjavík; Author.
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	Notre élaboration sur les données Ministero dell'Interno, <i>Relazione al Parlamento sull'attività delle forze di polizia</i> , Roma, années 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Police Department – Staff Service.
Luxembourg	Rapport annuel 2003 de la Police Grand-Ducale.
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of the Interior.
Norway	-2
Poland	Police Headquarter, HR Department.
Portugal	Criminal Police, National Uniformed Police in Urban and Rural Areas and Border Police.
Romania	Directorate for Criminal Records - Statistics and Operational Registry, Romanian General Police Inspectorate, Ministry of the Administration and the Interior.

Russia	Data for year 2000 was given by senior police officer, who no longer wishes to provide whatsoever information on police staff.
Slovakia	Ministry of Interior, section of personal affairs /human resources/
Slovenia	Ministry of the Interior General Police Directorate
Spain	-2
Sweden	The Swedish Police Organization Annual Report.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la police, données non publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Based on data from Home Office Statistical Bulletin 13/04 'Police Service Strength, England and Wales, 31 March 2004'.
UK: Northern Ireland	Police Service of Northern Ireland (Personnel).
UK: Scotland	Scottish Executive Justice Department, Police Division 1.1, Quarterly Strength Return as at 31 March.

p. 24 – Comments on Table 1.3	
	CT1403
Albania	The data under the title Number of police officers presents the organic of the police state per each year in total. In the previous questionnaire the number of the police officers was 14200.
Armenia	-2
Austria	No information about civilians available.
Belgium	Suite à la réforme des polices, pas de chiffres disponibles pour les années 2000 et 2001.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	According to the Law on the Ministry of the Interior, the number of police staff is not in the competence of the "Police National Service, the Human Resources Direction of MI does not account for the number of staff of the services.
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	• "Number of civilians" includes lawyers employed by the police ("Juridical personal"). • 1.4 Civilians: (included or excluded) Exclude the following: - domestic staff (including cleaners and caterers) : included if employed.
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	En France, les polices municipales n'ont pas de pouvoir de police judiciaire et ne sont habituellement pas comptabilisées comme forces de police. Leur statut et leurs fonctions peuvent d'ailleurs varier entre les villes. Les adjoints de sécurité de la police (contrats à durée déterminée) forment une nouvelle catégorie comptée avec les « fonctionnaires ». Les chiffres concernent les effectifs budgétaires (d'où le comptage des temps partiels en équivalent temps plein et celui des élèves reçus sur concours pendant la formation). Les chiffres sont assez imprécis d'une part en raison des écarts entre effectifs budgétaires et effectifs réels, d'autre part en raison des modes de comptabilisation variables pour les personnels non titulaires.
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	Greece maintains only one public police force, the Hellenic Police. Numbers are reported here for this body only. The Hellenic Police have no statutory obligation to provide information about the actual strength of their personnel, and therefore, there is no official publicly available source for the numbers reported here.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	* Information not available.
Ireland	-2
Italy	Nombre de fonctionnaires de police : exclus les gardiens des prisons et la police de protection de forets.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	There are two types of police service in Lithuania- Criminal police and Public police. Public police consist of traffic control, migration, operative rule, prevention, public order and security police.

	The gendarmerie and court police do not exist in Lithuanian police system. Their functions are carried out by public police. The number of police officers in Table 1.3 also contains the police officers that work in the administration departments- Personnel Board and Internal Investigation Board. The number of civilians consists of the workers of Police Department under the Ministry of Interior, Police Training service, special and territorial police institutions and supporting personnel.											
Luxembourg	• 2002=chiffres au 01/01/2003 • 2003= chiffres au 01/01/2004											
Malta	-2											
Moldova	Le ministère de l'intérieur n'a pas souhaité communiquer ces données.											
Netherlands	-2											
Norway	-2											
Poland	-2											
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 border police).											
Romania	-2											
Russia	Number of police staff is classified and exact figures on this matter are not available.											
Slovakia	Civilians in police corps are included in total number of police staff and as the civilians are under different sort of state service, police statistics do not differ "uniformed" and civil police staff.											
Slovenia	Data show numbers of police staff, registered on the 31 st of December each year.											
Spain	-2											
Sweden	• Data refer to 31 December. • Number of civilians year 2000 deviates from the data published in the Sourcebook 2003 (6'660). The reason for the mismatch is not known.											
Switzerland	-2											
TFYR of Macedonia	-2											
Turkey	-2											
Ukraine	Data refer to 1 st January 2005.											
UK: England & Wales	-2											
UK: Northern Ireland	• Police Officers include all Regular Officers irrespective of duty type (e.g. headquarters staff, security duties, etc) or rank (includes student officers). Excluded are personnel on secondment. • Civilians are included but agency staff are not. Excluded are staff on career break or traffic wardens/senior traffic wardens (domestic staff etc. included)											
UK: Scotland	<table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Civilians</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"</td></tr><tr><td>Exclude the following:</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> • domestic staff (including cleaners and caterers) </td><td>**Excluded until March 2000</td></tr></table>			Civilians			Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Exclude the following:		• domestic staff (including cleaners and caterers)	**Excluded until March 2000	
Civilians												
	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"											
Exclude the following:												
• domestic staff (including cleaners and caterers)	**Excluded until March 2000											

	Data as at 31 March each year. *Civilian Staff data shown on a whole-time equivalent basis from 31 March 2001. **Domestic staff data excluded until March 2000. Included from March 2001 onwards.
--	--

PART 3
CONVICTION STATISTICS

p. 25 – Conviction statistics: Persons convicted				
1=Included 2=Excluded	sanctions/measures by the prosecutor based on admission of guilt by the defendant	sanctions/measures by the prosecutor not based on admission of guilt by the defendant	sanctions/measures by the police	sanctions/measures by other state bodies
	D31PCA03	D31PCB03	D31PCD03	D31PCD03
Albania	-2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	2	-2
Belgium	-3	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina				
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	1	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1	1	2	2
France	1	2	-2	2
Georgia	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	2	2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia				
Lithuania	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	2	2	2
Netherlands	-3	2	2	2
Norway				
Poland	2	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	2	2
Romania	-2	-2	2	2
Russia	1	2	2	2
Slovakia	2	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2	2
Spain	-3	-3	-3	-3
Sweden	1	-3	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia				
Turkey				
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	2	2

Table 3.1.1
Total number of persons convicted

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31TC00	T31TC01	T31TC02	T31TC03
Albania	4090	4256	4370	6628
Armenia	6789	5492	4821	4567
Austria	41624	38763	41078	41749
Belgium	148111	165138	159207	160805
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	30277	28577	27671	28508
Croatia	17253	17392	20034	23807
Cyprus	886	1036	1015	-2
Czech Republic	63211	60182	65098	66131
Denmark	148769	147178	131172	141875
Estonia	10261	11277	10911	-2
Finland	172198	205489	178348	201392
France	580036	548746	477935	525053
Georgia	2934	2701	2344	2474
Germany	732733	718702	719751	736297
Greece	58816	59262	66061	-2
Hungary	104813	103860	108392	103189
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	4875	21371	45348	38230
Italy	308300	239174	221190	219679
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	20680	20915	19890	17555
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	17340	17138	18837	17160
Netherlands	105393	105926	110933	127687
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	222815	315013	365326	415933
Portugal	53682	60553	61850	70376
Romania	75407	82912	81814	76739
Russia	1183631	1233699	859318	-2
Slovakia	23363	23159	24102	27177
Slovenia	6895	7632	8375	7337
Spain	98500	96813	102031	119980
Sweden	118721	110711	114475	113752
Switzerland	87836	92790	96197	99669
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	230903	202609	194212	201081
UK: England & Wales	1413559	1339729	1412201	1481220
UK: Northern Ireland	26618	24350	24100	-2
UK: Scotland	59853	62856	66776	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Traffic offences				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31TT00	T31TT01	T31TT02	T31TT03
Albania	138	169	167	183
Armenia	-4	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	111194	126789	122697	123147
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1225	964	842	958
Croatia	2239	2117	2081	2348
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	5902	5419	6514	6886
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1300	1244	1046	-2
Finland	99928	125410	108489	124796
France	210582	201161	189092	204937
Georgia	53	60	62	49
Germany	209894	201584	196835	195278
Greece	18555	21093	26791	-2
Hungary	15497	15315	17360	16278
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	28	93	88	111
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	303	307	370	483
Netherlands	24420	23437	23005	28415
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	10481	85707	124588	140531
Portugal	24737	27040	29306	34329
Romania	5249	5622	6391	7252
Russia	12393	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2100	2139	2081	2048
Slovenia	820	793	800	666
Spain	26437	27792	28201	32262
Sweden	23574	24234	25717	26338
Switzerland	42564	46703	47328	49102
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	600691	576562	589948	655814
UK: Northern Ireland	15390	14466	14344	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31HO00	T31HO01	T31HO02	T31HO03
Albania	313	351	297	322
Armenia	102	60	63	73
Austria	42	47	51	66
Belgium	172	161	217	198
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	157	190	177	169
Croatia	196	189	161	158
Cyprus	3	6	4	-2
Czech Republic	163	144	152	173
Denmark	27	36	31	36
Estonia	110	148	96	-2
Finland	165	196	215	192
France	667	711	720	694
Georgia	199	207	229	336
Germany	778	808	678	711
Greece	42	49	33	-2
Hungary	302	251	232	339
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	29	50	101	50
Italy	916	1147	1238	1231
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	319	397	340	262
Netherlands	1198	1282	1346	1505
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	627	707	723	735
Portugal	257	301	283	279
Romania	1045	1110	1277	1471
Russia	19415	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	67	78	76	58
Slovenia	54	28	71	21
Spain	382	370	534	519
Sweden	150	125	134	136
Switzerland	96	103	72	57
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	328	336	391	371
UK: Northern Ireland	17	7	15	-2
UK: Scotland	149	132	133	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31HC00	T31HC01	T31HC02	T31HC03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	23	32	33	34
Belgium	97	87	122	118
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	129	157	137	125
Croatia	119	121	85	78
Cyprus	1	3	2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	18	22	21	25
Estonia	106	-2	-2	-2
Finland	81	95	109	90
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	543	556	438	487
Greece	29	41	28	-2
Hungary	193	167	151	206
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	29	45	98	50
Italy	622	773	907	891
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	503	524	524	552
Portugal	150	206	190	175
Romania	655	674	764	833
Russia	17947	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	63	67	55	46
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	38	51	33	26
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	263	290	326	277
UK: Northern Ireland	14	6	13	-2
UK: Scotland	81	76	68	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Assault				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31AS00	T31AS01	T31AS02	T31AS03
Albania	3	61	76	76
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	5234	4869	5220	5531
Belgium	4358	4444	4236	4165
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	222	184	187	247
Croatia	770	775	854	1021
Cyprus	33	67	81	-2
Czech Republic	2804	2852	3046	3033
Denmark	4440	4813	4758	5230
Estonia	264	283	245	-2
Finland	9047	9732	9364	10229
France	52969	51579	38013	45060
Georgia	215	202	119	153
Germany	48267	50226	53744	56848
Greece	2535	2277	2386	-2
Hungary	5327	5279	5757	5568
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	625	2729	5701	3957
Italy	4659	6466	7093	7637
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	307	275	218	276
Netherlands	7836	8368	8959	10872
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	17131	17560	18009	19565
Portugal	5380	5634	5281	5581
Romania	2732	2611	2634	2287
Russia	35045	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	3013	2872	2774	3095
Slovenia	632	716	737	646
Spain	4624	5012	6180	9641
Sweden	7852	7760	7918	7736
Switzerland	1764	1966	2089	2239
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	70905	71182	76368	81571
UK: Northern Ireland	636	567	587	-2
UK: Scotland	11223	11898	12504	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Rape				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31RA00	T31RA01	T31RA02	T31RA03
Albania	21	32	22	41
Armenia	16	17	11	15
Austria	152	162	142	182
Belgium	461	460	414	470
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	176	164	156	184
Croatia	73	63	62	79
Cyprus	4	2	2	-2
Czech Republic	139	140	147	158
Denmark	65	63	65	60
Estonia	39	25	21	-2
Finland	63	64	73	59
France	1747	1718	1610	1687
Georgia	26	17	21	17
Germany	1877	1014	1080	1095
Greece	29	22	15	-2
Hungary	163	158	146	144
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	101	168	258	269
Italy	1156	1312	1366	1339
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	173	134	177	196
Netherlands	294	328	367	335
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	838	974	1023	1053
Portugal	64	59	57	55
Romania	627	732	649	792
Russia	6441	6463	5950	-2
Slovakia	60	65	64	80
Slovenia	59	84	103	115
Spain	62	67	81	95
Sweden	121	111	113	132
Switzerland	105	127	105	90
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	598	572	655	673
UK: Northern Ireland	9	16	10	-2
UK: Scotland	43	66	39	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Robbery				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31RO00	T31RO01	T31RO02	T31RO03
Albania	267	238	107	219
Armenia	141	114	97	102
Austria	564	518	543	586
Belgium	2450	2688	2345	2567
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1356	1068	1161	1275
Croatia	205	192	210	232
Cyprus	13	26	5	-2
Czech Republic	1427	1287	1441	1587
Denmark	667	668	701	773
Estonia	1086	1165	939	-2
Finland	470	483	470	524
France	5258	5311	6205	6146
Georgia	321	295	361	304
Germany	8949	8593	9007	8981
Greece	126	134	119	-2
Hungary	1556	1453	1394	1685
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	537	1338	1638	1469
Italy	6970	7624	7089	6910
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1209	1188	1270	1142
Netherlands	3599	3620	3947	3905
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	8814	10469	10761	11764
Portugal	1465	1705	1877	1937
Romania	2670	2922	2836	3012
Russia	27513	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	674	657	632	674
Slovenia	97	89	101	117
Spain	5575	5229	5575	5848
Sweden	797	723	900	857
Switzerland	635	569	623	649
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5891	6822	7711	7303
UK: Northern Ireland	122	121	152	-2
UK: Scotland	623	623	609	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Theft: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31TH00	T31TH01	T31TH02	T31TH03
Albania	768	658	820	1058
Armenia	1182	1135	807	880
Austria	10112	10762	11147	11580
Belgium	7723	8291	7632	7486
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	15226	14323	15027	15254
Croatia	3818	3776	3964	4571
Cyprus	362	360	330	-2
Czech Republic	16515	16227	15707	15313
Denmark	20871	19532	18628	18819
Estonia	4611	4464	3776	-2
Finland	35500	39737	30971	35000
France	95357	90505	66622	76648
Georgia	912	929	812	695
Germany	142701	137441	141635	141667
Greece	1974	2173	2100	-2
Hungary	34459	31887	30792	27583
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2136	11408	26182	22991
Italy	55850	45629	36996	34276
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	9159	8911	9197	7758
Netherlands	26053	25697	27503	29778
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	56163	57266	57476	64348
Portugal	5570	5494	4871	4809
Romania	27411	31775	30316	27166
Russia	598460	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	7122	6797	7281	7254
Slovenia	1704	2008	2142	1916
Spain	29697	25446	26946	31850
Sweden	24347	22434	22237	24076
Switzerland	9356	9005	9539	9958
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	148152	147254	149629	140576
UK: Northern Ireland	2814	2327	2290	-2
UK: Scotland	17544	17995	18442	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31TV00	T31TV01	T31TV02	T31TV03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	13	52	96	121
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1644	1582	1587	1399
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	20	53	66	65
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	9	15	9	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	301	1849	3095	2710
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	125	124	367	217
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	59	82	29	32
Slovenia	141	101	93	64
Spain	2659	2398	2628	3248
Sweden	1728	1676	1726	1578
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14092	13835	14208	12863
UK: Northern Ireland	336	357	303	-2
UK: Scotland	1444	1339	1338	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31BU00	T31BU01	T31BU02	T31BU03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1613	2321	1722	2198
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1505	1626	1629	1963
Cyprus	141	138	145	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2411	2256	2222	2382
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	16042	15249	15707	15220
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	734	1676	4617	4095
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	13141	13138	13973	15346
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	32424	30158	28411	29725
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2702	2714	2329	2404
Slovenia	631	892	841	759
Spain	21610	18199	18567	20317
Sweden	1179	1046	1073	1084
Switzerland	1299	1225	1304	1480
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	26222	24802	26691	25726
UK: Northern Ireland	703	496	595	-2
UK: Scotland	2686	2711	2736	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31BD00	T31BD01	T31BD02	T31BD03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	806	710	699	761
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	2227	2014	1952
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	311	1302	2242	2044
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1339	1397	1266	1205
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14471	13684	14622	14540
UK: Northern Ireland	285	178	221	-2
UK: Scotland	-4	-4	-4	-4

