

RAW DATA

for the

2nd EDITION (2003) OF THE

EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL

JUSTICE STATISTICS

1995-2000

VERSION 3 – MAY 20, 2003

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REMARKS ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE DATABASE

1. GENERAL REMARKS

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). They will be removed at the last stage of the process ("the day before the final printing"). Explanation: It is easier to remove than to add "lines" in all the files concerned.

1.3. Provisionally, figures do not include the 1000 separator: "," in English, " ' " in some countries as Switzerland, "." in Spanish and in traditional French. It was easier for me to do it that way, but I am willing to add it at a later stage (if the group decides it is more "user friendly" to have it).

1.4. As I am working in Spain with Spanish software, in the tables per 100 000 population the decimal separator is a coma instead of a point (this can be changed at a later stage of the preparation of the Sourcebook).

2. PROBLEMS WITH THE QUESTIONNAIRE

2.1. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Table 4.5.1 and 4.5.2:** Line 3 of the French questionnaire combines lines 3 & 4 of the English. Provisionally, answer in French has been put in the 4th line (parole or conditional release). Please check CH and B.
- **Table 3.2.1:** Column "Other measures" is missing in the French version.

2.2. OTHER INCONSISTENCIES THROUGHOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

I have found some inconsistencies that did not catch our attention while we were preparing the questionnaire. Although some of them are not very important, I prefer to write them down in order to have them "on paper" when the time will come to prepare the next questionnaire.

a) Throughout the questionnaire, the year of reference for detailed data is 1999. Unfortunately, we asked the correspondents to give us detailed information on counting rules for the year 2000 (p. 6). In the next questionnaire, the year of reference should be the same for both kinds of information.

b) Page 26, "Comment on whether criminal offences committed by minors are included in police statistics". This is a question requiring first of all a "yes or no" answer (or a "partially" answer) and then may be an explanation. I suggest to split it in two. A) "Are offences committed by minors are included in police statistics" with possible answers "yes / no / partially", B) Comments.

c) Table 2.1.1

- The column "not applicable" created some confusion. We found different symbols (X, *, √, etc.) and it was not always easy to understand if they meant that the concept was not applicable or that the information was not available. The problem comes from the fact that this column contradicts our specific instructions on page 3 of the questionnaire where we indicate that the answers can only be a number or an asterisk.

Therefore, I suggest the following modification for the next questionnaire:

Question (to be included in top of the column): Is this concept applicable?

Possible answers: 1=Yes; 2=No

- Page 35, "Table 2.1.1." should be "Table 2.1" (because we do not have a Table 2.1.2).

d) Page 40 (Source and comments on Table 2.2.)

- "Source of the Data in Table 2.1.1" should be "Source of the Data in Table 2.2"
- "Comments on Table 2.1.1" should be "Comments on Table 2.2"

e) Page 56, Table 4.1.1.: We are using the word "female", but throughout the rest of the questionnaire we used "woman". We should chose one word and use it everywhere. (This has been done in the version you are now reading, but must be done also in the questionnaire for the next edition of the Sourcebook).

f) Page 60, Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 + Page 62, Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 + Page 62, Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2

According to the "logic" of the questionnaire, in all these tables the first column should be "total" and the rest should start with "of which".

g) Year of reference for detailed data

In the first edition of the Sourcebook, the year of reference was 1995 and we asked the countries to send data for that year or, if the information was not available, for the latest available year. But in this edition we forgot to put the sentence "if the information is not available". Thus some tables were presented in the questionnaire as follows:

Table 1.2.2 Number of women, minors and aliens among suspected offenders in 1999 (or latest available year)

Table 3.1.2 Number of women, minors and aliens among convicted persons in 1999 (or latest available year)

As a consequence, some countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland and Germany in Table 1.2.2; and Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Romania and Slovenia in Table 3.1.2) followed these instructions literally and sent the latest available year, which was 2000.

This creates confusion for the reader because for some countries the year of reference is 1999 but for others is 2000.

And it becomes worst because in other tables we did not include the sentence "or the latest available year"

Table 3.2.1 Type of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999

Table 3.2.2 Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999

As a consequence some countries (for example Hungary) that had already sent information for 2000 in the preceding table (3.1.2) took again these instructions literally and sent data for 1999. As a consequence we have countries giving information for 2000 in table 3.1.2 and for 1999 in tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, while others gave data for 1999 or 2000 in all the tables.

For the next edition of the questionnaire, we should pay more attention to this issue.

**Marcelo F. Aebi
Sevilla, May 20, 2003**

Table A Population Figures (in millions)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albania	3,24	3,28	3,32	3,37	3,44	3,49
Armenia	3,41	3,39	3,38	3,37	3,35	3,34
Austria	8,04	8,06	8,07	8,09	8,11	8,13
Belgium	10,14	10,16	10,18	10,20	10,22	10,24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,36	3,25	3,33	3,50	3,69	3,84
Bulgaria	8,27	8,18	8,08	7,98	7,89	7,80
Croatia	4,46	4,37	4,32	4,26	4,25	4,28
Cyprus	0,73	0,74	0,74	0,75	0,75	0,76
Czech Republic	10,33	10,31	10,30	10,29	10,28	10,27
Denmark	5,23	5,26	5,28	5,30	5,32	5,34
Estonia	1,48	1,47	1,46	1,45	1,44	1,43
Finland	5,11	5,12	5,14	5,15	5,16	5,17
France	57,84	58,03	58,21	58,40	58,62	58,89
Georgia	5,29	5,22	5,15	5,10	5,06	5,02
Germany	81,82	82,01	82,06	82,04	82,16	82,26
Greece	10,49	10,51	10,53	10,56	10,58	10,60
Hungary	10,30	10,27	10,24	10,21	10,17	10,14
Iceland	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,28
Ireland	3,61	3,63	3,67	3,71	3,75	3,80
Italy	57,26	57,34	57,43	57,51	57,58	57,63
Latvia	2,52	2,50	2,47	2,45	2,43	2,40
Lithuania	3,67	3,66	3,65	3,64	3,63	3,62
Luxembourg	0,41	0,42	0,42	0,43	0,43	0,44
Malta	0,38	0,38	0,38	0,39	0,39	0,39
Moldova	4,46	4,45	4,44	4,44	4,43	4,43
Netherlands	15,46	15,53	15,61	15,70	15,80	15,89
Norway	4,36	4,38	4,41	4,43	4,46	4,48
Poland	38,60	38,63	38,66	38,66	38,66	38,65
Portugal	9,97	9,98	9,99	10,01	10,03	10,05
Romania	22,69	22,63	22,56	22,51	22,46	22,41
Russia	148,11	147,76	147,36	146,96	146,52	146,00
Slovakia	5,36	5,37	5,38	5,39	5,40	5,41
Slovenia	1,91	1,91	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,93
Spain	39,75	39,81	39,86	39,91	39,95	40,00
Sweden	8,83	8,86	8,86	8,87	8,87	8,87
Switzerland	7,17	7,20	7,21	7,23	7,24	7,26
TFYR of Macedonia	1,99	1,99	2,00	2,01	2,03	2,04
Turkey	61,19	62,13	63,05	63,95	64,82	65,67
Ukraine	51,32	50,88	50,42	49,99	49,57	49,15
United Kingdom	51,88	52,06	52,23	52,39	52,54	52,67
UK: England & Wales	1,61	1,61	1,62	1,62	1,63	1,63
UK: Northern Ireland	5,13	5,15	5,16	5,18	5,19	5,21
UK: Scotland	3,24	3,28	3,32	3,37	3,44	3,49

1) Total mid-year population.

2) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base (available online: consulted on August 8, 2002).

3) In order to make this table easier to read, we have included only two decimals; but we used the original figures with all the decimals to compute the rates presented throughout this work.

4) **Germany**: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1, Gebiet und Bevölkerung 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001. Data for 2000 is based on unpublished information of the Federal Office of Statistics.

Please note that the following figures have been used for the Tables specified below.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin*	67 643 100	67 880 200	67 974 100	67 717 800	68 215 600	68 409 700
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin, but without Hamburg**	65 935 200	66 172 200	66 269 400	-	-	-

* Relevant population for Tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

** Relevant population for Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. As those tables refer to 1995 - 1997 only, population figures for 1998+ are not included here.

5) France

In some tables, data refer only to the European territory of France (known as the Métropole) and in others they include the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d'Outre-mer). These are the population figures and the tables concerned:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated population of the Métropole</i>	<i>Estimated population of the Overseas Territories (DOM)</i>	<i>Total estimated population (Métropole + DOM)</i>
1995	57844247	1578890	59423137
1996	58025989	1602856	59628845
1997	58207490	1626822	59834312
1998	58397788	1650788	60048576
1999	58620363	1674754	60295117
2000	58893601	1698723	60592324
<i>Chapters and tables concerned</i>	<i>Chapter 1 (Police statistics) and Tables 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 of Chapter 4 (Correctional statistics)</i>	<i>***</i>	<i>Chapters 2 and 3 (Prosecution and Conviction statistics) and Tables 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.4.1 of Chapter 4 (Correctional statistics)</i>

Source of population figures for France : Institut National de la Statistique (INSEE).

p. 2 – Errata in the European Sourcebook 1999		
1=Yes 2=No	Errata?	If yes, please explain
	ERR99A	ERR99B
Albania	1	There are some inaccuracies data on the table 3.11 regarding the year 1996, for example on the row" intentional homicide, assault. It was impossible to know the reason. The data on this row have been taken at the Ministry of justice.
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	1	Table 4.B.3.3 Figure "of which % on parole or conditionally released" is wrong. Figure indicates % of supervised conditionally sentenced rather than supervised conditionally released persons. Substitute 64 by 15 % (on parole/conditionally released).
Belgium	1	Tableau 1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données relatives au cambriolage (voir commentaires définition du cambriolage) • Données relatives aux vols de véhicule à moteur (voir commentaires définition véhicule à moteur).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2
Croatia	1	<p>1. <u>Police statistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 1.B.1.1 and table 1.B.2.1 There are slight differences in numbers for intentional homicide in 1995 and 1996 in police statistics published in the Sourcebook and data obtained now due to the fact that some categories were not included in the notion of intentional homicide last time. • Table 1.B.1.5 and table 1.B.2.1.4 There are slight differences in numbers for rape in 1995 and 1996 police statistics published in the Sourcebook and data obtained now due to the fact that some categories were not included in the notion of rape last time. • Table 1.B.1.11 There is a big discrepancy in numbers published in Sourcebook, for year 1995 and 1996 and numbers I obtained this time. In 1999 Sourcebook it is written that in 1995 there were committed 333 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants, while the numbers I obtained this time indicate that there were committed 537 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants. Also, in the Sourcebook it is published that in 1996 there were committed 316 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants, while the numbers I obtained this time indicate that there were committed 410 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants. • Table 1.B.2.1.5 There are differences in numbers for robbery in 1995 and 1996 in police statistics published in the Sourcebook and data obtained now due to the fact that theft immediately followed by violence was not included in the data last time because it is a separate offence different from robbery in Croatian criminal code. • Table 1.B.2.1.7 There are considerable differences in numbers for theft in data published and data obtained now for theft that is difficult to explain. Maybe last time not all forms of theft were considered.

		<p>2. <u>Prosecution Statistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 2.B.1.1: • Under total number of disposals by the prosecuting authorities given is the number of cases brought before the court. <p>3. <u>Tables on conviction statistics:</u></p> <p>Numbers given for 1995 and 1996 in 1999 European Sourcebook are somewhat different than numbers provided now because the categories that are included in or excluded from the standard definition of certain crimes are somewhat different. I believe that last time we considered standard definitions of crimes as understood by Croatian criminal law, this time we followed instructions what should be included or excluded from a definition of a certain crime regardless whether that corresponded to standard definition of a certain crime according to Croatian Law (wherever that was possible).</p>
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	1	-2
Denmark	1	-2
Estonia	2	There were no mistakes (caused in publishing process), and no essential changes. There were few (less than 10) slightly changed figures which do not affect general trends. I present the revised figures in this questionnaire. If needed, it is possible to mark these figures separately, but it seems me convenient to include revised figures here without further notification – the differences are so small and are caused by re-definition of single cases or other statistical reasons.
Finland	2	-2
France	-2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the table 1.1 of ES 1999 the figures of assaults leading to death are included in the number of homicides and this is so in the Table 1.2.1 by the number of suspected offenders, committed homicide too. In the new tables, the numbers of assaults leading to death are not included in the number of committed homicides. See table on the page 9. Consequently, the figures of homicides are higher in the first edition than in the next one. The figures for assault have other tendency: in 1999 edition the number of assaults leading to death are excluded from the number of assaults and included in the number of homicides, in the new edition they are excluded from homicides and included in assault. That is consistent with data published in Hungary in the Statistical Yearbook of the Central Statistical Office and in Crime Reports of Public Attorney's Office and Headquarter of the Police. These figures are published in the UN and in the INTERPOL Statistical Yearbooks. • Table 3.1.1 There are wrong figures in columns for 1995 and 1996. The correct numbers of persons convicted for burglary were not available and they are now not available either. We have only the number of sentences for aggravated thefts, they contain not only burglary. • Table 4.3.1 The figures in Questionnaire of 2000 are correct in ES 1999, the figures for 1995-1996 are wrong. The figures of 1995 are in the column of 1996 and in column 1996 are the figures of 1994. See corrections in the Table 4.3.1 page 66.
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	<p>1. The numbers (Tables: 1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2) were changed due to following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault: In 1990-1996, the offences such as taking part in battery and other types of assault were omitted. • Theft Total: In 1990-1996, the burglary was not included into Theft Total. • Drug offences Total: In 1990-1996, offences connected with drugs were included (e.g. theft of doctor's prescription). The numbers are revised according to the definition of drug offences. <p>2. (Table 3.2.2) Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995-2000 the numbers were collected in other intervals (following the intervals in Questionnaire) than in ES'1999. The numbers in 1990-1996 are revised to make the same time series. • The revised numbers in 1990-1996 were included in Tables at the end of Questionnaire.
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	-2	Additional comment from Bruno Aubusson: data for 1995 in this questionnaire differ from the first one in many cases. National correspondents could not give any explanation since they do not know how data were collected in the first survey. They suggest to rely on these new data, specially for police statistics "which are provided by the Ministry of Interior with official letter". But sometimes the new questionnaire do not give figures whereas the first one did. National correspondents suggest that in this case, we should not drop the data from the first survey...
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	New figures are provided in the relevant tables.
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La définition du cambriolage donnée dans le Recueil européen de statistiques relatives à la criminalité et à la justice pénale (1999, page 25) doit être corrigée. Elle suit la même définition que celle citée dans ce questionnaire, à savoir: Elle inclut le vol commis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc. - dans un établissement militaire - sur un conteneur - sur un distributeur automatique - sur un parcètre

mais exclu le vol commis:

- à l'aide de fausses clés
- dans une voiture
 - dans un enclos.
 -

Nous avons encore inclus les cambriolages d'habitations, données suisses extrapolées à l'aide de la statistique policière du canton de Zurich. Pour la 1ère moitié des années 90, les chiffres sont : 22'915 (1990), 23'937 (1991), 20'444 (1992), 18'916 (1993), 21'076 (1994), 28'418 (1995) cambriolages d'habitation en Suisse.

• Concernant le Trafic des stupéfiants, la définition donnée dans l'ESCS 1999 est identique à celle de l'ESCS 2002, à savoir que l'on comptabilise les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation). Or, les données des tableaux 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 et 3.2.2 dans l'ESCS 1999 ne comptabilisent pas les cas mixtes bien que les commentaires disaient les inclure et que les tableaux précédents (Partie 1) les incluaient! Les données pour 1990 à 1995 comprenant les cas mixtes se trouvent dans les tableaux suivants.

Tableau 3.1.1.

Nombre total de personnes condamnées

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	6'734	8'016	7'870	9'082	9'496	8158
	dont trafic	4167	4754	5169	6065	6171	5416

Tableau 3.1.2.

Nombre de femmes et de ressortissants étrangers condamnés en 1995

		Nombre de femmes	*Nombre de mineurs	Nombre d'étrangers
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	1'142	*	3'195
	dont trafic	701	*	2'367
			* non disponible	

Tableau 3.2.1.

Type de mesures et sanctions prononcées en 1995

		total des mesures et sanctions	Amendes	Mesures et sanctions non privatives de liberté	Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis	Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	8'158	684	*	4'599	2'875
	dont trafic	5'416	529	*	3'096	1'791

Tableau 3.2.2.

Nombre de mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté fermes prononcées en 1995

		total de la peine sans sursis	moins de 6 mois	6 mois et moins de 12	12 et moins de 24	24 et moins de 60	60 et moins de 120	120 et plus	durée moyenne	Emprisonnement à vie	mesures et sanctions indéterminées
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	2875	1583	187	214	460	76	8	12.2	2	345
	dont trafic	1791	704	127	178	440	72	8	18.3	2	260

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
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p. 7 – 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
	DTC00A	DTC00B	DTC00C	DTC00D
Albania	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	2	1
Denmark	1	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	2	2
France	-4	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	-4	-4
Hungary	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	1
Lithuania	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	1	-4	2	1
Malta	1	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	2	2
Russia	1	1	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	-4
Sweden	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	-4	-4	-4	-4

p. 7 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DTC00K	DTC00L	DTC00M	DTC00N	DTC00O	DTC00P	DTC00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	-4	2	3	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	-4	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	-2	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	-4	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	-4	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	1
Ukraine	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	-4	1	2

p. 7 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police: Remarks	
	DTCOOR
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the data collected, though there are some improvements on the police statistics, in practice there are still problems. • For some period of time, such as the year 1997, the data are not correct. The police statistics do not show all the crime which happened during this year, because the state, especially the police and other organs have been paralysed. • The lack of the recorded crime is also present for some type of crime such as bicycle theft.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When is the data collected for the statistics? : The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime. • Is a principal offence rule applied? : As a rule, in cases of simultaneous offences the statistics will show two or more offences. For example in case of the commitment of intentional homicide with the use of illegal firearm the statistics will show two offences. But in those cases, when commitment of one act, containing elements of two or more offences, is provided by a special article or part of an article of the Special Part of the Penal Law, the statistics will show one offence. For example: intentional major bodily injury, which non-intentionally has led to death, is counted as one offence. There are also some special regulations for the counting of some offences. For example: if a person is murdered during banditry, the statistics will show two offences (intentional homicide and banditry). But if assaults, even grave assault, are caused to a person, the statistics will show one offence (banditry). Banditry is forming or leadership of a stable armed group (band) with the goal of attacking citizens or organisations, participation in a band or in attacks committed by it.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting by 1.2.2001 online-reporting of data (easing of reports) and new rules for counting, in particular of offenders, victims, criminological characteristics etc. • Police admits underreporting in previous periods.
Belgium	<p>Total des infractions constatées par la police :</p> <p>- A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?: La statistique est liée à un moment spécifique dans le traitement par la police : à savoir <u>l'envoi du procès-verbal au parquet</u> qui va de pair avec son inscription dans le registre des PV. L'instrument statistique au niveau policier ne tient donc compte que des infractions transmises à l'autorité de poursuite au moyen du procès-verbal.</p> <p>Le rapport 1998-1999 de <i>Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> souligne l'impact que peuvent ainsi avoir sur les données statistiques, les directives établies durant les dernières années par les autorités de poursuite (parquets) en matière de transmission des procès-verbaux : dans la situation actuelle la liste des infractions dont il ne faut pas transmettre le PV au parquet mais seulement un relevé mensuel peut varier d'un arrondissement judiciaire à l'autre. On peut également relever que la possibilité récemment octroyée aux services de police « d'agir de manière autonome » (Code d'instruction criminelle - article 28bis - introduit par la loi du 12 mars 1998 entrée en vigueur le 2 octobre 1998) - est susceptible de se répercuter sur les chiffres enregistrés dans la statistique policière.</p> <p>- La règle de l'infraction principale est-elle appliquée?: La règle de l'infraction principale est préconisée dans deux cas :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 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

	<p>prononcée ») , le <i>Manuel fonctionnel des Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> préconise de compter comme une seule infraction - la plus grave - quand il est certain qu'il s'agit d'une infraction collective, c'est-à-dire « quand il est certain qu'il y a intention criminelle commune à un ensemble d'infractions» . 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).</p> <p>2) Lorsqu'il y a « concours idéal d'infractions » 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></p> <p>En résumé : seule l'intention criminelle commune peut réduire à une seule infraction (la plus grave) un ensemble d'actes punissables.</p> <p>- Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?: Les infractions multiples sont assimilées à une seule infraction lorsqu'il s'agit d'une «<i>infraction d'habitude</i> » . 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 «<i>disposition acquise</i> » (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.</p> <p><u>Attention</u> : le total des infractions enregistré par la statistique policière comprend également les tentatives. Les contraventions ne sont pas ici reprises.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of crimes is equal to the number of registered messages - statements in the Police stations save the number of statements not processed because of lack of offence. • The statements are recorded in the Police stations for each offence mentioned in the Criminal code including attempts to commit an offence.
Croatia	Multiple offences are defined as criminal offences arising out of the same transaction. Criminal offence arises out of the same transaction when the perpetrator intentionally commits a number of identical criminal offences or offences of the same type in which, according to the manner of perpetration, the temporal connection and other material circumstances connecting them these offences constitute a whole (art. 61. par. 2. of the Penal Code) .
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Multiple offences are counted as one offence under certain circumstances (given by art.89 par.3 Criminal Code):when each of the assaults against an interest of the society (which means life, health, property, safety...) is 1. Committed with the same intention, 2. Each of them can be submitted under the same article of the Criminal Code, 3. The single particular offences are linked with the same or similar way of their commitment and 4. There is a close time connection within the offences and 5. There is a connection within the objects of the assaults. If those circumstances are NOT fulfilled, multiple offences are counted as two or more offences.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are recorded – it depends on concrete circumstances. Usually multiple offences are counted as one offence, but this is not always the practice.

Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written rules: http://statfin.stat.fi/statweb • Multiple offences: Following multiple offences are counted as one: Means of payment fraud, Embezzlement, Breaking the peace, Narcotic and Alcohol offences • Recording methods: New statutes concerning traffic offences were introduced to Chapter 23 of the Penal Code and entered into force on 1.10.1999. The crime nomenclatures of the table are grouped according to the revised legislation. Offences against the Penal Code presented here contain offences that previously came under the Road Traffic Act. 																											
France	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Total des infractions constatées par la police</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>infractions définies comme pénales par la loi</th> <th>infractions routières définies comme pénales par la loi</th> <th>infractions routières moins graves</th> <th>Infractions à l'ordre public</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"</td> <td>Incluses (mais pas toutes)</td> <td>Exclues</td> <td>exclues</td> <td>Exclues (contraventions)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Total des infractions constatées par la police</th> </tr> <tr> <th>question</th> <th>A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?</th> <th>Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>réponse possible</td> <td>1: lorsque l'infraction est reportée à la police 2: plus tard 3: après l'enquête</td> <td>1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REPONSE</td> <td>Plus tard</td> <td>Selon infraction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>• Selon la terminologie française, les contraventions sont exclues de la statistique policière. Mais à l'inverse tous les crimes et délits ne sont pas inclus. Sont exclus les crimes et délits constatés par des services autres que la Police nationale ou la Gendarmerie nationale et les infractions de circulation routière, les infractions douanières et fiscales. Les infractions aux règlements publics (de type administratif) sont exclues, mais pas les infractions dites « à l'ordre public ». La réponse ci-dessus tient compte de cette rectification terminologique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'enregistrement a lieu au moment de la transmission au parquet, que l'enquête soit terminée ou non. • L'unité de compte dépend de la nature d'infraction. En général, la règle de l'infraction principale ne s'applique que pour les personnes. 	Total des infractions constatées par la police						infractions définies comme pénales par la loi	infractions routières définies comme pénales par la loi	infractions routières moins graves	Infractions à l'ordre public	indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"	Incluses (mais pas toutes)	Exclues	exclues	Exclues (contraventions)	Total des infractions constatées par la police			question	A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	réponse possible	1: lorsque l'infraction est reportée à la police 2: plus tard 3: après l'enquête	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	REPONSE	Plus tard	Selon infraction
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REPONSE	Plus tard	Selon infraction																										
Georgia	-2																											
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic offences defined as criminal by the law: Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • 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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Total criminal offences recorded by the police</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>less serious traffic offences</th> <th>breaches of public order regulations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Indicate whether</td> <td>Excluded when they</td> <td>Excluded when penalty is</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total criminal offences recorded by the police				less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations	Indicate whether	Excluded when they	Excluded when penalty is																		
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	"included" or "excluded"	constitute "petty offences" or "contraventions"	below 30 days or between 30 and 587 Euros
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a rule: each related and established offence is recorded and counted in statistics. There are some exceptions. • According the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 12): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cumulative crimes: although one or more act of the perpetrator realizes more than one act of crime, they are adjudged in the same proceedings. (2) It is crimes perpetrated continuously, if the perpetrator commits the same crimes with the same decision, on the detriment of the same injured party in short intervals on several occasions. • Cumulative crimes: all acts of perpetration are counted.. Crimes committed continuously are counted as one unit in the police statistics and in the court statistics as well. For example: husband batters his wife at many instances under a long period, it is repetitive committing the same crime by all occasion, with the same intent, against the same victim. Such acts are qualified in Hungarian law as continuous offence and counted only once. Other example: a stolen checkbook was used in many occasions. The receivers of the checks are different persons or different checks will cover different demands. Each acts of using the stolen checks has to be counted as offences. • If A assaults B and then rapes B.: the solution of the case, depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted. Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. • One act victimising simultaneously two or more persons has to be recorded and counted two or more times. Exception: Some sections of the Criminal code define such result of committed crime as aggravating circumstances (homicides, endanger two or more person by violation of someone's rules of profession, etc.). 		
Iceland	-2		
Ireland	Primary offence rule applied to crime counting. New I.T. system introduced in 2000 provided an opportunity to reflect the changes in legislation. The headline offence total for 2000 and subsequent years is not comparable to the indictable offence total of previous years. Since 2000 criminal damage offences no longer count as headline offences.		
Italy	-2		
Latvia	In 1 st of April , 1999 new Criminal Code came into force and therefore fundamentally have been changed system of statistic gathering and new clasification of offences came into force. Less serious traffic offences are not included in total number of offences registered by police, because there are no criminal liability for committing them.		
Lithuania	-2		
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infractions routièrès définies comme pénales par la loi: Inclues avant 2000, exclues en 2000. • En 2000, le champ statistique est modifié (exclusion des infractions à la circulation routièrè et les « affaires constatées par le Service de Police Judiciaire ». Le rapport donne les résultats pour 2000 et des séries rétrospectives depuis 1991. Pour ces séries, les chiffres de 2000 sont parfois différents de ceux des tableaux. Les différences sont notées en remarque à chaque fois. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour le Total, le raccord est donné pour 1999 (mais pas pour 2000) : soit 26 957 affaires ancienne définition (avec circulation routière et Service de Police Judiciaire) et 21648 nouvelle définition (sans les mêmes).
Malta	The method of collection of data has been substantially changed. All reports lodged at the local police station are entered in a computer linked to a central computer. This has facilitated the flow of data. The system is referred to as the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS).
Moldova	Il est nécessaire de remarquer qu'il existe une Instruction unique concernant l'enregistrement, la comptabilisation des infractions, la manière du remplissage des formulaires, des rapports statistiques, approuvée par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et le Procureur Général.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences defined as criminal by the law: Less serious misdemeanours against the duty act is excluded. • How are multiple offences counted? • Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?: : When more than one offence is committed by one action, all offences should be reported if they, by reasonable evaluation, could cause a charge. During autumn of 1994 and 1995, this directive was implemented by all police districts. • All figures on police statistics are based on the same administrative register. For this reason these answers are the same independent of type of offence.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits an offence, two or more times in one year, two or more offences are recorded in the statistics. • If an offender commits two or more offences in one case, the most serious one is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed, it is counted as one offence.
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	The number of offences is counted by the number of cases. Police usually refuse to initiate cases if the offence is small (less than EUR80).
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits two or more offences in one case, the most serious one is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed, it is counted as one offence.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As I have been informed, methodology in police statistics changed considerably. This is true for some definitions, for recording as well as for statistics operation of recorded crime. All these changes may explain problems with figures. Therefore, special caution is needed when drawing conclusions from the police statistics for Slovenia. • <i>Remark by co-ordinator:</i> The different parts of the Slovenian questionnaire were filled out by different persons. As the definitions section together with the part on police statistics was completed by the Ministry of Interior, we are not sure whether the persons who completed the other parts of the questionnaire used the same definitions. We could not get an answer to this question from the Slovenian correspondent. Therefore, definitions are not necessarily the same in all parts of the questionnaire.
Spain	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 1997, they counted for 14,301 of the total 924,393 criminal offences recorded by the police.
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of the rules how traffic offences are gathered in 2000. • How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?: It varies.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2

Turkey	-2															
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crimes on which criminal cases are proceeded or materials with the report on a criminal offence, authorized by the public prosecutor or his assistant are directed to court. • According to clause 425-426 of criminal - action code of Ukraine for lines of the crimes which are not representing the big public danger, criminal case is not proceeded, but some other materials gather, which in 10-day's term are send to court. 															
UK: England & Wales	How are multiple offences counted?: <i>As two or more offences</i> (1 per victim where possible).															
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland broadly follows the Home Office (England & Wales) counting rules for recording crime.															
UK: Scotland	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Total criminal offences recorded by the police</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">offences defined as criminal by the law</th> <th style="width: 20%;">traffic offences defined as criminal by the law</th> <th style="width: 20%;">less serious traffic offences</th> <th style="width: 25%;">breaches of public order regulations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"</td> <td style="text-align: center;">More serious included only</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving</td> <td style="text-align: center;">All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow and may be dealt with through civil procedures).</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland collects statistics on all offences defined as criminal by the law – many of these, however, fall into the category of 'misdemeanours' and they have been excluded from the figures. • Offence recorded when preliminary investigation confirms sufficient evidence that an offence has been committed – the offender will not necessarily be known at this stage. • 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. 	Total criminal offences recorded by the police						offences defined as criminal by the law	traffic offences defined as criminal by the law	less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	More serious included only	Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving	All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow and may be dealt with through civil procedures).	Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law
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Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	More serious included only	Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving	All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow and may be dealt with through civil procedures).	Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law												

p. 8 – Definitions – Intentional homicide				
1=Included 2=Excluded	assault leading to death	euthanasia	infanticide	assistance with suicide
	DHO00A	DHO00B	DHO00C	DHO00D
Albania	1	1	1	-3
Armenia	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	1	1
Belgium	2	-4	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2
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	3
Georgia	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	2
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	2	1	1	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	1	2
Italy	1	2	1	2
Latvia	2	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	2	1	2
Moldova	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	2	1	1	2
Norway	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2
Romania	2	1	2	2
Russia	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	2	2	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2	1	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1

p. 8 – Definitions – Intentional homicide

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DHO00K	DHO00L	DHO00M	DHO00N	DHO00O	DHO00P	DHO00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	-2	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Slovakia	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 8 – Definitions – Intentional homicide: Remarks	
	DHO00R
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Albanian Penal Code, euthanasia is considered as crime. There is no any special provision for it. If somebody commits any action called euthanasia, the person will be convicted for intentional homicide. In practice there are not cases of the euthanasia. • Regarding the assistance with suicide is not applied in Albania.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional commitment of assault leading to the death of the victim due to imprudence is counted with the assault. But intentional commitment of assault leading to the death of the victim due to indirect intent of the criminal is counted with intentional homicide. • There is no special article provided for the commitment of euthanasia in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia. If a person commits euthanasia, the offence is counted as an intentional homicide. • There is no special article provided for the commitment of infanticide in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia. If a person commits infanticide, the offence is counted as an intentional homicide.
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!
Belgium	<p><u>Homicide volontaire (y compris les tentatives):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euthanasie : Pas (encore) de disposition pénale spécifique en matière d'euthanasie – Donc toujours considéré à priori comme un homicide, donc inclus. • Aide au suicide : Pas considéré comme catégorie spécifique, donc considéré a priori comme homicide (a priori inclus)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included are intentional homicide and attempts for homicide pursuant to Art. 115-118. The murder of a newborn babies acc. To Art. 120-121 of the CC are not recorded in the police statistics as intentional homicide. The number of new-born babies homicide is included in the general number of homicide in Table 1.1 "Offences recorded by the Police".
Croatia	Euthanasia is considered a murder. In 1998 Penal Code the crime of „Killing on Request” was introduced.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infanticide means a separate crime under the Czech Criminal Code and numbers are not included in intentional homicide figures.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	Written rules: see Total criminal offences.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lorsqu'elle est poursuivie, l'aide au suicide est plutôt une forme de non assistance à personne en danger. • Homicides = somme des rubriques : rèflements de comptes entre malfaiteurs; homicides pour vols et à l'occasion de vols ; homicides pour d'autres motifs; infanticides,tentatives d'homicides (pour vols ou à l'occasion de vols ; pour d'autres motifs), coups et blessures volontaires suivis de mort • L'homicide est toujours compté quelles que soient les autres infractions qui l'accompagnent. • Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau ?: Autre (victime).
Georgia	<p><u>Criminal Code</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 108. Premeditated Murder Premeditated murder,- shall be punishable by imprisonment extending from seven to fifteen years in length. • Article 109. Premeditated Murder under Aggravating Circumstance Premeditated murder: a) of two or more persons;

	<p>b) of a pregnant woman at the previous knowledge of the criminal;</p> <p>c) related to the official activities or discharging of public obligations of the victim or his/her close relative;</p> <p>d) of a minor or a person in helpless condition through previous knowledge of the criminal;</p> <p>e) related to hostage-taking;</p> <p>f) under extreme violence;</p> <p>g) in manner deliberately presenting a treat to the life or health of other person;</p> <p>h) by a group;</p> <p>i) for mercenary purposes or by contract;</p> <p>j) maliciously;</p> <p>k) for the purpose of covering any other crime or facilitating its perpetration;</p> <p>l) due to racial, religious, national or ethnic intolerance;</p> <p>m) to transfer or otherwise use the member, part of the member of tissue of the victim's body;</p> <p>n) repeatedly (except for the murders provided for by Article 110-114 of this Code) - shall be punishable by imprisonment for the term extending from ten to fifteen years.</p> <p>Note: "Close relative" applied herein shall mean "parent, adoptive parent, child, adopted child, grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, sister, brother, spouse.</p> <p>• Article 110. Mercy-Killing Mercy-killing by the victim's insistence and at his/her true will, administered in order to free the dying person from strong physical pain,- shall be punishable up to three years in prison.</p>					
Germany	<p>• Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table> <p>• Assault leading to death is now included in the definition of homicide. As the ESCS 1999 excluded this item for Germany, the new figures for homicide differ slightly from the old figures for 1995/96.</p>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	<p>Assault leading to death, euthanasia, assistance to suicide and infanticide are reported together with other offences or in a category of "miscellaneous offences" and therefore, it was impossible to include them.</p>					
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1999 has the Criminal Code a special section about infanticide, since this year the figures of infanticide are separately counted. In spite of this situation, we included them in the figures of homicides. • As a rule: each related and established homicide is recorded and counted in statistics. It is one exception. If the homicide is committed on more than one person, the case is qualified as aggravated homicide and counted as one unit in the statistics. • A principal offence rule is applied, if by a more serious crime, there is committed a petty crime, for the last the investigation has not to be established and this petty crime has not to be indicted. That means that the principal offence rule influenced the statistics of petty crimes and no changed the figures of homicide. 					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	<p>Commitment of serious bodily injuries, which have caused death are not included in total number of homicide and them are counted separately.</p>					
Lithuania	<p>Formally, there are some types of offences that include the intentional homicide, e.g. banditism (Art. 75 of Penal Code), killing of the persons that are protected by the International humanitarian law (Art. 333), organisation or participation in criminal organisation (Art. 227¹), and therefore there is a possibility that some intentional homicides</p>					

	might be not included in the statistics. But actually this has a very little impact on the statistics of the intentional homicides.																																																															
Luxembourg	La rubrique comprend en 2000 les assassinats, les meurtres. La distinction des tentatives n'est donnée que pour 1999 et 2000. La très grosse majorité des affaires concerne des tentatives.																																																															
Malta	-2																																																															
Moldova	Dans le cas où les coups et blessures ont entraîné la mort et où on a prouvé l'intention de meurtre, on les qualifie comme homicide et on les comptabilise à ce chapitre. Dans les autres cas, on les comptabilise au chapitre coups et blessures et actuellement il nous est impossible de les délimiter du chiffre total.																																																															
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although 'assault leading to death' is excluded, 'non-negligent manslaughter' is included. • There a tendency in the Netherlands to handle some cases which will in most countries be seen as an assault (or even a threat) as an attempted homicide. This is probably the reason the number of homicides attempts in the Netherlands is high. 																																																															
Norway	-2																																																															
Poland	Category "homicide" and "homicide completed" contains also assault leading to death.																																																															
Portugal	-2																																																															
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section I (of Title II – Offences against the individual, Chapter I – Offences against life, physical integrity and health from Penal Code) is dedicated to the Homicide and includes articles 174-179. In this Section are included the following offences: article 174 – homicide, article 175 and 176 – aggravated homicide, article 177 – infanticide which represents an mitigating form of homicide, article 178 – homicide by negligence and article 179 – determining or facilitating suicide. • The attempt is punished in the case of homicide (article 174) and aggravated homicide (article 175 and 176). • The data provided in this questionnaire regarding intentional homicide includes the homicide (article 174 from Penal Code) and aggravated homicide (article 175 and 176 from Penal Code). • Remark: According to the penal code, assault leading to death is excluded from intentional homicide. 																																																															
Russia	Russian Penal Code defines homicide as intentional by its nature. Russian law nowadays doesn't admit the notion of unintentional homicide. Since that the term homicide in Russia is identical to the term intentional homicide.																																																															
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.																																																															
Slovenia	See above.																																																															
Spain	-2																																																															
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infanticide: include, but does not occur • assistance with suicide: excluded, not punishable • According to a quality study (Rying, M., Dödligt våld i Sverige 1990-1998. En deskriptiv studie. 2000 [mimeo]) the correct figures of completed homicide in Sweden read as follows (p. 15): <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Factual homicide in Sweden</td> <td></td> <td>82</td> <td>93</td> <td>87</td> <td>91</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factual homicide outside Sweden</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cases of instigation etc</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sum</td> <td></td> <td>98</td> <td>107</td> <td>98</td> <td>117</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coding errors</td> <td></td> <td>74</td> <td>85</td> <td>40</td> <td>44</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unclear & pending cases</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>17</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> <td>177</td> <td>199</td> <td>155</td> <td>171</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Published figures</td> <td></td> <td>179</td> <td>199</td> <td>157</td> <td>185</td> <td>188 175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For quality reasons, data in Table 1.1 below are collected from official vital statistics. 		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Factual homicide in Sweden		82	93	87	91		Factual homicide outside Sweden		8	7	2	22		Cases of instigation etc		8	7	9	4		Sum		98	107	98	117		Coding errors		74	85	40	44		Unclear & pending cases		5	7	17	10		TOTAL		177	199	155	171		Published figures		179	199	157	185	188 175
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Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Homicide is an intentional act, which resulted in death of other person or has created real threat of its approach (attempt).
UK: England & Wales	Do not include Child Destruction in homicide totals.
UK: Northern Ireland	NI definition of homicide is similar to that used in England and Wales.
UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.

p. 9 – Definitions – Assault					
1=Included 2=Excluded	assault leading to death	threats	only causing pain	slapping or punching	sexual assault
	DAS00A	DAS00B	DAS00C	DAS00D	DAS00E
Albania	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	-4	-4	2
Belgium	1	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	2	1	1	2
Estonia	1	2	1	1	2
Finland	2	1	1	1	2
France	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	2	2	-4	-4	2
Greece	1	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2	2	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	2	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	2	2	1
Poland	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	1	1	2
Romania	1	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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	2	1	1	2
Ukraine	1	2	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	1	1	2

p. 9 – Definitions – Assault

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DAS00K	DAS00L	DAS00M	DAS00N	DAS00O	DAS00P	DAS00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	3	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 9 – Definitions – Assault: Remarks													
DASOOR													
Albania	-2												
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.												
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (total criminal offences)! • Assault only causing pain: not definitely excluded if pain is enduring • Assault slapping or punching: not definitely excluded if causing pain or disquiet 												
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ». 												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2												
Bulgaria	With reference to such wording " Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent", Police statistics include intentional bodily injury resulting to a permanent health disturbance not dangerous to health, or health disturbance temporarily dangerous to health. (Art. 129, 131, 131-a of the CC).												
Croatia	-2												
Cyprus	-2												
Czech Republic	Slapping or punching is included but only if it causes a certain harm specified by Criminal Code.												
Denmark	-2												
Estonia	-2												
Finland	Since 1995, the scope of assault was widened where the offence took place in a private place. Previously, simple assault was not subject to public prosecution if it occurred in a private place. Also, the definition of assault was broadened to include also events where only pain or damage to health was caused even without direct physical contact. Such assaults cannot be distinguished from other assaults.												
France	<p>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 1. 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).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Coups et blessures:</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">question</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>réponse possible</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">REPONSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 : plaignant</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 (selon plaintes)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Coups et blessures:			question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?	<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie	REPONSE	4 : plaignant	3 (selon plaintes)
Coups et blessures:													
question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?											
<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie											
REPONSE	4 : plaignant	3 (selon plaintes)											
Georgia	<p>Article 179. Assault</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assault, i.e. attack, for the purpose of misappropriation of other's movable object, perpetrated under violence endangering a person's life or health or under threat of such violence, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from three to ten years in length. 2. The same action committed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) by a group; 												

	<p>b) repeatedly; c) by illegally entering the house, place or other storage facility; d) in order to appropriate objects in large quantity; e) by the one who was previously convicted of illegal appropriation or extortion of other's movable object,-</p> <p>shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from ten to fifteen years in length.</p>														
Germany	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>only causing pain</td> <td>slapping or punching</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“</td> <td>partially excluded*</td> <td>partially excluded*</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Only excluded if the physical well-being is only insignificantly affected by the behaviour in question</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Assault leading to death is now excluded from the definition of homicide. As the ESCS 1999 included this item for Germany, the new figures for assault differ from the old figures for 1995/96.</p>	Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent				only causing pain	slapping or punching	Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*	partially excluded*	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent															
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How are multiple offences counted?															
<i>1: As one offence</i>															
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>															
<i>3: Uncertain</i>															
2 (see above)															
Greece	Assault leading to death is included as it appears in the same category with other types of assault (simple, dangerous and leading to death).														
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.														
Iceland	-2														
Ireland	-2														
Italy	-2														
Latvia	-2														
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This statistics include: 1) Intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code); 2) Intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112); and 3) Intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113). Some intentional body injuries might be not in the statistics because some types of crime may include itself body injuries, e.g. rape, robbery, act of terrorism, hooliganism, etc., and only latter offences are registered. There are over 20 types of such crimes in the Penal Code. Therefore, the statistic of assaults is rather strained. 														
Luxembourg	La rubrique comprend les CBV avec incapacité de travail et les CBV sans incapacité de travail. Mais le minimum requis pour le préjudice n'est pas indiqué.														
Malta	-2														
Moldova	Selon la législation penale de notre pays parfois les coups et blessures qui ont entrenes la mort sont qualifiés selon les dispositions de l'article 95 al. 2 du Code Penal. Il s'agit le plus souvent des cas quand on ne peut pas prouver l'intention de l'accusé de commettre un meurtre et lorsque le décès n'est pas instantané.														
Netherlands	-2														
Norway	Change in our definition from the last data collection to European Sourcebook, to get closer to the requests. Including wounding or inflicting bodily harm, inflicting grievous bodily harm and bodily harm with death as result. (Earlier: Assault as a less serious crime).														

Poland	See remarks in Total offences.
Portugal	-2
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section II (of Title II – Offences against the individual, Chapter I – Offences against life, physical integrity and health from Penal Code) concerns Injury and harm of the physical integrity or health and includes articles 180-184. The following offences are included in this section: article 180 – violence, article 181 – physical injury, article 182 – aggravated physical injury, article 183 – violence and physical injuries leading to death and article 184 – physical injury by negligence. • The data provided in this questionnaire regarding assault includes the physical injury (article 181 from Penal Code), aggravated physical injury (article 182 from Penal Code) and violence and physical injuries leading to death (article 183 from Penal Code). In the latter offence, the person acts with the intention of provoking a physical injury, but the result in the death of the victim.
Russia	Russian Penal Code has two articles devoted to assault. First is assault itself, and the second is threatening of homicide and assault, which is not viewed (and so not counted) as homicide and assault respectively.
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	Assault includes domestic violence.
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Assault is an intentional act, which has entailed physical injuries of a certain degree of weight, or consisting in fulfilment beating or in fulfilment torture.
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault on a constable and common assault which became notifiable offences from 1 April 1998 are included in this category from 1998/99 data onwards. • From 1 April 1999 racially aggravated offences are included.
UK: Northern Ireland	Includes offences of wounding with intent, Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) with intent, assault with intent to resist arrest, wounding, GBH, Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm, aggravated assault, common assault and assault on police.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • Attempted murder has been excluded from this category.

p. 10 – 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
	DRA00A	DRA00B	DRA00C	DRA00D	DRA00E	DRA00F	DRA00G
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	2	-4
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	-4	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Denmark	1	1	2	-4	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
France	1	1	-4	1	1	-4	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	-4	2	2
Greece	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	2	2	-4	-4	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	2	1	-4	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2	1	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	1	1	-4	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	1	2	1	-4	2	2

p. 10 – Definitions – Rape

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DRA00K	DRA00L	DRA00M	DRA00N	DRA00O	DRA00P	DRA00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-4	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	3	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	-1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 10 – Definitions – Rape: Remarks	
DRA00R	
Albania	-2
Armenia	<p>1. Both incestual and non-incestual sexual intercourse with force with a minor are included in the count of rape. But incestual and non-incestual sexual intercourse without force with a minor aren't included in the count of rape.</p> <p>2. The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.</p>
Austria	<p>1) See above (total criminal offences)!</p> <p>2) Other forms of sexual assault : partially included - * Section 202 Criminal Code included.</p>
Belgium	<p>Viol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rappports 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. • rappports sexuels sans violence avec une 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) • rappports sexuels sans violence avec un 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. • <u>Les 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.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 152 CC.
Croatia	<p>Rape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included is sexual intercourse with a child (up to 14 years of age) without force and it is excluded for minors (14-18 years of age) • Included is also sexual intercourse by abuse of position. • Violent intramarital sexual intercourse was defined as a crime only in new Penal Code that entered into force in 1998 therefore violent intramarital sexual intercourse has been included into data only from 1998 on. • Up to 1998 it is impossible to differentiate data on incestual sexual intercourse with the minor and with the adult.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Incestual sexual intercourse with force with a minor is a rape (1 offence) and incestual sexual intercourse (2 nd offence); without force it is defined as sexual abuse of a minor (1) and incestual sex. intercourse (2).
Denmark	Rape: sexual intercourse with force with a minor: some incl. some excl.

<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Attempted rape (i.e. offence without vaginal penetration) is included: the Criminal Code does not differentiate rapes and attempted rapes. If other forms of sexual assault than <i>per vaginam</i> were used, but the <u>intention</u> was to achieve sexual intercourse <i>per vaginam</i>, the offence is recorded and proceeded as (attempted) rape.</p>												
<p>Finland</p>	<p>Rape stipulations were revised in 1998. Rape in marriage was then included, also a new three-level classification was introduced, with rape as the basic form of the crime, of which there is an aggravated forms and a "petty" form named "forcing someone to a sexual act". The "petty" form in effect means an enlargement of the scope of criminalisations as such an offence was previously not known.</p>												
<p>France</p>	<p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Viol:</th> </tr> <tr> <th>question</th> <th>Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?</th> <th>Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>réponse possible</i></td> <td> 1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre </td> <td> 1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie </td> </tr> <tr> <td>REPONSE</td> <td>4: victime</td> <td>3 (selon plaintes)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Viol:			question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?	<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie	REPONSE	4: victime	3 (selon plaintes)
Viol:													
question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?											
<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie											
REPONSE	4: victime	3 (selon plaintes)											
<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Article 137. Rape</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rape, i.e. sexual intercourse through violence, threat of violence or abusing the helplessness of the victim, - shall be punishable by imprisonment extending from three to seven years in length. 2. The same action perpetrated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) repeatedly; b) by the one who had previously committed one of the offences set forth in Articles 138-141 of this Code, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to ten years in length. 3. Rape: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) by a group; b) of a pregnant woman or other person at the previous knowledge of the offender; c) under extreme violence against the victim or other person; d) by using one's official position; e) that through negligence has resulted in the death of the victim; f) that through negligence has been corollary to the victim's contraction of AIDS, serious rupture of health or other grave consequence, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for the term extending from five to fifteen years in length. 4. Raping of a person under fourteen years, -shall be punishable by imprisonment for the term extending from ten to twenty years. 												
<p>Germany</p>	<p>• Rape: Incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: 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.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?											
How are multiple offences counted?													

	<p style="text-align: center;">1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition of rape changed in 1998 (see below).
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor, included if with force. • Marital rape does not constitute an offence. Whenever force or threat is present the offence is rape, irrespective of the age or the mental capacity of the victim.
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Law on sexual violence changed in 1996 (L. n.66 - 15.02.1996).
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape (Art. 118 of Penal Code) includes only cases when the victim is a girl or a woman. Only men can commit the crime, however females can be held guilty for being accessory in the crime. • Part 4 of Art. 118 of Penal Code criminalizes the sexual intercourse with a girl under age of 14. Such offence also includes acts without force, except some cases when the offender and the victim were of the similar age. • From 30th of July of 1999 there is no formal requirement for the start of the prosecution to have a complaint of the victim. This circumstance could slightly change the registered rape statistics.
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'ensemble des « atteintes aux mœurs » comprend aussi les attentats à la pudeur qui ne sont pas compris dans le tableau 1.1, soit 1995 : 83, 1996 : 83, 1997 92, 1998 : 89, 1999 : 48, 2000 30.
Malta	-2
Moldova	L'article 103 du Code Penal prévoit l'inculpation de la personne pour des rapports sexuelles avec un mineur sans préciser s'ils sont accompagnés ou non de violence.
Netherlands	Incestual sexual intercourse is included if with force.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the figures will possibly be substantially modified from 2001, because of amendment of the Penal Code according to the statute on rape (by 11.08.00). • Other than vaginal penetration: : E.g. anal penetration but not buggery. • Incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: : Incestual sexual intercourse without force with a minor is excluded (i.e. reported as incest, not rape). • Rape attempts are excluded. 1995-2000: 93, 91, 86, 107, 85, 126 (added by Hanns v. Hofer).
Poland	See remarks in Total offences.
Portugal	Sexual intercourse with a minor without force : Included If the minor is under 14 years of age.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period 1995-2000, the statistics refer to provisions that are no longer precisely in force. The former legislation contained the offence of rape defined as sexual intercourse with a female and excluding violent intra-marital sexual intercourse (article 197), the sexual intercourse with a minor female (article 198), sexual relations between with the same sex (article 200). • In 2000 and 2001, the offences against sexual life were seriously modified as follows: article 197 includes any kind of sexual acts and violent intra-marital sexual intercourse, article 198 refers to any kind of sexual act with a minor and article 200 was abrogated.
Russia	

	Rape: sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (<i>per vaginam</i> or other)		
		sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person	sexual intercourse with force with a minor
	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Inc. (only with a female)	Inc. (only with a female)
	Rape, according to Russian Penal Code, means <i>sexual intercourse</i> with a woman with the use of violence, or with a threat of it, or if she is helpless. Other sexual actions (not connected with intercourse or when a man is a victim) are called sexual violent acts and not considered to be a rape.		
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.		
Slovenia	See above.		
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this particular case, a minor is defined as a person aged less than 13 years old (12 years old in 1995). • 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". 		
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: if rape • Sexual intercourse with a minor without force: excluded (in general) • Attempts etc. included in the figures. 		
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.		
TFYR of Macedonia	-2		
Turkey	Adultery is also included to the "Rape" statistics.		
Ukraine	Rape is a sexual intercourse with application of physical threat or with use of a helpless state of the victim. Such offences as fulfilment of rape by the person earlier made rape, group of persons, rape of the minor, juvenile, rape perpetrated by especially dangerous recidivist, causing heavy consequences, are considered as qualifying attributes of the given structure of a crime.		
UK: England & Wales	Both rape of a male and a female are included. Male rape has been included since 1995.		
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offence of male rape does not apply in NI. • Rape : incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: Included (if with force only). 		
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: Included, only if 'with force'. • 'With force' has been interpreted as meaning 'without consent'. 		

p. 11 – Definitions – Robbery

1=Included 2=Excluded	muggings (bag snatching)	theft immediately followed by violence	pick-pocketing	extortion	blackmailing
	DRO00A	DRO00B	DRO00C	DRO00D	DRO00E
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	2	2	2
Croatia	-2	1	-2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1
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	1	1	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	2	2
Malta	1	1	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2	2
Norway	2	2	2	2	2
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	2	2
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	2	2	2	2

p. 11 – Definitions – Robbery

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DRO00K	DRO00L	DRO00M	DRO00N	DRO00O	DRO00P	DRO00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 11 – Definitions – Robbery: Remarks	
	DRO00R
Albania	-2
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vol à l'arraché : La catégorie vol à l'arraché ne figure pas en tant que tel dans la statistique policière. Celle-ci distingue le vol de sac à main avec violence, et sans violence. 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). • chantage : La catégorie en tant que telle n'existe pas en tant qu'incrimination spécifique. Mais peut-être visée par la catégorie « menaces ».
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 198-200 CC.
Croatia	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.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Theft immediately followed by violence is not a robbery but under art. 247 par 1 letter c) of the Criminal Code it is theft (which means this case is excluded from robbery).
Denmark	-2
Estonia	In this questionnaire includes " Robbery " (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health - §141 of the Criminal Code) and " Unconcealed theft " (stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence - §140). Similar definition was used in the 1999 Sourcebook. In tables 3.2.2 and 4.2 "Robbery" includes §141 only.
Finland	-2
France	Les violences doivent constituer le modus operandi du vol pour que le vol avec violence soit constitué, qu'elles aient lieu juste avant, pendant ou après le vol. Mais des violences faisant suite au vol sans rapport direct avec ce vol seront comptées séparément comme des coups et blessures.
Georgia	<p>Article 178. Robbery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Robbery, i.e. explicit seizure of other's movable object for the purpose of its misappropriation, - shall be punishable by fine or by restriction of freedom from two to three years in length or by imprisonment for up to three years in length. 2. The same action: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) by a prior consent of a group; b) that has caused a substantial damage; c) repeatedly; d) under violence which is not dangerous for life or health or under threat of such violence, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from three to seven years in length. 3. Robbery perpetrated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) by an organized group; b) in large quantities;

	<p>c) by illegally entering the house, place or storage facility;</p> <p>d) by the one who was twice or more than twice convicted of misappropriation or extortion of other's movable object, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from six to twelve years in length..</p>											
Germany	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">extortion</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">partially excluded*</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Extortion accompanied by violence or threat of violence is included.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force			extortion	Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force												
	extortion											
Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*											
How are multiple offences counted?												
<i>1: As one offence</i>												
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>												
<i>3: Uncertain</i>												
2 (see above)												
Greece	-2											
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.											
Iceland	-2											
Ireland	-2											
Italy	-2											
Latvia	Until 1 st April, 1999, while old Criminal Code was in force, different robberies and thefts, which contain elements of violence, were counted separately. After this datum, different kind of thefts, which contain elements of violence, have been qualilufied as robberies.											
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery (Art. 292 of Penal Code) does not include "public theft". Public theft embraces muggings and other thefts when the force was used only to snatch the thing from the victim. Public theft statistics is included in the theft statistics. • If during the robbery the offender kills the victim, only intentional homicide (with selfish purposes) is registered. 											
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le rapport indique que les vols de véhicule avec violence sont comptés dans cette rubrique et qu'ils le sont à nouveau dans les vols liés au véhicule, mais que dans le total il ne sont comptés qu'une fois. Ce n'est donc pas une question d'infractions multiples mais de catégorisation. En 2000, on relève 19 affaires de vol de véhicule avec violences. • Le tableau 1.1 ne concerne que les faits accomplis. En 2000, on relève 307 affaires de vols avec violence accomplis et 52 tentatives. 											
Malta	There exists no offence of "Robbery" in our Statutory Legislation. All of the above would fall under the concept of "theft aggravated by violence".											
Moldova	-2											
Netherlands	-2											
Norway	-2											
Poland	See remarks in Total offences.											
Portugal	-2											
Romania	Robbery is provided as an offence in article 211 from Penal Code.											
Russia	In Russian Penal Code two articles fit to the given definition of robbery. The first article punishes the "open theft" (like bag-snatching or fur hat snatching), the second punishes theft with the use of violence dangerous for person's life or health or threat of such violence ("violent theft").											

Slovakia	• See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Robbery is an openly stealing of property of citizens, and also an assault on the purpose of seizing the property, attended by the violence which is dangerous for life or health of the person, or by threat of application of such violence.
UK: England & Wales	In England and Wales the use or threat of force in a theft from the person, in order to commit the theft, should be recorded as robbery.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures include robberies and armed robberies.
UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.

p. 12 – Definitions – Theft						
1=Included 2=Excluded	burglary	theft of motor vehicles	theft of other items	theft of small value	embezzlement	receiving/ handling
	DTH00A	DTH00B	DTH00C	DTH00D	DTH00E	DTH00F
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	2	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	-2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	1	1	1	2	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	2	2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	-2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	2	1	1	1	2	2
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	-4	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	2	2

p. 12 – Definitions – Theft

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DTH00K	DTH00L	DTH00M	DTH00N	DTH00O	DTH00P	DTH00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-4	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 12 – Definitions – Theft: Remarks	
	DTH00R
Albania	-2
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no article provided for the commitment of burglary in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia • The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (total criminal offences)! • theft of motor vehicles: included (also § 136: use of vehicle without intent to keep it!) • Theft (spontaneous, in need) of small value (§ 141) not reported before 1.2.2001! • Joyriding is now included in the definition of theft. As it was excluded in ESCS 1999, figures reported for 1995/96 are higher than those reported in the last questionnaire.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprend les tentatives. Sont considérés tous les vols sans violence ni menace, qu'il soient ou non accompagnés d'autres circonstances aggravantes (effraction, la nuit, à plusieurs, ...)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 194-197 CC.
Croatia	Above definition of theft „depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it“ should be changed since in burglary force is applied, but force against objects not against persons. Thus the definition should be „depriving a person/organisation of property without force against persons with the intent to keep it.“ This way the definition will be more precise.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	If the value of things stolen is below 2000 CZK - approx. 70 EUR, it is not marked as a criminal offence under the Criminal Code but a misdemeanour (offence under administrative law - „Misdemeanour Law,,). The punishment for such offences is mostly a fine (but never imprisonment or community services). Misdemeanour is every caused action which breaks or threatens an interest of the society and is marked as „misdemeanour,, in the Misdemeanour Law or in any other law, if it is not marked as a criminal offence under the Criminal Code.
Denmark	Theft of other items: bicycles, cars etc. not included, else included.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of small value is INCLUDED (regardless of the value of stolen goods) if it is committed like a burglary – i.e. gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises or a car or other closed area <u>by use of force to remove locks or other physical obstacles</u> (my non-legal description). • Theft of small value is EXCLUDED if there were no physical obstacles to remove. In such case, it is punishable according to the Administrative Code. • THEFT/TOTAL: In the police statistics (tables 1.1 and 1.2.1) includes “Concealed theft” (§139 of the Criminal Code) and “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook.
Finland	Including unauthorized use.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'unité de compte pour le vol dépend de la nature du vol. Le plus souvent c'est l'infraction (en pratique le fait) et c'est surtout le cas des cambriolages. Pour certains vols, l'objet volé est l'unité de compte (vol de véhicules et par extension vols à la roulotte, c'est-à-dire dans le véhicule). Pour les vols de nature non spécifiée (autres vols), l'unité de compte est la victime. • En principe la valeur des objets volés n'entre pas en ligne de compte mais en pratique certains vols de faible valeur ne sont pas enregistrés par la police, surtout en matière de vols à l'étalage.
Georgia	<p>Article 177. Stealing</p> <p>1. Stealing, i.e. secretly taking possession of other's movable object for the</p>

	<p>purpose of illegal appropriation, - shall be punishable by fine or by restriction of freedom for up to three years in length or by imprisonment similar in length.</p> <p>2. The same action:</p> <p>a) by a prior consent of a group;</p> <p>b) repeatedly;</p> <p>c) that has caused a substantial damage, - shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment extending from two to six years in length.</p> <p>3. Stealing perpetrated:</p> <p>a) by an organized group;</p> <p>b) in large quantities;</p> <p>c) by illegally entering the house, place or storage facility;</p> <p>d) by the one who was twice or more than twice convicted of illegal appropriation or extortion of other's movable object, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to twelve years in length.</p> <p>Note: For the purpose of this chapter hereof, "large quantities" shall be the value of the object exceeding ten thousand lari. The offence provided by Articles 177-186 shall be repeated if it was preceded by the perpetration of any of the crimes stipulated by these Articles and Articles 224, 231, 237 and 264.</p>					
Germany	<p>Unauthorised use of electricity (section 248 c Criminal Code) is included.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: As one offence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: As two or more offences</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Uncertain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	1: As one offence	2: As two or more offences	3: Uncertain	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
1: As one offence						
2: As two or more offences						
3: Uncertain						
2 (see above)						
Greece	-2					
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Until 1 st April, 1999, while old Criminal Code was in force, different robberies and thefts, which contain elements of violence, were counted separately. After this datum, different kind of thefts, which contain elements of violence, have been qualified as robberies. Such offences as fraud, extorting etc., are qualified as separate crimes against property.					
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no criminal responsibility for the simple theft of the small value, except burglaries and thefts committed by group of people agreed in advance. Small value - up to 125 Lt. • The Art. 50 of Code of Administrative Offences establish administrative responsibility for the theft, fraud or embezzlement of the small value (up to 125 Lt). These cases are investigated by police and decided by courts. Court may imply fine from 300 to 700 Lt. There were 9474 cases recorded in 2000 (Source: Public police prevention service – Police Department). • This statistics does not include the theft of some special objects: narcotic or psychotropic substances, guns, explosives, other ammunition, and radioactive substances. Such acts are different offences, e.g. the stealing of the radioactive substances (Art. 234² of Penal Code). 					
Luxembourg	Pour l'année 2000, il est possible de donner un nombre d'affaires correspondant à la définition souhaitée, soit 12337 affaires comprenant les cambriolages, les vols liés au véhicules et les autres vols. Pour reconstituer la série depuis 1995, il faut utiliser un tableau qui ventile les vols en vols qualifiés et vols simples et					

	tentatives (à l'exclusion des recels). Cette partition ne permet de distinguer les vols avec violence qui figurent donc dans cette série. Comme sur la même période, on ne connaît que les vols avec violence accomplis, on ne peut donner une série garantie sans vols avec violence. D'ailleurs pour 2000, la cohérence n'est pas complètement assurée entre les divers tableaux. Avec une précision cependant acceptable, on aura une série « vols total » en calculant vols qualifiés + vols simples et tentatives – vols avec violences accomplis. C'est ce qui est fait dans le tableau 1.1						
Malta	-2						
Moldova	-2						
Netherlands	-2						
Norway	Burglary: In Norwegian Penal Code burglary not followed by theft is mentioned as burglary, while burglary followed by theft is mentioned as aggravated theft.						
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See remarks in Total offences. • Category "theft" contains also burglary. • Theft of small value property (below 60 EUROS) is not included; these acts are recorded due to Code of Misdemeanors. • Theft of motor vehicle comprises only thefts of cars. 						
Portugal	-2						
Romania	Theft is provided in article 208 from Penal Code. In article 209 from Penal Code in provided aggravated theft. The aggravated form includes burglary.						
Russia	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Theft (including attempts): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>theft of small value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"</td> <td>Exc. (under EUR 80)</td> </tr> </table>	Theft (including attempts): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it			theft of small value	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Exc. (under EUR 80)
Theft (including attempts): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it							
	theft of small value						
Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Exc. (under EUR 80)						
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See remarks in Total offences • Theft of small value property is misdemeanour not included in Penal Code, but included in Code of Misdemeanours. • Theft of motor vehicle comprises thefts of cars, agricultural, earth and other gadgetry. Statistics include only cars. 						
Slovenia	See above.						
Spain	Theft 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.						
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.						
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2						
Turkey	-2						
Ukraine	Theft is a secret stealing of property (state, collective or private).						
UK: England & Wales	For England and Wales, handling stolen goods is included within all theft, although this is not a change - it has been included since at least 1975.						
UK: Northern Ireland	Burglary (class 3 offences in NI) includes offences of going equipped.						
UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.						

p. 13 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle			
1=Included 2=Excluded	joyriding	motorboats	receiving/handling
	DTV00A	DTV00B	DTV00C
Albania	1	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2
Austria	1	2	2
Belgium	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	2
Croatia	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	1	1
Czech Republic	2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2
Estonia	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	2
France	1	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1
Germany	1	2	2
Greece	1	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	2
Latvia	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	2	2
Moldova	1	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	2
Poland	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2
Romania	1	2	2
Russia	2	2	2
Slovakia	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-4	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	2	2

p. 13 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DTV00K	DTV00L	DTV00M	DTV00N	DTV00O	DTV00P	DTV00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	-4	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 13 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle: Remarks	
	DTVOOR
Albania	-2
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sont considérées trois catégories (figures criminelles) ici additionnées : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vol de voiture - vol de moto - vol de mobylette <p>Tous ces vols de véhicules à moteur sont considérés, y compris les tentatives, et qu'il soient ou non accompagnés de violence ou de menace (<u>donc recouvrement partiel avec la catégorie « vol avec violence »</u>, ou d'autres circonstances aggravantes (effraction, la nuit, ...)).</p> <p>Attention : il semble que les données fournies par la Belgique pour <u>l'enquête précédente</u> ne concernent <u>que les vols de voiture</u>.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 194-196 and Art. 346 CC depriving the person/organization of a motor vehicle.
Croatia	Up to 1998 joyriding and car thefts were separate offences. The new penal code of 1998 does not differentiate between car thefts (incl. Joyriding) and other offences any more.
Cyprus	Theft of motor vehicle is included in Theft.
Czech Republic	Joyride is submitted under a theft when an offender intends to keep the car; if he intends to use it just for joyride, the offence is different (unauthorized use of someone else´s thing).
Denmark	Theft of motor vehicle - joyriding: incl. and also include thefts of cars.
Estonia	In the police statistics (tables 1.1 and 1.2.1) includes concealed theft of a motor vehicle (included in §139) and "Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation" (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ne sont comptabilisés que les vols de véhicules immatriculés. En France les motocycles d'une cylindrée inférieure ou égale à 50 cm³ ne sont pas immatriculés. Le vol de tels engins (comme le vol de vélos) entre dans la rubrique des autres vols simples. • Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?: 4 véhicule.
Georgia	<p>Article 184. Illegal Car Stealing or Other Mechanical Vehicle Hijacking without Purpose of Misappropriation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal stealing of a car or hijacking of a mechanical vehicle for the purpose of temporary use, - shall be punishable by fine or by jail sentence for up to four months in length or by imprisonment for the term not in excess of three years. 2. The same action perpetrated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) by a group; b) repeatedly; c) under violence not posing danger to life or health or under threat of such violence, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from two to seven years in length. 3. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, committed under violence not posing danger to life or health, or under threat of such violence, -

	<p>shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from four to eight years in length.</p> <p>Note: If the perpetrator voluntarily returns a car or other mechanical vehicle undamaged, the sentence against such perpetrator shall be halvened.</p>					
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition can only be met by using criminological characteristics listed in the police statistics. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	Thefts of motor vehicles are included in thefts. I In the category of thefts of motor vehicles joyriding only (use of a motor vehicle) is included.					
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police Joyriding only since 1997 included.					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Theft of motor vehicle is not qualified as separate offence and are include in total number of thefts.					
Lithuania	This statistics will cover the theft of the means of the transport. Means of the transport - cars, bicycles, motorcycles, motorrollers, boats, tractors, trucks, etc.					
Luxembourg	La série publiée par le rapport concerne les « véhicules réellement volés ». En 2000, le nombre d'affaires de vols de véhicules (à l'exclusion des vols de véhicules avec violence) est de 615 dont 120 tentatives.					
Malta	-2					
Moldova	-2					
Netherlands	-2					
Norway	-2					
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See remarks in total offences Theft of motor vehicle comprises only thefts of cars. 					
Portugal	-2					
Romania	Joyriding is provided by article 208 para. 4 of the Penal Code.					
Russia	Theft of motor vehicle statistics is collected by State Auto Inspection.					
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.					
Slovenia	See above.					
Spain	-2					
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.					
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.					
TFYR of Macedonia	-2					
Turkey	Joyriding is not accepted as a separate case rather than "Auto Theft".					
Ukraine	Theft motor vehicle is a secret stealing of any vehicle (including a motorcycle, a bicycle, a motor boat etc.)					
UK: England & Wales	-2					
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>Examples:</p> <p>A motor vehicle is reported stolen and later found abandoned – one offence.</p> <p>Three taxis belonging to the same company are reported stolen by a group acting together – one offence.</p>					

UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.
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p. 15 – 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
	DBU00A	DBU00B	DBU00C	DBU00D	DBU00E	DBU00F	DBU00G	DBU00H
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	1	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	2	2	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	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. 15 – Definitions – Burglary

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DBU00K	DBU00L	DBU00M	DBU00N	DBU00O	DBU00P	DBU00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 15 – Definitions – Burglary: Remarks	
DBU00R	
Albania	According to the Albanian Penal Code, it is not possible to distinguish the domestic burglary from the other type of crimes, except from bank theft, theft of telephone credits, theft of antics and theft of electric power.
Armenia	There is no special article provided for the commitment of burglary in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (total criminal offences)! • Extensive definition of burglary by law doesn't allow to exclude all what should be excluded. Burglary from cars, vending machines and fenced compounds could only be partly excluded before 2000 by using data on criminological characteristics of (burglary) offences. • Since 1.2.2001 burglary-data also include theft with use of weapons.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le cambriolage est enregistré par la statistique policière (en tant que figure criminelle) à partir de l'année 1998. 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. • La catégorie « vol avec circonstances aggravantes » vise les vols avec effraction mais également d'autres circonstances aggravantes (comme le fait que cela se passe la nuit, ...). Elle inclut par ailleurs les vols dans voiture, et toute autre forme d'effraction. <u>Aucun chiffre ne peut donc être fourni pour cette rubrique.</u> J'ignore ce que représentent les données fournies par la Belgique pour le rapport précédent.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Theft if it is committed by destruction, damage or under digging a fence made strong to protect people or property.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Domestic Burglary is included in Burglary. There are no separate statistics for Domestic Burglary.
Czech Republic	Czech Criminal Code knows „theft committed by burglary“. It is not „aggravated theft“ just the theft committed in a particular way. Such delict is an offence under Criminal Code just because it is „burglary“ and it is not needed to cause any particular harm or a particular amount of a financial damage. There is no distinction between theft from a flat, restaurant or theft by using false keys according to the Criminal Code. The Criminal Code does not know the separate „burglary“ crime.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Le vol avec effraction dans un véhicule est un vol à la roulotte et non un

	cambriolage. Mais le vol avec effraction dans un bateau habitable est bien un cambriolage.					
Georgia	Article 177. Stealing by illegally entering the house, place or storage facility;					
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the police statistics level 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. • The concept does not fully apply to German penal law. In order to meet the definition as close as possible, the following categories of the police statistics were used to calculate the figures: 435* (aggravated theft in and out of dwellings) and 440* (aggravated theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms). 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. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	Only Police statistics include this category which is not a legal category.					
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Thefts with entrance are not predicted in separate Criminal Code articles and are included in total number of thefts.					
Lithuania	Burglary in Lithuania is an aggravated theft (Parts 2-3 of Art. 271 of Penal Code).					
Luxembourg	Le cambriolage ne concerne que les « maisons ». Voir cambriolage d'habitation.					
Malta	• The aggravation of the offence of theft, can be the result of the circumstances of the fact, such as time, place and value of the thing stolen.					
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D'après la législation pénale moldave on considère comme vol toute soustraction à la dérobée c'est pourquoi on ne délimite pas les vols dans les voitures, des conteneurs etc. On considère comme cambriolage toute pénétration dans les espaces privés. • Les vols avec effraction prévus par la législation ne sont pas comptés à part. Les chiffres donnés à cette rubrique comprennent l'ensemble des vols sur la propriété des personnes privées. 					
Netherlands	• 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	Whether "included" or "excluded": See thefts.					
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the remarks in Total offences. • In Polish Penal Code theft and theft by entering and breaking is discriminated. • Burglary – corresponds to category: theft by entering and breaking (Article 279 of Polish Penal Code), • Criminal statistical system follows the Penal Code Articles and do not discriminates (generally) the details. Burglaries (theft by entering and breaking) include the incidence of gaining access to a closed part of buildings, cars, etc. 					
Portugal	-2					
Romania	In Romanian legislation burglary is known as an aggravated form of theft and is					

	provided by article 209 para. 1 let. i) of the Penal Code.
Russia	Burglary is not defined as a separate crime in Russia. In Russian Penal Code it is viewed as a more grave kind of theft. It results in fact that the statistics on thefts includes burglary and domestic burglary. But the statistics on domestic burglary is counted separately.
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Burglary is the secret stealing of property connected with penetration into a apartment or other storehouse.
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	<u>Burglary</u> Theft from a container: Included where a container is being used as a permanent structure (e.g. as a store).
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft from a military establishment: Included in principle but may not be reported to the police. • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.

p. 16 – 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
	DBD00A	DBD00B	DBD00C	DBD00D	DBD00E
Albania	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	2	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	2	2	2	2
Estonia	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	2	1	2	2	2
France	2	1	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	2	1	2
Hungary	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	1	2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	2	2	2
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	1	1	2	-4	2
Sweden	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
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. 16 – Definitions – Domestic burglary

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DBD00K	DBD00L	DBD00M	DBD00N	DBD00O	DBD00P	DBD00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	3	1	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 16 – Definitions – Domestic burglary: Remarks																			
DBD00R																			
Albania	-2																		
Armenia	There is no special article provided for the commitment of burglary in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia.																		
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!																		
Belgium	<p>Le cambriolage est enregistré par la statistique policière (en tant que figure criminelle) à partir de l'année 1998. Il s'agit <u>uniquement de cambriolage dans habitation</u> : l'<u>habitation</u> 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).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Cambriolage d'habitation</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>dans un grenier ou une cave d'immeuble dans une propriété par étage</th> <th>dans une résidence secondaire (même inoccupée)</th> <th>dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc.</th> <th>dans un garage séparé, un baraquement, une grange, une étable</th> <th>dans un enclos</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"</td> <td>inclus si habité note a</td> <td>inclus si habité</td> <td>exclu si non habité</td> <td>inclus si habité</td> <td>Inclus si habité</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cambriolage d'habitation							dans un grenier ou une cave d'immeuble dans une propriété par étage	dans une résidence secondaire (même inoccupée)	dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc.	dans un garage séparé, un baraquement, une grange, une étable	dans un enclos	indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"	inclus si habité note a	inclus si habité	exclu si non habité	inclus si habité	Inclus si habité
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indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"	inclus si habité note a	inclus si habité	exclu si non habité	inclus si habité	Inclus si habité														
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2																		
Bulgaria	Domestic burglary is not counted separately in police statistics. House robberies are recorded as a whole!																		
Croatia	-2																		
Cyprus	All Domestic Burglary is included in Burglary. There are no separate statistics for Domestic Burglary.																		
Czech Republic	See burglary remarks.																		
Denmark	-2																		
Estonia	-2																		
Finland	-2																		
France	Le cambriolage d'une cave dans un immeuble collectif (mais est-ce le sens de multi-dwelling building) était déjà exclu avant 1995. Il est compté avec le cambriolage d'un garage séparé de l'habitation. Ceci est une correction.																		
Georgia	-2																		
Germany	<p>The concept does not fully apply to German penal law. In order to meet the definition as close as possible, the following categories of the police statistics were used to calculate the figures: 435* (aggravated theft in and out of dwellings) and 440* (aggravated theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms). 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>How are multiple offences counted?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: As one offence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: As two or more offences</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Uncertain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	1: As one offence	2: As two or more offences	3: Uncertain	2 (see above)													
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2: As two or more offences																			
3: Uncertain																			
2 (see above)																			
Greece	No such category exists.																		

Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	House, Flat, Apartment and Mobile home.
Italy	-2
Latvia	Theft from flat with entrance is not predicted in separated CC article, and is included in total number of thefts.
Lithuania	Domestic burglary in Lithuania is an aggravated theft (Part 3 of Art. 271 of Penal Code).
Luxembourg	Le rapport indique que les cambriolages sont définis comme « les vols par effraction, escalade ou à l'aide de fausses clefs dans les maisons ». Ils sont distingués en 2000 en cambriolages dans maisons habitées et cambriolages dans maisons non habitées. La série donnée d 1991 à 2000 ne concerne que les faits accomplis. En 2000, on relève 2951 affaires dont 2081 pour des faits accomplis et 870 pour des tentatives.
Malta	-2
Moldova	La penetration a la derobee dans n'importe quel espace prive dans le but de soustraction est considerée comme vol .
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Whether "included" or "excluded": See thefts.
Poland	See the remarks in Total offences.
Portugal	Theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable and theft from a fenced meadow/ compound probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording for the police do not consider these situations.
Romania	Since 1989, there is no legal distinction between public burglary and domestic burglary. For statistical reasons at the level of the ministry of Interior data are recorded separately for burglary from properties belonging to natural persons, considered here as domestic burglary.
Russia	Domestic burglaries are usually reflected in the criminal statistics, but are not defined as a unique crime in Russian Penal Code.
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	Sheds, barns or stables are excluded from domestic burglary, but all garages are included as it is not indicated in the statistics if they are detached or not from the main house.
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Domestic burglary statistics are included in the general burglary statistics.
Ukraine	Domestic burglary is a secret stealing of individual property of citizens connected with penetration to private premises.
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • Housebreaking from detached garage/shed was included in this category in the previous questionnaire but is excluded in the figures this time.

p. 17 – Definitions – Drug trafficking: Specify how this concept is defined in your country	
	DDT00
Albania	Before January 1998, the Albanian Penal Code did not provide for the drug trafficking as a separate crime. From this time on, Article 284 of the Penal Code has a new paragraph. According to this paragraph, the organisation, management, financing of criminal organisations, which have the purpose of cultivation, production, fabrication, and illegal trafficking of narcotics are punished. At the same time the law punishes the cases when officials create the conditions or facilitate for these kinds of activities.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug trafficking is punishable as an aggravated offence. • Article 229 of the Penal code of the Republic of Armenia provides for, that Illegal manufacturing, acquisition, keeping, transporting or sending with the goal of selling, as well as illegal selling of the narcotics are punishable by imprisonment for a period to 10 years with confiscation of property or without it. • The actions, specified in paragraph 1 of the mentioned Article, committed again or in large amounts or by a group of persons in agreement are punishable by imprisonment for a period of 6 to 15 years with confiscation of property. <p>Imprisonment for a period of 15 years is the most stringent punishment after Death penalty provided for the commitment of crimes by the Penal Code of Republic of Armenia. But in fact the death penalty isn't conducted.</p>
Austria	Felonies: Possession of large amount of drugs (since 1998 also psychotropic substances and raw material – "Vorläufersubstanzen") regardless intention to deal with or not; also included is proliferation of any amounts to minors.
Belgium	<p>Dans la statistique policière, la catégorie générique « trafic » regroupe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>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). Nous fournissons donc séparément les chiffres de détention, mais attention : ceux-ci concernent également la détention pour usage personnel.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Drug trafficking is not subject of police statistics.
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	-2
Czech Republic	Art. 187 of Criminal Code says: Who without permission cultivates, imports, exports, offers, mediates, sells or in some other way provides with or possesses for somebody else a drug“
Denmark	Only criminal code offenses are included. Euphoriant Acts which pertain to minor drug offenses are not included.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Drug trafficking“ is not defined separately – in addition to actual (committed) trafficking, the same article consists 'the intent of trafficking'. The most similar definition used in the Criminal Code is following (this wording was in force until March 2001): • § 210². Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transport or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with the intent of trafficking thereof, or illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is punishable ...
Finland	The differentiation between trafficking and other drug offences is not made.
France	• Le trafic de stupéfiants pour la police concerne bien les cas ou la vente de

	<p>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 .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faut-il préciser que l'usage (même seul) de stupéfiants est une infraction réprimée en France ? • Pour les condamnations, seront prises en compte pour le trafic les infractions de trafic (organisation internationale), de commerce et de vente ou offre mais pas la simple détention.
Georgia	<p>Article 262. Illegal Import to or Export from, or International Transit Shipment Across Georgia, of Narcotics, Analogy or Precursor Thereof</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illegal import to or export from, or international transit shipment across Georgia, of narcotics, analogy or precursor thereof,- shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to ten years in length. 2. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, perpetrated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in large quantities; b) by a prior consent of a group; c) by using one's official position; d) repeatedly; e) by the one who has previously committed one of the offenses referred to in this Chapter of the Code,- shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from eight to fifteen years in length. 3. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, perpetrated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in especially large quantities; b) by an organized group,-shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from ten to twenty years in length or by life imprisonment.
Germany	<p>Specify how this concept is defined in your country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to be 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 organisation; irresponsibly causing the death of a person by handing out narcotics to him or her. • Remarks: In the ESCS 1999, Germany did not provide figures for drug trafficking, but figures for the former category of serious drug trafficking were included. The new definition of drug trafficking is wider than that old definition of serious drug trafficking. Therefore, the new figures are not comparable to the figures for serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999.
Greece	<p>In Greece DRUG TRAFFICKING is punishable even if the act is connected with personal use.</p>
Hungary	<p>Misuse of Narcotic Drugs Section 282</p> <p>(1) The person who — infringing the official regulations — produces, manufactures, acquires, keeps, offers, hands over, distributes, imports into Hungary, exports therefrom, transports through the territory of Hungary, or trades in, narcotic drugs, commits a felony, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to five years.</p> <p>(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment from two years to eight years, if the</p>

	<p>crime is committed</p> <p>a) in a business-like manner;</p> <p>b) in an armed manner;</p> <p>c) by using a juvenile or infant, or in the course of the perpetration such a person receives narcotic drugs.</p> <p>(3) The punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years, if the crime is committed</p> <p>a) in respect of a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs;</p> <p>b) as a member or on behalf of a criminal organization.</p>
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Drug Offences – of which trafficking- Statistics included for Section 15 Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977, possession of drugs for sale or supply regardless of quantity.
Italy	-2
Latvia	Smuggling of drugs is qualified as serious crime and also is crime with aggravating circumstances.
Lithuania	Drug trafficking is illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation or delivery of narcotic or psychotropic substances having a purpose to sell or distribute them, also illegal sale or other distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances. It is an aggravated drug offence (Part 3 of Art. 232 ¹ of Penal Code).
Luxembourg	Le rapport ne donne pas d'indications.
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Dealings" in drugs means the selling or purchasing of drugs NOT for personal use. • "Trafficking" means the importation of drugs NOT for personal use irrelevant of the amount imported.
Moldova	Dans notre pays les comportements énumérés ci-dessus sont considérés comme trafic des stupéfiants, à l'exception de l'importation et l'exportation des stupéfiants qui sont qualifiés comme délits de contrebande ; Actuellement le financement des opérations en rapport avec les stupéfiants n'est pas incriminé dans notre législation pénale.
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	Drug trafficking according to the Norwegian Penal Code includes crime of narcotics and serious crime of narcotics. Crime against act relating to medical use etc. is associated with personal use, and therefore not included in trafficking.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drug offences are included in an anti-drugs act (Counteracting Drug Addiction Act) and are recorded by the police. • In the 80-ties, the use and the possession of drugs were not penalized (anti drug act of 1985). • In 1997, new anti-drugs act was introduced. This Act punishes production, cultivation, trafficking, supplying, possessing (with the exception of insignificant quantities), selling, transportation importation and exportation of drugs and also components of drugs. • In 2000, the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 1998 only two classes of drug offences were shown in police statistics: possession for personal use; traffic (irrespective of level of seriousness). All other drug related offences fell under a general heading ("other crimes against society"). Traffic included all the above mentioned activities, except possession. Financing of drug operations may or may not be considered trafficking, according to circumstances. • After 1998 there are three classes of drug offences: possession for personal use; traffic (irrespective of level seriousness except cases on connection with personal use) and other drug related offences. This class includes, normally, the incitement to the use of drugs, the consent to use/traffic in public places and syringe abandonment. Financing of drug operations and criminal organization are not

	included in these classes, but in general items.
Romania	Drug trafficking is provided by the Law no.143/2000 on the combat of illicit traffic and use of drugs as an aggravated offence.
Russia	According to Russian Penal Code drug trafficking includes illegal possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation of narcotic and psychotropic substances.
Slovakia	If offender have minimum drug it is nevertheless criminal offence.
Slovenia	<p>Unlawful Manufacture and Trade of Narcotic Drugs</p> <p>Article 196</p> <p>(1) Whoever unlawfully manufactures, processes, sells or offers for sale substances and preparations recognised to be narcotic drugs, or whoever purchases, keeps or transports such substances or preparations with a view to reselling them, or whoever serves as an agent in the sale or purchase of the above shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one and not more than ten years.</p> <p>(2) If the offence under the preceding paragraph has been committed by at least two persons who colluded with the intention of committing such offences, or if the perpetrator has established a network of dealers and middlemen, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than three years.</p> <p>(3) Whoever manufactures, purchases, possesses or furnishes other persons with the equipment, material or substances which are, to his knowledge, intended for the manufacture of drugs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than one year.</p> <p>(4) Narcotics and the means of their manufacture shall be seized.</p>
Spain	-2
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 & 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	Drug related offences in Turkey are not separated as drug offences and drug trafficking. It may be shown in different statistics for professional purposes, however the statistics in this study covers all kinds of drug related offences.
Ukraine	Offence connected with drugs is illegal production, manufacture, custody, transportation, carriage on purpose of sale, illegal sale of drugs.
UK: England & Wales	Drug trafficking includes production, supplying, unlawful importation, unlawful exportation, cultivation of cannabis, and possession with intent to supply. It also includes concealing or transferring the proceeds of drug trafficking, and acquisition, possession or use of the proceeds of drug trafficking.
UK: Northern Ireland	The following offences are included: Producing controlled drug, supplying controlled drug, possessing with intent to supply att. possessing with intent to supply, and cultivating cannabis.
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. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences

1=Included 2=Excluded	possession	cultivation	production	sale	supplying	transport	import	export	finance
	DDR00A	DDR00B	DDR00C	DDR00D	DDR00E	DDR00F	DDR00G	DDR00H	DDR00I
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	1
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Italy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	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	-4
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DDR00K	DDR00L	DDR00M	DDR00N	DDR00O	DDR00P	DDR00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
France	1	2	4	1	1	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	2	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences: Remarks				
DDR00R				
Albania	There is a new article in the Albanian Penal Code (article 284/a) according to which the organisation, management and financing of the criminal organisation on the drug area is considered as a separate crime.			
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.			
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!			
Belgium	Financement : 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	Police statistics does not count possession, growing, production and distribution of narcotic drugs, Art. 354 CC.			
Croatia	-2			
Cyprus	-2			
Czech Republic	What is the counting unit used in this table?: Offence and other.			
Denmark	-2			
Estonia	-2			
Finland	-2			
France	Unité de compte : pour le trafic, c'est l'affaire (procédure), pour l'usage ou l'usage-revente c'est l'auteur de l'infraction. Donc les infractions multiples ne sont comptées qu'une fois (pour une procédure).			
Georgia	<p>Article 260. Illicit Preparation, Production, Purchase, Keeping, Shipment, Transfer or Sale of Narcotics, the Analogy or Precursor Thereof</p> <p>1. Illicit preparation, production, purchase, keeping, shipment, transfer or sale of drugs, the analogy or precursor thereof,- shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years in length.</p> <p>2. The same action perpetrated:</p> <p>a) in large quantities;</p> <p>b) by a prior consent of a group;</p> <p>c) by using one's official position;</p> <p>d) repeatedly;</p> <p>e) by the one who has previously committed one of the offences referred to in this Chapter of this Code, - shall be punishable by imprisonment ranging from six to twelve years in length.</p> <p>3. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 or 2 of this article, perpetrated:</p> <p>a) in especially large quantities;</p> <p>b) by an organized group,- shall bear legal consequences of imprisonment ranging from eight to twenty years in length or life imprisonment.</p> <p>Note: Criminal liability for committing the offences referred to in this Chapter shall be lifted up from the person who voluntarily hands over narcotics, analogy or precursor thereof, psychotropic substance, its analogy or powerful substance, if his/her action bears no signs of any other crime.</p>			
Germany	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>
How are multiple offences counted?				
<i>1: As one offence</i>				
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>				

	3: Uncertain							
	2 (see above)							
Greece	In the total "use" is also included as it is an offence.							
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.							
Iceland	-2							
Ireland	-2							
Italy	Drug offences: Possession, excluded Personal use only.							
Latvia	-2							
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug offences embrace not only illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, sale or other distribution of the narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹ of Penal Code), but also other drug offences (Art. 232²-232⁸), e.g. stealing of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232²), cultivation of the prohibited plants - poppies, etc. - (Art. 232³ to 232⁸), forcing to use drugs (Art. 232⁵), etc. The latter offences are very rare comparing to the offence mentioned in article 232¹. • The statistics will not show the transportation of the narcotic or psychotropic substances through the state border. It is an aggravated smuggling (Parts 2-3 of Art. 312). 							
Luxembourg	Ces infractions sont rassemblées sous le titre « affaires de drogue » et ventilées pour 2000, en détention, trafic, usage. Pour 2000, le trafic est relevé, mais la série chronologique ne donne que le total.							
Malta	-2							
Moldova	Dans nos rapports statistiques on fait distinction entre la possession, la culture, la fabrication et le transport des stupéfiants sans avoir le but de les vendre.							
Netherlands	-2							
Norway	-2							
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1997 New Anti drugs Act introduced. • In 2000 the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence. 							
Portugal	-2							
Romania	<p>In 2000, Romanian Parliament adopted Law no.143 on the combat of illicit traffic and use of drugs. This law includes an entire chapter concerning the punishment of the drug trafficking offences. The personal use of drugs is not punished under the Romanian legislation but the possession of drugs, including the possession with the aim of consuming is punished.</p> <p>Until the Law no. 143/2000 entered in force, the drug trafficking offence was punished according to article 312 from the Penal Code. In consequence the most part of the statistic data refers to article 312 from the Penal Code.</p>							
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Penal Code has several articles on drug offences. Article 228 defines the responsibility for the majority of operations with drugs, including possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation. Though terms 'export' and 'import' are not defined and used there, they are seen as 'transportation'. Cultivation of plants from which drugs can be made is not included in the Article 228 and is seen a separate offence. • Possession of drugs without having an intension to sell them is regulated by Penal Code (by Art. 228) in the case of large amounts only. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Drug offences: the definition is largely uniform through international conventions</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">finance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicate whether "included" or</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Uncertain</td> </tr> </table>		Drug offences: the definition is largely uniform through international conventions			finance	Indicate whether "included" or	Uncertain
Drug offences: the definition is largely uniform through international conventions								
	finance							
Indicate whether "included" or	Uncertain							

	"excluded"	
Slovakia	• If offender have minimum drug it is nevertheless criminal offence.	
Slovenia	See above.	
Spain	According to the Spanish legislation, consumption and possession for personal consumption are not considered an offence. Only trafficking is considered an offence.	
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import : Excluded if smuggling • How are multiple offences counted?: Uncertain (depending on circumstances) • There seem to be difficulties to count drug offences properly and uniformly across the jurisdictions. • Attempts etc. included in the figures. 	
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.	
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	
Turkey	Drug trafficking is not accepted as a different crime rather than other drug offences.	
Ukraine	-2	
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug offences: possession, Included From 1.4.99 • Further reports or discoveries of previous drug activities by the same offender or groups of offenders are not recorded separately. Further offences, which come to the notice of the police, are counted. • Examples: Three people caught manufacturing a controlled drug together – one offence. A group of four people picked up by the police, and each found to be in possession of a controlled drug – four offences. 	
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • For crimes of possession of drugs, one offence is counted for each person possessing the drug. 	

p. 19 – Definitions – Changes in offence definitions between 1995 and 2000		
1=Yes 2=No	Changes?	If yes, explain
	DCH00A	DCH00B
Albania	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period 1996 –2000, the Albanian Penal Code approved by law 7895, dated 27.01.1995 was changed time after time. Here are some of the changes linking with the type of the crimes- object of the sourcebook. • <i>Regarding the drug offences, on January 1998, Article 283 was changed by adding a new paragraph that punishes the provision of facilities from the administrative employers of taking or using the narcotics.</i> • The article 284 has a new paragraph which punishes the organisation, management, financing of criminal organisations which have the purpose of cultivation, production, fabrication, and illegal trafficking of narcotics. At the same time the law punishes the cases when officials create the conditions or facilities for these kinds of the activities.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Since 1998 the drug law also criminalizes possession and handling of psychotropic substances and raw material (“Vorläufersubstanzen”)
Belgium	2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 1, 1998 a new Penal Code entered into force. There have been done numerous changes. • Changes that affect this survey: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There has been a change in definition of traffic offences; 2. Killing on request has been introduced as a separate offence, but this is not affecting the data since killing on request was counted before as murder; 3. Violent intra-marital sexual intercourse has been criminalized; definition of rape is wider than in the years before 4. Car theft and joyriding are no separate criminal offences any more, but are considered as theft.
Cyprus	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes regarding the age of criminal responsibility (from 7 to 10 years). According to section 14 of the Criminal Code Cap. 154 of the Laws of Cyprus, a person under the age of 10 years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission, he had the capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.
Czech Republic	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been changes in the Criminal Code towards RAPE (in force since 01/05/2001). Rape is not any more only sexual intercourse but also other forms of intercourse (e.g. oral one) with force or a threat. Further - an offender of rape can be both a man and a woman (in the previous Criminal Code only a man could be an offender of rape) and a victim of rape can be also both man and a woman (previously only a woman). • Drug offences - new (since 2000) amendment: who received without a permission a drug in an amount „bigger than small”, will be punished.... This article was amended to enable better prosecution of drug dealers but it does not have such effect as was presumed.
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2

Finland	1	New statutes concerning traffic offences were introduced to Chapter 23 of the Penal Code and entered into force on 1.10.1999. The crime nomenclatures of the table are grouped according to the revised legislation. Offences against the Penal Code presented here contain offences that previously came under the Road Traffic Act., such as aggravated negligence in road traffic.
France	2	Pas de changements substantiels sur la définition des infractions, quelques modifications sur les peines encourues.
Georgia	1	The new Criminal Code was adopted 1998.
Germany	1	The 33 rd „Strafrechtsänderungsgesetz“ of July 1 st 1997 incorporated violent intra-marital sexual intercourse into the reformed section 177 Criminal Code. Since then the items „other than vaginal penetration“ and „sexual intercourse with a helpless person“ are included, too. Before that change „violent intra-marital sexual intercourse“, „other than vaginal penetration“ and „sexual intercourse with a helpless person“ were not considered as rape. The change affects the comparability of the figures since 1998 with the figures for the years before.
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	1	Consumption of narcotic drugs in violation of official regulations and publicly instigation the use of narcotic drugs, became punishable. Section 652 of Act LXXX of 1998. In force as of 1 March 1999.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	New Criminal Code came into force in 1 st April, 1999. With this fact new system of counting of offences also came in force. Also new redaction of separate articles also came into force.
Lithuania	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no substantial changes in the offence definitions during 1995-2000. • It is important to note that on the 26th of September in 2000 Lithuanian Parliament adopted the new Penal Code of Lithuania, which will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003. In this Penal Code many new offence definitions are introduced altered or abolished the new sanctioning system and lots of other changes are set, etc.
Luxembourg	1	Il semble bien que la collecte des données ait été modifiée et le champ statistique a en tout cas varié en 1999. Le détail des conséquences est indiqué dans les pages précédentes.
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2

Poland	1	<p>In 1997, in Poland three new codes were enacted: Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Enforcement of Sanctions Code. The codes became effective as of September 1, 1998.</p> <p>In 1997, new anti-drugs act was introduced.</p> <p>The most significant changes and novelties, as compared to the Criminal Code of 1969.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishment of death penalty (since 1985, the capital punishment has not been enforced – the moratorium). • Introduction of several new economic offences (e.g. money laundering) or those induced by technological development (e.g. stealing computer programs) • Addition of the new crimes against the peace and mankind, as well as war crimes. • Drunk driving without accident is an offence since 1 of December 2000. <p>New Anti-drugs Act punishes production, cultivation, trafficking, supplying, possessing (with the exception of insignificant quantities), selling, transportation importation and exportation of drugs and also components of drugs.</p> <p>In 2000, the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence.</p> <p>The most significant changes and novelties, as compared to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1969.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the new institution “sentencing without trial”. • Introduction of the possibility to sentence without trial the one who admits his/her guilt (offences punishable up to 8 year prison sentence). • Introduction of the mediation procedure. • Introduction of the crown witness. • Changes in the provisions concerning detention - awaiting trial (e.g. vesting the power to decide on the detention in court, instead of public prosecutor).
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	<p>The most serious modification of the penal legislation in this area were the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law no.197/2000 and Government Emergency Ordinance no.89/2001 modified the above-mentioned offences against sexual life. 2. Law no.143/2000 on the combat of illicit traffic and use of drugs creates the special framework for these offences.
Russia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Penal Code has several articles on drug offences. Article 228 defines the responsibility for the majority of operations with drugs, including possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation. Though terms ‘export’ and ‘import’ are not defined and used there, they are seen as ‘transportation’. <p>Cultivation of plants from which drugs can be made is not included in the Article 228 and is seen a separate offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of drugs without having an intension to sell them is regulated by Penal Code (by Art. 228) in the case of large amounts only.

Slovakia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code • Code of Criminal Procedure (from 24 hours to 48 hours arresting for first investigation) • Before 2001 year was possible arresting of the abusive person for first investigation 24 hours only. Now past the changes of law it is possible to 48 hours. Senate want enable acquire sufficiency of arguments for prosecutor and enable keep back of danger persons or prevent suggestibility of witness.
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completely new Penal Code was introduced on January 1, 1996. • The definitions of sexual offences were modified again in 1999 when the whole book on sexual offences 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".
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	1	Le titre IIème du livre IIème du Code pénal suisse (Infractions contre le patrimoine) a été modifié le 01.01.1995. A partir de cette date, le vol de faible valeur (inférieur à 300 CHF, soit environ 200 Euros) n'est poursuivi que sur plainte.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	Crimes recorded by the police provide a measure of the amount of crime committed. The statistics are based on Counting Rules, revised with effect from 1 April 1998 which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales and now include all indictable and triable either way offences together with a few summary offences which are closely linked to these offences. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim and have expanded the coverage of offences. These changes have particularly impacted on the offence groups of "violence against the person", "fraud and forgery", "drugs" and "other" offences.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Northern Ireland broadly follows the changes that took place in England & Wales, as described below: Crimes recorded by the police provide a measure of the amount of crime committed. The statistics are based on Counting Rules, revised with effect from 1 April 1998 which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales and now include all indictable and triable either way offences together with a few summary offences which are closely linked to these offences. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim and have expanded the coverage of offences. These changes have particularly impacted on the offence groups of "violence against the person", "fraud and forgery", "drugs" and "other" offences.
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Criminal offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TC95	T11TC96	T11TC97	T11TC98	T11TC99	T11TC00
Albania	6370	5221	6394	5954	5612	5199
Armenia	10140	12479	12355	10761	10056	12048
Austria	486433	485450	481549	479859	493246	560306
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	196346	184975	228219	159317	137815	138709
Croatia	63015	58364	55085	56105	58190	68377
Cyprus	4049	4528	3909	4318	4212	4358
Czech Republic	375630	394267	403654	425930	426626	391469
Denmark	538963	528488	531102	499167	494191	504143
Estonia	39570	35411	40972	45721	51539	57799
Finland	499234	490031	481159	497207	509606	530270
France	3665320	3559617	3493442	3565525	3567864	3771849
Georgia	-2	16234	15009	14874	15029	13516
Germany	6668717	6647598	6586165	6456996	6302316	6264723
Greece	329110	349476	377871	385681	373680	369137
Hungary	502036	466050	514403	600621	505716	450673
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	102484	100785	90875	85627	81274	73276
Italy	2267488	2422991	2440754	2425748	2373966	-2
Latvia	39141	38205	36865	36374	43969	50199
Lithuania	60819	68053	75816	78149	77108	82370
Luxembourg	28380	27566	24355	27155	26957	22816
Malta	-2	-2	-2	14793	16031	17016
Moldova	38409	34822	39914	36195	39346	38267
Netherlands	1222900	1183200	1218900	1222200	1284300	1305600
Norway	400579	411898	431608	446672	437539	454249
Poland	974941	897751	992373	1073042	1121545	1266910
Portugal	326572	322256	321643	341122	362589	363297
Romania	297046	321651	361061	399105	363690	353745
Russia	2755669	2625081	2397311	2581940	3001748	2952367
Slovakia	114579	99402	92395	93859	94016	88817
Slovenia	38544	38050	38651	56100	63185	69669
Spain	908264	930780	924393	965835	961787	923270
Sweden	1145945	1175339	1196065	1181056	1194171	1214968
Switzerland	305000	313000	338000	332000	311000	271000
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	293252	344130	389219	359980	441445	467220
Ukraine	641860	617262	589208	575982	558716	553594
UK: England & Wales	5100241	5036552	4545337	5109089	5301187	5170843
UK: Northern Ireland	68808	68549	59922	109053	119111	119912
UK: Scotland	553111	530081	499423	509850	515290	501832

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TT95	T11TT96	T11TT97	T11TT98	T11TT99	T11TT00
Albania	393	100	370	434	468	-2
Armenia	601	822	802	671	636	566
Austria	41978	40623	40965	41231	42222	46339
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1143	1300	1212	1685	2290	2172
Croatia	8325	7433	6793	2651	2467	2569
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	464	367	473	473	1246	2143
Finland	141907	137265	131950	138219	137399	144473
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	231	256	267	228	246
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	110076	108633	119179	129882	125068	148631
Hungary	24633	20689	21203	22423	20503	19566
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	25	31	24	32	41	39
Italy	1484	1391	1264	1338	1134	-2
Latvia	3987	3686	3895	4520	4391	4481
Lithuania	1012	1324	1621	1917	1951	1874
Luxembourg	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	684	748	781	637	571	580
Netherlands	89200	98500	99700	105400	117100	117800
Norway	56974	55983	59144	61635	58177	59953
Poland	35005	34863	40202	34442	20505	19894
Portugal	8153	10090	10015	12552	27167	29425
Romania	29329	29559	23510	34620	30211	21704
Russia	50000	47700	48000	52400	53700	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	4541	4104
Slovenia	1630	1558	1560	1152	1302	1387
Spain	-2	-2	29905	31162	32461	30375
Sweden	56221	50859	50079	49615	55317	74299
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	14784	13343	12788	11944	10966	10242
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	15	9	37	217	276	227
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Intentional homicide: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11HO95	T11HO96	T11HO97	T11HO98	T11HO99	T11HO00
Albania	507	602	2556	1007	872	609
Armenia	159	160	136	145	156	127
Austria	188	190	167	176	122	203
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	832	742	715	641	604	525
Croatia	417	330	317	308	302	296
Cyprus	12	21	9	19	20	11
Czech Republic	277	267	291	313	265	279
Denmark	205	225	274	206	220	220
Estonia	304	268	247	248	200	189
Finland	525	519	493	451	459	509
France	2982	2755	2359	2325	2155	2338
Georgia	-2	405	390	370	365	390
Germany	4523	4073	3789	3457	3150	3101
Greece	285	318	350	344	304	282
Hungary	412	414	431	446	419	357
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	55	53	54	56	53	69
Italy	2820	2698	2636	2577	2499	-2
Latvia	281	256	259	238	214	219
Lithuania	502	405	391	356	343	398
Luxembourg	56	48	58	47	74	62
Malta	-2	-2	-2	8	12	8
Moldova	402	396	414	375	391	413
Netherlands	2711	2679	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	96	116	88	86	103	117
Poland	1337	1307	1319	1246	1202	1435
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	696	684	660	561	465	560
Russia	31703	29406	29285	29551	31140	31829
Slovakia	128	132	140	128	141	143
Slovenia	91	103	81	66	70	78
Spain	958	945	927	1064	1102	1192
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	162	199	189	185	192	162
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1746	1814	1691	1693	1541	-2
Ukraine	4783	4896	4529	4563	4624	4806
UK: England & Wales	1379	1353	1409	1426	1514	1558
UK: Northern Ireland	59	110	162	160	95	172
UK: Scotland	769	796	720	738	840	695

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Intentional homicide: Completed

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11HC95	T11HC96	T11HC97	T11HC98	T11HC99	T11HC00
Albania	210	248	1542	573	496	275
Armenia	116	114	100	93	90	91
Austria	90	113	87	92	61	97
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	461	404	369	370	305	318
Croatia	185	140	141	120	121	111
Cyprus	3	12	7	14	12	8
Czech Republic	181	176	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	60	69	88	49	53	62
Estonia	246	214	178	196	157	143
Finland	175	188	170	145	175	176
France	1755	1541	1237	1136	1111	1223
Georgia	-2	222	211	239	244	156
Germany	1935	1791	1655	1535	1300	1291
Greece	139	169	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	296	271	289	289	253	205
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	53	46	53	51	47	56
Italy	1047	1010	928	924	860	-2
Latvia	185	176	173	169	152	150
Lithuania	443	366	336	311	309	370
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	5
Malta	-2	-2	-2	5	10	4
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	348
Netherlands	273	244	276	225	231	229
Norway	43	43	38	38	37	49
Poland	1014	1002	990	895	864	973
Portugal	408	391	381	340	299	247
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	128	132	140	128	141	143
Slovenia	45	38	36	15	25	28
Spain	411	394	370	465	458	494
Sweden	85	110	94	98	108	-2
Switzerland	82	83	87	76	89	69
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	745	679	748	750	765	850
UK: Northern Ireland	24	39	49	75	34	48
UK: Scotland	137	135	95	100	128	108

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Assault

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11AS95	T11AS96	T11AS97	T11AS98	T11AS99	T11AS00
Albania	250	240	344	188	193	153
Armenia	956	951	1141	1184	1207	1254
Austria	32375	31250	31121	31192	32240	37396
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1251	1172	1334	412	366	301
Croatia	1105	1118	1290	1141	1054	989
Cyprus	135	116	118	95	114	97
Czech Republic	8007	7787	7654	7943	7390	7194
Denmark	8622	8589	8734	8460	8973	9763
Estonia	407	389	437	409	379	414
Finland	22159	24510	24816	25628	26191	27792
France	70676	75055	81636	86621	95077	106312
Georgia	-2	461	432	454	400	336
Germany	302761	318589	333220	350788	369021	381817
Greece	6859	6479	6582	6945	7001	7163
Hungary	10640	10014	10567	11031	10748	10901
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	575	551	585	691	449	1703
Italy	21488	23716	25184	26732	29942	-2
Latvia	597	467	500	427	429	424
Lithuania	898	966	1003	1032	1173	1221
Luxembourg	1194	1208	990	1067	1171	1137
Malta	-2	-2	-2	553	661	748
Moldova	598	509	525	420	528	447
Netherlands	27900	30000	37600	38000	42300	44100
Norway	2510	2603	2631	2646	2982	3503
Poland	29119	30560	33043	32146	30244	32429
Portugal	34720	35449	37161	41095	40963	43527
Romania	7524	7149	7358	6376	6200	6181
Russia	61700	53417	46131	45170	47669	49784
Slovakia	4464	4348	3955	4034	3933	3731
Slovenia	472	469	422	389	407	431
Spain	-2	-2	12956	18048	18337	17286
Sweden	54380	53731	55109	56878	59918	58846
Switzerland	3724	4151	4415	4873	5247	5408
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	41325	49336	52442	56882	56659	-2
Ukraine	17095	16678	15572	14930	15341	14868
UK: England & Wales	203461	228636	244193	383722	439285	450901
UK: Northern Ireland	4321	4614	3883	16569	19030	18481
UK: Scotland	52705	53754	55384	56794	60312	60983

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Rape

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11RA95	T11RA96	T11RA97	T11RA98	T11RA99	T11RA00
Albania	97	101	41	58	63	89
Armenia	26	25	22	13	15	15
Austria	861	843	873	968	988	1166
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	753	624	659	662	636	546
Croatia	115	149	149	157	176	206
Cyprus	9	15	12	11	11	12
Czech Republic	726	678	655	675	634	500
Denmark	440	388	435	418	477	496
Estonia	102	94	97	53	59	73
Finland	446	395	468	463	514	579
France	7350	7191	8213	7828	7958	8458
Georgia	-2	88	73	69	63	70
Germany	6175	6228	6636	7914	7565	7499
Greece	234	183	217	213	239	235
Hungary	417	423	392	346	331	294
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	844	784	959	948	704	895
Italy	946	1151	1582	1846	1904	-2
Latvia	158	130	119	83	101	134
Lithuania	200	168	166	166	225	183
Luxembourg	46	41	26	45	29	30
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2	13	13
Moldova	234	276	235	229	242	235
Netherlands	1413	1427	1543	1633	1775	1648
Norway	369	423	424	456	467	555
Poland	2369	2101	2399	2314	2226	2590
Portugal	534	494	551	405	383	385
Romania	1465	1362	1372	1267	1463	1356
Russia	12500	10888	9307	9014	8346	7901
Slovakia	208	207	173	153	171	129
Slovenia	123	105	118	88	79	119
Spain	1723	-2	1237	1468	1292	1402
Sweden	1707	1608	1692	1965	2104	2024
Switzerland	301	344	370	385	447	404
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2383	4859	5042	4877	3494	-2
Ukraine	1947	1752	1510	1334	1288	1151
UK: England & Wales	5136	5990	6628	7636	8409	8593
UK: Northern Ireland	259	292	271	324	311	232
UK: Scotland	403	447	570	613	591	562

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Robbery

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11RO95	T11RO96	T11RO97	T11RO98	T11RO99	T11RO00
Albania	261	260	678	746	552	387
Armenia	199	205	212	251	230	254
Austria	2118	2075	1991	2234	2283	3034
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5737	5623	6481	5053	4171	4321
Croatia	464	521	539	728	667	802
Cyprus	22	19	25	27	32	43
Czech Republic	3978	4,281	4751	4306	4817	4699
Denmark	2039	2280	2523	2606	2781	3162
Estonia	3117	2832	3478	3978	4918	4754
Finland	2190	2087	2016	2092	2277	2600
France	74577	79459	80498	84291	94947	109836
Georgia	-2	389	313	306	286	336
Germany	63470	67578	69569	64405	61420	59414
Greece	1600	1487	1967	2254	2048	1707
Hungary	2657	2689	3056	3056	3167	3494
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	8127	8358	3703	2,709	3163	3078
Italy	28614	31244	32896	37782	39401	-2
Latvia	905	1031	829	609	2619	3160
Lithuania	2837	3481	3971	3646	3376	4374
Luxembourg	252	260	288	372	352	307
Malta	-2	-2	-2	318	212	146
Moldova	2947	2648	3274	2823	3200	2932
Netherlands	15700	15100	14200	14400	17500	18600
Norway	947	1017	1073	1354	1698	1781
Poland	20252	20372	23988	26647	36597	43255
Portugal	14394	12892	13901	12442	16065	17156
Romania	4154	3866	4010	3548	3336	3280
Russia	178300	155940	146369	160879	180111	171830
Slovakia	1310	1274	1199	1231	1437	1264
Slovenia	430	634	430	453	558	581
Spain	87254	99282	104008	104475	100716	93504
Sweden	5747	5821	6641	6713	8628	8999
Switzerland	3315	3776	4093	4273	4289	3752
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1540	1489	1319	1477	1385	-2
Ukraine	37598	34718	31789	29789	28013	28666
UK: England & Wales	68074	74035	62652	66835	84277	95154
UK: Northern Ireland	1208	1286	1031	1146	1292	1585
UK: Scotland	5330	5254	4484	4951	5075	4420

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Theft: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TH95	T11TH96	T11TH97	T11TH98	T11TH99	T11TH00
Albania	2671	2131	1810	2150	1874	1436
Armenia	2398	3037	3165	3026	3143	3773
Austria	213759	216190	213413	212036	214992	260113
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	147919	136691	177117	106992	83638	87397
Croatia	29249	24856	21947	24840	24339	29898
Cyprus	1756	2209	1989	2180	1925	1853
Czech Republic	267247	274397	275812	281955	269972	253195
Denmark	282054	285073	293734	282487	284034	293467
Estonia	29306	25741	28540	31911	36579	39815
Finland	218352	210298	211090	221040	226744	228272
France	2289348	2217217	2128422	2168256	2122445	2192234
Georgia	-2	4901	4441	4332	4307	4070
Germany	3848308	3672655	3537610	3323989	3133418	2983269
Greece	70326	72303	84200	84693	73541	66648
Hungary	233215	273109	286719	298432	258316	234305
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	88388	86647	78762	77699	66225	75844
Italy	1338446	1393974	1401471	1478221	1480775	-2
Latvia	24628	23368	21892	21524	24773	28737
Lithuania	41619	44600	47193	48213	47865	53225
Luxembourg	13888	12925	11223	13327	12833	12132
Malta	-2	-2	-2	6254	7429	8630
Moldova	22837	19715	21727	19813	21233	21869
Netherlands	878700	808500	819700	815600	843800	858700
Norway	197525	196657	199708	209432	203484	209044
Poland	516501	463182	508385	549168	608905	641920
Portugal	139226	140708	140879	151267	162056	164133
Romania	117333	115499	127901	131357	95014	99538
Russia	1367900	1207478	1053972	1143364	1413810	1310079
Slovakia	79851	66328	61015	61835	59121	55130
Slovenia	19824	18314	17726	29731	35609	39099
Spain	618237	637545	627888	650058	654559	636664
Sweden	679095	624174	732172	713731	705947	694875
Switzerland	278649	286929	310412	303049	278285	241769
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	89797	119329	132936	123391	107263	-2
Ukraine	345540	313136	272866	269060	262689	276009
UK: England & Wales	3691593	3548529	3133405	3144623	3130088	2981399
UK: Northern Ireland	49123	48313	41617	50402	52613	52348
UK: Scotland	293956	268606	241182	246553	246985	230392

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TV95	T11TV96	T11TV97	T11TV98	T11TV99	T11TV00
Albania	92	142	189	464	467	195
Armenia	133	161	139	139	110	150
Austria	7514	7015	7043	6972	6992	10541
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2451	2413	2433	1433	976	2298
Croatia	2128	2049	1821	1678	1848	2529
Cyprus	131	173	152	172	213	210
Czech Republic	27327	29639	31331	29779	28946	25539
Denmark	36737	43187	42701	38871	35195	32227
Estonia	1955	1643	1762	2106	2455	2322
Finland	19772	20261	22015	26404	29611	26391
France	453525	443767	417360	415930	395947	401057
Georgia	-2	321	354	392	318	411
Germany	262620	225787	190585	162518	140636	127750
Greece	12678	12498	16555	16816	17091	16550
Hungary	12847	16978	20163	20849	16670	14297
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	11754	13405	13589	13793	14851	15964
Italy	305438	317897	301233	309113	294726	-2
Latvia	2774	2216	2082	2483	3102	2932
Lithuania	6738	6267	6697	6946	6671	9006
Luxembourg	1196	819	675	655	626	542
Malta	-2	-2	-2	1166	1076	1051
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	32802	29849	30520	30076	30607	-2
Norway	22519	21447	20019	21672	20863	23339
Poland	54807	50799	56871	65399	74514	68062
Portugal	17334	19993	22792	26965	28163	26428
Romania	2687	1800	2110	2284	2331	2149
Russia	48532	41712	35778	35448	37152	38439
Slovakia	7696	6682	7438	7682	7123	6073
Slovenia	1302	1252	1145	1311	1147	1291
Spain	98847	113916	133330	138075	138961	134584
Sweden	70299	71567	78826	76495	78216	86820
Switzerland	25401	24501	24473	22938	21188	19122
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	14832	22554	19515	19109	17912	-2
Ukraine	7752	8238	6655	5596	3830	2848
UK: England & Wales	508450	493489	400524	391807	374686	338796
UK: Northern Ireland	7794	8404	8090	9715	10196	10806
UK: Scotland	37514	34161	28646	28433	29818	26238

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11BU95	T11BU96	T11BU97	T11BU98	T11BU99	T11BU00
Albania	1754	1254	494	809	732	640
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	85709	85791	84105	81502	76393	87604
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	80671	70126	85356	47770	34579	37375
Croatia	16665	15215	13572	14633	13918	16691
Cyprus	1036	1318	1079	1358	1019	1018
Czech Republic	100098	98472	94603	92029	85631	74231
Denmark	106533	109892	111499	101933	100895	99605
Estonia	20551	18231	18583	21189	23816	23271
Finland	56668	52009	50582	50275	48016	45530
France	433320	436414	407385	395913	370076	370993
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	684442	652758	615820	574251	513966	464588
Greece	41965	42248	43825	42960	36626	31840
Hungary	82201	95046	97110	94501	81184	71635
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	30993	29735	27503	25730	23042	21585
Italy	212477	230258	237445	246804	234252	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	640	675	784
Moldova	13456	12289	14582	13815	14236	15192
Netherlands	532700	483100	487500	487300	480000	497000
Norway	83857	81513	80647	81149	71487	69941
Poland	304899	305703	324017	355176	369235	364786
Portugal	50325	50228	50853	48199	48912	47328
Romania	31227	29060	31351	29465	21322	19046
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	39174	31450	28847	28037	28610	25517
Slovenia	9468	8098	7598	13434	16276	15889
Spain	223177	235531	229790	244262	239896	224725
Sweden	142568	144900	147291	138080	128783	130496
Switzerland	67044	74321	82559	83416	76322	60384
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	74965	96775	113421	104282	89351	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1239484	1164583	988432	953184	906468	836027
UK: Northern Ireland	16457	16114	13724	15480	16064	15845
UK: Scotland	74235	64470	55471	56636	53826	48712

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11BD95	T11BD96	T11BD97	T11BD98	T11BD99	T11BD00
Albania	424	349	264	365	389	380
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	13721	13849	12826	11816	10111	13262
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2969	2612	2381	2382	2699	2870
Cyprus	1036	1318	1079	1358	1019	1018
Czech Republic	13936	13538	13068	12752	12445	11294
Denmark	32363	33502	34648	31463	34311	33497
Estonia	8175	6864	6610	7026	7588	7285
Finland	11512	10331	10436	10291	9763	9264
France	237624	236272	213561	207274	191102	186492
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	323958	311890	298665	288017	257958	231680
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	22372	30116	31269	30525	29902	26866
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	18506	17672	16970	15840	14286	13376
Italy	212477	230258	237445	246804	234252	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	7463	8631	9424	9246	9180	9203
Luxembourg	3242	3152	2416	2649	2092	2081
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	12870	12831	10962	9697	7550	6216
Poland	62011	65945	70187	74137	74326	77427
Portugal	21969	22798	24202	21515	22224	21153
Romania	31163	29024	31311	29404	21287	19024
Russia	302306	267958	268355	292501	374764	348097
Slovakia	4480	3859	3854	3639	3601	3248
Slovenia	583	586	558	518	988	-2
Spain	-2	-2	84430	86513	88570	-2
Sweden	16701	16835	18359	17536	16834	17581
Switzerland	28418	35830	39777	38052	33507	24608
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	643645	602128	501593	473349	442602	402984
UK: Northern Ireland	9774	8530	7155	7725	7665	8375
UK: Scotland	34243	31594	28273	28883	27423	24925

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Drug offences: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11DR95	T11DR96	T11DR97	T11DR98	T11DR99	T11DR00
Albania	359	393	49	449	342	541
Armenia	624	494	577	641	480	483
Austria	11635	14923	16808	15906	16324	18130
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	15	188	418	746	794	769
Croatia	693	2237	3436	5007	6468	7338
Cyprus	156	183	239	285	252	289
Czech Republic	1131	2038	2853	5234	7402	4124
Denmark	783	921	750	971	830	912
Estonia	51	115	114	235	297	1581
Finland	9052	7868	8323	9461	11674	13445
France	79052	79617	86961	92858	101841	103731
Georgia	-2	1221	1399	1420	1587	2438
Germany	158477	187022	205099	216682	226563	244336
Greece	2930	4272	5970	6574	6692	10564
Hungary	429	440	943	2068	2860	3445
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3859	2885	4156	5631	7137	8395
Italy	38269	38954	41420	43014	45038	-2
Latvia	271	361	426	389	511	655
Lithuania	395	511	630	620	696	926
Luxembourg	764	864	805	825	941	1226
Malta	-2	-2	106	292	278	-2
Moldova	543	726	802	875	2102	2031
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	7700	7600	7500
Norway	23331	27454	34545	38774	40987	44028
Poland	4284	6780	7915	16432	15628	19408
Portugal	6420	6205	5924	7043	8226	6534
Romania	368	597	803	620	653	561
Russia	79819	96645	185832	190127	216364	243572
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	445	660	956	964	1104	1388
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	28473	30874	30378	31566	36523	32423
Switzerland	42001	42628	45093	45726	44343	46558
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2457	2667	2900	2569	3303	3448
Ukraine	36214	30025	35039	35958	38355	40474
UK: England & Wales	21272	22122	23336	135945	121866	113458
UK: Northern Ireland	1426	1093	1105	1399	1718	1453
UK: Scotland	24773	23992	29386	31460	31870	31431

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11DT95	T11DT96	T11DT97	T11DT98	T11DT99	T11DT00
Albania	-2	97	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2058	2209	2656	2594	2514	1503
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	3	88	140	116	102	140
Cyprus	156	183	239	285	252	289
Czech Republic	999	1592	2404	4156	6100	3292
Denmark	291	354	171	178	129	225
Estonia	12	30	30	117	180	306
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	5661	5158	8300	11908	12529	4254
Georgia	-2	155	167	202	218	767
Germany	5938	6581	6966	7354	8146	8030
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	48	24	51	122	390	578
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	776	908	1614	1766	1971	1706
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	126
Malta	-2	-2	37	88	100	-2
Moldova	-2	87	117	110	225	367
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	11911	13669	16169	17276	17820	19302
Poland	284	494	1006	2297	2181	1866
Portugal	4509	3879	3390	3538	4091	3214
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	72457	89803	175868	181481	206874	233490
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	302	445	620	659	740	964
Spain	15118	15307	14274	13769	12389	11032
Sweden	6235	5949	5501	5320	5256	4012
Switzerland	7553	8094	8080	8055	7975	7233
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	21272	22122	23336	21788	19956	19820
UK: Northern Ireland	358	204	176	193	193	228
UK: Scotland	7974	6957	8180	8490	8668	8761

p. 21 – Source of the data in Table 1.1

	ST1100
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 1995-1999 • Ministry of Interior – Crime Report. Data, 2000
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées (SCII) – Rapports comparatifs annuels 1995-1996 (publication 1997), 1996-1997 (publication 1998), 1997-1998 (publication 1999), 1998-1999 (publication 2001). Rapport comparatif 1999-2000 disponible prochainement. • Service général d'appui policier (jusqu'à la parution du rapport 1997-1998) • Police fédérale – Direction du Fonctionnement policier intégré (pour le dernier rapport).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police statistics.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal data (unpublished).
Cyprus	Research & Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	Source: Pocket Yearbook of Criminality in the Czech Republic- Police Presidium, Department of System Directory and Informatics, years 1995 - 2000, published.
Denmark	Based on data taken from 'Kriminalstatistik 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Police Board - crime statistics - not published.
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information Centre of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. • Criminal Statistic the Information Centre of Ministry of Internal Affairs 1998-2000.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Hrsg.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001.
Greece	Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Hellenic Police – Ministry of Public Order. Statistics of the year 2000 are provisional ; given through personal communication.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of the Police and Prosecution.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1998 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1997 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1996 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1995 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 (Istat = Italian National Institute of Statistics)
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry Of Home Affairs.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2000, Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg.
Malta	All data is obtained either from the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) or statistics held by the office of the Attorney General. The data represents all reports received in our Police Stations.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Information et Enregistrement operatif, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters, Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Interior.
Russia	Data for 1995 were taken from the Russian Statistical Year-Book 2000. Data for 1996-2000 were taken from Statistical Bulletin 'Crime and offences' 2000, published by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Supreme Court of Russian Federation. Datum on motor-vehicle thefts for 2000 was taken from the non-official source in the Russian State Auto Inspection. Datum for domestic burglaries in 1995 was calculated from the total amount of thefts using the percentage of domestic burglaries.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. • Annual Statistical Data 1995 – 2000.
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i>. Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually. • 1998: Total: Tabla 1, p. 113; Persona: Tabla 17, p. 130; Libertad sexual: Tabla 31, p. 140; Patrimonio: Tabla 45, p. 151 (Robo en vivienda: Tabla 59, p. 169); Seguridad colectiva: Tabla 62, p. 174. • 1999: Total: Tabla 18, p. 116; Persona: Tabla 34, p. 130; Libertad sexual: Tabla 49, p. 145; Patrimonio: Tabla 63, p. 158; Robo con fuerza en las cosas: Tabla 76, p. 175; Seguridad colectiva (Drogas y Tráfico): Tabla 80, p. 183; Detenidos: Tabla 111, p. 236; Extranjeros: Tabla 112, p. 238; Menores: Tabla 113, p. 239. • 2000: Total: Tabla 17, p. 145; Patrimonio: Tabla 21, p. 155; Personas: Tabla 22, p. 163; Libertad sexual: Tabla 23, p. 168; Seguridad colectiva: Tabla 26, p. 181.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistique 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	Turkish General Directorate of Security Statistics, from different departments for each kind of offence and for each year.
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine - the Form of the state statistical reporting № 1 " About the registered crimes ", was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. P. 498.
UK: England & Wales	The data are derived from police forces in England and Wales. They are published in 'Criminal Statistics England and Wales'.
UK: Northern Ireland	Police Service of Northern Ireland (Central Statistics Unit) Recorded crime database.

UK: Scotland	Scottish Executive Justice Department – Justice Statistics Unit Branch 2 From quarterly returns submitted from police forces.
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p. 21 – Comments on Table 1.1	
CT1100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the traffic offences the data for the year 2000 is not available • Regarding the drug trafficking crimes the data are not available for all the years. According to the Albanian Penal Code, Article 283, the cultivation, production, selling and trafficking are provided by the same article, so, it is not possible to distinguish them. After year 2001, these statistics are available, at least theoretically speaking.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two articles provided for the commitment of robbery (concept of robbery given in the questionnaire) in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia. One of these articles says, that robbery is an open appropriation of somebody's property, which can be conducted either without force or with the use of violence not endangering a citizen's life or health, or with a threat to apply this violence. The second article says that it is a raiding committed with violence endangering the life or health, or threatening to apply this violence with the purpose of appropriating somebody's property. That's why I have given the sum of figures of these both crimes in the Table 1.1. • Though figures of joyriding are counted separately in the Republic of Armenia, I have already added them to the datum of Total theft and Theft of motor vehicle. • As there is no article provided for burglary in the Penal Code of Armenia no data is available.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased number of offences reported in 2000 is due to new electronic on-line data collection. Despite the rules for offence-count didn't change markedly the figures rose strongly. The Government Report on Security doesn't really give an indication for this development. • It is to be supposed that the main reason is "multiplication" of offences by a different count of units of offences.
Belgium	<p>La statistique policière existe en Belgique depuis 1994. La participation des corps de police s'est faite graduellement. Ainsi : en 1994, 368 communes sur les 589 (soit 78% du nombre d'habitants en Belgique) ont participé au projet de <i>Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i>, 519 en 1995 (94%), 578 en 1996 (97,5%), 573 (98,5%) en 1997, 571 en 1998 (98,32%) et 574 (98,29%) en 1999. Les rapports statistiques (fédéraux) se présentent sous la forme de rapports comparatifs englobant chaque fois deux années, sur base d'un échantillon commun de communes ayant participé de façon satisfaisante durant les deux années. Les échantillons sur lesquels se basent la statistique sont donc, jusqu'à présent, différents dans chacun des rapports.</p> <p>On dispose à l'heure actuelle des rapports suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1994-1995 (364 communes) - 1995-1996 (518 communes) - 1996-1997 (553 communes) - 1997-1998 (560 communes) - 1998-1999 (562 communes) <p>Pour chaque année de référence (sauf la première et la dernière) on dispose donc de deux séries chiffrées différentes, puisque basées sur des échantillons différents. On aura compris qu'il <u>serait donc incorrect d'aligner, sans plus, des chiffres issus de rapports différents</u>. Par ailleurs, aucune série plus longue n'a jusqu'à présent été constituée sur base d'un même échantillon.</p> <p>Nous proposons donc pour calculer un <u>taux correct</u> de rapporter chaque fois les chiffres fournis à la population belge concernée par chaque échantillon et non à la population belge totale. De plus, on disposera pour 1996, 1997, et 1998, (années chaque fois couvertes par deux rapports comparatifs), de deux chiffres différents qui logiquement seront cependant assez proches : nous proposons d'en faire chaque fois la moyenne (le premier rapport n'a plus été considéré au vu du nombre de communes participantes).</p> <p>Etant donné la nécessité de cette procédure, le tableau est joint en fichier Excel</p>

	annexé au formulaire. Le tableau propose des taux déjà calculés via cette procédure. (Voir annexe).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The offence of drug trafficking was introduced in Croatian law for the first time in 1995 and it took some time to start to enforce this new law. The war ended in Croatia only in 1996 and the rule of law started to function only gradually. The decrease in traffic offences from 1997 to 1998 is due to change of the offence definition. See above.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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). 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of ‘theft’ in Denmark, since most of these offences are joyriding. The figure of ‘theft of motor vehicle’=joy riding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drug offences: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs. • See alternative data in box “Additional comments” below.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRAFFIC OFFENCES: Since 23.01.1999, repeated drunken driving (two times or more during the last 12 months) is punishable as a criminal offence (previously as an administrative offence). This has substantially increased the number of recorded criminal traffic offences, although there were no essential changes in real situation. • ASSAULT: Includes the following articles of the Criminal Code: §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]. • ROBBERY: In the police statistics (in this questionnaire only) includes “Robbery” (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health - §141 of the Criminal Code) and “Unconcealed theft” (stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence - §140). Similar definition was used in the 1999 Sourcebook. • THEFT/TOTAL: Includes “Concealed theft” (§139 of the Criminal Code) and “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook. • THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE: Includes concealed theft of a motor vehicle (included in §139) and “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook. • DRUG OFFENCES: Rapid increase in 2000 reflects mainly the police’ increased efforts in tackling drug crime. (Recording procedures were not changed.)
Finland	-2
France	Champ : métropole

Georgia	The burglary is not available separately in statistical data.
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • The definition of rape was changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • Figures for the different police statistics categories included in "domestic burglary": 435* (theft in and out of dwellings 1995 - 2000): 140015; 149044; 166742; 182009; 195801; 211221. 440* (theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms 1995 - 2000): 91665; 108914; 121275; 116646; 116089; 112737. • For details on the definition of domestic burglary see definitions section.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a discrepancy between data appearing in the previous Sourcebook and the present one. The discrepancy is due to the fact that those data were unpublished (provisional) and now the published data have been used. • Theft of a motor vehicle includes joyriding only. All other thefts of motor vehicles are included in the general category of thefts.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics for nine months only (Jan to Sept incl.) due to a change in I.T. system. • Drug trafficking = (Section 15 Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 (as amended) possession of drugs for sale or supply regardless of quantity). • Total Theft – theft of car & burglary are for full year. When added to remainder of theft incidents which are for nine months, that's why the asterisk is marked on total theft.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data reported in the table refers to the offences recorded by the different police forces and communicated to the prosecuting authority. • Data about <i>completed intentional homicide</i> include the following cases: for the sake of theft or robbery; for reason of <i>mafia</i>, <i>camorra</i> or <i>n'drangheta</i>; for reason of honour or passion; terrorism; other reasons. • Data about <i>rape</i> don't specify the particular offence; however they include rape on subjects either older or younger than 14 years of age. • Data about <i>robbery</i> include those committed in banks, mail offices or jeweller's shops; to prejudice of carriers of bonds; to prejudice of couples or prostitutes; robbery of lorries transporting goods (either of Italian or foreign license-plate); others (in houses, shops, ...). <p>Data about <i>drug offences</i> are not separated for any single offence; only the total is available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules regulating data collection are included in the "instructions for the collection of judiciary statistics" (Istat methods and rules, B series, n. 24 tome 1 - 1986). • Data concerning the offences recorded by the different police forces, and subsequently communicated to the prosecuting authorities: collection is done by the Police Stations, the Carabinieri's Stations Headquarters and the Customs Officials' Brigades Headquarters, through the compilation of the Istat models 116-R and 115. This one is sent to the Police Offices and to the Carabinieri and Customs Officials' Groups Headquarters who send the data to the Prefecture. Finally, collected data are summarised in the Istat model 165 (ex 114), that is sent to Istat and Criminalpol. • Data units are the single offences assessed and communicated to the prosecuting authorities by the Police, Carabinieri and Customs Officials. Collected data include the following categories: <i>1 - Total of offences</i>. Offences foreseen in the penal code and in other penal laws (in the Istat model 165, the offences are disposed following a social significance classification). • Completed and attempted offences must be counted together, with the exception of the intentional homicide where a separation is made between completed and attempted ones. <i>2 - Offences occurred in the</i>

	<p><i>province chief town. 3 - Offences of known author. 4 - Total of denounced persons.</i></p> <p>When a person has been denounced to the prosecuting authority (with the same report) for two or more offences it must be statistically counted for each offence; for example, the author of an homicide and a robbery must be counted for the two ones (in the another model it must be indicated the real number of the denounced physical persons, quite apart from the number of the committed offences: in this case the author of homicide and robbery must be counted only once). Also the previously unknown authors of an offence, when discovered, must be counted in this category. 5 - <i>Denounced persons aged under 18.</i></p>
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaults in Latvia's CC is defined as commitment of bodily injuries to person with intent. • Thefts with entrance in Latvia's CC is not separated in separate article of CC and are included in total number of thefts. • Trafficking of drugs in Latvia's CC are not separated in separate article. Such offences are included in total number of drug crime.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Penal Code. A burglary is an aggravated theft (Parts 2-3 of Art. 271 of Penal Code) and drug trafficking is an aggravated drug offence (Part 3 of Art. 232¹). • Traffic offences include the Breach of the traffic regulations (Art. 84, 246, 247, 248, 249), Drunk driving (Art. 246¹), Giving or letting to drive a vehicle for a drunk driver (Art. 248¹ and 248²), Stealing of an airship (Art. 249²), Breach of international flight regulations (Art. 83), Not rendering a necessary assistance for a shipwreck (Art. 222, 223).
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infractions routières (définies comme pénales) : 1995 à 1999 :inclus. • Infractions routières (définies comme pénales) : 2000 : exclu. • Comme indiqué dans la partie définition, la production des statistiques de police a changé en 1999.
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • For data of offences prior to 1998 and also after that year, with respect to certain offences, the system is still being updated and fine-tuned and therefore not all records are available.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence 'gekwalificeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft). • Most data (all figures ending on '00') are rounded.
Norway	-2
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. Discrimination of thefts by breaking and entering from buildings and other premise are available only for offences recorded by the police. For other categories: numbers of offenders, persons convicted and prisoners the discrimination is not available. • Drug offences: The high increase of drug offences in 1997-1998 was the result, beside other, of the change in legislation and the strengthening of criminal policy. New Anti-drug Act (1997) punishes production, cultivation, trafficking, supplying, possessing (with the exception of insignificant quantities), selling, transportation importation and exportation of drugs and also components of drugs. In 2000, the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of criminal offences: Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country producer their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all

	<p>police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactorily solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two of the police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, "Polícia Judiciária", (the criminal police) for investigation, Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to "Polícia Judiciária", this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which was expected to avoid double counting in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Includes driving under the influence of alcohol and, after 1998, driving without driving licence. • In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As offences are classified by the police, for statistical purposes, at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be difficult to ascertain. • Robbery: Mugging is included. • Drug Trafficking: Includes traffic plus possession, but not other drug crimes. 																							
Romania	-2																							
Russia	<p>Substantial changes in the rates of some crimes can explained by the economic crisis of the autumn, 1998.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>open</td> <td>140600</td> <td>121356</td> <td>112051</td> <td>122366</td> <td>138973</td> <td>132393</td> </tr> <tr> <td>violent</td> <td>37700</td> <td>34584</td> <td>34318</td> <td>38513</td> <td>41138</td> <td>39437</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Robbery	open	140600	121356	112051	122366	138973	132393	violent	37700	34584	34318	38513	41138	39437
Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																	
Robbery	open	140600	121356	112051	122366	138973	132393																	
	violent	37700	34584	34318	38513	41138	39437																	
Slovakia	-2																							
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape 1995 – 1999: article # 180 of Penal Code only. • No data available for domestic burglary 2000. • The number of minors under 14 is counted by the police, but we have excluded it from the total crime number. In 1999, the number of minors under 14 committing a criminal act was 840. They committed 569 criminal acts. • The figures for traffic offences are low for two basic reasons: first, it is a criminal act in Slovenia to cause a traffic accident only when it leads to serious bodily harm or death of another person. Other traffic accidents an traffic offences are defined as petty offences. Second, traffic offences are recorded by the traffic police, so they are generally not included in crime reports by the Ministry of interior affairs. • The large increases in the figures for theft and burglary between 1997 and 1998 are due to a change in the counting rules used by the police. Sewe answer to question 3 regarding the data recording methods for Tab. 1.1. 																							
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1995 and 1997, Police Statistics include data from the National Police Force ("Cuerpo Nacional de Policía") and the Gendarmerie ("Guardia Civil"). • Since 1998, Police Statistics also include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca"). They represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police. Thus, the Autonomous Basque Police registered 48521 out of the 965835 offences recorded in 1998 (4,99%), 43734 out of 961787 in 1999 (4,55%), and 41492 out of 923270 in 2000 (4,49%). • Since 1997, domestic violence is included in assault and is the main explanatory factor of the increase registered in this offence, as can be seen in the following table: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Assault</td> <td>9464</td> <td>11913</td> <td>11054</td> <td>10164</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1997	1998	1999	2000	Assault	9464	11913	11054	10164													
	1997	1998	1999	2000																				
Assault	9464	11913	11054	10164																				

	<i>Domestic violence</i>	3492	6135	7283	7122	
	<i>Total</i>	12956	18048	18337	17286	
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide – Total: bad data • Intentional homicide – Completed: Data from vital statistics 					
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • Trafic des stupéfiants – Total : y compris les cas « mixtes » (trafiquants – consommateurs – contrebandiers). • Les infractions routières ne sont pas incluses dans les statistiques policières suisses. 					
TFYR of Macedonia	-2					
Turkey	-2					
Ukraine	-2					
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures for 1998, 1999 and 2000 have been recorded under the revised Home Office counting rules introduced on 1 April 1998. They refer to 31 March of the following year (i.e. the 1998 figure refers to the 12 months between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 1999). • For drugs offences, only trafficking figures were collected up to March 1998. This explains the increase in the total number of drug offenses between 1997 and 1998. 					
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures for 1998, 1999 and 2000 have been recorded under the revised Home Office counting rules introduced on 1 April 1998. They refer to 31 March of the following year (i.e. the 1998 figure refers to the 12 months between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 1999). 					
UK: Scotland	-2					

p. 21-22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (1/4)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are recorded?	When are the data in this Table collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this Table?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?
	1=Yes 2=No	1= When the offence is reported to the police 2=Subsequently 3=After investigation	1=Offence 2=Case 3=Decision 4=Other	1=As one offence 2=As two or more offences	1=As one offence 2=As two or more offences
	CT11A00	CT11B00	CT11C00	CT11E00	CT11F00
Albania	1	2	1	1	1
Armenia	1	2	1	1	1
Austria	1	3	1	2	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	1
Croatia	1	2	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2	1	1	1
Denmark	2	1	1	2	1
Estonia	1	1	1	-4	-4
Finland	1	1	1	2	1
France	1	2	-4	-4	1
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1
Germany	1	3	1	-4	1
Greece	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	3	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	3	1	2	1
Latvia	1	2	3	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1
Norway	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	1
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1
Romania	1	3	1	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	1
Slovakia	1	1	2	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	2	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	1
Switzerland	2	-4	-4	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	1
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1

UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	-4	1	1	1

p. 21 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (2/4): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT11D A00	CT11DB00
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	1	<p>La règle de l'infraction principale est préconisée dans deux cas : 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 »), le <i>Manuel fonctionnel des Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> préconise de compter comme une seule infraction - la plus grave - quand il est certain qu'il s'agit d'une infraction collective, c'est-à-dire « quand il est certain qu'il y a intention criminelle commune à un ensemble d'infractions ». 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). Ex :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lorsqu'il y a « concours idéal d'infractions » 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 mœurs. Seul le viol est retenu.</i> <p>En résumé : seule l'intention criminelle commune peut réduire à une seule infraction (la plus grave) un ensemble d'actes punissables.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	In cases of simultaneous offences, the most serious offence is used for statistical purposes.
Czech Republic	2	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	1	-2

Germany	1	If one act violates several criminal rules, the registration refers to the offence with the severest penalty.
Greece	1	When an offender commits more than one crime simultaneously only the most serious offence- with the most serious penalty - is counted Ministry of Public Order Statistical Yearbook, 1995, p.2.
Hungary	1	The counting system used in cases of simultaneous offences depends on the character of offences in question. Statistics show one offence if the committed crimes are necessary parts of each other. For example, if an offender in the course of rape also causes battery, the statistics will show one offence. Causing aggravated battery - there will be a separate count for each offence, because the aggravated battery is not incidental to rape.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	One offence counted for a sequence of offences committed by same offender against same injured party.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	Criminal Code predict which delict is criminal and must be punished.
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a group of persons do an offence and everybody's actions are qualified the same. 2. When there are several victims of the same offence. 3. 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. 4. When an offence is continued. For example, storage of drugs (Penal Code, Art. 232¹) 5. When an offence consist of several analogous actions done not at the same time. For example, Part 3 of Art. 116 of Penal 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 specialities referring main offences were explained in the remarks after each definition.
Luxembourg	-2	L'unité de compte retenue (affaire) semble imposer une règle de l'infraction principale, mais rien n'est dit dans le rapport à ce sujet.
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	2	-2
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits an offence two or more times in one year, two or more offences are recorded in the statistics. • If an offender commits two or more offences in one case, the most serious one is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed, it is counted as one offence.
Portugal	1	When a criminal incident consists of more than one offence committed at the same time by the same offender, only the most serious one is counted.
Romania	2	-2

Russia	1	Since the beginning of 1997 the principal offence rule is not longer valid and does not influence police and prosecutor bodies statistics. It is only applied by the judges in the stage of making decisions about the sentence, if an offender has committed two or more crimes in one act. In the latter case principal offence rule means that only gravest crime is counted.
Slovakia	1	As in Introduction, paragraph 3.
Slovenia	1	-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	1	-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 offence. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim.
UK: Northern Ireland	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 offence. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim.
UK: Scotland	1	See remarks at beginning of this section.

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (3/4): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explain
	CT11G A00	CT11GB00
Albania	1	See the above explanation.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Starting by 1.2.2001 online-reporting of data (easing of reports) and new rules for counting, in particular of offenders, victims, criminological characteristics etc. introduced. No new rules for counting offences.
Belgium	2	Quelques changements dans la nomenclature utilisée sans réel impact sur les chiffres ici demandés . Par contre, le rapport 1998-1999 de <i>Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> souligne l'impact que peuvent avoir sur les données statistiques, les directives établies durant les dernières années par les autorités de poursuite (parquets) en matière de transmission des procès-verbaux : dans la situation actuelle les listes des infractions dont il ne faut pas transmettre le PV au parquet mais seulement un relevé mensuel se développent et peuvent varier d'un arrondissement judiciaire à l'autre. On peut également relever que la possibilité récemment octroyée aux services de police « d'agir de manière autonome » (Code d'instruction criminelle - article 28bis - introduit par la loi du 12 mars 1998 entrée en vigueur le 2 octobre 1998) - est susceptible de se répercuter sur les chiffres enregistrés dans la statistique policière.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1998 the police statistics modified its crime recording and counting methodics and it was coordinated with the European standards. • Statements materials which are still in the process of preliminary investigation are not included in the statistics.
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	Partial computerisation of crime statistics.
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	1	The new Criminal Code was adopted in 1998.
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	The main counting rules were retained, but there were changes to the offences that were recorded as headline and non-headline. The changes commenced in 2000.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	1	Voir définitions.

Malta	1	All data is now inputted in the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) immediately upon the filing of a report at the local police station. The information is relayed to a central computer and is accessible over the local network.
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	When more than one offence is committed by one action, all offences should be reported if they, by reasonable evaluation, could cause a charge. During autumn of 1994 and 1995, this directive was implemented by all police districts.
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	1	Please, see comment (1) on table 1.1.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1998 cases in which the prosecution of a crime depends on a complaint from the victim are counted on police level even if the victim does not make a complaint. Before 1998, cases without a complaint were not counted. • There was an important change in the recording of burglaries as well. Before 1998, several burglaries presumably committed by the same burglar were recorded as one single so-called "continued" act of burglary. From 1998 on, a "continued" act was recorded only in cases where there was no doubt that they were committed by the same burglar and if other conditions for a „continued" act were met. As the perpetrator was often not known, the conclusion of a "continued" act was rarely possible. This caused a rise in the figures for burglary.
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 1, 1997, a new typology was introduced in order to adapt Police Statistics to the new Penal Code introduced on January 1, 1996. This means that, in 1995, Police Statistics were elaborated according to the Penal Code in effect at that moment; in 1996, a new Penal Code was introduced but Police Statistics were not modified; and, since 1997, Police Statistics are elaborated according to the new Penal Code. • Apart from that, since 1998, Police Statistics include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca") that represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police (see comments on table 1.1).
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	The counting rules which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales were revised with effect from 1 April 1998. They now include all indictable and triable either-way offences together with a few summary offences, closely linked to more serious ones. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim, and have also increased the coverage of offences. The change has had different impacts on different offences and offence groups, and hence figures before and after 1 April 1998 cannot be directly compared.

UK: Northern Ireland	1	<p>On 1 April 1998, NI adopted the revised Home Office counting rules as described below:</p> <p>The counting rules which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales were revised with effect from 1 April 1998. They now include all indictable and triable either-way offences together with a few summary offences, closely linked to more serious ones. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim, and have also increased the coverage of offences. The change has had different impacts on different offences and offence groups, and hence figures before and after 1 April 1998 cannot be directly compared.</p>
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (4/4): Additional comments on questions A - G	
	CT11GC00
Albania	Regarding the data on the crime and persons, the Ministry of Public Order started to publish data on crime. The data are not for all types of crime. For more information see the following address: www.mpo.gov.al (the web side of the Ministry of Public Order).
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	E : 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 « <u>disposition acquise</u> » (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.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	See offence definitions: remarks for total criminal offences.
Denmark	<p>(added by Hanns von Hofer)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative data for ROBBERY (1990-1996) which match data above: 1990: 2,2127 1991: 2,417 1992: 2328 1993: 2,233 1994: 2,046 1995: 2,039 1996: 2,280 • Alternative data for TOTAL THEFT which mach last edition (1990-1996): 1995: 444,162 1996: 437,792 1997: 436,728 1998: 410,258 1999: 405,703 2000: 413,476 (joy riding etc. included) • Alternative data for THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE which match last edition (1990-1996): 1995: 46,174 1996: 1996: 51,513 1997: 50,221 1998: 46,021 1999: 42,179 2000: 41,740 (mopeds included) • Alternative data for DRUG OFFENCES (1995-2000) which match last edition (1990-1996) 1995:15,203 1996: 14,910 1997: 13,992 1998: 14,530 1999: 13,010 2000: 13,215 (i.e "Lov om euforiserande stoffer" , see note on Drug offences supra) • "Serious drug trafficking" in last edition matches "Total Drug offences" in present edition.
Estonia	E : There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are calculated – it depends on concrete circumstances. Usually multiple offences are counted as one offence, but this is not always the practice.
Finland	-2
France	<p>B. L'enregistrement statistique ne concerne que les affaires transmises au parquet.</p> <p>C. L'unité de compte dépend du type d'infraction come il est expliqué dans la définition des infractions.</p> <p>E.</p>

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Comme une seule infraction</i></td> <td><i>Comme deux infractions ou plus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infractions continues</td> <td>Infractions répétées</td> </tr> </table> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour le point E : cela dépend en fait de l'unité de compte comme il a été indiqué pour chaque type d'infraction. • Pour le point F cela dépend aussi de la façon dont est définie et surtout comptée « une » infraction. Fumer un joint à deux conduit au comptage de deux infractions puisque l'auteur est l'unité de compte. Frapper à deux une victime ne fait en revanche qu'une infraction puisque la victime est l'unité de compte (frapper à deux deux victimes plaignantes, cela fait deux infractions). On peut donc dire qu'en cas d'auteurs multiples pour une infraction on compte comme pour un auteur unique sauf si l'unité de compte est l'auteur (usage, usage-revente de stupéfiants). </p>	<i>Comme une seule infraction</i>	<i>Comme deux infractions ou plus</i>	Infractions continues	Infractions répétées		
<i>Comme une seule infraction</i>	<i>Comme deux infractions ou plus</i>						
Infractions continues	Infractions répétées						
Georgia	-2						
Germany	<p>E.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>As one offence</i></td> <td><i>As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>x (see above, definitions section)</td> </tr> </table>	<i>As one offence</i>	<i>As two or more offences</i>		x (see above, definitions section)		
<i>As one offence</i>	<i>As two or more offences</i>						
	x (see above, definitions section)						
Greece	<p>When an offence is committed by more than one persons all offenders are counted. Ministry of Public Order Statistical Yearbook, 1995, p.2.</p> <p>B.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>When the offence is reported to the police</i></td> <td><i>Subsequently</i></td> <td><i>After investigation</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>When the offence is reported to the police</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>When the offence is reported to the police</i>	<i>Subsequently</i>	<i>After investigation</i>	When the offence is reported to the police	V	
<i>When the offence is reported to the police</i>	<i>Subsequently</i>	<i>After investigation</i>					
When the offence is reported to the police	V						
Hungary	-2						
Iceland	-2						
Ireland	-2						
Italy	-2						
Latvia	-2						
Lithuania	<p>B. When the offence is reported to or is known by the police, prosecutor (or other official body) and the preliminary investigation to examine given facts is taken, these official bodies start the criminal case. Immediately they fill special statistical cards (type of offence, age, sex of offender, etc.) and send them to the Department of Informatics and Communication - the Section of Statistics of Ministry of Internal Affairs. The offence is recorded when it is written into special record of the Department of Informatics and Communication.</p> <p>The type of offence is decided by the officer who starts the case – usually it is a policemen.</p>						
Luxembourg	Bien que rien ne soit précisé sur les questions de méthode dans le rapport utilisé comme source, il est clair, notamment en comparant les tableaux sur les affaires enregistrées, les affaires élucidées et les auteurs d'infractions que plusieurs auteurs peuvent être enregistrés pour une même affaire. D'où la réponse à la question concernant les auteurs multiples.						
Malta	-2						
Moldova	-2						
Netherlands	For completed homicide, the counting unit is not the Case, but the Victim.						
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative data for ASSAULT which match data given above for previous period (1991-1995): 2495, 2623, 2821, 2705, 2510. Data for 1990 is missing. • Alternative data for THEFT,TOTAL which match data given above for previous period (1991-1995): 185 712, 185 210, 179 954, 183 742, 197 525. Data for 1990 is missing. • Alternative data for BURGLARY & DOMESTIC BURGLARY which match data given 						

	above for previous period (1990-1995) is missing. • <u>Commentaries added by Hanns v. Hofer.</u>
Poland	-2
Portugal	B. Subsequently means until the end of the month in which the offences was reported. The circumstance that statistical data are collected shortly after the offence is reported to the police has an important practical implication in the case of homicide, producing an overrepresentation of its figures. The criminal police registers as homicide any death for which such possibility cannot be excluded, even when most probably the death was due to suicide or accident. From January 1998, deaths not likely to be intentional homicides have been classified under a heading different from homicide by the police. All criminal cases recorded by the police are later passed to the public prosecutors and are classified according to legal criteria. Police statistics, however, give the initial classification of facts by the police.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	F. How is an offence committed by more than one person counted? As a rule: as one offence In case of rape: <i>As two or more offences</i>
Switzerland	B : 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. C : Dépend de canton à canton. E - F : Les règles de comptage des infractions ne sont pas unifiées. A : Des règles écrites n'existent que dans le canton de Zurich. (*): Pour la question « existe-t-il des textes écrits réglementant la manière de collecter les données reprises dans ce tableau », il n'existe pas de consigne générale au niveau fédéral, mais la plupart des cantons se servent de normes écrites, 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	E. How are multiple offences counted?: <i>As one offence</i> , if reported to the police all at once.
UK: Northern Ireland	See E above. Where multiple offences against the same victim are reported simultaneously, only one offence is recorded: i.e. as in the example in para 4, if a woman reports that her husband has beaten her up 10 times in the last year, this is recorded as one offence. However if she had reported each incident at the time of occurrence, a total of ten offences would be recorded.
UK: Scotland	B.

	<i>When the offence is reported to the police</i>	<i>Subsequently</i>	<i>After investigation</i>
		When evidence confirms that an offence has been committed.	