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31DR00	T31DR01	T31DR02	T31DR03
Albania	223	267	221	197
Armenia	403	364	309	280
Austria	3219	3855	4389	4528
Belgium	4100	4011	3988	4001
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	229	175	293	525
Croatia	1919	2101	2985	3392
Cyprus	151	179	139	-2
Czech Republic	972	1094	1216	1304
Denmark	5724	5175	5379	6044
Estonia	324	-2	-2	-2
Finland	5813	6415	7387	7460
France	22917	21448	21965	26745
Georgia	444	353	334	378
Germany	45090	45963	45598	46676
Greece	1616	1929	1847	-2
Hungary	1557	2224	2727	1643
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	653	2635	4122	3989
Italy	17849	23538	21286	21042
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	515	662	603	537
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	399	484	601	901
Netherlands	6335	7066	8701	9949
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	2878	4300	6407	9878
Portugal	3540	3884	2444	2372
Romania	178	268	432	439
Russia	99114	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	354	566	463	605
Slovenia	239	308	348	330
Spain	7276	7117	7406	8018
Sweden	8055	8005	9121	10106
Switzerland	13324	13035	14015	13745
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	30013	29900
UK: England & Wales	44618	45621	49036	51162
UK: Northern Ireland	649	470	414	-2
UK: Scotland	5423	5729	5763	-2

p. 26 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T31DT00	T31DT01	T31DT02	T31DT03
Albania	-2	-2	7	41
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	995	1191	1151	1212
Belgium	618	802	900	816
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	3	8	14	9
Croatia	58	28	26	38
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	819	905	1007	1077
Denmark	425	438	538	530
Estonia	65	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7528	7127	8042	9376
Georgia	-2	-2	11	8
Germany	4640	4477	4119	4314
Greece	160	257	307	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	636	2418	3554	3587
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	520	570	676	843
Portugal	1320	1356	1324	1288
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	258	404	297	413
Slovenia	175	206	243	238
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	6498	6422	6715	6730
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10220	10248	10490	11031
UK: Northern Ireland	198	152	112	-2
UK: Scotland	1315	1381	1316	-2

p. 27 – Source of the data in Table 3.1.1	
	ST3103
Albania	• For the year 2000, 2001, the source of the data is: Department of the Statistic at the Ministry of Justice. • The data of the years 2002 and 2003 are published: Annual statistics. Ministry of Justice, 2003, 2004.
Armenia	Statistical Yearbook of Armenia – 2004.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.) Annual Conviction Statistics 2000-2003.
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice - Service de la politique criminelle - Point d'appui statistique, <i>Données statistiques en matière de condamnations, suspensions, internements. Tableaux pluri-annuels 1993/4 – 2003</i> (non publiés).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Regular statistical documentation of the National Institute of Statistics concerning convicted persons with an effective sentence on the basis of data taken from the publication "Offences and Convicted Persons", edited by the National Institute of Statistics, Demographic and Social Statistics Direction, Statistics of Social Activities Department.
Croatia	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics: Internal Documentation (unpublished – only selected data are published).
Cyprus	Compiled from tables 43 and 92 of the " Criminal Statistics " for each year, Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality 2000 - 2003, Ministry of Justice, Statistical and Informatics Department, published.
Denmark	Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Statistical Office of Estonia – statistics on sentences – www.stat.ee
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, relevant year / Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDES, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	Department of executions of Ministry of Justice Statistical Department of Supreme Court of Georgia
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000 - 2003, Wiesbaden 2001 – 2004.
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	• Années 2000,2001,2002 : Istat, <i>Statistiche giudiziarie penali</i>, ed. 2002,2003,2004. • Année 2003: Istat, données provisoires.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: National Courts Administration.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Rapports statistiques, Ministère de Justice.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics.

Norway	-2
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organization, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	http://www.npar.ru/journal/2003/3/violence.php –Web-page with statistics on sexual crimes committed in Russia between 1999-2002. Ministry of Interior Affairs Crime Bulletin 1996-2000.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice.
Slovenia	The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia; Social Statistics Unit. We collect data with individual statistical questionnaires answered by district public prosecutor's offices, and district and regional courts, which send them to us within the prescribed deadlines. Data collection can start when the procedure is finished or the decision is legal – that is when the observation unit is known or established. The number of observation units is established with data processing for each calendar year. We obtain data from questionnaires which reporting units answer and send us monthly. Data processing is performed once a year for the calendar year; Results of surveys from the field of crime are published yearly in different statistical publications: Rapid Reports, Statistical Yearbook and Slovenia in Figures.
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Estadísticas Judiciales de España. Available online: http://www.ine.es (Consulted on 30 July 2005).
Sweden	Criminal Statistics. Official Statistics of Sweden.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, section droit et justice, données non publiées Etat de la banque de données au 12.8.2004.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. Department of Judicial Statistics.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office – Research, Development & Statistics within the Office for Criminal Justice Reform. Court Proceedings database published annually in Criminal Statistics, England & Wales, Supplementary Tables, Volumes 1 & 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics & Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts

p. 27 – Comments on Table 3.1.1	
CT3103	
Albania	Under the total of convicted persons are not included the persons convicted by the Military court.
Armenia	-2
Austria	• Data on "Burglary" according to the extensive legal definition that relates to the formal quality of the act and includes a broad variety of behaviour (for instance theft from a car, theft of bicycles, theft from vending machines etc.), whenever there is some „breaking up" of locks or other devices set up to secure property, and not differentiating with regard to the object. • There is no special category for traffic offences or domestic burglary. In general statistics on convictions refer to the legal definitions but not to the criminological classifications which are available in the police statistics.
Belgium	• L'unité de compte utilisée est le <u>bulletin de condamnation</u>, c'est-à-dire l'extrait de jugement qui correspond à un passage d'un individu devant un tribunal. Une personne condamnée plusieurs fois durant une même année apparaîtra donc plusieurs fois dans la statistique. Par ailleurs, les données portant sur les infractions considèrent <u>toutes les infractions</u> mentionnées dans le bulletin de condamnation. Un individu condamné pour plusieurs infractions lors d'un même passage au tribunal (un seul bulletin) sera donc repris <u>plusieurs fois</u> dans ce tableau. Aucune règle d'infraction principale qui est appliquée. Ne sont pas incluses dans la statistique, les données relatives : - les suspensions du prononcé (loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation) - les internements (loi du 1^{er} juillet 1964 de défense sociale) • Notes (1) Homicide volontaire: Deux chiffres sont donnés : - le premier ne comprend que les homicides à <i>l'exclusion des coups et blessures volontaires ayant entraîné la mort sans intention de la donner</i>, ceci pour assurer la continuité avec les données belges communiquées dans l'enquête précédente, et l'uniformité avec les catégories de la statistique policière qui ne permet pas de distinguer les <i>coups et blessures volontaires ayant entraîné la mort sans intention de la donner</i> - le deuxième inclut les <i>coups et blessures volontaires ayant entraîné la mort sans intention de la donner</i> se conformant au mieux aux instructions données , mais il s'agit de préciser alors que la définition pour la Belgique est différente de celle utilisée les années précédentes. (2) Homicide volontaire en 2000 : Le chiffre « 76 » ne correspond pas à celui communiqué pour 2000 (67) dans l'enquête précédente. C'est celui-ci (76) qui doit être considéré comme correct, l'enquête précédente avait été réalisée pour l'en 2000 sur base de chiffres encore non définitivement contrôlés (en termes de taux, cela n'implique pas de différence significative) (3) Coups et blessures: Le premier chiffre comprend les <i>coups et blessures volontaires ayant entraîné la mort sans intention de la donner</i> et le second les exclu (voir note 1). (4) Infractions en matière de stupéfiants – Total : Le chiffre diffère de celui communiqué lors de la précédente enquête (4195). A nouveau, c'est celui-ci (4100) qui doit être considéré comme correct. (5) Infractions en matière de stupéfiants – Trafic : Aucun chiffre concernant le trafic n'avait été communiqué dans l'enquête précédente hormis pour l'année 1995, au vu de problèmes de fiabilité de comptage de cette catégorie. Cette fois les données disponibles pour 2000 à 2003 semblent pouvoir être valablement utilisées mais le chiffre fourni pour <u>1995</u> semble devoir être considéré comme <u>incorrect</u> .

Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Data about convicted persons for thefts of motor vehicles, for burglary and domestic burglary are not counted separately. Those data are integrated in the Total regarding the convicted persons for theft.
Croatia	• There is a slight difference in number of rapes reported for 2000 (now 73, last time 71) because last time among rapes we did not include art. 190 which refers to sexual intercourse by duress (whoever forces another person to sexual intercourse or to an equivalent sexual act with a serious threat of serious harm). • There is a difference in number of thefts of motor vehicle – last time by mistake they reported only attempts (2) and did not include completed offences. We corrected this now. • No data available on convictions for domestic burglary.
Cyprus	Persons convicted of serious offences as classified by the police.
Czech Republic	• Assaults: assaults leading to death included • Theft of motor vehicle: this category is not defined and specified in the sourcebook (it is subsumed under THEFT) • Burglary/domestic burglary: this category is not defined and is not specified in the sourcebook (it is subsumed under THEFT) • Completed homicide - there is not any category of such offence. if a person is killed intentionally, the offence is a murder. If a person dies because somebody else wanted to cause him harm (=intention) or if the person dies because of someone else's negligence, it is ASSAULT (either intentional or negligent) where death is a result. So there is no special category for „completed homicide,, as the sourcebooks write the offences of murder and the offences of assault - but they do not distinguish between particular results (if harm was caused or a death).
Denmark	Included are measures and sanctions leading to a criminal record, i.e. the person is found guilty independent of admission of guilt or not. A small group of sanctions concerning psychical ill offenders are not included as information is not available for theses sanctions.
Estonia	• All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). • Data for 2002 are not fully comparable with previous years, due to changes in legislation. Data for 2003 are too unreliable to present (the reasons are changes in data processing). • Robbery: CC §141 ['Robbery' - stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health], §140 ['Unconcealed theft' – stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence]; PC §200 [Robbery]. • Theft / Total: CC §139 [Concealed theft], §197 [Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation]; PC §199 [Theft], §215 [Unauthorised use of thing]; • Drug Offences / Total: CC §§ 202², 202⁴, 202⁵, 209², 210¹-210⁵.
Finland	• Theft= Theft+ unauthorised use + stealing of motor vehicle for temporary use, of which: Unauthorised use by year 2000: 1591 2001: 1635

	2002: 1461 2003: 855 Stealing of motor vehicle for temporary use by year 2000: . 2001: . 2002: 11 2003: 661
France	• 3.1 Personnes condamnées - Inclure les suivants cas: sanctions/mesures décidées par le procureur fondées sur l'aveu de culpabilité de l'accusé (avec inscription au casier judiciaire) : Inclus (ordonnance pénale) - Exclure les suivants cas: sanctions/mesures décidées par le procureur non fondées sur l'aveu de culpabilité de l'accusé (sans inscription au casier judiciaire) : Exclu (alternatives aux poursuites) • Champ : Métropole et départements d'outre-mer • Il n'est pas possible de faire l'assimilation des « vols aggravés » au cambriolage. Le facteur d'aggravation le plus important depuis le nouveau code pénal de 1994 est l'utilisation de la violence. L'effraction constitue aussi une circonstance aggravante. Mais le mécanisme de prise en compte des circonstances aggravantes selon leur nombre (une, deux ou trois) ne permet pas de connaître de façon fiable par exemple le nombre de condamnation pour vol aggravé retenant l'effraction comme circonstance aggravante. C'est d'ailleurs la même chose pour les vols avec violence. • Une amnistie présidentielle intervenue en 2002 influe à la baisse pour les infractions les moins graves (vol simple et coups et blessures sans circonstances aggravantes).
Georgia	-2
Germany	• Data refer to former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table in Appendix at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on theft of a motor vehicle. • Data on domestic burglary only available since 2001. • From 1998 to 2000 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" did not differentiate between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figure for 2000 is a figure for rape as well as sexual assault, not only for rape. From 2001 on, the figures cover only rape. • Counted as convictions are formal decisions of the court imposing a certain sanction on the offender. Included are cases brought before a court by indictment or by applications according to sections 413 and 417 Code of Criminal Procedure and section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and „Strafbefehle" (penal orders).
Greece	These are not officially published data (but were obtained from the Authority responsible for their collection, the National Statistical Service of Greece. Published series stop in 1996. The NSSG is currently reorganizing the justice data collection procedure.

Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	• A large reform of the judicial system was introduced in 1999. As a consequence, figures for 2000 are not reliable for comparisons of trends. • Persons convicted for homicide are not strictly comparable to number of offenders known to the police for the same offence due to the duration of the criminal justice procedure. For example, in 2002 the majority of the persons were convicted for homicides committed several years ago. • Vol avec violence: Exclu <u>vol à l'arraché</u>.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	• Sanctions/measures by the prosecutor based on admission of guilt by the defendant (which lead to a criminal record) provided in 3.1 do not exist in Lithuania, so they are "Excluded". • In Table 3.1.1 it is not possible to give the exact numbers for each type of offence. In statistics they are grouped in wider categories.
Luxembourg	• Les statistiques judiciaires publiées ne sont que des statistiques d'activité et ne donnent pas accès à un comptage des condamnations. • La publication générale du STATEC (Office central de statistiques) indique que l'exploitation des fiches de casier judiciaire qu'il réalisait entre 1966 et 1974 a été arrêtée faute de moyens. La production de statistiques de condamnations devrait reprendre avec l'automatisation du casier judiciaire.
Malta	-2
Moldova	Les données pour 2000 fournies lors de la seconde édition étaient provisoires. Ici ce sont des données définitives. En outre, pour la rubrique « infractions en matière de stupéfiants », la consommation est maintenant exclue.
Netherlands	In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine (a "transactie"). The case is not brought before a court and, technically, the offender does not admit guilt, so these cases are excluded from the tables in Chapter 3. However, there is a kind of criminal record, so a "transactie" could also be considered as a conviction. For example, if the "transacties" would have been included in table 3.1.1., the total number of persons convicted for 2003 would increase from 127687 to 208768.
Norway	-2
Poland	• See comments on table 1.1. • The following data are not available: "Theft of motor vehicle", "Domestic burglary".
Portugal	• Traffic offences: Includes driving under the influence of alcohol and driving without a licence. • The increase in the number of persons convicted for traffic offences is due to the fact that Law n. ° 77/2001 of 13th July amended articles 291 and 292 of the Penal Code. Article 291 typifies a crime of dangerous driving of vehicles. Law n. ° 77/2001 clear the expression "gross violation of driving rules", as referred in the article, means the non-compliance of the rules concerning priority, obligation to stop, passing over other vehicle, changing of direction, crossing of roads, inversion o direction in a highway or in roads outside the villages, marching to the rear in a highway or in roads outside the villages, speeding limits or to the obligation of circulating on the right lane." On the other hand, Law n. ° 77/2001 has broadened the punitive scope o article 292, in the sense of comparing driving under the influence of alcohol to driving under the effects of drugs, psychotropic

	substances or products with similar effects that disturb the physical, mental or psychological ability. • Intentional homicide – Total: Assault leading to death is excluded. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Except for taking and driving away, the theft of motor vehicles does not constitute an independent statistical category. • Burglary – total: Burglary does not constitute an independent statistical category. Theft figures are given according to a legal criterion: simple and aggravated theft.
Romania	• Under category "homicide" we included homicide, as well as qualified and aggravated homicide. • Under category "assault" we included physical injury, aggravated physical injury and assault leading to death.
Russia	http://www.npar.ru/journal/2003/3/violence.php provided information both on total number of convicted people and on people, convicted for rape, 2000 – 2002. Ministry of Interior Affairs Crime Bulletin 1996-2000 provided information on persons convicted in 2000.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	Data for 2003 should be considered as estimates.
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in all figures.
Switzerland	• Since 2000 minors are included in the figures provided in this table. Their inclusion increases the total number of offences by approximately 15%. For this reason, figures are not comparable with previous editions of the Sourcebook. The only exceptions are the figures for homicide and completed homicide that do not include minors for the year 2000. As a consequence, for these two offences, figures for 2000 are not comparable with the ones provided for the following years. • Le nombre <i>Total</i> des infractions dans le tableau 3.1.1 est plus élevé que celui dans le tableau 1.2.1 du fait qu'ici les infractions routières sont prises en compte. • Les condamnations pour cambriolages sont estimées à partir des articles 139, 144 et 186 du code pénal à la fois. Les cas où des condamnations pour d'autres articles existent sont aussi pris en compte. • Remarques : - pour le total des infractions en matière de stup, voir l'explication du calcul dans le questionnaire pour la seconde édition. - Dans les cas d'infractions pour lesquelles la procédure est longue, soit pour des raisons de recours (homicide etc.) soit pour d'autres raisons, les chiffres des condamnations pour les dernières années ne sont pas encore fiables car les jugements sont inscrits au casier judiciaire (source de la statistique des condamnations) que une fois qu'ils sont devenus définitifs.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	• 2000 – Assaults figure has been amended. • Offence class 130 now included in both Theft – total and Theft of a motor

	vehicle. Figures for 2000 have been amended to reflect this change.
UK: Northern Ireland	• Figures for assault exclude common assault. • Drug trafficking includes cultivating, importing, exporting, producing and supplying
UK: Scotland	• Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable • Domestic Burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • Data for 2003 are not yet available • Figures for some categories dealt with by the High Court – including homicide, rape and major drug cases - may be underestimated slightly due to late recording of disposals on Scottish Criminal Records Office • The criminal offences total includes all of the crimes in the SEJD classification of crimes and offences plus simple assault, miscellaneous firearm offences, handling obscene material, dangerous and careless driving and drunk driving. • Please see below the updated figures for Table 3.1.1. for the Second edition of the European Sourcebook

Scotland: Table 3.1.1 from previous publication with rape figures updated to include attempted rape.

The "Total for criminal offences" should refer to the number of people convicted for all offences and not just the offences mentioned in this table.

Type of offence			1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
*	Total		76964	77139	75228	70213	65146	*
	Of which: Traffic Offences		na	na	na	na	na	na
Intentional homicide	Total		133	159	124	99	115	*
	of which: Completed		89	114	85	66	66	*
Assault			12723	13234	13446	12923	11904	*
Rape			56	55	53	62	51	*
Robbery			664	718	652	606	658	*
Theft	Total		22167	21654	20667	19944	19230	*
	of which: Theft of a motor vehicle		2411	2357	2146	1853	1642	1444
	of which: Burglary	Total	4467	3835	3272	2974	3018	*
		of which: Domestic burglary	**	**	**	**	**	**
Drug offences	Total		5599	6183	7005	6918	6400	*
	of which: Drug trafficking		1177	1540	1614	1620	1552	*

na: Not applicable

* Data not yet available

** Domestic Burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences.

p. 27 – Are minors included in Table 3.1.1		
1=Yes 2=No 3= Partially	Included?	Comments
	CT13A A03	CT13AB03
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	3	Only juveniles (>16-<18) are included.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	Table 3.1.1 also takes account of convicted minors' data since, in accordance with the law of the Republic of Bulgaria, persons subject to criminal liability are those at the age of 14 and more years.
Croatia	1	-2
Cyprus	3	Minors convicted only for serious offences are included.
Czech Republic	1	-2
Denmark	1	-2
Estonia	1	Before 1 September 2002, for majority of crimes described here criminal liability started from 13 years of age (except traffic offences, drug offences). For all other crimes criminal liability started from 15 years of age. Since 1 September 2002, criminal liability is starting from 14 years of age.
Finland	3	Minors = under 18 but at least 15 are included.
France	1	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	1	Only minors above the age of criminal responsibility (14 or older) are counted.
Greece	1	-2
Hungary	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	-2
Netherlands	1	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	3	Table 3.1.1 contains data on persons under 17 years old who were convicted due to Polish Penal Code – for committing the most serious offences. Less serious offences committed by persons under 17 are "punished" due to Law on the Treatment of Juveniles. They are not included in table 3.1.1

Portugal	1	Juveniles under 16 years old are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be convicted in a criminal proceeding. Only minors over 15 and under 18 years old are included among the convicted persons, presented in table 3.1.1
Romania	1	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	1	We gather information about adult and juvenile perpetrators of criminal offences with different statistical questionnaires.
Spain	1	Minors = Persons 16-17 years old. In 2000, a new legislation on minor offenders entered into force.
Sweden	1	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	Minors being aged 10 year and under 18 years old.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Minors include those aged 10 to 16 years.
UK: Scotland	3	-2

Table 3.1.2
Number of females, minors, and aliens among convicted persons in
2003

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total			
Number of...	Females T32TCW03	Minors T32TCM03	Aliens T32TCA03
Albania	283	308	-2
Armenia	260	196	-2
Austria	6228	3178	11474
Belgium	21851	543	30949
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1899	3680	591
Croatia	2328	875	1249
Cyprus	68	51	219
Czech Republic	8100	3558	3676
Denmark	20790	8729	-2
Estonia	984	1668	3834
Finland	32012	9986	12344
France	48085	31272	70807
Georgia	105	71	-2
Germany	128336	52905	177836
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	14562	8733	4484
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	7472	3205	-2
Italy	30837	3127	47107
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	1147	2269	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	2132	-2
Netherlands	14630	9404	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	29753	1026	6832
Portugal	5952	3301	4437
Romania	7478	6820	921
Russia	154198	148560	-2
Slovakia	3062	2447	176
Slovenia	797	568	301
Spain	6947	17	10788
Sweden	18670	12305	-2
Switzerland	12709	13483	42156
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	24300	21100	1660
UK: England & Wales	260672	92541	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	3287	836	-2
UK: Scotland	9792	96	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Number of...	Females T32TTW03	Minors T32TTM03	Aliens T32TTA03
Albania	0	4	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	17658	483	21198
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	37	25	17
Croatia	262	26	111
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	17178	3773	6495
France	15204	857	18135
Georgia	-2	3	-2
Germany	26846	6891	34609
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1038	196	523
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	5	9	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	22	-2
Netherlands	2155	157	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	3160	16	1102
Portugal	1357	1915	2438
Romania	85	161	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	132	34	10
Slovenia	107	11	23
Spain	936	5	1739
Sweden	2906	2031	-2
Switzerland	6161	1897	18822
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	87548	17840	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	2014	89	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total			
Number of...	Females T32HOW03	Minors T32HOM03	Aliens T32HOA03
Albania	4	6	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	11	10	14
Belgium	10	0	51
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	14	14	4
Croatia	7	5	12
Cyprus	0	0	1
Czech Republic	19	5	26
Denmark	2	1	-2
Estonia	-2	9	-2
Finland	30	2	4
France	74	37	104
Georgia	19	4	-2
Germany	74	30	236
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	67	25	16
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	2	-2
Italy	42	19	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17	-2
Netherlands	90	105	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	111	17	13
Portugal	21	6	26
Romania	93	78	-2
Russia	-2	1185	-2
Slovakia	9	2	2
Slovenia	2	0	-2
Spain	27	0	-2
Sweden	12	5	-2
Switzerland	9	5	31
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	62
UK: England & Wales	23	10	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	-2
UK: Scotland	10	9	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed			
Number of...	Females T32HCW03	Minors T32HCM03	Aliens T32HCA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	5	2	8
Belgium	9	0	28
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	13	6	4
Croatia	0	1	0
Cyprus	0	0	1
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2	1	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	16	1	3
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	57	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	47	19	10
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	2	-2
Italy	28	17	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	18	5	21
Romania	71	45	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	8	2	2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	5	2	15
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	19	9	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	-2
UK: Scotland	9	0	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Assault			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32ASW03	T32ASM03	T32ASA03
Albania	0	1	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	368	508	1170
Belgium	174	0	841
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	12	7	4
Croatia	62	33	16
Cyprus	1	7	10
Czech Republic	196	211	125
Denmark	406	759	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1169	1011	568
France	3492	4158	5873
Georgia	7	15	-2
Germany	4875	10470	14121
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	571	384	78
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	339	390	-2
Italy	986	69	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	16	-2
Netherlands	985	1107	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	853	27	65
Portugal	834	126	160
Romania	121	73	-2
Russia	-2	2428	-2
Slovakia	276	141	13
Slovenia	19	40	10
Spain	331	0	-2
Sweden	882	1469	-2
Switzerland	143	462	1031
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10762	14415	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	47	36	-2
UK: Scotland	1812	20	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Rape			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32RAW03	T32RAM03	T32RAA03
Albania	0	2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3	33	71
Belgium	16	1	85
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	0	25	2
Croatia	0	2	7
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	6	14
Denmark	1	2	-2
Estonia	-2	8	-2
Finland	-2	5	10
France	25	399	167
Georgia	-2	2	-2
Germany	4	115	365
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	0	22	5
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	3	-2
Italy	20	36	255
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	32	-2
Netherlands	5	54	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	11	22	4
Portugal	0	2	8
Romania	1	116	-2
Russia	-2	998	-2
Slovakia	0	12	0
Slovenia	0	6	1
Spain	0	0	-2
Sweden	1	13	-2
Switzerland	1	15	51
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	35	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	0	0	-2
UK: Scotland	0	1	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Robbery			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32ROW03	T32ROM03	T32ROA03
Albania	2	12	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	66	160	195
Belgium	150	10	953
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	27	299	8
Croatia	12	47	7
Cyprus	0	0	1
Czech Republic	104	328	200
Denmark	34	181	-2
Estonia	-2	268	-2
Finland	63	86	57
France	322	1710	812
Georgia	5	14	-2
Germany	581	3069	2977
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	161	546	41
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	89	241	-2
Italy	488	416	1871
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	170	-2
Netherlands	325	1028	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	418	109	122
Portugal	92	340	160
Romania	117	678	-2
Russia	-2	4385	-2
Slovakia	39	185	12
Slovenia	8	32	7
Spain	426	1	-2
Sweden	25	250	-2
Switzerland	25	311	199
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	838	2641	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	6	14	-2
UK: Scotland	84	11	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Theft: Total			
Number of...	Females T32THW03	Minors T32THM03	Aliens T32THA03
Albania	2	139	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2212	1465	4570
Belgium	814	41	2735
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	731	2771	73
Croatia	264	359	211
Cyprus	23	35	70
Czech Republic	1509	1305	745
Denmark	5182	1884	-2
Estonia	-2	972	-2
Finland	8571	3223	2710
France	8774	12991	12499
Georgia	13	10	-2
Germany	36391	17661	39686
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3730	4461	417
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	5576	2819	-2
Italy	6665	1495	11368
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	1423	-2
Netherlands	4985	3149	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	4284	330	306
Portugal	338	476	241
Romania	1527	4738	-2
Russia	-2	99617	-2
Slovakia	569	1301	18
Slovenia	157	260	45
Spain	1909	4	-2
Sweden	7847	4380	-2
Switzerland	1119	3856	4066
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	24981	23912	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	348	289	-2
UK: Scotland	3394	26	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle			
Number of...	Females T32TVW03	Minors T32TVM03	Aliens T32TVA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2	10	3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	88	251	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	1	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	63	836	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	7	41	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	0	5	0
Slovenia	2	9	6
Spain	85	0	-2
Sweden	87	512	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	647	5653	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	21	24	-2
UK: Scotland	39	15	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32BUW03	T32BUM03	T32BUA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	109	463	797
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	53	227	86
Cyprus	5	19	37
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	58	327	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	789	3753	3643
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	210	574	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	2150	2514	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	620	227	141
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	108	654	3
Slovenia	19	103	14
Spain	926	4	-2
Sweden	155	152	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1314	5751	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	15	77	-2
UK: Scotland	83	3	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary			
Number of...	Females T32BDW03	Minors T32BDM03	Aliens T32BDA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	26	87	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	126	495	460
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	97	283	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	943	3199	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	3	25	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total			
Number of...	Females T32DRW03	Minors T32DRM03	Aliens T32DRA03
Albania	8	3	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	465	744	1584
Belgium	323	8	1313
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	22	59	18
Croatia	222	187	243
Cyprus	4	0	59
Czech Republic	161	184	93
Denmark	472	48	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1189	249	407
France	1500	1638	3887
Georgia	12	4	-2
Germany	4812	3711	10908
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	155	209	95
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	383	208	-2
Italy	1568	396	7554
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	53	-2
Netherlands	1330	271	-2
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	606	220	68
Portugal	266	97	369
Romania	45	17	-2
Russia	-2	5650	-2
Slovakia	69	65	11
Slovenia	23	58	11
Spain	972	2	2143
Sweden	1661	503	-2
Switzerland	975	4913	4636
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5080	5145	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	24	7	-2
UK: Scotland	743	1	-2

p. 28 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking			
Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32DTW03	T32DTM03	T32DTA03
Albania	0	2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	120	92	512
Belgium	66	1	377
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1	0	8
Croatia	2	2	0
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	141	158	80
Denmark	40	6	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	578	432	2083
Georgia	3	-2	-2
Germany	495	68	1485
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	343	175	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3
Norway	.	.	.
Poland	103	8	21
Portugal	179	36	295
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	43	45	9
Slovenia	14	39	11
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	554	1649	3072
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1544	514	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	9	0	-2
UK: Scotland	238	1	-2

p. 29 – Source of the data in Table 3.1.2	
	ST3203
Albania	Annual report 2003. Published by the Ministry of Justice, Tirana, 2004.
Armenia	Statistical Yearbook of Armenia – 2004.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.) Annual Conviction Statistics 2000-2003.
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice - Service de la politique criminelle - Point d'appui statistique, <i>Données statistiques en matière de condamnations, suspensions, internements. Tableaux pluri-annuels 1993/4 – 2003</i> (non publiés). Il faut souligner qu'aucune publication actuelle, ou prévue actuellement, ne permet de retrouver ces chiffres qui sont directement issus d'une interrogation spécifique de la base de données.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Regular statistical documentation of the National Institute of Statistics concerning convicted persons with an effective sentence on the basis of data taken from the publication "Offences and Convicted Persons", edited by the National Institute of Statistics, Demographic and Social Statistics Direction, Statistics of Social Activities Department.
Croatia	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics: Internal Documentation (unpublished – only selected data are published).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" of 2002 and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	• Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, Ministry of Justice, 2004, published • Criminal Court's Statistics, unpublished. Year 2003 • Foreigners in the Czech Republic, Czech Statistical Office, 2004.
Denmark	Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Statistical Office of Estonia – statistics on sentences – www.stat.ee
Finland	Statistics Finland - Population Statistics - Crime and Prisoner Statistics, not published by this classification.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDES, statistiques annuels des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2003, Wiesbaden 2004.
Greece	-2
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Istat, données provisoires.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: National Courts Administration.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Rapports statistiques, Ministère de Justice.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics.
Norway	-2
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.

Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organization, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	http://rybakov.spb.ru/index_sta.htm Human Rights web-site of A. Rybakov Ministry of Interior Affairs Crime Bulletin 1996-2000.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice
Slovenia	• The same as in Table 3. 1. 1. • The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia; Social Statistics Unit; We collect data with individual statistical questionnaires answered by district public prosecutor's offices, and district and regional courts, which send them to us within the prescribed deadlines. Data collection can start when the procedure is finished or the decision is legal – that is when the observation unit is known or established. The number of observation units is established with data processing for each calendar year. We obtain data from questionnaires which reporting units answer and send us monthly. Data processing is performed once a year for the calendar year; • Results of surveys from the field of crime are published yearly in different statistical publications: Rapid Reports, Statistical Yearbook and Slovenia in Figures.
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Estadísticas Judiciales de España. Available online: http://www.ine.es (Consulted on 30 July 2005).
Sweden	Criminal Statistics. Official Statistics of Sweden.
Switzerland	• Office fédéral de la statistique, Statistique des condamnations pénales Etat de la banque de données au 12.8.2004 • Office fédéral de la statistique, Statistique des jugements pénaux des mineurs Etat de la banque de données au 12.8.2004.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office – Research, Development & Statistics within the Office for Criminal Justice Reform. Court Proceedings database published annually in Criminal Statistics, England & Wales, Supplementary Tables, Volumes 1 & 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics & Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts

p. 29 – Comments on Table 3.1.2	
	CT3203
Albania	In this table, robbery is not included under theft.
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	• Rappel - Ne sont pas incluses dans la statistique, les données relatives : - suspensions du prononcé (loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation) - internements (loi du 1^{er} juillet 1964 de défense sociale) • A la différence de l'enquête précédente où l'unité de compte considérée pour ce tableau était <u>l'individu</u> (compté une seule fois si condamné plusieurs fois en une année), l'unité de compte est cette fois la même que dans le tableau 3.1.1. à savoir le <u>bulletin de condamnation</u>, c'est-à-dire l'extrait de jugement qui correspond à un passage d'un individu devant un tribunal. Une personne condamnée plusieurs fois durant une même année apparaîtra donc plusieurs fois dans la statistique. Par ailleurs, les données portant sur les infractions considèrent <u>toutes les infractions</u> mentionnées dans le bulletin de condamnation. Un individu condamné pour plusieurs infractions lors d'un même passage au tribunal (un seul bulletin) sera donc repris plusieurs fois dans ce tableau. Il n'y a aucune règle d'infraction principale qui est appliquée. • Attention : Deux erreurs – enquête précédente (1) J'ai constaté à ce propos une erreur importante dans le <u>traitement des données fournies dans l'enquête précédente</u>. Le % donné dans la publication du Sourcebook correspond à un calcul en prenant au dénominateur le nombre total d'infractions donné dans le tableau 3.1.1. Or les unités de compte n'étaient pas les mêmes, ce qui était bien précisé dans mes commentaires : dans le tableau 3.1.1. l'unité de compte est le bulletin de condamnations (chaque condamnation, chaque individu, autant de fois qu'il revient dans l'année), dans le tableau 3.1.2 l'unité de compte est l'individu (1 individu condamné plusieurs fois 1 même année est retenu une seule fois) ce qui donne effectivement un total moins élevé. (2) Par ailleurs, le % calculé n'a pas tenu compte du nombre de cas pour lesquels l'âge, le sexe, ou la nationalité étaient inconnus (données pourtant précisées). L'erreur de type (1) implique un écart d'environ 1% mais l'erreur de type (2) implique un écart plus important. Il serait donc <u>important de rectifier</u>. <u>Corrections voir fichier joint (données 1999)</u> EX : % de femmes (total des infractions) : 16% au lieu de 11.6% - % d'étrangers : 20.7% au lieu de 15.5%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Pursuant to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria a minor is each person who has completed 14 years but has not completed 18 years, and is able to understand the property and meaning of the act and to control his behaviour.
Croatia	No data available on convictions for domestic burglary.
Cyprus	Data refer to year 2002.
Czech Republic	• There is not a special category in this sourcebook of traffic offences committed by women, minors and aliens. • Theft of motor vehicle, burglary and domestic burglary has no special category - it is subsumed under THEFT.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	• Minors and aliens: Data refer to the year 2002.

	• Women, data refer to the year 2001. • Minors: see comment below. • There are no reliable data on majority of indicators.
Finland	• Theft = Theft + Unauthorized use + Stealing of motor vehicle for temporary use of which: Unauthorized use: - Number of women: 131 - Number of minors: 132 - Number of aliens: 24 Stealing motor vehicle for temporary use: - Number of women: 58 - Number of minors: 144 - Number of aliens: 11
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	Data are unavailable, as the National Statistical Service does not provide the relevant breakdowns for these years. See comments on Table 3.1.1
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Définition d'étrangers : dans ce tableau (seulement), étranger est défini comme une personne qui n'est pas née en Italie.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	In Table 3.1.2. it is not possible to give the exact numbers for each type of offence. In statistics they are grouped in wider categories. Aliens are not shown in this type of statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	• En catégorie de coups et blessures sont incluses seulement les lésions corporelles graves ; • Le nombre de femmes est seulement disponible pour la deuxième moitié de l'an 2003 (réapparu dans les statistiques après l'entrée en vigueur de nouveau CP) ; les dernières données existant pour l'année entière sont pour l'an 2000 (non reproduites)
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	• Table 3.1.2 only included the minors convicted due to the Penal Code. • The following data are not available: "Homicide completed" "Theft of motor vehicle", "Domestic burglary".
Portugal	Same comments as for Table 3.1.1.
Romania	• Data on conviction for aliens are available only according to general categories of offences, as follows:

	79 offences against the person 56 offences against property 12 offences relating to certain positions of a business and agencies 132 forgery and counterfeiting offences 14 offences relating to the normal life in society 628 offences sanctioned under special criminal acts, other than the Penal Code .
Russia	• Information asked in the table is not available for 2003, so information for 2000 is used instead. • Ministry of Interior Affairs Crime Bulletin 1996-2000 provided information on minors convicted in 2000. Human rights web site of A. Rybakov provided information on number of females convicted in 2000.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	• Data refer to the year 2002. • In 2000 a new legislation on minor offenders entered into force. That explains why only 17 minors (aged 16-17) are included in the statistics.
Sweden	Data on aliens not available.
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	• Women = females aged 10 and over • Minors = persons aged 10 and under 18 years
UK: Northern Ireland	• Figures for minors relate to persons aged 10 to 16. • Do not have information on aliens.
UK: Scotland	Same comments as for Table 3.1.1.

p. 29 – Age bracket for minors in Table 3.2.2				
	Is age bracket different than in Table 1.2.2	Minimum age	Maximum age	Comments
1=Yes 2=No	CT32AA03	CT32AB03	CT32AC03	CT32AD03
Albania	2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	2	14	18	-2
Austria	2	-2	18	-2
Belgium	-3 (Aucune statistique policière disponible en fonction de l'âge ou d'autres variables personnelles).	16	18	Attention : Il s'agit de l'âge au moment du jugement pénal et non au moment des faits. Ces données sont toutefois peu significatives des décisions judiciaires prises à l'égard des mineurs : en effet elles ne comprennent pas les mesures appliquées par les tribunaux de la jeunesse (non encore disponibles), dont relèvent quasiment l'ensemble des mineurs délinquants : il ne s'agit pas alors à proprement parler de condamnations mais de décisions judiciaires impliquant des mesures dans le cadre de la loi sur la protection de la jeunesse. Les chiffres ici fournis concernent (indistinctement) les deux cas d'exception : - les mineurs dont le tribunal de la jeunesse s'est dessaisi : le dessaisissement pour une juridiction ordinaire « adulte » est possible si le mineur a plus de 16 ans au moment des faits « et que le juge de la jeunesse estime inadéquate une mesure de garde, de préservation ou d'éducation » (art. 38 de la loi de protection de la jeunesse du 8 avril 1965) ; - les mineurs poursuivis du chef d'infraction en matière de roulage, relevant alors des juridictions ordinaires (tribunal de police). (art. 36bis de la loi de protection de la jeunesse du 8 avril 1965).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2	14	18	The age brackets are from 14 years and over to under 18 years, however, only juveniles from 16 years and over to under 18 years could be committed to juvenile prison.
Cyprus	2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	15	18	-2
Denmark	2	14	18	Minors = 15, 16 and 17 years old.

Estonia	-2	-4	18	• Minimum age: Over 12 (crimes committed before September 2002) or 13 years (crimes committed since 1 September 2002) • Before 1 September 2002, for majority of crimes described here criminal liability started from 13 years of age (except traffic offences, drug offences). For all other crimes criminal liability started from 15 years of age. Since 1 September 2002, criminal liability is starting from 14 years of age.
Finland	1	14	18	-2
France	2	0	18	Mineurs = moins de 18 ans révolus, pas d'âge minimum. En pratique, selon la jurisprudence, minimum 7 ans. Les condamnations ne peuvent comporter que des mesures éducatives avant 13 ans.
Georgia	-2	14	18	Over 14-under 18.
Germany	1	14	17	Minors=from 14 years to under 18 years.
Greece	2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	14	18	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1	12	18	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	15	17	Minimum age is 15.
Portugal	1	15	18	The age bracket considered in table 3.1.2 was 16 to 17 years old. Juveniles under 16 years old are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be convicted in a criminal proceeding. Only minors over 15 and less than 18 years old are included among the convicted persons.
Romania	2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2	15	18	Individuals who committed crime as minors are considered as minors even if they are convicted and sentenced after they reach 18 years.
Slovenia	2	14	18	See comment under 1.2.2.A (after Table 1.2.2)

Spain	1	16	17	Minors = 16-17 years. In 2000 a new legislation on juvenile offenders entered into force. That explains why only 17 minors (aged 16-17) are included in the statistics.
Sweden	2	-2	-2	Same age bracket (15-17), but the age refers here to when the point of time when the court decision etc. was made.
Switzerland	2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	10	18	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	7	16	• A minor is defined as someone aged under 16 or aged under 18 where they are subject to a current supervision requirement from a children's hearing. In the table minors have been taken to mean persons aged between 8 and 15 inclusive. • Except for serious offences which qualify for solemn proceedings, children aged 8-15 are not proceeded against in Scottish courts. Children within this age group that commit crime are generally referred to the reporter of the children's panel or are given a police warning.

p. 29 – Is the definition of aliens in Table 3.1.2 different than the one used in Table 1.2.2		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	Explanation of the difference
	CT32B A03	CT32BB03
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	-3	• -3 : Aucune statistique policière disponible en fonction de la nationalité ou d'autres variables personnelles. • Etranger = celui qui n'a pas la citoyenneté belge.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	• Penal liability begins at the age of 15. Minors are in age of 15 – 17 (it means till the day of his/her 18th birthday).
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-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
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2

Sweden	-2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	We do not collect statistics on aliens.

p. 30 – Do the offence definitions in Tables 3.1.1. and 3.1.2 differ from those in “Definitions”		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	Explanation of the differences
	CT32C A03	CT32CB03
Albania	-2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	2	Voir les quelques précisions dans la section « Définitions ».
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	1	See comments on Table 3.1.1.
Finland	1	Due to principal offence rules: - Intentional homicide: assault leading to death is excluded - Assault: Aggravated assault leading to death is included - Assault: Other assault leading to death is excluded
France	1	Les définitions exposées dans la section « définition » sont celles qui sont utilisées par la police pour sa collecte statistique. Les différences concernent essentiellement les différentes sortes de vols qui ne peuvent être approchées par les catégories juridiques concernant les circonstances aggravantes. Seul le vol avec violence (et sans autre circonstance aggravante) peut être approché, sachant que la définition est en pratique beaucoup plus restrictive pour les condamnations. Le comptage des coups et blessures diffère aussi (contraventions de cinquième classe incluses pour les condamnations alors qu’elles sont exclues des statistiques de police). Dans le total des condamnations, les contraventions de cinquième classe sont incluses. Elles forment la catégorie inférieure des infractions qui sont inscrites au casier judiciaire et pour lesquelles la mise en marche de l’action publique dépend du parquet. Les autres contraventions sont exclues. Cela ne joue que pour les coups et blessures et les infractions de circulation routière.
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	1	• Figure for rape in 2000 includes sexual assault as well (see above). • Definition of burglary can be met more accurately than on police level (see remark in definitions section). • “Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building” is excluded from the definition of domestic burglary in this chapter.
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2

Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	In Table 3.1.1. the definition of Drug offences differs from the one in the "Definitions" section – here it does not include "Illegal production, possession, acquisition, transportation or delivery of precursors of narcotic or psychotropic substances" (Art. 232 ¹⁰ . This does not affect statistics of persons convicted for drug offences significantly.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	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 the circumstances by the courts. • Burglary is not an independent statistical category.
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	-2	Le cambriolage ne constitue pas une infraction indépendante dans le code pénal suisse. En conséquence, toutes les réponses sur celui-ci (pour lesquelles nous avons utilisé le symbole*) doivent être considérées sans objet.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	-2
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 30 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.1.2 (1 / 6)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which data in this Table are recorded?	At what stage of the process does data refer to?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: Before appeals 2: After appeals
	CT32D03	CT32E03
Albania	1	2
Armenia	-2	2
Austria	1	2
Belgium	1	2: Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	2	2
Denmark	2	1: Yes, if appeal case settled within the same year, else after appeal
Estonia	1	2
Finland	1	1
France	2	2
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	1	2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	1	2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1
Italy	1	2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	1
Romania	1	2
Russia	1	1
Slovakia	1	2
Slovenia	2	2

Spain	1	1
Sweden	1	1
Switzerland	1	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1
UK: Scotland	2	2

p. 30 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (2 / 6: Is a principal offence rule applied?)		
1=Yes 2=No	Applied ?	If yes, explanation of the rule
	CT32F A03	CT32FB03
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	1	Convictions counted according to the offence with the most severe sanction.
Belgium	2	Toutes les qualifications d'infractions formulées par le juge et reprises dans le bulletin de condamnation sont enregistrées dans la statistique des condamnations.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	When a person is convicted for several offences, the person is referred to heaviest punishable act. And each offence separately – to the relevant type of offence.
Croatia	1	Principal offence rule – when two or more offences have been committed and one of them is principle and other regularly precedes or follows the principle offence or is consumed by the principle offence the person is punished only for the principle offence and the principle offence is only counted in the statistics.
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	If a person committed both murder and theft, s/he is convicted of both these offences. S/he would be punished under rules given by Criminal Code. See the explanation of the rule 1.1. D
Denmark	1	The offence contributing mostly to the type and length of sentence will appear in the statistics.
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 a new offender. • All these rules are not very clear, but variations in their real use should not affect substantially the reliability of the statistics.
Finland	1	The following criteria are applied in the order presented until the principal offence is defined: 1) Select the most serious type of punishment and the offence for which it is sentenced. Applicable in cases where one offence is punished by imprisonment, and another one by fines or other sanctions. In such a case, imprisonment is selected, together with the offence for which imprisonment is sentenced 2) Select the offence for which the maximum punishment is highest 3) If two offences have the same maximum punishment, a list of priority offences is applied. This list is unchanged over time 4) If two offences are similar according to criteria 1-3, the most recent offence is selected.

France	1	En principe l'infraction principale devrait être l'infraction emportant la peine maximum la plus élevée selon le code pénal. En pratique, le programme de traitement statistique retient la première infraction de la liste figurant au casier judiciaire informatisé en cas d'infractions multiples. Certains tableaux sont publiés en comptabilisant les infractions plutôt que les personnes condamnées mais ils ne permettent pas d'étudier de façon cohérente les condamnations selon la peine prononcée et les caractéristiques des condamnés.
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	1	If one act violates several criminal rules, the registration refers to the offence with the severest penalty.
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	1	The statistics only show the final sentence, e.g. when a person was convicted in one case for murder, theft and rape, the final sentence will be one and this person will be counted as one.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	• If an offender is convicted two or more times in one year, two or more convictions are recorded in Statistics. • If an offender is convicted for two or more offences in one case, the conviction related to the most serious offence is recorded. • If an offender is convicted for serial offences (multiple), one conviction is recorded.
Portugal	1	When an offender is convicted of more than one offence, only the most serious one is considered for statistical purposes.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	1	Principal offence rule is used to determine which crime was basic, and which one (-s) accompanied it, that is, were committed in course of criminal events. Rule is applied when two or more offences are committed at once and means more serious punishment.
Slovakia	2	There is separate count for each offence committed by on offender.
Slovenia	2	If one person commits several crimes, only the main criminal offence is monitored. The main criminal offence is the one for which the maximum sentence is provided by law. If two or more crimes have the same punishment, the main criminal offence is the one for which the court imposed the maximum sentence or the one which the public prosecutor or the judge considers to be the main.

Spain	1	When a person is convicted for more than one offence, he/she will be counted under the heading "Concourse of offences" (Concurso de delitos") instead of under the heading of each offence. However, under the heading "concourse of offences" there are different subcategories that allow identifying three of the most serious crimes (intentional homicide, assault and theft). Thus: - The total for intentional homicide is calculated by adding: Homicide + Murder + Concourse: Homicide and others + Concourse: Murder and others. - The total for assault is calculated by adding: Assault + Concourse: Assault and others. -The total for theft is calculated by adding: Theft without force ("hurto") + Burglary ("robo con fuerza en las cosas") + Theft of a motor vehicle + Theft with force or threat and others ("robo y otros") + Theft without force and others ("hurto y otros"). On the contrary, in the case of rape it is not possible to disentangle the cases included under the heading "concourse of offences" because this includes all sexual offences ("delitos contra la libertad sexual y otros"). This means that in the case of rape and all other offences except the three explained before (intentional homicide, assault and theft) it is not possible to add the cases in which the offence was committed in concourse with another offence.
Sweden	1	The most serious offence is counted. The seriousness of the offence is established according to a ranking list that is based on the abstract punishment minima and maxima of the offence as laid down in the Criminal Code. In case of a tie, randomizing is applied.
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	The same rule that is applied in police statistics: If the sequence of offences in an incident, or a complex crime, contains more than one type of offence, then count the most serious offences. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Where proceedings involve more than one offence dealt with at the same time, the tables record only the principal offence i.e. where there is a finding of guilt, the principal offence is that for which the greatest penalty was imposed. Where there has not been a finding of guilt (e.g. on acquittal or committal for trial on all charges) it is usually that for which the greatest penalty could have been imposed.
UK: Scotland	1	Where a person is proceeded against for more than one crime or offence, only the main charge is counted. The main charge is the one 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 Executive's classification of crimes and offences.

p. 31 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (3 / 6): How is a person who is convicted of more than one offence of the same type counted?		
	1 = As one person 2 = As two or more people 3 = Other	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT32G03	CT32G03 (BIS)
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	3	Comme une seule personne lorsque les infractions sont de la même rubrique (sous sélection), comme plusieurs personnes lorsque les infractions appartiennent à des rubriques différentes.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	3	If one criminal proceeding is taking place for several same-type-offences, the offender is counted as one person. If s/he is convicted for it and THEN s/he committed another offence(s), s/he will be counted as two persons. The crucial thing is how many criminal proceedings are hold.
Denmark	2	Yes, if sentenced at different times.
Estonia	1	-2
Finland	1	-2
France	1	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	1	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	3	If there is one case, then there will be only one convicted person. If there are few separate cases, the convicted person will be counted as two or more people.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	-2
Netherlands	1	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	-2

Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	1	-2
Spain	1	-2
Sweden	1	-2
Switzerland	1	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	1	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	-2
UK: Scotland	1	-2

p. 31 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (4/6): How is a person dealt with more than once during the same year counted?		
	1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other	If other, please explain
	CT32H03	CT32H03 (BIS)
Albania	3	-2
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	3	If the person was convinced of a crime and THEN s/he commits another offence, s/he is counted as 2 persons, even if it was committed in the same year.
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	3	D'habitude est compté comme une personne. Mais en cas où la personne condamnée avec la suspension d'exécution de peine aura commis, dans un certain intervalle de temps, une nouvelle infraction, cette personne-là pourrait être comptée 2 fois.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2

Slovenia	1	-2
Spain	1	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	-2
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 31 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (5/6): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 2000 and 2003?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explanation of the changes
	CT32I A03	CT32IB03
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	1	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	1	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-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
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	Romania is undergoing legislative adjustments, so new statistical items are to be introduced in the context of Romanian's integration in EU.
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	-2
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 31 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (6 / 6): Additional comments on questions 3.1.2.A – 3.1.2.G

	CT32IC03
Albania	If the person is suspected of more than one offence in the same year, he can be accounted in different ways. If, he was punished for one offence by the final decision of the court and commits again a crime, he will be accounted two times. If the person is suspected of more than one offence, but there is not a court decision, he will be account as one person.
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Pursuant to the Aliens' Law, in the Republic of Bulgaria "an alien" is each person who is not a Bulgarian citizen. An alien is also the people who is not considered as a citizen of any State in accordance with its legislation and possess an official document certifying this capacity of his. Aliens in the Republic of Bulgaria have all the rights and duties according to the Bulgarian law and the ratified international treaties whereto the Republic of Bulgaria is a party except those for which Bulgarian citizenship is required. Aliens can stay in the Republic of Bulgaria for a long period and short period of time. The short term stay lasts up to 90 days upon the entry into the country date. The period can be extended by administrative control services for reasons of humanitarian nature. The long term stay can be: 1. Continuing – with an authorized term to stay up to one year 2. Permanent – with an authorized term to stay for indefinite time Aliens staying illegally in the country. Those are the persons who have not abided by the regulations and the conditions of the country while entering into it or have not left it after the established legal term has expired. Refugees are the aliens staying in the country who seek asylum or have the statute of a refugee according to country's laws and the Convention on the Statute of Refugees and other international agreements ratified by the Bulgarian authorities.
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2

Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	Serial offences are counted as one offence, provided certain legal requirements are present, such as: the same legal interest infringed, basically similar "modus operandi", and identical external context that has weakened the culpability of the offender.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	Since 2000 the data are based on extractions from the PSNI operational database, ICIS (Integrated Crime Information System). This change in source should be borne in mind when making comparisons with previous years.
UK: Scotland	-2

PART 4
CORRECTIONAL STATISTICS

p. 32 – Prison population						
1=Included 2=Excluded	Pre-trial detainees	Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders	Persons held in institutions for drug- addicts offenders	Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals	Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance	Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any other Ministry than the Ministry of Justice
	D41PPA03	D41PPB03	D41PPC03	D41PPD03	D41PPE03	D41PPF03
Albania	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1	1	1	1	-4	1
Belgium	1	1	-4	-4	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina						
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	-2	2
Croatia	1	1	2	2	-3	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	2	2	-2	-2
Denmark	1	1	1	2	-2	2
Estonia	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1	1	1	2	-2	1
France	1	1	-2	-2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	2	2	-4	2
Greece	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2	2	-2	2	2	2
Iceland	1	-4	2	2	-4	2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	1	1	-2	-2
Latvia						
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	-2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway						
Poland	1	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	1	1	-3	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2	2	2
Spain	1	2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	2	2	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia						
Turkey						
Ukraine	1	1	2	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	-3	2	-3	-3
UK: Scotland	1	1	-3	2	2	2

p. 33 – Pre-trial detainees			
1=Included 2=Excluded	Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision reached yet)	Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees	Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so
	D41PTA03	D41PTB03	D41PTC03
Albania	1	1	1
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina			
Bulgaria	1	2	1
Croatia	1	-3	1
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	1
Denmark	1	-2	1
Estonia	1	-2	-2
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	-2	1
Georgia	1	1	1
Germany	1	-4	1
Greece	1	1	1
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	1	-4	-4
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	-2	1
Latvia			
Lithuania	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	2	1
Moldova	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1
Norway			
Poland	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	1
Russia	1	1	1
Slovakia	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	1
Spain	1	-2	-2
Sweden	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	-3	1
TFYR of Macedonia			
Turkey			
Ukraine	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	2

p. 33 – Flow				
1=Included 2=Excluded	Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another	Entry following the detainee's removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority	Entry following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission	Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police
	D41FA03	D41FB03	D41FC03	D41FD03
Albania	2	2	2	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	2	2	2
Belgium	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina				
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2
Croatia	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2	2	2	2
Denmark	2	2	2	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2	2	2	2
France	2	2	2	1
Georgia	2	2	2	2
Germany	-4	-4	-4	-4
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	2	2	2	2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	2	2	2
Latvia				
Lithuania	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	2	2	2
Moldova	1	2	1	1
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway				
Poland	1	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	2	2
Romania	2	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	2	2	2	2
Spain	2	2	2	2
Sweden	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	-4	2
TFYR of Macedonia				
Turkey				
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	2	2

Table 4.1.1
Prison population (including pre-trial detainees):
Stock

p. 34 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T41ST00	T41ST01	T41ST02	T41ST03
Albania	2400	2521	2735	2592
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	6902	6915	7664	7826
Belgium	8356	8370	8916	8834
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	9424	9283	9607	10056
Croatia	2623	2679	2641	2803
Cyprus	288	254	354	355
Czech Republic	21538	19320	16213	17277
Denmark	3382	3236	3435	3641
Estonia	4712	4862	4773	4352
Finland	2703	3040	3466	3437
France	48786	46968	53680	57573
Georgia	7988	7324	6544	6391
Germany	79507	78959	74904	81176
Greece	7625	8295	8507	8555
Hungary	15021	17119	18054	17012
Iceland	78	110	107	112
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	55242	57203	56723	56845
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	9516	11566	11070	8063
Luxembourg	400	341	391	455
Malta	246	257	283	278
Moldova	9847	10850	10559	10780
Netherlands	13404	14265	15083	16183
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	65336	80004	80990	80692
Portugal	12771	13112	13772	13635
Romania	49682	50370	51476	45337
Russia	1060000	924000	981000	877000
Slovakia	7136	7433	7758	8873
Slovenia	1136	1155	1120	1099
Spain	45044	46962	50994	55244
Sweden	5630	5930	6467	6694
Switzerland	5727	5143	4982	5263
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	218083	222254	192293	188465
UK: England & Wales	65194	66403	71218	73657
UK: Northern Ireland	1068	910	1026	1160
UK: Scotland	5841	6176	6508	6633

p. 34 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Pre-trial detainees				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T41SP00	T41SP01	T41SP02	T41SP03
Albania	1373	1332	1363	1352
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1669	1723	2010	1999
Belgium	3390	3472	3208	3116
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	1528	1563	1906	1862
Croatia	819	820	824	912
Cyprus	24	50	32	47
Czech Republic	5967	4583	3384	3409
Denmark	887	849	1003	1060
Estonia	1639	1572	1505	1293
Finland	385	477	501	500
France	16781	15698	19402	21881
Georgia	4901	4231	4012	3916
Germany	18201	17458	17764	16973
Greece	2213	2323	2133	2437
Hungary	3230	3359	3383	3057
Iceland	15	10	20	8
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	24151	24388	22528	20801
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1915	1811	1656	1362
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	96	79	84	92
Moldova	3228	3299	2966	2614
Netherlands	5125	5846	6315	6414
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	18829	24813	21632	20366
Portugal	3854	3690	4219	3492
Romania	10792	11482	10528	6707
Russia	281700	235500	213200	145400
Slovakia	1904	1946	2301	2890
Slovenia	302	325	285	262
Spain	9084	10201	11543	12267
Sweden	1367	1671	1820	1777
Switzerland	1829	1582	1504	1699
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	38768
UK: England & Wales	11433	11061	13081	13073
UK: Northern Ireland	311	266	341	385
UK: Scotland	932	955	1279	1232

p. 34 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Females				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T41SW00	T41SW01	T41SW02	T41SW03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	401	438	448	397
Belgium	332	301	355	361
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	292	304	316	318
Croatia	91	105	96	126
Cyprus	11	20	20	21
Czech Republic	968	789	670	735
Denmark	163	161	160	164
Estonia	113	126	136	129
Finland	142	153	213	205
France	1807	1633	2016	2164
Georgia	149	154	112	105
Germany	3521	3582	3524	3882
Greece	370	409	427	443
Hungary	1041	1116	1093	1004
Iceland	3	6	5	6
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2403	2502	2546	2619
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	318	489	420	241
Luxembourg	25	14	26	20
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	429	477	521	488
Netherlands	1002	1217	1310	1391
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1586	2127	2167	2221
Portugal	1206	1117	1112	967
Romania	1963	2165	2405	1978
Russia	-2	-2	-2	50000
Slovakia	259	200	194	232
Slovenia	40	-2	50	-2
Spain	3668	-2	4149	-2
Sweden	228	325	337	359
Switzerland	376	324	310	308
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	9265
UK: England & Wales	3355	3713	4394	4595
UK: Northern Ireland	23	16	24	22
UK: Scotland	200	268	306	314

p. 34 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Aliens				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T41SA00	T41SA01	T41SA02	T41SA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2092	2193	2480	2946
Belgium	3412	3462	3716	3715
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	141	145	190	206
Croatia	-2	209	146	89
Cyprus	113	154	148	161
Czech Republic	2534	2126	1674	1703
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	168	244	293	291
France	10754	9951	11658	12467
Georgia	17	21	19	24
Germany	16195	15542	15513	15671
Greece	3538	3767	3907	3702
Hungary	762	821	836	647
Iceland	4	11	10	10
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	15144	16492	17213	16877
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	142	129	159	131
Luxembourg	-2	206	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	7453	7937	8694	9001
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1409	1645	1306	1291
Portugal	1547	1582	2095	2145
Romania	288	341	363	332
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	187	194	192	209
Slovenia	188	-2	171	-2
Spain	8470	-2	12961	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	3225
UK: England & Wales	5066	6230	6835	8912
UK: Northern Ireland	6	6	6	6
UK: Scotland	95	111	74	78

p. 34 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Minors				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T41SM00	T41SM01	T41SM02	T41SM03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	219	165	182	-2
Belgium	29	29	32	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	97	95	121	110
Croatia	87	108	121	128
Cyprus	23	30	24	24
Czech Republic	273	207	183	187
Denmark	14	11	14	19
Estonia	-2	78	83	53
Finland	129	149	161	145
France	616	612	690	667
Georgia	198	154	131	117
Germany	1806	1755	1771	1615
Greece	600	486	477	487
Hungary	250	315	201	180
Iceland	0	0	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	440	468	452	442
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	201	299	306	194
Luxembourg	-2	4	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	250	278	303	301
Netherlands	1645	1855	2023	2203
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	1	12	20	20
Portugal	811	806	905	761
Romania	1599	1466	1563	1040
Russia	40000	30000	30000	19000
Slovakia	74	55	66	68
Slovenia	8	-2	11	-2
Spain	136	-3	-3	-3
Sweden	15	8	12	13
Switzerland	-2	54	80	89
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1851	1965	2089	1781
UK: Northern Ireland	-3	-3	-3	-3
UK: Scotland	165	150	183	162