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TC95	T12TC96	T12TC97	T12TC98	T12TC99	T12TC00
Albania	7585	5567	3418	5665	5906	6219
Armenia	7897	8378	9852	8533	7844	8098
Austria	199036	202623	203132	204718	205312	199310
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	76726	80701	101377	68839	61046	54376
Croatia	37232	33114	29427	25263	27076	29287
Cyprus	3987	5215	4179	4746	4593	4358
Czech Republic	114791	118456	118395	129271	127887	130234
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	10300	10847	10494	9950	11192	13297
Finland	328578	333359	317063	324364	327080	349534
France	793393	804655	797362	788992	798973	834549
Georgia	-2	19321	22387	20760	18999	17633
Germany	2118104	2213293	2273560	2319895	2263140	2286372
Greece	279552	297139	317911	326786	329842	330261
Hungary	121121	122226	130966	140083	131658	122860
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	39754	41056	38943	37972	34309	30555
Italy	759113	791190	784721	813124	797488	-2
Latvia	39141	38205	36865	36674	43969	50199
Lithuania	22969	22269	25542	25373	25160	25046
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12760
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2934	3271	-2
Moldova	16012	16020	16409	17153	17701	20144
Netherlands	246994	254379	270147	266853	267245	268200
Norway	68262	68854	68966	70573	74306	78589
Poland	423896	381911	410844	396055	364272	405275
Portugal	214443	210669	210912	227283	237903	246891
Romania	196876	211138	249779	263936	239340	240344
Russia	1595501	1618394	1372161	1481503	1716679	1741439
Slovakia	45122	45349	43809	45462	46582	48171
Slovenia	30282	32965	31432	39129	40128	43721
Spain	194285	204000	195734	197366	205532	211018
Sweden	94258	84801	85250	85852	69384	86657
Switzerland	56144	56255	58238	58285	56958	52377
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	125549	301623	321186	300745	247766	-2
Ukraine	340421	339530	337908	330067	316995	309057
UK: England & Wales	2111316	2188080	2121472	2222222	2132809	2129124
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TT95	T12TT96	T12TT97	T12TT98	T12TT99	T12TT00
Albania	412	86	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	43737	42611	42560	42979	43721	41998
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1005	1167	1052	1562	2157	1707
Croatia	7665	6903	6312	2518	2356	2439
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	428	329	404	402	943	1824
Finland	139372	136372	129922	136650	135040	144217
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	231	256	267	228	211
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	11035	109947	120620	131396	126928	150462
Hungary	21967	17767	17516	18144	17440	16335
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	10	15	23	31	40	34
Italy	1451	1318	1186	1231	1072	-2
Latvia	3047	3098	3300	3687	4151	3774
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	503	452	489	546	429	436
Netherlands	36390	40454	42323	42041	42640	44700
Norway	24429	23216	23320	23817	23703	24291
Poland	32809	32472	37597	31817	18873	18423
Portugal	8176	9822	9942	12539	15527	29412
Romania	21307	21459	23510	25261	15286	15228
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1705	1572	1577	1213	1390	1458
Spain	-2	-2	27583	28756	30697	29310
Sweden	23149	21273	22309	21691	18386	23287
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	9433	9333	9180	9524	8053	7065
UK: England & Wales	839654	835860	828117	838736	799792	777451
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12HO95	T12HO96	T12HO97	T12HO98	T12HO99	T12HO00
Albania	661	723	936	937	894	724
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	186	165	148	159	117	163
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	659	663	583	562	580	453
Croatia	416	333	323	299	282	275
Cyprus	5	11	15	24	21	11
Czech Republic	265	259	274	307	273	262
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	297	269	269	208	170	191
Finland	494	549	513	438	464	512
France	2568	2558	2121	2063	1961	2036
Georgia	-2	987	899	1001	802	817
Germany	4981	4692	4363	3986	3619	3584
Greece	268	303	276	334	303	278
Hungary	416	422	447	447	405	348
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	44	42	50	52	45	55
Italy	2203	2249	2269	2191	2287	-2
Latvia	295	276	268	246	224	234
Lithuania	480	387	344	327	287	287
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	3	5	3
Moldova	311	249	305	264	233	417
Netherlands	2559	2589	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	71	57	55	47	54	52
Poland	1352	1345	1333	1230	1133	1407
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	23883	23834	25046	26515	26884
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	90	112	83	75	74	92
Spain	1162	1076	977	1171	1229	1401
Sweden	337	331	303	288	305	405
Switzerland	160	217	224	191	199	175
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	3998	4273	4054	4268	4383	4827
UK: England & Wales	949	1012	965	1059	1053	1022
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12HC95	T12HC96	T12HC97	T12HC98	T12HC99	T12HC00
Albania	292	303	654	491	472	319
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	353	362	311	324	289	274
Croatia	173	131	125	118	120	114
Cyprus	3	4	7	14	9	8
Czech Republic	173	172	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	231	221	210	164	144	149
Finland	155	192	167	155	176	187
France	1603	1556	1194	1078	1073	1188
Georgia	-2	379	398	508	346	362
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	301	276	306	292	259	203
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	42	37	49	47	40	39
Italy	653	695	663	635	716	-2
Latvia	185	176	173	169	152	150
Lithuania	420	341	289	287	259	265
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2	3	3
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	230	-2	-2
Norway	33	34	26	24	32	36
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	265	221	290	278	195	229
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	43	37	37	18	25	36
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	97	90	73	75	84	105
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	2700	2717	2821	2749	-2
Ukraine	3729	3989	3778	3909	4037	4436
UK: England & Wales	592	630	529	624	659	658
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Assault

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12AS95	T12AS96	T12AS97	T12AS98	T12AS99	T12AS00
Albania	283	250	169	169	196	180
Armenia	856	1046	1254	1293	1241	1379
Austria	29388	28301	27679	27612	27553	23796
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1166	1136	1296	423	382	291
Croatia	1157	1245	1364	1161	1075	1048
Cyprus	175	144	154	121	164	97
Czech Republic	6677	6744	6612	7054	6496	6445
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	262	290	276	209	227	229
Finland	19661	23620	22861	24129	25118	25277
France	56286	60015	65163	69394	73979	80089
Georgia	-2	1124	1206	1009	965	923
Germany	285937	301138	317802	336561	354483	367861
Greece	7552	7247	7220	7653	7639	7891
Hungary	6637	6037	6419	6529	6201	6006
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	433	433	464	571	368	1326
Italy	21226	22919	24146	25739	28631	-2
Latvia	661	544	557	474	454	465
Lithuania	640	701	689	744	777	802
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	372	410	588
Moldova	402	335	339	314	315	375
Netherlands	18118	20180	26597	26201	28488	29800
Norway	1119	1064	1062	1048	1111	1152
Poland	28307	29901	32595	30417	29083	32295
Portugal	42436	44006	46015	51012	50780	53639
Romania	6780	6960	8164	6788	6795	7116
Russia	-2	40514	35286	35069	35646	39227
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	504	519	471	446	446	486
Spain	-2	-2	6406	8824	9468	10484
Sweden	12503	11021	10159	10964	10300	11114
Switzerland	3463	3841	4134	4167	4622	4751
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	84157	88817	99869	104176	-2
Ukraine	17410	17221	18223	18168	18070	18717
UK: England & Wales	131049	137108	147987	161220	152257	168826
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Rape

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12RA95	T12RA96	T12RA97	T12RA98	T12RA99	T12RA00
Albania	136	127	32	75	82	107
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	586	587	661	668	680	752
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	865	743	745	845	713	721
Croatia	127	168	94	106	122	140
Cyprus	25	14	24	23	19	12
Czech Republic	540	488	463	474	427	360
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	83	59	93	45	31	40
Finland	252	254	286	299	342	337
France	5747	5856	6523	6054	5588	5441
Georgia	-2	223	169	167	157	188
Germany	4628	4695	5071	6052	5932	5888
Greece	191	152	190	214	220	222
Hungary	288	279	256	225	191	172
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	693	660	823	818	602	666
Italy	958	1172	1582	1764	1924	-2
Latvia	202	166	153	117	129	165
Lithuania	192	145	136	155	202	164
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
Moldova	176	171	215	196	150	215
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	1100	1000
Norway	64	51	60	65	57	69
Poland	1765	1466	1728	1492	1396	1559
Portugal	597	526	597	496	429	424
Romania	1654	1517	1439	1287	1590	1449
Russia	-2	10088	8107	7746	7185	6688
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	81	64	70	86	73	118
Spain	1233	-2	806	862	841	966
Sweden	255	181	192	243	183	254
Switzerland	247	241	318	320	314	321
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	12538	14595	14221	10707	-2
Ukraine	1637	1475	1279	1289	1124	991
UK: England & Wales	1659	1778	1987	2212	2202	2087
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Robbery

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12RO95	T12RO96	T12RO97	T12RO98	T12RO99	T12RO00
Albania	391	330	362	675	598	524
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1162	1145	1102	1347	1176	1052
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3501	3394	3815	4190	3409	3139
Croatia	491	517	465	293	265	272
Cyprus	32	13	-2	26	28	43
Czech Republic	2434	2598	2576	2400	2441	2315
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1234	1282	1189	1048	1277	1322
Finland	1624	1527	1347	1611	1569	1920
France	20257	21730	21925	22171	22726	22717
Georgia	-2	890	865	911	821	1004
Germany	37897	41283	43769	42004	40025	38747
Greece	754	534	555	824	936	746
Hungary	1981	1918	2058	1687	1585	1732
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2385	2493	1946	1532	1179	1347
Italy	8764	8908	9333	10887	12513	-2
Latvia	2915	2944	2528	2169	2695	3234
Lithuania	1015	1132	1399	1320	1232	1364
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	142
Malta	-2	-2	-2	46	43	44
Moldova	1177	1198	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	6797	6750	5718	5615	6671	7000
Norway	175	163	193	178	264	323
Poland	12605	12384	13808	13608	16559	19963
Portugal	10397	11150	11978	20080	26016	31366
Romania	2967	3421	4517	3778	3631	4047
Russia	-2	99325	92232	99598	113926	107997
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	449	843	432	430	591	599
Spain	17649	19045	17918	17531	18217	19363
Sweden	912	895	834	936	942	1308
Switzerland	1260	1569	1692	1788	2035	1754
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	2014	1954	2342	2139	-2
Ukraine	12471	12095	12566	12280	12331	12645
UK: England & Wales	10492	12051	11438	11070	10897	12763
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Theft: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TH95	T12TH96	T12TH97	T12TH98	T12TH99	T12TH00
Albania	2989	2078	1024	1820	1776	1570
Armenia	1867	1941	2231	1660	1922	2085
Austria	31653	33030	31944	33029	33216	35172
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	47318	48867	65784	61935	45328	48515
Croatia	10171	8189	5985	5322	5411	5655
Cyprus	1491	2310	-2	2374	2174	-2
Czech Republic	47804	46779	43910	45037	40884	41023
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	5735	5932	5388	5032	5302	5805
Finland	79850	80561	76834	78957	78274	86548
France	237488	236500	220928	214309	202282	199717
Georgia	-2	9760	9654	9876	9754	9023
Germany	795629	828515	828945	809771	747344	714985
Greece	8751	6166	7009	8139	8472	8202
Hungary	44384	47836	50572	52247	43798	37555
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	28148	28387	28575	27248	20468	21899
Italy	110067	106607	101112	103906	96636	-2
Latvia	24189	22550	20924	20621	29652	34286
Lithuania	12920	11267	11221	10775	10409	11779
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1988
Malta	-2	-2	-2	635	864	898
Moldova	8069	8251	8505	8845	8998	10471
Netherlands	109483	106372	107449	106815	99789	96200
Norway	13584	14652	14009	13600	13968	14708
Poland	130459	103653	106306	106029	97903	103768
Portugal	33581	31770	31462	33005	32547	34149
Romania	81938	86392	98898	93670	68068	76020
Russia	-2	612252	521969	530835	690187	654342
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	10236	10772	9724	12740	14611	16291
Spain	74718	78207	71604	68093	70729	70395
Sweden	35252	31249	31660	32241	23055	28305
Switzerland	37101	37077	37811	37710	34516	31965
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	59625	60294	56774	54763	-2
Ukraine	148102	137222	125487	124714	127042	136430
UK: England & Wales	284898	275229	226272	274459	269285	257951
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TV95	T12TV96	T12TV97	T12TV98	T12TV99	T12TV00
Albania	90	114	70	262	292	176
Armenia	72	89	94	81	74	71
Austria	2140	2061	2006	1899	2060	2275
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	57	33	65	142	115
Croatia	1230	999	798	556	723	838
Cyprus	131	173	152	172	213	210
Czech Republic	5338	5213	5119	4814	4001	3765
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	645	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	9494	8837	9521	10132	11517
France	38950	38121	34293	31888	29359	27997
Georgia	-2	504	566	674	655	721
Germany	53092	49909	45846	40344	35774	32135
Greece	1436	634	939	1000	1228	1237
Hungary	1033	1198	1615	1359	1232	903
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1765	2126	2521	2506	3199	919
Italy	16430	15585	13114	13278	11389	-2
Latvia	3696	2576	2170	2592	3163	2985
Lithuania	657	727	867	658	579	665
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	33	86	74
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	974	1056	929	813	998	993
Poland	5430	5578	5852	5655	5915	5516
Portugal	2775	3061	3302	3889	3761	3461
Romania	931	947	1163	1129	971	946
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1235	1164	1068	1175	916	527
Spain	10911	12519	13876	14633	16238	16759
Sweden	4900	4067	4044	4110	3658	4074
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	5394	4610	4792	4571	-2
Ukraine	-2	1269	1047	930	734	544
UK: England & Wales	16478	16122	15367	14795	14971	13671
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12BU95	T12BU96	T12BU97	T12BU98	T12BU99	T12BU00
Albania	1784	1162	232	642	686	577
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	7515	7976	7034	6963	6941	6518
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	18220	17087	22553	22696	14217	16803
Croatia	3802	3690	2777	2345	2170	2229
Cyprus	751	1450	-2	1452	1186	1018
Czech Republic	19715	18617	16797	15865	14021	13024
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	3253	3580	2927	2763	2870	3044
Finland	-2	18551	15784	14257	13874	13729
France	47532	49417	43454	39869	34829	33669
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	97124	96978	94393	89632	82004	74743
Greece	4404	3018	3456	3942	4052	2661
Hungary	15235	15656	15171	14548	11466	10088
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	9660	10025	9664	8874	5553	6430
Italy	19357	18824	17984	17682	14908	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	89	93	128
Moldova	809	861	924	993	937	1045
Netherlands	59880	54780	52328	53720	47187	46300
Norway	4645	4637	4047	3859	4009	3898
Poland	64530	62875	63250	62277	57508	55956
Portugal	12845	12969	12762	11464	10797	10189
Romania	16973	16643	19447	16965	11947	11418
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	4503	4319	3556	5621	6098	6564
Spain	35849	37719	34876	32334	32197	-2
Sweden	6332	5308	5268	5030	4003	4512
Switzerland	8215	9004	8651	10563	9172	8571
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	63538	60395	58937	56486	53830	49007
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12BD95	T12BD96	T12BD97	T12BD98	T12BD99	T12BD00
Albania	370	274	122	293	345	298
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1484	1453	1491	1455	1242	1509
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	818	695	515	294	339	299
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	3020	2979	2622	2503	2163	2128
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	990	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	3876	3410	3271	2972	3249
France	22152	23297	19868	18234	15143	14649
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	33437	34027	33924	33286	31560	28717
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3091	3543	3966	4109	3382	3019
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	19357	18824	17984	17682	14908	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1658	1717	1745	1347	1507	1548
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	212
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1042	1093	978	870	836	842
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	5985	6172	6308	5740	5326	4636
Romania	16929	16610	19417	16918	11918	11400
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	227	242	226	184	351	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	7926	7950	-2
Sweden	973	896	940	902	688	919
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	30735	29714	30858	30434	28910	25664
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Drug offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12DR95	T12DR96	T12DR97	T12DR98	T12DR99	T12DR00
Albania	404	477	77	507	409	636
Armenia	654	556	562	657	478	480
Austria	11526	15058	16385	15830	15872	16892
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	14	163	360	702	987	845
Croatia	551	2527	3954	3895	5090	5429
Cyprus	216	246	-2	363	353	289
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	18	65	85	131	194	637
Finland	9593	8641	9526	9594	12123	14332
France	79271	85826	90559	91511	97271	104146
Georgia	-2	2134	2234	2576	2490	4099
Germany	123888	146543	162105	177170	185413	202291
Greece	4360	6288	8801	10186	10199	11557
Hungary	455	464	903	1727	2582	3055
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3859	2885	4156	5631	7137	8395
Italy	47730	48408	50577	50257	53790	-2
Latvia	277	379	437	409	520	676
Lithuania	262	397	452	422	442	558
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1719
Malta	-2	-2	-2	686	733	644
Moldova	-2	424	494	522	1461	1920
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	11863	11500	11600
Norway	3938	4455	5188	6493	8002	9190
Poland	3597	3860	4231	5018	4777	6623
Portugal	9571	9303	8930	10216	11381	9980
Romania	1111	1104	897	684	438	519
Russia	-2	62162	102172	116471	129440	134816
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	530	735	1061	1136	1224	1623
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	9110	8110	10159	11049	10020	11966
Switzerland	42001	42628	45093	45726	44343	46558
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	6121	6209	6527
Ukraine	15386	26140	27349	28183	29520	29811
UK: England & Wales	86173	87975	104235	115073	105979	92351
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12DT95	T12DT96	T12DT97	T12DT98	T12DT99	T12DT00
Albania	-2	86	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2164	2481	2800	2724	2431	1429
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	167	299	200	217	245
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	2	21	28	74	107	115
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	10595	11620	13071	13797	12620	7353
Georgia	-2	290	345	409	456	1234
Germany	6452	7272	7613	8122	8915	9223
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	74	25	54	98	391	545
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	776	908	1614	1766	1971	1706
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	89	77	130	274
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	2496	2878	3424	4059	4891	5539
Poland	203	253	437	699	727	890
Portugal	7088	6136	5484	5408	5877	5353
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	381	519	710	811	823	1165
Spain	-2	-2	20785	19640	17780	16865
Sweden	1711	1719	1936	1961	1696	1665
Switzerland	7553	8094	8080	8055	7975	7233
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	3270	3527	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	17037	17567	18996	14801	14364	15362
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 24 – Source of the data in Table 1.2.1	
	ST1200
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 1995-1999 • Ministry of Interior – Crime Report. Data, 2000
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police statistics.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal Data (unpublished).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" report for the years 1995 – 1999 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 1995 - 2000. Police Presidium, Department of System Management and Information. Published.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
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	Statistic Data Ministry of Internal Affairs Statistical Department.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Hrsg.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden 1996 – 2001.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Hellenic Police - Ministry of Public Order: 1995-1999. Statistical data of the year 2000 are not yet published and, therefore, are provisional. • Discrepancies for the years 1995 and 1996 between the present data and those appearing in the previous European Sourcebook.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of the Police and Prosecution.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1998 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1997 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1996 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1995 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 (Istat = Italian National Institute of Statistics)
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry of Home Affairs.
Lithuania	Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité 2000, Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg.
Malta	All data is obtained either from the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) or statistics held by the office of the Attorney-General. The data represents all reports received in our Police Stations.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Information et Enregistrement operatif, rapports statistiques.

Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters, Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Interior, General Inspectorate of the Police, Directorate of Criminal Records.
Russia	Data for 1995 were taken from the Russian Statistical Year-Book 2000. Data for 1996-2000 were taken from Statistical Bulletin 'Crime and offences' 2000, published by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Supreme Court of Russian Federation.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. • Annual Statistical Data 1995 – 2000
Spain	Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i> . Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), Statistique policière de la criminalité, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 1995-1999, publiés entre 1996 et 2000) • Office central des stupéfiants (Ed.), Statistique suisse des stupéfiants, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 1995-1999, publiés entre 1996 et 2000).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Turkish General Directorate of Security Statistics, from different departments for each kind of offence and for each year.
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine - the Form of the state statistical reporting № 2, was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. P. 499.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office – Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. Cautions and Court Proceedings Database published annually in Criminal Statistics England and Wales Supplementary Tables 1,2 and 3.
UK: Northern Ireland	Not applicable – see below.
UK: Scotland	Information not available.

p. 24 – Comments on Table 1.2.1	
CT1200	
Albania	The data for traffic offences and drug trafficking are not available.
Armenia	-2
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Comments on Table 1.1. • In contrast to number of offences the number of offenders didn't rise after change to on-line data reporting of the police. This supports the interpretation given for table 1.1.
Belgium	<u>Aucune statistique en fonction de l'unité de compte « personne »</u>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1997 persons having committed an offense were counted once for each committed offense. • Since 1998 the suspected persons are counted once each for the region, the type of offense etc. irrespective of the number of offences committed by them and only once in the total outcome.
Croatia	A person suspected of more than one offence in a year is counted just once.
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>See comments on table 1.1</p> <p>Traffic offences: there is no special category for traffic offences in the Police statistics</p> <p>The Criminal Statistics within the area of the Czech Rep. does not show a specific category for drug offences so the numbers cannot be found.</p>
Denmark	Note: None of these data are available.
Estonia	See comments on Table 1.1 – the definitions are similar.
Finland	Year 1995 intentional homicide: Assault occasioning death is not included.
France	Champ : métropole.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • No data available on suspects for completed intentional homicide. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "total" in this table is smaller than that of table 1.1. as here are counted the suspected offenders known during the month that the offence is recorded. • Theft of motor vehicle includes only "joyriding" which is provided by the Criminal Code. • Vehicle thefts are included in the "theft" category. • During the years 2000 and 2001 special foot patrols and other innovations maybe contributed to the decrease of certain types of crime. This decrease has been underlined by the relevant officials of the Ministry. Therefore, there is no error. Drug offences are increasing however.
Hungary	Joyriding is included only since 1997.

Iceland	-2																
Ireland	Statistics are not for person - statistics are based on offences detected where at least one suspect is counted for each offence.																
Italy	-2																
Latvia	Here are data on persons who have been called to criminal liability. There are no automatized data base for suspects.																
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no statistical data for number of persons suspected in traffic offences, burglaries, drug trafficking. • The definition of the assault in this Table is narrower than given in the Definitions section. There is no statistical data for the number of persons suspected in making body injury in a state of affect (Art. 113 of Penal Code). The given numbers embrace grave body injury or infection or body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 111 and 112). Actually, missing numbers are too small to make important alteration of the provided statistics - there were only 26 registered body injuries in a state of affect in 1995-2000. • Number of offenders of drug offences in 1995 embrace only suspected in illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, sale or other distribution of the narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹ of Penal Code). 																
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infractions routi�res (d�finies comme p�nales) 2000 : Exclu. • Le rapport n'utilise pas le niveau d�taill� de la typologie d'infractions pour le tableau sur les auteurs. Donc il n'est pas fourni de chiffres pour les homicides et les coups et blessures ou pour les viols. • Par ailleurs, les auteurs sont d�nombr�s en incluant les tentatives. Il faut y prendre garde en rapprochant ce chiffre des affaires. 																
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • For data of offences prior to 1998 and also after that year, with respect to certain offences, the system is still being updated and fine-tuned and therefore not all records are available. 																
Moldova	-2																
Netherlands	The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence 'gekwalificeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft).																
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for year 2000 added by H.v.Hofer. • ASSAULT & THEFT TOTAL: change of series compared with previous period (1990-1995). Could not give alternative data for period 1990-1995. (Commentray added by H.v.Hofer). 																
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on homicide completed, and domestic burglary not separated. • Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. 																
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal offences: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 1. • Traffic offences: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 2. • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 3. • Robbery: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 4. • Drug trafficking: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 5. 																
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this table assault excludes article 183 of the Penal Code - violence and physical injuries leading to death. • For the purpose of this table, assault includes homicide offences (including the attempts), aggravated physical injuries and outrages. 																
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>Type of offence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Type of offence								
Type of offence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Type of offence										

	Robbery open	-2	68729	61665	65680	75367	71303	68729
	Robbery violent	-2	30596	30567	33918	38559	6694	30596
Slovakia	-2							
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape 1995 – 1999: article # 180 of Penal Code only. • Domestic burglary 2000: no data available. • The number of minors under 14 is counted by the police, but we have excluded it from the total crime number. In 1999, the number of minors under 14 committing a criminal act was 840. They committed 569 criminal acts. 							
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1995 and 1997, Police Statistics include data from the National Police Force ("Cuerpo Nacional de Policía") and the Gendarmerie ("Guardia Civil"). • Since 1998, Police Statistics also include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca"). They represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police. Thus, the Autonomous Basque Police registered 48521 out of the 965835 offences recorded in 1998 (4,99%), 43734 out of 961787 in 1999 (4,55%), and 41492 out of 923270 in 2000 (4,49%). • Since 1997, domestic violence is included in assault and is the main explanatory factor of the increase registered in this offence, as can be seen in the table included on the comments to Table 1.1. 							
Sweden	No remarks							
Switzerland	Trafic de stupéfiants – Total : y compris les « cas mixtes », (trafiquants – consommateurs – contrebandiers).							
TFYR of Macedonia	-2							
Turkey	-2							
Ukraine	-2							
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspected offenders = persons proceeded against + cautioned. • From 1 June 2000 the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 nationally removed the use of cautions for persons under 18, and replaced them with reprimands and final warnings. Piloting of reprimands and final warnings began in seven areas from the end of September 1998. These have been included with cautions. It is thought that the centrally recorded data for these new disposals may be subject to a small amount of under recording. • The fall in the number of prosecutions and cautions for total drug offences between 1998 and 1999 probably reflects less use of stop and search and a consequent decline in the number of arrests. Provisional figures for arrests following stop and search suggest that arrests for drugs were 15 per cent down. 							
UK: Northern Ireland	Items 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 are not available from NI – the Police Service Northern Ireland recorded crime database is offence-based.							
UK: Scotland	-2							

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total

Number of...	Females T13TCW99	Minors T13TCM99	Aliens T13TCA99
Albania	71	797	66
Armenia	643	472	86
Austria	42690	31941	45685
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5902	6506	674
Croatia	3050	2785	1633
Cyprus	-2	-2	1099
Czech Republic	15483	17804	7261
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1006	1824	3733
Finland	53466	40766	21839
France	111780	170387	152558
Georgia	334	224	176
Germany	528972	440301	589109
Greece	50116	54937	20097
Hungary	16719	11081	5767
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	493	573	-2
Italy	-2	22132	-2
Latvia	1790	2837	233
Lithuania	3261	3339	446
Luxembourg	2147	1410	6119
Malta	310	181	-2
Moldova	1978	2442	306
Netherlands	31600	47960	-3
Norway	11881	10986	8433
Poland	33235	52674	6017
Portugal	35753	-2	-2
Romania	26347	15040	1247
Russia	260674	183447	-2
Slovakia	-2	9081	-2
Slovenia	4698	6667	2747
Spain	19155	25856	33826
Sweden	12243	8180	-2
Switzerland	8316	16393	30928
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	30258	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	349653	239674	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Number of...	Females T13TTW99	Minors T13TTM99	Aliens T13TTA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	10893	2600	5824
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	119	40	31
Croatia	286	56	157
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	44	13	142
Finland	18399	7830	6594
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	46	4	17
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	11926	40778	19528
Hungary	899	262	603
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	2	-2
Italy	-2	8	-2
Latvia	152	26	32
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-4	-4	-4
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	9	6	4
Netherlands	3700	947	-3
Norway	2928	1567	2196
Poland	1775	350	404
Portugal	272	-2	-2
Romania	387	448	339
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	229	61	80
Spain	933	-2	-2
Sweden	1708	763	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	95921	16011	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total

Number of...	Females T13HOW99	Minors T13HOM99	Aliens T13HOA99
Albania	20	77	6
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	32	8	44
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	48	19	9
Croatia	21	8	8
Cyprus	-2	-2	3
Czech Republic	43	5	51
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	13	13	80
Finland	56	26	22
France	266	148	322
Georgia	24	7	7
Germany	437	274	1024
Greece	6	29	87
Hungary	54	18	14
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	-2	62	-2
Latvia	18	13	1
Lithuania	29	20	6
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	26	13	11
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	0	2	-2
Poland	145	80	26
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	54	27	4
Russia	3267	1456	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	9	4	10
Spain	134	55	220
Sweden	33	8	-2
Switzerland	24	12	126
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	201	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	109	77	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13HCW99	T13HCM99	T13HCA99
Albania	16	37	6
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	27	11	2
Croatia	9	2	6
Cyprus	-2	-2	2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	10	12	71
Finland	13	8	3
France	164	71	177
Georgia	19	4	6
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	33	15	5
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	-2	19	-2
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	27	20	5
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	20	10	-3
Norway	0	2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	15	-2	-2
Romania	0	0	0
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1	3	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	11	2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	75	52	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Assault

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13ASW99	T13ASM99	T13ASA99
Albania	7	33	1
Armenia	152	80	5
Austria	3158	4057	4879
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4	7	0
Croatia	35	86	14
Cyprus	-2	-2	27
Czech Republic	481	606	232
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	17	15	98
Finland	2791	3623	1569
France	7545	11478	11753
Georgia	13	17	11
Germany	49947	73801	81310
Greece	858	354	338
Hungary	573	456	52
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	3	-2
Italy	-2	745	-2
Latvia	36	14	1
Lithuania	69	40	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	28	19	7
Netherlands	3000	5137	-3
Norway	67	163	-2
Poland	2240	6091	93
Portugal	9605	-2	-2
Romania	381	864	42
Russia	4495	2174	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	13	44	16
Spain	559	-2	-2
Sweden	963	1497	-2
Switzerland	469	760	2562
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	6276	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	25127	27729	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Rape

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13RAW99	T13RAM99	T13RAA99
Albania	-2	2	0
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	9	104	215
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3	96	2
Croatia	0	11	5
Cyprus	-2	-2	6
Czech Republic	0	43	36
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	6	17
Finland	0	14	56
France	133	1143	671
Georgia	0	14	1
Germany	70	651	1907
Greece	4	40	52
Hungary	0	25	4
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	-2	115	-2
Latvia	0	9	1
Lithuania	0	35	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	19	3
Netherlands	0	182	-3
Norway	0	14	-2
Poland	9	140	10
Portugal	8	-2	-2
Romania	1	124	4
Russia	60	1024	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	0	4	6
Spain	9	-2	-2
Sweden	0	9	-2
Switzerland	0	25	183
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	5746	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	17	199	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Robbery

Number of...	Females T13ROW99	Minors T13ROM99	Aliens T13ROA99
Albania	1	118	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	103	394	362
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	103	523	36
Croatia	11	36	8
Cyprus	-2	-2	8
Czech Republic	164	626	297
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	74	295	575
Finland	181	619	289
France	1488	9066	3177
Georgia	21	29	13
Germany	3473	15548	12175
Greece	36	267	278
Hungary	143	452	82
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	1	-2
Italy	-2	833	-2
Latvia	53	211	7
Lithuania	47	328	7
Luxembourg	21	42	88
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	400	2167	-3
Norway	21	126	-2
Poland	762	4423	212
Portugal	862	-2	-2
Romania	191	721	26
Russia	8833	22185	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	34	229	34
Spain	2010	4158	-2
Sweden	40	205	-2
Switzerland	164	782	1201
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	67	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	885	4610	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Theft: Total

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13THW99	T13THM99	T13THA99
Albania	3	479	12
Armenia	100	314	9
Austria	8206	10675	11238
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3257	4656	258
Croatia	376	1166	259
Cyprus	-2	-2	543
Czech Republic	3292	6718	1303
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	467	1224	1849
Finland	16343	17003	8425
France	32015	67421	29058
Georgia	147	128	49
Germany	224390	234270	155951
Greece	881	2474	2618
Hungary	4477	6401	715
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	325	513	-2
Italy	-2	8560	-2
Latvia	811	2031	37
Lithuania	919	2197	33
Luxembourg	461	564	1061
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	688	1932	114
Netherlands	16100	23079	-3
Norway	3763	4173	-2
Poland	4966	28039	346
Portugal	4601	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	68005	112003	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1283	4322	906
Spain	6466	-2	-2
Sweden	6146	4252	-2
Switzerland	5550	9196	19821
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	4127	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	62952	84048	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13TVW99	T13TVM99	T13TVA99
Albania	1	15	5
Armenia	0	12	1
Austria	116	923	759
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5	84	3
Croatia	7	102	22
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	97	872	93
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	834	3110	218
France	966	11905	2257
Georgia	19	41	5
Germany	1604	13620	5875
Greece	30	415	291
Hungary	20	186	13
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	732	-2
Latvia	20	266	4
Lithuania	9	153	7
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	84	327	-2
Poland	72	885	55
Portugal	146	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	15	134	51
Spain	995	4441	-2
Sweden	208	780	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	44	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	833	6785	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total

Number of...	Females T13BUW99	Minors T13BUM99	Aliens T13BUA99
Albania	2	227	7
Armenia	-3	-3	-3
Austria	466	2170	2350
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	597	2074	48
Croatia	104	595	137
Cyprus	-2	-2	266
Czech Republic	597	4558	482
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	114	820	997
Finland	1035	2709	298
France	2326	11732	3407
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	6570	25417	14222
Greece	352	1092	1312
Hungary	498	2062	86
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	33	167	-2
Italy	-2	732	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	39	217	17
Netherlands	3100	12501	-3
Norway	287	883	-2
Poland	1391	19335	151
Portugal	1232	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	127	1929	429
Spain	2344	5422	4993
Sweden	263	597	-2
Switzerland	536	2360	5482
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3238	18507	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

Number of...	Females T13BDW99	Minors T13BDM99	Aliens T13BDA99
Albania	0	130	4
Armenia	-3	-3	-3
Austria	165	446	558
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	25	86	26
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	198	675	90
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	344	540	64
France	1422	4992	1887
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3831	9400	5080
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	227	562	44
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	2772	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	129	391	1
Luxembourg	232	234	88
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	90	153	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	795	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	11	127	44
Spain	773	-2	-2
Sweden	58	107	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2127	8631	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Drug offences: Total

Number of...	Females T13DRW99	Minors T13DRM99	Aliens T13DRA99
Albania	-2	17	2
Armenia	19	1	5
Austria	2892	4894	2950
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	61	122	23
Croatia	469	802	574
Cyprus	-2	-2	87
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	37	16	129
Finland	1899	1298	536
France	7928	19349	8823
Georgia	113	19	59
Germany	24649	34918	42591
Greece	750	2454	954
Hungary	330	456	118
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	559	248	-2
Italy	-2	2772	-2
Latvia	56	7	5
Lithuania	101	16	12
Luxembourg	232	234	807
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	225	158	24
Netherlands	1400	419	-3
Norway	1585	899	-2
Poland	590	915	78
Portugal	1249	-2	-2
Romania	52	30	71
Russia	18431	7420	4517
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	106	187	56
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1431	409	-2
Switzerland	6409	5240	17172
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	12363	13394	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13DTW99	T13DTM99	T13DTA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	154	214	538
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	3	3	7
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	29	10	66
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	1213	1610	2321
Georgia	39	1	42
Germany	1068	622	2570
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	45	89	19
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	852	408	-2
Poland	128	274	18
Portugal	836	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	56	105	52
Spain	2721	1025	-2
Sweden	224	65	-2
Switzerland	239	475	3208
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2382	767	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 26 – Source of the data in Table 1.2.2	
	ST1300
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	Ministry of Interior – Crime Report. Data, 2000
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police statistics.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior - Department for Analytics and Development Internal Data (unpublished).
Cyprus	Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, unpublished data.
Czech Republic	The Statistics of Criminality within the area of Czech Republic, Year 2000. Published. Issued by Police Presidium, Department of System Directory and Informatics.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Police Board - Crime statistics - Not published.
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
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 Statistical Center.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Hrsg.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Hellenic Police , Year :1999 – Ministry of Public Order.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of The Police and the Prosecution.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Report of An Garda Síochána (Police). Statistics above the same as ones provided at table 3.1.2. because it was not possible to obtain data for above.
Italy	1999 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry of Home Affairs of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité 2000, Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg.
Malta	Police Files held in the Criminal Investigations Department (CID), including both police data and intelligence.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Information et Enregistrement operatif, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters, Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Interior, General Inspectorate of the Police, Directorate of Criminal Records.
Russia	Data were taken from Statistical Bulletin 'Crime and offences' 2000, published by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Supreme Court of Russian Federation.

Slovakia	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. • Annual Statistical Date 1999.
Spain	Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i> . Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (avec nos remerciements à M. Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Turkish General Directorate of Security Statistics, from different departments for each kind of offence and for each year.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. Cautions and Court Proceedings Databases, published annually in Criminal Statistics, England and Wales Supplementary Tables 1,2 and 3. • Suspected offenders = persons proceeded against + cautioned.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information not available.

p. 26 – Age bracket used on Table 1.2.2	
CT13AGOO	
Albania	Minimum age for minor offenders when they commit a crime is 14 years old and for a contravention is 16 years old. The data above are only for crimes, so the figures which appear in the above table are referring to persons from 14-18 years old. The maximum age for minor offenders is 18 years old.
Armenia	14-17.
Austria	There is no minimum age in principle, yet police eventually will not register too young persons reported to the police. Maximum age is 19.
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	14 - 17 years of age.
Croatia	From 14 to under 18. Only juveniles from 16 to under 18 can be sent to juvenile prison.
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum age: 7 years • Maximum age: 15 years
Czech Republic	Minors for this statistical data are persons from 0 to 18 years. Penal liability begins at the age of 15.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13-14 years of age: excluding rape and drug offences • 15-17 years of age: all offences
Finland	0 – 17 years.
France	Mineurs : moins de 18 ans. 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	According Criminal Code of Georgia age of Minors is 14 – 16 years.
Germany	No minimum age. All suspects under the age of 18 are counted.
Greece	7-20 years.
Hungary	Minimum age: 14; maximum: 18.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	14 to 17 years.
Italy	14-17 years.
Latvia	14 – 18 years.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum age - 14 years. • Maximum age - 17 years.
Luxembourg	Moins de 18 ans.
Malta	Adult: 18+ Juvenile: 0 – 17
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De 14 à moins de 18 ans. • L'âge de la responsabilité pénale est de 16 ans. • Les mineurs âgés de plus de 14 ans peuvent être poursuivis et condamnés pour les crimes graves (meurtre, viol, coups et blessures graves, vol avec violence). La majorité est atteinte à 18 ans.
Netherlands	• Minimum age: 0; Maximum age: 17.
Norway	5-17 years
Poland	From 13 to less than 17. It corresponds to the category "juvenile" used in Poland.

Portugal	The age brackets used in police statistics are as follow: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over.
Romania	The minimum age for minor offenders is 14 years and the maximum age for minor offenders is 18 years.
Russia	Age brackets for minor offenders are 14-17 years.
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children offenders to 14 year include is not be inferior criminal responsibility • Juvenile offenders is inferior criminal responsibilty from 15 to 18 years and court take account to the age of offenders. • If are offenders 18 and more years court treat how adult person.
Slovenia	From 14 to under 18.
Spain	14 – 17 years (i.e. from 14 to under 18 years)
Sweden	15-17 years (the age refers to age when the offence was committed)
Switzerland	From 7 to under 18 years old.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females = females aged 10 and over. • Persons aged under 18 = persons aged 10 and under 18 years.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 26 – Comment on whether criminal offences committed by minors are included in police stat.	
	CT13MIOO
Albania	All criminal offences committed by minors are included in the police statistics. They are included in the total number of the offences as well as for each type of offences.
Armenia	Yes.
Austria	Included. See above!
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Punishable offences committed by underage persons are included in the police statistics.
Croatia	Yes.
Cyprus	Yes.
Czech Republic	Criminal offences committed by minors ARE INCLUDED in the police statistic (it means if in 2000 was total number of offenders 130234, this number includes minors which was 17978).
Denmark	-2
Estonia	They are included without any exceptions.
Finland	Are included.
France	Oui.
Georgia	Criminal offences are included in police statistics from 14 years old.
Germany	Yes.
Greece	Yes.
Hungary	Included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	All offence done by minors are counted separately.
Lithuania	All criminal offences (also committed by minors) are included in police statistics.
Luxembourg	Les auteurs mineurs sont comptabilisés comme les autres.
Malta	Yes, included.
Moldova	Oui.
Netherlands	They are included.
Norway	Included.
Poland	Included.
Portugal	No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subject to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care and protection measures may be used in his/her regard.
Romania	Yes.
Russia	Criminal offences are included in the police statistics when committed by those older than 14.
Slovakia	Criminal offences by children and juveniles offenders is included in the Police statistics but against children offenders can be not continue because they is not able deduce criminal responsibility.
Slovenia	Yes.

Spain	Criminal offences committed by minors are included in police statistics.
Sweden	Yes, they are.
Switzerland	Oui.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Criminal offences committed by minors are included in the overall figures.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Included.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 26 – Definition on an alien	
	CT13ALOO
Albania	Non-Albanian citizens.
Armenia	Alien is a person who is not the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, but who has citizenship of another State.
Austria	No citizen of state.
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	A person who has a foreign citizenship or dual citizenship.
Croatia	Alien is a person who does not have Croatian citizenship.
Cyprus	A person with a citizenship other than Cypriot.
Czech Republic	A person who is not of Czech nationality.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Non-Estonian citizens and persons without determined citizenship.
Finland	A person without Finnish citizenship.
France	Un étranger est une personne qui ne possède pas la nationalité française.
Georgia	All people who are non citizen of Georgia are aliens.
Germany	Persons with a foreign nationality, stateless persons and persons whose nationality is unknown. Persons with dual nationality are counted as German if one of their nationalities is German.
Greece	Alien is any person with a foreign nationality (cf different definition for convictions).
Hungary	Aliens are persons not having Hungarian citizenship independent of their domicile (visiting Hungary or settled down in Hungary). As foreign citizens are counted persons without citizenship or having two citizenship in spite of the fact that one of them is the if their domicile is abroad.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Person who do not have citizenship of Latvia, but have citizenship of other country.
Lithuania	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. 1 of the Law of Lithuanian Republic on the legal status of the aliens).
Luxembourg	Non Luxembourgeois.
Malta	No difference for statistics information is made between nationals and aliens.
Moldova	Toute personne n'ayant pas de document comme citoyen de la République de Moldova.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	An alien is defined as a person without Norwegian citizenship. "Stateless" and "foreign citizens, not specified" are included. Persons with unknown citizenship are excluded.
Poland	The alien is a person who is not a Polish citizenship.
Portugal	One is not a Portuguese citizen, according to the laws of nationality.
Romania	According to Law no.123/2000 regarding the aliens regime in Romania, an alien is a person who has not the Romanian citizenship.
Russia	Russian statistics on aliens includes persons with the citizenship of states other than Russia and persons who have no citizenship.

Slovakia	Alien is person which have not Slovak Republic citizenship. This person can be have reported abiding residence on area Slovak Republic or not.
Slovenia	Not of slovenian nationality.
Spain	Non-Spanish citizen.
Sweden	No data available.
Switzerland	Toute personne n'ayant pas de nationalité suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Not Applicable.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Not applicable.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 26 – Comments on Table 1.2.2	
CT1300	
Albania	Comparing with the period covered by the first publication of the sourcebook, it is possible to have data on the aliens involved in crimes. This was due to the fact that the involvement of the aliens in crimes is more frequent than before.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Year of data: 2000 .
Belgium	<u>Aucune statistique en fonction de l'unité de compte personne.</u>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Year of data: 2000.
Cyprus	Suspected offenders for serious offences as classified by the police.
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	None of these data are available.
Estonia	See comments on Table 1.1 – the definitions are similar.
Finland	-2
France	Année 1999 Champ : métropole
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • No data is available on suspects for completed intentional homicide. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section.
Greece	See comments for the Table 1.2.1.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Table 1.2.2: Number of persons called to criminal liability (person is called to criminal liability from the moment when he/she receive bill of indictment).
Lithuania	There is no statistical data on number of woman, minors and aliens suspected in traffic offences, burglaries or drug trafficking.
Luxembourg	Infractions routières (définies comme pénales) pour femmes, mineurs et ressortissants étrangers : Exclu.
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics are still being updated and detailed information as that required is still unavailable. • Figures do not include drug related suspects.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no reliable data for aliens. • The data for completed homicide refer to the year 1998. • The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence

	'gekwalficeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft).																						
Norway	-2																						
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See comments for Table 1.2.1. • Category "homicide" contains also assault leading to death. • Category "theft" contains also burglary. 																						
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 3. • Number of minors: The number of suspects under 18 cannot be determined from the statistical return sent by the police. The age brackets given are: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over. • Number of aliens: There's no data available. 																						
Romania	For the purpose of this table assault excludes article 183 of the Penal Code - violence and physical injuries leading to death and includes homicide offences (including the attempts), aggravated physical injuries and outrages.																						
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year of data</th> <th>1999</th> <th>1999</th> <th>1999</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>Number of females</th> <th>Number of minors</th> <th>Number of aliens</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>open</td> <td>6538</td> <td>16505</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>violent</td> <td>2295</td> <td>5680</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year of data		1999	1999	1999	Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens	Robbery	open	6538	16505	-2	violent	2295	5680	-2
Year of data		1999	1999	1999																			
Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens																			
Robbery	open	6538	16505	-2																			
	violent	2295	5680	-2																			
Slovakia	This classification is not available except of children and juvenile offenders.																						
Slovenia	-2																						
Spain	-2																						
Sweden	No remarks.																						
Switzerland	-2																						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																						
Turkey	-2																						
Ukraine	-2																						
UK: England & Wales	2000 data not yet available.																						
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																						
UK: Scotland	-2																						

p. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (1/7): Do the offence definitions used in Table 1.2.2 differ from those in the “Definitions” section?		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	If yes, explain
	CT13A A00	CT13A00
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	See the websites mentioned above.
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	As above under Table 1.2.1.
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence called “Assaut” in table are called as commitment of bodily injuries (different grades of heavyness) in Latvia. • Thefts with entrance in Latvia’s CC is not separated in separate article of CC and are included in total number of thefts. • Trafficking of drugs in Latvia’s CC are not separated in separate article. Such offences are included in total number of drug crime.
Lithuania	1	The assault definition does not embrace body injury in a state of affect (Art. 113) - see Comments on Table 1.2.1
Luxembourg	1	Pour reconstituer les séries, il a fallu dans certains cas se contenter des affaires concernant des faits accomplis (exclusion des tentatives), alors que les tableaux 1.2.1 et 1.2.2 incluent les tentatives (cas des cambriolages de maisons).
Malta	1	The only difference is with respect to Robbery, which under our law is “Aggravated Theft”.
Moldova	1	Note coordonateur: Dans la rubrique vol avec violence à partir de 1997 ont été transmis les chiffres concernant seulement les vols à main armée. Ils sont supprimés pour éviter les confusions.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2

Romania	1	See comments on table 1.2.2.
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	We accept the definition but we have not monitoring by this elements into the statistical data.
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. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (2/7): Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are recorded?

1=Yes 2=No	CT13BOO
Albania	1
Armenia	1
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	1
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	1
Moldova	1
Netherlands	1
Norway	1
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	-2
UK: England & Wales	1
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (3/7): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT13C AOO	CT13CBOO
Albania	1	When a person commits 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	1	If the person commits several offences during the year, he is counted only once.
Austria	2	Until 1999 a principal offence rule has been applied. The offender was only counted with the most serious offence (according to sanction that can be imposed by the penal code). In 2000 this rule was terminated. A rising number of offenders suspected of minor offences should have been expected, yet didn't occur.
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	2	If there are several offences committed by one person, and only one criminal investigation is proceeded about all those offences in together, the statistics shows only one offender.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>(My description - A.Ahven)</i>
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	If a person is suspected that he has committed more than one offence while committing the main offence (i.e. armed robbery, and bearing arms) only the most serious offence i.e the offence for which the highest penalty is threatened, is recorded (only armed robbery).

Hungary	1	A principal offence rule is applied, if a more serious crime is committed with a petty crime, for the last the investigation has not to be established and this petty crime has not to be indicted. Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape is counted as one crime and has to be recorded and counted one unit. Inflicting serious (aggravated) bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. The suspected offenders are counted at the same way.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	Criminal Code predict which delict is criminal and must be punished.
Lithuania	1	See Question D in Comments on Table 1.1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	2	Il n'existe pas de règle de l'infraction principale. Si l'infracteur a commis un viol et quelque temps après un vol, on compte comme une seule affaire mais comme deux infractions, dans le cas où il ne s'agit pas d'une infraction continue.
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	1	When a person charged covers several offences during the year, the charge is attached to the offence, which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law.
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits an offence two or more times in one year, two or more offenders are recorded. • If an 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 consists of more than one offence committed at the same time by the same offender, only the most serious one is counted
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	1	As in Introduction, paragraph 3.
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-F (2). • Voir Introduction point 3.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2

UK: England & Wales	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 severe. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (4/7): How is a person suspected of multiple offences counted?		
	1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT13DOO	CT13DOO (BIS)
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	3	Multiple offences are counted as one offence under certain circumstances (given by art.89 par.3 Criminal Code):when each of the assaults is 1. Committed with the same intention, 2. Each of them can be submitted under the same article of the Criminal Code, 3. The assaults are linked with the same or similar way of their commitment and 4. There is a close time connection within the assaults and 5. There is a connection within the objects of the assaults. If those circumstances are NOT fulfilled, multiple offences are counted as two or more offences.
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	1	-2
Hungary	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	3	In Latvia we have only register of persons who have been called to criminal liabilityand do not have register on persons who are suspected.
Lithuania	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	1	-2
Netherlands	1	-2
Norway	1	-2

Poland	1	-2
Portugal	1	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	3	-2
Switzerland	3	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-F (2).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 28 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (5/7): How is a person suspected of more than one offence in the same year counted?								
	<p>1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other</p>	<p><i>If other, please explain</i></p>						
	CT13EOO	CT13EOO (BIS)						
Albania	3	-2						
Armenia	1	-2						
Austria	2	-2						
Belgium	-2	-2						
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2						
Bulgaria	3	Once in a type of offense, once in the summary outcome.						
Croatia	3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>As one person</i></th> <th><i>As two or more people</i></th> <th><i>Other (please explain)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As one person</td> <td></td> <td>Person is counted as one person, but offences are counted as two or more offences.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>	As one person		Person is counted as one person, but offences are counted as two or more offences.
<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>						
As one person		Person is counted as one person, but offences are counted as two or more offences.						
Cyprus	2	-2						
Czech Republic	3	It depends on how many police investigations are started against this person within one year. If the person commits an offence that is then investigated and goes into court which decides about -let´s say - a fine, and then the person commits another offence - two persons are counted in the statistics. If the person commits two or more offences and there is only one investigation and criminal proceeding about it, it is counted as one person.						
Denmark	-2	-2						
Estonia	2	-2						
Finland	2	-2						
France	2	-2						
Georgia	1	-2						
Germany	3	See explanation to question D.						
Greece	3	If the offence is the same, i.e assault against his wife, as one offence. If he has committed 2 different offences, e.g. theft in October and a robbery in December, as 2 offences.						
Hungary	2	-2						
Iceland	-2	-2						
Ireland	-2	-2						
Italy	2	-2						
Latvia	3	In Latvia we have only register of persons who have been called to criminal liability and do not have register on persons who are suspected.						
Lithuania	2	-2						
Luxembourg	-2	-2						

Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	-2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	3	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 28 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (6/7): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifica tions?	If yes, explain
	CT13F A00	CT13FBOO
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	See comment on table 1.1. and on C. 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	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	The data recoding methods have not been modified since 80 th
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	New Criminal Code came into force in 1 st April, 1999. With this fact new system of counting of offences also came in force. Also new redaction of separate articles also came into force.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	All data is now inputted in the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) immediately upon the filing of a report at the local police station. The information is relayed to a central computer and is accessible over the local network.
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country produced their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactorily solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two of the police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, "Polícia Judiciária", (the criminal police) for investigation. Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to "Polícia Judiciária", this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which was expected to avoid double counting in the future.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	New Information System.
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 1, 1997, a new typology was introduced in order to adapt Police Statistics to the new Penal Code introduced on January 1, 1996. This means that, in 1995, Police Statistics were elaborated according to the Penal Code in effect at that moment; in 1996, a new Penal Code was introduced but Police Statistics were not modified; and, since 1997, Police Statistics are elaborated according to the new Penal Code. • Apart from that, since 1998, Police Statistics include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca") that represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police (see comments on table 1.1).
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. 28 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (7/7): Additional comments on questions A – F

	CT13FCOO
Albania	If a person is suspected of more than one offence during 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 for crimes. If a person is suspected of more than one offence, but there is no court decision, he will be accounted as one person.
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	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	B : Il n'y a pas de règle générale au niveau fédéral, mais la plupart des cantons utilisent des normes écrites, inspirées pour une bonne part des règles de la police zurichoise (qui enregistre environ 30 % de toutes les infractions dont la police a connaissance en Suisse).

	D : Dépend de canton à canton. E : Les règles de comptage des infractions ne sont pas unifiées non plus.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 29 – Police staff: Police officers

	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
	D14OPA00	D14OPB00	D14OPC00	D14OPD00	D14OPE00	D14OPF00	D14OPG00	D14OPH00	D14OPI00	D14OPJ00	D14OPK00	D14OPL00	D14OPM00	D14OPN00
1=Included 2=Excluded														
Albania	1	1	1	-2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	1	1	-3	1	-3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	-2	1	2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	2	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	-3	1	-3	2	-3	2	1	1	2	1	-3
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	-2	1	2	1	-2
Georgia	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Hungary	1	1	2	-3	1	-3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	-2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Latvia	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	-3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	1	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
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	-3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	1	1	1	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	-4	-4	1	1	1	-4	-4	2	2	-4	-4	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Turkey	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

p. 30 – Police staff: Civilians						
1=Included 2=Excluded	cadet police officers	clerical staff	technical staff	maintenance staff	traffic wardens	domestic staff
	D14CPA00	D14CPB00	D14CPC00	D14CPD00	D14CPE00	D14CPF00
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	-4
Estonia	2	1	1	1	-2	-2
Finland	2	1	1	1	-3	-4
France	2	1	1	1	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	1	2	2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	2	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	-2	1	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2	1	1	1	2	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2
Latvia	2	1	1	1	2	1
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	2	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	2
Poland	2	1	1	1	2	1
Portugal	2	2	1	1	2	2
Romania	2	2	1	1	2	1
Russia	1	1	1	2	2	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	2	1	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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	2	2	2	2	2
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	2

p. 30 – Table 1.3 – Police staff: Number of police officers

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T14OP95	T14OP96	T14OP97	T14OP98	T14OP99	T14OP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14606
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	25782	26488	26291	26817	26883	26815
Belgium	35675	36114	36616	36383	37128	37630
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	22037	22123	23116	23031	22868	22776
Cyprus	3805	3818	4092	4092	4092	4092
Czech Republic	45717	43990	43722	43888	44089	44828
Denmark	9981	9925	9837	9962	10048	10382
Estonia	4911	4738	4407	4089	3584	3641
Finland	7769	7751	7843	7889	7960	8036
France	-2	213400	-2	-2	-2	233500
Georgia	-2	30021	31234	32190	30127	28087
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	42178	43950	44183	45389	48981	51081
Hungary	31620	31499	34558	31922	31690	31310
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	10825	10817	10968	11235	11458	11640
Italy	278000	304002	301433	306504	313377	-2
Latvia	8898	9240	11067	10878	10697	10649
Lithuania	16765	17458	17991	18229	18069	17562
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	1756	1734	1718
Moldova	12036	11920	11590	11569	11744	11471
Netherlands	38471	39370	39917	40340	41370	-2
Norway	7836	7966	7973	7969	8310	8625
Poland	99402	102956	101027	99285	99955	100754
Portugal	37279	43730	44448	45484	46781	48047
Romania	49712	51572	50261	48803	48106	45830
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1779124
Slovakia	19883	19678	19577	19897	19867	20662
Slovenia	6757	6836	6815	6281	6465	6882
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	124156
Sweden	17720	16723	16783	16429	16201	16089
Switzerland	14194	14155	14210	14367	14156	14500
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	130000	138000	145000	152000	160000	166000
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	126808	127123	126862	126679	125394	124586
UK: Northern Ireland	8415	8423	8485	8456	8445	8268
UK: Scotland	14323	14512	14789	14980	14810	14699

p. 30 – Table 1.3 – Police staff: Number of civilians

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T14CP95	T14CP96	T14CP97	T14CP98	T14CP99	T14CP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	704
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	5753	5663	6084	6084	6060
Belgium	-2	4510	4659	4939	5251	5549
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	9078	10197	9608	9307	8321	6558
Cyprus	35	35	35	37	39	39
Czech Republic	8262	11228	11741	12640	13169	11939
Denmark	1982	1972	1969	1996	1981	2100
Estonia	1189	1093	1052	1033	1080	1136
Finland	3403	2185	2209	2397	2543	2618
France	-2	12000	-2	-2	-2	13000
Georgia	-2	2112	1999	2001	1987	1754
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1443	1405	1413	1360	1320	1315
Hungary	9297	9364	9259	9293	9009	9156
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	1576	1747	1739	1744	1728.5
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	1081	1753	1792	1675
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1002	978	984	983	1082	984
Netherlands	9618	9843	9979	10085	10343	-2
Norway	1856	2097	2160	2401	2436	2509
Poland	17740	17495	18867	19268	19299	19179
Portugal	1779	2855	3321	3698	3626	3767
Romania	4146	3992	3956	3741	3569	2725
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	6469	5940	6358	5917	6287	6875
Slovenia	1435	1537	1644	1788	1871	1510
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7429	7144	5972	5775	6191	6660
Switzerland	2893	3109	3193	3155	3299	3518
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	52180	52994	52618	53370	53254	53856
UK: Northern Ireland	3350	3321	3361	3363	3325	3348
UK: Scotland	3936	4057	4290	4523	4661	4721

p. 30 – Source of the data in Table 1.3

	ST1400
Albania	Personnel Directory, Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	State budget legislation. Planned staff posts
Belgium	Police fédérale – Commissariat général – Direction du Fonctionnement Policier Intégré.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Department for Analytics and Development – Internal Data.
Cyprus	Research and Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Interior, Personnel Department. Unpublished.
Denmark	'Politiets årsberetning 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999' & 'Politiets Virksomhedsregnskab 2000', Rigspolitiet.
Estonia	Police Board – Personnel and financial statistics – not published.
Finland	Ministry of the Interior, police department, administration unit.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de la Défense pour 2000 (site internet et rapport statistique 2000) • Pour 1996 : étude du CESDIP
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	As of 1999 the figure includes the newly set up frontier guards and special guards for embassies, foreign missions in Greece, and certain public offices and officials (ministries and ministers, deputies, prosecutors, judges etc.)
Hungary	Headquarter of the Police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	Ministerio dell'economia e delle finanze, Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del paese 1998 1999 2000.
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry of Home Affairs.
Lithuania	Source: Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania " <i>Criminality and the law enforcement activity</i> ", Vilnius, 2000, p. 40.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Police Records held at the Human Resources Section.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations Directorate-General for Public Order and Safety Department Police.
Norway	Department of Justice.
Poland	Police Headquarters, HR Department.
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	Directorate of Management of Human Resources, Ministry of Interior.
Russia	From the unofficial sources in Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Slovakia	Ministry of Interior Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	Ministerio del Interior (Spanish Ministry of Interior Affairs).
Sweden	The Swedish Police Organization Annual Report.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la police, données non publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Turkish General Directorate of Security, Personnel Department Statistics.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Police Forces.
UK: Northern Ireland	Police Service of Northern Ireland (Personnel Branch).
UK: Scotland	Police staff numbers from Quarterly Strength Return from all forces as at 31 March of each year.

p. 30 – Comments on Table 1.3

CT1400	
Albania	The data on the police are not available for years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999.
Armenia	No information is available for police staff.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police officers does not include officers in federal administration (Ministry of Interior) or administration of police/gendarmerie directorates of countries. • Number of civilians: Included are employees who also fulfil other than police related tasks (e.g. organisation of elections ...) • The slight increase in figures is due to integration of parts of customs police staff into the gendarmerie (border police) after integration of Austria into the EU.
Belgium	<p>• Membres de la police Les données concernent les effectifs des catégories concernées au 31 décembre de l'année mentionnée. Il s'agit pour les effectifs policiers de la somme des effectifs des 3 services de police (les ex-gendarmerie, polices communale et judiciaire) actuellement réunies dans la Police intégrée fédérale et locale (loi du 7 décembre 1998 parue au Moniteur le 5 janvier 1999 et mise en application en en 2000).</p> <p>• Fonctionnaires de police</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - police criminelle : La police criminelle au sens large comprend les ex – BSR (gendarmerie) et les ex-brigades de police judiciaire qui pourraient entrer dans cette catégorie (y compris les membres de la police scientifique des laboratoires). - police des frontières : La police des frontières ne fait pas l'objet d'un service de police spécifique mais constitue une des missions de police de base des polices communales et gendarmerie. - gardes- police municipale : Si l'on considère que la catégorie vise la police communale ou les garde-champêtre. - police de réserve : Cette catégorie pourrait correspondre à l'ancienne Réserve générale de la gendarmerie selon l'acception qu'on lui confère. - Police des tribunaux : cette mission constitue une des tâches de l'ex-gendarmerie . <p>• Employés civils Pour les ex-polices communales il s'agit du personnel administratif, technique, mais aussi d'appui à la politique policière. Pour l'ex-police judiciaire, il s'agit du personnel civil mis à la disposition par le procureur du Roi, du personnel d'entretien et des assistants judiciaires techniques. Pour la gendarmerie, tout le personnel civil est pris en compte.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police staff: 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	Year 2001 (31 December 2001)- number of police officers = 44940, number of civilians = 11837.
Denmark	Civilians: domestic staff - included if employed.
Estonia	-2
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilians: Domestic staff Included where service not externalized. • Organisation change in 1996.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The figures are persons who have actually received salary, not on the number of offices (part of which are vacant on any given day). • "cadet police officers" are included in the figures for police officers since they cannot be distinguished from the count: the count is based on "type of office" and police cadets are formally placed in offices of younger constables. They do not have police powers when in school except during field training periods.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fonctionnaires de police • Police de douanes : Exclu (douaniers). • 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 leur 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).
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	The city of Athens has around 120 City guards; they are responsible only for parking problems. These are not included in the above figures.
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1994 Secret Service (in 2000: 1 190 officers and 310 civilians) is part of the Police, the figures are included in figures of police staff. • Figures in the European Sourcebook 1999 for the year 1995 are not comparable, they included border police and excluded Secret Service police, the figures in recent Table 1.3 included Secret Service and excluded Border Police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Policemen from Municipal police have not grades of service and they are not included in number of state police staff..
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no exact statistical data on the number of civilians in police, because some types of police (border police, tax police, etc.) are independent from the Police Department and on the moment it is not possible to provide all numbers of civilians from different police bodies. • There are no special traffic wardens in Lithuania. Traffic police implements their functions.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference date is December 31. • Counting is in full time equivalent, not in persons.
Norway	The Norwegian raw data is presented in the following manner: Lawyers – civil servants [officers] – administrative personnel – others. Lawyers & civil servants has been classified as "police officers" Administrative personnel & others as "civilians".
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	Police staff includes internal armed forces of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	47374 out of the 124156 members of the police staff in 2000 belong to the National Police Force (Cuerpo Nacional de Policía). This force registers more or

	less two thirds of the offences known to the Police.
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> border police: does not exist gendarmerie: does not exist city guard, municipal police: does not exist Tax police: does not exist court police: does not exist • Data refer to 31 December
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membres de la police : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police de la circulation routière : Sans objet. - Police des frontières : Sans objet. - Police des douanes : Sans objet. - Police des impôts : Sans objet. - Fonctionnaires à temps partiel : Sans objet. - Police de réserve : Sans objet. • Nombre d'employés civils : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1995 : 560 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2333 personnel civil 1996 : 617 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2492 personnel civil 1997 : 597 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2596 personnel civil 1998 : 740 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2415 personnel civil 1999 : 737 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2562 personnel civil 2000 : 955 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2563 personnel civil
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	In Turkey, there are two main law-enforcement agencies, these are police and the gendarmerie. While the police is responsible for all kinds of law-enforcement activities within the city limits, the gendarmerie is the counterpart of the police force in the rural areas. So, the figures presented in this study solely includes the police statistics.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the figures shown are full time equivalents. • All the figures are as at 30 September.
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers include all full-time regular officers, irrespective of duty type (e.g. headquarters staff, security duties etc.) or rank. • Court police: Included (Regular RUC officers on court duty e.g. for security purposes).
UK: Scotland	Data as at 31 March of each year.

p. 31 – Prosecution statistics		
	What is the counting unit used? <i>1=Persons 2=Proceedings 3=Both</i>	Which authority collects these statistics?
	D2PSA00	D2PSB00
Albania	2	General Prosecutor's Office, Department of Statistics.
Armenia	2	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	3	Prosecution authority
Belgium	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jusqu'en 1999 : en principe l'Institut National de Statistique (Ministère des affaires économiques) et à partir de 1999 le Ministère de la Justice. • La dernière publication de l'INS porte sur l'année 1996. Les données publiées pour les années 1995 et 1996 sont par ailleurs très incomplètes (chiffres non transmis par un certain nombre d'arrondissements). Nous ne pouvons donc en faire état. Du côté du Ministère de la Justice aucune donnée n'est encore disponible. • <u>Seuls peuvent être fournis les chiffres concernant la médiation pénale repris dans la catégorie « sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité ».</u> Ces données sont rassemblés par un autre service : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - les conseillers en médiation pénale près les parquets des Cours d'appel (de octobre 1994 – mise en application de la loi sur la médiation pénale à mai 1999 (loi du 7 mai restructurant la médiation pénale en l'incluant dans les Maisons de justice. <i>Source : Rapports d'évaluation de la loi organisant une procédure de médiation pénale en Belgique portant sur les années 1995, 1996</i> - le Service des Maisons de Justice à partir de mai 1999. • <i>Source : Rapport d'activité pour le Service des Maisons de Justice portant sur les années 1999 et 2000 (publication en cours)</i>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	Supreme Cassation Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria.
Croatia	1	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics.
Cyprus	1	Research and Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	1	Ministry of Justice - Department of statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook. Published.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	2	Statistics Finland.
France	2	Ministère de la Justice, sous-direction de la statistique des études et de la documentation.
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	2	Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.

Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	3	Ministry of Justice.
Latvia	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Analysis and Management of the Prosecutor General's Office • And Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior.
Lithuania	-4	Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	3	The statistics are based on data from the police and the court on offences where the investigation has been completed.
Poland	2	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	2	Attorney General's Office.
Romania	3	The Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice collect these statistics.
Russia	3	General Prosecutor Office.
Slovakia	3	IT- Department of Prosecutor's Office SR.
Slovenia	1	Drzavno tozilstvo Republike Slovenije The State Prosecution of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	No good data available in Sweden
Switzerland	2	<p>Dépend de canton à canton (exemples) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genève : Parquet du Procureur général (Ministère public) • Vaud : les 4 offices d'instruction pénale (OIP) dont les compétences à raison du lieu sont répartis géographiquement ainsi : Nord Vaudois (à Yverdon), Est Vaudois (à Vevey), La Côte (à Morges) et Lausanne (à Lausanne). L'office du juge d'instruction cantonal (OJIC à Lausanne) réunit les données des OIP et y ajoute les siennes. • Zurich : Les 16 Bezirkanswaltschaften (Ministères publics d'arrondissement ; 11 correspondent à un découpage géographique et 5 ont des tâches spéciales : délits économiques, crimes violents, criminalité organisée et délits liés aux stupéfiants, entraide, enquêtes spéciales) et le Kantonsanwaltschaft (Ministère public cantonal) dont la tâche statistique consiste essentiellement à réunir les informations fournies par les Bezirkanswaltschaften.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	2	Police Service of Northern Ireland.
UK: Scotland	2	Procurator Fiscal: Returns to Crown Office.

p. 32 – Prosecution statistics

	Concerning the <u>criminal cases</u> handled by the prosecuting authority	Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority			
<i>1=Included 2=Excluded</i>	<i>Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions</i>	<i>Drunk driving (with or without accident)</i>	<i>Dangerous driving (with or without accident)</i>	<i>Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences)</i>	<i>Offences against police or administrative regulations</i>
	D2CCA00	D2COA00	D2COB00	D2COC00	D2COD00
Albania	2	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	-4	1	2	2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	-2	-2	2	2
Denmark	-4	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	-4	-4
Georgia	1	2	2	2	1
Germany	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	1	1	2	-4
Poland	1	-4	-4	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1
Russia	1	-4	-4	2	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	1

UK: Scotland	1	1	1	-4	-4
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p. 33 – Prosecution statistics: Disposal categories

	1	2	3	P r o c e e d i n g s d r o p p e d							O t h e r d i s p o s a l s			
	Cases brought before a court	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt	Sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt	No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty	Lack of evidence	Act not an offence	No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn	No public interest (expediency principle)	Offender not available	Offender unknown	No competence	Transfer to another domestic authority	Private criminal prosecution recommended	Transfer to a foreign authority
1=Included 2=Excluded	D2DCA00	D2DCB00	D2DCC00	D2DCD00	D2DCE00	D2DCF00	D2DCG00	D2DCH00	D2DCI00	D2DCJ00	D2DCK00	D2DCL00	D2DCM00	D2DCN00
Albania	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Armenia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Austria	1	-4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Cyprus	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	2	-2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	1	-3	1
Denmark	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	-2	1	2	-2
Estonia	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	2
Finland	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Georgia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4	1	1	1	1
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	-2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Lithuania	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-4	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-4	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-3	-3	1
Norway	1	1	-3	-4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	-3	1
Romania	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Russia	1	-3	-3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1

Slovakia	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Slovenia	1	2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	-4	1	1	1	-4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	-3	1	-3	1	1	-4	-4	-3	2	-3	-4	-3	-3

p. 34 – Prosecution statistics: Explanation of options available to prosecutors

	D2EAPOO
Albania	<p>According to the Albanian Constitution and Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecutor office is an independent organ which has the duty and responsibility of criminal proceeding to investigate, to control the preliminary investigation, to bring an accuse to the court and take the measures for executing court decisions. The prosecutor has the right to decide non-proceedings or to drop the proceeding in some circumstances. See the reasons mentioned on the above table.</p> <p>But the prosecutor has no rights to impose a sanction based on the defendant's admission of guilt. Also, the law does not provide any possibility for the prosecutor to give a sanction negotiated between him/ her and the defendant without admission of guilt.</p> <p>According to the Albanian Procedure Code, the prosecutor has three opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring the case to the court (see the above explanation) • To suspend the proceeding of the cases. There are two cases: when the author is unknown or offender suffers a heavy illness. • To drop the case. There are some reasons: no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty, lack of evidence, act not an offence, no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn, no public interest, the person died, the person was judged and there is a final decision given by the court. • According to the Albanian Penal Procedure Code, private criminal prosecution cannot be applied.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Armenia declares, that in the Republic of Armenia justice is administered only by the courts. So the prosecutors can't impose sanctions (punishments). All the cases must be brought before a court by the prosecutor. The prosecutor can impose only some suppressions to prevent escape or hiding of the criminal from the justice or to prevent further criminal behaviour of the criminal (for example the prosecutor can arrest the criminal), but the prosecutor can't impose punishments, even fines. • The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia provides two forms of dropping the cases. First of them is dropping the cases permanently, i.e.-when the act isn't an offence or there is lack of evidence or there is no complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn. The second form of dropping the case is it's stopping temporaly (for example when the offender is unknown or he/she is not available) until the offender is found or he is available. • The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia doesn't provide conduction of private criminal prosecution. That's why no data is applicable on this point.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the counting unit used? Partially proceedings, partially cases; for details see remarks on Tab. 2.1.1. • Drunk driving (with or without accident): no criminal act • Disposal categories *2. Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt (Ordonnance pénale, Strafbefehl): not applicable before 2000, included after 2000 (out of court settlement incl. before). • Proceedings dropped – include the following: Offender unknown: include (separate) • The Penal Procedure Act from 1999 for the first time allows the public prosecutor to impose kind of sanctions ("intervening diversion"), more precisely, to offer the suspect to either pay fines, to do community service, training courses, or compensation in order to avoid a formal procedure. • In 2000 44.844 such diversion-offers (count unit: persons) were made. By the end of the year 20.626 of the respective proceedings were definitely dropped, while in 6.930 cases the offer was refused or the duty was not fulfilled by the offender. The rest of the cases is pending.
Belgium	-2

Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2								
Bulgaria	-2								
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drunk driving and Dangerous driving are Included (with accident). Whatever is excluded under „other disposals“ is excluded because it is not recorded as a separate category. 								
Cyprus	-2								
Czech Republic	<p>The State Attorney can conditionally dropped the case when: (§307 criminal procedure code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum penalty for the offence is a custody of up to 5 years, and the defendant must agree, and the defendant admits his guilt, and the defendant paid the damage caused by the offence, or agreed about this payment with the victim and the State Attorney considers such decision to be sufficient. <p>The State Attorney can conditionally dropped the case when: (§307 criminal procedure code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum penalty for the offence is a custody of up to 5 years, and the defendant must agree, and the defendant admits his guilt, and the defendant paid the damage caused by the offence, or agreed about this payment with the victim and the State Attorney considers such decision to be sufficient. 								
Denmark	Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions, e.g. customs, other non-police authorities: Include criminal code offences.								
Estonia	Private criminal prosecution recommended: only cases which are commenced by a prosecutor (i.e, rare exceptional cases) are included. In certain criminal offences, only the victim has the right to request the commencement of criminal proceedings, and a judge shall commence criminal proceedings. A court or a prosecutor may commence criminal proceedings without the application of a victim if it is in the public interest or if the victim is unable to protect his or her rights or lawful interests due to his or her helpless situation or a dependent relationship with the accused.								
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prosecuting authority makes the decision concerning the fine by penalty order "Strafbefehl" in Finland. A fine by penalty order may be given for offences where the maximum penalty is a fine or six months of imprisonment. The numbers of fines by penalty order are, however, not included in the statistics on the work of the prosecutors. Instead, they are presented in the statistics on persons prosecuted and sentenced. The sanction cannot be based on a negotiation between the prosecutor and the suspect. The prosecutor may, however, waive prosecution if grounds given in the law are fulfilled - such as the petty character of the offence, the young age of the offender, or because punishment would be unreasonable. Prosecution may also be waived if there are no sufficient grounds for prosecution, such as insufficient proof. The prosecutor statistics comprise two separate statistics packages: Statistics on the work of the prosecutors, and Statistics on waiving of prosecution. The counting unit in the first package is the "case" that may comprise one or several suspects, in the second one on waiving prosecution it is the person. 								
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistiques des autorités de poursuites <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exclure les suivants:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les </td> <td>Exclu si contravention de</td> </tr> </table>	Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:			Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"	Exclure les suivants:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les 	Exclu si contravention de
Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:									
	Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"								
Exclure les suivants:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les 	Exclu si contravention de								

	limites de vitesse, amende de parking)	classe 1 à 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infractions contre la police ou des règlement administratifs 	Exclu si contravention de classe 1 à 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autres décisions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de compétence : Inclus (selon résultat final) - Poursuite privée du criminel recommandé : Inclus (classement) • La nouvelle formule de la « composition pénale » applicable à partir de 2001 seulement n'intervient pas ici. • La poursuite des affaires selon la procédure de l'ordonnance pénale n'est pas une sanction imposée par le procureur. Elle ne s'applique d'ailleurs qu'aux contraventions et seules les contraventions de 5^{ème} classe étant comptabilisées ici, le nombre de poursuites par ordonnance pénale est faible. Pour respecter les conventions adoptées par le groupe du Sourcebook ces affaires sont comptées dans la seconde rubrique bien qu'il ne s'agisse absolument pas de cas pour lesquels l'aveu de culpabilité du prévenu soit requis. • Les mesures dites en France « alternatives aux poursuites » prises par le parquet forment un ensemble composite. Il contient par exemple l'injonction thérapeutique pour les usagers de stupéfiants, la médiation pénale, les mesures de réparation concernant les mineurs délinquants, ou les classements sous condition de régularisation. Dans tous ces cas, l'accord de l'auteur de l'infraction sur sa culpabilité est requis. La dernière réforme de l'article 41 du code de procédure pénale tend aussi à inclure dans cet ensemble le « rappel à la loi » ou le simple « avertissement ». Pratiqué sur demande du parquet par un « délégué du Procureur » le rappel à la loi, peut encore être considéré comme une « mesure ». Mais ce texte peut aussi officialiser le simple avertissement policier fait au moment de l'interpellation sur instruction générale (usage de stupéfiants, vol à l'étalage) : il en résulte alors un gonflement artificiel des « alternatives aux poursuites ». 	
Georgia	-2	
Germany	-2	
Greece	-2	
Hungary	<p>ACT ON THE PROSECUTION SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY</p> <p>The public prosecutor shall ensure</p> <p>a/ a consistent prosecution of any criminal offence having obtained knowledge of; furthermore,</p> <p>b/ that no person be called to criminal account unlawfully or deprived of his individual liberty; be deprived of civil rights, restrained or worried in an unlawful way.</p> <p>(2) While exercising supervision over the legality of inquiries, the public prosecutor shall:</p> <p>a/ have the right to supervise the measures taken by the investigating organs relative to denunciations and made in the course of inquiry;</p> <p>b/ be entitled to re-examine the legality of the ordered detention;</p> <p>c/ consider the complaints submitted against decisions made during investigation and for having taken, or omitted, certain measures;</p> <p>d/ have the right to order investigation or supplementary inquiry;</p> <p>e/ take care - under the conditions provided by law - of refusing to investigate, or of lodging indictment;</p> <p>f/ be entitled to carry on certain actions of inquiry or to have them carried out by the investigating organs, as well as to draw any criminal case to himself from the investigating organ;</p> <p>g/ have the right to initiate measures for crime control, co-ordinates the</p>	

	<p>measures of the investigating and other organs.</p> <p>(3) The investigating organ shall be liable to proceed in conformity with the instructions given, in individual cases, by the public prosecutor in respect of the inquiry, including those related to detention and release of the suspected persons, to the conditions of custody, and to the effectuation or withdrawal of other security measures to be taken towards the alleged offenders.</p> <p>(4) The leader of the investigating organ shall have the right to file through his superior organ, a remonstrance with the superordinate public prosecutor, against any instruction given by the public prosecutor provided in subsection (3). The remonstrance shall have no delaying force.</p> <p>CRIMINAL OFFENCES BELONGING TO THE EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCE OF INVESTIGATION OF THE PROSECUTION SERVICE</p> <p>a) Any criminal offence committed by a Member of the Parliament or by officials of the institutions listed in the Constitution, elected by the Parliament, as well as a violence against an official, committed to their injury, furthermore any criminal offence committed against them in relation to their function.</p> <p>b) Violence against an official belonging to the staff of a court, a public prosecutor's office or the Police</p> <p>c) Any criminal offence committed by a judge, a public prosecutor, a secretary or junior clerk of court or of the Prosecution Service or an investigator of the Prosecution Service, as well as any criminal offence committed by a lay assessor in relation to the administration of justice.</p> <p>d) Homicide to the injury of a policeman.</p> <p>e) Bribery committed in respect of the official person, who violates his official duty, exceeds his competence or otherwise abuse his official position.</p> <p>f) Non-military crimes committed by persons being members of the professional staff of the Police and non-military crimes not related to the service committed by persons being members of the professional staff of the armed forces.</p> <p>g) Crimes committed by a person being member of the professional staff of the penitentiary service in relation to the service.</p> <p>h) Crimes against the administration of justice;:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - false accusation; - misleading of authority; - false testimony; - influencing of witnesses; - concealing exculpating circumstance; - abetment committed by an official in course of the proceeding conducted by him. <p>2. - Exclusively the <u>military public prosecutor's offices</u> shall have the right to perform investigation of the crimes committed by persons being members of the professional staff of armed forces or by members of non-military national security services.</p>
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	<p>*2 – in our state only the court decides on the punishment in the criminal cases, and there is no such instrument as sanctions taken by a prosecutor.</p> <p>*3 – in our state our Criminal Procedure does not provide for sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt.</p> <p>Our Criminal procedure code also prescribes, that the victim has a right to submit a private application to the court, but he or she is allowed to remove it only in the court and only in respect to the contents of the private application.</p> <p>Also there is no such definition as public interest in the Criminal Law or Criminal Procedure Code of our state.</p> <p>The fact, that the offender is not available or is unknown, is not the basis for the</p>

	<p>criminal case to be ceased.</p> <p>Prosecution office has the competence over all of the criminal cases that have been initiated in the Republic of Latvia, and it supervises the investigation also, when the case is in the police office or some other institution, which performs investigation. Therefore there cannot be such decision, where it said, that the case should be transferred to another domestic authority. The Prosecution office continues to supervise the investigation for all the time, when the case is at the disposal of any other authority.</p>
<p>Lithuania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the counting unit used?: Offences. • The investigation of the case may be stopped (paused) or finished. The proceedings are stopped when (Art. 218): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) offender is not available; b) offender falls sick with mental or other grave disease; c) offender is unknown; d) foreign state does not provide necessary evidence or does not extradite the suspect. • The case is stopped until the reasons to stop the case disappear or expires the term of the statute of limitations. In the former case the proceedings are continued and in the latter case the proceedings are dropped. Stopped cases are not counted to Proceedings dropped field. • The case may be finished in two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Case is brought before the court; b) Proceedings are dropped. • Criminal procedure of Lithuania divides exonerative and not – exonerative grounds for dropping procedure. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Exonerative grounds are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) act is not an offence; b) offender was not of necessary age; c) no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn (in certain cases); d) there is already prosecutor or court decision on the same matter; e) there is lack of evidence; <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Not – exonerative grounds are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) expires a term of statute of limitations; b) act of amnesty is issued; c) offender is dead; d) act became not dangerous due to changes of circumstances; e) offender makes peace agreement with victim (in certain cases); • The peace agreement is possible in the cases of quite petty offences – e.g. intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112); unintentional grave body injury (Art. 115); simple theft (Art. 271 part 1); simple fraud (Art. 274 part 1); simple embezzlement (Art. 275 part 1); etc. – and under certain conditions. These conditions and full list of above-mentioned offences is specified in Art. 53¹ of Penal Code. The conditions are 1) admittance of guilt; 2) voluntary remedy of made damage. The peace agreement is not possible if the offender has previous convictions or made an offence after peace agreement. It is not mediation – it is a formal procedure in the court. • Exonerative and not – exonerative grounds are counted in Proceedings dropped field, but usually Department of Informatics and Communication of Ministry of Internal Affairs counts only not – exonerative grounds. This is because when an

	offender is exonerated for particular crime, it is treated as if there was no such crime at all.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Le procureur peut seulement classer les affaires mais les personnes peuvent former un recours contre cette décision à l'instance.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dutch situation is described in the working party document. • It should be noted that it is still a matter of debate whether a "transactie" should be considered a conviction or not. On the one hand it is not a formal decision by a judge, on the other hand there will be a kind of criminal record which can influence future criminal proceedings for this offender.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions, e.g. customs, other non-police authorities: Included - On the spot fines (relating to traffic misdemeanours and misdemeanours against the Duty Act) are excluded. • Offences against police or administrative regulations: Offences against police regulations – Included. Offences against administrative regulations – Excluded. • Sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt: Excluded, the concept does not exist. • No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty: No criminal responsibility – Included. Suspect not guilty – Excluded
Poland	-2
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *2. and *3. Prosecutors have three options available: accusation; dropping; other motives. <p>Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281^o article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences.</p>
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Criminal Procedure Code, the phase of investigations is finalised if the prosecutor reach to the conclusion that the file is completed with an act of indictment against the accused person. • The Criminal Procedure Code offers to the public prosecutor the possibility to cease or to decide the exemption from the criminal investigation as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the cessation of the criminal investigation can be decided when there is a defendant in the case and one of the following situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the preliminary complaint of the harmed person, the authorisation or notification of the competent body, or any other condition stipulated by the law, necessary to the criminal action is missing; b) amnesty, prescription of death of the perpetrator have occurred; c) the preliminary complaint has been withdrawn or the parties have reconciled, in the case of the offences whose criminal responsibility is annulled by the withdrawal of the complaint or the reconciliation of the parties; d) there is <i>res judicata</i> in the case; 2. the exemption of the criminal investigation can be decided when there is a defendant in the case and one of the following situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the act does not exist; b) the act is not stipulated by the criminal law; c) the act has not the degree of social danger requested for an offence; d) the act has not been committed by the defendant or the accused; e) one of the causes that annul the criminal nature of the act is present.
Russia	Concerning the criminal offences handled by the prosecuting authority

		Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”																		
	Include more serious traffic offences, such as:																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drunk driving (with or without accident) 	Inc. if consequences are grave (health or life of people) otherwise excluded.																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous driving (with or without accident) 	Inc. if consequences are grave (health or life of people) otherwise excluded.																		
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences): Excluded - this offers registrated Police SR. • Prosecutor decides about all criminal cases inscribed in criminal law SR. 																			
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping out of the criminal complaint • Demand for the completion of the complaint • The suspension of the prosecution • Mediation process • The demand for the investigation • The criminal charge • Dismissal / withdrawing of the charge • The appeal 																			
Spain	-2																			
Sweden	-2																			
Switzerland	-2																			
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																			
Turkey	-2																			
Ukraine	-2																			
UK: England & Wales	-2																			
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																			
UK: Scotland	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences) </td> <td>Excluded if dealt with by police directly, included if referred to Procurator Fiscal</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences against police or administrative regulations </td> <td>Included if referred to Procurator Fiscal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disposal categories</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proceedings dropped - include the following:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn </td> <td>Not Applicable (Excluded as such cases are not referred to the procurator fiscal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) </td> <td>Procurators Fiscal view is that where</td> </tr> </table>		Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority			Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Exclude the following:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences) 	Excluded if dealt with by police directly, included if referred to Procurator Fiscal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences against police or administrative regulations 	Included if referred to Procurator Fiscal	Disposal categories		Proceedings dropped - include the following:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn 	Not Applicable (Excluded as such cases are not referred to the procurator fiscal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) 	Procurators Fiscal view is that where
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences) 	Excluded if dealt with by police directly, included if referred to Procurator Fiscal																			
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Disposal categories																				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) 	Procurators Fiscal view is that where																			

	principle)	cases are dropped it is always because this is in the public interest, but this is an overarching principle – there is no special category
	Other disposals - include the following:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to another domestic authority 	Included: diversion to Social Work Department or children’s reporter
<p>• Note: Reasons for dropping a case rather than bringing court proceedings, not separately identified in the table include: ‘Triviality’ of offence, civil remedy deemed more appropriate, mitigating circumstances, delay since time of offence, lack of court or prosecution resources and age of offender.</p>		

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Input: Proceedings

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PAN00	T21PA95	T21PA96	T21PA97	T21PA98	T21PA99	T21PA00
Albania	-2	11341	7599	10449	9828	11342	10675
Armenia	-2	11324	14060	14116	11789	11142	12955
Austria	-2	257377	258139	254394	254498	239716	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	291092	279642	287362	281946	258684	248290	291092
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	169119	174214	178056	185957	190301	191021
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	5195248	5185495	4936899	4954988	4932196	5007674
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4945223	5030243	5110124	5238725	5134160	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	2938081	2974042	2856302	3090912	3384156	-2
Latvia	-2	15373	17405	17028	17421	16401	15753
Lithuania	-2	59848	66680	74314	76325	74880	80046
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	61383	66136	62430	60258	64194	65972
Netherlands	-2	257842	250726	250865	242482	234679	231360
Norway	-2	366565	379053	379905	402095	419009	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	418430	430485	413440	395158	401098	-2
Romania	-2	411977	426485	484736	531608	529401	532986
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	40960	40484	39806	38730	48886	90031
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	229907	218745	233698	255882	237553	217376
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	37908	36016	35599	31127	30439	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Input: Persons