Table 4.1.2
Prison population (including pre-trial detainees):
Flow

p. 34 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Total				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T42FT00	T42FT01	T42FT02	T42FT03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	12679	12335	13936	14300
Belgium	14671	14456	15883	15928
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	6344	5304	5968	6328
Croatia	17424	17001	17650	12527
Cyprus	1653	1991	1805	1966
Czech Republic	26292	23854	17852	19652
Denmark	16655	16161	14831	15799
Estonia	8312	9317	7237	9740
Finland	6561	6832	7451	7654
France	66449	64730	76837	79736
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	255	332	318	402
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	83283	80293	82661	83371
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	12855	15488	14645	12396
Luxembourg	1686	1360	1021	1152
Malta	308	327	399	375
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	89835	95775	92180	90478
Portugal	5884	6936	7264	6872
Romania	32619	37884	35300	24324
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	7543	4580	4654	5331
Slovenia	5729	5155	4135	3626
Spain	41569	41359	41720	-2
Sweden	9178	9317	10173	10721
Switzerland	47388	47908	50989	53878
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	128866	130934	135820	135042
UK: Northern Ireland	5186	4416	4865	5309
UK: Scotland	32867	34659	38286	37538

p. 34 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Pre-trial detainees				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T42FP00	T42FP01	T42FP02	T42FP03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	8228	8415	9595	10402
Belgium	9860	9627	10878	10843
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	2201	2715	3209	2977
Croatia	3957	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	503	673	551	653
Czech Republic	12727	11160	7776	8285
Denmark	4955	5100	5370	5459
Estonia	-4	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1668	1886	1843	1911
France	52153	48352	58705	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	75	90	107	69
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	75155	68657	72925	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	7521	8650	8031	6969
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	236	237	289	269
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	48429	52007	46895	44789
Portugal	5055	5958	6393	5158
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2883	1890	1954	2413
Slovenia	1034	990	918	873
Spain	27154	27439	28793	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	17908	17955	19267	20932
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	76256	77579	85500	84358
UK: Northern Ireland	2197	1922	2337	2439
UK: Scotland	13937	15402	18584	18657

p. 34 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Females				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T42FW00	T42FW01	T42FW02	T42FW03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1022	1022	1177	1219
Belgium	1007	958	1082	1071
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	176	194	201	205
Croatia	543	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	118	186	112	162
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	656	613	494	552
Estonia	-4	471	337	792
Finland	367	439	548	511
France	3072	2788	3348	3626
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	16	27	32	25
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	6899	6358	6620	7406
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	275	350	374	213
Luxembourg	121	67	108	130
Malta	14	21	37	27
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	596	514	630	523
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	270	223	180	134
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	549	554	681	730
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10682	11252	12601	12946
UK: Northern Ireland	252	196	225	272
UK: Scotland	2206	2474	2879	3082

p. 34 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Aliens				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T42FA00	T42FA01	T42FA02	T42FA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	5189	5084	5945	-2
Belgium	6470	6289	6665	6636
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	183	159	175	168
Croatia	2580	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	671	810	720	1077
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	15547	15056	18766	18796
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	14	39	39	47
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	28621	29060	30998	29101
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	105	117	147	110
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	159	163	142	84
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2304	2306	2693	2735
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10676	13196	12572	13579
UK: Northern Ireland	56	58	57	117
UK: Scotland	338	342	386	408

p. 34 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Minors				
	2000	2001	2002	2003
	T42FM00	T42FM01	T42FM02	T42FM03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	817	1087	1355	1254
Belgium	602	516	431	631
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	113	133	152	149
Croatia	124	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	138	115	121	179
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	441	474	474	545
Estonia	-2	567	481	274
Finland	342	462	325	334
France	3959	3283	3839	3321
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	5	1	3	1
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1886	1644	1476	1581
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	185	224	251	167
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	99	102	225	218
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	602	714	896	676
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	17	19	17	18
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2	4	0	4
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5463	4820	5242	4970
UK: Northern Ireland	-3	-3	-3	-3
UK: Scotland	1769	1724	2000	1859

p. 35 – Source of the data in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	
	ST4203
Albania	General directory of the prisons system. Ministry of Justice.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Information given electronically by the Ministry of Justice (data from the IVV, 'Integrierte Vollzugsverwaltung')
Belgium	• Service Public Fédéral Justice – Direction générale de l'Exécution des Peines et Mesures • Les données ne sont actuellement pas publiées. Les chiffres sont directement issus d'une interrogation spécifique de la base de données. Cette base de données est toutefois la base de donnée opérationnelle dans laquelle l'information est continuellement actualisée ou corrigée, ce qui entraîne des relevés statistiques différents à chaque nouvelle interrogation de la base.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	The computing centre of the Punishment Enforcement General Direction.
Croatia	Annual Prison's Reports, Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance, unpublished.
Cyprus	From Prisons Statistic Books.
Czech Republic	The Yearbook, 2000 - 2003, Prison Service of the Czech Republic. Published
Denmark	Statistics Denmark and the Danish Department of Correction.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published.
Finland	• Date 1 September • Flow: year 2003
France	4.1.1 : Ministère de la Justice, DAP, Statistique trimestrielle de la population prise en charge en milieu fermé. 4.1.2. Annuaire statistique de la Justice, fichier national des détenus.
Georgia	-2
Germany	• Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 2000 - 2003, Wiesbaden 2000 – 2003. • Monthly statistics on the stock of prisoners, March 31st 2000 - 2002, internal statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice, unpublished. • Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Bestand der Gefangenen und Verwahrten in den deutschen Justizvollzugsanstalten nach ihrer Unterbringung auf Haftplätze des geschlossenen und offenen Vollzuges jeweils zu den Stichtagen 31. März, 31. August und 30. November eines Jahres, Wiesbaden 2004, online publication: www.destatis.de.
Greece	• Source of data for the years 2000-2002: National Statistical Service of Greece. • Source of data for the year 2003: Ministry of Justice (Unofficial figure).
Hungary	HQ of Correctional Institutions.
Iceland	Prison and Probation Administration in Iceland; Some of the information has been published in the yearbook of Prison and Probation in Iceland and some in Space I.
Ireland	-2
Italy	• Tableau 4.1.1.: - Adulti: <i>Caratteristiche socio-lavorative, giuridiche e demografiche della popolazione detenuta</i> - DAP, Ministero della Giustizia - Minori: Dipartimento Giustizia Minorile, Ministero della Giustizia, www.giustizia.it • Tableau 4.1.2

	- Années 2000,2001,2002 : Istat, <i>Statistiche giudiziarie penali</i>, ed. 2002,2003,2004. - Année 2003: Dip. Giustizia minorile, notre élaboration.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department, Statistics Lithuania, Centre for Crime Prevention in Lithuania.
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité du ministère de la Justice pour 2002 et tableaux STATEC communiqués par M. Fernand Walch.
Malta	Corradino Correctional Facilities.
Moldova	Rapports statistiques, Département des Institutions Pénitentiaires.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics.
Norway	-2
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services Directorate General, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	National Prisons Administration, Ministry of Justice.
Russia	http://www.prison.org/penal/stat/ Site on Russian prison system.
Slovakia	General Directorate of Prison and Justice Guard.
Slovenia	Table 4.1.1. is based on data taken from the reply to the questionnaire SPACE I 2003. Source of the data in Table 4.1.2. are annual reports of the National Prison Administration 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003.
Spain	Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). Surveys 2000 to 2003.
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority.
Switzerland	Depuis 2001, les données proviennent de l'enquête annuelle sur la privation de liberté avec comme jour de référence le 1 ^{er} mercredi du mois de septembre.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Department of Execution of Punishment of Ukraine. Unpublished Report.
UK: England & Wales	Based on data taken from 'Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2003'
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Research and Statistical Bulletin 2/2004: The Northern Ireland Prison Population in 2003.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service.

p. 35 – Comments on Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	
	CT4203
Albania	• The data for the year 2002, belongs to the 1 October 2002 • Under the trial detainee are included only the people who are in the institutions which is under the supervision of the General Directory of the Prisons. The others who are in the police commissariats are not included. Still the pre- detentions cites are partially under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Order.
Armenia	-2
Austria	4.1 Prison population (Tables 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2) • Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance are EXCLUDED (it is impossible to include them). • Some figures for 2003 are not available yet.
Belgium	• Personnes détenues dans les institutions pour délinquants juvéniles : En 2002 la possibilité de placer un mineur provisoirement en maison d'arrêt (pour maximum 15 jours) a été abrogée. Mais jusqu'alors, aucune institution spécifique pour délinquants juvéniles ne dépendait de l'administration pénitentiaire. (Par ailleurs des institutions fermées existaient mais dépendant des entités fédérées). En mars 2002 un établissement spécifique a été créé dépendant à la fois de l'administration pénitentiaire pour les fonctions sécuritaires et des entités fédérées pour la fonction éducative. • Personnes détenues dans les institutions pour délinquants toxicomanes: Aucune institution spécifique pour toxicomane ne dépend de l'administration pénitentiaire. • Délinquants atteints de troubles mentaux détenus dans des institutions ou des hôpitaux psychiatriques : Seuls ceux enfermés dans des établissements dépendant de l'administration pénitentiaire sont considérés.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Some data are not available.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	• Table 4.1.1 - Female: without minors; included pre-trial detainees and convicted female - Aliens: incl. Pre-trial detainees and convicted persons, both male and female, incl. Minors - Minors: both male and female (persons 15 - 18 years old). • Table 4.1. 2. * - the Yearbook does not show these particularities in FLOW.
Denmark	The number of females in table 4.1.2 does not include females in pre-trial detention.
Estonia	• Data refer to 1st January (instead of 1st September) • Table 4.1.1: <u>convicted</u> women and minors only (excluding pre-trial detainees). • 4.1.1: pre-trial detainees = vahistatute arv. Naised ja alaealised: vaid süüdimõistetud. Alaealiste kohta 2003 oli erinevaid arve: 2003. aasta aruandes (aruandeperioodi lõpuks) 322; 2004. aasta aruandes (aruandeperioodi alguseks) 53. Naiste puhul oli kokkulangevus, nagu ka kõikidel muudel juhtudel. • 4.1.2 TOTAL = Süüdimõistetud + uued vahistatud. Naised ja alaealised samamoodi.

Finland	Minors = under 21 years old.																											
France	Population carcérale • Inclure les catégories suivantes : Personnes détenues dans des établissements relevant d'un autre ministère que le ministère de la Justice : Exclu (étrangers en rétention administrative) • Flux Exclure les catégories suivantes : Entrée consécutive à une permission de sortie ou une suspension de peine : Exclu (permission) • Tableau 4.1.1 : il s'agit des chiffres au 1^{er} octobre. Les chiffres disponibles pour le 1^{er} septembre figurant dans SPACE ne donnent pas la ventilation selon nationalité et les condamnés ne sont pas ventilés par type d'infractions. • Champ : métropole + DOM <u>le champ est modifié par rapport à la 2^{ème} édition</u> car les données de flux sont maintenant publiées en incluant les départements d'outre-mer. Pour cette raison, il a fallu estimer la proportion d'étrangers dans le stock (l'estimation est fiable à 1% près pour la proportion de détenus étrangers car elle ne concerne que les étrangers détenus dans les départements d'outre-mer). • Tableau 4.1.2 : champ métropole + DOM modifié par rapport à la seconde édition. Ces données ne proviennent pas de la même source que celle du tableau 4.1.1 et ne sont pas entièrement fiables (on considère que le nombre d'entrées est sous-estimé). De plus, un changement de logiciel informatique introduit une rupture en 2003 et le dénombrement des entrées de détenus provisoires n'est pas disponible pour cette année. • La statistique trimestrielle donne un autre chiffre pour les entrées sans doute plus conforma à la réalité, mais sans ventilation des femmes, des étrangers et des mineurs. Pour la métropole, on obtient les séries suivantes : Année, Total des entrées, entrées de prévenus <table><tr><td>1995</td><td>82860</td><td>62833</td></tr><tr><td>1996</td><td>79938</td><td>60881</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>75738</td><td>56588</td></tr><tr><td>1998</td><td>72972</td><td>52542</td></tr><tr><td>1999</td><td>73422</td><td>51582</td></tr><tr><td>2000</td><td>65251</td><td>48002</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>63922</td><td>43883</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>77959</td><td>55562</td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>77832</td><td>56211</td></tr></table>	1995	82860	62833	1996	79938	60881	1997	75738	56588	1998	72972	52542	1999	73422	51582	2000	65251	48002	2001	63922	43883	2002	77959	55562	2003	77832	56211
1995	82860	62833																										
1996	79938	60881																										
1997	75738	56588																										
1998	72972	52542																										
1999	73422	51582																										
2000	65251	48002																										
2001	63922	43883																										
2002	77959	55562																										
2003	77832	56211																										
Georgia	-2																											
Germany	• Prison population: Persons committed to a psychiatric hospital or an institution for withdrawal treatment are not counted. These persons are held in facilities under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health, not the Ministry of Justice. Electronic surveillance is no regular sanction in Germany. • Pre-trial detainees: Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees do not exist. • Stock: Data refer to March 31st of the respective year. Date of reference for 2001 is January 31st. Figures on aliens refer to convicted prisoners and those on remand pending deportation only. Regarding pre-trial detainees a breakdown by nationality is not possible. • Flow:																											

	No reliable data available. For the previous edition, however, we reported flow data for Germany. This was a problematic decision. In Germany, no real flow statistics for the prison population exist. A prisoner is not only counted when he or she gets imprisoned for the first time in the respective year but as well each time he or she is transferred to another prison or the reason of the imprisonment changes, e.g. if a former pre-trial detainee starts serving his or her prison sentence. The Federal Office of Statistics estimates that normally more than 80 per cent of the counted entries/receptions actually belong to the latter categories. Therefore, the data reported for Germany in the flow statistics of the second edition were very misleading. We decided not to report these data for the current survey.																																			
Greece	These are not officially published data. See also comments under table 3.1.1.																																			
Hungary	-2																																			
Iceland	Part 4 Correctional statistics 4.1 Prison population (Tables 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2) <table><tr><th colspan="2">Prison population</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”</td></tr><tr><td>Include the following:</td><td>112</td></tr><tr><td>• Pre-trial detainees</td><td>8 (included)</td></tr><tr><td>• Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders</td><td>“ * ”</td></tr><tr><td>• Persons held in institutions for drug-addicts offenders</td><td>2 (excluded) *</td></tr><tr><td>• Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals</td><td>2 (excluded) **</td></tr><tr><td>• Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance</td><td>“ * ”</td></tr><tr><td>• Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any other Ministry than the Ministry of Justice</td><td>12 (excluded) ***</td></tr></table> * Not under the responsibility of the prison administration ** In hospitals - Not under the responsibility of the prison administration *** One in psychiatric institutions under the responsibility of Minstry of Health and Social Security and 11 in Vernd, a half-way house, not under the responsibility of the prison administration <table><tr><td>Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”</td></tr><tr><td>Include the following:</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>• Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision reached yet)</td><td>8 (included)</td></tr><tr><td>• Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees</td><td>“ * ”</td></tr><tr><td>(1) Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so</td><td>“ * ”</td></tr></table> 4.2 Data <table><tr><th colspan="2">Flow</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”</td></tr></table>		Prison population			Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Include the following:	112	• Pre-trial detainees	8 (included)	• Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders	“ * ”	• Persons held in institutions for drug-addicts offenders	2 (excluded) *	• Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals	2 (excluded) **	• Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance	“ * ”	• Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any other Ministry than the Ministry of Justice	12 (excluded) ***	Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet			Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Include the following:	8	• Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision reached yet)	8 (included)	• Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees	“ * ”	(1) Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so	“ * ”	Flow			Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”
Prison population																																				
	Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”																																			
Include the following:	112																																			
• Pre-trial detainees	8 (included)																																			
• Persons held in institutions for juvenile offenders	“ * ”																																			
• Persons held in institutions for drug-addicts offenders	2 (excluded) *																																			
• Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals	2 (excluded) **																																			
• Offenders serving their sentence under electronic surveillance	“ * ”																																			
• Persons held in facilities under the responsibility of any other Ministry than the Ministry of Justice	12 (excluded) ***																																			
Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet																																				
	Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”																																			
Include the following:	8																																			
• Untried detainees (i.e. no court decision reached yet)	8 (included)																																			
• Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees	“ * ”																																			
(1) Sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so	“ * ”																																			
Flow																																				
	Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”																																			

	Exclude the following:		402
	• Entry following a transfer from one penal institution to another		262 (excluded)
	• Entry following the detainee’s removal from the institution in order to appear before a judicial authority (investigating judge, court, etc.)		268 (excluded) *
	• Entry following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission		77 (excluded)
	• Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police		6 (excluded) **
* 250 to appear before a judicial authority and 18 to police authority			
** Of which 2 after rearrest by police			
Ireland	-2		
Italy	Tableau 4.1.1. : - Données des adultes au 1 ^{er} juillet - Données des mineurs au 31 décembre.		
Latvia	-2		
Lithuania	• In 4.1: Electronic monitoring is not used in Lithuania. • In Table 4.1.1 given numbers of prison population are at the end of the year, not on the 1st of September. • In Table 4.1.2 given numbers of women and minors are only from the total number of convicted persons. The numbers of pre-trial women and minor detainees are not available. • The Flow period embrace period from the 1st of January until the next years’ 1st of January.		
Luxembourg	Données de stock au 31 décembre de l’année.		
Malta	-2		
Moldova	• Les données sont pour le 1 octobre, pour chaque année (confirmé, même si elles correspondent aux données de SPACE) • Le tableau des flux inclut les transferts entre établissements.		
Netherlands	• The stock data refer to September 30th. • The concept of alien is according to country of birth.		
Norway	-2		
Poland	• The data for total, pre-trial detainees, female, aliens refers to the situation at 31 August. (Table 4.1.1) • The data for minors (15 – under 17) refers to the situation at 31 December.(Table 4.1.1) • Number of total prison population consists: pre-trial detainees sentenced persons (due to Penal Code) and sentenced due to Code of misdemeanours (Table 4.1.1, 4.1.2).		
Portugal	• 4.1.: Prison population		
	Flow:		
	Exclude		
	• Entry following a prison leave or a period of absence by permission	Excluded (a)	
	• Entry following an escape, after re-arrest by the police	Excluded (a)	

	(a) They are only included after a period of absence of 3 months. • The available data report to December 31.								
Romania	• Table 4.1.1 – Data referring to aliens are recorded on 31 December 2003 • Table 4.1.2 - Data on special categories of prisoners are not recorded yet.								
Russia	• Data on prison population is given for 1st of January of each year unless other data is specified. 1st of January is a common date which is used in Russian Correctional Statistics when number of prison population is to be presented. Correctional statistics were taken from www.prison.org and reveal official datum by Russian Ministry of Justice. • Changes in number of convicted minors and some decline in prison population as a whole is due to several Amnesty Decrees by Russian President V. Putin (in 2002 – 182 Amnesty Decrees, in 2003 – 283 Amnesty Decrees). As a result of 2000 Amnesty 222,000 convicts were released. Moreover, new Penal Process Code was accepted in 2001 and came to legal action in July, 2002 which made rules for arrest and pre-trial investigation and detention more strict thus leading to decline in number of arrested people at the second half of 2002 (it declined almost 50% from 23,000 to 13,000). It also introduced concept of conditional release which was used to set free some of the convicts that had partly served their sentences. • Pre-trial detainees number includes minors, as well as women. • Data on Prison Population Flow is not available because such statistical information is not collected and not revealed for public consideration. The usual way to reveal statistics on prison population is to give some figures with respect to certain date, e.g. 1 of January, 31 of December per annum.								
Slovakia	-2								
Slovenia	• Comments on Table 4.1.1. - Of which: Pre-trial detainees: sentenced detainees who have appealed or who are within the statutory limit for doing so are not included in those numbers. If we include those persons the numbers are: 2000 – 369, 2001 – 386, 2002 – 349 and 2003 – 338. - As you can see there are empty places for female, aliens and minors for 2001 and 2003. The reason is we did not collect those numbers for those years because the questionnaire from the Council of Europe is shorter every second year and does not require such data. • Comments on Table 4.1.2. - Total represents numbers of entries for all categories of prison population: sentenced prisoners, detainees, misdemeanants, juveniles in the juvenile prison and juveniles in the Correctional Home for those years. - Of which: Female population is represented except minors. - Of which: Aliens represent sentenced prisoners. Data for total are not available. Data for sentenced prisoners plus pre-trial detainees are 2000 – 513, 2001 – 512, 2002 – 397, 2003 – 319. - Of which: Minors represent all entries in the juvenile prison and the juveniles in the Correctional Home for those years.								
Spain	A new legislation on juvenile offenders came into force in 2000. Since then, minors are not included in correctional statistics.								
Sweden	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet</th></tr> <tr> <th>Include the following:</th><th>Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”</th></tr> <tr> <td> • Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees </td><td>Included, does not apply</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet		Include the following:	Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	• Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees	Included, does not apply		
Pre-trial detainees: Persons held in penal institutions while a <u>final</u> court decision concerning their case has not been reached yet									
Include the following:	Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”								
• Convicted but not yet sentenced detainees	Included, does not apply								

	Tab. 4.1.1: all data refer to October 1. Tab 4.1.1: data on Minors refer only to pre-trial detainees. Tab. 4.1.2: all data refer only to convicted prisoners, i.e. pre-trial detainees etc. are excluded.							
Switzerland	• Population carcérale : <table><tr><td>• Personnes détenues dans des établissements relevant d'un autre ministère que le ministère de la Justice</td><td>Inclu (autorité policière)</td></tr></table> • Flux : <table><tr><td>• Entrée consécutive à une permission de sortie (1) ou une suspension de peine (2)</td><td>1. Exclu 2.Inclu</td></tr><tr><td>• Entrée après évasion et arrestation par la police</td><td>Exclu (sauf si durée prolongée)</td></tr></table> • Le chiffre concernant les mineurs exclut les établissements pour mineurs et sont disponibles dès 2001. Pour les étrangers, les chiffres seront disponibles dès 2004. • Pour les "entrées", il y a de nombreux comptes multiples, une même détention préventive pouvant donner lieu à des déplacements entre prisons et être comptées plusieurs fois. • No data available for aliens in the stock from 2000 to 2003. In 2004 they represented 70.8% of the total prison population and in 2005 they represented 70.5% of it.		• Personnes détenues dans des établissements relevant d'un autre ministère que le ministère de la Justice	Inclu (autorité policière)	• Entrée consécutive à une permission de sortie (1) ou une suspension de peine (2)	1. Exclu 2.Inclu	• Entrée après évasion et arrestation par la police	Exclu (sauf si durée prolongée)
• Personnes détenues dans des établissements relevant d'un autre ministère que le ministère de la Justice	Inclu (autorité policière)							
• Entrée consécutive à une permission de sortie (1) ou une suspension de peine (2)	1. Exclu 2.Inclu							
• Entrée après évasion et arrestation par la police	Exclu (sauf si durée prolongée)							
TFYR of Macedonia	-2							
Turkey	-2							
Ukraine	Data refer to 1 st January.							
UK: England & Wales	Data in table 4.1.1 is for 30 June.							
UK: Northern Ireland	• Prison population: <table><tr><td>• Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals</td><td>Not included</td></tr></table> • Data for Table 4.1.1 is average prison population for each year. Figures for minors are not available. Aliens refers to immigration detainees only- nationality is not recorded for the prison population in general.		• Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals	Not included				
• Mentally ill offenders held in psychiatric institutions or hospitals	Not included							
UK: Scotland	• Stock data is as at I September of each year. • Aliens are defined as all those who have specified a nationality other than 'British'. • Minors are defined as all those under 18. Children (those aged under 16) are not routinely held in penal establishments (sometimes a few are held in prison on special remand warrants for a few days). They are usually held in secure accommodation, which is not included in these figures. • The flow figures are based on receptions to prison which count warrants rather than people. This means that one person can have several receptions but only one entry into prison. For example: A person entering prison initially on remand, appears before court and is sentenced to prison, without leaving custody. This would mean that at least 2 warrants were received (1 remand and 1 sentenced) so 2 receptions, but the prisoner only entered prison once. A reception is counted every time a warrant is received unless multiple warrants are received from the same court on the same day, then only one reception is recorded for the group of warrants.							

Table 4.2
Convicted prison population by offence on 1st September 2003

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Criminal offences: Total				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TCT03	T43TCW03	T43TCM03	T43TCA03
Albania	1677	42	12	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	8194	257	110	206
Croatia	1795	59	118	-2
Cyprus	304	16	18	139
Czech Republic	74430	1838	315	-2
Denmark	2709	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	3220	133	46	1427
Finland	2982	146	96	197
France	35692	1055	160	-2
Georgia	2474	105	71	-2
Germany	62594	2775	822	13885
Greece	6116	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	104	6	0	9
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	6701	197	119	97
Luxembourg	176	6	-2	79
Malta	232	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	7856	255	175	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	79013	2133	20	1207
Portugal	10143	585	479	-2
Romania	36853	1568	669	332
Russia	877000	50000	19000	-2
Slovakia	5983	232	68	209
Slovenia	717	-2	-2	-2
Spain	55244	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	5320	277	-2	-2
Switzerland	3360	386	-2	2462
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	59393	3474	1781	6281
UK: Northern Ireland	721	9	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	5401	243	100	65

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Criminal offences: Traffic offences				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TTT03	T43TTW03	T43TTM03	T43TTA03
Albania	-2	0	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	64	0	1	-2
Cyprus	6	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	80	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	49	-2	3	-2
Germany	4359	71	8	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1440	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	8	1	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	9	-2	-2	6
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	2698	14	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	361	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	233	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	693	16	-2	324
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2689	59	123	133
UK: Northern Ireland	40	0	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Intentional homicide: Total				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43HOT03	T43HOW03	T43HOM03	T43HOA03
Albania	824	31	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	930	40	2	10
Croatia	565	24	14	-2
Cyprus	12	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1654	96	9	-2
Denmark	171	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	576	-2	-2	-2
Finland	555	40	27	20
France	3406	231	6	-2
Georgia	336	19	4	-2
Germany	4717	263	23	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1945	198	-2	-2
Iceland	11	2	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1385	63	11	-2
Luxembourg	30	-2	-2	12
Malta	12	0	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	6076	481	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	6963	-2	-2	-2
Russia	101092	-2	1225	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	92	-2	-2	-2
Spain	2149	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	281	13	-2	144
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3698	132	8	329
UK: Northern Ireland	96	3	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	767	31	4	5

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Intentional homicide: Completed				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43HCT03	T43HCW03	T43HCM03	T43HCA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	817	38	1	8
Croatia	462	15	4	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	10	2	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1465	65	22	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1113	47	16	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	197	13	-2	97
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	652	25	4	3

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Assault				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43AST03	T43ASW03	T43ASM03	T43ASA03
Albania	24	0	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	92	0	0	0
Croatia	30	2	3	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	3025	36	4	-2
Denmark	606	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	321	-2	-2	-2
Finland	481	16	6	10
France	5972	148	51	-2
Georgia	153	-2	15	-2
Germany	5710	131	119	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	917	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	12	1	0	1
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	242	7	2	-2
Luxembourg	6	-2	-2	4
Malta	11	0	-2	-2
Moldova	468	12	2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	218	6	0	-2
Romania	469	-2	-2	-2
Russia	76911	-2	1772	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	37	-2	-2	-2
Spain	1245	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	201	9	-2	119
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	785	37	44	28
UK: Northern Ireland	14	0	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	936	33	36	7

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Rape				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43RAT03	T43RAW03	T43RAM03	T43RAA03
Albania	63	0	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	250	0	1	0
Croatia	141	0	4	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	817	1	1	-2
Denmark	60	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	163	-2	-2	-2
Finland	59	1	1	6
France	8296	9	20	-2
Georgia	17	-2	2	-2
Germany	2726	10	26	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	387	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	3	0	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	390	0	4	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	5	0	-2	-2
Moldova	409	0	3	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	2670	18	-2	-2
Portugal	317	0	12	-2
Romania	2187	-2	-2	-2
Russia	25400	-2	820	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	84	-2	-2	-2
Spain	2107	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	141	1	-2	66
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3070	4	25	301
UK: Northern Ireland	42	0	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	136	0	2	2