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PBN00	T21PB95	T21PB96	T21PB97	T21PB98	T21PB99	T21PB00
Albania	-2	6549	6106	4406	5009	7786	9058
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	331176	328422	315943	322487	307138	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	123507	127554	127022	140439	131699	134941
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4928858	5091588	5216003	5437477	5328780	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	565366	546591	556911	523773	524551	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17214	16469	17700	17704	18385	21018
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	203793	213538	234904	251477	238484	244838
Russia	-2	-2	1386533	1203765	1271962	1473045	1408089
Slovakia	-2	-2	57275	54961	53666	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	35884	33104	31188	35460	50730	57150
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1370828	1348558	1388474	1427837	1419890	1360844
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Pending cases

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PCN00	T21PC95	T21PC96	T21PC97	T21PC98	T21PC99	T21PC00
Albania	-2	2609	-2	5283	3458	3764	3691
Armenia	-2	2429	3471	1126	1183	996	654
Austria	-2	25544	24303	26993	25903	25951	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	256181	228394	231707	205802	181907	108216
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	736983	699889	680732	653797	636738	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	2485	1533	1416	1646
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	749	3597	3053	2314	1868	1371
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	6337	5368	5653	6510	5082	5730
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	236444	255532	280008	268570	228877	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	8198	8010	4980	13867	17951
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	29889	35550	49791	56102	56690	52239
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Output: Total number of cases disposed of

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PDN00	T21PD95	T21PD96	T21PD97	T21PD98	T21PD99	T21PD00
Albania	-2	8732	7599	5166	6351	7511	6915
Armenia	-2	8895	10589	12990	10606	10146	12301
Austria	-2	258561	259396	251447	253568	239650	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	46451	47399	43203	48643	44893	45485
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	108680	109204	108275	106488	107879	110808
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	38507	34139	39103	43548	49087	56836
Finland	-2	69372	68528	67901	71797	-2	-2
France	-2	4685655	4704907	4607021	4566988	4586854	4611383
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4208240	4330354	4429392	4584928	4497422	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	110200	117390	114734	107479
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	262560	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	12367	17906	17766	17869	16918	15623
Lithuania	-2	29908	32496	36676	36593	36688	38039
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	55046	61504	68083	66768	69276	71702
Netherlands	-2	268655	254245	253974	240311	233139	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	1055481	1005069	1100397	1184837	1261508	1370081
Portugal	-2	404171	406927	424288	434685	424243	-2
Romania	-2	287870	300688	334381	366599	363120	372528
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	42658	42892	41485	39184	42450	85179
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	226717	222294	229200	251143	230631	226931
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1394568	1335474	1387557	1430555	1426063	1362517
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	32972	30676	30964	26881	26524	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	253354	252446	262183	264237	249760	251311

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Cases brought before a court

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PEN00	T21PE95	T21PE96	T21PE97	T21PE98	T21PE99	T21PE00
Albania	-2	3456	3551	1146	2356	3351	3515
Armenia	-2	5047	5817	6486	5884	6707	7374
Austria	-2	92790	90195	102604	85807	84249	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	18752	30592	34481	31043	27258	39529
Croatia	-2	23161	21663	17976	21446	19915	20521
Cyprus	-2	2222	2831	2716	2903	2967	-2
Czech Republic	-2	84066	85347	84066	73905	84973	86074
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	5878	6009	6184	5948	5807	6597
Finland	-2	51701	50215	50023	53181	-2	-2
France	-2	518997	418319	542993	551939	564132	553684
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	561000	571360	580706	605113	608706	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	69314	68755	74623	78983	76551	70967
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	8959	10709	11703	11967	11623	10650
Lithuania	-2	22199	24598	28738	27703	26876	28492
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	12265	12261	13587	13812	14458	16294
Netherlands	-2	127485	126500	128283	125175	124154	-2
Norway	-2	59418	68877	70317	73177	84165	-2
Poland	1	221007	213087	227446	220914	215741	240773
Portugal	-2	106272	106427	101606	73662	75888	-2
Romania	-2	85140	84645	87279	74905	55703	48935
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	21583	20790	19662	18997	19690	19780
Slovenia	-2	10180	8702	9558	12200	12482	12847
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	28422	25123	25288	27795	24505	19355
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1310495	1274362	1327780	1359096	1359754	1300755
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	149925	149112	143579	135944	125099	118209

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt							
	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PFN00	T21PF95	T21PF96	T21PF97	T21PF98	T21PF99	T21PF00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	44844
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	9772	9577	9857	8374	9041	9518
Finland	-2	21324	23413	23452	24411	26243	-2
France	-2	34734	52588	59940	61415	73868	74381
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	668546	675228	680409	659369	620081	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	48044	47788	50871	51605	56543	-2
Poland	-4	22419	20052	23442	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	219	434	805	1284	1145	1248
Slovenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	49900	51450	52937	56445	57666	61772
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PGN00	T21PG95	T21PG96	T21PG97	T21PG98	T21PG99	T21PG00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	5393	5880	6738	7051	6583	7151
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	82828	90128	101341	163799	214108	250051
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	242819	247216	250055	249500	241304	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	11740	10803	11715	13226	11871	10346
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	57607	57763	59140	59306	66843	74940
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	26048	22358	26560	28594	24527	24999

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Total

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PHN00	T21PH95	T21PH96	T21PH97	T21PH98	T21PH99	T21PH00
Albania	-2	5276	4048	3962	4001	4167	3394
Armenia	-2	3848	4772	6504	4722	3439	4927
Austria	-2	108706	112640	120722	127334	130198	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	12668	17164	16592	17439	21046	29014
Croatia	-2	22779	25124	23667	24611	21653	21546
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	16815	16396	16892	26949	16712	18529
Denmark	-2	10741	10843	10520	11072	11022	11295
Estonia	-2	30412	26583	32658	33265	38708	48279
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	4049096	4024544	3902747	3789835	3734746	3733267
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	1994218	2096937	2175398	2178169	2157349	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	14325	14731	15752	16583	15858	14259
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	58079	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	1319	2428	1857	1698	1441	1232
Lithuania	-2	7709	7898	7938	8891	9812	9547
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	4620	4934	4514	5400	6039	5707
Netherlands	-2	53290	45083	41612	34300	26253	24330
Norway	-2	249372	236942	233692	250820	251291	-2
Poland	1	682086	645020	719520	815892	902941	973807
Portugal	-2	297899	300500	322682	361018	348355	-2
Romania	-2	202730	216043	247102	291694	307417	323593
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	69577	57838	51982	52990	-2	42892
Slovenia	-2	25656	24199	21256	22936	37954	43814
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	72119	70671	67128	73727	70635	72462
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	282041	255557	254391	251167	250738	244002
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	54152	55480	59261	65312	68837	77096

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PIN00	T21PI95	T21PI96	T21PI97	T21PI98	T21PI99	T21PI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	527	682	619
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	230
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	1106	1386	2789	3303	1930	1759
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	717	659	573	513	525	611
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	5388	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	308	680	559	521	409	377
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	5715	6857	7101	7680	8531	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	86	60	81	53	46	43
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1770	1703	1862
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Lack of evidence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PJN00	T21PJ95	T21PJ96	T21PJ97	T21PJ98	T21PJ99	T21PJ00
Albania	-2	969	-2	625	409	493	475
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2366	2217	2233	745	731	562
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	2559	2221	2275	2104	2143	2361
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	168272	172495	173378
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	29	68	38	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	14	11	7	18	25	19
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	38328	39169	42645	42280	44545	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	199	184	128
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	10326	10826	11946	12305	12786	12257

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Act not an offence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PKN00	T21PK95	T21PK96	T21PK97	T21PK98	T21PK99	T21PK00
Albania	-2	2009	-2	732	514	910	902
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	241
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2935	4035	3965	5564	3514	3226
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	4574	4086	4016	3222	3780	4053
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	121850	117636	114143
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	7012	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	87	192	239	210	209	192
Lithuania	-2	4185	3806	3549	4084	4308	4137
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	3487	3141	3476	3285	3024	3834
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	757	594	1906
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	455	481	794	816	778	701

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PLN00	T21PL95	T21PL96	T21PL97	T21PL98	T21PL99	T21PL00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1097	486	489	593
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	208
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	1128	1145	1139	973	1058	958
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	68592	74156	79578
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	11659	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	36	25	39	112	106	76
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No public interest

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PMN00	T21PM95	T21PM96	T21PM97	T21PM98	T21PM99	T21PM00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	392	665	443	205	170	294
Austria	-2	22190	24033	24591	29524	22967	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	0	0	0	689	703	608
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	1469	1325	1243	1086	849	833
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	223264	196703	176068
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	405083	424556	427021	420807	409784	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	23366	19105	17726	15344	11373	10420
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Offender not available

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PNN00	T21PN95	T21PN96	T21PN97	T21PN98	T21PN99	T21PN00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	9	1	1	3
Armenia	-2	338	1222	2177	1008	841	1954
Austria	-2	13829	12875	17584	19521	18360	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	25	18	32	92	39	41
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	4288	4120	3724	2837	2729	2620
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	59306	68936	90572
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	1830	1896	2292	2358	2627	2950
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1686	1614	1588
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	125413	102283	92930	88506	86065	78001
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Offender unknown

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PON00	T21PO95	T21PO96	T21PO97	T21PO98	T21PO99	T21PO00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1499	2591	2267	1421
Armenia	-2	1118	1408	1635	1309	1434	1461
Austria	-2	264377	262431	264923	268222	278649	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	16347	17468	14648	14209	14736	15350
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	3016633	3119135	3054242	3046425	2995125	2997320
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-4	-4	3873627	3683246	3561471	3459660	-4
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17739	15628	16895	16073	14356	14524
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	187017	184548	178093	195778	193843	-2
Poland	1	479184	447129	499930	575670	664159	714389
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	62190	52538	47047	47796	44578	37042
Slovenia	-2	18968	18016	15179	15841	29764	33566
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Total

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PPN00	T21PP95	T21PP96	T21PP97	T21PP98	T21PP99	T21PP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	511	612	1560	2586	3325	3418
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	7799	7461	7317	5634	6194	6205
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	741657	739613	737021	722778	697920	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	4901	5776	19825	21824	22325	22253
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	2089	4769	4206	4204	3854	3741
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	30273	24899	24939	21530	15889	16210
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	129969	126910	129989	148031	142826	155501
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	1121	711	893	674	620	1139
Slovenia	-2	48	203	374	324	294	489
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	72474	70310	62993	69367	67446	74354
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	4220	4567	4057	3936	3356	3040

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: No competence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PQN00	T21PQ95	T21PQ96	T21PQ97	T21PQ98	T21PQ99	T21PQ00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Transfer to another domestic authority

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PRN00	T21PR95	T21PR96	T21PR97	T21PR98	T21PR99	T21PR00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	49	50	80	39	25	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	3511	3277	3542	2790	3451	3560
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	371782	382827	377362	392183	392942	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	1099	689	877	644	590	1084
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	4220	4567	4057	3936	3356	3040

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Private criminal prosecution recommended

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PSN00	T21PS95	T21PS96	T21PS97	T21PS98	T21PS99	T21PS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	163717	164641	169929	156845	149944	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Transfer to a foreign authority

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PTN00	T21PT95	T21PT96	T21PT97	T21PT98	T21PT99	T21PT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2	0	8	5	19	21
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	4	11	14	8	7	5
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	22	22	16	30	30	55
Slovenia	-2	26	107	325	266	34	407
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Source of the data in Table 2.1.1	
	ST2100
Albania	Department of Statistics, General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Albania The data are unpublished. Only some sporadic data are published in the internet.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statistisches Zentralamt). Statistics of Administration of Justice, 1995-1997 Ministry of Justice. Information System on Operation of Prosecutors, 1998-2000
Belgium	<u>Données relatives à la médiation pénale</u> Source 1 : <i>Rapports d'évaluation de la loi organisant une procédure de médiation pénale en Belgique portant sur les années 1995, 1996</i> réalisé par les conseillers en médiation pénale près les parquets des Cours d'appel (de octobre 1994, date de la mise en application de la loi sur la médiation pénale à mai 1999, date de la loi du 7 mai restructurant la médiation pénale en l'incluant dans les Maisons de justice) Source 2: <i>Rapport d'activité pour le Service des Maisons de Justice portant sur les années 1999 et 2000 (publication en cours)</i> réalisé par le Service des Maisons de Justice à partir de mai 1999.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	"Prosecutor's Offices Activities" - the data of the activities of the regional and district prosecutor's offices are sent annually to the Supreme Cassations Prosecutor's Office where they are summarized.
Croatia	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics: Internal Documentation (unpublished – only selected data are published).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" for the years 1995 – 1999, Tables 5 and 6.
Czech Republic	The statistical Yearbook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published.
Denmark	Source: 'Kriminalstatistikken 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,2000' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, sous-direction de la statistique des études et de la documentation, annuaire statistique de la JUSTICE.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Staatsanwaltschaften, 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 – 2002.
Greece	-2
Hungary	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1998 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1997 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1996 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1995 Istat statistics: table 1.5 - 4.1
Latvia	Statistic data on the investigation work done within the Prosecution office of the Republic of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).

Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Rapport statistique, complété par l'office du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Annual reports produced by the Attorney General's Office.
Romania	- Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice statistics.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Internal Statistical System of Prosecutor's Office SR.
Slovenia	The periodic annual report about the work of the state prosecutors for the years 1995 (published 1996). 1996 (publ. 1997), 1997 (publ.1998), 1998 (publ. 1999), 1999 (publ.2000), 2000 (publ. 2001).
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genève : Statistiques internes de l'administration, reprises dans le Compte-rendu de l'activité des tribunaux réalisé par la Commission de gestion du pouvoir judiciaire. Ce document annuel ne fait pas l'objet d'une publication mais d'une conférence de presse. Il est toutefois (partiellement) accessible par internet (http://www.ge.ch/tribunaux/en_general/comptere rendu.html). • Vaud : Statistiques internes de l'administration • Zurich : Geschäftsbericht des Regierungsrates, Kanton Zürich (Rapport d'activité du Conseil d'Etat, canton de Zurich, publié annuellement). Ces données font aussi l'objet de rapports internes annuels de l'administration, qui ne sont pas publiés ; les rapports internes ont aussi servi à remplir le présent questionnaire, en particulier pour contrôler l'exactitude des données publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	Monthly statistical returns from Procurators Fiscal to Crown Office.

p. 36 – Comments on Table 2.1.1

CT2100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995, the Old Criminal Procedure Code existed. The statistics presented cases dropped for two reasons: lack of evidence and act not an offence. • For year 1996, the data for pending cases are not available. Also, the data for cases dropped are only in total. • When there are full evidence that the person is guilty, the prosecutor presents the request to bring the case to the court. The data on the row "Cases brought before a court" present all these cases. • The data at the row "offender not available" present the number of the cases dropped, because of the illness of the person. • There is no data for "Other disposals" • The Albanian Penal Procedure Code does not provide for the possibility for private criminal prosecution .
Armenia	<p><i>There is no special data available for the following points during the periods of 1995-1999:</i></p> <p>no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty lack of evidence act not an offence no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn</p>
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the unit of count have to be considered: Ad: Input persons – until 1997 case count, after 1997 persons count Ad: Cases brought to court – until 1997 persons count, after 1997 case count Ad: Cases dropped (Total / of which: offender unknown) – case count (cases with unknown offender not included in total number, because of different source) Ad: Cases dropped (of which: no public interest / offender nor available) – persons count • Until 1999 cases dropped because of no public interest also include successfully resolved out of court settlements. In 2000 these cases are included into Sanctions imposed by prosecutor ("intervening diversion"). See explanation of prosecutors' options. • The figures for "Input persons" are higher than the number of suspects reported in Tab. 1.2.1. An explanation might be that police statistics on the one hand count every offender only once but prosecution statistics on the other hand may count an offender more than once, e.g. if the case is transferred to another authority.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité = médiation pénale • Les seuls chiffres dont on dispose pour cette phase de la procédure sont ceux relatifs à la médiation pénale (art. 216ter du Code d'instruction criminelle). Selon les instructions données, ils sont enregistrés dans la catégorie « sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité ». Cette catégorie concerne également en principe les « transactions pénales » (art. 216bis du Code d'instruction criminelle) : aucun chiffre valide n'est toutefois disponible , comme c'est le cas pour la quasi totalité des informations demandées dans cette partie du questionnaire. • <u>Médiation pénale</u> Le chiffre donné concerne le nombre total d'<u>auteurs</u> orientés vers les services de médiation pénale pour examiner la faisabilité de la procédure, sans préjuger de l'arrivée à un accord de médiation. L'unité de compte est ici l'auteur (un dossier peut comprendre plusieurs auteurs et plusieurs victimes). La médiation telle que prévue par la loi du 10 février 1994 (peut consister en un accord pour une médiation entre auteur et victime ou/et un travail d'intérêt général ou une formation, ou encore une injonction thérapeutique.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2

Bulgaria	As amendments of the Criminal and Procedural Code came into force, as of 1 st January 2000 proceedings of cases of general character are suspended when the Court approves of a reached agreement for suspension of a criminal proceeding
Croatia	There is a decrease in the figures for „lack of evidence“ of about 66 per cent between 1997 and 1998. On the other hand, figures for „no public interest“ do only exist for the years since 1998. This phenomenon can at least partially be explained by the introduction of the new category of „no public interest“ in 1998. However, it is difficult to estimate to what extent.
Cyprus	Cases of serious offences brought before a court during the year (the offence may have been reported in that or previous years).
Czech Republic	The extraordinary high number in „proceeding dropped“ for 1998 year is due to a president’s amnesty taken place that year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No criminal responsibility/suspect not guilty - it included situations when the suspect is not responsible because of a low age (less than 15 years) or because of insanity. • “Proceedings” means number of crimes sorted out.
Denmark	Note: In most cases the proceedings are dropped because of ‘lack of evidence’ or ‘no public interest’ (that is the cost of taking the case to court is too high compared to the result).
Estonia	The sum of the figures for the different disposal categories is higher than the figure for “total number of cases disposed of”. That is possibly due to some cases counted in more than one category.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champ statistique : métropole et départements d’outre mer. • Les affaires transmises par le parquet au juge d’instruction sont comptées dans la statistique judiciaire française comme des affaires poursuivies : cela se comprend puisque c’est bien un acte de poursuite du parquet. Le juge d’instruction ne relève pas des autorités de poursuites. C’est un juge du siège, comme ceux des cours et tribunaux. Une instruction peut se terminer par une ordonnance de non lieu. Il n’y a pas alors de jugement ni de condamnation. De même, les poursuites directes devant une juridiction ne se traduisent pas toujours par une condamnation, il peut y avoir un acquittement. Les plaintes avec constitution de partie civile devant le juge d’instruction sont comptabilisées par le parquet comme les transmissions qu’il fait de lui-même. • On ne connaît pas le nombre total d’affaires terminées à l’instruction par une ordonnance de non lieu. Il ne serait d’ailleurs pas exact de les déduire des poursuites pour les ajouter aux classements sans suite car il y a un décalage dans le temps. Ceci de toutes façon ne doit pas changer beaucoup les résultats. Les affaires se terminant sans mise en examen (qui comprennent les ordonnances de non lieu dû à l’absence d’auteur connu – ce sont les plus fréquentes) représentent les nombres d’affaires suivants : 10154 pour 1995, 8775 pour 1996, 8621 pour 1997, 8479 pour 1998, 8142 pour 1999.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data available for 2000. • Due to technical reasons, data for Sachsen-Anhalt reported for 1999 do not cover the period from January 1st to December 31st, but cover the period from July 1st 1999 to June 30th 2000 instead. • Data for Schleswig-Holstein are not available for 1999 and 1998, data for Hamburg are missing for 1998. Therefore, for these federal states the data for 1997 are also used for 1998 and, in the case of Schleswig-Holstein, for 1999. Due to a change in some categories of the prosecution statistics between 1997 and 1998 and due to the missing data for the two states, a total sum for the whole of Germany could not be calculated for the new categories. As a result, figures for the different kinds of disposals in 1998 and 1999 do not add up to the figure of “total cases disposed of”. • Prosecution statistics for 1997 did not include data on Hamburg for that year. In Hamburgs case, data for 1996 were used instead. For “input proceedings”, “pending cases” and “total number of cases disposed of” revised figures including

	<p>data on Hamburg for 1997 are available and were used. Therefore, figures for the different kinds of disposals in 1997 do not add up to the sum of „total cases disposed of“.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases brought before a court: Included are normal indictments, applications for summary decisions („beschleunigtes Verfahren“) according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, applications for simplified juvenile proceedings („vereinfachtes Jugendverfahren“) according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and applications for a special kind of proceeding („Sicherungsverfahren“) according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure designed for persons who are dangerous but obviously not criminally responsible for their deeds, e.g. due to a mental illness. In 1999 there were 547,564 normal indictments, 39,210 according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, 21,414 according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and 512 according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure. • Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant’s admission of guilt: Counted are all cases in which the Public Prosecution Office applies by the court for a „Strafbefehl“ (penal order) with a special sanction (mostly fines). It is not counted as a sanction imposed by the prosecutor. The court issues the penal order after a summary review of the case and without a court hearing. If the accused raises an objection, a court hearing takes place. • Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt: Counted are cases in which the prosecutor makes use of his limited discretionary power whether or not to prosecute and suspends prosecution with the court’s and the defendant’s consent on the condition that the defendant for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → restores the damage resulting from the offence, → pays a sum of money to the Treasury or an institution functioning for the good of the community, → works for the good of the community → pays maintenance money, → seriously tries to achieve a settlement with the victim. • Proceedings dropped / other disposals: Most of the sub-categories could not be completed because the German statistics do not enable differentiation between them. All of these sub-categories are, however, included in the total figure of proceedings dropped / other disposals. • Offender unknown: The category of „offender unknown“ is counted separately in the German prosecution statistics. Offender unknown is only separately included (not included in total figures). It is only counted on an input basis. Therefore, the figures for "offender unknown" are not included in the figures for „proceedings dropped“, „total cases disposed of“, „pending cases“ and „input proceedings“.
Greece	-2
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prosecution has not input statistics. The figures in the Sourcebook 1999 for the number of cases disposed included number of pending cases + output cases. • In the row "Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt" there are the figures of <u>persons</u> cautioned by the prosecuting authorities (<u>not</u> the number of <u>cases</u>). The number of proceedings (cases) ended at this way is not available. Cautioning is the only sanction, which can be implemented by the prosecution. • Figures of input proceedings in 1995-96 not included pending cases, • Figures in row of "other disposals total" since 1997 included cases reversed for additional investigation or for supplementary data obtaining, till 1997 they were counted as pending cases. • Proceedings dropped included cases in which offenders or one of them was cautioned.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2

Italy	Data concern offences for which the prosecuting authority has begun the penal action; they are not comparable with the ones concerning the offences denounced to the prosecutor by the police forces.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input – Persons: prosecution office does not have statistics on the person, who are involved in the incoming criminal cases. • See previous Explanation of options available to prosecutors.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceedings against unknown offenders are included in input but not in output data. • <u>Counting unit: OFFENCES</u> • Counting unit of prosecution statistics, actually, is not a case or an offender, <u>but an offence</u>. For example, if there are 10 offences in one case, all of them will be counted in. There is no statistics of cases (in prosecuting stage). Criminal Procedure Code of Lithuania uses term "case". But all rules concerning cases are applied to this counting system. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Only dangerous driving with accident causing body injury or big material loss is criminalized (Art. 246 of Penal Code). Drunk driving without accident is an offence if it was twice repeated per year (Art. 246¹). 2) Missing information is not available because statistics show only summed up numbers. 3) Prosecutors have no competence to impose sanctions for the offender in Lithuanian criminal process. 4) Counting unit is an offence.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender unknown is only included separately, i.e. the category is not included in „proceedings dropped“. • The counting unit used for „cases brought before a court“, „proceedings dropped“ and „offender unknown“ is persons, not cases. Therefore, „cases brought before a court“ and „proceedings dropped“ do not add up to the figure of „total number of cases disposed of“. • Selon la législation moldave, dans les cas où l’auteur de l’infraction n’est pas connu ou il a disparu pendant l’enquête, on ne classe pas l’affaire, elle est suspendue jusqu’au moment où on les trouve. Cela explique pourquoi le nombre des affaires dans lesquelles l’auteur est inconnu ou a disparu dépasse de plus le total des affaires classées.
Netherlands	Most of the 'other' disposals are so-called "voegingen". This means that a proceeding is combined with another proceeding. Both are brought before a court, but as one proceeding only. So the "gevoegde" proceeding ceases to exist as an individual proceeding.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics are based on data reported during the year from the police and the court on offences where the investigation has been completed. The data material is obtained by Statistics Norway in January after the end of the statistical year. • Proceedings dropped <i>of which</i>: no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn and no public interest: : Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Other disposals <i>of which</i>: no competence and transfer to another domestic authority: Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Data in Table 2.1.1 differ from data given in Table 2.1 in previous publication (1990-1996). Commentary added by H.v.Hofer.
Poland	<p>Comments to prosecuting proceedings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt is no applicable from 1998. • Drunk driving without accident is an offence since 1 of December 2000.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt

	<p>have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281^o article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: No data available. • Other disposals: In March 1996 and in May 1999 two amnesty laws pardoned less serious offences.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romanian legislation does not provide sanctions imposed by the prosecutor based on the defendant's admission of guilt or sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant. • The lack of evidences, the lack of public interest and offender unknown are not recognised as reasons for dropping the proceedings.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	Criminal Statistical System Registered a Separate count of each offence.
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ces données n'existant pas au niveau national, nous avons pondéré les affaires traitées par 3 parquets cantonaux (Genève, Vaud et Zurich) qui traitent de 29% des condamnations totales en Suisse (Taux très stable de 1995 à 1999, mais pris chaque taux différent pour chaque année). • Exemple input 1995 : 35'540 (Zurich) + 17'618 (Vaud) + 13'883 (Genève) = 67'041 affaires qui représentent 29% des affaires totales en Suisse, soit 229'907 affaires. Les affaires sans auteurs connus (données disponibles uniquement dans le canton de Vaud) n'ont pas été prises en compte (afin d'être comparables aux données des deux autres cantons). • Pour les output, le total des affaires autres de ZH a été inclus dans les output de ZH afin de rendre comparable les output de ZH à celle des autres cantons (voir séminaire de Christophe Marguerat sur les données statistiques des autorités de poursuites, 2002, page 11). • Pour le Total des Affaires autres, les données du canton de Zurich ne sont pas incluses car non comparables aux deux autres cantons qui représentent 13% des affaires totales en Suisse. • *3 Sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité : Sans objet. • Absence de plainte de la victime (lorsque celle-ci est nécessaire pour engager les poursuites), ou plainte retirée : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de plainte : exclu - Plainte retirée : incluse
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The totals for INPUT and OUTPUT include pre-charge advice and non-criminal proceedings. • Cases brought before a court include those dropped in court. Therefore, the sum of the figures for the different disposal categories is higher than the total number of cases disposed of. • Proceedings dropped comprise both "discontinuances" and "write-offs". • Offender not available = total write-offs. • No information is held for the other categories.
UK: Northern Ireland	Completion based on concept 1.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All figures quoted relate to Financial Years and not Calendar Years. • Cases brought before a court (indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift): Figures relate to total numbers of cases closed at various courts during the years in question and not to proceedings raised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Proceedings dropped: Figures relate to total number of cases closed in most instances no proceedings will have been commenced or attempted.
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p. 37 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (1/4)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 2.1.1 are recorded?	How are individual proceedings counted if more than one person is involved?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?	Are data collected by other authorities (apart from the prosecutor or examining judge) included?	Are cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor included?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=Included 2=Excluded	1=Included 2=Excluded
	CT21A00	CT21B00	CT21C00	CT21D00	CT21E00	CT21F00
Albania	1	1	1	2	2	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	2	2	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	1	1
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	2	1
Denmark	2	2	1	2	-2	1
Estonia	1	1	-4	-4	1	-4
Finland	2	1	1	2	2	-2
France	1	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	2	2	1
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	2	1	2	1	2
Norway	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	2	2	1
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	2	1	1	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	1	2	2	2

UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	1	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	2	2	2

p. 38 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (2/4): Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings by imposing sanctions themselves (e.g. cautioning in England)?		
1=Yes 2=No	Separate powers?	If yes, explain
	CT21G A00	CT21GB00
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	1	The investigative police officer can drop the case if the sanction which may be imposed to the offender is irrelevant in comparison to a sanction that has been already imposed (or that is supposed to be imposed) to this offender for another crime.
Denmark	1	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	1	In petty traffic offences, police may order the offender to pay a "violation fee".
France	2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	1	Police has authority to settle only a petty violation at the Police station.. This procedure is not possible in the cases of misdemeanours or felonies where the principle of mandatory prosecution prevails (and not the principle of expediency).

Hungary	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police act as a general authority of criminal investigation operative in the prevention and disclosure of criminal offences. Most of the criminal cases are investigated by the police authorities. There are some categories of offences belonging to exclusive prosecutorial competence of investigation: crimes committed by, or to the detriment of, certain people such as Members of Parliament, judges, prosecutors, policemen etc., certain crimes against the administration of justice or the purity of public life. Military crimes committed by soldiers are investigated by military prosecutors. Investigation of financial offences shall be carried out by the customs and internal revenue guards. • Police may institute criminal proceeding or refuse the investigation (if the act which has been reported is not a criminal offence, there exists a cause precluding or abating punish ability etc.). Prosecutorial competence is the refusal of investigation for negligible degree of the dangerousness for society of the act. Similarly is regulated the waiver and the dropping of the investigation. The suspected person can be reprimanded by the police at the cases in which the police has the right of refusal or dropping the investigation. • In the scope its competence, the police should respect the right to bodily integrity, personal freedom, the inviolability of the residence, privacy and the secrecy of correspondence as well as the right to private property, as provided by an Act. • In the course of performing his task, the police officer may require the documents of the person whose identity has to be ascertained, he may search the cloths and vehicle of the checked person. In order to apprehend and take the perpetrator of a criminal offence to the police station the police may search buildings, structures, sites, luggage and vehicles. • Police officer may ask questions or request information from anyone if the interrogated person may be presumed with good reason to possess information, which is necessary to solve police tasks. The police for collection of information may use informants, secret and undercover agents, may keep under surveillance persons, buildings and other premises. The other methods of secret collection of information (using of recording devices in a private residence, control of telephones etc.), are subject to judicial permission. <p>The police shall apprehend and bring before the competent authority for further measures the person caught in the act of perpetrating a criminal offence by intention or may be suspected of a criminal offence, who is unable or unwilling to certify identity in a trustworthy way upon call by the police officer, whose arrest, preliminary detention is ordered, of whom it is necessary to take an urine or blood sample for an alcohol test etc. The police shall restrict personal freedom by bringing a person before the authority only for the necessary period of time but not exceeding 8 hours, this time period may be prolonged once by 4 hours. Preliminary detention and arrest are subject to judicial permission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police may order a quest to find a person suspected with good foundation of a criminal offence or missing, to find a missing object or to identify the corpse of an unknown person. • In connection with its measure, the police may make audio and video recording. • In order to perform its tasks of the crime prevention and law enforcement the police may handle personal data on the central, regional and local level. • The police officer acting in his/her official capacity, may apply measures of bodily coercion and put handcuffs for breaking resistance to a lawful action taken by the police. The police officer may use a gun against a person in accordance with rules determined by the Police Act.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2

Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	See reference to F and G made below.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	La police peut classer les affaires sans avoir le droit d'infliger une autre sanction. Chaque affaire classée par la police peut être vérifiée par le procureur qui a le droit d'annuler l'ordonnance de classement et d'ordonner le renouvellement des investigations.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	Minor offences.
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	Police officers don't have the competence of solving penal cases. They only make the investigations under the surveillance of prosecutor. After this moment they sent the file to the prosecutor with proposals for the proper solutions. The prosecutor decides over the proposals and if the disagrees with the solution proposed by the police he imposes another solution or sent back the file to the police in order to complete the investigation.
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	1	A formal police caution is given by, or on the instructions of a senior police officer. They exclude informal warnings and other informal action, written warnings or a caution issued for motoring offences and warnings or cautions given by non-police bodies (e.g. department stores in cases of shoplifting).
UK: Northern Ireland	1	As for England, Police have powers to caution.
UK: Scotland	1	-2

p. 38 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (3/4): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explain
	CT21H A00	CT21HB00
Albania	1	Beginning from 1998, the data recording methods changed. The changes were in two directions: first, the presentation of the data is done respecting the criteria of the New Procedure Code (the data on case proceeding are more detailed). Some new rows are involved which present other disposals. Unfortunately, these new rows are empty, because the number of cases is small and people responsible for statistics have neglected to fill them.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	See comments on table 2.1.1.
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	1	En 1998 a été introduite une ventilation des classements sans suite selon leur motif. Le commentaire officiel des statistiques insiste sur la systématisation de la notion d' <u>alternatives aux poursuites pénales</u> . Celles-ci prennent place à côté des cas où les poursuites sont déclarées impossibles (auteur inconnu, infractions mal caractérisées) et des autres cas de non poursuite pour lesquels seulement est maintenant admis le qualificatif de « classement sans suite ». Il est difficile de reconstituer une série homogène pour les alternatives aux poursuites dans la mesure où le moment de leur comptage a changé (à l'ouverture de la procédure alternative jusqu'en 1997, avec la décision finale à partir de 1998). De plus une catégorie a été ajoutée comprenant le « rappel à la loi » et « l'avertissement » qui concerne en 1998 environ 62500 affaires sur 163800 comptées au titre d'alternatives aux poursuites (en 1999 environ 96000 affaires sur 214100 et en 2000 environ 117000 affaires sur 250000). Cette modification de la nomenclature permet de substituer au traditionnel taux de classement sans suite (qui avec les auteurs inconnus dépassait largement 80%) un taux de « réponse pénale » rapportant l'ensemble des poursuites et des alternatives aux poursuites aux affaires "« poursuivables » (auteurs inconnus et infractions mal caractérisées exclus).
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	From 1999 data about judged are not registered.
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	1	In 1997, the recording methods were modified by including more offences from the Penal Code and offences provided by special penal laws.
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	1	For 2000, the data will be extracted from a new database. However, as yet, this information is not available.
UK: Scotland	2	Only change is that no separate category of 'not in public interest' is now used for dropping proceedings. The Procurator Fiscal now deems this an overarching reason – all cases dropped are because this is in the public interest, reason for this may be lack of evidence etc.

p. 39 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (3/4): Additional comments on questions A – H					
	CT21HC00				
Albania	-2				
Armenia	-2				
Austria	F: Excluded not applicable.				
Belgium	-2				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2				
Bulgaria	-2				
Croatia	-2				
Cyprus	-2				
Czech Republic	-2				
Denmark	-2				
Estonia	<p>C: How are multiple offences counted? In the process pre-trial investigation, each offence is at the beginning handled as a separate criminal case, but during the pre-trial investigation the separate cases are consolidated, and only one criminal case is brought before a court. There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are calculated – it depends on concrete circumstances.</p> <p>D: How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year? See Introduction (paragraph 4) Confusion in the question? Question is about persons, but answer should be about case(s). I assumed that question was about persons.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>As one case person</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>As two or more cases persons</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>F: Are cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor included? - Not applicable.</p>	<i>As one case person</i>	<i>As two or more cases persons</i>	x	
<i>As one case person</i>	<i>As two or more cases persons</i>				
x					
Finland	-2				
France	<p>F: les affaires traitées par la police seule sous la responsabilité du parquet sont incluses au sens ou certaines sont laissées sans suite dès le stade policier en fonction de certaines directives générales données par le procureur, ces affaires étant quand même signalées ensuite et enregistrées au parquet (exemple des vols à l'étalage ou de l'usage de stupéfiants). Le classement policier pur (main courante) n'est pas comptabilisé par le parquet, ni d'ailleurs par la police.</p> <p>• Dans le tableau 2.1.1 la ligne du motif de classement « absence de plainte de la victime ou plainte retirée » comprend les rubriques « désistement du plaignant », « carence du plaignant » et « victime désintéressée d'office ». On n'a pas inclus les cas où l'affaire est classée en raison de la responsabilité de la victime (21173 affaires classées pour ce motif en 2000).</p>				
Georgia	-2				
Germany	-2				
Greece	-2				
Hungary	-2				
Iceland	-2				
Ireland	-2				
Italy	-2				

Latvia	<p>F: The police does initiate up to 80% of the criminal cases throughout the state. The prosecution office performs supervision over all criminal cases, which have been initiated by the police since the very beginnings of the case. After the person has been established, which committed the crime, the criminal case together with the evidence is transferred to the prosecution office, where the investigation of the case is continued. After the investigation is completed, the prosecution office transfers the case to the court. Only the court in our state is empowered to decide on the punishment that must be imposed on the convicted person.</p> <p>G: Only the court has the right to impose sanctions, and our legislation does not provide for a possibility for the police to impose such sanctions. When terminating the case, it does not mean, that the sanction will be imposed. It is possible to terminate the case also applying no sanctions at all.</p>
Lithuania	<p>B-C: The cases may be splitted up under special circumstances, e.g. when one of the suspects is not available, then his case may be separated from the case of the other accessories and stopped (paused). The cases are united: a) when few persons are suspected as accessories in one or more offences; b) when one person is suspected in two or more offences. But usually one case embraces one offence.</p> <p>It is important to note that the new Code of Criminal Procedure is under adoption in Lithuanian Parliament. It is also going to come to force on 1st of January in 2003 as the new Penal Code. The new Code of Criminal Procedure introduces a lot of changes to Lithuanian criminal process and many here mentioned rules will be substantially modified.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to article 18¹ from Penal Code, the prosecutor may apply an administrative sanction for an act provided by penal law that doesn't have the necessary social danger for being punished as an offence. • Article 18¹: "Any action provided by criminal law does not constitute a crime unless its minimum damage to one of the values protected by the law and its concrete substance, obviously insignificant, represent the degree of social threat pertaining to a crime. <p>In specifically establishing the degree of social threat, the manner and means of the crime perpetration are considered, as well as the consequences produced or likely to be produced, and the perpetrator's position and attitude.</p> <p>In case of the actions mentioned in the article hereby, the prosecutor or the court applies one of the administrative sanctions provided in article 91."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 91: "When the court requests the replacement of the criminal responsibility, it applies one of the following sanctions with administrative character: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. reproof; b. reproof with warning; c. fine between 100.000 and 10.000.000 lei." • Additional comment (response to co-ordinator): sanctions imposed under article 18¹ are not based on the defendants' admission of guilt. The data related to article 18¹ are included in input and output, for instance in the proceedings dropped for no criminal responsibility.
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

p. 40 – Table 2.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Total number of employees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T22ET95	T22ET96	T22ET97	T22ET98	T22ET99	T22ET00
Albania	900	900	900	900	900	900
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	3685	3739	3786	3882
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	881
Cyprus	95	96	102	100	95	101
Czech Republic	837	882	893	973	984	977
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	897	937	963
Estonia	295	298	297	262	263	271
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	1750	1356	1330
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2595	2582	2754	2968	3054	3167
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	9685	9767	9753	9875	10236	-2
Latvia	974	974	974	974	1022	1014
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	9	10	10	10	9	9
Moldova	880	743	881	848	820	981
Netherlands	2209	2281	2495	2642	2831	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	8667	9413	9739	9796	10267	10241
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	4070	4096	4152	4265	4254	4307
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1257	1264	1279	1301	1330	1334
Slovenia	237	272	282	294	303	310
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	1309	1191	1011	1027	1056
Switzerland	1408	1363	1343	1472	1411	1475
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	5930	5699	5638	5704	5668
UK: Northern Ireland	170	170	170	170	170	170
UK: Scotland	1060.6	1043.2	1057	1054.1	1055.8	1104.1

p. 40 – Table 2.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of prosecutors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T22EP95	T22EP96	T22EP97	T22EP98	T22EP99	T22EP00
Albania	547	262	262	262	262	262
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	198	198	198	198	199	209
Belgium	778	778	780	898	898	913
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	648	623	611	579	584	632
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	376
Cyprus	26	27	27	29	26	33
Czech Republic	773	824	809	866	897	923
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	526	564	585
Estonia	130	132	132	157	150	157
Finland	-2	90	90	90	90	90
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	1221	999	1120
Germany	-2	5211	-2	4998	-2	5044
Greece	392	420	416	417	419	467
Hungary	1279	1109	1169	1251	1265	1301
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	662	662	662	662	662	654
Lithuania	-2	771	750	745	794	808
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	4	5	5	5	5	6
Moldova	476	584	585	614	655	735
Netherlands	418	426	441	462	490	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	4425	4766	4991	5018	5371	5314
Portugal	1061	1076	1087	1115	1138	1180
Romania	1744	1950	1766	1996	1985	2088
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	552	559	574	596	634	645
Slovenia	139	155	153	162	176	174
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	700	681	683	672	716
Switzerland	662	662	652	705	670	672
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1955	1886	1898	1870	1834
UK: Northern Ireland	43	43	43	43	43	43
UK: Scotland	265	263.1	282	277.9	293	325.4

p. 40 – Source of the data in Table 2.2	
	ST2200
Albania	Personnel Directory , General Prosecutor Office, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	State budget legislation. Planned staff posts
Belgium	Service du personnel de la Direction générale de l'Organisation judiciaire – Ministère de la Justice.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Staff positions.
Croatia	Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2001.
Cyprus	The Law Office of the Republic.
Czech Republic	Report about Prosecuting Authorities' work, 1995 - 2000 years. Published.
Denmark	'Politiets virksomhedsregnskab 2000', Rigspolitiet.
Estonia	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	Statistics Finland.
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 1, Ausgewählte Zahlen für die Rechtspflege 1998, Wiesbaden 2000; figure for 2000 taken from http://www.destatis.de/basis/d/recht/rechts2.htm
Greece	Ministry of Justice (personal communication.)
Hungary	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Ministero dell'economia e delle finanze, Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del paese 1998 1999 2000.
Latvia	From the staff orders made by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania " <i>Criminality and the law enforcement activity</i> ", Vilnius, 2000, p. 39.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	The Attorney-General's Office.
Moldova	Rapport statistique de l'office du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice, unpublished data.
Norway	-2
Poland	Ministry of Justice, HR Department.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Service of Human Resources from the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The periodic annual report about the work of the public prosecutors for the years 1995 – 2000.
Spain	-2
Sweden	The Swedish Prosecutor Organization Annual Report.

Switzerland	Estimation à partir des données de 3 cantons sur les 26 (Genève, Vaud et Zurich qui représente 31% de la population suisse). Mémoire de diplôme en Criminologie de Christian Marguerat (2002).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information provided by Personnel Division.

p. 40 – Comments on Table 2.2

CT2200													
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During period 1995- 2000, the number of personnel has not changed. There are some changes after year 2000. In 1995 the number presents the prosecutors and investigators (in Albanian "hetues"). When the Penal Procedure Code came into force (1 August 1995) there were not more "hetues". Their duties are exercising either by the judiciary police or the prosecutors. So the data for years after 1996 shows the number of the prosecutors and judiciary police. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1995</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Number of employees</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>of which: number of prosecutors</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">547 from which prosecutors 262</td> </tr> </table>			1995	Number of employees	Total	900		<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	547 from which prosecutors 262			
		1995											
Number of employees	Total	900											
	<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	547 from which prosecutors 262											
Armenia	• No data is available for staff of the prosecuting authority.												
Austria	-2												
Belgium	Le total comprend - le personnel administratif - l'ensemble des magistrats du parquet												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2												
Bulgaria	-2												
Croatia	Data only available for 2000.												
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The above data relates to the prosecution of offences tried summarily. Prosecution of criminal cases before the Azzizes Courts is handled directly by the officers of the Law Office of the Republic. The number of officers dealing with prosecutions varies from 10 to 15 depending on the volume of cases. 												
Czech Republic	The figures show number of State Attorneys and State Attorney´s candidates to the date of December 31, each year mentioned.												
Denmark	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1998</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Number of employees</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>of which: number of prosecutors</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">526 (approx.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">564 (approx.)</td> </tr> </table>			1998	1999	Number of employees	Total				<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	526 (approx.)	564 (approx.)
		1998	1999										
Number of employees	Total												
	<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	526 (approx.)	564 (approx.)										
Estonia	-2												
Finland	Prosecutor functions were radically reorganised in 1996. The figures refer to the number of offices of prosecutors.												
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Il y a un procureur par tribunal de grande instance et un procureur général près chaque cour d'appel ce qui fait 181 + 35 = 216 procureurs, nombre invariable depuis longtemps. Les magistrats du parquet procureurs et substituts ou avocats généraux sont magistrats comme leurs collègues du siège et passent souvent d'une fonction à l'autre. Il est ainsi assez difficile de connaître précisément leur nombre. La distinction au sein d'une juridiction entre les personnels non magistrats selon qu'ils travaillent pour le parquet ou pour le siège est encore plus délicate. 												
Georgia	-2												
Germany	• Figures available for prosecutors only. Data only available for every second year. Figures refer to December 31 st of the respective year or January 1 st of the following year. Not included are the numbers of „Amtsanwälte“, special prosecutors responsible for minor offences only. The numbers of „Amtsanwälte“												

	for both 1998 and 2000 are 965. No data on „Amtsanwälte“ are available for 1996. • Data on „Amtsanwälte“ taken from: http://www.destatis.de/basis/d/recht/rechts2.htm
Greece	-2
Hungary	1995 - secretary, practitioners and part time prosecutors included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Data concerning “magistrati italiani”, including judges and prosecutors.
Latvia	Total means prosecutors, prosecutor assistants, secretaries, accounting staff, translators, typewriters, computer specialists, drivers, electricians and other technical staff.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Selon le code de procédure pénale les crimes (meurtre, viol, etc.) sont enquêtés par les enquêteurs de l’office du procureur, ce qui signifie qu’on a compté les enquêteurs du ministère public deux fois : une fois lorsqu’on a compté le personnel d’enquête et une deuxième fois on les a inclus dans le nombre total des procureurs.
Netherlands	Counting is in persons, not in full time equivalent.
Norway	Data in Table 2.1.1 differs from data given in previous edition (1990-1996). <u>Commentary added by H.v.Hofer.</u>
Poland	Table 2.2. • Data as of 31 December • Number of prosecutors contains: public prosecutors and assessors (the lowest rank in the hierarchy).
Portugal	The number of prosecutors includes those working at the Attorney General’s Office. In most courts, prosecutors deal with criminal as well as non criminal cases.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Number of prosecutors in 1996: 700 <u>approx.</u>
Switzerland	Estimation du nombre total de personnes employées en 2000 selon 3 cantons (Genève, Vaud et Zurich) à l’aide des mêmes pondérations utilisées pour le tableau 2.1.1, à savoir que ces 3 cantons traitent de 29% de toutes les condamnations en Suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Staff in post in December each year.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures are approximate and relate to DPP only. In addition to the 43 ‘in-house’ lawyers in the DPP office it should be noted that an additional number of barristers from the independent Bar of Northern Ireland were briefed by the Department to conduct prosecutions at both Magistrates’ courts and County Courts and also the Crown Court.
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 41 – 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
	D31PCA00	D31PCB00	D31PCD00	D31PCD00
Albania	-2	2	2	2
Armenia	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	2	2
Belgium	-3	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	2	2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1	2	2	2
France	1	2	-2	2
Georgia	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	-3	-4	2	2
Norway	1	2	1	1
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	-3	-3	-3	-3
Sweden	1	-3	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	2	2

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TC95	T31TC96	T31TC97	T31TC98	T31TC99	T31TC00
Albania	1711	4466	1427	-2	4776	4090
Armenia	-2	-2	7084	6435	6536	6789
Austria	69779	66980	65040	63864	61954	41624
Belgium	152745	152317	160092	159162	147428	148111
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	11567	16222	21762	27960	24211	30277
Croatia	15252	14060	13043	12749	16903	17253
Cyprus	632	894	942	935	946	-2
Czech Republic	54957	57974	59777	54083	62595	63211
Denmark	48472	45092	43229	43052	40777	-2
Estonia	8006	8510	9053	8267	8786	10261
Finland	171197	164846	157390	167944	161332	173148
France	364062	499417	537353	561452	585745	580036
Georgia	-2	10105	10051	10406	8529	8676
Germany	759989	763690	780530	791549	759661	732733
Greece	112822	110930	117560	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	96528	93225	98975	109786	107269	104813
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	5284	5202	5179	4281	2341	7317
Italy	204481	245422	292980	302666	278660	-2
Latvia	9797	10428	12772	12952	12862	12689
Lithuania	18344	18639	18100	19536	19672	20680
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	14599	13532	13895	13754	14606	15968
Netherlands	97208	99558	101237	100176	105786	104600
Norway	55553	55673	63817	60044	61732	63947
Poland	195455	227731	210600	219064	207607	222815
Portugal	36372	36771	37735	40622	44509	53682
Romania	101705	104029	111926	106221	87576	75407
Russia	1035807	1111097	1013431	1071051	1223255	1183630
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	20747	21591
Slovenia	3961	4442	5592	6365	6489	6895
Spain	116730	110844	103649	110672	-2	-2
Sweden	141507	119435	123823	124449	115730	118721
Switzerland	67174	67006	68609	72598	70336	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	212915	242124	237790	232598	222239	230903
UK: England & Wales	1343227	1425643	1374515	1457566	1398271	1413559
UK: Northern Ireland	32972	30676	30964	26881	26524	-2
UK: Scotland	75630	76010	74395	69708	64763	59720

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TT95	T31TT96	T31TT97	T31TT98	T31TT99	T31TT00
Albania	-2	274	42	94	149	138
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	106933	109714	118658	118599	110475	111194
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	832	909	921	846	819	1225
Croatia	4215	3927	3921	2156	2415	2239
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	5593	5922	6051	5819	6068	5902
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	81	89	110	492	1300
Finland	107016	100319	93896	100830	91777	99928
France	132560	155253	161982	174966	201911	210582
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	262054	251872	250219	237422	214217	209894
Greece	26391	23845	32655	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	21326	16803	16616	16592	16236	15497
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	5	5	3	5	2	21
Italy	158	441	572	604	675	-2
Latvia	1765	1995	2433	2538	2720	2268
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	368	324	424	392	312	287
Netherlands	19513	20846	23766	22831	23005	24550
Norway	18010	21995	23832	23958	23609	24141
Poland	11934	17558	17599	16608	11232	10481
Portugal	7553	8950	9103	11373	20287	24737
Romania	9522	10314	10557	9705	7310	5249
Russia	-2	-2	20227	15403	15847	12393
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1029	996
Slovenia	559	673	794	855	716	820
Spain	23131	24177	26118	29310	-2	-2
Sweden	25115	19091	21613	21350	20923	23574
Switzerland	36689	35450	35255	37969	36093	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	4944	5239	5486	4816	3531	3452
UK: England & Wales	634844	640612	641556	656821	626107	600691
UK: Northern Ireland	20124	18177	18770	15369	15782	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31HO95	T31HO96	T31HO97	T31HO98	T31HO99	T31HO00
Albania	61	288	123	387	358	456
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	55	53	60	62	54	-2
Belgium	139	125	136	155	142	151
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	212	213	240	166	206	157
Croatia	137	139	140	144	198	196
Cyprus	0	6	6	5	13	-2
Czech Republic	134	203	167	188	182	163
Denmark	57	49	62	56	45	-2
Estonia	200	158	153	135	128	110
Finland	196	188	175	143	157	165
France	811	747	748	765	844	667
Georgia	-2	789	808	1002	1056	1074
Germany	842	858	904	937	786	778
Greece	76	64	68	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	293	357	342	286	274	302
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	1	0	3	1	14
Italy	721	594	739	759	767	-2
Latvia	187	97	133	100	115	95
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	326	189	150	141	150	178
Netherlands	969	1071	1034	1111	1086	-2
Norway	-2	-2	38	26	27	27
Poland	641	743	653	682	675	627
Portugal	336	316	291	291	258	257
Romania	1924	2039	2082	1989	1865	1456
Russia	-2	18503	17770	18624	18746	19415
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	56	67
Slovenia	37	37	38	39	29	49
Spain	504	429	215	295	-2	-2
Sweden	124	135	126	108	137	150
Switzerland	88	84	86	86	62	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	3100	3563	3398	3403	3472	3854
UK: England & Wales	273	317	348	322	330	328
UK: Northern Ireland	69	15	5	20	18	-2
UK: Scotland	133	159	124	99	115	137

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31HC95	T31HC96	T31HC97	T31HC98	T31HC99	T31HC00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	37	31	36	35	32	-2
Belgium	85	84	71	72	76	67
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	175	175	192	118	169	129
Croatia	77	84	74	59	134	119
Cyprus	0	5	3	3	13	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	40	47	41	41	33	-2
Estonia	179	131	132	114	123	106
Finland	98	109	99	80	92	81
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	519	572	612	620	521	543
Greece	60	58	56	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	215	244	224	162	174	193
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	11
Italy	486	385	413	461	511	-2
Latvia	159	89	108	84	101	87
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	162	179	174	185	181	-2
Norway	39	31	24	19	21	21
Poland	550	612	524	554	535	503
Portugal	187	186	173	160	162	150
Romania	1375	1434	1479	1413	1341	1066
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	49	59
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	53	41	47	41	24	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	216	261	278	258	260	263
UK: Northern Ireland	19	13	3	17	14	-2
UK: Scotland	89	114	85	66	66	74

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Assault

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31AS95	T31AS96	T31AS97	T31AS98	T31AS99	T31AS00
Albania	115	132	29	88	47	3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	10031	9249	8552	8071	7165	-2
Belgium	4680	4145	4076	4179	4220	4379
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	108	108	134	142	163	222
Croatia	461	407	376	734	958	770
Cyprus	35	48	72	46	38	-2
Czech Republic	2261	2578	3056	2116	2615	3337
Denmark	4215	3901	3984	4057	4214	-2
Estonia	250	218	299	262	295	264
Finland	7831	8238	8236	7837	8299	9357
France	21017	39447	46344	50484	52803	52969
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	34446	37073	40635	43825	46078	48267
Greece	3445	2947	2826	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	6266	5571	5644	5667	5270	5327
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	69	58	64	72	36	643
Italy	2842	3494	4299	4820	4742	-2
Latvia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	358	296	268	235	306	287
Netherlands	5522	5777	6188	6529	7750	7720
Norway	732	726	708	676	679	643
Poland	13719	19010	18345	18811	16397	17131
Portugal	2696	3076	3163	3455	3915	5380
Romania	2031	2221	2685	2837	2440	2578
Russia	-2	32866	32524	31909	50611	35045
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1625	1663
Slovenia	294	373	559	597	658	632
Spain	3429	3740	3480	4033	-2	-2
Sweden	9342	8193	7491	8021	7963	7852
Switzerland	1002	1126	1209	1293	1320	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	12608	13584	14200	14735	14963	14905
UK: England & Wales	56731	58363	64687	70501	71346	70905
UK: Northern Ireland	619	732	636	618	575	-2
UK: Scotland	12723	13234	13446	12923	11904	11190

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Rape						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31RA95	T31RA96	T31RA97	T31RA98	T31RA99	T31RA00
Albania	16	60	13	13	11	26
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	174	143	149	171	162	-2
Belgium	378	428	485	483	465	461
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	137	152	156	152	207	176
Croatia	36	23	56	38	54	73
Cyprus	0	5	2	3	4	-2
Czech Republic	182	153	163	203	165	139
Denmark	71	38	54	72	72	-2
Estonia	60	45	47	53	37	39
Finland	61	61	53	52	50	60
France	1080	1238	1434	1636	1845	1747
Georgia	-2	60	63	111	87	89
Germany	1021	1010	1009	1873	1917	1877
Greece	44	39	33	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	239	197	225	204	173	163
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	21	13	43	15	9	53
Italy	993	1231	1257	1284	1186	-2
Latvia	106	74	122	116	104	89
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	165	146	146	161	149	109
Netherlands	352	329	337	335	337	320
Norway	36	30	35	41	31	25
Poland	975	1090	969	1061	871	838
Portugal	128	95	65	72	61	64
Romania	1005	969	985	776	727	627
Russia	-2	8994	7871	7245	7728	6441
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	72	58
Slovenia	42	49	55	73	72	76
Spain	262	193	65	322	-2	-2
Sweden	133	101	115	129	98	121
Switzerland	86	65	98	91	97	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	1434	1343	1172	1116	1082	904
UK: England & Wales	569	576	618	675	659	598
UK: Northern Ireland	24	15	21	18	7	-2
UK: Scotland	28	33	29	36	27	27

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Robbery

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31RO95	T31RO96	T31RO97	T31RO98	T31RO99	T31RO00
Albania	45	115	58	207	230	297
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	460	463	434	456	439	-2
Belgium	2190	2136	2099	2193	1914	2450
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	587	636	760	1027	930	1356
Croatia	115	87	122	131	161	205
Cyprus	7	4	8	13	8	-2
Czech Republic	1202	1418	1351	1619	1491	1427
Denmark	550	579	643	638	684	-2
Estonia	903	936	1003	873	922	1086
Finland	474	503	441	408	447	544
France	5647	6248	6137	6026	5571	5258
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	326
Germany	7516	8736	9733	10184	9439	8952
Greece	201	172	218	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1492	1284	1490	1599	1515	1556
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	152	111	75	56	30	340
Italy	5660	6388	7102	7377	6623	-2
Latvia	432	258	451	360	378	644
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1059	876	834	952	1033	1004
Netherlands	3459	3539	3567	3464	3670	3910
Norway	171	175	146	125	182	225
Poland	5488	6896	6398	6493	7999	8814
Portugal	1612	1481	1388	1286	1172	1465
Romania	3175	3064	2744	3174	3058	2670
Russia	-2	77680	78396	82349	101950	92230
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	699	689
Slovenia	46	59	77	83	99	97
Spain	6506	5809	4566	4779	-2	-2
Sweden	566	510	547	605	609	797
Switzerland	341	363	355	350	374	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	9001	9534	9919	9995	10217	9995
UK: England & Wales	5167	5908	5589	5542	5626	5891
UK: Northern Ireland	195	161	166	134	129	-2
UK: Scotland	664	718	652	606	658	591

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Theft: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TH95	T31TH96	T31TH97	T31TH98	T31TH99	T31TH00
Albania	569	1498	263	561	695	977
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	16966	16155	15269	15637	15404	-2
Belgium	9061	8474	7772	7316	6736	7723
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	6084	8620	12420	16174	13001	15226
Croatia	3747	2912	2457	3132	3924	3805
Cyprus	245	351	317	332	342	-2
Czech Republic	17545	17531	17890	15473	17029	16515
Denmark	24762	23107	21895	22091	20364	-2
Estonia	4506	4897	5015	4345	4260	4373
Finland	33351	33584	32746	36323	35636	35500
France	62184	96841	99284	102309	100685	95357
Georgia	-2	2303	2001	1897	1937	1615
Germany	154301	158652	162995	164300	153078	142701
Greece	3238	4106	3961	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	33796	34682	36510	40415	38741	34459
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	4577	4809	5106	4435	3676	5042
Italy	29778	35640	43406	49182	50693	-2
Latvia	4543	4994	6041	6021	5835	5601
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	8187	7376	7338	7351	7859	8850
Netherlands	27726	27880	25163	25580	26747	27230
Norway	7647	7881	7917	7911	8005	8144
Poland	52227	53584	47971	50908	51936	54081
Portugal	8006	6050	5191	4960	4819	5570
Romania	48330	49062	49962	44206	33729	27411
Russia	-2	481347	465090	471230	611564	598460
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	2683	7128
Slovenia	1253	1217	1382	1565	1612	1704
Spain	42002	39127	36599	38431	-2	-2
Sweden	33052	27848	30563	30651	25907	24347
Switzerland	6267	6581	7243	7289	6553	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	92529	98229	95744	98031	98178	108378
UK: England & Wales	129402	128266	132135	139476	145103	140776
UK: Northern Ireland	4079	3566	3311	3021	2722	-2
UK: Scotland	22167	21654	20667	19944	19230	17543

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TV95	T31TV96	T31TV97	T31TV98	T31TV99	T31TV00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	124	119	130	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1887	1903	2105	1940	1884	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	321	307	507	598	334
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	43	36	30	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1223	1704	1966	1927	2356	880
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	460	459	528	376	376	322
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	125
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	347	111
Slovenia	113	123	126	147	106	141
Spain	5100	3969	2696	3485	-2	-2
Sweden	2499	2020	2067	2066	1944	1728
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8859	8532	8337	8091	7975	7124
UK: Northern Ireland	542	427	462	419	296	-2
UK: Scotland	2411	2357	2146	1853	1642	1444

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31BU95	T31BU96	T31BU97	T31BU98	T31BU99	T31BU00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2303	2040	1909	1756	1817	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1579	979	884	923	1371	1505
Cyprus	106	145	137	116	133	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	3702	3535	3356	2946	2658	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	24910	24046	23954	22021	18973	16042
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1504	1492	1369	1034	502	1408
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2614	2873	3142	2789	2708	2699
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	17603	16799	14183	13868	14092	14000
Norway	2784	2728	2629	2480	2530	2137
Poland	32887	39004	35541	35929	32420	32424
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	2336	2120
Slovenia	273	322	387	546	692	632
Spain	29296	28326	27446	28236	-2	-2
Sweden	1330	1225	1278	1314	1178	1179
Switzerland	615	701	772	720	615	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	35346	32194	31703	30769	29261	25814
UK: Northern Ireland	951	801	715	647	703	-2
UK: Scotland	4467	3835	3272	2974	3018	2686

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31BD95	T31BD96	T31BD97	T31BD98	T31BD99	T31BD00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1054	1009	1064	904	864	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	-2	-2	-2	226	211	168
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1675	1050
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18245	17065	17870	17306	16387	14312
UK: Northern Ireland	325	372	355	342	423	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31DR95	T31DR96	T31DR97	T31DR98	T31DR99	T31DR00
Albania	8	199	50	79	155	230
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3261	3454	3797	3327	3359	-2
Belgium	5180	5705	5633	4680	4167	4195
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	8	12	40	72	116	229
Croatia	131	279	687	989	1640	1919
Cyprus	93	98	121	147	173	-2
Czech Republic	162	334	419	802	891	972
Denmark	338	412	403	496	454	-2
Estonia	15	59	54	65	144	324
Finland	2354	2877	3082	3985	4551	5813
France	19836	23601	23980	24081	24112	22917
Georgia	-2	-2	679	817	932	987
Germany	31393	37024	41332	42377	45033	45090
Greece	1549	1950	2719	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	192	241	430	916	1061	1557
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	11	2043	2355	3656	4232	3656
Italy	16373	20227	19622	20715	18134	-2
Latvia	92	104	136	151	172	162
Lithuania	2	349	402	357	395	515
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	222	384	499	565	994	1347
Netherlands	4606	5143	6198	6791	6914	6810
Norway	4138	4481	4330	6971	8173	8344
Poland	1864	1739	1457	1662	2262	2878
Portugal	2706	3250	4343	4538	3127	3540
Romania	240	359	357	279	267	178
Russia	38560	45675	65266	101510	115204	99114
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	116	353
Slovenia	28	94	102	200	220	240
Spain	7470	7027	4951	7235	-2	-2
Sweden	6164	5862	6859	7441	7219	8055
Switzerland	8165	8366	8832	8565	8035	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	17870	21571	22463	23687	24556	25592
UK: England & Wales	31584	34059	40666	48821	48711	44218
UK: Northern Ireland	671	666	525	588	581	-2
UK: Scotland	5599	6183	7005	6918	6400	5383

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31DT95	T31DT96	T31DT97	T31DT98	T31DT99	T31DT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1124	1027	1036	1116	1129	-2
Belgium	4855	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	0	2	3	5	2	3
Croatia	5	6	5	24	30	58
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	138	283	357	702	765	819
Denmark	146	162	155	143	121	-2
Estonia	3	23	15	29	70	65
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7528	8587	8732	7936	7814	7528
Georgia	-2	-2	198	246	404	446
Germany	3610	3834	4475	4294	4455	4640
Greece	388	522	628	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	11	21	26	24	10	686
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	2397	2716	2858	3932	4648	4451
Poland	48	92	185	296	472	520
Portugal	1171	1041	1270	1164	1138	1320
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	109	258
Slovenia	33	84	74	151	155	175
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	5416	5328	5775	5371	5164	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10381	11349	12505	12398	11462	10220
UK: Northern Ireland	192	264	207	171	105	-2
UK: Scotland	1177	1540	1614	1620	1552	1275

p. 43 – Source of the data in Table 3.1.1

	ST3100
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.) Annual Conviction Statistics 1995-1999; Government Report on Security 2000 (giving some data before publication in Annual Conviction Statistics)
Belgium	<i>Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements</i> - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapports portant sur les années 1995, 1996 et 1997 (publication en cours).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute, "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction - "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	Source: Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, Ministry of Justice, published, 2001.
Denmark	Source: Data from Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Statistical Yearbook of Estonia, 1996-1997 - Number of definitively sentenced persons by crimes and principal penalty imposed Ministry of Justice – statistics on convicted persons and sanctions imposed – not published
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, relevant year / Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDESD, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001.
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Justice: Years 1995 and 1996. The data of 1997 - the last year for available statistical data - are unpublished (personal communication.)
Hungary	Ministry of Justice
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1998 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1997 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1996 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1995 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2

Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, Rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	General Prosecutor Office.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia. Based on data taken from „Results of Surveys“: Crime 1995 (No.677/1997), Crime 1996 (No.698/1997), Crime 1997 (No. 717/1998), Crime 1998 (No.741/2000), Crime 1999 (No.753/2001), Crime 2000 (draft - not published yet).
Spain	INE - Instituto Nacional de Estadística, <i>Estadísticas Judiciales de España</i> , Madrid: INE, published annually, Table 35.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, section droit et justice, données non publiées, Dr. Daniel Fink.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine – the Form of the State statistical “Persons convicted according to the enforced court decisions”, was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. p.500.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit Court Proceedings Database. Published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Tables Volumes 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 43 – Comments on Table 3.1.1	
CT3100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for year 1995 are only for the 5 first months. In June, a new Penal Code came into force. This code provided a new classification of the offences. So the statistics for the rest of the year is different and it was not calculated. • For the year 1998 the data on the total is missing. • According to the Albanian Penal Law, the theft of cars, bicycles, burglary etc are provided by the same article (137). So, the data on the car theft and burglary are only in total.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No special data is collected on the number of convicted persons according to the offences mentioned in the table 3.1.1.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The decrease of convictions in 2000 is due to an introduction/extension of diversionary measures/sanctions not resulting in convictions. In most diversion cases the defendant can avoid conviction if he/she agrees to pay a fine ("Geldbuße"). This sort of agreement was offered/suggested by the prosecutor in some 30000 cases in the year 2000 and seems to have been accepted by the defendant in some 20000 cases, or even more. • Figures for "Drug trafficking" differ from those reported for "serious drug drug trafficking" in ESCS 1999 as sections 14, 14 a SGG were not included any longer. Those sections were abolished in 1998. They criminalized arrangements in the run-up to drug trafficking.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'unité de compte utilisée pour ce tableau est le bulletin de condamnation (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</u> les infractions mentionnées dans le bulletin de condamnation. Un même individu condamné pour plusieurs infractions lors d'un même passage au tribunal (un seul bulletin de condamnation) sera donc concerné plusieurs fois dans ce tableau. • Ne sont pas incluses dans les données, celles relatives aux <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suspensions du prononcé de la condamnation (loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation) - internements (loi du 1er juillet 1964 de défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux, des délinquants d'habitude et des auteurs de certains délits sexuels)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.1.1. contains data about persons with sentences, which have come into force. • The data about sentenced persons for theft of motor vehicles, house burglaries and house thefts are not recorded separately. These data are included in the total number of persons sentenced for robbery.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decrease in traffic offences from 1997 to 1998 is due to a change of the offence definition. See above. • Since 1998, theft of a motor vehicle is no separate offence any more. See above.
Cyprus	Persons convicted of serious offences as classified by the police.
Czech Republic	• Assaults: assaults leading to death included

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of 'theft' in Denmark, since most of these offenses are joyriding. The figure of 'theft of motor vehicle'=joyriding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drugoffenses: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). • Robbery = §140 + §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code • Drug offences total = all drug offences (§§ 202.2, 202.4, 202.5, 209.2, 210.1-210.5 of the Estonian Criminal Code)
Finland	<p>Theft = Theft + unauthorised use of which unauthorised use by year:</p> <p>1995: 1173 1996: 1104 1997: 1125 1998: 1260 1999: 1393 2000: 1591</p>
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Les données de 1995 sont peu significatives en raison d'une amnistie présidentielle (sauf pour l'homicide et le viol).
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data refer to former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on theft of a motor vehicle and domestic burglary. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures for the years 1998+ are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • Counted as convictions are formal decisions of the court imposing a certain sanction on the offender. Included are not only 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, but also „Strafbefehle“ (penal orders). See comments on Tab. 2.1.1 for a definition of those different categories.

Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of motor vehicle includes only joyriding. The remaining thefts of motor vehicles are included in the category of "theft" <p>Burglary is not recorded separately. The same applies to domestic burglary. Only in police statistics there is a category of burglary.</p>
Hungary	Persons convicted = convicted + cautioned.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Conviction statistics for assault and robbery for year 2000 are correct. We are not in a position at this time to account for the increase, although assaults recorded in 2000 increase by 131% over those recorded in 1999.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data about "Traffic offences (defined as criminal)" concerning help omissions. • Data about <i>rape</i> include sexual violence on both adults and children. • Data about <i>drug offences</i> include all the offences considered in the penal code, included <i>drug trafficking</i>, and may differ from the data contained in other tables that are collected in a different way. From 1996 onwards Istat statistics data about <i>drug offences</i> comprehend only the total amount of these offences so it has not been possible to isolate data regarding only the <i>serious drug trafficking</i>.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system. • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft according to the Criminal law or statistical system. • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary according to the Criminal law or statistical system. • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics on the numbers of convicted persons given by the Court Department are divided by categories of offences, e.g. total number of convictions of homicides, assaults (only intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code) and rapes, total number of convictions of thefts and robberies. All courts of the Republic give such grouped data to the Court Department. Therefore it is not possible to give an exact numbers for each type of offence. The statistic is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of convictions for homicides, assaults (only intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code) and rapes: 1995 - 935, 1996 - 969, 1997 - 757, 1998 - 710, 1999 - 751, 2000 - 915. - Total number of convictions for thefts and robberies: 1995 - 11729, 1996 - 9972, 1997 - 9959, 1998 - 10137, 1999 - 9592, and-2000 - 11087. • The methods and technologies of collecting and providing the statistical data are going to be improved in Court Department in future.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Pour les coups et blessures, n'ont été retenues que les infractions qui ont provoqué des lésions corporelles graves.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine (a "transactie"). Although the case is not brought before a court and there is no official admission of guilt by the defendant it could be considered a conviction. Because there is a kind of criminal record for the offender. See table 2.1.1. for the total number of sanctions imposed by the prosecution (the "transacties"). • The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence 'gekwalificeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft).
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanctions/measures by the prosecutor <u>not based</u> on admission of guilt by the defendant: excluded of <u>Type of offence</u>. • Except ticket fines based on automatic traffic control and fines issued on the spot (traffic misdemeanours and misdemeanours against the Duty Act). These types of fines were not specified in the statistics until 1997. Therefore the figures on traffic misdemeanours and offences total in 1995 and 1996 are estimated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Commentaries added by H.v.Hofer:</u> ASSAULT: new series compared with period 1990-1995. Alternative data for period 1995-2000: 1549, 1640, 1483, 1892, 1853, 1704. THEFT TOTAL: new series compared with period 1990-1995. Alternative data for period 1995-2000: 4537, 4592, 4677, 4645, 4893, 4251. 																							
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. = thefts by burglary. In 1995-1998 numbers contain also thefts under aggravating circumstances (Art. 208 Penal Code of 1969). • The following data are not available: "Theft of motor vehicle", "Domestic burglary". • Drug offences – Data on convicts concern only the offences defined in the anti-drug act. 																							
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic offences: Includes driving under influence of alcohol and, after 1998, driving without driving licence. • Intentional homicide: Assault leading to death is excluded. • Theft of a motor vehicle: With the exception of taking and driving away, the theft of motor vehicles does not constitute an independent statistical category. • Burglary does not constitute an independent statistical category. Theft figures are given according to a legal criterion: simple and aggravated theft. 																							
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this table, in data regarding homicide are included data refers to homicide, aggravated homicide and infanticide. Assault leading to death are excluded. • Assault includes physical injury and aggravated physical injury. • Data related to theft of motor vehicle includes only joyriding (included with total theft). 																							
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>open</td> <td>-2</td> <td>57611</td> <td>57187</td> <td>58306</td> <td>69558</td> <td>64717</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violent</td> <td>-2</td> <td>20069</td> <td>21209</td> <td>24043</td> <td>32392</td> <td>27513</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Robbery	open	-2	57611	57187	58306	69558	64717	Violent	-2	20069	21209	24043	32392	27513
Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																	
Robbery	open	-2	57611	57187	58306	69558	64717																	
	Violent	-2	20069	21209	24043	32392	27513																	
Slovakia	Data in 1995-1998 – not available.																							
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For assault the number of convictions is higher than the number of suspects for the years from 1997 to 2000. A possible explanation may be that due to several reasons the court activity was very low in mid-nineties, which resulted in important delays. In the late nineties, the courts proceeded cases from various years in their strive for reduction of delays, which resulted in an important rise in number of judgements they rendered and consequently in the number of convictions. In turn, the level of assaults remained relatively stable, so it is quite possible that in a certain number of years the number of convictions was higher than the number of suspects. • The increase of about 50 per cent in conviction rates from 1995 to 2000 is real. The data show increasing numbers of convicted persons from 1995 to 2000 (there was a big decrease from 1994 to 1995). • On January 1st 1995 the new Penal Code and the Criminal Procedures Act came into force (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 63/1995). Due to the new Court Act and the new State Prosecutor Act, reorganisation of the courts and the public prosecutor's offices has been made by the same date. • The increase in conviction rates in the period 1995 to 2000 can be on the one hand explained by the mentioned large reorganisation of public prosecutor's offices and courts, resulting in great delays in prosecutions and proceedings. On the other hand, these delays caused a more intensive activity of criminal justice agencies, resulting in a sudden increase of solved cases in the last years. At present, the situation becomes more and more normal and in the future, every increase in conviction rates will reflect only the increase of criminality and the current criminal policy. Yet, the actual increase in conviction rates reflects beside the mentioned reorganisation of judicial system also a real increase of criminality. • The increase in total drug offences may contain changes in the prosecution 																							

	<p>practice but also a real increase in crime (drug offences).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Slovenia we have only two drug offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unauthorised production and trade of narcotics, - enabling the use of drugs.
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in data recording methods introduced in 1995 and a new Penal Code introduced in 1996 result in extremely unreliable time series. • According to the Spanish Penal Legislation, only courts can impose penal sanctions and measures (police and prosecution authorities cannot impose penal sanctions and measures). • Drug offences: Include all offences against public health, most of which are in fact drug offences. • Burglary: The definition is larger than the one proposed by the Sourcebook (see offence definitions).
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in all figures.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 de l'art. 139 ch. 2 et 3 du code pénal, à savoir les vols aggravés. • Trafic de stupéfiants : total : y compris les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation) • Les données pour 1995 et 1996 diffèrent de celles fournies dans l'European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminals Justice Statistics 1999 car la banque de donnée de l'OFS est mise à jour une fois par année et de nouvelles condamnations ont été fournies par après. • The number of minors convicted is available only since 1999, but it has not been included in the totals for 1999 presented in this table in order to keep consistent time series. <p>Therefore, to obtain the total number of persons convicted in 1999 (including minors), one has to add the figures given in Table 3.1.2. The totals are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal offences, Total: 70336 + 12282 = 82618 - Criminal offences of which Traffic offences: 36093 + 1493 = 37586 - Intentional homicide, Total: 62 + 0 = 62 - Intentional homicide of which Intentional homicide completed: 24 + 0 = 24 - Assault: 1320 + 290 = 1610 - Rape: 97 + 13 = 110 - Robbery: 374 + 206 = 580 - Theft, Total: 6553 + 4046 = 10599 - Drug offences: 8035 + 4771 = 12806 - Drug offences of which Drug trafficking: 5164 + 1025 = 6189
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures for assault exclude common assault. • Drug trafficking includes cultivating, importing, exporting, producing and supplying.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • 2000: Not yet available. • Criminal offences, <i>of which</i>: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable. • 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.

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total

Number of...	Females T32TCW99	Minors T32TCM99	Aliens T32TCA99
Albania	121	385	-2
Armenia	435	331	-2
Austria	12231	3764	13614
Belgium	18523	741	24881
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2304	3259	372
Croatia	1521	787	629
Cyprus	70	27	248
Czech Republic	6961	4155	4555
Denmark	19801	3965	-2
Estonia	814	1617	3274
Finland	25962	11435	10899
France	55981	39059	71442
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	124414	49510	181843
Greece	15365	12383	2754
Hungary	14025	9509	4682
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	493	573	-2
Italy	45861	76	39475
Latvia	1023	1797	-2
Lithuania	-2	2240	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1136	1531	-2
Netherlands	11890	7859	-2
Norway	8407	4679	5839
Poland	14663	14641	2142
Portugal	3114	2232	1241
Romania	10361	6738	1131
Russia	144247	146698	-2
Slovakia	1475	2659	167
Slovenia	727	591	390
Spain	7162	1325	-2
Sweden	19148	12074	-2
Switzerland	10007	12282	33372
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	31912	20016	3958
UK: England & Wales	219980	90280	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	3046	837	-2
UK: Scotland	9400	72	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32TTW99	T32TTM99	T32TTA99
Albania	-2	4	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	14195	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	35	32	14
Croatia	204	20	118
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	28	-2	165
Finland	12698	3628	4777
France	15681	609	17725
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	27228	4770	35899
Greece	1678	7914	-2
Hungary	901	273	594
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	80	25	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	4	2	-2
Netherlands	1575	129	-2
Norway	2681	1346	1885
Poland	762	286	178
Portugal	541	1237	613
Romania	280	120	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	72	47	-2
Slovenia	94	9	31
Spain	751	29	-2
Sweden	2176	1368	-2
Switzerland	4101	1493	12848
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	74	61	45
UK: England & Wales	76630	12630	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	1913	97	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total

Number of...	Females T32HOW99	Minors T32HOM99	Aliens T32HOA99
Albania	-2	23	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3	3	13
Belgium	11	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17	14	0
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	15	9	5
Cyprus	0	0	2
Czech Republic	13	5	27
Denmark	7	-2	-2
Estonia	10	3	64
Finland	18	9	5
France	79	56	89
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	94	45	251
Greece	3	3	-2
Hungary	50	12	7
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	24	0	93
Latvia	11	7	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	23	5	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1	1	4
Poland	114	58	12
Portugal	19	6	16
Romania	118	60	-2
Russia	-2	1079	-2
Slovakia	6	8	-2
Slovenia	4	5	5
Spain	13	1	-2
Sweden	16	6	-2
Switzerland	3	0	37
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	454	257	158
UK: England & Wales	27	29	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	-2
UK: Scotland	11	1	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed

Number of...	Females T32HCW99	Minors T32HCM99	Aliens T32HCA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	1	6
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	16	13	0
Croatia	0	6	0
Cyprus	0	0	2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	4	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	7	4	3
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-4
Germany	68	-2	-2
Greece	3	3	-2
Hungary	37	7	6
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	14	0	-2
Latvia	10	7	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1	1	2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	13	5	10
Romania	101	44	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	6	8	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2	9
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	24	26	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	-2
UK: Scotland	9	1	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Assault

Number of...	Females T32ASW99	Minors T32ASM99	Aliens T32ASA99
Albania	-2	5	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	447	847	1415
Belgium	168	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4	1	0
Croatia	44	43	10
Cyprus	1	0	17
Czech Republic	104	181	129
Denmark	247	-2	-2
Estonia	21	13	110
Finland	931	1095	452
France	4315	5393	6877
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3698	8761	12761
Greece	163	107	-2
Hungary	514	385	58
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	3	-2
Italy	536	0	-2
Latvia	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	26	12	-2
Netherlands	595	718	-2
Norway	23	57	66
Poland	865	1582	33
Portugal	576	86	60
Romania	200	82	-2
Russia	-2	1920	-2
Slovakia	82	45	1
Slovenia	36	32	3
Spain	235	38	-2
Sweden	751	1449	-2
Switzerland	91	290	784
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	852	2310	398
UK: England & Wales	8846	11612	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	37	34	-2
UK: Scotland	1543	19	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Rape

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32RAW99	T32RAM99	T32RAA99
Albania	-2	1	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	20	34
Belgium	10	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	0	16	0
Croatia	1	6	0
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	12	26
Denmark	0	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	8	15
Finland	0	2	10
France	52	393	165
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	11	228	626
Greece	0	3	-2
Hungary	1	20	3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	17	0	192
Latvia	1	15	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	0	0	-2
Netherlands	5	55	-2
Norway	0	4	4
Poland	7	35	9
Portugal	2	7	3
Romania	21	61	-2
Russia	-2	1041	-2
Slovakia	-2	12	2
Slovenia	0	10	4
Spain	3	0	-2
Sweden	1	5	-2
Switzerland	0	13	60
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	5	106	19
UK: England & Wales	1	56	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	0	0	-2
UK: Scotland	0	1	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Robbery

Number of...	Females T32ROW99	Minors T32ROM99	Aliens T32ROA99
Albania	-2	42	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	37	163	151
Belgium	157	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	37	280	12
Croatia	7	39	15
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	83	283	210
Denmark	46	-2	-2
Estonia	58	246	498
Finland	26	107	43
France	285	1163	677
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	629	3349	3040
Greece	7	68	-2
Hungary	146	452	56
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	1	-2
Italy	381	19	1084
Latvia	38	132	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	22	180	-2
Netherlands	270	1055	-2
Norway	12	46	22
Poland	302	1297	149
Portugal	42	134	44
Romania	237	513	-2
Russia	-2	18709	-2
Slovakia	36	154	4
Slovenia	5	25	5
Spain	411	158	-2
Sweden	14	268	-2
Switzerland	31	206	196
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	625	1655	224
UK: England & Wales	440	2044	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	2	7	-2
UK: Scotland	53	7	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Theft: Total

Number of...	Females T32THW99	Minors T32THM99	Aliens T32THA99
Albania	-2	212	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	4487	1799	4571
Belgium	764	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	729	2525	49
Croatia	220	384	134
Cyprus	7	19	102
Czech Republic	1597	1832	1186
Denmark	6299	-2	-2
Estonia	361	928	1451
Finland	7972	4194	3363
France	10820	18999	11827
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	37466	19152	39793
Greece	378	1323	-2
Hungary	4065	5537	561
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	325	513	-2
Italy	8410	41	11232
Latvia	472	1304	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	530	1106	-2
Netherlands	4220	2779	-2
Norway	1802	904	1876
Poland	2180	7600	203
Portugal	291	461	97
Romania	2475	5019	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	483	1187	9
Slovenia	117	324	78
Spain	2111	882	-2
Sweden	7904	4609	-2
Switzerland	1175	4046	4087
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	9043	13809	1715
UK: England & Wales	24318	36275	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	386	349	-2
UK: Scotland	3361	28	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32TVW99	T32TVM99	T32TVA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	142	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	0	28	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	15	97	17
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	7	19	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2	14	-2
Slovenia	3	25	21
Spain	111	151	-2
Sweden	83	601	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	362	3361	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	6	46	-2
UK: Scotland	42	15	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total

Number of...	Females T32BUW99	Minors T32BUM99	Aliens T32BUA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	127	521	541
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	53	275	69
Cyprus	7	10	43
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	93	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	682	4149	3976
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	33	167	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	118	737	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1620	2339	-2
Norway	145	288	193
Poland	506	6065	125
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	18	130	25
Spain	1182	597	-2
Sweden	-2	200	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1067	7804	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	14	117	-2
UK: Scotland	63	4	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

Number of...	Females T32BDW99	Minors T32BDM99	Aliens T32BDA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	41	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	41	33	19
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	31	79	1
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	728	4188	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	8	71	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total

Number of...	Females T32DRW99	Minors T32DRM99	Aliens T32DRA99
Albania	-2	2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	403	417	719
Belgium	460	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	10	20	13
Croatia	127	117	54
Cyprus	12	0	60
Czech Republic	119	138	114
Denmark	55	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	734	525	239
France	1400	1569	3327
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	4503	3590	11055
Greece	118	397	132
Hungary	163	97	101
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	559	248	-2
Italy	1414	12	5785
Latvia	36	6	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	139	64	-2
Netherlands	745	168	-2
Norway	1541	740	926
Poland	226	282	23
Portugal	313	87	149
Romania	23	8	-2
Russia	-2	6048	-2
Slovakia	18	7	2
Slovenia	17	27	13
Spain	1158	66	-2
Sweden	1196	447	-2
Switzerland	1009	4771	3938
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	5826	681	448
UK: England & Wales	5186	3113	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	28	11	-2
UK: Scotland	830	2	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32DTW99	T32DTM99	T32DTA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	134	97	307
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	0	-2
Croatia	8	1	1
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	106	113	16
Denmark	17	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	511	348	1681
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	474	134	1432
Greece	39	79	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	778	324	650
Poland	48	47	12
Portugal	153	29	97
Romania	1	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	18	7	2
Slovenia	10	19	13
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	645	1025	2890
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1636	447	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	12	2	-2
UK: Scotland	265	0	-2

p. 45 – Source of the data in Table 3.1.2	
	ST3200
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania Unpublished information
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.), Conviction Statistics 1999
Belgium	Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapport portant sur l'année 1997 (parution en cours)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute, "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction - "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" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, Ministry of Justice, 2001 Criminal Court 's Statistics, unpublished. Year 2000.
Denmark	Source: Data from Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on convicted persons – not published.
Finland	Statistics Finland - Population Statistics - Crime and prisoner statistics, not published by this classification.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDSED, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	Unpublished statistical data (personal communication). See also Table 3.1.1.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Report of An Garda Síochána. Statistics supplied for convictions above are the same as details provided for suspects at table 1.2.2.
Italy	1999 Istat penal statistics: tables 4.4 - 4.17 - 4.18
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.

Russia	-2
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See source of the data in Table 3.1.1 for numbers of females and minors. • Numbers of aliens: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, statistical surveys on perpetrators of criminal offences, not published.
Spain	INE - Instituto Nacional de Estadística, <i>Estadísticas Judiciales de España</i> , Madrid: INE, published annually, Table 35.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (avec nos remerciements à M. Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine – the Form of the State statistical ‘Composition of the convicted’ and ‘Minors, convicted of selected crimes’, was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. p.502, 503.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Court Proceedings Database. Published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Tables Vols 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 45 – Age bracket used on Table 3.1.2	
	CT32AGOO
Albania	The minimum age for minors offenders is 14 years old and the maximum age is 18 years old.
Armenia	14-17.
Austria	14-<19.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16- < 18. • Les données relatives aux mineurs concernent la tranche de 16 à moins de 18 ans. • Ces <u>données sont toutefois peu significatives</u> : en effet elles ne comprennent pas les mesures appliquées par les tribunaux de la jeunesse, dont relèvent quasiment l'ensemble des mineurs délinquants. Les chiffres ici fournis concernent (indistinctement) les deux cas d'<u>exception</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum age of juvenile offenders is over 14 years and the maximum age is 17 years, 11 months and 29 days. • According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria a juvenile person is one who is older than 14, but younger than 18 years of age and he could understand the property and meaning of his doings and guide his actions.
Croatia	From 14 to under 18.
Cyprus	Juveniles are aged 7 and under 16 years.
Czech Republic	Minors are in age of 15 - 17 (it means till the day of his/her 18 th birthday).
Denmark	Minors: 15-17 years.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females: 13 and over years of age • Minors: 13-17 (incl) years of age - whether from 13 or 15 years old depends on type (severity) of crime • Aliens: 13 and over years of age
Finland	15-17 years, i.e. at least 15 but below 18.
France	Mineurs = moins de 18 ans, 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
Germany	From 14 to under 18.
Greece	7-20 years.
Hungary	Minor offenders min. 14, max. 17 year old.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	14 to 17 years.
Italy	An age bracket is available only for females; the lower limit is 15 years, or less, while the superior limit is 65 years, or more.
Latvia	It is age from 14 to 17 years including.
Lithuania	Minimum age – 14 years.

	Maximum age – 17 years.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	De 14 à moins de 18 ans (14- < 18).
Netherlands	12-17.
Norway	15-17 years.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.1.2 contains the number of offenders of 17 years old and – in particular cases (very serious crimes) – juveniles of 15 and 16 years old, who are convicted due to Criminal Code. • Generally, juvenile offenders are treated due to Law on the Treatment of Juveniles and are recorded in separate database.
Portugal	The age brackets used in police statistics are as follow: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over.
Romania	14- < 18. The minimum age for minor offenders is 14 years and the maximum age for minor offenders is 18 years.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	From 15 – under 18.
Slovenia	Persons who had reached 14 years of age but not yet 18 by the time they committed the crime.
Spain	Only offenders aged 16 and 17 are included
Sweden	15-17 years (age at time for sentencing).
Switzerland	From 7 to under 18.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	From 14 till 17 (persons, aged 18 are excluded).
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females = females aged 10 and over • Persons aged under 18 = persons aged 10 and under 18 years.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures relate to persons aged 10 to 16 years.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum age = 8 • Maximum age = 15 • 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.

p. 45 – Comment on whether criminal offences committed by minors are included in court stat.	
	CT32MIOO
Albania	Yes. The criminal offences are included in the court statistics. It is possible to have this data in two different ways offences as total and separately. This is possible after year 1998.
Armenia	Yes.
Austria	Yes.
Belgium	voir note ci-dessus.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Yes.
Croatia	Yes.
Cyprus	Yes.
Czech Republic	yes, they are.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Included.
Finland	Included.
France	Oui. Cependant, on considère que la collecte statistique est lacunaire pour les mineurs. Lorsqu'ils atteignent la majorité, les condamnés mineurs bénéficient d'une sorte de réhabilitation de droit pour les condamnations les plus légères (effacement du casier judiciaire). Ce sont alors les délais de traitement qui sont en cause, puisqu'une condamnation ne sera pas enregistrée au casier en cas de réhabilitation si elle arrive après l'anniversaire des 18 ans du condamné.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Yes.
Greece	Yes.
Hungary	Included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	All criminal offences committed by minors have been included in the court statistics according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	All criminal offences committed by minors are included in the court statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Oui.
Netherlands	Yes, they are included.
Norway	Included.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Penal Code, minimum age – 17 (passed) years old is a rule. This may be lowered to 15 (most serious crimes as homicide, robbery). This offenders are included in the statistics of convictions. • Juvenile offenders' liability is provided for Law on the Treatment of Juveniles . They are excluded in number of person convicted (Table 3.1.1) A juvenile delinquent is one who committed an offence after 13th birthday but prior to the 17th.
Portugal	No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subject to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care

	and protection measures may be used in his/her regard.
Romania	Yes.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	<u>Minor perpetrators</u> by Criminal Regulation of the Slovak Republic – minor – is person by age from 15 to 18 years. By Criminal Law of the Slovak Republic is criminal liability from 15 years. About all convicts persons of minor by law is make out statistical form.
Slovenia	Criminal offences committed by minors are included, but separated.
Spain	Only those committed by offenders aged 16 and 17
Sweden	Included.
Switzerland	Persons under 18 are not included. Please see the remarks on Table 3.1.1. As indicated there, figures of minors convicted (Table 3.1.2.) are only available since 1999 and have not been included in the total number of persons convicted in 1999 (Table 3.1.1) in order to keep consistent time series.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Yes.
UK: England & Wales	Yes, included.
UK: Northern Ireland	Overall convictions figures include juveniles.
UK: Scotland	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. 45 – Definition on an alien	
CT32ALOO	
Albania	Alien is considered the person resident or not resident in the Republic of Albania, bearing a foreign citizenship and he/she commits a crime in Albania or against an Albanian.
Armenia	Alien is a person who is not the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, but who has citizenship of another State.
Austria	other than Austrian citizen.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le chiffre regroupe les condamnés n'ayant pas la nationalité belge, qui sont soit ressortissant d'un pays de l'Union européenne (13377), soit ressortissant de l'Europe non UE (4063), soit d'un autre pays (7441). • La nationalité n'étant pas toujours spécifiée sur le bulletin de condamnation, il faut tenir compte des individus pour lesquels cette information est inconnue : (6184).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<p>According to the Law on Aliens in the Republic of Bulgaria, an "alien" shall be considered any person who is not a Bulgarian citizen and any person who is not considered citizen of any state.</p> <p>Legislation sets the following categories of aliens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legally staying aliens. These are aliens who enter, stay (shortly, long-term or permanently) and leave the country as provided by her legislation and the international instruments (agreements). These aliens are subdivided into the following groups: 1. Persons part of a airport transfer, 2. Tourists, 3. Transit passengers, 4. aliens on a short stay, 5. Aliens on a long-term stay, 6. Aliens with permanent residence. 2. Refugees. These are aliens in the country who are asking for refuge or have the refugee status according to the legislation of the country and the Convention on the Refugee Status and other international agreements ratified by the authorities. <p>Illegally staying aliens. These are persons who have not honored the order and conditions of entering into the country or have not left it after expiration of the period of their legal stay.</p>
Croatia	A person who does not have Croatian citizenship.
Cyprus	Any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Cyprus.
Czech Republic	Alien is a person who is not of Czech citizenship.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Non-Estonian citizens and persons without determined citizenship.
Finland	A person without Finnish citizenship.
France	Qui n'a pas la nationalité française.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Persons with a foreign nationality, stateless persons and persons whose nationality is unknown. Persons with dual nationality are counted as German if one of their nationalities is German.
Greece	An alien is a person with permanent residence outside of Greece. This definition is very narrow and differs from the one that has adopted the Ministry of Public Order. (Suspected offences and offenders statistics, Tables 1 etc.) It is understood that with this definition all economic refugees, clandestine immigrants etc are not included as they declare as permanent residence "Greece" in order to qualify for a green card, health services etc.
Hungary	Aliens are persons not having Hungarian citizenship independent of their domicile (visiting Hungary or settled down in Hungary). As foreign citizens are counted

	persons without citizenship or having two citizenship in spite of the fact, that one of them is the Hungarian if their domicile is abroad.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	A person without Italian passport.
Latvia	See Comments below on Table 3.1.2
Lithuania	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. 1 of the Law of Lithuanian Republic on the legal status of the aliens).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	An alien is defined as a person without Norwegian citizenship. "Stateless" and "foreign citizens, not specified" are included. Persons with unknown citizenship are excluded.
Poland	The alien is a person who is not Polish citizenship.
Portugal	One is not a Portuguese citizen, according to the laws of nationality.
Romania	According to Law no.123/2000 regarding the aliens regime in Romania, an alien is a person who has not the Romanian citizenship.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	<u>Alien</u> – is person which is not Slovak Republic nationality and was not admit refugees status for him/his.
Slovenia	A person without permanent residence in Slovenia.
Spain	Non Spanish citizens.
Sweden	Data not available
Switzerland	Personne n'ayant pas la nationalité suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Citizen of other state (non ukrainian) who is present at the territory of Ukraine temporarily or constantly.
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	This information not available.
UK: Scotland	We do not collect statistics on aliens.

p. 45 – Comments on Table 3.1.2

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Albania	The data for the year 1999 are not completely.																																																																																																																										
Armenia	1. No special data is collected on the number of convicted females and minors according to the offences mentioned in the table 3.1.2. 2. No data is collected on the number of convicted aliens.																																																																																																																										
Austria	See comments on table 3.1.1																																																																																																																										
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour l'année 1997. • <u>L'unité de compte est ici l'individu et pas le bulletin de condamnation</u> (comme dans le tableau 3.1.1) : si un individu est condamné plusieurs fois en une année, il n'est donc compté qu'une seule fois. • Par ailleurs : les bulletins de condamnations ne font pas toujours état du sexe du condamné. Le nombre de femmes doit donc en principe être rapporté au nombre d'individus condamnés pour lesquels le sexe est « connu ». Il en est de même pour les étrangers. C'est pourquoi ces chiffres ont été joints. • Tout comme pour le tableau 3.1.1, ne sont pas incluses dans les données, celles relatives aux <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suspensions du prononcé de la condamnation (loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation) - internements (loi du 1er juillet 1964 de défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux, des délinquants d'habitude et des auteurs de certains délits sexuels) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Année : 1997 dernière année disponible</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type d'infraction</th> <th rowspan="2">Nombre de femmes</th> <th rowspan="2">Hommes</th> <th rowspan="2">Inconnu</th> <th rowspan="2">Nombre de mineurs 16 à moins 18 ans</th> <th colspan="3">Nombre de ressortissants étrangers</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Etrangers</th> <th>Belges</th> <th>Inconnu</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18523</td> <td>94914</td> <td>13080</td> <td>741</td> <td>24881</td> <td>95465</td> <td>6184</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infractions</td> <td><i>dont: Infractions routières (définies comme pénales)</i></td> <td>14195</td> <td>71976</td> <td>16511</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homicide volontaire</td> <td><i>Total</i></td> <td>11</td> <td>108</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: Consummé</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Coups et blessures</td> <td>168</td> <td>3167</td> <td>571</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Viol</td> <td>10</td> <td>383</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Vol avec violence</td> <td>157</td> <td>1624</td> <td>237</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vol</td> <td><i>Total</i></td> <td>764</td> <td>5569</td> <td>801</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: Vol de véhicule à moteur</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: Cambriolage</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: cambriolage d'habitation</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Total</i></td> <td>60</td> <td>301</td> <td>02</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infractions en matière de stupéfiants</td> <td><i>dont: Trafic de stupéfiants</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Année : 1997 dernière année disponible							Type d'infraction	Nombre de femmes	Hommes	Inconnu	Nombre de mineurs 16 à moins 18 ans	Nombre de ressortissants étrangers			Etrangers	Belges	Inconnu	Total	18523	94914	13080	741	24881	95465	6184	Infractions	<i>dont: Infractions routières (définies comme pénales)</i>	14195	71976	16511				Homicide volontaire	<i>Total</i>	11	108	17					<i>dont: Consummé</i>	*	*	*				Coups et blessures		168	3167	571				Viol		10	383	88				Vol avec violence		157	1624	237				Vol	<i>Total</i>	764	5569	801					<i>dont: Vol de véhicule à moteur</i>	*	*	*					<i>dont: Cambriolage</i>	*	*						<i>dont: cambriolage d'habitation</i>	*	*						<i>Total</i>	60	301	02				Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	<i>dont: Trafic de stupéfiants</i>	*	*	*			
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Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2																																																																																																																										
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.1.2. contains data about sentenced persons whose sentence has come into force. The data in the table is for 2001. • The data about theft of motor vehicles, burglary or house theft are not recorded separately. These data are included into the total number of persons sentences 																																																																																																																										

	for theft.				
Croatia	Year of data: 2000.				
Cyprus	Only serious offences are included, as classified by the police.				
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. • There is not a special category in this sourcebook of traffic offences committed by females and minors. • It was not possible according a law for a woman to commit a crime of rape in a year 2000. • Theft of motor vehicle, burglary and domestic burglary have no special category - it is subsumed under THEFT. • There is no special category for aliens in this sourcebook. 				
Denmark	-2				
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. • All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). 				
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft = theft + unauthorised use - of which unauthorised use: • Number of females: 179 • Number of minors: 350 • Number of aliens: 29 				
France	Données pour l'année 2000.				
Georgia	<u>REGIONAL CORRESPONDENT: PLEASE CHECK THIS TABLE CAREFULLY.</u>				
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available for theft of a motor vehicle or domestic burglary. • Data on completed intentional homicide not available for minors and aliens. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures given are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. 				
Greece	• Data relate to the year 1997.				
Hungary	• Data relate to the year 2000.				
Iceland	-2				
Ireland	• Data relate to the year 1998.				
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data concerning <i>voluntary homicide</i> (limitedly to females) include also the offences of slaughter and attempted homicide. • Data about <i>rape</i> include violent sexual intercourse either with adults or children. • Sono attualmente considerati fra i delitti contro la persona • Data about the number of persons aged under 18 include males and females. • Data about aliens are not definite, because table 4.17 reports only data relative to groups of offences without specification. For this reason it has been impossible to determine precise data concerning rape and not completed voluntary homicide; moreover data about males and females are united and it's not possible to separate them. • 4960 of the 39475 aliens convicted for criminal offences were females. 				
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Year of data</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">2000</td> </tr> </table>	Year of data			2000
Year of data			2000		

Type of offence			Number of females
Criminal offences	Total		1023 (of which minors –girls 104)
	<i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i>		80 (of which minors –girls 0)
Intentional homicide	Total		11 (of which minors –girls 0)
	<i>of which: Completed</i>		10 (of which minors –girls 0)
Assault			*
Rape			1 (of which minors –girls 0)
Robbery			38 (of which minors –girls 3)
Theft	Total		472 (of which minors –girls 74)
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>		*
	<i>of which: Burglary</i>	Total	118 (of which minors –girls 22)
		<i>of which: Domestic burglary</i>	*
Drug offences	Total		36 (of which minors –girls 2)
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>		*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical data included in the courts statistics has been chosen according to the Criminal law. We don't not have break down for an alien in the courts statistics. Data is missing; the number of convicted aliens is not available in the courts statistics. Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system. • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft in statistical system according to the Criminal law . • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary in statistical system according to the Criminal law. • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law. 		
Lithuania	The statistic is not provided because Court Department statistics give only summed up numbers of certain categories of crimes. There is only number of total convicted minors given. The data on convicted females and aliens is not collected at all.. See Comments on Table 3.1.1.		
Luxembourg	-2		
Malta	-2		
Moldova	-2		
Netherlands	-2		
Norway	-2		

Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary, drug offences: see comments on table 3.1.1. • Data for homicide completed is not available. 																						
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 2. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 3. • Burglary: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 4. 																						
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See comments on table 3.1.1. • Data relate to the year 2000. 																						
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year of data</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>Number of females</th> <th>Number of minors</th> <th>Number of aliens</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>Open</td> <td>-2</td> <td>14729</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violent</td> <td>-2</td> <td>3980</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year of data					Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens	Robbery	Open	-2	14729	-2	Violent	-2	3980	-2
Year of data																							
Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens																			
Robbery	Open	-2	14729	-2																			
	Violent	-2	3980	-2																			
Slovakia	-2																						
Slovenia	Year of data: 2000.																						
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in data recording methods introduced in 1995 and a new penal code introduced in 1996 result in extremely unreliable time series. • Drug offences: Include all offences against public health, most of which are in fact drug offences. • Burglary: The definition is larger than the one proposed by the Sourcebook (see offence definitions). • In approximately 1% of the cases (1354 out of 110672) there is no indication regarding the sex of the person convicted. 																						
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.																						
Switzerland	Please see the remarks on Table 3.1.1. As indicated there, figures of minors convicted (Table 3.1.2.) have not been included in the total number of persons convicted in 1999 (Table 3.1.1) in order to keep consistent time series.																						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																						
Turkey	-2																						
Ukraine	-2																						
UK: England & Wales	Not applicable.																						
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																						
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • Data on aliens is not collected centrally. • Criminal offences, <i>of which</i>: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable. • 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. 																						

p. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (1/7): Do the offence definitions used in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 differ from those in the "Definitions" section?		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	If yes, explain
	CT32A AOO	CT32ABOO
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Theft (spontaneous, in need) of small value (§ 141) included since 1995.
Belgium	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide volontaire : les coups et blessures volontaires ayant causé la mort sans intention de la donner ne sont pas inclus. • Coups et blessures volontaires : sont inclus les coups et blessures volontaires ayant causé la mort sans intention de la donner. • Viol : sont inclus les rapports sexuels sans violence avec un mineur de moins de 14 ans (« viol technique »). (La nomenclature permet de distinguer les viol à l'égard de mineurs de moins de 14 ans, ou de moins de 10 ans, mais ne permet pas, parmi ceux-ci de distinguer les viols « techniques » des viols réels. • Ces différences par rapport aux définitions « standard » correspondent à celles déjà relevées pour les statistiques policières. • La catégorie générique « trafic » diffère de celle utilisée dans la statistique policière. Elle comprend en plus « la détention illégale » (qui peut couvrir également une détention pour consommation personnelle). • La statistique des condamnations ne permet pas de distinguer les vols de véhicule à moteur, ni les cambriolages.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Assault occasioning death is excluded • Assault: Aggravated assault occasioning death is included • Other assault occasioning death is excluded • This is due to the principal offence rules
France	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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). • 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.

Georgia	2	-2
Germany	1	-2
Greece	1	See above.
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide - excluding euthanasia • The offence definition - Rape - includes sexual intercourse with a minor without force because brake down is impossible according to the Criminal law • Burglary – includes theft from the car, theft from container, theft from a parking meter, theft from vending machine and theft from a fenced meadow.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	1	Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. = thefts by burglary. In 1995-1998 numbers contain also thefts under aggravating circumstances (Art. 208 Penal Code of 1969).
Portugal	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault leading to death is excluded from homicide. The inclusion of mugging (bag-snatching) under robbery depends on the evaluation of circumstances by the courts. • Burglary is not an independent statistical category.
Romania	1	See comments on table 3.1.1.
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	Differences between definitions by Criminal Regulation of the Slovak Republic and definitions in the Questionnaire are at the any causes very small. Prevalent is definitions identical.
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	1	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. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (2/7)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are recorded?	At what stage of the process does the data refer to?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=Before appeals 2=After appeals
	CT32BOO	CT32COO
Albania	1	2
Armenia	1	2
Austria	1	2
Belgium	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2
Denmark	2	1
Estonia	1	2
Finland	1	1
France	1	2
Georgia	1	2
Germany	1	2
Greece	1	2
Hungary	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2
Italy	2	2
Latvia	1	2
Lithuania	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	1	2
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	1
Romania	2	2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	2
Slovenia	1	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	1	1

p. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (3/7): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT32D A00	CT32DB00
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	If a person is convicted for two or more offences committed by him, the statistics will show one record.
Austria	1	Convictions counted according to the offence with the most severe sanction
Belgium	2	<u>Toutes les qualifications d'infractions</u> 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 sentenced for several offenses, the person is referred to the most serious punishable act and each offense separately is referred to the proper type of crime.
Croatia	1	Principle 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	2	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.
Denmark	1	The most serious offence.
Estonia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>(My description - A.Ahven)</i>
Finland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following criteria are applied, in the order presented here, so far as is required to locate the principal offence: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) select the most severe type of punishment and the offence(s) for which it is sentenced. Applied in practice when some offence(s) is punished by imprisonment and some other offence(s) is punished by a fine. In such a case, the choice is imprisonment and the offence(s) for which it is sentenced. 2) select the offence(s) with the most severe punishment scale as defined in the law 3) If the choice is between offences for which the law defines identical scales of punishment, the principal offence is selected according to specific rules prioritising different offences These rules are the same from one year to another 4) If offences are identical according to criteria 1-3, the one(s) that has been committed most recently 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 en cas d'infractions multiples. Certains tableaux sont publiés en comptabilisant les infractions 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	see above.
Greece	1	In case a person commits more than one crime simultaneously only the most serious offence is registered. I.e. armed robbery and not bearing a weapon, using a weapon , using violence and theft.
Hungary	1	Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. A assaults B and then rapes B. then the solution of the case, depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	The murder being the primary offence the conviction will be recorded against it. The murder and theft offences will have been entered into a case, the theft conviction will be recorded as well even though it's not been counted.
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, if a person is convicted of both murder and theft – a person is counted for statistical purposes as murder according to the heaviest sanctions or measures in the Criminal law • If two or more sanctions or measures are applied only one (the main sanction) is counted for statistical purposes.
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	1	When a sanction covers several offences, it is attached to the offence, which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law.
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender is convicted two or more times in one year, two or more convictions are recorded in Statistics. • If offender is convicted for two or more offences in one case, the most serious offence (conviction) is recorded. • If an offender is convicted for serial offences (multiple) this is recorded as one conviction.
Portugal	1	• When an offender is convicted of more than one offence, only the most serious one is recorded for statistical purposes.
Romania	1	-2

Russia	1	Since the beginning of 1997 the principal offence rule is not longer valid and does not influence police and prosecutor bodies statistics. It is only applied by the judges in the stage of making decisions about the sentence, if an offender has committed two or more crimes in one act. In the latter case principal offence rule means that less serious crime is partially included in the gravest one.
Slovakia	2	Using of the imperative main criminal offence are apply so that perpetrator is convicted by criminal quotation for main serious criminal offence (see comment by § 35 part1. Criminal Regulation).
Slovenia	1	If one perpetrator committed several criminal offences, the attribute of the perpetrator is only the main criminal offence. When more than one perpetrator participated in committing one criminal offence, each participant is a separate unit of observation.
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to identify 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 disentangled 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most serious offences is counted. • The seriousness is established according to a ranking list which is based on the abstract punishment minima and maxima of the offence. • In case of a tie, a randomizing procedure is applied.
Switzerland	2	Chaque infraction est comptabilisée.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2

UK: England & Wales	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence was imposed - 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 severe. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Where proceedings involve more than one offence dealt with at the same time, the tables record only the principal offence ie 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. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (4/7): How is a person who is convicted of more than one offence of the same type counted?		
	<i>1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other</i>	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT32E00	CT32E00 (BIS)
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	3	Deux unités de compte sont considérées dans la statistique des condamnations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • l'individu condamné : chaque personne condamnée n'apparaît qu'une seule fois dans chaque tableau même si elle a fait l'objet de plusieurs condamnations au cours de l'année de référence. Les données fournies dans le tableau 3.1.2 le sont sur base de cette unité de compte. • le bulletin de condamnation (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. Les données fournies dans le tableau 3.1.1. le sont sur base de cette unité de compte. Par ailleurs, les données portant sur les infractions considèrent <u>toutes</u> les infractions mentionnées dans le bulletin de condamnation. Un même individu condamné pour plusieurs infractions lors d'un même passage au tribunal (un seul bulletin de condamnation) sera donc concerné plusieurs fois dans ce tableau.
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 convinced 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	1	-2
Estonia	1	-2
Finland	1	-2
France	1	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	1	-2
Greece	-4	-2
Hungary	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	1	-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	1	-2
Poland	1	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	-2	-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. 47 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (5/7): How is a person dealt with more than once during the same year counted?		
	<i>1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other</i>	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT32F00	CT32F00 (BIS)
Albania	3	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	3	Voir commentaire ci-dessus.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-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 convinced 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	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	-4	-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	1	-2
Slovenia	1	-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. 47 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (6/7): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifica tions?	If yes, explain
	CT32G A00	CT32GB00
Albania	2	The Albanian Penal Code came into the force in June 1995. So the data for the year 1995 are not available for all the year, because of the changes of the statistics.
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	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	According to the changes to the Criminal law from 1 April 1999, the persons, previously counted in the courts statistics as convicted of Theft, are counted as convicted of Robbery if they have carried out Theft connected with violence, which is not dangerous for a life or threat of violence and if they have accomplished their offences after 1 April 1999.
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	1	Starting with 2000, the data recording methods have been improved containing more offences from Penal Code and offences provided by special penal laws.
Russia	-2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2

Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	A new data recording method was introduced in 1995 and a new penal code was introduced in 1996. As a consequence, time series are extremely unreliable.
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	For 2000, the data will be extracted from a new database. However, as yet, this information is not available.
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 48 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (7/7): Additional comments on questions A – G

CT32GC00							
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the question "How is a person who is dealt with for more than an offence in the same year is counted?" there are two possibilities: • The person can be counted as one person when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actions or non-actions contain elements from more than one criminal act and when the person has committed more than one criminal act for which no sentence has been given; - in the cases of continuing offences - when the same repeated acts form a single offence e.g. serious assault of some persons) - when one offence serves as a means of committed another offence (e.g. the case of the armed robbery) - When while committing a serious offence, another light offence against the same object is committed (for example, defendant firstly assaults and then kills the victim with a fire gun). • The person can be counted as two persons when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person has committed more than one criminal offence and for the first one a final sentence has been given. • It is a rule, that the decision of the Court of Appeal is considered as final decision. But, according to the article 432 C.P.C the parties have the right to present the recourse to the High Court against the final decisions under certain reasons. The data refer to the stage after the recourse to the High Court. 						
Armenia	-2						
Austria	-2						
Belgium	<p>C.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>Avant l'appel</i></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>Après l'appel</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire) .</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Avant l'appel</i>	<i>Après l'appel</i>		Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire) .		
<i>Avant l'appel</i>	<i>Après l'appel</i>						
	Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire) .						
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2						
Bulgaria	-2						
Croatia	-2						
Cyprus	-2						
Czech Republic	-2						
Denmark	-2						
Estonia	-2						
Finland	-2						
France	B : les règles concernent en fait la gestion informatisée du casier judiciaire dont la statistique n'est qu'un sous-produit.						
Georgia	-2						
Germany	-2						
Greece	<p>E.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><i>As one person</i></th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><i>As two or more people</i></th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><i>Other (please explain)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">V</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">As one serial offence</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>	V		As one serial offence
<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>					
V		As one serial offence					

			committed by one person , if the offence is of the same type, and this relates to the final penalty
Hungary	F.		
	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
			A person is counted twice or more when he is twice or more convicted.
Iceland	-2		
Ireland	-2		
Italy	E.		
	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
		X (not in every case: in some case "reato continuato")	
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 (same legal interest infringed, basically similar "modus operandi", identical external context which has weakened culpability of offender).		
Romania	-2		
Russia	-2		
Slovakia	-2		
Slovenia	-2		
Spain	-2		
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.		
Switzerland	-2		
TFYR of Macedonia	-2		
Turkey	-2		
Ukraine	-2		
UK: England & Wales	-2		
UK: Northern Ireland	-2		
UK: Scotland	-2		

p. 49 – Sanctions and measures: Type of sanctions and measures imposed

	Non-custodial sanctions and measures				Suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Unsuspending custodial sanctions and measures		
	community service orders	probation orders	non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	suspension under certain conditions after a conviction	suspended prison sentences connected with supervision or probation	suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	partially suspended custodial sanctions	suspension under certain conditions after a conviction	unsuspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	treatment in a custodial setting (e.g. psychiatric/drug treatment)	partially suspended custodial sanctions
1=Included 2=Excluded	D32NA00	D32NB00	D32NC00	D32ND00	D32SA00	D32SB00	D32SC00	D32SD00	D32UA00	D32UB00	D32UC00
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Austria	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	-4	-3	1	-4	2	-3	-4	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	-4	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2
Croatia	1	2	1	1	1	-3	2	2	1	1	-3
Cyprus	1	1	1	-2	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Estonia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Finland	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
France	1	-2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-2	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Germany	-4	-4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Greece	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	2	1	2	-3
Netherlands	1	-3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Norway	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
Poland	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	-4	-3	1	-3	-3	2	-4	1	-3
Romania	2	2	1	1	1	1	-2	2	1	1	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	1	-3	1	-3	2	2	1	1	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	-4	2	-4	-4	2	-4	-4	2	1	-4
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33TCT99	T33TCF99	T33TCN99	T33TCS99	T33TCU99	T33TCH99	T33TCO99
Albania	4776	1102	233	0	3586	4	18
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2
Austria	61755	38778	945	13569	8463	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	157176	3420	11037	10896	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	24211	5018	1133	12635	11248	-3	-2
Croatia	20094	2939	763	11257	2552	-2	2583
Cyprus	946	435	27	127	357	-2	-2
Czech Republic	62595	3370	3318	38189	15341	-3	2377
Denmark	40777	21537	3181	7120	8365	-2	574
Estonia	8816	2274	36	4016	2133	-2	357
Finland	292524	267099	3726	12549	7668	-2	962
France	580036	203028	92969	184723	99316	-2	-4
Georgia	9976	275	422	747	8529	-2	-2
Germany	732733	513336	76087	95791	47519	-2	-2
Greece	117560	4199	6564	95301	5668	-2	5828
Hungary	95398	41477	22201	19662	12058	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	278660	90237	-2	77882	110541	0	-2
Latvia	12862	2036	186	7408	2865	1	366
Lithuania	19872	679	866	10503	7629	0	195
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	14606	3078	4046	5148	2334	-2	-4
Netherlands	105156	42225	-2	-2	27345	0	-2
Norway	61732	43592	902	7918	9285	-3	35
Poland	207607	38209	15648	127437	26171	-3	142
Portugal	44509	32565	1803	5244	4818	-2	79
Romania	87576	19169	20266	1154	45415	-3	1572
Russia	1223255	65138	-2	-2	388799	19	-2
Slovakia	20747	1045	-2	14949	4179	-2	574
Slovenia	6895	351	743	4693	1108	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	115730	71130	28694	2236	13670	-3	-3
Switzerland	70336	22972	-2	36611	10753	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1397786	982679	281161	3161	105323	-2	25462
UK: Northern Ireland	26524	18096	5041	1410	1956	-2	21
UK: Scotland	65146	34036	18800	-4	12310	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33TTT99	T33TTF99	T33TTN99	T33TTS99	T33TTU99	T33TTH99	T33TTO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	819	210	63	500	319	-3	-2
Croatia	2553	608	20	1416	201	-2	308
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	6068	-2	-2	4059	-2	-3	1200
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	491	201	0	254	31	-2	5
Finland	99928	88312	1952	7352	2167	-2	145
France	210582	102888	33888	63132	10674	-2	-4
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	209894	179094	11351	14352	5097	-2	-2
Greece	32655	2757	4316	21894	88	-2	3600
Hungary	16007	13016	1003	1666	322	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	2720	1109	76	1410	75	-2	50
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	312	86	113	105	8	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	18378	-2	-2	1055	-2	-2
Norway	23609	18370	46	2503	2690	-3	0
Poland	11232	2625	199	7864	536	-3	8
Portugal	20287	19191	370	632	94	-2	0
Romania	7310	1889	3792	291	1247	-3	91
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1029	74	-2	575	90	-2	154
Slovenia	820	127	33	550	110	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	20923	11967	4798	871	3287	-3	-3
Switzerland	36093	15613	-2	15823	4657	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	626110	558768	44428	378	15759	-2	6777
UK: Northern Ireland	15782	14383	826	233	332	-2	8
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-4	-3	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Intentional homicide: Total							
	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33HOT99	T33HOF99	T33HON99	T33HOS99	T33HOU99	T33HOH99	T33HOO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2
Austria	62	0	0	0	62	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	206	0	0	29	177	-3	-2
Croatia	272	0	5	7	230	-2	30
Cyprus	13	0	0	0	13	-2	-2
Czech Republic	182	0	0	1	181	-3	0
Denmark	45	0	1	0	30	-2	14
Estonia	132	1	-2	1	119	-2	7
Finland	157	0	0	1	145	-2	11
France	667	0	1	18	648	-2	-4
Georgia	225	-2	-2	-2	225	-2	-2
Germany	778	4	1	68	705	-2	-2
Greece	71	0	1	0	68	-2	2
Hungary	274	0	2	31	241	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	756	0	-2	-2	756	0	-2
Latvia	115	0	0	1	111	1	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	147	0	11	4	132	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	27	0	0	0	20	-3	7
Poland	675	10	7	33	625	-3	-2
Portugal	258	7	6	55	190	-2	0
Romania	1853	2	49	0	1800	-3	2
Russia	20290	-2	-2	-2	18168	18	486
Slovakia	56	-2	-2	4	52	-2	-2
Slovenia	49	0	8	4	37	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	137	0	6	0	131	-3	-3
Switzerland	62	0	-2	8	54	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	330	0	8	1	312	-2	9
UK: Northern Ireland	18	0	0	0	4	-2	0
UK: Scotland	115	0	15	-4	100	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33HCT99	T33HCF99	T33HCN99	T33HCS99	T33HCU99	T33HCH99	T33HCO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2
Austria	40	0	0	0	40	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	169	0	0	13	156	-3	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	13	0	0	0	13	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	33	0	0	0	24	-2	9
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	92	0	0	1	67	-2	13
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	147	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	59	0	1	0	58	-2	0
Hungary	174	0	2	16	156	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	101	0	0	1	97	1	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	168	-2	-2
Norway	21	0	0	0	15	-3	6
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Portugal	258	7	6	55	190	-2	0
Romania	1329	2	36	0	1289	-3	2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	42	-2	-2	-2	42	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Switzerland	24	0	-2	4	20	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	260	0	7	0	252	-2	1
UK: Northern Ireland	14	0	0	0	14	-2	0
UK: Scotland	66	0	6	-4	60	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Assault

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33AST99	T33ASF99	T33ASN99	T33ASS99	T33ASU99	T33ASH99	T33ASO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	7131	5241	179	988	723	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	163	33	3	103	60	-3	-2
Croatia	781	94	42	572	58	-2	15
Cyprus	38	14	1	4	20	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2615	190	108	1908	345	-3	64
Denmark	4214	250	468	1218	2156	-2	122
Estonia	295	40	-2	129	92	-2	15
Finland	8306	5631	369	1309	2479	-2	149
France	52969	13492	7535	21387	10555	-2	-4
Georgia	341	-2	59	82	200	-2	-2
Germany	48267	21300	11961	10963	4043	-2	-2
Greece	2826	5	31	2601	108	-2	81
Hungary	5066	1446	1152	1859	609	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	4742	1199	-2	-2	3543	0	-2
Latvia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	306	3	98	85	120	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	2809	-2	-2	1185	-2	-2
Norway	679	5	19	94	555	-3	6
Poland	16397	2589	1214	11289	1303	-3	2
Portugal	162	3	1	24	134	-2	0
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Russia	31933	-2	-2	-2	21744	-2	10189
Slovakia	1625	129	-2	1280	195	-2	21
Slovenia	632	17	53	515	47	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7963	2035	3099	777	2052	-3	-3
Switzerland	1320	147	-2	897	276	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	34157	4406	18343	452	9985	-2	971
UK: Northern Ireland	575	112	161	144	137	-2	21
UK: Scotland	11904	6045	4045	-4	1814	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Rape

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33RAT99	T33RAF99	T33RAN99	T33RAS99	T33RAU99	T33RAH99	T33RAO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	174	3	6	50	115	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	207	0	0	76	131	-3	-2
Croatia	77	0	6	7	64	-2	0
Cyprus	4	0	0	0	4	-2	-2
Czech Republic	165	0	0	72	90	-3	3
Denmark	72	0	0	10	45	-2	17
Estonia	37	-2	-2	13	24	-2	0
Finland	58	0	2	30	28	-2	0
France	1747	0	17	171	1559	-2	-4
Georgia	64	-2	-2	6	58	-2	-2
Germany	1877	5	107	912	853	-2	-2
Greece	33	0	1	1	28	-2	3
Hungary	173	0	2	28	143	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1186	2	-2	-2	1184	0	-2
Latvia	104	0	0	30	72	-2	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	149	5	37	12	95	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	2	-2	-2	215	-2	-2
Norway	31	0	0	0	31	-3	0
Poland	871	5	3	355	508	-3	0
Portugal	3915	3241	221	367	83	-2	3
Romania	727	2	19	1	705	-3	0
Russia	7516	-2	-2	-2	5557	-2	1260
Slovakia	72	1	-2	42	29	-2	-2
Slovenia	76	0	9	25	42	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	98	0	8	0	90	-3	-3
Switzerland	97	0	-2	29	68	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	656	0	15	1	632	-2	8
UK: Northern Ireland	7	0	0	0	7	-2	0
UK: Scotland	27	0	1	-4	26	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Robbery

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33ROT99	T33ROF99	T33RON99	T33ROS99	T33ROU99	T33ROH99	T33ROO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	449	2	1	101	345	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	920	0	12	491	429	-3	-2
Croatia	241	0	33	32	156	-2	20
Cyprus	8	3	0	0	5	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1491	0	0	585	870	-3	36
Denmark	684	1	58	80	507	-2	38
Estonia	929	113	-2	398	394	-2	16
Finland	441	4	30	152	436	-2	6
France	5258	74	597	1438	3149	-2	-4
Georgia	528	-2	20	56	452	-2	-2
Germany	8949	63	2289	3203	3394	-2	-2
Greece	218	0	26	15	135	-2	42
Hungary	1509	2	64	310	1133	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	6623	29	-2	-2	6594	0	-2
Latvia	378	2	0	128	248	-2	0
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1033	131	289	225	388	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	30	-2	-2	1995	-2	-2
Norway	182	0	17	26	137	-3	2
Poland	7999	17	34	3308	4640	-3	0
Portugal	61	2	2	7	50	-2	0
Romania	3058	17	115	4	2879	-3	43
Russia	91081	740	0	4287	54651	0	31345
Slovakia	689	7	-2	356	320	-2	6
Slovenia	97	0	24	14	59	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	609	7	177	35	390	-3	-3
Switzerland	373	0	-2	213	160	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5652	14	1446	36	4085	-2	71
UK: Northern Ireland	129	1	41	19	68	-2	0
UK: Scotland	658	32	163	-4	463	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33THT99	T33THF99	T33THN99	T33THS99	T33THU99	T33THH99	T33THO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	15422	8832	404	3045	3141	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	13001	1027	481	7996	5005	-3	-2
Croatia	4150	440	377	2459	597	-2	277
Cyprus	342	133	14	59	136	-2	-2
Czech Republic	17029	514	1127	9018	5507	-3	863
Denmark	20364	14307	1257	2281	2320	-2	101
Estonia	4274	1129	-2	2027	1003	-2	102
Finland	34243	30384	553	1310	3768	-2	70
France	95357	8944	19783	35077	31553	-2	-4
Georgia	3979	-2	151	287	3541	-2	-2
Germany	142701	84097	25131	12550	20923	-2	-2
Greece	3961	4	636	1990	1222	-2	109
Hungary	35801	11464	10498	7211	6628	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	50698	3	-2	-2	50695	0	-2
Latvia	5835	283	53	3672	1695	-2	132
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	7859	1541	2390	2969	959	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	5107	-2	-2	12355	-2	-2
Norway	8005	4275	342	1176	2207	-3	5
Poland	51936	6696	3776	31497	9950	-3	17
Portugal	1172	33	92	383	661	-2	3
Romania	33729	356	2845	196	27312	-3	1134
Russia	591567	23265	-2	344854	186832	-2	4306
Slovakia	2683	107	-2	1842	704	-2	30
Slovenia	1704	37	334	1020	313	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	25907	12489	10519	56	2843	-3	-3
Switzerland	6553	95	-2	4189	2269	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	152482	31125	80501	537	37164	-2	3155
UK: Northern Ireland	2722	483	1148	336	697	-2	58
UK: Scotland	19230	7018	6201	-4	6011	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33TVT99	T33TVF99	T33TVN99	T33TVS99	T33TVU99	T33TVH99	T33TVO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	13001	1027	481	7996	5005	-3	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	1884	940	201	234	498	-2	11
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	169	-2	32	39	98	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	30	0	1	28	1	-2	0
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	376	90	16	124	146	-3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Portugal	4819	1299	328	1529	1599	-2	64
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	347	27	-2	250	63	-2	7
Slovenia	141	2	26	99	14	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1944	190	1295	11	448	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8165	456	3928	28	2835	-2	918
UK: Northern Ireland	296	51	118	25	95	-2	7
UK: Scotland	1642	412	722	-4	508	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33BUT99	T33BUF99	T33BUN99	T33BUS99	T33BUU99	T33BUH99	T33BUO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1810	208	99	745	758	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Croatia	1614	0	268	898	357	-2	91
Cyprus	133	15	8	34	76	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	2658	98	454	1000	1085	-2	21
Estonia	3618	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	45
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	16042	1760	4795	5322	4165	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	2708	70	8	1754	840	-2	36
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	1461	-2	-2	6355	-2	-2
Norway	2530	184	211	608	1523	-3	4
Poland	32420	904	1067	22211	8234	-3	4
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2336	80	-2	1592	641	-2	23
Slovenia	632	1	126	347	158	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1178	43	509	27	599	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	29329	1101	13383	150	14345	-2	350
UK: Northern Ireland	703	41	277	92	282	-2	11
UK: Scotland	3018	459	1034	-4	1525	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33BDT99	T33BDF99	T33BDN99	T33BUS99	T33BUU99	T33BDH99	T33BDO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	864	16	128	278	433	-2	9
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	211	12	20	40	139	-3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1675	65	-2	1139	454	-2	17
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	16833	280	6183	114	10092	-2	164
UK: Northern Ireland	423	20	166	57	175	-2	5
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33DRT99	T33DRF99	T33DRN99	T33DRS99	T33DRU99	T33DRH99	T33DRO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3313	1278	112	871	1052	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	116	-2	-2	68	48	-3	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2414	240	113	1082	453	-2	526
Cyprus	173	75	1	24	73	-2	-2
Czech Republic	891	6	33	507	303	-3	42
Denmark	454	0	36	24	383	-2	30
Estonia	140	6	-2	85	48	-2	1
Finland	4551	3212	125	542	1241	-2	94
France	22917	3494	2337	8740	8346	-2	-4
Georgia	1281	78	72	169	824	-2	-2
Germany	45090	17581	7551	12443	7515	-2	-2
Greece	2719	7	139	1885	445	-2	243
Hungary	705	224	224	167	90	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	18134	300	-2	-2	17834	0	-2
Latvia	172	17	2	101	50	-2	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	994	377	104	393	120	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	1006	-2	-2	3175	-2	-2
Norway	8173	5320	145	1564	1144	-3	0
Poland	2262	281	117	1444	419	-3	1
Portugal	3127	1048	258	584	1236	-2	1
Romania	267	20	22	2	222	-3	1
Russia	108290	1832	-2	19768	39854	-2	-2
Slovakia	116	1	-2	87	27	-2	1
Slovenia	240	0	27	134	79	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7291	3676	2120	39	1456	-3	-3
Switzerland	8035	507	-2	4445	3083	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	48946	23207	16163	344	8731	-2	501
UK: Northern Ireland	581	280	116	95	89	-2	1
UK: Scotland	6400	4043	1407	-4	950	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33DTT99	T33DTF99	T33DTN99	T33DTS99	T33DTU99	T33DTH99	T33DTO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1122	71	1	299	751	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	0	2	-3	-2
Croatia	77	0	1	0	74	-2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	765	4	23	432	279	-3	27
Denmark	121	0	10	3	106	-2	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7528	403	456	2807	3862	-2	-4
Georgia	138	-2	-2	8	130	-2	-2
Germany	4640	119	191	2375	1954	-2	-2
Greece	628	4	53	208	363	-2	0
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	4648	1921	135	1490	1102	-3	0
Poland	472	40	19	248	164	-3	1
Portugal	1138	20	42	183	893	-2	0
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Russia	27064	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	109	1	-2	82	25	-2	1
Slovenia	175	0	19	82	74	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Switzerland	5164	336	-2	2967	1861	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	9320	907	2307	196	5871	-2	39
UK: Northern Ireland	105	14	18	32	41	-2	0
UK: Scotland	1552	244	581	-4	727	-3	-2

p. 51 – Source of the data in Table 3.2.1

	ST3300
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed) Annual Conviction Statistics
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements</i> - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapport portant sur l'année 1997 (parution en cours) • Pour la probation et le travail d'intérêt général : 1997 : Rapport d'évaluation du Service de Travail social – Ministère de la justice 1999 : Rapport d'activité du Service des Maisons de Justice – Ministère de la Justice
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute, "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction - "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" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, 2000. Ministry of Justice, Czech Republic • The criminal statistical data from Criminal Courts. Ministry of Justice. Unpublished.
Denmark	Data from Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	-2
Finland	Statistics Finland, Yearbook of Justice Statistics.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDSED, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	National Statistical Service, Statistics of Penal Courts, 1997 Unpublished statistics (personal communication)
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	1999 Istat statistics: table 4.10
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, Rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.

Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, statistical surveys on perpetrators of criminal offences, not published (yet).
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (avec nos remerciements à M. Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Development, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Court Proceedings Database. Published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Tables Volumes 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 51 – Comments on Table 3.2.1

CT3300																							
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data on the table 3.2.1 are in total. The data for specific types of crimes are not available (technical problem). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>Total sanctions & measures</th> <th>Fines</th> <th>Non-custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Suspended custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Unsuspending custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Death penalty</th> <th>Other measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Criminal offences Total</td> <td>4776 (a)</td> <td>1102 (b)</td> <td>233 (c)</td> <td>0</td> <td>3586 (d)</td> <td>4 (e)</td> <td>18 (f)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the data presented on this table, please read the explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) This figure presents the total number of the sanctions and measures given by the court for minors, adults (civil and militaries courts) (b) This figure does not include the data for minors (c) This figure does not include the data for minors (d) This figure includes the data for minors (e) Since 1995 the death penalty was not executed Under this column are included other measures such as forbidden to exercise an duty, forbidden to drive etc. 							Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures	Criminal offences Total	4776 (a)	1102 (b)	233 (c)	0	3586 (d)	4 (e)	18 (f)
Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures																
Criminal offences Total	4776 (a)	1102 (b)	233 (c)	0	3586 (d)	4 (e)	18 (f)																
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on the number of sanctions/measures imposed for offences mentioned in table 3.2.1. Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia provides imposing of death penalty only for completed aggravated intentional homicide. Death penalty can't be applied for the commitment of crimes mentioned in table 3.2.1. 																						
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convictions that do not result in an additional sanction/measure (keine Zusatzstrafe) are included in the total number of convictions. (There is no additional sanction since the defendant has been convicted recently because of another offence.) Non custodial sanctions and measures refer to juvenile procedures and mainly comprise cases where the defendant is found guilty but for the time being there is no sanction imposed on the defendant. Community sanctions and probation orders by juvenile courts not leading to conviction are not included in non-custodial sanctions and measures. There is a special category for custodial sentences that comprise both a suspended and an unsuspended component (teilbedingte Freiheitsstrafen); and there is a special category for sentences combining an unsuspended fine and a suspended custodial sentence. Convictions falling into these categories were treated as unsuspended custodial sentences (in the first case) , respectively as suspended custodial sentence (in the second case). 																						
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2 Mesures et Sanctions 3.2.1 Type des mesures et sanctions prononcées Concernant les sanctions et les mesures non privatives de liberté: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs : exclu sauf exceptions (voir note antérieure concernant les mineurs) Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs : exclu sauf exceptions (voir note antérieure concernant les mineurs) Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs : exclu 																						

	<p>sauf exceptions (voir note antérieure concernant les mineurs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - le traitement dans une institution avec privation de liberté (c'est-à-dire le traitement psychiatrique ou pour toxicomanes) : Inclus (internement) <p>• Tableau 3.2.1 Type des mesures et sanctions prononcées en 1999</p> <p><u>Année 1997 (dernière disponible).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The column "other measures" was not included in the French version of the source questionnaire. • Total - Amendes : 157176 (dont 67780 avec sursis) • Les mesures et sanctions ne sont <u>pas ventilées par type d'infractions</u>. Seul un chiffre global peut donc être fourni. • <u>Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis</u> : il s'agit du total des emprisonnements fermes correctionnels et de police (10496), des peines criminelles (87), des emprisonnements militaires fermes (40) et des internements psychiatriques (363). • <u>Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis</u> : inclut les emprisonnements (ordinaires et militaires) couverts par un sursis total simple (9891) ou probatoire (1146) (comprenant notamment le travail d'intérêt général). • <u>Mesures et sanctions non privatives de liberté</u> : les données ici reprises ne sont pas issues de la même source. Ce sont celles émanant du service de travail social (1997) indiquant le nombre de guidances probatoires entamées en 1997, ceci le cadre d'une suspension probatoire (suspension du prononcé de la condamnation) ou <u>d'un sursis total ou partiel</u>. Le chiffre inclut donc le travail d'intérêt général (882 sur 3420 probations). On dispose des chiffres pour 1999 : 2961 probations (dont 1512 mesures de travail d'intérêt général). On constate donc qu'il y a recouvrement avec la catégorie « mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis ». Calculer un total de ces deux catégories sur cette base n'a donc pas de sens. • Le <u>travail d'intérêt général</u> n'existe à ce stade de la procédure que comme condition du sursis probatoire et non comme peine autonome. Il peut être par ailleurs une modalité de la procédure de médiation pénale envisagée au stade antérieur de la procédure, une modalité d'alternative à la détention préventive (marginal) et enfin une modalité dans le cadre d'une procédure en vue d'un recours en grâce. En 1999 on compte 1512 mesures de travail d'intérêt général dans le cadre du sursis ou de la suspension probatoire (pour 747 dans le cadre de la médiation pénale et 86 dans le cadre de la grâce et 38 dans le cadre de l'alternative à la détention préventive).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2.1 Type of sanctions and measures imposed <p>Concerning non-custodial sanctions and measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law: Corrective boarding school. • Table 3.2.1 contains data about sentenced persons whose sentence has come into force. • The column "Non-custodial Sanctions and Measures" contains data of persons sentenced to "Corrective labor", "Compulsory settlement", "Social Reprimand", "Corrective Boarding School". • The column "Suspended custodial sanctions and measures" contain data about persons whose sentence has been suspended from execution (sentenced on parole). • The column "Unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures" contains data about persons whose sentence has not been suspended from execution (effectively sentenced persons) • Death penalty has been revoked in the Republic of Bulgaria since 1998. • The Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria does not provide for "fine" as punishment for intended homicide, rape and robbery.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data about persons sentenced for theft of Motor vehicle, burglary and house theft are not recorded separately. These data are included in the total number of persons sentenced for theft.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • The figure for „Total sanctions and measures“ is not equal to the figure for the total number of persons convicted in tab. 3.1.1 since sanctions and measure can be imposed simultaneously. For example a person could be fined and his or her driving licence could be suspended at the same time.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. • Non-custodial sanctions and measures are understood as community service orders and prohibition of activity. • Other measures are understood a loss of academic degrees and awards, loss of military rank, prohibition of certain activity, caducity (forfeiture of property), expulsion (deportation), prohibition of stay in particular place, forfeiture of a thing. • The Czech legal systém does not know death penalty. • * means that the information cannot be found (e.g. it is not a category to count).
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of 'theft' in Denmark , since most of these offenses are joyriding. The figure of 'theft of motor vehicle'=joyriding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drugoffenses: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs. • The figures in table 3.1 are also contained in the figures in table 3.2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). • Here the number of sanctions (not sentenced persons) is given – some persons were punished by different kind of sanctions which are both shown here • Non-custodial sanctions & measures: deprivation of certain right or licence (deprivation of the right to work in a certain position or operate in a certain area of activity, deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle, etc); sanctions of medical nature (e.g, for insane persons).
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non custodial sanctions and measures refer mostly to community service. The category also comprises 68 so-called youth sanctions (a special application of community service for juveniles). • "Other measures" mostly (928 out of 962) refer to cases where the sentence is waived (i.e. the suspect is guilty it is not considered necessary to sentence him).
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour l'année 2000. • The column "other measures" was not included in the French version of the Sourcebook questionnaire. • Les ajournements du prononcé de la peine après condamnation ne sont pas comptabilisés tant que la décision sur la peine n'est pas prise. En revanche les dispenses de peine (qui peuvent suivre un ajournement du prononcé de la peine mais pas nécessairement) figurent avec les autres sanctions ou mesures non privatives de liberté. <p>Nota bene : ces dispenses de peine auraient pu figurer dans la rubrique « autres » correspondant à la version anglaise. Pour le total des condamnations, en 2000, il y eu 9310 dispenses de peine.</p>
Georgia	Report a courts of first instance and Region Court 1999.
Germany	<p>Year of data: 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on completed intentional homicide, theft of a motor vehicle or domestic burglary. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures given are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of

	<p>serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures: Not included are unsuspended custodial measures to reform the offender and/or protect the public. For details on these measures see Tab. 3.2.2 and the remarks made on it. • Other decisions: In Germany, there is a relevant amount of decisions by the court which are neither acquittals nor formal convictions (for a definition of „convictions“ see comments on Tab. 3.1.1). As these decisions are not considered to be convictions, they are not included in Tab. 3.1.1., 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 at all. This category includes the following: proceedings dropped by the court with the prosecutor’s and the defendant’s consent in cases of minor guilt or on the condition that the defendant for example restores the damage resulting from the offence, pays a sum of money to the Treasury or an institution functioning for the good of the community, works for the good of the community, pays maintenance money or seriously tries to achieve a settlement with the victim; other proceedings dropped by the court; measures to reform the offender and/or protect the public imposed separately because offender lacks culpability; delegation from juvenile court to guardianship court; probation according to section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts; “Verwarnung mit Strafvorbehalt” according to section 59 Criminal Code, which means that the courts finds a person guilty, cautions him, stipulates a fine and reserves the right to impose the fine during a period of probation; and cases in which no punishment was imposed because it was felt that the offender had suffered enough due to the consequences of his actions (section 60 Criminal Code). <p>Altogether, in 2000 there were 157,867 (or 230.8 cases per 100,000 population) „other decisions“ made by the courts. Of those cases, the proceeding was dropped by the court in 150,319 cases. Separate measures to reform the offender and/or to protect the public were imposed in a total of 607 cases, delegation to guardianship court occurred in 31 cases. The judges made use of section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts in 1,829 cases, of section 59 Criminal Code in 4,681 cases and of section 60 Criminal Code in 400 cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altogether, in 2000 there were 150,319 cases in which the proceeding was dropped. Separate measures to reform the offender and/or to protect the public were imposed in a total of 607 cases, delegation to guardianship court occurred in 31 cases. The judges made use of section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts in 1,829 cases, of section 59 Criminal Code in 4,681 cases and of section 60 Criminal Code in 400 cases.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 1997. • Non custodial sanctions etc. include persons between 7-20 years of age. • Suspended custodial sanctions include : 1) suspended custodial sentences by the court (without supervision), and 2) all sentences up to 12 months which are converted to financial penalties by the court. • Unsuspended sanctions etc. include all prison sentences above 12 months – even life sentences. • Other measures include 1) some custodial sentences between 1 and 2 years that are converted into financial penalties and are not registered separately, 2) minors committed to special correctional custodial institutions and 3) a few persons convicted to psychiatric or other institutions.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Intentional homicide, Assault, Rape, Robbery, Theft and Drug offences : Suspended custodial sanctions included.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures are excluding life imprisonment • Other measures are including: life imprisonment; let-off penalty accommodating admonishment or let-of penalty accommodating special measures to juvenile according Criminal law • Implementation of death penalty is circumstanced according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was very difficult to divide Lithuanian sanctions and measures system into these groups because they have substantial differences from typical sanctions and measures used in other countries. Therefore it is very important to look at comments given below. 1) "Total sanctions" include imprisonment, fines, correctional labour, suspension under certain conditions after conviction, discharge from a punishment, treatment in a medical institution.

	<p>2) Correctional labour is a punishment when there are deductions (5-20%) from the convicts' salary for a period from 2 to 5 years deducted. There are also some other additional obligations that distinguish correctional labour sanction from the fine sanction. Only this statistics is included in column "Non custodial sanctions & measures".</p> <p>3) Suspension under certain conditions after conviction (Art. 47¹ of Penal Code) is a suspension by the court of the sentenced imprisonment (usually) or correctional labour (very rare) and giving some obligations to the convict. Possible obligations are: treatment from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addiction, not changing residence without permission of the supervising authority, community service, etc. After the term of suspension the court decides either to discharge the convict from the punishment or to annul the suspension and execute the sentenced punishment. Only this statistics is included in the column "Suspended custodial sanctions & measures".</p> <p>4) Treatment in a medical institution (Art. 59) is a measure but not a sentence for irresponsible (i.e. mentally ill) people. Only this statistics and the imprisonment statistics are included in column "Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures".</p> <p>5) Discharge from the punishment after conviction is applied when an amnesty act is issued, the term of the statute of limitation expires, when the offender falls sick with incurable disease before the conviction, etc. Only this statistics is included in column "Other measures".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Penal Code of Lithuania that will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003 introduces quite different sanctions and measures system, thus changing the old system that was inherited with slight modifications from the soviet period. 																
Luxembourg	-2																
Malta	-2																
Moldova	The column "other measures" was not included in the French version of the source questionnaire.																
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total of sanctions and measures imposed is not equal to the total number of persons convicted (see Table 3.1.1): The difference (630) is due to the offenders who are convicted without any sanction or measure. • The data for homicide do not refer to sanctions imposed in 1999, but to homicides committed in 1998. 																
Norway	Death penalty: Not used in Norway.																
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary, drug offences: see comments on table 3.1.1. • Data for homicide completed is not available. 																
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fines: Includes imprisonment replaced by a fine. Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months shall be, as a rule, converted into day fines by the courts. • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 1. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 2. • Burglary: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 3. 																
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data related to unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures includes imprisonment for majors and minors and also custodial measures for minors (rehabilitation centres and medical-educative centres). • 1991 Romanian Constitution forbidden death penalty. • Intentional homicide includes homicide, aggravated homicide, infanticide and attempts to these offences. 																
Russia	'Fines' column includes fines and correctional work.																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>Total sanctions & measures</th> <th>Fines</th> <th>Non-custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Suspended custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Death penalty</th> <th>Other measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures								
Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures										

	Robbery	Open	64285	740	-2	4287	31027	0
		violent	26796	0	0	0	23624	0
Slovakia	-2							
Slovenia	Year of data: 2000.							
Spain	-2							
Sweden	No comments.							
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2 Mesures et Sanctions 3.2.1 Type des mesures et sanctions prononcées a. Concernant les sanctions et les mesures non privatives de liberté: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Probation : Sans objet. - Suspension de la procédure dans certaines conditions après la condamnation : Sans objet. b. Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les peines d'emprisonnement conditionnel avec surveillance/probation : Sans objet. - Les peines de sursis partiel : Sans objet. - Suspension de la procédure dans certaines conditions après la condamnation : Sans objet. c. Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les peines de sursis partiel : Sans objet. • Tableau 3.2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis : Mesures ambulatoires avec suspension de la peine ou sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis. b. Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis : Mesures sans suspension de la peine et/ou sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis. c. La peine de mort n'existe pas dans le Code pénal suisse. d. Minors are not included in these Tables. 							
TFYR of Macedonia	-2							
Turkey	-2							
Ukraine	-2							
UK: England & Wales	-2							
UK: Northern Ireland	-2							
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • Suspended custodial sanctions & measures : When a sentence is deferred, no return is submitted until the final disposal is made. • The death penalty was abolished 1969. • Criminal offences, <i>of which</i>: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable. • 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. • Non custodial sanctions and measures include Insane and hospital orders, Community Service Orders, Probation, Remits to children's hearings, Supervised attendance orders, Restriction of liberty orders, Admonishment or Caution and Absolute Discharge 							

p. 51 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (1/4): Do the offence definitions used in Table 3.2.1 differ from those in the "Definitions" section?		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	If yes, explain
	CT33A AOO	CT33ABOO
Albania	1	-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	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Assault occasioning death is excluded • Assault: Aggravated assault occasioning death is included • Other assault occasioning death is excluded • This is due to the principal offence rules.
France	1	Cf. tableau 3.1.1
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	1	Figures for rape also include other kinds of sexual assault (see above).
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault leading to death is excluded from homicide. The inclusion of mugging (bag-snatching) under robbery depends on the evaluation of circumstances by the courts. • Burglary is not an independent statistical category.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	-2	detto 3.1.1
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. 51-52 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (2/4)			
	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are collected?	At what stage of the process does the data refer to?	Is there a legal concept of suspended custodial sentence?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=Before appeals 2=After appeals	1=Yes 2=No
	CT33BOO	CT33COO	CT33EA00
Albania	1	2	1
Armenia	1	2	1
Austria	1	2	1
Belgium	-2	2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	1
Croatia	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2	1
Denmark	2	-4	1
Estonia	1	2	1
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	2	1
Georgia	1	1	1
Germany	1	2	1
Greece	1	2	1
Hungary	1	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1	2	1
Lithuania	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1
Norway	1	2	1
Poland	1	2	1
Portugal	1	1	1
Romania	2	2	1
Russia	1	-2	1
Slovakia	-4	-4	2
Slovenia	1	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1	1	-4
Switzerland	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	2

p. 52 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (3/4): Is a principal sanction rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT33D A00	CT33DB00
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	Convictions counted according to the offence with the most severe sanction
Belgium	2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	The Criminal Code of the republic of Bulgaria has provisions for "Multiple offenses"= according to that provision "If several offenses are committed with a single act or if a persons commits several offenses before a sentence for any of them has come into force, the court after having decided upon a punishment for each offense, rules on the punishment of the most serious offense. When several persons commit one offense, the offense is counted only once and each person - according to the outcome of the case.
Croatia	2	The both sanctions are recorded in the questionnaire and they are counted separately.
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	2	The statistics shows the whole number of sanctions/measures imposed - then they are divided into various kinds of sanctions (e.g. number of sanctions imposed in 1999 was 62595, of which was 15341 unsuspended custodial sanctions.
Denmark	1	The most serious offence.
Estonia	1	-2
Finland	1	The descending sequence of the sanctions and measures is: life imprisonment, unconditional imprisonment for a fixed term, community service, juvenile punishment, conditional imprisonment, confinement (only for soldiers), confinement to barracks (only for soldiers), fine, disciplinary fine (only for soldiers), petty fine, warning (only for civil servants and soldiers), waiving of sentence, enforced threat of fine for failure to appear.
France	1	Lorsque plusieurs sanctions sont prononcées pour une même condamnation, la condamnation étant l'unité de compte, la peine retenue est la plus élevée dans la hiérarchie emprisonnement ferme, emprisonnement avec sursis, amende, peine de substitution ou mesure éducative. C'est une règle statistique relative à la « peine principale » et non à l'infraction principale. Mais il y a bien une règle juridique relative à l'infraction principale. Elle stipule qu'en cas de cumul d'infractions dans une même condamnation, la peine maximale encourue est le maximum des peines maximales encourues pour les diverses infractions. L'infraction pour laquelle ce maximum apparaît est justement l'infraction principale. Si cette règle est appliquée correctement sur le plan statistique, alors chaque ligne du tableau 3.1 (en dehors du total) ne fait apparaître que les cas pour lesquels la condamnation se réfère à ce type d'infraction en tant qu'infraction unique ou infraction principale.
Georgia	1	Criminal Procedural Code.
Germany	1	-2

Greece	1	See above.
Hungary	1	Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. A assaults B and then rapes B. then the solution of the case, depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	1	If two or more sanctions or measures are applied, only one (the main sanction) is counted for statistical purposes.
Lithuania	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main and additional sanctions can be imposed to an offender. Main sanctions are: life imprisonment, imprisonment, correctional labour, fine. Only one main sanction can be imposed for one offence. Two main sanctions can be imposed in such cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When two or more offences are done and for no one of them person was convicted. b) When an offence is done during suspension under certain conditions after conviction. c) When an offence is done during suspension by the court of the sentenced imprisonment. • In such cases, two sanctions are counted and recorded in statistics. Court Department has data of additional sanctions too. In official statistics this data is counted separately from main sanctions statistics.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	Selon l'article 39 de notre code pénal, si la personne est reconnue par l'instance coupable de la commission de plusieurs infractions, l'instance prononce une condamnation pour chacune de ces infractions mais on établi une seule peine à purger qui est ensuite comptabilisée dans les rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	1	The main sanction is counted.
Norway	1	Suspended custodial sentence combined with fine is counted as suspended custodial sentence. Unsuspended custodial sentence combined with suspended custodial sentence is counted as unsuspended custodial sentence.
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting unit is sanction or measure imposed. • Data are based on final sentence and main sanction. • If an offender is convicted for two or more times in the year, two or more convictions are recorded. • If offender is convicted for two or more offences in one case (simultaneous), the most serious offence (conviction) is recorded. • If an offender is convicted for multiple or serial offences this is recorded as one conviction.
Portugal	1	When main and accessory sanctions are used in association, only the main one is counted for statistical purposes. If fine and imprisonment (both main sanctions) are applied only the sentence of imprisonment is counted.
Romania	1	Only the principal sanction in counted for statistical purposes.