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Robbery				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43ROT03	T43ROW03	T43ROM03	T43ROA03
Albania	378	0	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	854	30	13	6
Croatia	158	10	16	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	5225	122	80	-2
Denmark	449	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	666	-2	-2	-2
Finland	218	11	9	9
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	304	-2	14	-2
Germany	7789	195	256	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2402	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	2	0	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1820	27	42	-2
Luxembourg	21	-2	-2	11
Malta	59	1	-2	-2
Moldova	1461	29	30	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	18064	358	-2	-2
Portugal	1630	26	187	-2
Romania	6298	-2	-2	-2
Russia	85275	-2	2370	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	91	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	513	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	266	10	-2	148
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8816	240	290	498
UK: Northern Ireland	107	2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	571	19	12	7

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Theft: Total				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43THT03	T43THW03	T43THM03	T43THA03
Albania	90	2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	3494	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	352	11	63	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	15102	518	85	-2
Denmark	373	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1283	-2	-2	-2
Finland	502	22	22	4
France	6502	131	53	-2
Georgia	695	13	10	-2
Germany	13552	732	277	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3954	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	17	1	0	0
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1835	36	56	-2
Luxembourg	20	1	-2	11
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2445	89	108	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	19735	267	-2	-2
Portugal	2009	34	149	-2
Romania	15766	-2	-2	-2
Russia	264342	-2	2335	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	124	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	695	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	710	38	-2	372
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	12322	861	728	450
UK: Northern Ireland	67	1	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	762	51	23	3

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TVT03	T43TVW03	T43TVM03	T43TVA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	65	-2	1	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	740	6	155	18
UK: Northern Ireland	10	0	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	50	0	4	1

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – (Theft) Burglary: Total				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43BUT03	T43BUW03	T43BUM03	T43BUA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4754	65	143	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	15856	118	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8286	407	456	245
UK: Northern Ireland	0	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	321	2	9	1

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43BDT03	T43BDW03	T43BDM03	T43BDA03
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	620	4	23	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Drug offences: Total				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43DRT03	T43DRW03	T43DRM03	T43DRA03
Albania	150	0	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	152	-2	-2	14
Croatia	220	6	4	-2
Cyprus	43	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1950	121	2	-2
Denmark	501	95	-2	-2
Estonia	284	-2	-2	-2
Finland	496	33	9	124
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	378	12	4	-2
Germany	9015	497	18	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	260	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	26	1	0	6
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	296	38	0	-2
Luxembourg	53	5	-2	25
Malta	42	8	-2	-2
Moldova	285	28	3	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	3558	414	85	-2
Romania	368	-2	-2	-2
Russia	68634	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	67	-2	-2	-2
Spain	12587	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	1520	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1374	79	-2	929
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10330	1342	49	3106
UK: Northern Ireland	48	0	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	859	62	0	17

p. 36 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Drug offences: Drug trafficking				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43DTT03	T43DTW03	T43DTM03	T43DTA03
Albania	-2	0	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	10
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	340	13	0	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	4778	181	13	-2
Georgia	8	3	-2	-2
Germany	4627	251	4	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	.	.	.	.
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	3197	389	47	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-3	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1140	65	-2	832
TFYR of Macedonia	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	830	56	0	13

p. 37 – Source of the data in Table 4.2	
	ST4303
Albania	General directory of the prisons system. Ministry of Justice.
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	The computing centre of the Punishment Enforcement General Direction.
Croatia	Annual Report by Prisons, Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance, unpublished data.
Cyprus	From Prisons Statistic Books.
Czech Republic	The Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Rep., Issued by Prison Service of The Czech Rep., Administrative Department, 2003.
Denmark	Danish Department of Correction.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published.
Finland	Date: 1 May 2003.
France	Ministères de la Justice, DAP, statistiques trimestriels. Chiffres pour le 1 ^{er} octobre 2003.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Ed.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 2003, Wiesbaden 2003.
Greece	-2
Hungary	HQ of Correctional Institutions.
Iceland	Prison and Probation Administration in Iceland; Some of the information has been published in the yearbook of Prison and Probation in Iceland and some in Space I.
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department, Statistics Lithuania, Centre for Crime Prevention in Lithuania.
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité du ministère de la Justice pour 2002.
Malta	Corradino Correctional Facilities.
Moldova	Rapports statistiques, Département des Institutions Pénitentiaires.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services Directorate General, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	National Prisons Administration, Ministry of Justice.
Russia	• http://www.prison.org/penal/stat/ Site on Russian prison system • http://www.mhg.ru/publications/1C2F913 Moscow Helsinki Group Report on Prisons.
Slovakia	General Directorate of Prison and Justice Guard.
Slovenia	Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). 2003 Survey.
Spain	Council of Europe Annual Penal Statistics (SPACE). 2003 Survey.
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority.
Switzerland	Bestand am 1. Sept. 2002.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Based on data taken from 'Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2003'

UK: Northern Ireland	Statistical Prisoner Database.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service.

p. 37 – Comments on Table 4.2	
	CT4303
Albania	-2
Armenia	-2
Austria	Data not available according to type of offence.
Belgium	Aucune règle d'infraction principale n'est applicable sur les informations relatives aux infractions enregistrées dans la base de données pénitentiaire. En l'absence d'instruction précise sur la nature du comptage (infraction principale ou toutes infractions considérées), aucune réponse ne peut être fournie.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	• Data refer to 31st December 2003 (instead of 1st September) • Some data are not available
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	• The data are on 31 December 2000 and shows a frequency of offences committed by convicted persons, so the counting unit is not a person but an offence! * - means that the data is not available from the Yearbook • The Yearbook does not show traffic offences and does not distinguish the way a theft has been committed • The Yearbook does not show the numbers of particular offences committed by aliens.
Denmark	Assaults also include assaults against public servants. Theft also includes theft of cars and vandalism. Data refer to 2 December 2003.
Estonia	• Data refer to 1 January 2004. • The following definitions differ from previous sections - Assault: Data refer to aggravated assault - Robbery: CC §141; PC §200 - Theft – Total: CC §139; PC §199
Finland	Rape includes all sexual offences.
France	• Homicide = "crimes de sang" • Coups et blessures = "coups et blessures volontaires, coups à enfants" • Viol = "viol et agression sexuelle" • Vols (total) = "vol qualifié + vol simple" • La nomenclature des infractions de la statistique pénitentiaire est beaucoup moins détaillée que celle des condamnations.
Georgia	-2
Germany	• Data refer to March 31 st , 2003.

	• Figures for imprisoned aliens cannot be broken down by offence. • No data available on completed intentional homicide and theft of a motor vehicle. • The figures for rape include sexual assault as well as some other forms of sexual offences. • The definition of drug trafficking given in the definitions section cannot be met exactly as far as correctional statistics are concerned. Therefore, figures reported here are slightly higher than they would be if the definition could be met.
Greece	-2
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	• In Table 4.2 given numbers of prison population are at the end of the year, not on the 1st of September. • The number of prisoners convicted for assault, reflect only those convicted for intentional grave body injury or infection. The statistics of prisoners convicted for other forms of assault is not available. • Missing information is not available.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	When dealing with drug offences, all drug-related offences were also included.
Moldova	Quand il s'agit d'homicide volontaire on compte seulement les décisions finales des instances judiciaires ; c'est-à-dire les sentences entrées en vigueur.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	• Statistical information in this table contains: sentenced prisoners and pre-trial detainees. • "Intentional homicide" excludes: infanticide, euthanasia and assault leading to death. • "Rape" excludes sexual intercourse with a minor without force, other forms sexual assault • "Robbery" excludes: theft immediately followed by violence • The following data are not available: "Homicide completed"; "Assault", "Theft of motor vehicle"; "Domestic burglary"; "Drug offences"; "Drug trafficking".
Portugal	-2
Romania	Data on special categories of prisoners are not recorded yet.
Russia	• Total number of drug offences excludes minors as no datum on them is available. Data on convicted prison population by offence refers to 1st of January 2003.

	• Number of minors mentioned in table excludes pre-trial detainees.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The questionnaire SPACE I 2003 does not contain questions for woman, minors and aliens, so that is the reason we did not collect those data.
Spain	Minors are not included in correctional statistics.
Sweden	• Data refer to 1 October 2003. • Offence definitions and counting rules not totally equal to those in Part 3 above.
Switzerland	Eine Person im Strafvollzug kann auf Grund mehrerer Straftaten verurteilt worden sein. In den Urteilen werden alle Straftaten aufgeführt. Deshalb werden unter "Bestand nach Straftaten" alle Personen gezählt, bei denen die entsprechende Straftat mindestens in einem Urteile zitiert worden ist. Die Summe ist deshalb nicht gleich dem Total des Insassenbestandes. Es gibt auch Freiheitsentziehende Entscheide (Bussenumwandlung, Widerruf einer bedingten Entlassung), die keine Straftaten haben.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Data is for 30 June 2003.
UK: Northern Ireland	Includes immediate custody prisoners, excludes fine defaulters.
UK: Scotland	• All data is as at 1 September of each year. • Aliens are defined as all those who have specified a nationality other than 'British'. • Minors are defined as all those under 18. Children (those aged under 16) are not routinely held in penal establishments (sometimes a few are held in prison on special remand warrants for a few days). They are usually held in secure accommodation, which is not included in these figures.

p. 37 – Age bracket for minors in Table 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2				
	Is age bracket different than in Table 1.2.2	Minimum age	Maximum age	Comments
1=Yes 2=No	CT43AA03	CT43AB03	CT43AC03	CT43AD03
Albania	2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2	14	18	The age brackets are from 14 years and over to under 18 years, however, only juveniles from 16 years and over to under 18 years could be committed to juvenile prison.
Cyprus	2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	15	18	See comments 3.1.2. A
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-4	18	• Minimum age: Over 12 (crimes committed before September 2002) or 13 years (crimes committed since 1 September 2002) • Before 1 September 2002, for majority of crimes described here criminal liability started from 13 years of age (except traffic offences, drug offences). For all other crimes criminal liability started from 15 years of age. Since 1 September 2002, criminal liability is starting from 14 years of age.
Finland	2	-2	-2	-2
France	1	13	18	Les enfants de moins de 13 ans ne peuvent être incarcérés ni condamnés à une peine.
Georgia	-2	14	18	-2
Germany	1	13	18	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	1	15	18	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	14	18	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	-2	-2	-2

Moldova	2	14	18	Certaines personnes qui ont commencé l'exécution de peine étant mineures, en cas exceptionnels peuvent rester dans les institutions spéciales jusqu'à l'âge de 21 ans, et seront comptées comme mineurs (cas rares).
Netherlands	1	12	18	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	15	17	Minimum age: 15.
Portugal	1	15	21	The age bracket specified in this table goes from 16 to 20 years of age.
Romania	2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	1	14	21	Under normal conditions minors are those whose age lie between 14 and 18 years old, but in correctional statistics, mentioned here, convicts aged 18-21 are included in 'minors' category.
Slovakia	1	15	18	-2
Slovenia	2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-3	-3	-3	Minors are not included in correctional statistics.
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	Same age bracket (15-17), but the age refers to when the minor has been admitted.
Switzerland	2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	15	17	15-17 inclusive.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	1	-2	-2	• Yes – different from Table 3.1.2 • No minimum age, though virtually all prisoners are aged 16 or over. Sometimes 14 and 15 year olds are held in custody for a few days. Although in Scotland minors are defined as under 16, Under 18 has been used as it agrees with England and Wales and was used previously.

p. 37 – Is the definition of aliens in Table 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 different than the one used in Table 1.2.2		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	Explanation of the differences
	CT43B A03	CT43BB03
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	1	-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
Norway	-2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2

Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	Nationality is not recorded for general prison population , aliens refers to immigration detainees only.
UK: Scotland	-3	-2

p. 38 – Comments on the Questionnaire (1/2) : Please mention if the data collected in the Sourcebook will be useful in your country	
	CQA03
Albania	The data collection is useful, because through this survey we understand the problems and the gaps that exist in this process. Also, for the criminological research and criminal policy, the data collected help to understand better the situation, but also to compare the data from one year to the other and with other countries.
Armenia	This data will be very useful in my country. It gives the possibility to conduct comparative analysis of the crime trends in Armenia and the European area.
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The data collected will be useful in my country. Recently we did a big research on sentencing policy in Croatia and I did a comparative analysis based on the data published in the European Sourcebook. I think it is unfortunate that this time we do not collect data on sanctions and measures. In 2004 Commission of the European Communities issued a Green paper on the approximation, mutual recognition and enforcement of criminal sanctions in the European Union. It seems that the data on sanctions and measures will be of great interest in coming years.
Cyprus	Yes
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	Le Sourcebook est utilisé principalement pour les publications scientifiques. Le seul élément présent dans le débat public est la comparaison internationale des taux de détention.
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	Yes
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	Data collected could be useful for comparative analyses. We intend, if we have

	the means and possibilities, to make an analysis of crime statistics in Romania in comparison with other European countries.
Russia	We hope that the data being collected will be useful for our country. As for the questionnaire, it is much better now, and we think that simplification of the questionnaire in terms of removing prosecution statistics has made it better.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The collection of data on the European level is considered highly desirable and useful by the Institute of Criminology. We are not familiar with any official standpoint on that question possibly held by any official institution in Slovenia. Since those institutions are prepared to cooperate by providing data without any cost, it may be assumed that they find such collection useful.
Spain	Yes.
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	Le texte sur le Flux au chiffre 4.2 pourrait être complété ou modifié. En effet, lors d'une période de détention suivie (ininterrompue) , liée à de la préventive ou à de l'exécution de peine, il peut y avoir plusieurs transferts et engendrer par conséquent des "entrées" multiples.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Yes.
UK: England & Wales	Used in performance measurement as part of Home Office Strategy development.
UK: Northern Ireland	Yes
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 38 – Comments on the Questionnaire (2/2): Please mention any suggestions for improvements in future Sourcebook surveys	
	CQB03
Albania	-2
Armenia	I think that it would be better to have information also concerning the illegal firearms and the crimes relating to corruption.
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	No
Czech Republic	International comparisons are very helpful for our research, we use it.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	Maintien du chapitre 2 et amélioration des données recueillies sur les sanctions (distinction des mineurs et des majeurs).
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	Before the Survey, it would be advisable to directly send a circular letter to the Ministries and National Statistical Services of all member-states notifying them the kind of crime data that will be needed. The mentioning of a dead -line might be useful. In some member-states there is a lot of bureaucracy involved.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	Our Institute will participate in the International Crime Victims Survey 2004-2005. We wonder whether it would be possible to collect similar data as in ICVS in order to try correlate recorded crime with the victimization categories.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2

Sweden	-2
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

Appendix: Information on German population 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Germany	82,259,500	82,440,300	82,536,700	82,531,700
Former West Germany incl. Berlin	68,409,700	68,711,200	68,919,700	69,007,500

Source of data: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Bevölkerungsfortschreibung 2000 - 2003, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1.3, Wiesbaden 2005 (available only online under www.destatis.de).

Remarks:

Information on the West German population is based on the 1987 census. Information on the population of the former GDR is based on data recorded by the former Central Population Register Berlin-Biesdorf. The data are updated yearly using the statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and moves.

Data refer to December 31st of each year.

Unless stated otherwise, data reported in this questionnaire refer to the whole of Germany.

Former West Germany incl. Berlin: Relevant population for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.