Russia	1	Since the beginning of 1997 the principal offence rule is not longer valid and does not influence police and prosecutor bodies statistics. It is only applied by the judges in the stage of making decisions about the sentence, if an offender has committed two or more crimes in one act. In the latter case principal offence rule means that less serious crime is partially included in the gravest one.
Slovakia	-2	detto 3.1.1
Slovenia	1	See Comments in table 3.1.2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	All sanctions have a ranking number.
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 severe. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	-2
UK: Scotland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The severest penalty is a custodial sentence followed the community based sentences of probation and community service then fines, remits to children's hearings, and finally cautions, admonitions

p. 52 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (4/4): Additional comments on questions A – E

	CT33EB00
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Albanian Penal Code provides for the possibility of the court to suspend the execution of the custodial sentence. In this case, some criteria should be respected. The following are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. not dangerous persons b. the circumstances when the crime was committed c. the sentence provides not more than 5 years imprisonment • During this period the person should not commit any crime which is serious as the first or more aggravated than the first one.
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	The Criminal Code of the republic of Bulgaria has provision "Exemption from serving the term of sentence". Article 66 of the Criminal Code states: "when the Court imposes the sentence of imprisonment up to three years, compulsory settlement or deny the right to live in a settlement together or separately, it can exempt from serving the sentence for a period of three to five years if the persons has not been sentenced to imprisonment for any offense of general character and if the Court finds that it is not indispensable to serve the sentence in order to reach the objectives of the punishment and especially to correct the behavior of the sentenced.
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	C: In case the appeal refers to the same year as the first instance sanction the appeal is included, else not
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	Suspended sentence is a custodial sentence up to 2 years which under conditions (e.g. no prior conviction for misdemeanour or felony,)is suspended without supervision for no less than 2 years and no more than 5 years. The suspension is mandatory unless the court justifies its refusal to suspend.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	There are no any written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 3.2.1 are collected. Every court collects the data separately and sends it to Ministry of Justice – Court Department. Some courts have data-processing programs, whereas others – collect data directly from cases. Court Department only summarises received data.
Luxembourg	-2

Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Ticket fine is counted as fine.
Poland	Suspended custodial sentence may be imposed if the offence concerned is threatened with deprivation of liberty up to 2 years, with certain limitation of this rule in the case of recidivism.
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B and C: detto 3.1.1 • Image suspended custodial sentence before final judgement our Criminal Regulation not know. Past final judgement maybe administration of penalty aborted by make a good conditions. • Imprisonment suspended for probation is one from penalties. • Enforcement that by Law Regulation of the Slovak Republics not possible anything arrangements before legal judgement.
Spain	-2
Sweden	<p>E: Is there a legal concept of suspended custodial sentence?</p> <p>Since 1999, a <i>suspended sentence</i> (a sanction of its own in Sweden) can be combined with <i>community service</i> as an alternative to imprisonment. In this case the court specifies the length of imprisonment which would apply if the defendant would have been sentenced to imprisonment. The number of such cases amounted to 2,236 in 1999 and to 3,067 in 2000.</p>
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Total

Criminal offences: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TC A99	T34TC B99	T34TC C99	T34TC D99	T34TC E99	T34TC F99	T34TC G99	T34TC H99	T34TC I99	T34TC J99	T34TC K99	T34TC L99	T34TC M99	T34TC N99	T34TC O99	T34TC P99	T34TC Q99	T34TC R99	T34TC S99	T34TC T99	T34TC U99	T34TC V99	T34TC W99	T34TC X99	T34TC Y99	T34TC Z99	T34TC _99
Albania	3500	817	1380	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	735	-2	-2	-2	-2	239	-2	-2	-2	92	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	287	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Austria	8475	-2	-2	-2	3116	1198	-2	-2	-2	1221	-2	-2	-2	-2	212	-2	-2	-2	-2	148	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	144
Belgium	10983	-2	-2	-2	7544	1562	-2	-2	-2	1129	-2	-2	-2	-2	218	-2	92	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2	-2	41	363
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	11248	-2	-2	-2	866	1310	-2	-2	2320	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	22	-2
Croatia	2552	-2	-2	-2	842	567	-2	-2	364	-2	-2	-2	-2	222	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	75	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	399
Cyprus	357	-2	-2	-2	159	-2	114	-2	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	15,7	6	-2
Czech Republic	15341	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9926	-2	-2	4728	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	672	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	4	-2
Denmark	8341	-2	-2	-2	6592	941	-2	-2	485	-2	-2	-2	-2	243	-2	-2	-2	73	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	1	-2
Estonia	2133	-2	-2	674	-2	-2	-2	-2	764	-2	-2	-2	-2	412	-2	-2	253	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2
Finland	7974	-2	-2	-2	5428	1067	-2	-2	587	-2	-2	-2	-2	412	-2	-2	112	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	7,5	7	338
France	99316	-2	-2	-2	61411	19547	-2	-2	-2	12199	-2	-2	-2	-2	2675	-2	2028	-2	-2	-2	1424	-2	-2	-2	9,9	32	-2
Georgia	8529	-2	-2	-2	-2	765	-2	-2	1283	-2	-2	-2	-2	2146	-2	-2	1736	-2	-2	-2	1253	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-4
Germany	47478	-2	-2	-2	15827	11197	-2	-2	8908	-2	-2	-2	-2	9780	-2	-2	1457	-2	-2	-2	202	-2	-2	-2	-2	107	2085
Greece	5668	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4805	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	468	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	349
Hungary	12058	-2	-2	-2	3777	3455	-2	-2	2446	-2	-2	-2	-2	1864	-2	-2	435	-2	-2	-2	69	-2	-2	-2	19	12	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	188423	-2	-2	-2	121273	33780	-2	-2	22918	-2	-2	-2	-2	7785	-2	-2	1882	-2	-2	-2	785	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2865	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	308	-2	1767	-2	-2	-2	-2	445	-2	307	-2	-2	-2	-2	36	-2	-2	-2	2	-2
Lithuania	7629	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	172
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2334	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	318	192	-2	-2	-2	-2	815	-2	-2	827	-2	-2	-2	182	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	27345	-2	-2	-2	21151	2845	-2	-2	1715	-2	-2	-2	1240	-2	-2	390	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	5,9	0	0	

Norway	9285	-2	-2	-2	7291	1135	-2	-2	545	-2	-2	-2	-2	253	-2	-2	41	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	4,7	-3	86
Poland	26171	-2	-2	-2	1487	4167	-2	-2	10748	-2	-2	-2	-2	8546	-2	-2	826	-2	-2	-2	389	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2
Portugal	4781	-2	-2	-2	349	663	-2	-2	896	-2	-2	-2	-2	1780	-2	-2	886	-2	-2	-2	207	-2	-2	-2	44	-3	37
Romania	45415	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12610	-2	-2	24316	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3174	-2	-2	-2	749	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1108	-2	-2	-2	514	236	-2	-2	192	-2	-2	-2	-2	135	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	12807	-2	-2	-2	8585	2113	-2	-2	1454	-2	-2	-2	411	-2	-2	226	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	7,2	-2	400
Switzerland	10753	-2	-2	-2	8562	522	-2	-2	434	-2	-2	-2	-2	747	-2	-2	86	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	5,5	0	386
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	105323	-2	-2	-2	60797	14043	-2	-2	13828	-2	-2	-2	-2	12646	-2	-2	2998	-2	-2	538	-2	-2	-2	-2	11,4	483	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	1956	-2	-2	-2	1031	523	-2	-2	165	-2	-2	-2	-2	155	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	10	12	7
UK: Scotland	12310	-2	-2	-2	8396	1929	-2	-2	823	-2	-2	-2	-2	778	-2	-2	308	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2	8	37	3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Criminal offences: Traffic offences	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TT A99	T34TT B99	T34TT C99	T34TT D99	T34TT E99	T34TT F99	T34TT G99	T34TT H99	T34TT I99	T34TT J99	T34TT K99	T34TT L99	T34TT M99	T34TT N99	T34TT O99	T34TT P99	T34TT Q99	T34TT R99	T34TT S99	T34TT T99	T34TT U99	T34TT V99	T34TT W99	T34TT X99	T34TT Y99	T34TT Z99	T34TT _99
Albania	80	20	32	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	319	-2	-2	-2	9	8	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	0	-2
Croatia	201	-2	-2	-2	86	68	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	5
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	32	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2167	-2	-2	-2	1918	187	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,1	0	42
France	10674	-2	-2	-2	9225	1188	-2	-2	-2	260	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2,9	0	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	5097	-2	-2	-2	3275	1370	-2	-2	354	-2	-2	-2	-2	96	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	90
Greece	88	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	3
Hungary	322	-2	-2	-2	125	102	-2	-2	56	-2	-2	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	14	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	75	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	49	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1055	-2	-2	-2	1030	10	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1,1	0	0

Norway	2690	-2	-2	-2	2658	28	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	1,1	-3	6
Poland	536	-2	-2	-2	3	29	-2	-2	159	-2	-2	-2	-2	297	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	87	-2	-2	-2	63	19	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7	-3	7
Romania	1247	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	419	-2	-2	749	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	110	-2	-2	-2	77	24	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	3153	-2	-2	-2	3069	81	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	1,5	-2	8
Switzerland	4657	-2	-2	-2	4153	128	-2	-2	90	-2	-2	-2	-2	118	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	2,8	0	159
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	15759	-2	-2	-2	14377	1382	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,4	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	334	-2	-2	-2	222	104	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	5	0	0
UK: Scotland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Intentional Homicide: Total

Intentional Homicide: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 months and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
	T34HO A99	T34HO B99	T34HO C99	T34HO D99	T34HO E99	T34HO F99	T34HO G99	T34HO H99	T34HO I99	T34HO J99	T34HO K99	T34HO L99	T34HO M99	T34HO N99	T34HO O99	T34HO P99	T34HO Q99	T34HO R99	T34HO S99	T34HO T99	T34HO U99	T34HO V99	T34HO W99	T34HO X99	T34HO Y99	T34HO Z99	T34HO _99	
Albania	274	37	54	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	85	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	-2	36	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	74	-2	-2	-2	2	0	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	25	
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	177	-2	-2	-2	0	8	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	15	-2	
Croatia	230	-2	-2	-2	6	28	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	64	-2	47	
Cyprus	13	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	156,0	6	-2	
Czech Republic	181	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	146	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	4	-2	
Denmark	29	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	0	-2		
Estonia	119	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	73	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Finland	143	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	71	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	70,3	7	0	
France	648	-2	-2	-2	0	18	-2	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	141	-2	-2	-2	389	-2	-2	-2	143,7	24	-2	
Georgia	225	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	154	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-4	
Germany	705	-2	-2	-2	1	5	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	227	-2	-2	261	-2	-2	-2	98	-2	-2	-2	-2	103	197	
Greece	68	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	41	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	25	3	
Hungary	241	-2	-2	-2	0	3	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	74	-2	-2	87	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	-2	95	12	-2	
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Italy	756	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	-2	117	-2	-2	145	-2	-2	-2	464	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Latvia	111	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	64	-2	-2	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Moldova	132	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	67	-2	-2	-2	56	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	

Norway	20	-2	-2	-2	1	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	100,6	-3	7
Poland	625	-2	-2	-2	1	3	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	78	-2	-2	188	-2	-2	-2	343	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2
Portugal	186	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	43	-2	-2	-2	90	-2	-2	-2	127	-3	4
Romania	1800	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	558	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	615	-2	-2	-2	530	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	37	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	93	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	52	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	81,4	18	33
Switzerland	54	-2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	70,7	0	9
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	312	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	108,4	266	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	18	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	152	12	0
UK: Scotland	100	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	75	32	3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Intentional Homicide: Completed

Intentional Homicide: Completed	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
		T34HC A99	T34HC B99	T34HC C99	T34HC D99	T34HC E99	T34HC F99	T34HC G99	T34HC H99	T34HC I99	T34HC J99	T34HC K99	T34HC L99	T34HC M99	T34HC N99	T34HC O99	T34HC P99	T34HC Q99	T34HC R99	T34HC S99	T34HC T99	T34HC U99	T34HC V99	T34HC W99	T34HC X99	T34HC Y99	T34HC Z99	T34HC _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Austria	50	-2	-2	-2	2	0	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	16
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	156	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	15	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	13	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	156,0	6	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Denmark	23	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	67	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	38	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	103,9	7	0	
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	147	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	58	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	3
Hungary	156	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	58	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	-2	-2	108	12	-2	
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	101	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	168	-2	-2	-2	2	5	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	134	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	82,9	0	0	

Norway	15	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	119,1	-3	6
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	131	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	88	-2	-2	-2	157	-3	3
Romania	1289	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	318	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	397	-2	-2	-2	502	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3
Switzerland	20	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	96,3	0	5
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	252	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	252	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	14	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	45	12	0
UK: Scotland	60	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	73	31	3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Assault

Assault	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34AS A99	T34AS B99	T34AS C99	T34AS D99	T34AS E99	T34AS F99	T34AS G99	T34AS H99	T34AS I99	T34AS J99	T34AS K99	T34AS L99	T34AS M99	T34AS N99	T34AS O99	T34AS P99	T34AS Q99	T34AS R99	T34AS S99	T34AS T99	T34AS U99	T34AS V99	T34AS W99	T34AS X99	T34AS Y99	T34AS Z99	T34AS _99
Albania	50	11	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	8
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	723	-2	-2	-2	512	73	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	17
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	60	-2	-2	-2	5	1	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	0	-2
Croatia	58	-2	-2	-2	33	11	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	8
Cyprus	20	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11,2	0	-2
Czech Republic	345	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	149	-2	-2	178	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	2153	-2	-2	-2	1951	133	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2
Estonia	92	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	37	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	875	-2	-2	-2	477	187	-2	-2	127	-2	-2	-2	-2	67	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	8,0	0	14
France	10555	-2	-2	-2	6449	2383	-2	-2	-2	1380	-2	-2	-2	-2	222	-2	76	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	7,3	0	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4043	-2	-2	-2	931	1372	-2	-2	975	-2	-2	-2	-2	725	-2	-2	40	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	364
Greece	108	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	93	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	1
Hungary	609	-2	-2	-2	141	196	-2	-2	121	-2	-2	-2	-2	131	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	20	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	3543	-2	-2	-2	2905	392	-2	-2	203	-2	-2	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	120	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	43	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1185	-2	-2	-2	955	150	-2	-2	55	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3,9	0	0

Norway	555	-2	-2	-2	438	71	-2	-2	37	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	4,2	-3	5
Poland	1303	-2	-2	-2	44	320	-2	-2	474	-2	-2	-2	-2	351	-2	-2	107	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	79	-2	-2	-2	9	19	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	27	-3	4
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	47	-2	-2	-2	27	12	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1898	-2	-2	-2	1205	315	-2	-2	331	-2	-2	-2	42	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	6,3	-2	121
Switzerland	276	-2	-2	-2	156	28	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	10,8	0	18
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	9985	-2	-2	-2	3845	2044	-2	-2	2051	-2	-2	-2	-2	1647	-2	-2	294	-2	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	14,1	71	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	137	-2	-2	-2	40	45	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	20	0	0
UK: Scotland	1814	-2	-2	-2	1040	320	-2	-2	220	-2	-2	-2	-2	170	-2	-2	61	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	10	1	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Rape

Rape	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34RA A99	T34RA B99	T34RA C99	T34RA D99	T34RA E99	T34RA F99	T34RA G99	T34RA H99	T34RA I99	T34RA J99	T34RA K99	T34RA L99	T34RA M99	T34RA N99	T34RA O99	T34RA P99	T34RA Q99	T34RA R99	T34RA S99	T34RA T99	T34RA U99	T34RA V99	T34RA W99	T34RA X99	T34RA Y99	T34RA Z99	T34RA _99
Albania	21	8	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	115	-2	-2	-2	2	10	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	14
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	131	-2	-2	-2	1	4	-2	-2	56	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	23	0	-2
Croatia	64	-2	-2	-2	4	7	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	-2	28	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	36	-2	6
Cyprus	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	62,3	0	-2
Czech Republic	90	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	62	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	45	-2	-2	-2	8	14	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2
Estonia	24	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	27	-2	-2	-2	0	5	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	27,0	0	0
France	1559	-2	-2	-2	0	80	-2	-2	-2	108	-2	-2	-2	-2	142	-2	522	-2	-2	-2	704	-2	-2	-2	104,2	3	-2
Georgia	87	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	853	-2	-2	-2	5	36	-2	-2	105	-2	-2	-2	-2	556	-2	-2	142	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	127
Greece	28	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	2
Hungary	143	-2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	-2	71	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	56	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1184	-2	-2	-2	13	229	-2	-2	495	-2	-2	-2	-2	350	-2	-2	87	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	72	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	28	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	95	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	215	-2	-2	-2	15	55	-2	-2	70	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	22,6	0	0

Norway	31	-2	-2	-2	6	4	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	23,4	-3	0
Poland	508	-2	-2	-2	1	5	-2	-2	109	-2	-2	-2	-2	330	-2	-2	61	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	47	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	76	-3	3
Romania	705	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	275	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	247	-2	-2	-2	77	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	42	-2	-2	-2	4	8	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	77	-2	-2	-2	1	5	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	29,7	-2	13
Switzerland	68	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	46,2	0	8
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	632	-2	-2	-2	0	7	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	107	-2	-2	359	-2	-2	-2	85	-2	-2	-2	79,8	63	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	7	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	91	0	0
UK: Scotland	26	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	81	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Robbery

Robbery	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/ measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34RO A99	T34RO B99	T34RO C99	T34RO D99	T34RO E99	T34RO F99	T34RO G99	T34RO H99	T34RO I99	T34RO J99	T34RO K99	T34RO L99	T34RO M99	T34RO N99	T34RO O99	T34RO P99	T34RO Q99	T34RO R99	T34RO S99	T34RO T99	T34RO U99	T34RO V99	T34RO W99	T34RO X99	T34RO Y99	T34RO Z99	T34RO _99
Albania	256	94	64	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	345	-2	-2	-2	3	20	-2	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	13
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia- Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	429	-2	-2	-2	0	26	-2	-2	164	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	7	-2
Croatia	156	-2	-2	-2	13	34	-2	-2	51	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	28
Cyprus	5	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	38,3	0	-2
Czech Republic	870	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	692	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	148	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	506	-2	-2	-2	104	158	-2	-2	156	-2	-2	-2	-2	82	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	1	-2
Estonia	159	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	107	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	293	-2	-2	-2	49	90	-2	-2	67	-2	-2	-2	-2	77	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	18,2	0	1
France	3149	-2	-2	-2	1148	784	-2	-2	-2	729	-2	-2	-2	-2	173	-2	188	-2	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	-2	19,9	1	-2
Georgia	556	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	-2	-2	85	-2	-2	234	-2	-2	-2	55	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	3394	-2	-2	-2	66	369	-2	-2	969	-2	-2	-2	-2	1591	-2	-2	347	-2	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	366
Greece	135	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	84	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	42	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	8
Hungary	1133	-2	-2	-2	4	40	-2	-2	242	-2	-2	-2	-2	638	-2	-2	204	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	45	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	6594	-2	-2	-2	202	1050	-2	-2	3421	-2	-2	-2	-2	1726	-2	-2	173	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	248	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	89	-2	-2	-2	-2	75	-2	80	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	388	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	123	-2	-2	190	-2	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1995	-2	-2	-2	825	490	-2	-2	360	-2	-2	-2	240	-2	-2	80	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13,8	0	0

Norway	137	-2	-2	-2	34	24	-2	-2	55	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	14,8	-3	2
Poland	4640	-2	-2	-2	9	76	-2	-2	480	-2	-2	-2	-2	3769	-2	-2	285	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Portugal	659	-2	-2	-2	8	38	-2	-2	142	-2	-2	-2	-2	308	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	-2	37	-2	-2	-2	50	-3	2
Romania	2879	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	58	-2	-2	1149	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1128	-2	-2	-2	72	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	59	-2	-2	-2	6	12	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	344	-2	-2	-2	44	23	-2	-2	186	-2	-2	-2	65	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	22,0	-2	11
Switzerland	160	-2	-2	-2	4	29	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	52	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	30,0	0	52
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	4085	-2	-2	-2	204	241	-2	-2	845	-2	-2	-2	-2	2102	-2	-2	580	-2	-2	-2	76	-2	-2	-2	35,7	37	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	68	-2	-2	-2	0	6	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	31	0	0
UK: Scotland	463	-2	-2	-2	89	75	-2	-2	101	-2	-2	-2	-2	114	-2	-2	80	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	28	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Total

Theft: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TH A99	T34TH B99	T34TH C99	T34TH D99	T34TH E99	T34TH F99	T34TH G99	T34TH H99	T34TH I99	T34TH J99	T34TH K99	T34TH L99	T34TH M99	T34TH N99	T34TH O99	T34TH P99	T34TH Q99	T34TH R99	T34TH S99	T34TH T99	T34TH U99	T34TH V99	T34TH W99	T34TH X99	T34TH Y99	T34TH Z99	T34TH _99
Albania	713	167	240	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	217	-2	-2	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	41
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3141	-2	-2	-2	825	733	-2	-2	-2	513	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	24
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5005	-2	-2	-2	410	991	-2	-2	1741	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	0	-2
Croatia	597	-2	-2	-2	248	175	-2	-2	76	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	79
Cyprus	136	-2	-2	-2	74	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9,2	0	-2
Czech Republic	5507	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3981	-2	-2	1458	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	68	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	2309	-2	-2	-2	1978	258	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	1003	-2	-2	473	-2	-2	-2	-2	384	-2	-2	-2	-2	131	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2320	-2	-2	-2	1798	250	-2	-2	116	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,6	0	137
France	31553	-2	-2	-2	20947	6855	-2	-2	-2	3112	-2	-2	-2	-2	370	-2	190	-2	-2	-2	75	-2	-2	-2	6,0	4	-2
Georgia	4991	-2	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	456	-2	-2	-2	-2	2745	-2	-2	1234	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	14151	-2	-2	-2	5841	3972	-2	-2	2923	-2	-2	-2	-2	1349	-2	-2	64	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	233	
Greece	1222	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	908	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	91	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	222
Hungary	6628	-2	-2	-2	2658	2296	-2	-2	1274	-2	-2	-2	-2	391	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	12	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	50695	-2	-2	-2	43692	6015	-2	-2	871	-2	-2	-2	-2	112	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1695	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	159	-2	1193	-2	-2	-2	-2	247	-2	95	-2	-2	-2	2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	959	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	65	75	-2	-2	-2	-2	408	-2	-2	389	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	12355	-2	-2	-2	11485	595	-2	-2	200	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2,0	0	0

Norway	2207	-2	-2	-2	1391	592	-2	-2	194	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5,3	-3	12
Poland	9950	-2	-2	-2	284	1190	-2	-2	6271	-2	-2	-2	-2	2178	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1597	-2	-2	-2	108	302	-2	-2	325	-2	-2	-2	-2	672	-2	-2	151	-2	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	-2	34	-3	2
Romania	27312	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7231	-2	-2	15709	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	874	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	313	-2	-2	-2	162	73	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2695	-2	-2	-2	1734	712	-2	-2	232	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	5,2	-2	43
Switzerland	2269	-2	-2	-2	1531	238	-2	-2	179	-2	-2	-2	-2	144	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	6,0	0	166
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	37164	-2	-2	-2	22773	4437	-2	-2	5876	-2	-2	-2	-2	3816	-2	-2	249	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	8,5	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	697	-2	-2	-2	371	256	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	7	0	5
UK: Scotland	6011	-2	-2	-2	4584	1074	-2	-2	228	-2	-2	-2	-2	121	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
	T34TV A99	T34TV B99	T34TV C99	T34TV D99	T34TV E99	T34TV F99	T34TV G99	T34TV H99	T34TV I99	T34TV J99	T34TV K99	T34TV L99	T34TV M99	T34TV N99	T34TV O99	T34TV P99	T34TV Q99	T34TV R99	T34TV S99	T34TV T99	T34TV U99	T34TV V99	T34TV W99	T34TV X99	T34TV Y99	T34TV Z99	T34TV _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	497	-2	-2	-2	452	38	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	507	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	70	-2	-2	-2	-2	374	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	146	-2	-2	-2	118	22	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,3	-3	2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	14	-2	-2	-2	12	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	428	-2	-2	-2	331	81	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	3,9	-2	9
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2417	-2	-2	-2	2081	256	-2	-2	65	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,8	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	95	-2	-2	-2	60	33	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	4	0	1
UK: Scotland	508	-2	-2	-2	382	96	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

(Theft) Burglary: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34BU A99	T34BU B99	T34BU C99	T34BU D99	T34BU E99	T34BU F99	T34BU G99	T34BU H99	T34BU I99	T34BU J99	T34BU K99	T34BU L99	T34BU M99	T34BU N99	T34BU O99	T34BU P99	T34BU Q99	T34BU R99	T34BU S99	T34BU T99	T34BU U99	T34BU V99	T34BU W99	T34BU X99	T34BU Y99	T34BU Z99	T34BU _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	758	-2	-2	-2	116	271	-2	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	7
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	357	-2	-2	-2	109	123	-2	-2	61	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	48
Cyprus	76	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	11,0	0	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	1082	-2	-2	-2	860	165	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Estonia	967	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4165	-2	-2	-2	510	1397	-2	-2	1481	-2	-2	-2	-2	751	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	115
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	840	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	50	-2	611	-2	-2	-2	-2	137	-2	42	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	6355	-2	-2	-2	5535	555	-2	-2	195	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3,2	0	0

Norway	1523	-2	-2	-2	878	448	-2	-2	170	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5,9	-3	7
Poland	8234	-2	-2	-2	107	466	-2	-2	5551	-2	-2	-2	-2	2085	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	158	-2	-2	-2	67	46	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	587	-2	-2	-2	77	318	-2	-2	175	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	10,1	-2	9
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14345	-2	-2	-2	3921	2235	-2	-2	4465	-2	-2	-2	-2	3473	-2	-2	238	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	15,7	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	282	-2	-2	-2	115	128	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	8	0	1
UK: Scotland	1525	-2	-2	-2	973	304	-2	-2	150	-2	-2	-2	-2	97	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

(Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34BD A99	T34BD B99	T34BD C99	T34BD D99	T34BD E99	T34BD F99	T34BD G99	T34BD H99	T34BD I99	T34BD J99	T34BD K99	T34BD L99	T34BD M99	T34BD N99	T34BD O99	T34BD P99	T34BD Q99	T34BD R99	T34BD S99	T34BD T99	T34BD U99	T34BD V99	T34BD W99	T34BD X99	T34BD Y99	T34BD Z99	T34BD _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2
Denmark	431	-2	-2	-2	327	78	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	139	-2	-2	-2	77	39	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7,5	-3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10092	-2	-2	-2	1402	1556	-2	-2	3748	-2	-2	-2	-2	3155	-2	-2	218	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	18,9	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	175	-2	-2	-2	71	76	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	6	0	1
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Total

Drug offences: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/ measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
	T34DR A99	T34DR B99	T34DR C99	T34DR D99	T34DR E99	T34DR F99	T34DR G99	T34DR H99	T34DR I99	T34DR J99	T34DR K99	T34DR L99	T34DR M99	T34DR N99	T34DR O99	T34DR P99	T34DR Q99	T34DR R99	T34DR S99	T34DR T99	T34DR U99	T34DR V99	T34DR W99	T34DR X99	T34DR Y99	T34DR Z99	T34DR _99	
Albania	308	42	195	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	40	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Austria	1052	-2	-2	-2	211	197	-2	-2	-2	330	-2	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bosnia- Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bulgaria	48	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Croatia	453	-2	-2	-2	111	83	-2	-2	84	-2	-2	-2	-2	54	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	118
Cyprus	73	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	10,8	0	-2
Czech Republic	303	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	80	-2	-2	199	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Denmark	383	-2	-2	-2	75	100	-2	-2	89	-2	-2	-2	-2	81	-2	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Finland	885	-2	-2	-2	453	114	-2	-2	92	-2	-2	-2	-2	120	-2	-2	51	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	14,5	-2	53	
France	8346	-2	-2	-2	3395	1625	-2	-2	-2	2000	-2	-2	-2	-2	803	-2	477	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	15,4	0	-2	
Georgia	1102	-2	-2	-2	-2	112	-2	-2	321	-2	-2	-2	-2	542	-2	-2	156	-2	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4	
Germany	7515	-2	-2	-2	1432	1122	-2	-2	1633	-2	-2	-2	-2	2943	-2	-2	358	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	266	
Greece	445	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	257	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	139	
Hungary	90	-2	-2	-2	9	7	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	38	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	0	37	-2	
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Italy	17834	-2	-2	-2	3950	5889	-2	-2	4285	-2	-2	-2	-2	2327	-2	-2	1183	-2	-2	-2	200	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Latvia	50	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	36	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Moldova	120	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	57	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Netherlands	3175	-2	-2	-2	1495	645	-2	-2	475	-2	-2	-2	460	-2	-2	100	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13,0	0	0	

Norway	1144	-2	-2	-2	755	109	-2	-2	124	-2	-2	-2	-2	116	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	10,7	-3	5
Poland	419	-2	-2	-2	10	44	-2	-2	148	-2	-2	-2	-2	189	-2	-2	25	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1236	-2	-2	-2	39	46	-2	-2	227	-2	-2	-2	-2	499	-2	-2	412	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	52	-3	0
Romania	222	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	86	-2	-2	104	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	79	-2	-2	-2	11	19	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1397	-2	-2	-2	582	331	-2	-2	264	-2	-2	-2	115	-2	-2	105	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	15,3	-2	10
Switzerland	3038	-2	-2	-2	1830	202	-2	-2	240	-2	-2	-2	-2	465	-2	-2	66	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	10,9	0	274
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8731	-2	-2	-2	2004	1222	-2	-2	1573	-2	-2	-2	-2	2675	-2	-2	1001	-2	-2	-2	254	-2	-2	-2	28,7	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	89	-2	-2	-2	13	17	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	18	0	0
UK: Scotland	950	-2	-2	-2	403	150	-2	-2	104	-2	-2	-2	-2	218	-2	-2	66	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	19	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Drug offences: Drug trafficking	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34DT A99	T34DT B99	T34DT C99	T34DT D99	T34DT E99	T34DT F99	T34DT G99	T34DT H99	T34DT I99	T34DT J99	T34DT K99	T34DT L99	T34DT M99	T34DT N99	T34DT O99	T34DT P99	T34DT Q99	T34DT R99	T34DT S99	T34DT T99	T34DT U99	T34DT V99	T34DT W99	T34DT X99	T34DT Y99	T34DT Z99	T34DT _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	751	-2	-2	-2	29	162	-2	-2	-2	325	-2	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	0	-2
Croatia	74	-2	-2	-2	0	12	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	32	-2	17
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	279	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	192	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	106	-2	-2	-2	6	20	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	3862	-2	-2	-2	1075	812	-2	-2	-2	1101	-2	-2	-2	-2	524	-2	312	-2	-2	-2	38	-2	-2	-2	20,1	0	-2
Georgia	238	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	43	-2	-2	167	-2	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	1954	-2	-2	-2	39	137	-2	-2	343	-2	-2	-2	-2	1216	-2	-2	204	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	92
Greece	363	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	215	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	115	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	26
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	1102	-2	-2	-2	714	108	-2	-2	124	-2	-2	-2	-2	116	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	11,1	-3	5
Poland	164	-2	-2	-2	0	4	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	-2	-2	105	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	893	-2	-2	-2	4	17	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	-2	391	-2	-2	386	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	61	-3	0
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	74	-2	-2	-2	6	19	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	1861	-2	-2	-2	800	142	-2	-2	211	-2	-2	-2	-2	441	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	14,4	0	198
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5869	-2	-2	-2	442	647	-2	-2	1107	-2	-2	-2	-2	2443	-2	-2	978	-2	-2	-2	252	-2	-2	-2	38,6	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	41	-2	-2	-2	1	9	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	18	0	0
UK: Scotland	727	-2	-2	-2	199	136	-2	-2	100	-2	-2	-2	-2	217	-2	-2	66	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	24	0	0

p. 54 – Source of the data in Table 3.2.2

	ST3400
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.) Annual Conviction Statistics
Belgium	<i>Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements</i> - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapport portant sur l'année 1997 (parution en cours)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute. "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction – "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" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	The Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, 2000. Ministry of Justice, Czech Republic. Published.
Denmark	Source: 'Kriminalstatistik 1999' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice.
Finland	Statistics Finland - Population Statistics - Crime and prisoner statistics, not published by this classification.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDSED, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	Report Department of execution Ministry of Justice of Georgia.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Courts- 1997 unpublished data (personal communication)
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	1999 Istat statistics: table 4.10
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	-2

Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, statistical surveys on perpetrators of criminal offences not published (yet).
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la police, données non publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. Court Proceedings Database published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Volumes 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 54 – Comments on Table 3.2.2

p. 54 – Comments on Table 3.2.2	
CT3400	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Albanian Penal Law provides for two main punishments for the person who commits a crime: imprisonment and fine. From January 2000, the death penalty is abolished. The minimum period for the imprisonment is 5 days and the max 25 years For serious offences, court can apply life imprisonment. In the year 2000, in the Albanian Penal Code were only 5 articles, which provided for life imprisonment. But the statistics provided by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, for some types of crimes, contain wrong data on this kind of punishment Regarding the above offences the law provides for this kind of punishment only for homicide, robbery leading to death. Unfortunately, under the column "life imprisonment" for theft, traffics offences and drugs, the data are wrong. • There is a possibility that the responsible person of the district court has registered the data in a wrong way. • The data on the table 3.2.2 belongs to year 2000. The data for year 1999 are not available (the data have been only in computer and because of the virus they have been destroyed).
Armenia	<p>In case if a person commits two or more crimes, for none of which he was convicted, the Court, imposing a sentence (principal and supplementary) for each crime taken separately, determines the final sentence merging a less strict sentence by stricter one. For example, if a person commits theft (which is punishable by imprisonment to 3 years) and grave assault (which is punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 8 years), the final sanction can` t exceed 8 years.</p> <p>But if a convicted person after passing the sentence, but before completion of the term of the sentence commits another crime, the Court imposes a sentence for the newly committed crime and adds partly or fully the unserved portion of the previous sentence to the new sentence. For example, if a person who was convicted for the commitment of theft to 2 years of imprisonment commits grave assault, the Court will impose a new sanction (for example 7 years) and then add the unserved part of the previous sentence to the new one (2+7). In this case the final sentence can` t exceed the maximum length of the sanction which is given in the General Part of the Penal Code. In this case it is imprisonment and maximum of this sanction is 15 years.</p>

Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Teilbedingt" sentences (= comprising an unsuspended component) are included in total figures, but there is no information available about length of both the unsuspended and suspended component of the sanction. Thus, convictions of this type cannot be subsumed under any of the "length of sentence"-categories. Instead they are counted separately under the category "partially unsuspended". • Average length of sentences cannot be calculated since there is no information about distribution of sentence length within the different categories as well as about length of sentences for the open-ended category "5 years plus".
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour l'année 1997 (dernière année disponible). • Les données ne sont pas disponibles en fonction des catégories d'infractions.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The column "12 months and less than 24 months" contains data about persons sentenced with a sanction imprisonment for "12 months and less than 36 months". • The Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria does not provide for undefined sanctions/measures with the exception of the "fine" because of its nature. Each punishing sentence includes in a compulsory way in addition to the type of sentence its precise and concrete size. • The data about persons sentenced for theft of Motor vehicle, burglary and house theft are not recorded separately. These data are included in the total number of persons sentenced for theft.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • We do not have data on duration of measures of compulsory psychiatric and drug treatment. By law the compulsory psychiatric or drug treatment may not exceed three years. The court does not determine the duration of these measures in advance. • Consequently data on duration cover only unsuspended imprisonment and juvenile imprisonment. Cases with compulsory psychiatric or drug treatment are counted under the category of „indeterminate sanctions and measures“. • In counting average duration of imprisonment the imprisonment over 120 months I divided in two subgroups – crimes for which punishment was 10-15 years and than crimes for which long term imprisonment (20-40 years) has been imposed.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	• Data relate to the year 2000.
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of 'theft' in Denmark , since most of these offenses are joyriding. The figure of 'theft of motor vehicle'=joyriding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drug offenses: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: 12 months & less than 24 months = from 12 months until 24 months (incl) 24 months & less than 60 months = over 24 months until 60 months (incl) 60 months & less than 120 months = over 60 months until 120 months (incl) 120 months & over = over 120 months (excluding life) • "Robbery" includes §141 only (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health). • "Unconcealed theft" (§140 – stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) is excluded.

Finland	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures: The person sentenced to an unconditional punishment has been prosecuted for another crime that he/she has committed before this sentence, and that punishment has been considered as being a sufficient sanction also for this later offence (Ch 7 § 6 Penal Code).																																									
France	Données pour l'année 2000.																																									
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLEASE CHECK!!! NOTE MFA: It could mean that the national correspondent is indicating the typical "range" of the sentences imposed (i.e., a rape is usually sanctioned with a sentence going from 60 to 120 months. <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Type of offence</td> <td>Indeterminate sanctions/ measures</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Criminal offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Intentional homicide</td> <td>Total</td> <td>120 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Completed</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Assault</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Rape</td> <td>60-120 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>60-120 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Theft</td> <td>24-60 month</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24-60 month</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"><i>of which: Burglary</i></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Domestic burglary</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Drug offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Drug trafficking</i></td> <td>60-120 month</td> </tr> </table>		Type of offence		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)			Criminal offences	Total	24-60 month	<i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i>		Intentional homicide	Total	120 month	<i>of which: Completed</i>		Assault			Rape		60-120 month	Robbery		60-120 month	Theft	24-60 month	24-60 month	24-60 month	24-60 month	<i>of which: Burglary</i>	Total		<i>of which: Domestic burglary</i>		Drug offences	Total	24-60 month	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	60-120 month
Type of offence		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures																																								
Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)																																										
Criminal offences	Total	24-60 month																																								
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Intentional homicide	Total	120 month																																								
	<i>of which: Completed</i>																																									
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Robbery		60-120 month																																								
Theft	24-60 month	24-60 month																																								
	24-60 month	24-60 month																																								
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Drug offences	Total	24-60 month																																								
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	60-120 month																																								
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Length: Under 6 months = up to 6 months 6 months & less than 12 months = more than 6 months & up to 12 months 12 months & less than 24 months = more than 12 months & up to 24 months 24 months & less than 60 months = more than 24 months & up to 60 months 60 months & less than 120 months = more than 60 months & up to 120 months 120 months & over = more than 120 months • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on completed intentional homicide, theft of a motor vehicle and domestic burglary. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures given are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. 																																									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The figures do not include a total of 41 members of the armed forces sentenced to unsuspended military custody. • Average sentence length could not be calculated as data are only available in categorised form. • Indeterminate custodial sanctions / measures: There are three different types of custodial measures to reform the offender and/or protect the public in Germany: Committal to a psychiatric hospital, committal to an institution for withdrawal treatment and preventive detention (post imprisonment). • The two measures mentioned first can be imposed separately if the offender lacks culpability. If the offender's culpability is at least diminished, a combination of one of these two measures and a fine or a prison sentence is possible. • Preventive detention can be imposed under certain conditions if a person is sentenced to an unsuspended prison sentence with a duration of at least two years and is regarded to be a dangerous offender with a high risk of recidivism. It is executed after the initial prison sentence. • Committal to an institution for withdrawal treatment is limited to a maximum duration of two years. The two other measures do not have a maximum duration. • Offenders with a combination of indeterminate custodial measures with an unsuspended prison sentence are counted twice in the „Strafverfolgungsstatistik“, once for the prison sentence and once for the indeterminate custodial measure. Therefore, indeterminate custodial measures are not included in the „total unsuspended custodial sanctions“ figure. • The total figures for all three types of indeterminate custodial measures are: Committal to a psychiatric hospital: 758, committal to an institution for withdrawal treatment: 1,367, preventive detention: 60.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 1997. • Indeterminate sanctions/ measures = Sanctions for minors 7-20 years of age. • Most custodial sentences less than 2 years are suspended without supervision, if the convicted person is 1st offender • If the sentence is not suspended it is converted to financial penalty – kind of day-fine. • Therefore, very few custodial sentences are unsuspended. Moreover, the subdivisions of the Statistical Tables do not coincide with the ones suggested.e.g. below 12 months, 12- 60, 60-240, and life.
Hungary	Joy ridings are included in number of thefts.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	• Suspended custodial sanctions included.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal offence rule is applied • Under 6 month and other requested in table length is not available in the courts statistics • Average length of custodial sanction/measure/ (in months) is not available in the courts statistics • Indeterminate sanctions /measures/ are not available according to the Criminal law • Length of Intentional homicide Completed - data is missing • Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is

	defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of indeterminate measures shows the number of persons that were found irresponsible for their harmful actions (due to mental disease, etc.) and special medical measures were applied. All other sanctions are imprisonment. • There is no official statistical data on the lengths of the initial unsuspended sentences in 1999 due to temporary organisational reform process in the Court Department of the Ministry of Justice. Only the Prison Department of the Ministry of Justice provides numbers on the initial lengths of the sentences of the persons that were in the custodial institutions in 1999.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	On ne peut distinguer les condamnations à perpétuité par types d'infractions.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for homicide do not refer to sanctions imposed in 1999, but to homicides committed in 1998.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sentence combined with suspended custodial sentence is not included. • Life: Not used in Norway.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary, drug offences: see comments on table 3.1.1. • Data for homicide completed is not available. • Data on average length of custodial sanction are not available.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indeterminate sanctions/measures: Portuguese law does not allow absolutely indeterminate sanctions; only relatively indeterminate one, i.e., varying within a minimum and a maximum set by the courts. • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 1. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 2. • Burglary: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 3.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of unsuspended custodial sanctions includes imprisonments for majors and minors and noncustodial measures for minors, but the detailed columns refers only to imprisonment applied to majors due to the lack of this kind of statistic data for minors.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements data is not providing in our statistical system ! • Data requiring in the table 3.2.2 by time from – to dictate of castigation is not detect. Statistical reports contains dictate of castigation by brandies.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Length: Under 6 months = up to 6 months 6 months & less than 12 months = over 6 months and up to 12 months 12 months & less than 24 months = over 12 months and up to 24 months 24 months & less than 60 months = over 24 months and up to 60 months 60 months & less than 120 months = over 60 months and up to 120 months 120 months & over = over 120 months
Spain	-2
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: Under 6 months = 0,5-5

	<p>6 months & less than 12 months = 6-11 12 months & less than 24 months = 12-24 24 months & less than 60 months = 25-48 60 months & less than 120 months = 49 and over 120 months & over = Not available Indeterminate sanctions / measures = Closed psychiatric care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight differences from the counting rules in Table 3.2.1 apply. <p>In Table 3.2.2 "all" prison sentences are counted – independently of whether the prison sentence is the principal sanction or not. However, no data available on "youth imprisonment" (69 cases) and, on 421 cases where the court has ordered to add a new offence/new offences to an ongoing prison sentence.</p>
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour 1998. • Se réfère au total des condamnations pour vol (n'importe quelle que soit l'infraction concourante). • Minors are not included in these Tables.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sanctions include Prison, Young Offenders Centre, Training School and Juvenile Justice Centre. • Numbers given under 'indeterminate sanctions' are cases where no sentence length information was held.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Offences: Includes 2 cases where the sentence length is not separately identifiable. • Robbery and Theft: Includes 1 case where the sentence length is not separately identifiable. • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences.

p. 54 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.2 (1/2): If the principal offence rule does not apply (see question D for Table 3.1.2), are the figures for the sentence lengths for some offences (for example, assault and theft) inflated because offenders may have been convicted at the same time for more serious offences?		
1=Yes 2=No	If... are the figures...?	If yes, explain
	CT34A A00	CT34AB00
Albania	1	If a person is convicted for two offences homicide and keeping fire-gun without permission, the court can calculate the punishment in two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can give a punishment equal with the total of the two sentences, but note more the max of the punishment that the law provides • Can give a sentence adding to heavies punishment
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a person is convicted both of assault and theft, the judge would impose harsher sanction or measure, or longer length of imprisonment.
Denmark	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most serious offence.
Estonia	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2
France	-4	Puisque la règle de l'infraction principale s'applique en France, cette question ne se pose pas (condition non remplie). Cependant les résultats statistiques donnés en ventilant les condamnations en condamnations à infraction unique et condamnations à infractions multiples font apparaître, pour chaque type d'infraction, une tendance à l'alourdissement des peines dans le second cas. Mais le mode de traitement statistique ne permet pas de faire la distinction entre trois situations d'infractions « multiples » : a) la règle de l'infraction principale n'a pas été correctement appliquée et une condamnation est finalement enregistrée pour une infraction moins grave (le cas se produit) ; b) on est en présence d'infractions réitérées et la même rubrique d'infraction est répétée plusieurs fois dans l'enregistrement statistique ; c) il y a des infractions multiples différentes bien enregistrées selon la règle de l'infraction principale. Il n'empêche que le résultat statistique observé sans grande précision confirme l'idée selon laquelle les juges français tiennent compte de l'ensemble des infractions jugées pour fixer la peine, la règle juridique ne fixant qu'un maximum qui, de toutes façons, n'est jamais atteint.
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	1	See above.
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	L'article 39 du Code Penal prévoit que si la personne est coupable de la commission de plusieurs infractions l'instance le condamne pour chaque infraction, mais établit définitivement une seule peine.
Netherlands	-2	-2
Norway	2	The principal offence rule applies, i.e. when a sanction covers several offences, it is attached to the offence, which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law.
Poland	2	• Just the most serious offence is recorded. Thus the penalty inflicted only for this offence is shown.
Portugal	-2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	See comments to table 3.1.2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	Principal offence rule does apply. But see also supra Comments on Table 3.2.2.
Switzerland	1	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
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. 54 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.2 (2/2): If “Yes”, how long would the average sentences for offenders convicted for more than one offence be? For example, assault and theft? Please specify for each year.	
	CT34AC00
Albania	-2
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	It depends on a particular judge’s decision and on circumstances of a particular case.
Denmark	Not know.
Estonia	Not possible to give reliable answers.
Finland	-2
France	Par exemple en 1998 : Infractions de circulation routière infraction unique 2,1 mois au lieu de 2,8 en moyenne Coups et blessures volontaires délictuels 5,9 mois au lieu de 6,7.en moyenne.
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	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Not applicable.

Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDIANE : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - homicide intentionnel total : médiane = 2192 - coups et blessures : médiane = 91 - viol : médiane = 1096 - vol avec violence : médiane = 822 - vol total : médiane = 60 • Les médianes / moyennes des sanctions suivantes sont données pour les cas où aucune autre infraction n'existe : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coups et blessures : moyenne = 77, médiane = 30 - vol total : moyenne = 53, médiane = 28
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	The principal rule does apply. The disposal recorded is the combined total of the penalties for all of the proven charges.

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41ST95	T41ST96	T41ST97	T41ST98	T41ST99	T41ST00
Albania	1164	1263	142	437	772	2255
Armenia	-2	6880	7203	7226	7109	7527
Austria	6761	7093	7331	7361	7229	7013
Belgium	7429	8215	8509	8245	8509	8879
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	9045	10900	11847	11773	10787	9424
Croatia	3335	3067	5189	5160	4050	4279
Cyprus	202	235	263	226	247	287
Czech Republic	19508	20860	21560	22067	23060	21538
Denmark	3491	3280	3505	3433	3653	3403
Estonia	4401	4224	4638	4791	4379	4712
Finland	3018	2952	2798	2569	2598	2703
France	51381	51445	50969	50171	50009	45497
Georgia	-2	10105	10051	10406	8529	8676
Germany	67603	71096	73947	79251	80610	79507
Greece	5831	5427	5477	7129	7525	8038
Hungary	12455	12763	13405	14366	15110	15539
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2032	...	2424	2620	2741	2887
Italy	47759	48564	50527	49173	52870	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	13289	12200	13628	14404	14412	9516
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	189	254	260	230	257
Moldova	9389	10110	9785	10078	10188	9754
Netherlands	11224	12956	12951	13094	13372	13404
Norway	2613	2616	2543	2473	2520	2562
Poland	65819	57320	57424	59180	54842	65336
Portugal	12343	14177	14361	14598	12808	12771
Romania	46454	43609	44227	51310	51396	49682
Russia	929000	1017000	1052000	1010000	1014000	1060000
Slovakia	7979	8168	7656	6897	6904	7136
Slovenia	648	614	768	793	935	1136
Spain	47404	44312	43453	44747	45384	45309
Sweden	6214	5906	5189	5357	5392	5630
Switzerland	5655	5479	5428	5648	5818	5727
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	51084	55256	61467	65727	64529	65194
UK: Northern Ireland	1762	1639	1632	1507	1244	1068
UK: Scotland	-2	5937	6120	6113	6041	5839

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Pre-trial detainees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SP95	T41SP96	T41SP97	T41SP98	T41SP99	T41SP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1128
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1665	1582	1714	1681	1570	1535
Belgium	3363	3531	3452	3082	3361	3689
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2770	4015	3888	2813	2222	1528
Croatia	1263	889	817	934	863	899
Cyprus	32	17	42	32	44	23
Czech Republic	8000	7887	7736	7125	6934	5967
Denmark	802	863	937	913	976	917
Estonia	-2	-2	1350	1468	1323	1639
Finland	318	298	313	280	370	385
France	20708	20844	20567	19447	17849	15694
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	20196	20045	20838	20005	18586	18201
Greece	1813	1749	1705	2506	2458	2229
Hungary	3183	3455	3660	3909	4114	3838
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	36152	38067	40305	39677	43655	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2925	2193	2576	2421	2207	1915
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	94	167	169	72	79
Moldova	1827	1881	3268	2983	3063	3236
Netherlands	3135	3629	3997	4290	4373	4663
Norway	503	576	587	577	617	589
Poland	17891	14504	14103	14048	13217	18829
Portugal	4629	4977	4328	4250	4052	3854
Romania	10646	10895	10346	6555	5330	5523
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2022	1852	1661	1617	1852	1904
Slovenia	187	155	198	206	242	302
Spain	11584	10588	11083	11272	10564	9729
Sweden	1207	1132	1123	1264	1276	1367
Switzerland	1703	1623	1831	1941	2049	1829
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	7950	8450	8550	8350	7950	7220
UK: Northern Ireland	317	326	366	373	371	311
UK: Scotland	-2	898	828	903	878	714

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Females

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SW95	T41SW96	T41SW97	T41SW98	T41SW99	T41SW00
Albania	31	31	8	17	27	46
Armenia	-2	214	210	183	160	153
Austria	368	400	407	424	423	-2
Belgium	380	374	360	360	354	405
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	287	320	410	380	381	292
Croatia	76	68	70	103	100	107
Cyprus	7	15	8	3	12	11
Czech Republic	671	744	784	850	969	958
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	54	69	101	108	113
Finland	127	141	134	126	124	142
France	2128	2092	2060	2063	1993	1718
Georgia	-2	222	231	212	161	131
Germany	2752	2843	3115	3479	3549	3521
Greece	203	192	209	280	332	374
Hungary	641	722	783	823	943	1009
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	38	50	57	67	74	84
Italy	2142	2049	1993	1877	2190	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	713	505	707	726	680	318
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	9	9	7	5	14
Moldova	-2	-2	330	413	413	396
Netherlands	602	694	763	864	984	1013
Norway	79	108	94	99	111	95
Poland	1549	1432	1462	1429	1302	1586
Portugal	1026	1281	1453	1137	1261	1206
Romania	1604	1571	1782	2081	2017	1932
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	278	282	298	247	252	259
Slovenia	24	23	30	25	22	40
Spain	4461	4123	4068	4121	3950	3725
Sweden	255	249	213	208	213	228
Switzerland	353	316	318	386	257	376
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1998	2305	2672	3120	3207	3355
UK: Northern Ireland	35	29	30	27	21	23
UK: Scotland	-2	204	185	203	219	201

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Aliens

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SA95	T41SA96	T41SA97	T41SA98	T41SA99	T41SA00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	5
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1662	1798	1869	1960	1872	-2
Belgium	3008	3254	3314	3105	3298	3699
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	70	80	70	47	175	141
Croatia	161	166	159	200	193	173
Cyprus	82	123	93	61	68	113
Czech Republic	3130	3679	3324	3046	2965	2534
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	72	89	127	122	132	168
France	15285	14618	13383	12355	11444	10029
Georgia	-2	59	76	88	92	87
Germany	12658	13297	14690	16196	16324	16195
Greece	-2	1974	2151	3221	3480	3832
Hungary	592	593	638	623	729	807
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	8147	9241	10744	11848	14050	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	86	66	101	138	197	142
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	70	82
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7470
Norway	214	186	180	179	187	159
Poland	1431	1286	1326	1141	1079	1409
Portugal	1344	1659	1602	1560	1387	1547
Romania	413	429	427	322	311	288
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	159	134	144	163	187
Slovenia	76	135	110	125	148	188
Spain	7346	7263	7536	7850	7900	8990
Sweden	1272	1255	1063	1090	1077	1211
Switzerland	3290	3154	3295	3515	3852	3747
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	4477	4574	4856	5334	5455	6149
UK: Northern Ireland	5	11	10	10	6	6
UK: Scotland	-2	113	117	116	152	138

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Minors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SM95	T41SM96	T41SM97	T41SM98	T41SM99	T41SM00
Albania	13	2	0	11	17	88
Armenia	-2	90	86	67	62	51
Austria	187	177	204	223	227	-2
Belgium	7	9	9	8	14	11
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	142	177	156	143	146	97
Croatia	120	115	106	82	82	90
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	696	701	522	427	358	273
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	13	8	6	7	9	11
France	544	514	598	689	709	538
Georgia	-2	104	108	99	32	21
Germany	1392	1487	1522	1741	1736	1806
Greece	308	238	359	558	583	590
Hungary	556	522	5015	477	470	468
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	415	515	516	429	283	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	515	434	539	443	371	201
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	7
Moldova	-2	-2	171	243	253	245
Netherlands	895	1025	1181	1335	1500	1645
Norway	2	3	3	5	3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	622	828	796	742	637	811
Romania	2872	2446	2478	2429	1856	1599
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	8	11	15	15	5	8
Spain	1053	807	1002	1308	835	793
Sweden	6	11	7	4	0	1
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1675	2093	2479	2466	2425	2434
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	265	261	209	228	162

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FT95	T42FT96	T42FT97	T42FT98	T42FT99	T42FT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	18276	17306	17037	17488	16612	-2
Belgium	16458	16108	15319	13987	14397	14681
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5833	6550	7016	8989	7165	6344
Croatia	7499	6988	13429	20359	18758	17424
Cyprus	880	1191	1053	1222	1599	1653
Czech Republic	23776	24975	26305	27297	28338	26292
Denmark	35651	34254	33026	31610	30527	-2
Estonia	-2	7242	8029	9415	8888	8312
Finland	7755	6594	6201	5803	5838	6561
France	81398	78778	75098	71768	72172	66449
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	650407	670911	695140	735871	738504	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	28645	31480	32005	31794	29058	30597
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	9928	10367	11429	11307	10834	11626
Italy	96288	93418	91598	92022	89738	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	14248	17374	14455	13984	14234	12536
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	660	663	676	691	513	308
Moldova	-2	11949	10791	18349	26643	27369
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	10863	10394	10600	10377	-2	-2
Poland	84069	76268	79416	80266	74347	89835
Portugal	8871	8478	7782	6732	6192	5884
Romania	46333	43160	44800	44027	38613	35622
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	9944	9111	8152	7139	7492	7453
Slovenia	2201	3132	3189	4357	5459	5729
Spain	55991	45630	49195	47446	42108	41569
Sweden	13644	12123	9112	9497	9300	9178
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	125654	120625	125442	132100	135098	129733
UK: Northern Ireland	5088	5498	5502	5565	5684	5186
UK: Scotland	-2	37168	38066	37382	36049	32875

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Pre-trial detainees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FP95	T42FP96	T42FP97	T42FP98	T42FP99	T42FP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	9306	9002	9168	9151	8976	-2
Belgium	10113	10491	10371	8916	9156	9799
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4099	4905	4982	3986	3130	2201
Croatia	4242	3978	3055	3346	3831	3957
Cyprus	195	299	303	405	444	503
Czech Republic	12124	12570	13075	13782	14084	12727
Denmark	23473	25048	23687	22363	21051	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1572	1637	1593	1503	1589	1668
France	65845	64310	59781	55045	54012	52153
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	117954	119022	116966	115207	109139	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	8638	9171	8313	8428	8470	9535
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	75736	72618	76772	78229	80879	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	7969	7650	8261	7857	8165	7521
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	410	439	430	362	255	236
Moldova	-2	4811	5616	8429	20565	21836
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	3122	3069	3236	3252	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	7622	6988	6098	5298	5318	5055
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	3881	3018	2851	2761	3123	2883
Slovenia	839	786	810	943	888	1034
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	27154
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	55287	58888	62066	64697	64572	54892
UK: Northern Ireland	2003	2292	2188	2284	2497	2197
UK: Scotland	-2	14977	14826	15098	15291	13945

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Females

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FW95	T42FW96	T42FW97	T42FW98	T42FW99	T42FW00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1366	1340	1340	1307	1271	-2
Belgium	1349	1250	1130	996	948	984
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	201	126	254	263	192	176
Croatia	250	196	364	464	493	543
Cyprus	37	68	48	67	148	118
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2772	2520	2400	2334	2049	-2
Estonia	-2	168	197	294	371	337
Finland	334	337	320	302	324	734
France	4352	4305	3788	3563	3668	3072
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	137
Germany	29311	30162	33954	35748	37581	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	7688	7548	7069	7038	7239	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	438	287	431	425	440	275
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	50	61	43	34	20	14
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	666	734	822	820	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	906	814	817	545	566	596
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	149	132	181	236	194	270
Spain	5579	4759	5033	5066	3990	3488
Sweden	747	661	501	541	533	549
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	7437	7302	8642	10100	10982	10752
UK: Northern Ireland	159	207	216	226	255	252
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	2242	2526	2477	2206

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Aliens

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FA95	T42FA96	T42FA97	T42FA98	T42FA99	T42FA00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	7649	6817	6116	5439	5788	6470
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	176	146	137	188	152	183
Croatia	530	575	1144	1839	1904	2580
Cyprus	331	500	327	343	609	671
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	24234	22643	20126	17101	16551	15547
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	21
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	24555	25393	26961	29459	29361	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	144	149	175	146	97	105
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	138	82	98	88	31	159
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2583	2392	1927	2135	2101	2304
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	118887	12668
UK: Northern Ireland	45	27	42	70	38	56
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	368	389	356	361

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Minors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FM95	T42FM96	T42FM97	T42FM98	T42FM99	T42FM00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	665	870	894	901	913	-2
Belgium	487	369	350	368	438	544
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	162	189	210	210	196	113
Croatia	99	86	79	121	122	124
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	93	86	77	44	63	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	467	451	339	318	258	342
France	2936	3271	3495	4030	4167	3959
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	87
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	3237	3901	3574	3345	1876	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	412	328	471	348	229	183
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	11	10	15	21	19	9
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	42	93	104	104	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	934	753	697	608	634	602
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	43000
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	4	3	1	6	3	7
Spain	6505	4127	3847	3470	2832	2974
Sweden	41	26	33	21	1	2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10631	11798	12242	12067	12277	12223
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	2688	2670	2405	1763

p. 57 – Source of the data in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	
ST4200	
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Tirana, Albania, unpublished
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Ministry of Justice (Ed.) Annual report on corrections, 1995-1999; Government Report on Security 2000
Belgium	Chiffres fournis directement par l'Administration des Etablissements pénitentiaires.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice. • Execution of Sentences General Directorate, Regime and Administrative Activities Section. • PERSONS Information System.
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance, unpublished data collected specially for the purpose of this survey (European Sourcebook 1999).
Cyprus	From Prisons Statistics books.
Czech Republic	The Yearbook. Prison Service of the Czech Republic. Published.
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source (stock): Data from Prison and Probation Service • Source (flow): 'Kriminalstatistikken 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark • & 'Rapport om Ungdomskriminalitet', Justitsministeriet (Ministry of Justice) 2001:89.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, édition 2000, p. 191 et 2020, page 203.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tab. 4.1.1: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden, 1995 - 2000; Monthly statistics on the stock of prisoners, March 31st 1995 - 2000, internal statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice, unpublished. • Tab. 4.1.2: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.2, Strafvollzug – Anstalten, Bestand und Bewegung der Gefangenen, 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2000.
Greece	Ministry of Justice. Unpublished data –personal communication.
Hungary	National Prison Administration.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform, Ireland.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics table 9.1 - 12.7 - 12.9 • 1998 Istat statistics table 10.1 - 13.1 - 11.7 • 1997 Istat statistics table 9.1 - 12.1 - 10.7 • 1996 Istat statistics table 10.1 - 13.1 - 11.7 • 1995 Istat statistics table 10.1 - 13.1 - 11.7

Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Département des institutions pénitentiaires, ministère de la Justice.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	State Penal Body.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Ministry of Justice - Directorate of Prison Administration: National Register of Prisoners Annual Reports (1995-2000) of Prison Administration.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Monsieur Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Prison Statistics England and Wales (Tables 1.1, 2.3 and 3.10).
UK: Northern Ireland	NIO Research & Statistical Bulletin 7/2001: 'The Northern Ireland Prison Population in 2000'.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service.

p. 57 – Comments on Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	
	CT4200
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the table 4.1.1 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data for year 1995 belong to 1 October 1995. 2. For the years 1995- 1999 the data are only for the convicted persons. There are no data on the Pre-trial detainees 3. For the year 2000, the pre-trial detainees are included. 4. Regarding the Aliens there is no separate column at the court statistics. So, the data at the row aliens is only for pre-trial detainees. • Regarding the table 4.1.2. These data are not available. For the year 2000, in the number of convicted persons is involved only the number of pre- determines who are under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Order, and not the people under the arrest who are at the institution 313, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice."
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no statistics for 1995 year • No information is available on aliens. • No statistics is available for Prison Population: Flow.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures on prison population (stock) refer to 30th of November or 1st of December of the respective year; except for the data for 2000, which relate to 1 June • Figures on aliens refer to 1 September of the respective year • ad "Flow": data on aliens not available
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les chiffres sont des relevés de stock au 30 décembre de l'année concernée. • Les chiffres concernant la <u>détention préventive</u> comprennent également les détenus condamnés non définitifs • Les mineurs : les chiffres de stock et de flux concernent uniquement la population de mineurs qui, sur base d'une décision du juge de la jeunesse, sont mis « en garde provisoire » pour maximum 15 jours sur base de l'article 53 de la loi relative à la protection de la jeunesse (article abrogé à partir de 2002). Les chiffres ne comprennent donc pas les mineurs d'âge dont le tribunal de la jeunesse s'est dessaisi (mesure de dessaisissement), qui sont de ce fait considérés comme des personnes majeures, et qui font l'objet d'une détention par le fait d'une décision d'une juridiction de droit commun. Ne s'y retrouvent pas non plus les mineurs - les plus nombreux - placés par le juge de la jeunesse dans les institutions spécialisées (ne dépendant pas de l'administration pénitentiaire mais des administrations compétentes dans les deux Communautés françaises et flamandes).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	The data for the aliens in Table 4.1.1. are at 01.01. of the years 1995, 1996, 1997; at 01.07.1998 and at 01.09 of the years 1999 and 2000. The data for the aliens in Table 4.1.2. are taken from the Archival Card-Index Unit of the Execution of Sentences General Directorate.
Croatia	The tables cover all penal institutions, of whatever nature. The data are not available for September 1. The data were given for December 31, 1999. The prison statistics are gathered for this date in Croatia.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

	• * - the Yearbook does not show this particularities in FLOW																																																
Denmark	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FLOW: number of entries/receptions</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>of which: Minors</i></td> <td>93 (approx)</td> <td>86 (approx)</td> <td>77 (approx)</td> <td>44 (approx)</td> <td>63 (approx)</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							FLOW: number of entries/receptions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	<i>of which: Minors</i>	93 (approx)	86 (approx)	77 (approx)	44 (approx)	63 (approx)	*																												
FLOW: number of entries/receptions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																																											
<i>of which: Minors</i>	93 (approx)	86 (approx)	77 (approx)	44 (approx)	63 (approx)	*																																											
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data: at 1 January. • Table 4.1.1 ja 4.1.2: <u>convicted</u> females only (excluding pre-trial detainees). • Table 4.1.2 – including all entries AND departures (e.g, if a person arrives and leaves during the given period, he/she is calculated twice). 																																																
Finland	-2																																																
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champ tableau 4.1.1 métropole, tableau 4.1.2 métropole de 1995 à 1999, métropole et DOM en 2000. • Tableau 4.1.1 : il s'agit des chiffres au 1^{er} octobre. Il serait possible de donner une estimation des renseignements demandés pour le 1^{er} septembre en utilisant le chiffre (disponible dans la statistique mensuelle) des détenus à cette date et en lui appliquant les taux calculés pour le sexe, l'âge et la nationalité au 1^{er} octobre, ou à une autre date, mais laquelle ? Il n'est pas prouvé que ces taux soient plus stable que le chiffre de la population totale. 																																																
Georgia	-2																																																
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabs. 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 do not include persons committed to a psychiatric hospital or an institution for withdrawal treatment. • Tab. 4.1.1: Data refer to March 31st of the respective year. • Tab. 4.1.1: 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. • Tab. 4.2.2: No data available for 2000. Breakdown by nationality and age not possible. • The figures in Tab. 4.2.2 are very high as 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. 																																																
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flow is not available. • For the year 1996 the stock refers to 1 December 1996 instead of 1 September. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>STOCK: at 1 September</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002 #</th> <th></th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8.295</td> <td>8.507</td> <td></td> <td>6.150</td> <td>7.280</td> <td>7.625</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Pre-trial detainees</i></td> <td>2.323</td> <td>2.133</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Female</i></td> <td>409</td> <td>427</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Aliens</i></td> <td>3.767</td> <td>3.907</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Minors</i></td> <td>486</td> <td>477</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							STOCK: at 1 September	2001	2002 #		1998	1999	2000	Total	8.295	8.507		6.150	7.280	7.625	<i>of which: Pre-trial detainees</i>	2.323	2.133					<i>of which: Female</i>	409	427					<i>of which: Aliens</i>	3.767	3.907					<i>of which: Minors</i>	486	477				
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<i>of which: Minors</i>	486	477																																															

Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.1.1 for 1995, 1996 at 31 December, 1997-2000 at 1 September • Table 4.1.2. at 31 December.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	1996 data is at 2 September; all other years at 1 September.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data about minors (prison population flow) include entries into "istituti penali per minorenni" exclude entries in "Centri di prima accoglienza". • Data about pre-trial detainees from 1995 to 1998 not include minors.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the given numbers of females and minors are only from the total number of convicted persons. The numbers of pre-trial females and minor detainees are not available. • The Flow period embrace period from the 1st of January until the next years' 1st of January. • There were five amnesty acts in Lithuania: in 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2000. Ministry of Justice – Court Department gives such figures - total number of persons to which amnesty was applied in 1996 - 5839, 1997 - 1172, 1998 - 482, 1999 - 342, 2000 - 7677. These numbers include all cases of amnesty, for example, when length of imprisonment was shortened, when offender was amnestied from unsuspended custodial sanction, which was not started to execute, etc. Statistic, how these amnesties affected prison population is clear only for 1999 and 2000 years. Prison Department provide such data - in 1999 thirty prisoners were released on such ground, in 2000 there were 2250 such cases. • The stock number on the 1st of January of 2000 shows a big decline of prison population for that date due to amnesty, but the amnesty has not changed the sentencing tendencies, therefore the flow number of 2000 was almost the same as in previous years.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock 1995: Not available. • Stock 1996-1998 for Aliens: Not available. • Stock 1996-1998 for Minors: Not available.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stock data refer to September 30th. • The data for <i>females</i> and <i>aliens</i> are estimates. • The concept of alien is according to country of birth.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOCK: Total (yearly average) Pre-trial detainees (yearly average) Female (at 11 Nov., excl. pre-trial) Aliens (at 11 Nov., excl. pre-trial) Minors (at 11 Nov., excl. pre-trial) <p>New data submitted by regional co-ordinator Hanns von Hofer. Sources: Maria Danielsson, nordisk statistik för kriminalvården i Danmark, Finland, Norge och Sverige 1995-99. Norrköping: Kriminalvården [no date], Tables 1B & 4B (for the years 1995-1999). Kriminalvårdens Officiella Statistik 2000. Norrköping: Kriminalvården, 2001, Tables 8.4 & 8.5 (for the year 2000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLOW: Total number of entries/receptions New imprisonments and Total FLOW: number of entries/receptions Different types of increase in penal institutions: Including "Sentence to imprisonment", "Custody", "Security detention" and "Serving sentence in default of paying a fine". The last category cannot be distributed by type of sanction and age. Excluding arrests.

	<p>1) Table 4.1.1: The "prison population" (STOCK): Includes prisoners in penal institutions and institutions for preventive detention at. 1 January. Figures for 1 September are not available.</p> <p>2) Table 4.1.2: Number of entries (FLOW): New imprisonments: Includes only new imprisonments and not reimprisonments during the year of reference. These figures give information on sex and age.</p> <p>• Different types of increase in penal institutions (total): Includes new imprisonments and reimprisonments during the year of reference. These figures don't give information on sex and age.</p> <p>There are yet no figures available for 1999 and 2000, because of readjustment to new technological platform. For the same reason, it is not possible to produce new information (i.e. not published earlier), as female, minors and aliens among the FLOW (as a total number of increases), and aliens among the STOCK.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total (*1)</td> <td>11428</td> <td>10949</td> <td>11084</td> <td>10843</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of which: Pre-trial detainees</td> <td>3122</td> <td>3069</td> <td>3236</td> <td>3252</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </table>	Total (*1)	11428	10949	11084	10843	-2	-2	of which: Pre-trial detainees	3122	3069	3236	3252	-2	-2
Total (*1)	11428	10949	11084	10843	-2	-2									
of which: Pre-trial detainees	3122	3069	3236	3252	-2	-2									
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Penal Code, minimum age – 17 (passed) years old is a rule. This may be lowered to 15 (most serious crimes as homicide, robbery). This offenders are included in the statistics of convictions. • Data as of 31 August (Table 4.1.1) • Number of total prison population consists: pre-trial detainees, sentenced persons and sentenced by misdemeanour board (Table 4.1.1, 4.1. 														
Portugal	-2														
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be noticed a significant decrease of the number of pre-trial prisoners as a consequence of a conception change in the activity of the prosecutors' offices regarding the ordering of the pre-trial detention. • Prisoners who are convicted in first instance but not yet finally convicted are not included in pre-trial detainees. 														
Russia	Data on the beginning of each year.														
Slovakia	-2														
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Aliens 1999: 1.1.2000. • Data for the requested tables was collected on the basis of regular annual completed questionnaires SPACE of the Council of Europe - statistics on the 1st September of the current year. • Council of Europe (Directorate General of Legal Affairs, Department of Crime Problems) has sent for the year 1999 as well as for the year 2001 an abridged version of the questionnaire which yet does not comprise all categories of persons imprisoned (they do not claim data on the number of females, strangers and juveniles imprisoned - including pre-trial detention) as it was requested for the previous years. Therefore, the total number of females and strangers serving their sentences stayed out for the year 1999. For the year 2001, all categories were completed by ourselves in order to have in the future all data collected regardless of the requested scope of data collection. • As regards low Slovenian figures for minors in prison, this is a result of the Slovenian legislation on juvenile imprisonment. According to the Art. 89 of the Penal Code, the sanction of imprisonment may only be imposed upon juveniles aged 16 or more at the time of the offence, if the sanction prescribed for the offence in question is imprisonment of 5 years or more. Even in those cases the sanction of imprisonment may be imposed only if other measures would not be appropriate due to the nature and gravity of the offence and due to the high level of the juvenile's criminal responsibility. 														
Spain	• Table 4.1.1														

STOCK: at 1 September		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	At 1 September	46.738*	42.887*	43.147*	44.902*	45.004	45.039

- *Of which:* Pre-trial detainees = **Media anual Preventivos**
- *Of which:* Pre-trial detainees = **Media anual Preventivos**
- *Of which:* Aliens. = **Extranjeros a 31-12**
- *Of which:* Minors = **(16-20 años. Penados)**

Tabla 4.1.1.-
1.- En relación con el total de población reclusa a 1 de septiembre se facilitan dos datos: la población reclusa media anual y la población reclusa a 1 de septiembre.
2.- Pre-trial detainees.- Se facilita la media anual de preventivos.
3.- female.- se facilita la media anual de mujeres.
4.- Aliens.- Se facilita la población reclusa extranjera a 31-12 de 2001.
5.- Minors.- Se facilita la población reclusa penada a 31-12 para los jóvenes penados de 16-20 años. Ambos incluidos.

Notas

- Tabla 4.1.1.- Los datos con asteriscos están referidos a la última semana de Agosto (Total STOCK 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998).
- Tabla 4.1.2.- Los datos con asteriscos están referidos a la Administración General del Estado (FLOW – Number of entries/receptions: 1995-1999, Female: 1995-1999, Minors: 1995-2000. Para el conjunto del Estado en estos momentos no están disponibles.
- Tabla 4.1.2.- La información facilitada disponible en estos momentos, está referida a la Administración General del Estado (Centros dependientes de la Dirección General de Instituciones Penitenciarias, excepto los centros dependientes de la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña), excepto para:
- Total y año 2.000.- El dato de 41.569 va referido al Total Nacional.
- Pre-trial detainees.- Está referido a 27.154 ingresos de preventivos. Total Nacional.

Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.1.1. Data refer to 1 October, not 1 September. Data on pre-trial detainees refer to yearly average, not 1 October. • Table 4.1.2. Pre-trial detainees are excluded. No data available.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: données non disponibles • Tableau 4.1.2. données pour estimations non disponibles
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.1.1 – at 30 June (not 1 September). • Table 4.2.2 – aliens have been taken to mean non-UK nationals. • Aliens 1999 and 2000 = Provisional.
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for Table 4.1.1 is average prison population for the year. • Figures for minors are not available.

UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All data is as at 30 June of each year.• Aliens are defined as all those coded as 'non-natural British'.• Minors are defined as all those under 18.
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p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Criminal offences: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TCT99	T43TCW99	T43TCM99	T43TCA99
Albania	772	-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	8511	247	63	60
Croatia	2333	163	104	249
Cyprus	203	9	0	45
Czech Republic	30437	911	225	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2360	96	71	79
France	32160	1045	-2	-2
Georgia	8676	137	21	87
Germany	60798	2386	911	14235
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	10706	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	12205	558	191	144
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	158	5	3	29
Moldova	7057	277	85	-2
Netherlands	13372	984	1500	-2
Norway	1399	82	3	-2
Poland	56421	1303	-2	-2
Portugal	8756	780	242	-2
Romania	40455	-2	-2	-2
Russia	1014000	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	575	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	33450	2798	6708
Sweden	4116	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	3814	247	-2	2360
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	56571	2797	1998	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	834	9	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	5684	217	224	118

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Criminal offences: Traffic offences				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TTT99	T43TTW99	T43TTM99	T43TTA99
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	132	3	0	0
Croatia	156	2	0	5
Cyprus	10	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	312	6	8	3
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4705	62	11	-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	-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	120	-2	-2	-2
Norway	66	4	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	451	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	100	-2	2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	658	11	-2	267
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3264	29	200	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	39	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43HOT99	T43HOW99	T43HOM99	T43HOA99
Albania	407	-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	1218	50	0	8
Croatia	686	30	14	8
Cyprus	21	0	0	5
Czech Republic	1172	72	15	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	532	29	-2	-2
Finland	487	39	7	11
France	3364	203	-2	-2
Georgia	1074	11	3	14
Germany	4360	202	25	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1505	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1552	121	5	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	22	0	-2	5
Moldova	1380	82	14	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	72	3	-2	-2
Poland	4664	372	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	6345	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	97	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	1938	102	261
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	267	9	-2	158
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3361	122	10	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	142	2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	843	25	15	13

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43HCT99	T43HCW99	T43HCM99	T43HCA99
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	1061	46	0	7
Croatia	426	15	10	4
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	13	3	12
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	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	65	3	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	947	46	17	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	1938	102	261
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	186	6	-2	99
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3329	122	9	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	712	18	10	11

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Assault

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43AST99	T43ASW99	T43ASM99	T43ASA99
Albania	23	-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	58	2	2	1
Cyprus	4	0	0	3
Czech Republic	1167	34	8	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	282	3	-2	-2
Finland	307	6	3	3
France	2890	125	-2	-2
Georgia	226	11	1	9
Germany	4693	110	148	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	780	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	319	23	3	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	3	0	-2	-2
Moldova	430	3	3	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	239	21	3	-2
Romania	206	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	31	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	453	31	111
Sweden	985	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	165	4	-2	83
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	640	46	30	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	75	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	1013	25	56	15

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Rape

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43RAT99	T43RAW99	T43RAM99	T43RAA99
Albania	21	-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	410	0	1	0
Croatia	156	2	3	4
Cyprus	5	0	0	0
Czech Republic	462	1	4	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	134	-2	-2	-2
Finland	51	-2	2	2
France	6756	114	-2	-2
Georgia	89	0	3	2
Germany	2486	11	22	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	475	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	557	2	7	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	5	-2	-2	1
Moldova	447	1	15	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	26	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1913	3	-2	-2
Portugal	315	0	10	-2
Romania	1533	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	54	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	1534	7	164
Sweden	203	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	104	1	-2	51
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2640	5	35	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	59	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	143	0	1	3

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Robbery

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43ROT99	T43ROW99	T43ROM99	T43ROA99
Albania	187	-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	1051	32	12	12
Croatia	247	11	8	4
Cyprus	6	0	0	3
Czech Republic	2511	69	48	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	353	15	-2	-2
Finland	194	6	10	5
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	204	5	4	7
Germany	7676	167	271	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2347	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2158	59	54	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1138	40	25	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	61	1	-2	-2
Poland	12688	254	-2	-2
Portugal	1117	18	72	-2
Romania	4130	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	77	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	17527	1070	1694
Sweden	320	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	218	5	-2	122
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	6571	161	449	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	94	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	730	16	19	7

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Theft: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43THT99	T43THW99	T43THM99	T43THA99
Albania	59	-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	3503	89	46	11
Croatia	692	21	49	62
Cyprus	60	0	0	3
Czech Republic	7132	247	48	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	765	20	-2	-2
Finland	364	4	18	5
France	8351	201	-2	-2
Georgia	1615	28	6	11
Germany	13781	674	335	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3384	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	5085	223	89	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	49	1	1	1
Moldova	2261	107	27	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	360	15	-2	-2
Poland	15162	112	-2	-2
Portugal	1717	34	64	-2
Romania	23997	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	107	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	705	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	733	29	-2	346
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14466	705	838	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	95	2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	1205	62	96	13

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TVT99	T43TVW99	T43TVM99	T43TVA99
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	14	0	1	0
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	307	-2	2	-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	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	36	4	-2	-2
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	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	976	2	152	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	14	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	157	0	23	1

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43BUT99	T43BUW99	T43BUM99	T43BUA99
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	270	9	8	16
Cyprus	10	0	0	3
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	5178	51	180	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	170	18	1	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	285	6	-2	-2
Poland	15162	112	-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	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	9646	166	482	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	51	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	495	3	37	4

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43BDT99	T43BDW99	T43BDM99	T43BDA99
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	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	10	0	0	3
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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Drug offences: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43DRT99	T43DRW99	T43DRM99	T43DRA99
Albania	15	-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	452	38	1	24
Cyprus	32	2	0	15
Czech Republic	766	46	7	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	360	18	14	43
France	5006	162	-2	-2
Georgia	965	35	1	11
Germany	8772	447	35	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	106	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	249	9	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	67	3	2	19
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	2200	-2	-2	-2
Norway	375	33	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	3863	618	66	-2
Romania	120	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	52	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	10057	1436	3965
Sweden	991	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1371	92	-2	898
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8653	931	49	1699
UK: Northern Ireland	58	2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	802	54	4	24

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43DTT99	T43DTW99	T43DTM99	T43DTA99
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	176	16	0	12
Cyprus	14	2	0	10
Czech Republic	159	12	3	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	263	17	-2	8
Germany	4703	265	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	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	372	33	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	3603	608	65	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	10057	1436	3965
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	685	50	-2	604
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2385	503	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	769	45	4	23

p. 59 – Source of the data in Table 4.2	
	ST4300
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	-2
Belgium	Pas de données publiées par catégories d'infractions.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance, unpublished data collected specially for the purpose of this survey (European Sourcebook 1999).
Cyprus	From Prisons Statistics books.
Czech Republic	The Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Rep., Issued by Prison Service of The Czech Rep., Administrative Department.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published.
Finland	Timo Aho: Prisoners by institution 1.5.1999 (statistics from the Finnish prison administration).
France	Ministère de la Justice, DAP, statistiques trimestrielles. Chiffres pour le 1 ^{er} octobre 1999.
Georgia	Report of Ministry of Justice.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 2000, Wiesbaden, 2000.
Greece	-2
Hungary	National Prison Administration.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	State Penal Body.
Slovakia	This data is not monitoring into the General Directorate of prison and justice quard and is not available.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice - Directorate of Prison Administration: National Register of Prisoners. • Annual Reports (1999) of Prison Administration.

Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Inmate Information System.
UK: Northern Ireland	NIO Statistical Prisoner Database.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service.

p. 59 – Comments on Table 4.2

CT4300	
Albania	In all the cases when "*" was used, data is not available.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Data not available according to type of offence
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The tables cover all penal institutions, of whatever nature. The data are not available for September 1. The data were given for December 31, 1999. The prison statistics are gathered for this date in Croatia. There are no data available on domestic burglary.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • minors are persons between 15 and 18 years (included both male and female). • 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	-2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data: at 1 January 2000. • "Robbery" includes §141 only (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health). "Unconcealed theft" (§140 - stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) is excluded. • "Theft/Total" includes §139 ("Concealed theft", incl theft of a motor vehicle) and §140 ("Unconcealed theft").
Finland	"Minors" in this Table are persons below 21 years of age, i.e. ages 15-20. The figure for "traffic offences" stands for drunken driving, other serious traffic offences are not reported separately. The figure for "rape" also comprises other sexual offences. However, these cases are mostly rapes.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données sur la Métropole • Homicide = "crimes de sang" • CBV = "coups et blessures volontaires, coups à enfants" • Viol = "viol et agression sexuelle" • Vols (total) = "vol qualifié + vol simple" • Stupéfiants = "Infractions à la législation dur les stupéfiants" • La nomenclature des infractions de la statistique pénitentiaire est moins détaillée que celle des condamnations. • Vol avec violence avec vols.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.2 Convicted prison population by offence on March 31st 2000 (!) • Tabs. 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 do not include persons committed to a psychiatric hospital or an institution for withdrawal treatment. • Data refer to March 31st, 2000. • Figures for imprisoned aliens cannot be broken down by offence. • No data available on completed intentional homicide, theft of a motor vehicle or domestic burglary. • Intentional homicide: The definition given in definitions section could not be met

	<p>here: Assault leading to death could not be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault: The definition given in definitions section could not be met here: Assault leading to death had to be included. • Rape: The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, the figures given include sexual assault as well as some other forms of sexual offences. • Drug trafficking: 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	Data not available.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Table 4.2 given numbers of prison population are at the end of the year, not on the 1st of September. • The statistic of assault includes only intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code). • Missing information is not available.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Total includes 10 "other cases" of which 1 female and 3 aliens.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The figures refer not only to the convicted prisoners, but also to the pre-trial detainees. • The reference date is September 30th. • The data for Traffic offences and Drug offences are rough estimates.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Offences of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Total number of traffic misdemeanour. • Assault and Theft of which Domestic burglary: Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Robbery: Including all kind of blackmail and robbery (impossible to select certain categories). • There are no figures available for 1 September 1999. The date and year of the given information is 1 January 1998. Because of readjustment to new technological platform, it is not possible to produce new information (i.e. not published earlier), as number of minors and aliens among the convicted prison population by type of principal offence. • The "total" of table 4.2 includes following types of sanctions: "Sentence to imprisonment", "Security detention" and "Serving sentence in default of paying a fine" (excluding custody).
Poland	<p>Table 4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data in this table embrace also detainees awaiting trial. • Data as at 31December • "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 Data on those convicted for theft are not separable. • "Burglary" - numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. = thefts by burglary. In 1995-1998 numbers contain also thefts under

	aggravating circumstances (Art. 208 Penal Code of 1969).																																																																					
Portugal	-2																																																																					
Romania	The structure of the criminal offences by type of offence has maintained the same for the last 10 years.																																																																					
Russia	-2																																																																					
Slovakia	-2																																																																					
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on criminal offences of convicts on the 1st September of every year which have been collected for the needs of SPACE are not structured so in detail as it is requested by the questionnaire for the European crime statistics, so we provide figures which have been collected (their total number). • Total of convicted prisoners refers to the number of sentenced prisoners with final sentence (also in SPACE 1999, Council of Europe, page 14). Not included are – apart from a total of 242 pre-trial detainees – 61 other prisoners (39 sentenced to imprisonment for misdemeanors and 22 minors sentenced to juvenile institutions for 1–3 years) and 57 persons who began to serve their sentence of imprisonment before reaching the final judgement. 																																																																					
Spain	<p>Table 4.2.- Los datos estadísticos para los extranjeros van referidos al total de extranjeros, y no solo a los penados. Al igual , esta información va referida a 31-12-1.999; no siendo posible facilitar los datos a 1/09/2001.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Number of females</th> <th>Number of minors</th> <th>Number of aliens*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Criminal Offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>33450</td> <td>2798</td> <td>6708</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of wich: Traffic offences (defined as criminal) Seguridad del Tráfico.</td> <td>100</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Intentional Homicide</td> <td>Total</td> <td>1938</td> <td>102</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of which: Completed Contra las Personas</td> <td>1938</td> <td>102</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assault</td> <td>Lesiones</td> <td>453</td> <td>31</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rape</td> <td>Libertad sexual</td> <td>1534</td> <td>7</td> <td>164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>Propiedad</td> <td>17527</td> <td>1070</td> <td>1694</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Theft</td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Of which Burglary</td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which: Domestic burglary</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Drug offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>10057</td> <td>1436</td> <td>3965</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which: Drug trafficking</td> <td>10057</td> <td>1436</td> <td>3965</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Type of offence	Total	Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens*	Criminal Offences	Total	33450	2798	6708	Of wich: Traffic offences (defined as criminal) Seguridad del Tráfico.	100	-	2	Intentional Homicide	Total	1938	102	261	of which: Completed Contra las Personas	1938	102	261	Assault	Lesiones	453	31	111	Rape	Libertad sexual	1534	7	164	Robbery	Propiedad	17527	1070	1694	Theft	Total				Of which: Theft of a motor vehicle				Of which Burglary	Total				Of which: Domestic burglary				Drug offences	Total	10057	1436	3965	Of which: Drug trafficking	10057	1436	3965
Type of offence	Total	Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens*																																																																		
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Sweden	The definitions of "Assault" and "Rape" deviate. Assault = all violent offences (excluding robbery) Rape = all sexual offences
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 30 June 1999 (not 1 September 1999). • "Traffic Offences" taken to mean 'Taking and Driving Away', 'In charge or Driving while under the influence of Drink or Drugs' and 'Other Motoring Offences'. • "Intentional Homicide" is taken to mean murder and includes all prisoners who have been tried and convicted of murder. 'Completed' is taken to mean prisoners who have been convicted as well as sentenced (as murder attracts a mandatory life sentence in England & Wales). • There are no figures for "Domestic Burglary" as the nature of the premises burgled is not recorded. "Aggravated Theft" has been included under "Aggravated Burglary". • The total under "Theft" includes the offences recorded in England & Wales as "Theft" and "Burglary". • 'Theft of a Motor Vehicle' has been taken to mean 'Taking and Driving Away'. • 'Drug Trafficking' has been taken to mean 'Unlawful Import/Export'.
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In NI Aliens are not considered to be sentenced prisoners – they are held under the Immigration Act. • Breakdown for Domestic burglary and Drug trafficking is not available. • Age of offender is at time of sentence. • Robbery includes hi-jacking.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is as at 30 June 1999. • Aliens are defined as all those coded as 'non-natural British'. • Minors are defined as all those under 18

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Suspended sentence (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44SS95	T44SS96	T44SS97	T44SS98	T44SS99	T44SS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3206	3447	3743	3802	3854	3964
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1473	1405	1528	1509	1534	1521
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2080	2006	1801	1682	1502	1485
France	87776	86594	96523	104482	109349	113499
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	83314	87857	90125	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1684	2009	2832	3102	3247	2788
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	10506	10624	11215	13430	13610	11338
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	331	340	957	1038	1098	1099
Poland	102337	115052	124023	129278	150133	167488
Portugal	755	886	809	1075	888	975
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	157	331
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	500	500	600	800	800	800
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Probation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44SP95	T44SP96	T44SP97	T44SP98	T44SP99	T44SP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1435	1580	1594	1228	1107	1070
Belgium	5664	6533	7007	7825	7673	7858
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	61	57	60	87	77	64
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	1691	4715	5988
Finland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	2861	3033	3333	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	894	738	626	629	513	568
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	145	111	378	333	603	756
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	8365	7972	7297	7163	7029	6944
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	54300	53700	54100	56700	61000	61100
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Parole or conditional release (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44SC95	T44SC96	T44SC97	T44SC98	T44SC99	T44SC00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1128	1070	1117	1205	1129	1128
Belgium	3030	3207	3471	4187	3538	5949
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1234	1099	1079	1121	1126	1106
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	394	378	368
Finland	1161	1161	1161	1191	1165	1232
France	5053	5089	5356	4775	4685	4852
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	45954	47764	47714	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1183	1195	1148	1278	1469	1922
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2442	3367	2873	2873	2986	2654
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	396	521	566	550	599	674
Poland	33344	36831	30925	26247	28035	32049
Portugal	2648	2516	2700	2807	2722	3141
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	4218	4211	4126	4023	4219	4234
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18800	18500	19000	21000	25100	28800
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44ST95	T44ST96	T44ST97	T44ST98	T44ST99	T44ST00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	5769	6097	6454	6235	6090	6162
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	61	57	60	87	77	64
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	5347	5262	5523	5719	5960	7365
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	2085	5093	6356
Finland	3241	3167	2962	2873	2667	2717
France	113745	114698	127119	135229	140009	145504
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	132129	138654	141172	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3845	4098	4606	5018	5229	5278
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	12984	13991	14088	16303	16596	13992
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	727	861	1523	1588	1697	1773
Poland	135681	151883	154948	155525	178168	199537
Portugal	3548	3513	3887	4215	4213	4872
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	12583	12183	11423	11186	11405	11509
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	4667	4660
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	73600	72700	73800	78400	86800	90600
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Suspended sentence (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FS95	T45FS96	T45FS97	T45FS98	T45FS99	T45FS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1088	1382	1540	1599	1260	1430
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	35724	37020	37190	33059	38188	35617
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	3394	3252	3097	2851	2588	2720
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	8612	7152	8617	10465	10110	7943
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	658	827	972	988	1033	1060
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	530	519	384	538	490	456
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	219	299
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	400	500	600	500	500	500
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Probation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FP95	T45FP96	T45FP97	T45FP98	T45FP99	T45FP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1116	1306	1069	728	829	542
Belgium	2863	3494	3420	4384	2961	2997
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	22	28	27	45	29	23
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	192	1262	1276
Finland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	73	34	341	312	352	350
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7342	6612	6254	6534	6657	6435
Switzerland	-3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	48300	49100	51500	55500	55900	53700
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	5360	5585	6033	5897	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Parole or conditional release (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FC95	T45FC96	T45FC97	T45FC98	T45FC99	T45FC00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	395	495	574	503	401	429
Belgium	1723	1734	2478	2394	1671	2375
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2442	2725	3328	3126	3299	3989
Denmark	1840	1626	1620	1541	1588	1568
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	131	49
Finland	2141	2007	1996	2143	2182	2207
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2735	4038	3020	3190	3199	3465
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	862	1074	1202	1195	1288	1434
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1555	1349	1839	1752	1921	1871
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	5394	5329	4979	5152	5381	5232
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	1818	1876
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	37200	40300	43000	46100	47400	44100
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	237	219	239	297	349	434

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FT95	T45FT96	T45FT97	T45FT98	T45FT99	T45FT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2599	3183	3183	2830	2490	2401
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	22	28	27	45	29	23
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	192	1393	1325
Finland	5535	5259	5093	4994	4770	4927
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	43454	46368	48603	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	11863	13621	14086	15687	12938	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	11347	11190	11637	13655	13309	11408
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1520	1901	2174	2183	2321	2494
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	2158	1902	2564	2602	2763	2677
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	12736	11941	11233	11686	12038	11667
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	2037	2175
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	85800	89900	95100	102200	103900	98200
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	5579	5824	6330	6246	-2

p. 61 – Source of the data in Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	
	ST4500
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Annual Government Report on Security VBSA (Verein für Bewährungshilfe und Soziale Arbeit) Annual Report
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d' évaluation du Service de travail social du Ministère de la justice, pour les années 1995 à 1998. • Rapport d'activité du Service des Maisons de Justice du Ministère de la Justice pour les années 1999 et 2000 (en cours de parution).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance.
Cyprus	Annual Reports of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, Republic of Cyprus, years 1995 - 2000.
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended sentence - Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published • Conditional release - The yearbook of Prison Service. Prison Service of The Czech Republic. Administrative Department. Published.
Denmark	'Kriminalforsorgens Statistik 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000', Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen (Prison and Probation Service).
Estonia	Ministry of Justice - Probation statistics (www.just.ee).
Finland	Prison administration.
France	Données au 31.12. de l'année n-1 attribuée au 1.01. de l'année n (la colonne 1995 indique le chiffre du 31.12.1994).
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 5, Bewährungshilfe 1992 bis 1996 und 1997, Wiesbaden 1999 - 2000.
Greece	-2
Hungary	National Prison Administration.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics: table 11.8 • 1998 Istat statistics: table 12.8 • 1997 Istat statistics: table 11.8 • 1996 Istat statistics: table 12.8 • 1995 Istat statistics: table 12.7
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Manual reports up till 1999. From 2000 all reports are IT-generated (system name: KOMPIS/ KIF).
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.

Portugal	-2
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Data is not available because law and order not know this form of penalty in Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office collected data from each of the 54 probation areas in England and Wales: Probation Statistics England and Wales 1999, published January 2000.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Source: Scottish Executive “Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics, 2000” Parole Board for Scotland.

p. 61 – Comments on Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2																						
CT4500																						
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Albanian Penal Code, the court can apply different alternatives to punishment. Except from, parole or conditional release, other measures are not applied in practice. They exist only in the law. • Regarding the parole or conditional release, data is not available. 																					
Armenia	No statistics is available for Flow.																					
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision (connected with suspended sentence) in any case is accomplished by probation officers. • "Probation" (not based on sentence) includes: voluntary probation; "provisional" probation before conviction, suggested by the examining magistrate; supervision by probation officer accepted as prerequisite for diversion according to drug law, juvenile court law and penal procedure law (after 1999). • "Total" figures include all the Austrian provinces; with regard to Styria (where the VBSA has taken over issues of supervision and care related to the correctional services in 1999) figures on suspended sentence, probation and conditional release before 1999 are only based on estimates. • Figures for 1995/96 differ from those reported for ESCS 1999 as data on Styria was not included in the old questionnaire. 																					
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les données de stock sont des données au <u>31 décembre</u>, les données au 1er septembre n'étant pas disponibles. • Les données relatives à la <u>probation</u> concernent la suspension probatoire et le sursis probatoire qui peut suivre (sursis partiel) ou non (sursis total) une peine de prison effective. La catégorie sursis avec surveillance n'a donc pas été considérée. • Les données relatives à la <u>liberté sur parole ou liberté conditionnelle avec surveillance</u> comprennent les guidances dans le cadre de la libération conditionnelle mais aussi de la mise en liberté provisoire (après condamnation), de la libération à l'essai des délinquants « anormaux » (loi de défense sociale), de la tutelle à l'essai (service des grâces) (ainsi que très marginalement de la suspension de la mise à la disposition du gouvernement - vagabonds mendiants et souteneurs ou récidivistes et malfaiteurs habituels – ou d'une décision de l'Office des étrangers). 																					
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2																					
Bulgaria	-2																					
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A means that the concept does not exist in Croatian legal system (Probation). • Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance does not have required data. The Ministry does not collect such data. 																					
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cyprus, probation is undertaken only in cases of suspended sentence (with supervision). • Table: Probation cases in detail <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Probation cases in detail</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juveniles (16 years and under)</td> <td>26</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>28</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults</td> <td>35</td> <td>33</td> <td>35</td> <td>62</td> <td>49</td> <td>41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Probation cases in detail	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Juveniles (16 years and under)	26	24	25	25	28	23	Adults	35	33	35	62	49	41
Probation cases in detail	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																
Juveniles (16 years and under)	26	24	25	25	28	23																
Adults	35	33	35	62	49	41																
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The STOCK figures are not available. • <u>Suspended sentence figures are both with supervision and without it as the Sourcebook does not distinguish those two issues.</u> • The number of persons under probation supervision is not available as the 																					

	Sourcebook does not know such category. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The figures of conditional release show both the release with and without supervision.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Correctional service (supervision) was introduced in 1998; therefore data for 1998 include period 1 May – 31 December 1998.
Finland	Table 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspended sentence (with supervision) Parole or conditional release (with supervision) Probation (does not exist)
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Champ : métropole et départements d'outre-mer. Le total du tableau 4.3.1 comprend l'ensemble des condamnés correspondant à la définition 4.4 des explications de la partie 4. Il inclut en particulier les condamnés au « travail d'intérêt général » qui exécutent leur peine sous la responsabilité et avec le suivi des services pénitentiaires d'insertion et de probation (S.P.I.P.) et dont le nombre figure au tableau 4.4.1. Si on souhaite avoir comme total la somme des lignes du tableau 4.3.1, il suffit de faire l'addition. L'unité de compte est la mesure (ou sanction devant être exécutée en milieu ouvert). Une personne peut être l'objet de plusieurs mesures. Si l'on veut distinguer les types de mesures prises en charge, c'est ainsi qu'il faut procéder. Le nombre de personnes prises en charge par les services de milieu ouvert est connu mais il comprend aussi des personnes qui ne sont pas condamnées (contrôle judiciaire), soit au 1^{er} janvier 1995 : 102254, 1996 : 105222, 1997 : 117061, 1998 : 122959, 1999 : 131367, 2000 : 135020
Georgia	-2
Germany	Table 4.3.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STOCK: at December 31st (!) Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. No data available for Hamburg. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. No data available for 1998 - 2000. Stock data refer to December 31st of the respective year. Flow data refer to cases in which the supervision ended in the respective year. With regard to flow data, it is impossible to differentiate between suspended sentences and conditional releases. „Total“ figures include all the given categories. Probation: All cases in which a juvenile court made use of section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts are counted.
Greece	Not available – only for minors for the present time.
Hungary	4.3.2 Table. Data not available.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Data not available.
Italy	Data refers to 31 st December of each year (I dati rilevati sono calcolati fino al 31 dicembre di ogni anno).
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Table 4.3.1 given numbers are at the end of the year – e.g. the data for 2000 show number on the 1st of January of 2001. Available numbers on the 1st of September are provided in the brackets. Suspended sentence (with supervision) refers to suspension under certain conditions after conviction (Art. 47¹ of Penal Code) – see Comments on Table 3.2.1 Conditional release (with supervision) refers to early conditional release from the imprisonment institution under certain conditions (Art. 54²).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Flow period embrace period from the 1st of January until the next years' 1st of January. • Probation is not yet applied in Lithuania, but the new Penal Code of Lithuania that will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003, introduces it.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Persons who receive a suspended sentence, put on probation, parole (not applicable) do not remain under the responsibility of the Correctional Facility.
Moldova	Ne s'appliquent pas.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock at 1. Sept. not known prior to 2000. Figures for 1995-1999 are averages of 4 quarterly reports. • Probation: : Concept not found in Norway. • Two other forms of supervision exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Security sentence which normally is served initially in prison followed by a period of supervision, with the possibility of recall. (May also be served entirely in the community). Stock 1. Sept. 2000: 127 Flow 2000: 36 b) Waiver of prosecution. The prosecuting authority may elect not to prefer an indictment on condition that the offender accepts a period of supervision. Stock 1. Sept. 2000: 4 Flow 2000: 1
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data in the tables are collected only as stock data at 31 December of each year. • Suspended sentence – with supervision by court probation officer. • Conditional release – with supervision by court probation officer. Conditional release is granted by sanctions enforcement court. • Supervision by court probation officer is mandatory as far as recidivists, young offenders, and those released from serving life sentence are concerned.
Portugal	Social Reinsertion Institute, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The probation system will be implemented in Romania until the end of this year, in accordance with the Emergency Ordinance no.92 from 2000. • The Romanian penal legislation does not regulate the suspended sentence and parole. • According to Romanian penal legislation, the conditional release does not involve the supervision of the released prisoners. • The number of the prisoners conditionally released was 26,556 in 1995; 27,694 in 1996; 26,939 in 1997; 23,646 in 1998; 29,819 in 1999 and 28,864 in 2000.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Data in Table 4.3.1 refer to 1 October not 1 September.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le total du stock au tableau 4.3.1 considère les personnes officiellement astreintes au patronage. • La probation n'existe pas en Suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data are figures on 31 December of the preceding year. • Each person is counted only once in the total even if they were subject to

	<p>several types of supervision at the year-end.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination orders, introduced in October 1992 are partly Probation Orders and partly Community Service Orders. These are included in 'Other Non-Custodial Sentences'.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to financial years (i.e. 1999 = 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000). • Stock data (table 4.3.1) are not available. • Table 4.3.2: Suspended sentence = not applicable • Probation figures prior to 1996-97 are not available. Probation data for 2000-01 are expected to be available by end November 2001. • Parole figures include those released on parole or life licence but exclude prisoners released on licence (not parole) at two thirds point of sentence who are also subject to supervision (source: Parole Board Scotland).

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – As an independent non-custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46SI95	T46SI96	T46SI97	T46SI98	T46SI99	T46SI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	696	952	1066	1208	1287	1194
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	270	586	999	1569	1567	2884
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	331	340	335	336	347	329
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	15	17	29	35	28	64
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	36900	34700	32500	33600	38100	42600
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46SS95	T46SS96	T46SS97	T46SS98	T46SS99	T46SS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	69	89	86	107	80	113
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46SU95	T46SU96	T46SU97	T46SU98	T46SU99	T46SU00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	39	71	145	273	295	298
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46ST95	T46ST96	T46ST97	T46ST98	T46ST99	T46ST00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	450	542	575	695	83	2124
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	696	952	1066	1208	1287	1194
France	18928	20903	22812	23763	23952	24962
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	309	657	1144	1842	1862	3182
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	331	340	335	336	347	329
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	84	106	115	142	109	177
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	36900	34700	32500	33600	38100	45600
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – As an independent non-custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FI95	T47FI96	T47FI97	T47FI98	T47FI99	T47FI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	624
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	2706	3383	3689	4054	3851	3642
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	857	1269	1696	1854	2480	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	13126	15589	16066	16372	17920	18103
Norway	782	732	674	639	604	589
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	19	31	40	52	47	96
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	49200	46500	47900	50300	51300	52200
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	7462	7162	6944	6281	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FS95	T47FS96	T47FS97	T47FS98	T47FS99	T47FS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	323	377	882	1235	1512	2289
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	7092	10448	10756	13027	15291	14502
Portugal	54	93	132	118	124	179
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	672	690	636	680	1011	1418
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FU95	T47FU96	T47FU97	T47FU98	T47FU99	T47FU00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3
Switzerland	847	933	1958	2490	2935	3138
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FT95	T47FT96	T47FT97	T47FT98	T47FT99	T47FT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	624
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	1598	1776	3214	7084
Denmark	516	606	679	767	970	2348
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	2706	3383	3689	4054	3851	3642
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	857	1269	1696	1854	2480	2885
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	782	732	674	639	604	589
Poland	7092	10448	10756	13027	15291	14502
Portugal	73	124	172	170	171	275
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	672	690	636	680	1011	1418
Switzerland	847	933	1958	2490	2935	3138
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	49200	46500	47900	50300	51300	52200
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	7462	7162	6944	6281	-2

p. 63 – Source of the data in Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2	
	ST4700
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Government Report on Security
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'évaluation du Service de travail social du Ministère de la justice, pour les années 1995 à 1998 • Rapport d'activité du Service des Maisons de Justice du Ministère de la Justice pour les années 1999 et 2000 (en cours de parution)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published.
Denmark	'Kriminalforsorgens statistik 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000', Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen (Prison and Probation Service)
Estonia	-2
Finland	Prison administration.
France	Ministère de la Justice, direction de l'Administration pénitentiaire, Annuaire statistique de la Justice.
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Manual reports up till 1999. From 2000 all reports are IT-generated (system name: KOMPIS/ KIF).
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.3.1 Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services - STOCK :These data concern only the number of measures including supervision or care and not the number of persons under these measures. Although, the same person, not usually, has more than one measure including supervision or care. • STOCK at 1 September: The data available reports to December 31st.
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Data is not available because law and order not know this form of penalty in

	Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Research, Development & Statistics Department, Home Office.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Source: Scottish Executive "Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics, 2000".

p. 63 – Comments on Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2	
	CT4700
Albania	The Albanian Penal Code provides sentence suspending and can obliged the persons to work in community for the general interest of the public. Also, the code provides for educational measures for convicts. Unfortunately, these measures are not applied in practice.
Armenia	No statistics is available for Flow.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1999 no official data available, "Gemeinnützige Leistung" (community service order) being of rather limited significance, restricted to juvenile criminal law. From 2000 on, due to the diversion package, significance can be supposed to increase. • Figure relates to "offers" from the side of prosecutors and magistrates, but not to accomplished community service.
Belgium	Le travail d'intérêt général existe dans le cadre de différentes procédures : comme modalité du sursis ou de la suspension probatoire, comme modalité de la médiation pénale (au stade des poursuites) , modalité de l'alternative à la détention préventive (marginal) , et enfin dans le cadre d'une procédure en vue d'un recours en grâce (ante-pénitentiaire). Les chiffres ici reproduits ne concernent que le travail d'intérêt général dans le cadre d'un sursis ou d'une suspension probatoire (éventuellement cumulé à d'autres conditions probatoires). La mesure identifiée sous le vocable « travail d'intérêt général » peut consister soit en un travail (le plus fréquent), soit en une formation.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A means that the concept does not exist in Croatian legal system. • Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance does not have required data. The Ministry does not collect such data.
Cyprus	Community Service is not yet implemented in Cyprus.
Czech Republic	* - Information required are not monitored.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Community service as an option of sanction is not foreseen in the criminal legislation in force.
Finland	-2
France	Les trois modalités de « travail d'intérêt général » existent en France, mais les statistiques publiées des services d'exécution ne donnent pas la ventilation des condamnés suivis.
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	Not available.
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.4.1 Community service order as part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction – not applicable. Community service is a principal punishment. Only supplementary punishments may be inflicted with an other principal punishment (if the other legal conditions of their application exist). If the convict does not voluntarily satisfy his work obligation, this punishment shall be substituted with imprisonment.. The figures in the last row of the table include the number of the such way substituted community services. They are served in prison and counted as community services. • Table 4.4.2 Community service: FLOW (commencements during the year) – not available. The figures in this row include the number of the court decisions implementing community service orders. As a rule, they are in a short time executed, so their number are practically the same as of the flow's.
Iceland	-2

Ireland	Data not available.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service is not included in Lithuanian criminal sanctions system as an independent sanction. Community service can only be a part of some sanctions or measures, e.g. when a convicted person is avoiding to pay a fine, this fine may be changed by court to community service for up to 1000 hours (Art. 32 of Penal Code); when a persons' punishment is suspended under certain conditions after conviction, one of the courts given obligations may also be community service for up to 1000 hours (Art. 47¹), etc. The statistical data for these types of community service is not available. • The new Penal Code of Lithuania that will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003 introduces community service as a separate sanction.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Not applicable.
Moldova	Ne s'appliquent pas.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock at 1. Sept. not known prior to 2000. Figures for 1995-1999 are averages of 4 quarterly reports. • Stock and Flow - As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction or As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction: Concept not found in Norway.
Poland	-2
Portugal	Social Reinsertion Institute, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community service is provided in Romanian Penal Code only as a modality of execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction. • The General Directorate of Penitentiaries does not have attributions regarding the situation of the alternative measures to imprisonment.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	No remarks.
Switzerland	Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, changement du mode d'établissement du nombre de tiges, à savoir année de référence est maintenant l'année de fin du TIG (ceci pour 1995 et années suivantes).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Figures at 31 December previous year.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to financial years (i.e. 1999 = 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000) and include Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work. • Stock data (table 4.4.1) are not available. • Table 4.4.2: Rows 2 & 3 = not applicable. • Community Service figures prior to 1996-97 are not available. Community Service data for 2000-01 are expected to be available by end November 2001.

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – As an independent sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SI95	T48SI96	T48SI97	T48SI98	T48SI99	T48SI00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	3	59	53

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SS95	T48SS96	T48SS97	T48SS98	T48SS99	T48SS00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5	68	130	266	600	1119
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SU95	T48SU96	T48SU97	T48SU98	T48SU99	T48SU00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	0	25	30	20	47	120
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	49	49	362	381	340	218
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	2126	1897
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – In connection with parole or conditional release

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SC95	T48SC96	T48SC97	T48SC98	T48SC99	T48SC00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	3	16	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48ST95	T48ST96	T48ST97	T48ST98	T48ST99	T48ST00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	3	16	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	49	49	362	381	340	218
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5	68	130	266	2726	3016
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	3	59	53

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – As an independent sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FI95	T49FI96	T49FI97	T49FI98	T49FI99	T49FI00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	37	140	159

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FS95	T49FS96	T49FS97	T49FS98	T49FS99	T49FS00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18	230	583	1308	2450	4405
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FU95	T49FU96	T49FU97	T49FU98	T49FU99	T49FU00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	13	39	37
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	449	500	3809	3930	3529	2515
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	15098	15745
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – In connection with parole or conditional release

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FC95	T49FC96	T49FC97	T49FC98	T49FC99	T49FC00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	329
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FT95	T49FT96	T49FT97	T49FT98	T49FT99	T49FT00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	13	39	37
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	449	500	3809	3930	3529	2515
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	329
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18	230	583	1308	17548	20150
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	37	140	159

p. 65 – Source of the data in Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2	
	ST4900
Albania	-2
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice – Direction générale des Etablissements pénitentiaires – Centre National de Surveillance électronique.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance.
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	-2
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Data is not available because law and order not know this form of penalty in Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2

UK: England & Wales	Data supplied by Electronic Monitoring contractors.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Return to Scottish Executive Community Justice Services Division.

p. 65 – Comments on Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2	
	CT4900
Albania	These kinds of measures are not applied in Albania.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Electronic monitoring not in use in Austria
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Electronic monitoring does not exist in Croatia.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	There is nothing like electronic monitoring measure in the Czech Republic.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	Le bracelet électronique est encore en développement expérimental en France après le vote de la loi en permettant l'utilisation pour l'exécution de certaines peines privatives de liberté.
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	Does not apply.
Hungary	The legal possibility for electronic monitoring is established by Section 65 of Act XV of 1999. In force as of 1 March 2000, so data are not available for these years.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Data not available.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Electronic monitoring is not used in Lithuania.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Not applicable.
Moldova	Il n'existe pas un tel type de peine.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Electronic monitoring is not used in Norway.
Poland	-2
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOCK at 1 September : The data available reports to December 31st. • STOCK and FLOW - As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction - This sanction does not exist in Portuguese criminal system.
Romania	The electronic monitoring is not provided by Romanian legislation and it is not used in Romanian practice.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Data in Table 4.5.1 refer to annual mean not to 1 January.

Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le bracelet électronique a débuté le 1er septembre 1999. <p><u>NOTE MFA:</u> <u>PLEASE CHECK Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2:</u> <u>LINE 3 OF THE FRENCH QUESTIONNAIRE COMBINES LINES 3 & 4 OF THE ENGLISH. PROVISIONALLY, WE PUT THE ANSWERS IN FRENCH IN THE 4TH LINE (PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE).</u></p>
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	The categories in these tables do not correspond exactly to the use of Electronic Monitoring in England and Wales. The data has therefore been classified as either "non-custodial" or "post release" for these tables.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Electronic monitoring is defined as a restriction of liberty order that are a non custodial order of the court.

p. 66 – Comments on the Questionnaire	
	CQ00
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This survey is a very good method on the criminological research as well as for the policy makers. • Working to gather all the necessary information, we have noticed that despite of some improvements of the statistics, the situation is still not good. If we analyse the police statistics in Albania, more data can be found, but there are still a lot of problems of crime registration. Still, the data on the special groups such as aliens are not available. • Regarding the prosecutor’s statistics, more data can be founded. As the above statistics, this one cannot provide data on the crimes committed by the aliens. The data provided by the police and prosecutors are available online and all the public has access to them, but they are not completely. • The statistics provided by the Ministry of Justice have also some improvements, but its management pose problem. The information analyses is very simple and can not permit to make any crostabulation and other analyses. During the process of the collection of the data for this survey some mistakes have been founded. • Despite of these problems the data are useful not only to get to know the problems and to solve them, but to have the possibility to compare the situation within the country from year to year and with other countries. • Since 1995, Albania provides very poor data for different national and international organisations. In order to fulfil the entire request to this survey, Albania needs a real support in the field of the statistics. This support should be focused on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the programs b. the analysing methods c. training of the personnel d. Informatization of this department and other facilities for it. • In the other side, the responsible people on the departments of the statistics should have a clear idea about the importance of the statistics not only to know the situation, but also to undertake a good criminal policy.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data will be very useful in the Republic of Armenia especially for scientific investigations in criminology. It will allow to compare the situation of crime in Armenia and in the other states. Also these datum will show the efficiency of imposed sanctions and measures and will help us to improve the prevention of crime. • I think that it would be useful to collect data for such crimes as bribery, fraud, election-related crimes, computer related crimes, crimes in the sphere of economic activity, illegal Buying, Selling, Keeping, Transportation or Carrying Weapons.
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The data will be useful in our country especially because these data are not collected on regular bases and are not published anywhere.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most useful is a possibility to compare different countries – but the Sourcebook as a statistical source is probably not used if data are needed about the home country (e.g, Estonia) only. In Estonia, statistics on criminal justice are easily available from primary sources (the Police Board, the Ministry of Justice, etc) on request. • The questionnaire would be easier to understand in some parts – especially for non-English speaking people. For example, it would be worth wile to give more simple explanations and definitions (like in the dictionaries of law or general English language dictionaries). <p>. Remark about question D on page 37 (Prosecution statistics)</p> <p>D. How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?</p>

	- see Introduction (paragraph 4) Confusion in the question? Question is about persons, but answer should be about case(s) ??? I assumed that question was about persons.	
	As one case person	As two or more cases persons
	x	
Finland	-2	
France	-2	
Georgia	-2	
Germany	-2	
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES, to some extent i.e. in order to improve collection of statistics • It was impossible to provide prison data for 1 September 2001! • This questionnaire has already been improved, considerably! 	
Hungary	-2	
Iceland	-2	
Ireland	-2	
Italy	-2	
Latvia	-2	
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collected statistical data of this survey will be very useful in Lithuania. The main benefits are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) it may help to develop and implement Lithuanian criminal justice policy; 2) it will be useful for the improvement of Lithuanian criminal law and criminal justice; 3) it will be useful for the improvement of the criminological statistics collection and calculation methods in Lithuania; 4) it will be useful for the comparative criminological studies, thus providing valuable information for the preparation of crime control and prevention schemes in Lithuania. • The questionnaire is well prepared and this will surely bring important, useful and reliable results from the survey. The possible suggestion might be to think of more free and open questions on matters that are different in criminal law or criminal justice of the participating countries. It could be possible to make two types of questions. First type of questions could be with strict and "closed" questions for the data which definitions and collecting techniques are quite similar in all participating countries (e.g. number of intentional homicides, number of prison population, etc.). The other type could be more "open" thus letting to see more differences of the participating countries. These questions might be about sanctions and measures that are usually very different in various countries (suspension, conditional release, measures for the juveniles, etc.), about prosecution stages, etc. 	
Luxembourg	-2	
Malta	The data is similar to that supplied to the Council of Europe.	
Moldova	-2	
Netherlands	-2	
Norway	-2	
Poland	-2	
Portugal	-2	
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We think that the data request in the questionnaire can be used for a comparative analysis of the penitentiary system if we shall have the information centralised at the European level. • The General Directorate of Penitentiaries will have a view the request data in order to harmonise the statistical situations used at the present with the European standards. 	
Russia	-2	
Slovakia	-2	
Slovenia	-2	
Spain	This kind of statistics could be use a main element in the design of the Security Policies and Development of Police Actuation Plans.	
Sweden	-2	
Switzerland	-2	

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

ANNEXES

BELGIUM

Tableau 1.1 Infractions constatées par la police

Source	année	rapport 1995-1996		rapport 1996-1997		rapport 1997-1998		rapport 1998-1999					
		1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999				
Infractions (routières non incluses)	total	709836	725914	741534	818759	818660	856495	850724	849923				
	<i>taux</i>	7439	7609	7530	8294	8243	8606	8584	8558				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>7439</u>	<u>7570</u>	-	<u>8268</u>	-	<u>8595</u>	-	<u>8558</u>				
Homicide volontaire	total	392	412	425	494	521	538	537	525				
	<i>taux</i>	4.11	4.32	4.32	5.00	5.25	5.41	5.42	5.29				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>4.11</u>	<u>4.32</u>	-	<u>5.12</u>	-	<u>5.41</u>	-	<u>5.29</u>				
	consommé	142	118	120	145	152	218	219	172				
	<i>taux</i>	1.49	1.24	1.22	1.47	1.53	2.19	2.21	1.73				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>1.49</u>	<u>1.23</u>	-	<u>1.50</u>	-	<u>2.20</u>	-	<u>1.73</u>				
Coups et blessures	total	45820	47732	48902	53495	53729	54604	54416	54314				
	<i>taux</i>	480	500	497	542	541	549	549	547				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>480</u>	<u>498</u>	-	<u>541</u>	-	<u>549</u>	-	<u>547</u>				
	consommé	45522	47412	48577	53020	53245	54017	53826	53804				
	<i>taux</i>	477	497	493	537	536	543	543	542				
Viol	total	1280	1409	1433	1694	1701	1716	1691	1784				
	<i>taux</i>	13.4	14.8	14.6	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	18.0				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.7</u>	-	<u>17.1</u>	-	<u>17.2</u>	-	<u>18.0</u>				
	consommé	1146	1274	1297	1544	1550	1568	1545	1630				
	<i>taux</i>	12.0	13.4	13.2	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.6	16.41				
Viol moins 14ans	total	358	442	450	567	571	549.0	546	491				
	<i>taux</i>	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.9				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>4</u>	<u>4.6</u>	-	<u>5.7</u>	-	<u>5.5</u>	-	<u>4.9</u>				
	consommé	345	423	431	551	555	533	530	476				
	<i>taux</i>	3.6	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.8				
<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	-	<u>5.6</u>	-	<u>5.4</u>	-	<u>4.8</u>					
Source	année	rapport 1995-1996	rapport 1996-1997	rapport 1997-1998	rapport 1998-1999	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999
Vol avec violence	total	12434	13071	13366	16251	16324	19257	18952	21023				
	<i>taux</i>	130	137	136	165	164	193	191	212				
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>130</u>	<u>136</u>	-	<u>164</u>	-	<u>192</u>	-	<u>212</u>				
	consommé	11009	11442	11710	14162	14211	16404	16110	18149				
<i>taux</i>	115	120	119	143	143	165	163	183					
<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>115</u>	<u>119</u>	-	<u>143</u>	-	<u>164</u>	-	<u>183</u>					
Voils total	total	330013	319228	327202	347143	349976	372054	370199	371779				
(sans violence	<i>taux</i>	3459	3346	3323	3516	3524	3738	3735	3743				
ni menace- tentatives	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>3459</u>	<u>3334</u>	-	<u>3520</u>	-	<u>3737</u>	-	<u>3743</u>				
comprises)	total	49597	44733	45818	47868	48154	49855	49732	47928				
Voils véhicule à	<i>taux</i>	520	469	465	485	485	501	502	483				
moteur - tentatives	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>520</u>	<u>467</u>	-	<u>485</u>	-	<u>501</u>	-	<u>483</u>				
comprises)	total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Cambriolage	total	-	-	-	-	-	63021	62734	61916
dans habitation	<i>taux</i>	-	-	-	-	-	633	633	623
	<i>taux moyen</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>633</u>	-	<u>623</u>
	consommé	-	-	-	-	-	42617	42387	42359
	<i>taux</i>	-	-	-	-	-	428	428	426
	<i>taux moyen</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>428</u>	-	<u>426</u>
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infractions	total	30886	36872	37124	45767	45958	43522	42824	43501
stupéfiants	<i>taux</i>	324	386	377	464	463	437	432	438
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>324</u>	<u>382</u>	-	<u>463</u>	-	<u>435</u>	-	<u>438</u>
dont trafic	trafic	6896	8362	8391	11072	11153	10158	9943	9968
	<i>taux</i>	72	88	85	112	112	102	100	100
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>72</u>	<u>86</u>	-	<u>112</u>	-	<u>101</u>	-	<u>100</u>
dont détention	détention	11923	13812	13895	16107	16166	16348	16050	16672
	<i>taux</i>	125	145	141	163	163	164	162	168
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>125</u>	<u>143</u>	-	<u>163</u>	-	<u>163</u>	-	<u>168</u>
population belge concernée		9541956	9540692	9847098	9872036	9931890	9952483	9911080	9931791

GERMANY

Appendix: Information on German population 1995 - 2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Germany	81,817,500	82,012,200	82,057,400	82,037,000	82,163,500	82,259,500
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin*	67,643,100	67,880,200	67,974,100	67,717,800	68,215,600	68,409,700
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin, but without Hamburg**	65,935,200	66,172,200	66,269,400	-	-	-

Source of data: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1, Gebiet und Bevölkerung 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001. Data for 2000 is based on unpublished information of the Federal Office of Statistics

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.

* Relevant population for Tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

** Relevant population for Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. As those tables refer to 1995 - 1997 only, population figures for 1998+ are not included here.

HUNGARY

ERRATA

Table 3.1.1 Total number of persons convicted

		ES 1999		Correct	
		1995	1996	1995	1996
<i>of which:</i> Burglary	Total	20278	20994	*	*

Table 4.3.1 Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK

		ES 1999		Correct	
		1995	1996	1996	1997
Probation		978	698	894	738
Parole or conditional release (with supervision)		1,635	1,183	1,183	1,195

Change of classification

	Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person	
	assault leading to death	
	ES 1999	ES 2001
Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Included	Excluded
	Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent	
	assault leading to death	
	ES 1999	ES 2001
Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Excluded	Included

Table 1.1 Offences recorded by the police

		ES 1999		ES 2001	
		1995	1996	1995	1996
Intentional homicide	Total	522	508	412	414
	<i>of which: Completed</i>	406	365	296	271
Assault		10,530	9,920	10,640	10,014

Table 1.2.1 Total suspected offenders

		ES 1999		ES 2001	
		1995	1996	1995	1996

Intentional homicide	Total	515	508	416	422
	<i>of which: Completed</i>	400	362	301	276
Assault		6,538	5,951	6,637	6,037

LITHUANIA :

ERRATA
Additional data and comments to the first edition of Questionnaire

Table 1. 1.
Assault

The data of assault include only one offence - intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code). This is not correct because assault covers intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112) and intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113) too. I'll try to get missing data.

Additionally, the data only of intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code):

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
299	351	371	381	395	463

Table 1.1

Type of offence		1994
Intentional homicide	Total	523
	of which: Completed	465

Table 1.1

Type of offence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Assault	661	618	605	747	905

The data of assault include intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code); intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112) and intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113).

Table 1.1

Type of offence	1990	1991	1992	1993
Theft	23572	30486	41053	42291

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics.

The first edition of Questionnaire give number of theft from other source - Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania "*Criminality and the law enforcement activity*", Vilnius, 1997, p. 19. The Statistics Department gets all data from Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication, which is primary source – it collects and records data. So this source is reliable source of information.

Domestic burglary

1995
7463

See comments concerning theft.

Table 1.2.1.

Type of offence		1995
Drug offences	Total	266

Number of offenders of drug offences in 1995 embrace not only suspected in illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, sale or other distribution of the narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹ of Penal Code.), but also in other drug offences (Art. 232²-232⁸), e.g. stealing of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232²), cultivation of the prohibited plants - poppies, etc. - (Art. 232³ to 232⁸), forcing to use drugs (Art. 232⁵), etc.

Table 2.1. Cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities

Counting unit is an offence.

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
INPUT	*	*	55535	59626	56129	59848	66680
OUTPUT: total number of cases disposed of	*	*	23173	26183	27938	29908	32496
Cases brought before a court	*	*	17995	20672	22433	22199	24598
Proceedings dropped	*	*	5178	5511	5505	7709	7898

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics.

This data is collected from 1992 only.

We could not find the source from which the data of the first Questionnaire was taken from.

Table 3.1.1

Total number of persons convicted

The first edition of the Questionnaire 1990 – 1996 gives uncertain number of convicted persons. Court Department has these numbers, but sources and methods they were collected are uncertain and not reliable. Court Department does not proclaim this data officially and it is better not to use this data.

Table 3.1.2

Total number of convicted minors in 1995 is 2010.

The first Questionnaire gives uncertain number of convicted minors and females. Sources and methods they were collected are uncertain and not reliable. See Comments on Table 3.1.1.

Table 2.1. Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Proceedings dropped	Total	5178	5511	5505	7709	7898
	of which: act not an offence	3410	3499	3565	4185	3806
	of which: no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn	30	31	62	36	25

Counting unit is an offence.

POLAND

ERRATA. Revised data on 1990-1996.

Part 1. Police Statistics

Table 1.1 Offences recorded by the police.

Type of offence (Revised data on 1990-1996)		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Assault		14030	18116	19484	23540	27282	29112	30560
Theft	<i>Total</i>	591044	506989	466892	448427	458507	479332	425884
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	11	30	68	228	127	284	494

Table 1.2.1 Total suspected offenders

Type of offence (Revised data on 1990-1996)		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Assault		10189	16085	17048	19998	26082	28307	29901
Theft	<i>Total</i>	94031	95999	90280	89991	120058	130459	103653
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	7	20	47	60	70	203	253

Table 1.2.2 Number of females, minors and aliens among suspected offenders in 1995

Type of offence (Revised data in 1995)		Number of females	Number of persons aged under 18	Number of aliens
Assault		1981	4695	*
Theft	<i>Total</i>	7568	43974	889
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	22	8	13

Part 3 Conviction statistics
Table 3.1.1 Total number of persons convicted

Type of offence (Revised data on 1990-1996)		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Assault		4800	8943	10682	12177	12943	13719	19010
Theft	<i>Total</i>	39568	51195	49408	48554	50374	52227	53584
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	10	5	28	47	35	48	92

Table 3.1.2 Number of females, persons aged under 18 and aliens among persons convicted in 1995

Type of offence (Revised data in 1995)		Number of females	Number of persons aged under 18	Number of aliens
Intentional homicide	<i>Total</i>	79	16	6
Assault		702	1120	6
Theft	<i>Total</i>	1374	7452	184
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	2	1	8

	CT312E	CT312F	D321NCSP	T321H0TF
Revised answers	1	2	2	0

Table 3.2.1 Type of sanctions and measures imposed in 1995

Type of offence Revised data in 1995		Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspende d custodial sentences	Death penalty
Assault		13719	1033	193	10834	1659	*
Theft	Total	52227	9477	2296	25962	14492	*
Drug offences	<i>of which:</i> Drug trafficking	48	8	0	20	20	*

3.2.2. Number of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1995, by duration

Table 3.2.2 Number of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1995, by duration

Type of offence Revised data in 1995		under 6 months	6 months and less than 12 months	12 months and less than 24 months	24 months and less than 60 months	60 months and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Average length of sentence (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
Intentional homicide	Total	0	0	0	106	211	261	*	*	*
Assault		43	435	731	363	84	3	*	*	*
Rape0		0	5	161	421	63	0	*	*	*
Robbery	Total	0	4	355	3184	738	15	*	*	*
	<i>of which: Armed robbery</i>	0	0	0	295	599	9			
Theft	Total	126	1035	7127	6164	38	2	*	*	*
	Burglary	0	326	5896	5671	37	2	*	*	*
Drug offences	Total	11	21	52	16	0	0	*	*	*
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	1	1	12	6	0	0	*	*	*

CT322 (Comments on table 3.2.2 (1990-1996))

Data on average length for individual offences not available

Part 4 Correctional statistics

Table 4.3.1 Persons serving a non custodial sentence while under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services (at 1 January of each year)

Table 4.3.1 (Revised data on 1990-1996)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Suspended sentence (with supervision)	51069	58129	70703	79659	90011	102337	115052
Total	51069	58129	70703	79659	79659	102337	115052

ST431 (Source of the data in table 4.3.1)

Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics

CT431 (Comments on table 4.3.1)

Data as collected as stock data at 31 December each year.

4.3.2 Number of persons on parole or conditional released who are under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services

Table 4.3.2 Number of persons on parole or conditional released who are under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services (at 1 January of each year)

(Revised data on 1990-1996)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of persons on parole or conditional release with supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services	37028	25067	28503	31680	31482	33344	36831
Total	37028	25067	28503	31680	31482	33344	36831

ST432 (Source of the data in table 4.3.2)

Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics

CT432 (Comments on table 4.3.2)

Data as collected as stock data at 31 December each year.

ROMANIA

Commentaires additionnels de Bruno Aubusson

Sur plusieurs points, les réponses à mes demandes de précision n'ont pas permis de lever les incohérences présentes dans certains tableaux. Les explications fournies permettent quelques propositions de modification que je n'ai pas faites à ce stade de recueil des données.

Pour le tableau 2.1.1

La rubrique « pending cases » n'a pas été bien comprise et elle est assimilée aux entrées : ce sont les affaires qui doivent recevoir une réponse et c'est pourquoi la ligne reproduite les chiffres de la ligne « input » en affaires. Je suggère donc de laisser de côté les réponses pour la ligne « pending cases ». Je n'ai pas obtenu de réponse à la question de savoir si l'output compte des affaires ou des personnes. La réponse à la question du mode de comptage des classements « auteur inconnu » est confuse puisqu'il m'est confirmé que ce motif doit bien être considéré comme motif de classement, mais il est aussi dit qu'il n'y a pas de données disponibles et que l'output concerne les cas résolus (solved cases). On peut penser qu'une partie des affaires avec auteur inconnu (qui sont comptées en entrée si l'on en juge d'après l'écart entre le comptage par affaire et le comptage par personnes) reste en attente longtemps (voir écart entre input et output).

Pour les tableaux du chapitre 3.

L'absence de cohérence entre les trois tableaux 3.1.1, 3.2.1 et 3.2.2 semble bien venir des mineurs condamnés. Pour ceux-ci l'information concernant les peines et mesures prononcées ne semble pas disponible par types d'infractions. Les correspondants nationaux suggèrent de corriger le tableau 3.2.1 en affectant à la colonne « autres mesures » la différence entre le total et la somme des colonnes. Mais cela conduit à une autre incohérence puisque le total des condamnations pour la colonne « autres mesures » serait inférieur au chiffre obtenu pour les vols. Il vaudrait mieux alors garder les ventilations données par les tableaux 3.2.1 et 3.2.1 pour calculer les répartitions en % et indiquer que ces ventilations excluent les condamnés mineurs.

ANNEXES

BELGIUM

Tableau 1.1 Infractions constatées par la police

Source	année	rapport 1995-1996		rapport 1996-1997		rapport 1997-1998		rapport 1998-1999	
		1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999
Infractions (routières non incluses)	total	709836	725914	741534	818759	818660	856495	850724	849923
	<i>taux</i>	7439	7609	7530	8294	8243	8606	8584	8558
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>7439</u>	<u>7570</u>	-	<u>8268</u>	-	<u>8595</u>	-	<u>8558</u>
Homicide volontaire	total	392	412	425	494	521	538	537	525
	<i>taux</i>	4.11	4.32	4.32	5.00	5.25	5.41	5.42	5.29
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>4.11</u>	<u>4.32</u>	-	<u>5.12</u>	-	<u>5.41</u>	-	<u>5.29</u>
	consommé	142	118	120	145	152	218	219	172
	<i>taux</i>	1.49	1.24	1.22	1.47	1.53	2.19	2.21	1.73
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>1.49</u>	<u>1.23</u>	-	<u>1.50</u>	-	<u>2.20</u>	-	<u>1.73</u>
Coups et blessures	total	45820	47732	48902	53495	53729	54604	54416	54314
	<i>taux</i>	480	500	497	542	541	549	549	547
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>480</u>	<u>498</u>	-	<u>541</u>	-	<u>549</u>	-	<u>547</u>
	consommé	45522	47412	48577	53020	53245	54017	53826	53804
	<i>taux</i>	477	497	493	537	536	543	543	542
Viol	total	1280	1409	1433	1694	1701	1716	1691	1784
	<i>taux</i>	13.4	14.8	14.6	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	18.0
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.7</u>	-	<u>17.1</u>	-	<u>17.2</u>	-	<u>18.0</u>
	consommé	1146	1274	1297	1544	1550	1568	1545	1630
	<i>taux</i>	12.0	13.4	13.2	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.6	16.41
Viol moins 14ans	total	358	442	450	567	571	549.0	546	491
	<i>taux</i>	3.8	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.9
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>4</u>	<u>4.6</u>	-	<u>5.7</u>	-	<u>5.5</u>	-	<u>4.9</u>
	consommé	345	423	431	551	555	533	530	476
	<i>taux</i>	3.6	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.8
<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	-	<u>5.6</u>	-	<u>5.4</u>	-	<u>4.8</u>	
Source	année	rapport 1995-1996	rapport 1996-1997	rapport 1997-1998	rapport 1998-1999				
		1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999
Vol avec violence	total	12434	13071	13366	16251	16324	19257	18952	21023
	<i>taux</i>	130	137	136	165	164	193	191	212
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>130</u>	<u>136</u>	-	<u>164</u>	-	<u>192</u>	-	<u>212</u>
	consommé	11009	11442	11710	14162	14211	16404	16110	18149
	<i>taux</i>	115	120	119	143	143	165	163	183
<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>115</u>	<u>119</u>	-	<u>143</u>	-	<u>164</u>	-	<u>183</u>	
Voils total	total	330013	319228	327202	347143	349976	372054	370199	371779
(sans violence	<i>taux</i>	3459	3346	3323	3516	3524	3738	3735	3743
ni menace- tentatives	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>3459</u>	<u>3334</u>	-	<u>3520</u>	-	<u>3737</u>	-	<u>3743</u>
comprises)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voils véhicule à	total	49597	44733	45818	47868	48154	49855	49732	47928
moteur - tentatives	<i>taux</i>	520	469	465	485	485	501	502	483
comprises	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>520</u>	<u>467</u>	-	<u>485</u>	-	<u>501</u>	-	<u>483</u>
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cambrionage	total	-	-	-	-	-	63021	62734	61916
dans habitation	<i>taux</i>	-	-	-	-	-	633	633	623
	<i>taux moyen</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>633</u>	-	<u>623</u>
	consommé	-	-	-	-	-	42617	42387	42359
	<i>taux</i>	-	-	-	-	-	428	428	426
	<i>taux moyen</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>428</u>	-	<u>426</u>
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infractions	total	30886	36872	37124	45767	45958	43522	42824	43501
stupéfiants	<i>taux</i>	324	386	377	464	463	437	432	438
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>324</u>	<u>382</u>	-	<u>463</u>	-	<u>435</u>	-	<u>438</u>
dont trafic	trafic	6896	8362	8391	11072	11153	10158	9943	9968
	<i>taux</i>	72	88	85	112	112	102	100	100
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>72</u>	<u>86</u>	-	<u>112</u>	-	<u>101</u>	-	<u>100</u>
dont détention	détention	11923	13812	13895	16107	16166	16348	16050	16672
	<i>taux</i>	125	145	141	163	163	164	162	168
	<i>taux moyen</i>	<u>125</u>	<u>143</u>	-	<u>163</u>	-	<u>163</u>	-	<u>168</u>
population belge concernée		9541956	9540692	9847098	9872036	9931890	9952483	9911080	9931791

GERMANY

Appendix: Information on German population 1995 - 2000

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Germany	81,817,500	82,012,200	82,057,400	82,037,000	82,163,500	82,259,500
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin*	67,643,100	67,880,200	67,974,100	67,717,800	68,215,600	68,409,700
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin, but without Hamburg**	65,935,200	66,172,200	66,269,400	-	-	-

Source of data: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1, Gebiet und Bevölkerung 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001. Data for 2000 is based on unpublished information of the Federal Office of Statistics

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.

* Relevant population for Tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

** Relevant population for Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. As those tables refer to 1995 - 1997 only, population figures for 1998+ are not included here.

HUNGARY

ERRATA

Table 3.1.1 Total number of persons convicted

		ES 1999		Correct	
		1995	1996	1995	1996
<i>of which:</i> Burglary	Total	20278	20994	*	*

Table 4.3.1 Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK

		ES 1999		Correct	
		1995	1996	1996	1997
Probation		978	698	894	738
Parole or conditional release (with supervision)		1,635	1,183	1,183	1,195

Change of classification

	Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person	
	assault leading to death	
	ES 1999	ES 2001
Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Included	Excluded
	Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent	
	assault leading to death	
	ES 1999	ES 2001
Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Excluded	Included

Table 1.1 Offences recorded by the police

		ES 1999		ES 2001	
		1995	1996	1995	1996
Intentional homicide	Total	522	508	412	414
	<i>of which: Completed</i>	406	365	296	271
Assault		10,530	9,920	10,640	10,014

Table 1.2.1 Total suspected offenders

		ES 1999		ES 2001	
		1995	1996	1995	1996

Intentional homicide	Total	515	508	416	422
	<i>of which: Completed</i>	400	362	301	276
Assault		6,538	5,951	6,637	6,037

LITHUANIA :

ERRATA
Additional data and comments to the first edition of Questionnaire

Table 1. 1.
Assault

The data of assault include only one offence - intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code). This is not correct because assault covers intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112) and intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113) too. I'll try to get missing data.

Additionally, the data only of intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code):

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
299	351	371	381	395	463

Table 1.1

Type of offence		1994
Intentional homicide	Total	523
	of which: Completed	465

Table 1.1

Type of offence	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Assault	661	618	605	747	905

The data of assault include intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code); intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112) and intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113).

Table 1.1

Type of offence	1990	1991	1992	1993
Theft	23572	30486	41053	42291

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics.

The first edition of Questionnaire give number of theft from other source - Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania "*Criminality and the law enforcement activity*", Vilnius, 1997, p. 19. The Statistics Department gets all data from Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication, which is primary source – it collects and records data. So this source is reliable source of information.

Domestic burglary

1995
7463

See comments concerning theft.

Table 1.2.1.

Type of offence	1995
Drug offences	Total
	266

Number of offenders of drug offences in 1995 embrace not only suspected in illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, sale or other distribution of the narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹ of Penal Code.), but also in other drug offences (Art. 232²-232⁸), e.g. stealing of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232²), cultivation of the prohibited plants - poppies, etc. - (Art. 232³ to 232⁸), forcing to use drugs (Art. 232⁵), etc.

Table 2.1. Cases disposed of by the prosecuting authorities

Counting unit is an offence.

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INPUT	*	*	55535	59626	56129	59848	66680
OUTPUT: total number of cases disposed of	*	*	23173	26183	27938	29908	32496
Cases brought before a court	*	*	17995	20672	22433	22199	24598
Proceedings dropped	*	*	5178	5511	5505	7709	7898

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics.

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We could not find the source from which the data of the first Questionnaire was taken from.

Table 3.1.1

Total number of persons convicted

The first edition of the Questionnaire 1990 – 1996 gives uncertain number of convicted persons. Court Department has these numbers, but sources and methods they were collected are uncertain and not reliable. Court Department does not proclaim this data officially and it is better not to use this data.

Table 3.1.2

Total number of convicted minors in 1995 is 2010.

The first Questionnaire gives uncertain number of convicted minors and females. Sources and methods they were collected are uncertain and not reliable. See Comments on Table 3.1.1.

Table 2.1. Criminal cases handled by the prosecuting authorities

		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Proceedings dropped	Total	5178	5511	5505	7709	7898
	of which: act not an offence	3410	3499	3565	4185	3806
	of which: no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn	30	31	62	36	25

Counting unit is an offence.

POLAND

ERRATA. Revised data on 1990-1996.

Part 1. Police Statistics

Table 1.1 Offences recorded by the police.

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Assault		14030	18116	19484	23540	27282	29112	30560
Theft	Total	591044	506989	466892	448427	458507	479332	425884
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	11	30	68	228	127	284	494

Table 1.2.1 Total suspected offenders

Type of offence (Revised data on 1990-1996)		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Assault		10189	16085	17048	19998	26082	28307	29901
Theft	Total	94031	95999	90280	89991	120058	130459	103653
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	7	20	47	60	70	203	253

Table 1.2.2 Number of females, minors and aliens among suspected offenders in 1995

Type of offence (Revised data in 1995)		Number of females	Number of persons aged under 18	Number of aliens
Assault		1981	4695	*
Theft	Total	7568	43974	889
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	22	8	13

Part 3 Conviction statistics
Table 3.1.1 Total number of persons convicted

Type of offence (Revised data on 1990-1996)		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Assault		4800	8943	10682	12177	12943	13719	19010
Theft	<i>Total</i>	39568	51195	49408	48554	50374	52227	53584
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	10	5	28	47	35	48	92

Table 3.1.2 Number of females, persons aged under 18 and aliens among persons convicted in 1995

Type of offence (Revised data in 1995)		Number of females	Number of persons aged under 18	Number of aliens
Intentional homicide	<i>Total</i>	79	16	6
Assault		702	1120	6
Theft	<i>Total</i>	1374	7452	184
Drug offences	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	2	1	8

	CT312E	CT312F	D321NCSP	T321H0TF
Revised answers	1	2	2	0

Table 3.2.1 Type of sanctions and measures imposed in 1995

Type of offence Revised data in 1995		Total sanctions and measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions and measures	Suspended custodial sanctions and measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sentences	Death penalty
Assault		13719	1033	193	10834	1659	*
Theft	Total	52227	9477	2296	25962	14492	*
Drug offences	<i>of which:</i> Drug trafficking	48	8	0	20	20	*

3.2.2. Number of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1995, by duration

Table 3.2.2 Number of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1995, by duration

Type of offence Revised data in 1995		under 6 months	6 months and less than 12 months	12 months and less than 24 months	24 months and less than 60 months	60 months and less than 120 months	120 months and over	Average length of sentence (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
Intentional homicide	Total	0	0	0	106	211	261	*	*	*
Assault		43	435	731	363	84	3	*	*	*
Rape0		0	5	161	421	63	0	*	*	*
Robbery	Total	0	4	355	3184	738	15	*	*	*
	<i>of which: Armed robbery</i>	0	0	0	295	599	9			
Theft	Total	126	1035	7127	6164	38	2	*	*	*
	Burglary	0	326	5896	5671	37	2	*	*	*
Drug offences	Total	11	21	52	16	0	0	*	*	*
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	1	1	12	6	0	0	*	*	*

CT322 (Comments on table 3.2.2 (1990-1996))

Data on average length for individual offences not available

Part 4 Correctional statistics

Table 4.3.1 Persons serving a non custodial sentence while under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services (at 1 January of each year)

Table 4.3.1 (Revised data on 1990-1996)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Suspended sentence (with supervision)	51069	58129	70703	79659	90011	102337	115052
Total	51069	58129	70703	79659	79659	102337	115052

ST431 (Source of the data in table 4.3.1)

Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics

CT431 (Comments on table 4.3.1)

Data as collected as stock data at 31 December each year.

4.3.3 Number of persons on parole or conditional released who are under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services

Table 4.3.2 Number of persons on parole or conditional released who are under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services (at 1 January of each year)

(Revised data on 1990-1996)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Number of persons on parole or conditional release with supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services	37028	25067	28503	31680	31482	33344	36831
Total	37028	25067	28503	31680	31482	33344	36831

ST432 (Source of the data in table 4.3.2)

Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics

CT432 (Comments on table 4.3.2)

Data as collected as stock data at 31 December each year.

ROMANIA

Commentaires additionnels de Bruno Aubusson

Sur plusieurs points, les réponses à mes demandes de précision n'ont pas permis de lever les incohérences présentes dans certains tableaux. Les explications fournies permettent quelques propositions de modification que je n'ai pas faites à ce stade de recueil des données.

Pour le tableau 2.1.1

La rubrique « pending cases » n'a pas été bien comprise et elle est assimilée aux entrées : ce sont les affaires qui doivent recevoir une réponse et c'est pourquoi la ligne reproduite les chiffres de la ligne « input » en affaires. Je suggère donc de laisser de côté les réponses pour la ligne « pending cases ». Je n'ai pas obtenu de réponse à la question de savoir si l'output compte des affaires ou des personnes. La réponse à la question du mode de comptage des classements « auteur inconnu » est confuse puisqu'il m'est confirmé que ce motif doit bien être considéré comme motif de classement, mais il est aussi dit qu'il n'y a pas de données disponibles et que l'output concerne les cas résolus (solved cases). On peut penser qu'une partie des affaires avec auteur inconnu (qui sont comptées en entrée si l'on en juge d'après l'écart entre le comptage par affaire et le comptage par personnes) reste en attente longtemps (voir écart entre input et output).

Pour les tableaux du chapitre 3.

L'absence de cohérence entre les trois tableaux 3.1.1, 3.2.1 et 3.2.2 semble bien venir des mineurs condamnés. Pour ceux-ci l'information concernant les peines et mesures prononcées ne semble pas disponible par types d'infractions. Les correspondants nationaux suggèrent de corriger le tableau 3.2.1 en affectant à la colonne « autres mesures » la différence entre le total et la somme des colonnes. Mais cela conduit à une autre incohérence puisque le total des condamnations pour la colonne « autres mesures » serait inférieur au chiffre obtenu pour les vols. Il vaudrait mieux alors garder les ventilations données par les tableaux 3.2.1 et 3.2.1 pour calculer les répartitions en % et indiquer que ces ventilations excluent les condamnés mineurs.

RAW DATA

for the

**EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE STATISTICS 1995-2000**

VERSION 3 - MAY 20, 2003

DRAFT - NOT FOR CIRCULATION

**Prepared by
Marcelo F. Aebi**

REMARKS ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE DATABASE

1. GENERAL REMARKS

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). They will be removed at the last stage of the process ("the day before the final printing"). Explanation: It is easier to remove than to add "lines" in all the files concerned.

1.3. Provisionally, figures do not include the 1000 separator: "," in English, " ' " in some countries as Switzerland, "." in Spanish and in traditional French. It was easier for me to do it that way, but I am willing to add it at a later stage (if the group decides it is more "user friendly" to have it).

1.4. As I am working in Spain with Spanish software, in the tables per 100 000 population the decimal separator is a coma instead of a point (this can be changed at a later stage of the preparation of the Sourcebook).

2. PROBLEMS WITH THE QUESTIONNAIRE

2.1. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRE

- **Table 4.5.1 and 4.5.2:** Line 3 of the French questionnaire combines lines 3 & 4 of the English. Provisionally, answer in French has been put in the 4th line (parole or conditional release). Please check CH and B.
- **Table 3.2.1:** Column "Other measures" is missing in the French version.

2.2. OTHER INCONSISTENCIES THROUGHOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

I have found some inconsistencies that did not catch our attention while we were preparing the questionnaire. Although some of them are not very important, I prefer to write them down in order to have them "on paper" when the time will come to prepare the next questionnaire.

a) Throughout the questionnaire, the year of reference for detailed data is 1999. Unfortunately, we asked the correspondents to give us detailed information on counting rules for the year 2000 (p. 6). In the next questionnaire, the year of reference should be the same for both kinds of information.

b) Page 26, "Comment on whether criminal offences committed by minors are included in police statistics". This is a question requiring first of all a "yes or no" answer (or a "partially" answer) and then may be an explanation. I suggest to split it in two. A) "Are offences committed by minors are included in police statistics" with possible answers "yes / no / partially", B) Comments.

c) Table 2.1.1

- The column "not applicable" created some confusion. We found different symbols (X, *, √, etc.) and it was not always easy to understand if they meant that the concept was not applicable or that the information was not available. The problem comes from the fact that this column contradicts our specific instructions on page 3 of the questionnaire where we indicate that the answers can only be a number or an asterisk.

Therefore, I suggest the following modification for the next questionnaire:

Question (to be included in top of the column): Is this concept applicable?

Possible answers: 1=Yes; 2=No

- Page 35, "Table 2.1.1." should be "Table 2.1" (because we do not have a Table 2.1.2).

d) Page 40 (Source and comments on Table 2.2.)

- "Source of the Data in Table 2.1.1" should be "Source of the Data in Table 2.2"
- "Comments on Table 2.1.1" should be "Comments on Table 2.2"

e) Page 56, Table 4.1.1.: We are using the word "female", but throughout the rest of the questionnaire we used "woman". We should chose one word and use it everywhere. (This has been done in the version you are now reading, but must be done also in the questionnaire for the next edition of the Sourcebook).

f) Page 60, Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 + Page 62, Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 + Page 62, Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2

According to the "logic" of the questionnaire, in all these tables the first column should be "total" and the rest should start with "of which".

g) Year of reference for detailed data

In the first edition of the Sourcebook, the year of reference was 1995 and we asked the countries to send data for that year or, if the information was not available, for the latest available year. But in this edition we forgot to put the sentence "if the information is not available". Thus some tables were presented in the questionnaire as follows:

Table 1.2.2 Number of women, minors and aliens among suspected offenders in 1999 (or latest available year)

Table 3.1.2 Number of women, minors and aliens among convicted persons in 1999 (or latest available year)

As a consequence, some countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland and Germany in Table 1.2.2; and Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Romania and Slovenia in Table 3.1.2) followed these instructions literally and sent the latest available year, which was 2000.

This creates confusion for the reader because for some countries the year of reference is 1999 but for others is 2000.

And it becomes worst because in other tables we did not include the sentence "or the latest available year"

Table 3.2.1 Type of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999

Table 3.2.2 Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999

As a consequence some countries (for example Hungary) that had already sent information for 2000 in the preceding table (3.1.2) took again these instructions literally and sent data for 1999. As a consequence we have countries giving information for 2000 in table 3.1.2 and for 1999 in tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, while others gave data for 1999 or 2000 in all the tables.

For the next edition of the questionnaire, we should pay more attention to this issue.

**Marcelo F. Aebi
Sevilla, May 20, 2003**

Table A Population Figures (in millions)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albania	3,24	3,28	3,32	3,37	3,44	3,49
Armenia	3,41	3,39	3,38	3,37	3,35	3,34
Austria	8,04	8,06	8,07	8,09	8,11	8,13
Belgium	10,14	10,16	10,18	10,20	10,22	10,24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,36	3,25	3,33	3,50	3,69	3,84
Bulgaria	8,27	8,18	8,08	7,98	7,89	7,80
Croatia	4,46	4,37	4,32	4,26	4,25	4,28
Cyprus	0,73	0,74	0,74	0,75	0,75	0,76
Czech Republic	10,33	10,31	10,30	10,29	10,28	10,27
Denmark	5,23	5,26	5,28	5,30	5,32	5,34
Estonia	1,48	1,47	1,46	1,45	1,44	1,43
Finland	5,11	5,12	5,14	5,15	5,16	5,17
France	57,84	58,03	58,21	58,40	58,62	58,89
Georgia	5,29	5,22	5,15	5,10	5,06	5,02
Germany	81,82	82,01	82,06	82,04	82,16	82,26
Greece	10,49	10,51	10,53	10,56	10,58	10,60
Hungary	10,30	10,27	10,24	10,21	10,17	10,14
Iceland	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,28
Ireland	3,61	3,63	3,67	3,71	3,75	3,80
Italy	57,26	57,34	57,43	57,51	57,58	57,63
Latvia	2,52	2,50	2,47	2,45	2,43	2,40
Lithuania	3,67	3,66	3,65	3,64	3,63	3,62
Luxembourg	0,41	0,42	0,42	0,43	0,43	0,44
Malta	0,38	0,38	0,38	0,39	0,39	0,39
Moldova	4,46	4,45	4,44	4,44	4,43	4,43
Netherlands	15,46	15,53	15,61	15,70	15,80	15,89
Norway	4,36	4,38	4,41	4,43	4,46	4,48
Poland	38,60	38,63	38,66	38,66	38,66	38,65
Portugal	9,97	9,98	9,99	10,01	10,03	10,05
Romania	22,69	22,63	22,56	22,51	22,46	22,41
Russia	148,11	147,76	147,36	146,96	146,52	146,00
Slovakia	5,36	5,37	5,38	5,39	5,40	5,41
Slovenia	1,91	1,91	1,92	1,92	1,92	1,93
Spain	39,75	39,81	39,86	39,91	39,95	40,00
Sweden	8,83	8,86	8,86	8,87	8,87	8,87
Switzerland	7,17	7,20	7,21	7,23	7,24	7,26
TFYR of Macedonia	1,99	1,99	2,00	2,01	2,03	2,04
Turkey	61,19	62,13	63,05	63,95	64,82	65,67
Ukraine	51,32	50,88	50,42	49,99	49,57	49,15
United Kingdom	51,88	52,06	52,23	52,39	52,54	52,67
UK: England & Wales	1,61	1,61	1,62	1,62	1,63	1,63
UK: Northern Ireland	5,13	5,15	5,16	5,18	5,19	5,21
UK: Scotland	3,24	3,28	3,32	3,37	3,44	3,49

1) Total mid-year population.

2) Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base (available online: consulted on August 8, 2002).

3) In order to make this table easier to read, we have included only two decimals; but we used the original figures with all the decimals to compute the rates presented throughout this work.

4) **Germany**: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1, Reihe 1, Gebiet und Bevölkerung 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001. Data for 2000 is based on unpublished information of the Federal Office of Statistics.

Please note that the following figures have been used for the Tables specified below.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin*	67 643 100	67 880 200	67 974 100	67 717 800	68 215 600	68 409 700
Former West Germany incl. East Berlin, but without Hamburg**	65 935 200	66 172 200	66 269 400	-	-	-

* Relevant population for Tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

** Relevant population for Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2. As those tables refer to 1995 - 1997 only, population figures for 1998+ are not included here.

5) France

In some tables, data refer only to the European territory of France (known as the Métropole) and in others they include the French overseas territories (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Reunion, known as DOM or Départements d'Outre-mer). These are the population figures and the tables concerned:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated population of the Métropole</i>	<i>Estimated population of the Overseas Territories (DOM)</i>	<i>Total estimated population (Métropole + DOM)</i>
1995	57844247	1578890	59423137
1996	58025989	1602856	59628845
1997	58207490	1626822	59834312
1998	58397788	1650788	60048576
1999	58620363	1674754	60295117
2000	58893601	1698723	60592324
<i>Chapters and tables concerned</i>	<i>Chapter 1 (Police statistics) and Tables 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 of Chapter 4 (Correctional statistics)</i>	<i>***</i>	<i>Chapters 2 and 3 (Prosecution and Conviction statistics) and Tables 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.4.1 of Chapter 4 (Correctional statistics)</i>

Source of population figures for France : Institut National de la Statistique (INSEE).

p. 2 – Errata in the European Sourcebook 1999		
1=Yes 2=No	Errata?	If yes, please explain
	ERR99A	ERR99B
Albania	1	There are some inaccuracies data on the table 3.11 regarding the year 1996, for example on the row" intentional homicide, assault. It was impossible to know the reason. The data on this row have been taken at the Ministry of justice.
Armenia	-2	-2
Austria	1	Table 4.B.3.3 Figure "of which % on parole or conditionally released" is wrong. Figure indicates % of supervised conditionally sentenced rather than supervised conditionally released persons. Substitute 64 by 15 % (on parole/conditionally released).
Belgium	1	Tableau 1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données relatives au cambriolage (voir commentaires définition du cambriolage) • Données relatives aux vols de véhicule à moteur (voir commentaires définition véhicule à moteur).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2
Croatia	1	<p>1. <u>Police statistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 1.B.1.1 and table 1.B.2.1 There are slight differences in numbers for intentional homicide in 1995 and 1996 in police statistics published in the Sourcebook and data obtained now due to the fact that some categories were not included in the notion of intentional homicide last time. • Table 1.B.1.5 and table 1.B.2.1.4 There are slight differences in numbers for rape in 1995 and 1996 police statistics published in the Sourcebook and data obtained now due to the fact that some categories were not included in the notion of rape last time. • Table 1.B.1.11 There is a big discrepancy in numbers published in Sourcebook, for year 1995 and 1996 and numbers I obtained this time. In 1999 Sourcebook it is written that in 1995 there were committed 333 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants, while the numbers I obtained this time indicate that there were committed 537 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants. Also, in the Sourcebook it is published that in 1996 there were committed 316 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants, while the numbers I obtained this time indicate that there were committed 410 burglaries per 100.000 inhabitants. • Table 1.B.2.1.5 There are differences in numbers for robbery in 1995 and 1996 in police statistics published in the Sourcebook and data obtained now due to the fact that theft immediately followed by violence was not included in the data last time because it is a separate offence different from robbery in Croatian criminal code. • Table 1.B.2.1.7 There are considerable differences in numbers for theft in data published and data obtained now for theft that is difficult to explain. Maybe last time not all forms of theft were considered.

		<p>2. <u>Prosecution Statistics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 2.B.1.1: • Under total number of disposals by the prosecuting authorities given is the number of cases brought before the court. <p>3. <u>Tables on conviction statistics:</u></p> <p>Numbers given for 1995 and 1996 in 1999 European Sourcebook are somewhat different than numbers provided now because the categories that are included in or excluded from the standard definition of certain crimes are somewhat different. I believe that last time we considered standard definitions of crimes as understood by Croatian criminal law, this time we followed instructions what should be included or excluded from a definition of a certain crime regardless whether that corresponded to standard definition of a certain crime according to Croatian Law (wherever that was possible).</p>
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	1	-2
Denmark	1	-2
Estonia	2	There were no mistakes (caused in publishing process), and no essential changes. There were few (less than 10) slightly changed figures which do not affect general trends. I present the revised figures in this questionnaire. If needed, it is possible to mark these figures separately, but it seems me convenient to include revised figures here without further notification – the differences are so small and are caused by re-definition of single cases or other statistical reasons.
Finland	2	-2
France	-2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the table 1.1 of ES 1999 the figures of assaults leading to death are included in the number of homicides and this is so in the Table 1.2.1 by the number of suspected offenders, committed homicide too. In the new tables, the numbers of assaults leading to death are not included in the number of committed homicides. See table on the page 9. Consequently, the figures of homicides are higher in the first edition than in the next one. The figures for assault have other tendency: in 1999 edition the number of assaults leading to death are excluded from the number of assaults and included in the number of homicides, in the new edition they are excluded from homicides and included in assault. That is consistent with data published in Hungary in the Statistical Yearbook of the Central Statistical Office and in Crime Reports of Public Attorney's Office and Headquarter of the Police. These figures are published in the UN and in the INTERPOL Statistical Yearbooks. • Table 3.1.1 There are wrong figures in columns for 1995 and 1996. The correct numbers of persons convicted for burglary were not available and they are now not available either. We have only the number of sentences for aggravated thefts, they contain not only burglary. • Table 4.3.1 The figures in Questionnaire of 2000 are correct in ES 1999, the figures for 1995-1996 are wrong. The figures of 1995 are in the column of 1996 and in column 1996 are the figures of 1994. See corrections in the Table 4.3.1 page 66.
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	<p>1. The numbers (Tables: 1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2) were changed due to following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault: In 1990-1996, the offences such as taking part in battery and other types of assault were omitted. • Theft Total: In 1990-1996, the burglary was not included into Theft Total. • Drug offences Total: In 1990-1996, offences connected with drugs were included (e.g. theft of doctor's prescription). The numbers are revised according to the definition of drug offences. <p>2. (Table 3.2.2) Length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995-2000 the numbers were collected in other intervals (following the intervals in Questionnaire) than in ES'1999. The numbers in 1990-1996 are revised to make the same time series. • The revised numbers in 1990-1996 were included in Tables at the end of Questionnaire.
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	-2	Additional comment from Bruno Aubusson: data for 1995 in this questionnaire differ from the first one in many cases. National correspondents could not give any explanation since they do not know how data were collected in the first survey. They suggest to rely on these new data, specially for police statistics "which are provided by the Ministry of Interior with official letter". But sometimes the new questionnaire do not give figures whereas the first one did. National correspondents suggest that in this case, we should not drop the data from the first survey...
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	New figures are provided in the relevant tables.
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La définition du cambriolage donnée dans le Recueil européen de statistiques relatives à la criminalité et à la justice pénale (1999, page 25) doit être corrigée. Elle suit la même définition que celle citée dans ce questionnaire, à savoir: Elle inclut le vol commis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc. - dans un établissement militaire - sur un conteneur - sur un distributeur automatique - sur un parcètre

mais exclu le vol commis:

- à l'aide de fausses clés
- dans une voiture
 - dans un enclos.
 -

Nous avons encore inclus les cambriolages d'habitations, données suisses extrapolées à l'aide de la statistique policière du canton de Zurich. Pour la 1ère moitié des années 90, les chiffres sont : 22'915 (1990), 23'937 (1991), 20'444 (1992), 18'916 (1993), 21'076 (1994), 28'418 (1995) cambriolages d'habitation en Suisse.

• Concernant le Trafic des stupéfiants, la définition donnée dans l'ESCS 1999 est identique à celle de l'ESCS 2002, à savoir que l'on comptabilise les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation). Or, les données des tableaux 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1 et 3.2.2 dans l'ESCS 1999 ne comptabilisent pas les cas mixtes bien que les commentaires disaient les inclure et que les tableaux précédents (Partie 1) les incluaient! Les données pour 1990 à 1995 comprenant les cas mixtes se trouvent dans les tableaux suivants.

Tableau 3.1.1.

Nombre total de personnes condamnées

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	6'734	8'016	7'870	9'082	9'496	8158
	dont trafic	4167	4754	5169	6065	6171	5416

Tableau 3.1.2.

Nombre de femmes et de ressortissants étrangers condamnés en 1995

		Nombre de femmes	*Nombre de mineurs	Nombre d'étrangers
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	1'142	*	3'195
	dont trafic	701	*	2'367
			* non disponible	

Tableau 3.2.1.

Type de mesures et sanctions prononcées en 1995

		total des mesures et sanctions	Amendes	Mesures et sanctions non privatives de liberté	Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis	Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	8'158	684	*	4'599	2'875
	dont trafic	5'416	529	*	3'096	1'791

Tableau 3.2.2.

Nombre de mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté fermes prononcées en 1995

		total de la peine sans sursis	moins de 6 mois	6 mois et moins de 12	12 et moins de 24	24 et moins de 60	60 et moins de 120	120 et plus	durée moyenne	Emprisonnement à vie	mesures et sanctions indéterminées
Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	Total	2875	1583	187	214	460	76	8	12.2	2	345
	dont trafic	1791	704	127	178	440	72	8	18.3	2	260

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
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p. 7 – 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
	DTC00A	DTC00B	DTC00C	DTC00D
Albania	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	2	1
Denmark	1	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	2	2
France	-4	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	-4	-4
Hungary	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	1
Lithuania	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	1	-4	2	1
Malta	1	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	2	2
Russia	1	1	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	-4
Sweden	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	-4	-4	-4	-4

p. 7 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DTC00K	DTC00L	DTC00M	DTC00N	DTC00O	DTC00P	DTC00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	-4	2	3	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	-4	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	-2	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	-4	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	-4	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	1
Ukraine	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	-4	1	2

p. 7 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police: Remarks	
	DTCOOR
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the data collected, though there are some improvements on the police statistics, in practice there are still problems. • For some period of time, such as the year 1997, the data are not correct. The police statistics do not show all the crime which happened during this year, because the state, especially the police and other organs have been paralysed. • The lack of the recorded crime is also present for some type of crime such as bicycle theft.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When is the data collected for the statistics? : The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime. • Is a principal offence rule applied? : As a rule, in cases of simultaneous offences the statistics will show two or more offences. For example in case of the commitment of intentional homicide with the use of illegal firearm the statistics will show two offences. But in those cases, when commitment of one act, containing elements of two or more offences, is provided by a special article or part of an article of the Special Part of the Penal Law, the statistics will show one offence. For example: intentional major bodily injury, which non-intentionally has led to death, is counted as one offence. There are also some special regulations for the counting of some offences. For example: if a person is murdered during banditry, the statistics will show two offences (intentional homicide and banditry). But if assaults, even grave assault, are caused to a person, the statistics will show one offence (banditry). Banditry is forming or leadership of a stable armed group (band) with the goal of attacking citizens or organisations, participation in a band or in attacks committed by it.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting by 1.2.2001 online-reporting of data (easing of reports) and new rules for counting, in particular of offenders, victims, criminological characteristics etc. • Police admits underreporting in previous periods.
Belgium	<p>Total des infractions constatées par la police :</p> <p>- A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?: La statistique est liée à un moment spécifique dans le traitement par la police : à savoir <u>l'envoi du procès-verbal au parquet</u> qui va de pair avec son inscription dans le registre des PV. L'instrument statistique au niveau policier ne tient donc compte que des infractions transmises à l'autorité de poursuite au moyen du procès-verbal.</p> <p>Le rapport 1998-1999 de <i>Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> souligne l'impact que peuvent ainsi avoir sur les données statistiques, les directives établies durant les dernières années par les autorités de poursuite (parquets) en matière de transmission des procès-verbaux : dans la situation actuelle la liste des infractions dont il ne faut pas transmettre le PV au parquet mais seulement un relevé mensuel peut varier d'un arrondissement judiciaire à l'autre. On peut également relever que la possibilité récemment octroyée aux services de police « d'agir de manière autonome » (Code d'instruction criminelle - article 28bis - introduit par la loi du 12 mars 1998 entrée en vigueur le 2 octobre 1998) - est susceptible de se répercuter sur les chiffres enregistrés dans la statistique policière.</p> <p>- La règle de l'infraction principale est-elle appliquée?: La règle de l'infraction principale est préconisée dans deux cas :</p> <p>3) 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</p>

	<p>prononcée ») , le <i>Manuel fonctionnel des Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> préconise de compter comme une seule infraction - la plus grave - quand il est certain qu'il s'agit d'une infraction collective, c'est-à-dire « quand il est certain qu'il y a intention criminelle commune à un ensemble d'infractions» . 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).</p> <p>4) Lorsqu'il y a « concours idéal d'infractions » 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></p> <p>En résumé : seule l'intention criminelle commune peut réduire à une seule infraction (la plus grave) un ensemble d'actes punissables.</p> <p>- Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?: Les infractions multiples sont assimilées à une seule infraction lorsqu'il s'agit d'une «<i>infraction d'habitude</i> » . 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 «<i>disposition acquise</i> » (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.</p> <p><u>Attention</u> : le total des infractions enregistré par la statistique policière comprend également les tentatives. Les contraventions ne sont pas ici reprises.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of crimes is equal to the number of registered messages - statements in the Police stations save the number of statements not processed because of lack of offence. • The statements are recorded in the Police stations for each offence mentioned in the Criminal code including attempts to commit an offence.
Croatia	Multiple offences are defined as criminal offences arising out of the same transaction. Criminal offence arises out of the same transaction when the perpetrator intentionally commits a number of identical criminal offences or offences of the same type in which, according to the manner of perpetration, the temporal connection and other material circumstances connecting them these offences constitute a whole (art. 61. par. 2. of the Penal Code) .
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Multiple offences are counted as one offence under certain circumstances (given by art.89 par.3 Criminal Code):when each of the assaults against an interest of the society (which means life, health, property, safety...) is 1. Committed with the same intention, 2. Each of them can be submitted under the same article of the Criminal Code, 3. The single particular offences are linked with the same or similar way of their commitment and 4. There is a close time connection within the offences and 5. There is a connection within the objects of the assaults. If those circumstances are NOT fulfilled, multiple offences are counted as two or more offences.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are recorded – it depends on concrete circumstances. Usually multiple offences are counted as one offence, but this is not always the practice.

Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written rules: http://statfin.stat.fi/statweb • Multiple offences: Following multiple offences are counted as one: Means of payment fraud, Embezzlement, Breaking the peace, Narcotic and Alcohol offences • Recording methods: New statutes concerning traffic offences were introduced to Chapter 23 of the Penal Code and entered into force on 1.10.1999. The crime nomenclatures of the table are grouped according to the revised legislation. Offences against the Penal Code presented here contain offences that previously came under the Road Traffic Act. 																											
France	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Total des infractions constatées par la police</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">infractions définies comme pénales par la loi</th> <th style="width: 20%;">infractions routières définies comme pénales par la loi</th> <th style="width: 20%;">infractions routières moins graves</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Infractions à l'ordre public</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Incluses (mais pas toutes)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Exclues</td> <td style="text-align: center;">exclues</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Exclues (contraventions)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Total des infractions constatées par la police</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">question</th> <th style="width: 45%;">A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>réponse possible</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1: lorsque l'infraction est reportée à la police 2: plus tard 3: après l'enquête</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">REPONSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Plus tard</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Selon infraction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selon la terminologie française, les contraventions sont exclues de la statistique policière. Mais à l'inverse tous les crimes et délits ne sont pas inclus. Sont exclus les crimes et délits constatés par des services autres que la Police nationale ou la Gendarmerie nationale et les infractions de circulation routière, les infractions douanières et fiscales. Les infractions aux règlements publics (de type administratif) sont exclues, mais pas les infractions dites « à l'ordre public ». La réponse ci-dessus tient compte de cette rectification terminologique. • L'enregistrement a lieu au moment de la transmission au parquet, que l'enquête soit terminée ou non. • L'unité de compte dépend de la nature d'infraction. En général, la règle de l'infraction principale ne s'applique que pour les personnes. 	Total des infractions constatées par la police						infractions définies comme pénales par la loi	infractions routières définies comme pénales par la loi	infractions routières moins graves	Infractions à l'ordre public	indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"	Incluses (mais pas toutes)	Exclues	exclues	Exclues (contraventions)	Total des infractions constatées par la police			question	A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	<i>réponse possible</i>	1: lorsque l'infraction est reportée à la police 2: plus tard 3: après l'enquête	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	REPONSE	Plus tard	Selon infraction
Total des infractions constatées par la police																												
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Total des infractions constatées par la police																												
question	A quel moment les données de ce tableau sont-elles collectées pour les statistiques?	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?																										
<i>réponse possible</i>	1: lorsque l'infraction est reportée à la police 2: plus tard 3: après l'enquête	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre																										
REPONSE	Plus tard	Selon infraction																										
Georgia	-2																											
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic offences defined as criminal by the law: Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • 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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Total criminal offences recorded by the police</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 45%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%;">less serious traffic offences</th> <th style="width: 30%;">breaches of public order regulations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Indicate whether</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Excluded when they</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Excluded when penalty is</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total criminal offences recorded by the police				less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations	Indicate whether	Excluded when they	Excluded when penalty is																		
Total criminal offences recorded by the police																												
	less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations																										
Indicate whether	Excluded when they	Excluded when penalty is																										

	"included" or "excluded"	constitute "petty offences" or "contraventions"	below 30 days or between 30 and 587 Euros
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a rule: each related and established offence is recorded and counted in statistics. There are some exceptions. • According the Penal Code of Hungary (Section 12): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cumulative crimes: although one or more act of the perpetrator realizes more than one act of crime, they are adjudged in the same proceedings. (2) It is crimes perpetrated continuously, if the perpetrator commits the same crimes with the same decision, on the detriment of the same injured party in short intervals on several occasions. • Cumulative crimes: all acts of perpetration are counted.. Crimes committed continuously are counted as one unit in the police statistics and in the court statistics as well. For example: husband batters his wife at many instances under a long period, it is repetitive committing the same crime by all occasion, with the same intent, against the same victim. Such acts are qualified in Hungarian law as continuous offence and counted only once. Other example: a stolen checkbook was used in many occasions. The receivers of the checks are different persons or different checks will cover different demands. Each acts of using the stolen checks has to be counted as offences. • If A assaults B and then rapes B.: the solution of the case, depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted. Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. • One act victimising simultaneously two or more persons has to be recorded and counted two or more times. Exception: Some sections of the Criminal code define such result of committed crime as aggravating circumstances (homicides, endanger two or more person by violation of someone's rules of profession, etc.). 		
Iceland	-2		
Ireland	Primary offence rule applied to crime counting. New I.T. system introduced in 2000 provided an opportunity to reflect the changes in legislation. The headline offence total for 2000 and subsequent years is not comparable to the indictable offence total of previous years. Since 2000 criminal damage offences no longer count as headline offences.		
Italy	-2		
Latvia	In 1 st of April , 1999 new Criminal Code came into force and therefore fundamentally have been changed system of statistic gathering and new clasification of offences came into force. Less serious traffic offences are not included in total number of offences registered by police, because there are no criminal liability for committing them.		
Lithuania	-2		
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infractions routièrès définies comme pénales par la loi: Inclues avant 2000, exclues en 2000. • En 2000, le champ statistique est modifié (exclusion des infractions à la circulation routièrè et les « affaires constatées par le Service de Police Judiciaire ». Le rapport donne les résultats pour 2000 et des séries rétrospectives depuis 1991. Pour ces séries, les chiffres de 2000 sont parfois différents de ceux des tableaux. Les différences sont notées en remarque à chaque fois. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour le Total, le raccord est donné pour 1999 (mais pas pour 2000) : soit 26 957 affaires ancienne définition (avec circulation routière et Service de Police Judiciaire) et 21648 nouvelle définition (sans les mêmes).
Malta	The method of collection of data has been substantially changed. All reports lodged at the local police station are entered in a computer linked to a central computer. This has facilitated the flow of data. The system is referred to as the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS).
Moldova	Il est nécessaire de remarquer qu'il existe une Instruction unique concernant l'enregistrement, la comptabilisation des infractions, la manière du remplissage des formulaires, des rapports statistiques, approuvée par le Ministre de l'Intérieur et le Procureur Général.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences defined as criminal by the law: Less serious misdemeanours against the duty act is excluded. • How are multiple offences counted? • Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?: : When more than one offence is committed by one action, all offences should be reported if they, by reasonable evaluation, could cause a charge. During autumn of 1994 and 1995, this directive was implemented by all police districts. • All figures on police statistics are based on the same administrative register. For this reason these answers are the same independent of type of offence.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits an offence, two or more times in one year, two or more offences are recorded in the statistics. • If an offender commits two or more offences in one case, the most serious one is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed, it is counted as one offence.
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	The number of offences is counted by the number of cases. Police usually refuse to initiate cases if the offence is small (less than EUR80).
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits two or more offences in one case, the most serious one is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed, it is counted as one offence.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As I have been informed, methodology in police statistics changed considerably. This is true for some definitions, for recording as well as for statistics operation of recorded crime. All these changes may explain problems with figures. Therefore, special caution is needed when drawing conclusions from the police statistics for Slovenia. • <i>Remark by co-ordinator:</i> The different parts of the Slovenian questionnaire were filled out by different persons. As the definitions section together with the part on police statistics was completed by the Ministry of Interior, we are not sure whether the persons who completed the other parts of the questionnaire used the same definitions. We could not get an answer to this question from the Slovenian correspondent. Therefore, definitions are not necessarily the same in all parts of the questionnaire.
Spain	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 1997, they counted for 14,301 of the total 924,393 criminal offences recorded by the police.
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of the rules how traffic offences are gathered in 2000. • How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?: It varies.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2

Turkey	-2															
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crimes on which criminal cases are proceeded or materials with the report on a criminal offence, authorized by the public prosecutor or his assistant are directed to court. • According to clause 425-426 of criminal - action code of Ukraine for lines of the crimes which are not representing the big public danger, criminal case is not proceeded, but some other materials gather, which in 10-day's term are send to court. 															
UK: England & Wales	How are multiple offences counted?: <i>As two or more offences</i> (1 per victim where possible).															
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland broadly follows the Home Office (England & Wales) counting rules for recording crime.															
UK: Scotland	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Total criminal offences recorded by the police</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%;">offences defined as criminal by the law</th> <th style="width: 20%;">traffic offences defined as criminal by the law</th> <th style="width: 20%;">less serious traffic offences</th> <th style="width: 25%;">breaches of public order regulations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"</td> <td style="text-align: center;">More serious included only</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving</td> <td style="text-align: center;">All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow and may be dealt with through civil procedures).</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland collects statistics on all offences defined as criminal by the law – many of these, however, fall into the category of 'misdemeanours' and they have been excluded from the figures. • Offence recorded when preliminary investigation confirms sufficient evidence that an offence has been committed – the offender will not necessarily be known at this stage. • 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. 	Total criminal offences recorded by the police						offences defined as criminal by the law	traffic offences defined as criminal by the law	less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	More serious included only	Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving	All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow and may be dealt with through civil procedures).	Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law
Total criminal offences recorded by the police																
	offences defined as criminal by the law	traffic offences defined as criminal by the law	less serious traffic offences	breaches of public order regulations												
Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	More serious included only	Excluded, except dangerous & drunken driving	All traffic offences are defined as criminal by the law (except parking offences in Edinburgh and Glasgow and may be dealt with through civil procedures).	Excluded, though are defined as criminal by the law												

p. 8 – Definitions – Intentional homicide				
1=Included 2=Excluded	assault leading to death	euthanasia	infanticide	assistance with suicide
	DHO00A	DHO00B	DHO00C	DHO00D
Albania	1	1	1	-3
Armenia	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	1	1
Belgium	2	-4	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	1	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2
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	3
Georgia	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	1	1	2
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	2	1	1	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	1	2
Italy	1	2	1	2
Latvia	2	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	2	1	2
Moldova	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	2	1	1	2
Norway	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2
Romania	2	1	2	2
Russia	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	2	2	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2	1	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1

p. 8 – Definitions – Intentional homicide

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DHO00K	DHO00L	DHO00M	DHO00N	DHO00O	DHO00P	DHO00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	-2	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Slovakia	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 8 – Definitions – Intentional homicide: Remarks	
	DHO00R
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Albanian Penal Code, euthanasia is considered as crime. There is no any special provision for it. If somebody commits any action called euthanasia, the person will be convicted for intentional homicide. In practice there are not cases of the euthanasia. • Regarding the assistance with suicide is not applied in Albania.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional commitment of assault leading to the death of the victim due to imprudence is counted with the assault. But intentional commitment of assault leading to the death of the victim due to indirect intent of the criminal is counted with intentional homicide. • There is no special article provided for the commitment of euthanasia in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia. If a person commits euthanasia, the offence is counted as an intentional homicide. • There is no special article provided for the commitment of infanticide in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia. If a person commits infanticide, the offence is counted as an intentional homicide.
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!
Belgium	<p><u>Homicide volontaire (y compris les tentatives):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euthanasie : Pas (encore) de disposition pénale spécifique en matière d'euthanasie – Donc toujours considéré à priori comme un homicide, donc inclus. • Aide au suicide : Pas considéré comme catégorie spécifique, donc considéré a priori comme homicide (a priori inclus)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included are intentional homicide and attempts for homicide pursuant to Art. 115-118. The murder of a newborn babies acc. To Art. 120-121 of the CC are not recorded in the police statistics as intentional homicide. The number of new-born babies homicide is included in the general number of homicide in Table 1.1 "Offences recorded by the Police".
Croatia	Euthanasia is considered a murder. In 1998 Penal Code the crime of „Killing on Request" was introduced.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infanticide means a separate crime under the Czech Criminal Code and numbers are not included in intentional homicide figures.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	Written rules: see Total criminal offences.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lorsqu'elle est poursuivie, l'aide au suicide est plutôt une forme de non assistance à personne en danger. • Homicides = somme des rubriques : rèflements de comptes entre malfaiteurs; homicides pour vols et à l'occasion de vols ; homicides pour d'autres motifs; infanticides,tentatives d'homicides (pour vols ou à l'occasion de vols ; pour d'autres motifs), coups et blessures volontaires suivis de mort • L'homicide est toujours compté quelles que soient les autres infractions qui l'accompagnent. • Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau ?: Autre (victime).
Georgia	<p><u>Criminal Code</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 108. Premeditated Murder Premeditated murder,- shall be punishable by imprisonment extending from seven to fifteen years in length. • Article 109. Premeditated Murder under Aggravating Circumstance Premeditated murder: o) of two or more persons;

	<p>p) of a pregnant woman at the previous knowledge of the criminal;</p> <p>q) related to the official activities or discharging of public obligations of the victim or his/her close relative;</p> <p>r) of a minor or a person in helpless condition through previous knowledge of the criminal;</p> <p>s) related to hostage-taking;</p> <p>t) under extreme violence;</p> <p>u) in manner deliberately presenting a treat to the life or health of other person;</p> <p>v) by a group;</p> <p>w) for mercenary purposes or by contract;</p> <p>x) maliciously;</p> <p>y) for the purpose of covering any other crime or facilitating its perpetration;</p> <p>z) due to racial, religious, national or ethnic intolerance;</p> <p>aa) to transfer or otherwise use the member, part of the member of tissue of the victim's body;</p> <p>bb) repeatedly (except for the murders provided for by Article 110-114 of this Code) - shall be punishable by imprisonment for the term extending from ten to fifteen years.</p> <p>Note: "Close relative" applied herein shall mean "parent, adoptive parent, child, adopted child, grandfather, grandmother, grandchild, sister, brother, spouse.</p> <p>• Article 110. Mercy-Killing</p> <p>Mercy-killing by the victim's insistence and at his/her true will, administered in order to free the dying person from strong physical pain,- shall be punishable up to three years in prison.</p>					
Germany	<p>• Intentional homicide (including attempts): intentional killing of a person</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table> <p>• Assault leading to death is now included in the definition of homicide. As the ESCS 1999 excluded this item for Germany, the new figures for homicide differ slightly from the old figures for 1995/96.</p>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	<p>Assault leading to death, euthanasia, assistance to suicide and infanticide are reported together with other offences or in a category of "miscellaneous offences" and therefore, it was impossible to include them.</p>					
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1999 has the Criminal Code a special section about infanticide, since this year the figures of infanticide are separately counted. In spite of this situation, we included them in the figures of homicides. • As a rule: each related and established homicide is recorded and counted in statistics. It is one exception. If the homicide is committed on more than one person, the case is qualified as aggravated homicide and counted as one unit in the statistics. • A principal offence rule is applied, if by a more serious crime, there is committed a petty crime, for the last the investigation has not to be established and this petty crime has not to be indicted. That means that the principal offence rule influenced the statistics of petty crimes and no changed the figures of homicide. 					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Commitment of serious bodily injuries, which have caused death are not included in total number of homicide and them are counted separately.					
Lithuania	Formally, there are some types of offences that include the intentional homicide, e.g. banditism (Art. 75 of Penal Code), killing of the persons that are protected by the International humanitarian law (Art. 333), organisation or participation in criminal organisation (Art. 227 ¹), and therefore there is a possibility that some intentional homicides					

	might be not included in the statistics. But actually this has a very little impact on the statistics of the intentional homicides.																																																															
Luxembourg	La rubrique comprend en 2000 les assassinats, les meurtres. La distinction des tentatives n'est donnée que pour 1999 et 2000. La très grosse majorité des affaires concerne des tentatives.																																																															
Malta	-2																																																															
Moldova	Dans le cas où les coups et blessures ont entraîné la mort et où on a prouvé l'intention de meurtre, on les qualifie comme homicide et on les comptabilise à ce chapitre. Dans les autres cas, on les comptabilise au chapitre coups et blessures et actuellement il nous est impossible de les délimiter du chiffre total.																																																															
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although 'assault leading to death' is excluded, 'non-negligent manslaughter' is included. • There a tendency in the Netherlands to handle some cases which will in most countries be seen as an assault (or even a threat) as an attempted homicide. This is probably the reason the number of homicides attempts in the Netherlands is high. 																																																															
Norway	-2																																																															
Poland	Category "homicide" and "homicide completed" contains also assault leading to death.																																																															
Portugal	-2																																																															
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section I (of Title II – Offences against the individual, Chapter I – Offences against life, physical integrity and health from Penal Code) is dedicated to the Homicide and includes articles 174-179. In this Section are included the following offences: article 174 – homicide, article 175 and 176 – aggravated homicide, article 177 – infanticide which represents an mitigating form of homicide, article 178 – homicide by negligence and article 179 – determining or facilitating suicide. • The attempt is punished in the case of homicide (article 174) and aggravated homicide (article 175 and 176). • The data provided in this questionnaire regarding intentional homicide includes the homicide (article 174 from Penal Code) and aggravated homicide (article 175 and 176 from Penal Code). • Remark: According to the penal code, assault leading to death is excluded from intentional homicide. 																																																															
Russia	Russian Penal Code defines homicide as intentional by its nature. Russian law nowadays doesn't admit the notion of unintentional homicide. Since that the term homicide in Russia is identical to the term intentional homicide.																																																															
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.																																																															
Slovenia	See above.																																																															
Spain	-2																																																															
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infanticide: include, but does not occur • assistance with suicide: excluded, not punishable • According to a quality study (Rying, M., Dödligt våld i Sverige 1990-1998. En deskriptiv studie. 2000 [mimeo]) the correct figures of completed homicide in Sweden read as follows (p. 15): <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Factual homicide in Sweden</td> <td></td> <td>82</td> <td>93</td> <td>87</td> <td>91</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factual homicide outside Sweden</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cases of instigation etc</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>9</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Sum</td> <td></td> <td>98</td> <td>107</td> <td>98</td> <td>117</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coding errors</td> <td></td> <td>74</td> <td>85</td> <td>40</td> <td>44</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unclear & pending cases</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>17</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td></td> <td>177</td> <td>199</td> <td>155</td> <td>171</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Published figures</td> <td></td> <td>179</td> <td>199</td> <td>157</td> <td>185</td> <td>188 175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For quality reasons, data in Table 1.1 below are collected from official vital statistics. 		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Factual homicide in Sweden		82	93	87	91		Factual homicide outside Sweden		8	7	2	22		Cases of instigation etc		8	7	9	4		Sum		98	107	98	117		Coding errors		74	85	40	44		Unclear & pending cases		5	7	17	10		TOTAL		177	199	155	171		Published figures		179	199	157	185	188 175
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																																																										
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Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Homicide is an intentional act, which resulted in death of other person or has created real threat of its approach (attempt).
UK: England & Wales	Do not include Child Destruction in homicide totals.
UK: Northern Ireland	NI definition of homicide is similar to that used in England and Wales.
UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.

p. 9 – Definitions – Assault					
1=Included 2=Excluded	assault leading to death	threats	only causing pain	slapping or punching	sexual assault
	DAS00A	DAS00B	DAS00C	DAS00D	DAS00E
Albania	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	-4	-4	2
Belgium	1	2	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	2	1	1	2
Estonia	1	2	1	1	2
Finland	2	1	1	1	2
France	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	2	2	-4	-4	2
Greece	1	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2	2	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	2	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	2	2	1
Poland	2	2	2	2	2
Portugal	2	2	1	1	2
Romania	1	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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	2	1	1	2
Ukraine	1	2	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	1	1	2

p. 9 – Definitions – Assault

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DAS00K	DAS00L	DAS00M	DAS00N	DAS00O	DAS00P	DAS00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	3	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 9 – Definitions – Assault: Remarks													
DASOOR													
Albania	-2												
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.												
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (total criminal offences)! • Assault only causing pain: not definitely excluded if pain is enduring • Assault slapping or punching: not definitely excluded if causing pain or disquiet 												
Belgium	• 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 ».												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2												
Bulgaria	With reference to such wording " Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent", Police statistics include intentional bodily injury resulting to a permanent health disturbance not dangerous to health, or health disturbance temporarily dangerous to health. (Art. 129, 131, 131-a of the CC).												
Croatia	-2												
Cyprus	-2												
Czech Republic	Slapping or punching is included but only if it causes a certain harm specified by Criminal Code.												
Denmark	-2												
Estonia	-2												
Finland	Since 1995, the scope of assault was widened where the offence took place in a private place. Previously, simple assault was not subject to public prosecution if it occurred in a private place. Also, the definition of assault was broadened to include also events where only pain or damage to health was caused even without direct physical contact. Such assaults cannot be distinguished from other assaults.												
France	<p>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 1. 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).</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Coups et blessures:</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">question</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>réponse possible</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">REPONSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 : plaignant</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 (selon plaintes)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Coups et blessures:			question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?	<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie	REPONSE	4 : plaignant	3 (selon plaintes)
Coups et blessures:													
question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?											
<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie											
REPONSE	4 : plaignant	3 (selon plaintes)											
Georgia	<p>Article 179. Assault</p> <p>3. Assault, i.e. attack, for the purpose of misappropriation of other's movable object, perpetrated under violence endangering a person's life or health or under threat of such violence, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from three to ten years in length.</p> <p>4. The same action committed:</p> <p>f) by a group;</p>												

	<p>g) repeatedly; h) by illegally entering the house, place or other storage facility; i) in order to appropriate objects in large quantity; j) by the one who was previously convicted of illegal appropriation or extortion of other's movable object,- shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from ten to fifteen years in length.</p>														
Germany	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>only causing pain</td> <td>slapping or punching</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“</td> <td>partially excluded*</td> <td>partially excluded*</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Only excluded if the physical well-being is only insignificantly affected by the behaviour in question</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Assault leading to death is now excluded from the definition of homicide. As the ESCS 1999 included this item for Germany, the new figures for assault differ from the old figures for 1995/96.</p>	Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent				only causing pain	slapping or punching	Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*	partially excluded*	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
Assault: inflicting bodily injury on another person with intent															
	only causing pain	slapping or punching													
Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*	partially excluded*													
How are multiple offences counted?															
<i>1: As one offence</i>															
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>															
<i>3: Uncertain</i>															
2 (see above)															
Greece	Assault leading to death is included as it appears in the same category with other types of assault (simple, dangerous and leading to death).														
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.														
Iceland	-2														
Ireland	-2														
Italy	-2														
Latvia	-2														
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This statistics include: 1) Intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code); 2) Intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112); and 3) Intentional grave body injury or body injury of lower degree in a state of affect (Art. 113). Some intentional body injuries might be not in the statistics because some types of crime may include itself body injuries, e.g. rape, robbery, act of terrorism, hooliganism, etc., and only latter offences are registered. There are over 20 types of such crimes in the Penal Code. Therefore, the statistic of assaults is rather strained. 														
Luxembourg	La rubrique comprend les CBV avec incapacité de travail et les CBV sans incapacité de travail. Mais le minimum requis pour le préjudice n'est pas indiqué.														
Malta	-2														
Moldova	Selon la législation penale de notre pays parfois les coups et blessures qui ont entrenes la mort sont qualifiés selon les dispositions de l'article 95 al. 2 du Code Penal. Il s'agit le plus souvent des cas quand on ne peut pas prouver l'intention de l'accusé de commettre un meurtre et lorsque le décès n'est pas instantané.														
Netherlands	-2														
Norway	Change in our definition from the last data collection to European Sourcebook, to get closer to the requests. Including wounding or inflicting bodily harm, inflicting grievous bodily harm and bodily harm with death as result. (Earlier: Assault as a less serious crime).														

Poland	See remarks in Total offences.
Portugal	-2
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section II (of Title II – Offences against the individual, Chapter I – Offences against life, physical integrity and health from Penal Code) concerns Injury and harm of the physical integrity or health and includes articles 180-184. The following offences are included in this section: article 180 – violence, article 181 – physical injury, article 182 – aggravated physical injury, article 183 – violence and physical injuries leading to death and article 184 – physical injury by negligence. • The data provided in this questionnaire regarding assault includes the physical injury (article 181 from Penal Code), aggravated physical injury (article 182 from Penal Code) and violence and physical injuries leading to death (article 183 from Penal Code). In the latter offence, the person acts with the intention of provoking a physical injury, but the result in the death of the victim.
Russia	Russian Penal Code has two articles devoted to assault. First is assault itself, and the second is threatening of homicide and assault, which is not viewed (and so not counted) as homicide and assault respectively.
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	Assault includes domestic violence.
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Assault is an intentional act, which has entailed physical injuries of a certain degree of weight, or consisting in fulfilment beating or in fulfilment torture.
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault on a constable and common assault which became notifiable offences from 1 April 1998 are included in this category from 1998/99 data onwards. • From 1 April 1999 racially aggravated offences are included.
UK: Northern Ireland	Includes offences of wounding with intent, Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) with intent, assault with intent to resist arrest, wounding, GBH, Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm, aggravated assault, common assault and assault on police.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • Attempted murder has been excluded from this category.

p. 10 – 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
	DRA00A	DRA00B	DRA00C	DRA00D	DRA00E	DRA00F	DRA00G
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	2	-4
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	-4	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Denmark	1	1	2	-4	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
France	1	1	-4	1	1	-4	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	-4	2	2
Greece	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Russia	2	2	-4	-4	2	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	2	1	-4	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2	1	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	2	2	1	1	-4	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	1	2	1	-4	2	2

p. 10 – Definitions – Rape

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DRA00K	DRA00L	DRA00M	DRA00N	DRA00O	DRA00P	DRA00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-4	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	3	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	-1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 10 – Definitions – Rape: Remarks	
DRA00R	
Albania	-2
Armenia	<p>1. Both incestual and non-incestual sexual intercourse with force with a minor are included in the count of rape. But incestual and non-incestual sexual intercourse without force with a minor aren't included in the count of rape.</p> <p>2. The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.</p>
Austria	<p>3) See above (total criminal offences)!</p> <p>4) Other forms of sexual assault : partially included - * Section 202 Criminal Code included.</p>
Belgium	<p>Viol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rappports 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. • rappports sexuels sans violence avec une 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) • rappports sexuels sans violence avec un 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. • <u>Les 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.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 152 CC.
Croatia	<p>Rape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included is sexual intercourse with a child (up to 14 years of age) without force and it is excluded for minors (14-18 years of age) • Included is also sexual intercourse by abuse of position. • Violent intramarital sexual intercourse was defined as a crime only in new Penal Code that entered into force in 1998 therefore violent intramarital sexual intercourse has been included into data only from 1998 on. • Up to 1998 it is impossible to differentiate data on incestual sexual intercourse with the minor and with the adult.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Incestual sexual intercourse with force with a minor is a rape (1 offence) and incestual sexual intercourse (2 nd offence); without force it is defined as sexual abuse of a minor (1) and incestual sex. intercourse (2).
Denmark	Rape: sexual intercourse with force with a minor: some incl. some excl.

<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Attempted rape (i.e. offence without vaginal penetration) is included: the Criminal Code does not differentiate rapes and attempted rapes. If other forms of sexual assault than <i>per vaginam</i> were used, but the <u>intention</u> was to achieve sexual intercourse <i>per vaginam</i>, the offence is recorded and proceeded as (attempted) rape.</p>												
<p>Finland</p>	<p>Rape stipulations were revised in 1998. Rape in marriage was then included, also a new three-level classification was introduced, with rape as the basic form of the crime, of which there is an aggravated forms and a "petty" form named "forcing someone to a sexual act". The "petty" form in effect means an enlargement of the scope of criminalisations as such an offence was previously not known.</p>												
<p>France</p>	<p>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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Viol:</th> </tr> <tr> <th>question</th> <th>Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?</th> <th>Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>réponse possible</i></td> <td> 1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre </td> <td> 1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie </td> </tr> <tr> <td>REPONSE</td> <td>4: victime</td> <td>3 (selon plaintes)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Viol:			question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?	<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie	REPONSE	4: victime	3 (selon plaintes)
Viol:													
question	Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?	Comment comptabilisez-vous les infractions multiples?											
<i>réponse possible</i>	1: infraction 2: affaire 3: décision 4: autre	1: comme une infraction 2: comme deux ou plus infraction 3: varie											
REPONSE	4: victime	3 (selon plaintes)											
<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Article 137. Rape</p> <p>4. Rape, i.e. sexual intercourse through violence, threat of violence or abusing the helplessness of the victim, - shall be punishable by imprisonment extending from three to seven years in length.</p> <p>5. The same action perpetrated:</p> <p>c) repeatedly;</p> <p>d) by the one who had previously committed one of the offences set forth in Articles 138-141 of this Code, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to ten years in length.</p> <p>6. Rape:</p> <p>g) by a group;</p> <p>h) of a pregnant woman or other person at the previous knowledge of the offender;</p> <p>i) under extreme violence against the victim or other person;</p> <p>j) by using one's official position;</p> <p>k) that through negligence has resulted in the death of the victim;</p> <p>l) that through negligence has been corollary to the victim's contraction of AIDS, serious rupture of health or other grave consequence, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for the term extending from five to fifteen years in length.</p> <p>4. Raping of a person under fourteen years, -shall be punishable by imprisonment for the term extending from ten to twenty years.</p>												
<p>Germany</p>	<p>• Rape: Incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: 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.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?											
How are multiple offences counted?													

	<p style="text-align: center;">1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition of rape changed in 1998 (see below).
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape: incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor, included if with force. • Marital rape does not constitute an offence. Whenever force or threat is present the offence is rape, irrespective of the age or the mental capacity of the victim.
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Law on sexual violence changed in 1996 (L. n.66 - 15.02.1996).
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape (Art. 118 of Penal Code) includes only cases when the victim is a girl or a woman. Only men can commit the crime, however females can be held guilty for being accessory in the crime. • Part 4 of Art. 118 of Penal Code criminalizes the sexual intercourse with a girl under age of 14. Such offence also includes acts without force, except some cases when the offender and the victim were of the similar age. • From 30th of July of 1999 there is no formal requirement for the start of the prosecution to have a complaint of the victim. This circumstance could slightly change the registered rape statistics.
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'ensemble des « atteintes aux mœurs » comprend aussi les attentats à la pudeur qui ne sont pas compris dans le tableau 1.1, soit 1995 : 83, 1996 : 83, 1997 92, 1998 : 89, 1999 : 48, 2000 30.
Malta	-2
Moldova	L'article 103 du Code Penal prévoit l'inculpation de la personne pour des rapports sexuelles avec un mineur sans préciser s'ils sont accompagnés ou non de violence.
Netherlands	Incestual sexual intercourse is included if with force.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the figures will possibly be substantially modified from 2001, because of amendment of the Penal Code according to the statute on rape (by 11.08.00). • Other than vaginal penetration: : E.g. anal penetration but not buggery. • Incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: : Incestual sexual intercourse without force with a minor is excluded (i.e. reported as incest, not rape). • Rape attempts are excluded. 1995-2000: 93, 91, 86, 107, 85, 126 (added by Hanns v. Hofer).
Poland	See remarks in Total offences.
Portugal	Sexual intercourse with a minor without force : Included If the minor is under 14 years of age.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the period 1995-2000, the statistics refer to provisions that are no longer precisely in force. The former legislation contained the offence of rape defined as sexual intercourse with a female and excluding violent intra-marital sexual intercourse (article 197), the sexual intercourse with a minor female (article 198), sexual relations between with the same sex (article 200). • In 2000 and 2001, the offences against sexual life were seriously modified as follows: article 197 includes any kind of sexual acts and violent intra-marital sexual intercourse, article 198 refers to any kind of sexual act with a minor and article 200 was abrogated.
Russia	

	Rape: sexual intercourse with a person against her/his will (<i>per vaginam</i> or other)		
		sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person	sexual intercourse with force with a minor
	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Inc. (only with a female)	Inc. (only with a female)
	Rape, according to Russian Penal Code, means <i>sexual intercourse</i> with a woman with the use of violence, or with a threat of it, or if she is helpless. Other sexual actions (not connected with intercourse or when a man is a victim) are called sexual violent acts and not considered to be a rape.		
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.		
Slovenia	See above.		
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this particular case, a minor is defined as a person aged less than 13 years old (12 years old in 1995). • 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". 		
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: if rape • Sexual intercourse with a minor without force: excluded (in general) • Attempts etc. included in the figures. 		
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.		
TFYR of Macedonia	-2		
Turkey	Adultery is also included to the "Rape" statistics.		
Ukraine	Rape is a sexual intercourse with application of physical threat or with use of a helpless state of the victim. Such offences as fulfilment of rape by the person earlier made rape, group of persons, rape of the minor, juvenile, rape perpetrated by especially dangerous recidivist, causing heavy consequences, are considered as qualifying attributes of the given structure of a crime.		
UK: England & Wales	Both rape of a male and a female are included. Male rape has been included since 1995.		
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offence of male rape does not apply in NI. • Rape : incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: Included (if with force only). 		
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • incestual sexual intercourse with or without force with a minor: Included, only if 'with force'. • 'With force' has been interpreted as meaning 'without consent'. 		

p. 11 – Definitions – Robbery

1=Included 2=Excluded	muggings (bag snatching)	theft immediately followed by violence	pick-pocketing	extortion	blackmailing
	DRO00A	DRO00B	DRO00C	DRO00D	DRO00E
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	2	2	2
Croatia	-2	1	-2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1
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	1	1	2	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	2	2
Malta	1	1	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	2	2	2
Norway	2	2	2	2	2
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	2	2
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	2	2	2	2

p. 11 – Definitions – Robbery

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DRO00K	DRO00L	DRO00M	DRO00N	DRO00O	DRO00P	DRO00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 11 – Definitions – Robbery: Remarks	
	DRO00R
Albania	-2
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vol à l'arraché : La catégorie vol à l'arraché ne figure pas en tant que tel dans la statistique policière. Celle-ci distingue le vol de sac à main avec violence, et sans violence. 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). • chantage : La catégorie en tant que telle n'existe pas en tant qu'incrimination spécifique. Mais peut-être visée par la catégorie « menaces ».
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 198-200 CC.
Croatia	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.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Theft immediately followed by violence is not a robbery but under art. 247 par 1 letter c) of the Criminal Code it is theft (which means this case is excluded from robbery).
Denmark	-2
Estonia	In this questionnaire includes " Robbery " (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health - §141 of the Criminal Code) and " Unconcealed theft " (stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence - §140). Similar definition was used in the 1999 Sourcebook. In tables 3.2.2 and 4.2 "Robbery" includes §141 only.
Finland	-2
France	Les violences doivent constituer le modus operandi du vol pour que le vol avec violence soit constitué, qu'elles aient lieu juste avant, pendant ou après le vol. Mais des violences faisant suite au vol sans rapport direct avec ce vol seront comptées séparément comme des coups et blessures.
Georgia	<p>Article 178. Robbery</p> <p>4. Robbery, i.e. explicit seizure of other's movable object for the purpose of its misappropriation, - shall be punishable by fine or by restriction of freedom from two to three years in length or by imprisonment for up to three years in length.</p> <p>5. The same action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) by a prior consent of a group; f) that has caused a substantial damage; g) repeatedly; h) under violence which is not dangerous for life or health or under threat of such violence, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from three to seven years in length. <p>6. Robbery perpetrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) by an organized group; f) in large quantities;

	<p>g) by illegally entering the house, place or storage facility;</p> <p>h) by the one who was twice or more than twice convicted of misappropriation or extortion of other's movable object, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from six to twelve years in length..</p>											
Germany	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">extortion</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“</td> <td style="text-align: center;">partially excluded*</td> </tr> </table> <p>* Extortion accompanied by violence or threat of violence is included.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force			extortion	Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
Robbery: stealing from a person with force or threat of force												
	extortion											
Indicate whether „included“ or „excluded“	partially excluded*											
How are multiple offences counted?												
<i>1: As one offence</i>												
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>												
<i>3: Uncertain</i>												
2 (see above)												
Greece	-2											
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.											
Iceland	-2											
Ireland	-2											
Italy	-2											
Latvia	Until 1 st April, 1999, while old Criminal Code was in force, different robberies and thefts, which contain elements of violence, were counted separately. After this datum, different kind of thefts, which contain elements of violence, have been qualilufied as robberies.											
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery (Art. 292 of Penal Code) does not include "public theft". Public theft embraces muggings and other thefts when the force was used only to snatch the thing from the victim. Public theft statistics is included in the theft statistics. • If during the robbery the offender kills the victim, only intentional homicide (with selfish purposes) is registered. 											
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le rapport indique que les vols de véhicule avec violence sont comptés dans cette rubrique et qu'ils le sont à nouveau dans les vols liés au véhicule, mais que dans le total il ne sont comptés qu'une fois. Ce n'est donc pas une question d'infractions multiples mais de catégorisation. En 2000, on relève 19 affaires de vol de véhicule avec violences. • Le tableau 1.1 ne concerne que les faits accomplis. En 2000, on relève 307 affaires de vols avec violence accomplis et 52 tentatives. 											
Malta	There exists no offence of "Robbery" in our Statutory Legislation. All of the above would fall under the concept of "theft aggravated by violence".											
Moldova	-2											
Netherlands	-2											
Norway	-2											
Poland	See remarks in Total offences.											
Portugal	-2											
Romania	Robbery is provided as an offence in article 211 from Penal Code.											
Russia	In Russian Penal Code two articles fit to the given definition of robbery. The first article punishes the "open theft" (like bag-snatching or fur hat snatching), the second punishes theft with the use of violence dangerous for person's life or health or threat of such violence ("violent theft").											

Slovakia	• See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Robbery is an openly stealing of property of citizens, and also an assault on the purpose of seizing the property, attended by the violence which is dangerous for life or health of the person, or by threat of application of such violence.
UK: England & Wales	In England and Wales the use or threat of force in a theft from the person, in order to commit the theft, should be recorded as robbery.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures include robberies and armed robberies.
UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.

p. 12 – Definitions – Theft						
1=Included 2=Excluded	burglary	theft of motor vehicles	theft of other items	theft of small value	embezzlement	receiving/ handling
	DTH00A	DTH00B	DTH00C	DTH00D	DTH00E	DTH00F
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	2	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	2	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	-2
Croatia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	1	1	1	2	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	2	2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	-2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	2	1	1	1	2	2
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	-4	2	2
Slovakia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sweden	1	1	1	1	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	1	2	2

p. 12 – Definitions – Theft

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DTH00K	DTH00L	DTH00M	DTH00N	DTH00O	DTH00P	DTH00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-4	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 12 – Definitions – Theft: Remarks	
	DTH00R
Albania	-2
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no article provided for the commitment of burglary in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia • The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (total criminal offences)! • theft of motor vehicles: included (also § 136: use of vehicle without intent to keep it!) • Theft (spontaneous, in need) of small value (§ 141) not reported before 1.2.2001! • Joyriding is now included in the definition of theft. As it was excluded in ESCS 1999, figures reported for 1995/96 are higher than those reported in the last questionnaire.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprend les tentatives. Sont considérés tous les vols sans violence ni menace, qu'il soient ou non accompagnés d'autres circonstances aggravantes (effraction, la nuit, à plusieurs, ...)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 194-197 CC.
Croatia	Above definition of theft „depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it“ should be changed since in burglary force is applied, but force against objects not against persons. Thus the definition should be „depriving a person/organisation of property without force against persons with the intent to keep it.“ This way the definition will be more precise.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	If the value of things stolen is below 2000 CZK - approx. 70 EUR, it is not marked as a criminal offence under the Criminal Code but a misdemeanour (offence under administrative law - „Misdemeanour Law,,). The punishment for such offences is mostly a fine (but never imprisonment or community services). Misdemeanour is every caused action which breaks or threatens an interest of the society and is marked as „misdemeanour,, in the Misdemeanour Law or in any other law, if it is not marked as a criminal offence under the Criminal Code.
Denmark	Theft of other items: bicycles, cars etc. not included, else included.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of small value is INCLUDED (regardless of the value of stolen goods) if it is committed like a burglary – i.e. gaining access to a closed part of a building or other premises or a car or other closed area <u>by use of force to remove locks or other physical obstacles</u> (my non-legal description). • Theft of small value is EXCLUDED if there were no physical obstacles to remove. In such case, it is punishable according to the Administrative Code. • THEFT/TOTAL: In the police statistics (tables 1.1 and 1.2.1) includes “Concealed theft” (§139 of the Criminal Code) and “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook.
Finland	Including unauthorized use.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'unité de compte pour le vol dépend de la nature du vol. Le plus souvent c'est l'infraction (en pratique le fait) et c'est surtout le cas des cambriolages. Pour certains vols, l'objet volé est l'unité de compte (vol de véhicules et par extension vols à la roulotte, c'est-à-dire dans le véhicule). Pour les vols de nature non spécifiée (autres vols), l'unité de compte est la victime. • En principe la valeur des objets volés n'entre pas en ligne de compte mais en pratique certains vols de faible valeur ne sont pas enregistrés par la police, surtout en matière de vols à l'étalage.
Georgia	<p>Article 177. Stealing</p> <p>4. Stealing, i.e. secretly taking possession of other's movable object for the</p>

	<p>purpose of illegal appropriation, - shall be punishable by fine or by restriction of freedom for up to three years in length or by imprisonment similar in length.</p> <p>5. The same action:</p> <p>d) by a prior consent of a group;</p> <p>e) repeatedly;</p> <p>f) that has caused a substantial damage, - shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment extending from two to six years in length.</p> <p>6. Stealing perpetrated:</p> <p>e) by an organized group;</p> <p>f) in large quantities;</p> <p>g) by illegally entering the house, place or storage facility;</p> <p>h) by the one who was twice or more than twice convicted of illegal appropriation or extortion of other's movable object, - shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to twelve years in length.</p> <p>Note: For the purpose of this chapter hereof, "large quantities" shall be the value of the object exceeding ten thousand lari. The offence provided by Articles 177-186 shall be repeated if it was preceded by the perpetration of any of the crimes stipulated by these Articles and Articles 224, 231, 237 and 264.</p>					
Germany	<p>Unauthorised use of electricity (section 248 c Criminal Code) is included.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	-2					
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Until 1 st April, 1999, while old Criminal Code was in force, different robberies and thefts, which contain elements of violence, were counted separately. After this datum, different kind of thefts, which contain elements of violence, have been qualified as robberies. Such offences as fraud, extorting etc., are qualified as separate crimes against property.					
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no criminal responsibility for the simple theft of the small value, except burglaries and thefts committed by group of people agreed in advance. Small value - up to 125 Lt. • The Art. 50 of Code of Administrative Offences establish administrative responsibility for the theft, fraud or embezzlement of the small value (up to 125 Lt). These cases are investigated by police and decided by courts. Court may impose fine from 300 to 700 Lt. There were 9474 cases recorded in 2000 (Source: Public police prevention service – Police Department). • This statistics does not include the theft of some special objects: narcotic or psychotropic substances, guns, explosives, other ammunition, and radioactive substances. Such acts are different offences, e.g. the stealing of the radioactive substances (Art. 234² of Penal Code). 					
Luxembourg	Pour l'année 2000, il est possible de donner un nombre d'affaires correspondant à la définition souhaitée, soit 12337 affaires comprenant les cambriolages, les vols liés au véhicules et les autres vols. Pour reconstituer la série depuis 1995, il faut utiliser un tableau qui ventile les vols en vols qualifiés et vols simples et					

	tentatives (à l'exclusion des recels). Cette partition ne permet de distinguer les vols avec violence qui figurent donc dans cette série. Comme sur la même période, on ne connaît que les vols avec violence accomplis, on ne peut donner une série garantie sans vols avec violence. D'ailleurs pour 2000, la cohérence n'est pas complètement assurée entre les divers tableaux. Avec une précision cependant acceptable, on aura une série « vols total » en calculant vols qualifiés + vols simples et tentatives – vols avec violences accomplis. C'est ce qui est fait dans le tableau 1.1						
Malta	-2						
Moldova	-2						
Netherlands	-2						
Norway	Burglary: In Norwegian Penal Code burglary not followed by theft is mentioned as burglary, while burglary followed by theft is mentioned as aggravated theft.						
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See remarks in Total offences. • Category "theft" contains also burglary. • Theft of small value property (below 60 EUROS) is not included; these acts are recorded due to Code of Misdemeanors. • Theft of motor vehicle comprises only thefts of cars. 						
Portugal	-2						
Romania	Theft is provided in article 208 from Penal Code. In article 209 from Penal Code in provided aggravated theft. The aggravated form includes burglary.						
Russia	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Theft (including attempts): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>theft of small value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"</td> <td>Exc. (under EUR 80)</td> </tr> </table>	Theft (including attempts): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it			theft of small value	Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Exc. (under EUR 80)
Theft (including attempts): depriving a person/organisation of property without force with the intent to keep it							
	theft of small value						
Indicate whether "included" or "excluded"	Exc. (under EUR 80)						
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See remarks in Total offences • Theft of small value property is misdemeanour not included in Penal Code, but included in Code of Misdemeanours. • Theft of motor vehicle comprises thefts of cars, agricultural, earth and other gadgetry. Statistics include only cars. 						
Slovenia	See above.						
Spain	Theft 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.						
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.						
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2						
Turkey	-2						
Ukraine	Theft is a secret stealing of property (state, collective or private).						
UK: England & Wales	For England and Wales, handling stolen goods is included within all theft, although this is not a change - it has been included since at least 1975.						
UK: Northern Ireland	Burglary (class 3 offences in NI) includes offences of going equipped.						
UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.						

p. 13 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle

1=Included 2=Excluded	joyriding	motorboats	receiving/handling
	DTV00A	DTV00B	DTV00C
Albania	1	2	2
Armenia	1	2	2
Austria	1	2	2
Belgium	1	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	2
Croatia	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	1	1
Czech Republic	2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2
Estonia	2	2	2
Finland	1	1	2
France	1	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1
Germany	1	2	2
Greece	1	2	2
Hungary	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	2
Italy	1	1	2
Latvia	1	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	2	2
Moldova	1	2	2
Netherlands	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	2
Poland	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2
Romania	1	2	2
Russia	2	2	2
Slovakia	2	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2
Spain	1	1	2
Sweden	1	1	2
Switzerland	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-4	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1
UK: England & Wales	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	2	2

p. 13 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DTV00K	DTV00L	DTV00M	DTV00N	DTV00O	DTV00P	DTV00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	-4	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	4	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 13 – Definitions – Theft of motor vehicle: Remarks	
	DTVOOR
Albania	-2
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sont considérées trois catégories (figures criminelles) ici additionnées : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vol de voiture - vol de moto - vol de mobylette <p>Tous ces vols de véhicules à moteur sont considérés, y compris les tentatives, et qu'il soient ou non accompagnés de violence ou de menace (<u>donc recouvrement partiel avec la catégorie « vol avec violence »</u>, ou d'autres circonstances aggravantes (effraction, la nuit, ...)).</p> <p>Attention : il semble que les données fournies par la Belgique pour <u>l'enquête précédente</u> ne concernent <u>que les vols de voiture</u>.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Offenses according to Art. 194-196 and Art. 346 CC depriving the person/organization of a motor vehicle.
Croatia	Up to 1998 joyriding and car thefts were separate offences. The new penal code of 1998 does not differentiate between car thefts (incl. Joyriding) and other offences any more.
Cyprus	Theft of motor vehicle is included in Theft.
Czech Republic	Joyride is submitted under a theft when an offender intends to keep the car; if he intends to use it just for joyride, the offence is different (unauthorized use of someone else´s thing).
Denmark	Theft of motor vehicle - joyriding: incl. and also include thefts of cars.
Estonia	In the police statistics (tables 1.1 and 1.2.1) includes concealed theft of a motor vehicle (included in §139) and "Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation" (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ne sont comptabilisés que les vols de véhicules immatriculés. En France les motocycles d'une cylindrée inférieure ou égale à 50 cm³ ne sont pas immatriculés. Le vol de tels engins (comme le vol de vélos) entre dans la rubrique des autres vols simples. • Quelle est l'unité de compte utilisée dans ce tableau?: 4 véhicule.
Georgia	<p>Article 184. Illegal Car Stealing or Other Mechanical Vehicle Hijacking without Purpose of Misappropriation</p> <p>4. Illegal stealing of a car or hijacking of a mechanical vehicle for the purpose of temporary use, - shall be punishable by fine or by jail sentence for up to four months in length or by imprisonment for the term not in excess of three years.</p> <p>5. The same action perpetrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) by a group; e) repeatedly; f) under violence not posing danger to life or health or under threat of such violence, - <p>shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from two to seven years in length.</p> <p>6. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, committed under violence not posing danger to life or health, or under threat of such violence, -</p>

	<p>shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from four to eight years in length.</p> <p>Note: If the perpetrator voluntarily returns a car or other mechanical vehicle undamaged, the sentence against such perpetrator shall be halvened.</p>					
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition can only be met by using criminological characteristics listed in the police statistics. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	Thefts of motor vehicles are included in thefts. I In the category of thefts of motor vehicles joyriding only (use of a motor vehicle) is included.					
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police Joyriding only since 1997 included.					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Theft of motor vehicle is not qualified as separate offence and are include in total number of thefts.					
Lithuania	This statistics will cover the theft of the means of the transport. Means of the transport - cars, bicycles, motorcycles, motorrollers, boats, tractors, trucks, etc.					
Luxembourg	La série publiée par le rapport concerne les « véhicules réellement volés ». En 2000, le nombre d'affaires de vols de véhicules (à l'exclusion des vols de véhicules avec violence) est de 615 dont 120 tentatives.					
Malta	-2					
Moldova	-2					
Netherlands	-2					
Norway	-2					
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See remarks in total offences • Theft of motor vehicle comprises only thefts of cars. 					
Portugal	-2					
Romania	Joyriding is provided by article 208 para. 4 of the Penal Code.					
Russia	Theft of motor vehicle statistics is collected by State Auto Inspection.					
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.					
Slovenia	See above.					
Spain	-2					
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.					
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.					
TFYR of Macedonia	-2					
Turkey	Joyriding is not accepted as a separate case rather than "Auto Theft".					
Ukraine	Theft motor vehicle is a secret stealing of any vehicle (including a motorcycle, a bicycle, a motor boat etc.)					
UK: England & Wales	-2					
UK: Northern Ireland	<p>Examples:</p> <p>A motor vehicle is reported stolen and later found abandoned – one offence.</p> <p>Three taxis belonging to the same company are reported stolen by a group acting together – one offence.</p>					

UK: Scotland	How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.
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p. 15 – 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
	DBU00A	DBU00B	DBU00C	DBU00D	DBU00E	DBU00F	DBU00G	DBU00H
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	1	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	2	2	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Spain	1	1	1	2	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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Ukraine	1	1	1	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. 15 – Definitions – Burglary

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DBU00K	DBU00L	DBU00M	DBU00N	DBU00O	DBU00P	DBU00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 15 – Definitions – Burglary: Remarks	
DBU00R	
Albania	According to the Albanian Penal Code, it is not possible to distinguish the domestic burglary from the other type of crimes, except from bank theft, theft of telephone credits, theft of antics and theft of electric power.
Armenia	There is no special article provided for the commitment of burglary in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above (total criminal offences)! • Extensive definition of burglary by law doesn't allow to exclude all what should be excluded. Burglary from cars, vending machines and fenced compounds could only be partly excluded before 2000 by using data on criminological characteristics of (burglary) offences. • Since 1.2.2001 burglary-data also include theft with use of weapons.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le cambriolage est enregistré par la statistique policière (en tant que figure criminelle) à partir de l'année 1998. 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. • La catégorie « vol avec circonstances aggravantes » vise les vols avec effraction mais également d'autres circonstances aggravantes (comme le fait que cela se passe la nuit, ...). Elle inclut par ailleurs les vols dans voiture, et toute autre forme d'effraction. <u>Aucun chiffre ne peut donc être fourni pour cette rubrique.</u> J'ignore ce que représentent les données fournies par la Belgique pour le rapport précédent.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Theft if it is committed by destruction, damage or under digging a fence made strong to protect people or property.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Domestic Burglary is included in Burglary. There are no separate statistics for Domestic Burglary.
Czech Republic	Czech Criminal Code knows „theft committed by burglary“. It is not „aggravated theft“ just the theft committed in a particular way. Such delict is an offence under Criminal Code just because it is „burglary“ and it is not needed to cause any particular harm or a particular amount of a financial damage. There is no distinction between theft from a flat, restaurant or theft by using false keys according to the Criminal Code. The Criminal Code does not know the separate „burglary“ crime.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Le vol avec effraction dans un véhicule est un vol à la roulotte et non un

	cambriolage. Mais le vol avec effraction dans un bateau habitable est bien un cambriolage.					
Georgia	Article 177. Stealing by illegally entering the house, place or storage facility;					
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the police statistics level 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. • The concept does not fully apply to German penal law. In order to meet the definition as close as possible, the following categories of the police statistics were used to calculate the figures: 435* (aggravated theft in and out of dwellings) and 440* (aggravated theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms). 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. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>3: Uncertain</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2 (see above)</td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>	<i>3: Uncertain</i>	2 (see above)
How are multiple offences counted?						
<i>1: As one offence</i>						
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>						
<i>3: Uncertain</i>						
2 (see above)						
Greece	Only Police statistics include this category which is not a legal category.					
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.					
Iceland	-2					
Ireland	-2					
Italy	-2					
Latvia	Thefts with entrance are not predicted in separate Criminal Code articles and are included in total number of thefts.					
Lithuania	Burglary in Lithuania is an aggravated theft (Parts 2-3 of Art. 271 of Penal Code).					
Luxembourg	Le cambriolage ne concerne que les « maisons ». Voir cambriolage d'habitation.					
Malta	• The aggravation of the offence of theft, can be the result of the circumstances of the fact, such as time, place and value of the thing stolen.					
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D'après la législation penale moldave on considere comme vol toute soustraction a la derobee c'est pourquoi on ne delimite pas les vols dans les voitures, des conteneurs etc. On considere comme cambriolage toute penetration dans les espaces privees. • Les vols avec effraction prévus par la législation ne sont pas comptés à part. Les chiffres donnés à cette rubrique comprennent l'ensemble des vols sur la propriété des personnes privées. 					
Netherlands	• 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	Whether "included" or "excluded": See thefts.					
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the remarks in Total offences. • In Polish Penal Code theft and theft by entering and breaking is discriminated. • Burglary – corresponds to category: theft by entering and breaking (Article 279 of Polish Penal Code), • Criminal statistical system follows the Penal Code Articles and do not discriminates (generally) the details. Burglaries (theft by entering and breaking) include the incidence of gaining access to a closed part of buildings, cars, etc. 					
Portugal	-2					
Romania	In Romanian legislation burglary is known as an aggravated form of theft and is					

	provided by article 209 para. 1 let. i) of the Penal Code.
Russia	Burglary is not defined as a separate crime in Russia. In Russian Penal Code it is viewed as a more grave kind of theft. It results in fact that the statistics on thefts includes burglary and domestic burglary. But the statistics on domestic burglary is counted separately.
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Burglary is the secret stealing of property connected with penetration into a apartment or other storehouse.
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	<u>Burglary</u> Theft from a container: Included where a container is being used as a permanent structure (e.g. as a store).
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft from a military establishment: Included in principle but may not be reported to the police. • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim.

p. 16 – 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
	DBD00A	DBD00B	DBD00C	DBD00D	DBD00E
Albania	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	2	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	1	2	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	1	2	2	2	2
Estonia	2	2	2	2	2
Finland	2	1	2	2	2
France	2	1	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	1	1	2	1	2
Hungary	1	1	2	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	2	1	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	1	2	2	2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	2	2	2	2	2
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	1	1	2	-4	2
Sweden	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
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. 16 – Definitions – Domestic burglary

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DBD00K	DBD00L	DBD00M	DBD00N	DBD00O	DBD00P	DBD00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	3	1	2
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
France	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	1	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 16 – Definitions – Domestic burglary: Remarks																			
DBD00R																			
Albania	-2																		
Armenia	There is no special article provided for the commitment of burglary in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia.																		
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!																		
Belgium	<p>Le cambriolage est enregistré par la statistique policière (en tant que figure criminelle) à partir de l'année 1998. Il s'agit <u>uniquement de cambriolage dans habitation</u> : l'<u>habitation</u> 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).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Cambriolage d'habitation</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>dans un grenier ou une cave d'immeuble dans une propriété par étage</th> <th>dans une résidence secondaire (même inoccupée)</th> <th>dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc.</th> <th>dans un garage séparé, un baraquement, une grange, une étable</th> <th>dans un enclos</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"</td> <td>inclus si habité note a</td> <td>inclus si habité</td> <td>exclu si non habité</td> <td>inclus si habité</td> <td>Inclus si habité</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cambriolage d'habitation							dans un grenier ou une cave d'immeuble dans une propriété par étage	dans une résidence secondaire (même inoccupée)	dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc.	dans un garage séparé, un baraquement, une grange, une étable	dans un enclos	indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"	inclus si habité note a	inclus si habité	exclu si non habité	inclus si habité	Inclus si habité
Cambriolage d'habitation																			
	dans un grenier ou une cave d'immeuble dans une propriété par étage	dans une résidence secondaire (même inoccupée)	dans une usine, un magasin, un bureau, etc.	dans un garage séparé, un baraquement, une grange, une étable	dans un enclos														
indiquer soit "inclu" soit "exclu"	inclus si habité note a	inclus si habité	exclu si non habité	inclus si habité	Inclus si habité														
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2																		
Bulgaria	Domestic burglary is not counted separately in police statistics. House robberies are recorded as a whole!																		
Croatia	-2																		
Cyprus	All Domestic Burglary is included in Burglary. There are no separate statistics for Domestic Burglary.																		
Czech Republic	See burglary remarks.																		
Denmark	-2																		
Estonia	-2																		
Finland	-2																		
France	Le cambriolage d'une cave dans un immeuble collectif (mais est-ce le sens de multi-dwelling building) était déjà exclu avant 1995. Il est compté avec le cambriolage d'un garage séparé de l'habitation. Ceci est une correction.																		
Georgia	-2																		
Germany	<p>The concept does not fully apply to German penal law. In order to meet the definition as close as possible, the following categories of the police statistics were used to calculate the figures: 435* (aggravated theft in and out of dwellings) and 440* (aggravated theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms). 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>How are multiple offences counted?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: As one offence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: As two or more offences</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Uncertain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 (see above)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	1: As one offence	2: As two or more offences	3: Uncertain	2 (see above)													
How are multiple offences counted?																			
1: As one offence																			
2: As two or more offences																			
3: Uncertain																			
2 (see above)																			
Greece	No such category exists.																		

Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	House, Flat, Apartment and Mobile home.
Italy	-2
Latvia	Theft from flat with entrance is not predicted in separated CC article, and is included in total number of thefts.
Lithuania	Domestic burglary in Lithuania is an aggravated theft (Part 3 of Art. 271 of Penal Code).
Luxembourg	Le rapport indique que les cambriolages sont définis comme « les vols par effraction, escalade ou à l'aide de fausses clefs dans les maisons ». Ils sont distingués en 2000 en cambriolages dans maisons habitées et cambriolages dans maisons non habitées. La série donnée d 1991 à 2000 ne concerne que les faits accomplis. En 2000, on relève 2951 affaires dont 2081 pour des faits accomplis et 870 pour des tentatives.
Malta	-2
Moldova	La penetration a la derobee dans n'importe quel espace prive dans le but de soustraction est considerée comme vol .
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Whether "included" or "excluded": See thefts.
Poland	See the remarks in Total offences.
Portugal	Theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable and theft from a fenced meadow/ compound probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording for the police do not consider these situations.
Romania	Since 1989, there is no legal distinction between public burglary and domestic burglary. For statistical reasons at the level of the ministry of Interior data are recorded separately for burglary from properties belonging to natural persons, considered here as domestic burglary.
Russia	Domestic burglaries are usually reflected in the criminal statistics, but are not defined as a unique crime in Russian Penal Code.
Slovakia	See remarks in Total offences.
Slovenia	See above.
Spain	Sheds, barns or stables are excluded from domestic burglary, but all garages are included as it is not indicated in the statistics if they are detached or not from the main house.
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Domestic burglary statistics are included in the general burglary statistics.
Ukraine	Domestic burglary is a secret stealing of individual property of citizens connected with penetration to private premises.
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • Housebreaking from detached garage/shed was included in this category in the previous questionnaire but is excluded in the figures this time.

p. 17 – Definitions – Drug trafficking: Specify how this concept is defined in your country	
	DDT00
Albania	Before January 1998, the Albanian Penal Code did not provide for the drug trafficking as a separate crime. From this time on, Article 284 of the Penal Code has a new paragraph. According to this paragraph, the organisation, management, financing of criminal organisations, which have the purpose of cultivation, production, fabrication, and illegal trafficking of narcotics are punished. At the same time the law punishes the cases when officials create the conditions or facilitate for these kinds of activities.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug trafficking is punishable as an aggravated offence. • Article 229 of the Penal code of the Republic of Armenia provides for, that Illegal manufacturing, acquisition, keeping, transporting or sending with the goal of selling, as well as illegal selling of the narcotics are punishable by imprisonment for a period to 10 years with confiscation of property or without it. • The actions, specified in paragraph 1 of the mentioned Article, committed again or in large amounts or by a group of persons in agreement are punishable by imprisonment for a period of 6 to 15 years with confiscation of property. <p>Imprisonment for a period of 15 years is the most stringent punishment after Death penalty provided for the commitment of crimes by the Penal Code of Republic of Armenia. But in fact the death penalty isn't conducted.</p>
Austria	Felonies: Possession of large amount of drugs (since 1998 also psychotropic substances and raw material – "Vorläufersubstanzen") regardless intention to deal with or not; also included is proliferation of any amounts to minors.
Belgium	<p>Dans la statistique policière, la catégorie générique « trafic » regroupe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>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). Nous fournissons donc séparément les chiffres de détention, mais attention : ceux-ci concernent également la détention pour usage personnel.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Drug trafficking is not subject of police statistics.
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	-2
Czech Republic	Art. 187 of Criminal Code says: Who without permission cultivates, imports, exports, offers, mediates, sells or in some other way provides with or possesses for somebody else a drug“
Denmark	Only criminal code offenses are included. Euphoriant Acts which pertain to minor drug offenses are not included.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Drug trafficking“ is not defined separately – in addition to actual (committed) trafficking, the same article consists 'the intent of trafficking'. The most similar definition used in the Criminal Code is following (this wording was in force until March 2001): • § 210². Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transport or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with the intent of trafficking thereof, or illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances is punishable ...
Finland	The differentiation between trafficking and other drug offences is not made.
France	• Le trafic de stupéfiants pour la police concerne bien les cas ou la vente de

	<p>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 .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faut-il préciser que l'usage (même seul) de stupéfiants est une infraction réprimée en France ? • Pour les condamnations, seront prises en compte pour le trafic les infractions de trafic (organisation internationale), de commerce et de vente ou offre mais pas la simple détention.
Georgia	<p>Article 262. Illegal Import to or Export from, or International Transit Shipment Across Georgia, of Narcotics, Analogy or Precursor Thereof</p> <p>4. Illegal import to or export from, or international transit shipment across Georgia, of narcotics, analogy or precursor thereof,- shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from five to ten years in length.</p> <p>5. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article, perpetrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) in large quantities; g) by a prior consent of a group; h) by using one's official position; i) repeatedly; j) by the one who has previously committed one of the offenses referred to in this Chapter of the Code,- shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from eight to fifteen years in length. <p>6. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, perpetrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) in especially large quantities; d) by an organized group,-shall be punishable by prison sentences ranging from ten to twenty years in length or by life imprisonment.
Germany	<p>Specify how this concept is defined in your country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to be 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 organisation; irresponsibly causing the death of a person by handing out narcotics to him or her. • Remarks: In the ESCS 1999, Germany did not provide figures for drug trafficking, but figures for the former category of serious drug trafficking were included. The new definition of drug trafficking is wider than that old definition of serious drug trafficking. Therefore, the new figures are not comparable to the figures for serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999.
Greece	<p>In Greece DRUG TRAFFICKING is punishable even if the act is connected with personal use.</p>
Hungary	<p>Misuse of Narcotic Drugs</p> <p>Section 282</p> <p>(1) The person who — infringing the official regulations — produces, manufactures, acquires, keeps, offers, hands over, distributes, imports into Hungary, exports therefrom, transports through the territory of Hungary, or trades in, narcotic drugs, commits a felony, and shall be punishable with imprisonment of up to five years.</p> <p>(2) The punishment shall be imprisonment from two years to eight years, if the</p>

	<p>crime is committed</p> <p>a) in a business-like manner;</p> <p>b) in an armed manner;</p> <p>c) by using a juvenile or infant, or in the course of the perpetration such a person receives narcotic drugs.</p> <p>(3) The punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years, if the crime is committed</p> <p>a) in respect of a considerable quantity of narcotic drugs;</p> <p>b) as a member or on behalf of a criminal organization.</p>
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Drug Offences – of which trafficking- Statistics included for Section 15 Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977, possession of drugs for sale or supply regardless of quantity.
Italy	-2
Latvia	Smuggling of drugs is qualified as serious crime and also is crime with aggravating circumstances.
Lithuania	Drug trafficking is illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation or delivery of narcotic or psychotropic substances having a purpose to sell or distribute them, also illegal sale or other distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances. It is an aggravated drug offence (Part 3 of Art. 232 ¹ of Penal Code).
Luxembourg	Le rapport ne donne pas d'indications.
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Dealings" in drugs means the selling or purchasing of drugs NOT for personal use. • "Trafficking" means the importation of drugs NOT for personal use irrelevant of the amount imported.
Moldova	Dans notre pays les comportements énumérés ci-dessus sont considérés comme trafic des stupéfiants, à l'exception de l'importation et l'exportation des stupéfiants qui sont qualifiés comme délits de contrebande ; Actuellement le financement des opérations en rapport avec les stupéfiants n'est pas incriminé dans notre législation pénale.
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	Drug trafficking according to the Norwegian Penal Code includes crime of narcotics and serious crime of narcotics. Crime against act relating to medical use etc. is associated with personal use, and therefore not included in trafficking.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drug offences are included in an anti-drugs act (Counteracting Drug Addiction Act) and are recorded by the police. • In the 80-ties, the use and the possession of drugs were not penalized (anti drug act of 1985). • In 1997, new anti-drugs act was introduced. This Act punishes production, cultivation, trafficking, supplying, possessing (with the exception of insignificant quantities), selling, transportation importation and exportation of drugs and also components of drugs. • In 2000, the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 1998 only two classes of drug offences were shown in police statistics: possession for personal use; traffic (irrespective of level of seriousness). All other drug related offences fell under a general heading ("other crimes against society"). Traffic included all the above mentioned activities, except possession. Financing of drug operations may or may not be considered trafficking, according to circumstances. • After 1998 there are three classes of drug offences: possession for personal use; traffic (irrespective of level seriousness except cases on connection with personal use) and other drug related offences. This class includes, normally, the incitement to the use of drugs, the consent to use/traffic in public places and syringe abandonment. Financing of drug operations and criminal organization are not

	included in these classes, but in general items.
Romania	Drug trafficking is provided by the Law no.143/2000 on the combat of illicit traffic and use of drugs as an aggravated offence.
Russia	According to Russian Penal Code drug trafficking includes illegal possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation of narcotic and psychotropic substances.
Slovakia	If offender have minimum drug it is nevertheless criminal offence.
Slovenia	<p>Unlawful Manufacture and Trade of Narcotic Drugs</p> <p>Article 196</p> <p>(1) Whoever unlawfully manufactures, processes, sells or offers for sale substances and preparations recognised to be narcotic drugs, or whoever purchases, keeps or transports such substances or preparations with a view to reselling them, or whoever serves as an agent in the sale or purchase of the above shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one and not more than ten years.</p> <p>(2) If the offence under the preceding paragraph has been committed by at least two persons who colluded with the intention of committing such offences, or if the perpetrator has established a network of dealers and middlemen, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than three years.</p> <p>(3) Whoever manufactures, purchases, possesses or furnishes other persons with the equipment, material or substances which are, to his knowledge, intended for the manufacture of drugs shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than one year.</p> <p>(4) Narcotics and the means of their manufacture shall be seized.</p>
Spain	-2
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 & 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	Drug related offences in Turkey are not separated as drug offences and drug trafficking. It may be shown in different statistics for professional purposes, however the statistics in this study covers all kinds of drug related offences.
Ukraine	Offence connected with drugs is illegal production, manufacture, custody, transportation, carriage on purpose of sale, illegal sale of drugs.
UK: England & Wales	Drug trafficking includes production, supplying, unlawful importation, unlawful exportation, cultivation of cannabis, and possession with intent to supply. It also includes concealing or transferring the proceeds of drug trafficking, and acquisition, possession or use of the proceeds of drug trafficking.
UK: Northern Ireland	The following offences are included: Producing controlled drug, supplying controlled drug, possessing with intent to supply, and cultivating cannabis.
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. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences

1=Included 2=Excluded	possession	cultivation	production	sale	supplying	transport	import	export	finance
	DDR00A	DDR00B	DDR00C	DDR00D	DDR00E	DDR00F	DDR00G	DDR00H	DDR00I
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	1
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Italy	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	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	-4
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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which this data is recorded?	When is the data collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this table?	Is a principal offence rule applied?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?	Have the data recording methods been substantially modified between 1995 & 2000?
	1: Yes 2: No	1: When the offence is reported to the police 2: Subsequently 3: After investigation	1: Offence 2: Case 3: Decision 4: Other	1: Yes 2: No	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences 3: Uncertain	1: As one offence 2: As two or more offences	1: Yes 2: No
	DDR00K	DDR00L	DDR00M	DDR00N	DDR00O	DDR00P	DDR00Q
Albania	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Armenia	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Austria	1	3	1	2	2	1	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	3	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Denmark	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
France	1	2	4	1	1	1	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Germany	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	1	3	1	1	-4	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Italy	1	3	1	2	2	1	2
Latvia	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	1	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Norway	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	-4	1	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Romania	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
Slovakia	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Slovenia	1	3	1	1	2	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
Switzerland	-2	2	4	2	3	2	2

TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Ukraine	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

p. 18 – Definitions – Drug Offences: Remarks				
	DDR00R			
Albania	There is a new article in the Albanian Penal Code (article 284/a) according to which the organisation, management and financing of the criminal organisation on the drug area is considered as a separate crime.			
Armenia	The data is collected for statistics after excitation of criminal proceedings on the fact of a crime.			
Austria	See above (total criminal offences)!			
Belgium	Financement : 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	Police statistics does not count possession, growing, production and distribution of narcotic drugs, Art. 354 CC.			
Croatia	-2			
Cyprus	-2			
Czech Republic	What is the counting unit used in this table?: Offence and other.			
Denmark	-2			
Estonia	-2			
Finland	-2			
France	Unité de compte : pour le trafic, c'est l'affaire (procédure), pour l'usage ou l'usage-revente c'est l'auteur de l'infraction. Donc les infractions multiples ne sont comptées qu'une fois (pour une procédure).			
Georgia	<p>Article 260. Illicit Preparation, Production, Purchase, Keeping, Shipment, Transfer or Sale of Narcotics, the Analogy or Precursor Thereof</p> <p>4. Illicit preparation, production, purchase, keeping, shipment, transfer or sale of drugs, the analogy or precursor thereof,- shall be punishable by imprisonment for up to ten years in length.</p> <p>5. The same action perpetrated:</p> <p>a) in large quantities;</p> <p>b) by a prior consent of a group;</p> <p>c) by using one's official position;</p> <p>d) repeatedly;</p> <p>e) by the one who has previously committed one of the offences referred to in this Chapter of this Code, - shall be punishable by imprisonment ranging from six to twelve years in length.</p> <p>6. The action referred to in Paragraph 1 or 2 of this article, perpetrated:</p> <p>c) in especially large quantities;</p> <p>d) by an organized group,- shall bear legal consequences of imprisonment ranging from eight to twenty years in length or life imprisonment.</p> <p>Note: Criminal liability for committing the offences referred to in this Chapter shall be lifted up from the person who voluntarily hands over narcotics, analogy or precursor thereof, psychotropic substance, its analogy or powerful substance, if his/her action bears no signs of any other crime.</p>			
Germany	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">How are multiple offences counted?</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>1: As one offence</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>2: As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> </table>	How are multiple offences counted?	<i>1: As one offence</i>	<i>2: As two or more offences</i>
How are multiple offences counted?				
<i>1: As one offence</i>				
<i>2: As two or more offences</i>				

	3: Uncertain							
	2 (see above)							
Greece	In the total "use" is also included as it is an offence.							
Hungary	See remarks to the table Total criminal offences recorded by the police.							
Iceland	-2							
Ireland	-2							
Italy	Drug offences: Possession, excluded Personal use only.							
Latvia	-2							
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug offences embrace not only illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, sale or other distribution of the narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹ of Penal Code), but also other drug offences (Art. 232²-232⁸), e.g. stealing of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232²), cultivation of the prohibited plants - poppies, etc. - (Art. 232³ to 232⁸), forcing to use drugs (Art. 232⁵), etc. The latter offences are very rare comparing to the offence mentioned in article 232¹. • The statistics will not show the transportation of the narcotic or psychotropic substances through the state border. It is an aggravated smuggling (Parts 2-3 of Art. 312). 							
Luxembourg	Ces infractions sont rassemblées sous le titre « affaires de drogue » et ventilées pour 2000, en détention, trafic, usage. Pour 2000, le trafic est relevé, mais la série chronologique ne donne que le total.							
Malta	-2							
Moldova	Dans nos rapports statistiques on fait distinction entre la possession, la culture, la fabrication et le transport des stupéfiants sans avoir le but de les vendre.							
Netherlands	-2							
Norway	-2							
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1997 New Anti drugs Act introduced. • In 2000 the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence. 							
Portugal	-2							
Romania	<p>In 2000, Romanian Parliament adopted Law no.143 on the combat of illicit traffic and use of drugs. This law includes an entire chapter concerning the punishment of the drug trafficking offences. The personal use of drugs is not punished under the Romanian legislation but the possession of drugs, including the possession with the aim of consuming is punished.</p> <p>Until the Law no. 143/2000 entered in force, the drug trafficking offence was punished according to article 312 from the Penal Code. In consequence the most part of the statistic data refers to article 312 from the Penal Code.</p>							
Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Penal Code has several articles on drug offences. Article 228 defines the responsibility for the majority of operations with drugs, including possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation. Though terms 'export' and 'import' are not defined and used there, they are seen as 'transportation'. Cultivation of plants from which drugs can be made is not included in the Article 228 and is seen a separate offence. • Possession of drugs without having an intension to sell them is regulated by Penal Code (by Art. 228) in the case of large amounts only. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Drug offences: the definition is largely uniform through international conventions</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">finance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicate whether "included" or</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Uncertain</td> </tr> </table>		Drug offences: the definition is largely uniform through international conventions			finance	Indicate whether "included" or	Uncertain
Drug offences: the definition is largely uniform through international conventions								
	finance							
Indicate whether "included" or	Uncertain							

	"excluded"	
Slovakia	• If offender have minimum drug it is nevertheless criminal offence.	
Slovenia	See above.	
Spain	According to the Spanish legislation, consumption and possession for personal consumption are not considered an offence. Only trafficking is considered an offence.	
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import : Excluded if smuggling • How are multiple offences counted?: Uncertain (depending on circumstances) • There seem to be difficulties to count drug offences properly and uniformly across the jurisdictions. • Attempts etc. included in the figures. 	
Switzerland	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-G, après le tableau 1.1.	
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	
Turkey	Drug trafficking is not accepted as a different crime rather than other drug offences.	
Ukraine	-2	
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug offences: possession, Included From 1.4.99 • Further reports or discoveries of previous drug activities by the same offender or groups of offenders are not recorded separately. Further offences, which come to the notice of the police, are counted. • Examples: Three people caught manufacturing a controlled drug together – one offence. A group of four people picked up by the police, and each found to be in possession of a controlled drug – four offences. 	
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are multiple offences counted?: One offence for each victim. • For crimes of possession of drugs, one offence is counted for each person possessing the drug. 	

p. 19 – Definitions – Changes in offence definitions between 1995 and 2000		
1=Yes 2=No	Changes?	If yes, explain
	DCH00A	DCH00B
Albania	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period 1996 –2000, the Albanian Penal Code approved by law 7895, dated 27.01.1995 was changed time after time. Here are some of the changes linking with the type of the crimes- object of the sourcebook. • <i>Regarding the drug offences, on January 1998, Article 283 was changed by adding a new paragraph that punishes the provision of facilities from the administrative employers of taking or using the narcotics.</i> • The article 284 has a new paragraph which punishes the organisation, management, financing of criminal organisations which have the purpose of cultivation, production, fabrication, and illegal trafficking of narcotics. At the same time the law punishes the cases when officials create the conditions or facilities for these kinds of the activities.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Since 1998 the drug law also criminalizes possession and handling of psychotropic substances and raw material (“Vorläufersubstanzen”)
Belgium	2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 1, 1998 a new Penal Code entered into force. There have been done numerous changes. • Changes that affect this survey: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There has been a change in definition of traffic offences; 2. Killing on request has been introduced as a separate offence, but this is not affecting the data since killing on request was counted before as murder; 3. Violent intra-marital sexual intercourse has been criminalized; definition of rape is wider than in the years before 4. Car theft and joyriding are no separate criminal offences any more, but are considered as theft.
Cyprus	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes regarding the age of criminal responsibility (from 7 to 10 years). According to section 14 of the Criminal Code Cap. 154 of the Laws of Cyprus, a person under the age of 10 years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission, he had the capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.
Czech Republic	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been changes in the Criminal Code towards RAPE (in force since 01/05/2001). Rape is not any more only sexual intercourse but also other forms of intercourse (e.g. oral one) with force or a threat. Further - an offender of rape can be both a man and a woman (in the previous Criminal Code only a man could be an offender of rape) and a victim of rape can be also both man and a woman (previously only a woman). • Drug offences - new (since 2000) amendment: who received without a permission a drug in an amount „bigger than small”, will be punished.... This article was amended to enable better prosecution of drug dealers but it does not have such effect as was presumed.
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2

Finland	1	New statutes concerning traffic offences were introduced to Chapter 23 of the Penal Code and entered into force on 1.10.1999. The crime nomenclatures of the table are grouped according to the revised legislation. Offences against the Penal Code presented here contain offences that previously came under the Road Traffic Act., such as aggravated negligence in road traffic.
France	2	Pas de changements substantiels sur la définition des infractions, quelques modifications sur les peines encourues.
Georgia	1	The new Criminal Code was adopted 1998.
Germany	1	The 33 rd „Strafrechtsänderungsgesetz“ of July 1 st 1997 incorporated violent intra-marital sexual intercourse into the reformed section 177 Criminal Code. Since then the items „other than vaginal penetration“ and „sexual intercourse with a helpless person“ are included, too. Before that change „violent intra-marital sexual intercourse“, „other than vaginal penetration“ and „sexual intercourse with a helpless person“ were not considered as rape. The change affects the comparability of the figures since 1998 with the figures for the years before.
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	1	Consumption of narcotic drugs in violation of official regulations and publicly instigation the use of narcotic drugs, became punishable. Section 652 of Act LXXX of 1998. In force as of 1 March 1999.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	New Criminal Code came into force in 1 st April, 1999. With this fact new system of counting of offences also came in force. Also new redaction of separate articles also came into force.
Lithuania	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were no substantial changes in the offence definitions during 1995-2000. • It is important to note that on the 26th of September in 2000 Lithuanian Parliament adopted the new Penal Code of Lithuania, which will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003. In this Penal Code many new offence definitions are introduced altered or abolished the new sanctioning system and lots of other changes are set, etc.
Luxembourg	1	Il semble bien que la collecte des données ait été modifiée et le champ statistique a en tout cas varié en 1999. Le détail des conséquences est indiqué dans les pages précédentes.
Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2

Poland	1	<p>In 1997, in Poland three new codes were enacted: Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Enforcement of Sanctions Code. The codes became effective as of September 1, 1998.</p> <p>In 1997, new anti-drugs act was introduced.</p> <p>The most significant changes and novelties, as compared to the Criminal Code of 1969.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishment of death penalty (since 1985, the capital punishment has not been enforced – the moratorium). • Introduction of several new economic offences (e.g. money laundering) or those induced by technological development (e.g. stealing computer programs) • Addition of the new crimes against the peace and mankind, as well as war crimes. • Drunk driving without accident is an offence since 1 of December 2000. <p>New Anti-drugs Act punishes production, cultivation, trafficking, supplying, possessing (with the exception of insignificant quantities), selling, transportation importation and exportation of drugs and also components of drugs.</p> <p>In 2000, the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence.</p> <p>The most significant changes and novelties, as compared to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1969.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the new institution “sentencing without trial”. • Introduction of the possibility to sentence without trial the one who admits his/her guilt (offences punishable up to 8 year prison sentence). • Introduction of the mediation procedure. • Introduction of the crown witness. • Changes in the provisions concerning detention - awaiting trial (e.g. vesting the power to decide on the detention in court, instead of public prosecutor).
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	<p>The most serious modification of the penal legislation in this area were the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Law no.197/2000 and Government Emergency Ordinance no.89/2001 modified the above-mentioned offences against sexual life. 4. Law no.143/2000 on the combat of illicit traffic and use of drugs creates the special framework for these offences.
Russia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Penal Code has several articles on drug offences. Article 228 defines the responsibility for the majority of operations with drugs, including possession, production, sale, supplying, and transportation. Though terms ‘export’ and ‘import’ are not defined and used there, they are seen as ‘transportation’. <p>Cultivation of plants from which drugs can be made is not included in the Article 228 and is seen a separate offence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possession of drugs without having an intension to sell them is regulated by Penal Code (by Art. 228) in the case of large amounts only.

Slovakia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code • Code of Criminal Procedure (from 24 hours to 48 hours arresting for first investigation) • Before 2001 year was possible arresting of the abusive person for first investigation 24 hours only. Now past the changes of law it is possible to 48 hours. Senate want enable acquire sufficiency of arguments for prosecutor and enable keep back of danger persons or prevent suggestibility of witness.
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A completely new Penal Code was introduced on January 1, 1996. • The definitions of sexual offences were modified again in 1999 when the whole book on sexual offences 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".
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	1	Le titre IIème du livre IIème du Code pénal suisse (Infractions contre le patrimoine) a été modifié le 01.01.1995. A partir de cette date, le vol de faible valeur (inférieur à 300 CHF, soit environ 200 Euros) n'est poursuivi que sur plainte.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	Crimes recorded by the police provide a measure of the amount of crime committed. The statistics are based on Counting Rules, revised with effect from 1 April 1998 which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales and now include all indictable and triable either way offences together with a few summary offences which are closely linked to these offences. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim and have expanded the coverage of offences. These changes have particularly impacted on the offence groups of "violence against the person", "fraud and forgery", "drugs" and "other" offences.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Northern Ireland broadly follows the changes that took place in England & Wales, as described below: Crimes recorded by the police provide a measure of the amount of crime committed. The statistics are based on Counting Rules, revised with effect from 1 April 1998 which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales and now include all indictable and triable either way offences together with a few summary offences which are closely linked to these offences. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim and have expanded the coverage of offences. These changes have particularly impacted on the offence groups of "violence against the person", "fraud and forgery", "drugs" and "other" offences.
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Criminal offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TC95	T11TC96	T11TC97	T11TC98	T11TC99	T11TC00
Albania	6370	5221	6394	5954	5612	5199
Armenia	10140	12479	12355	10761	10056	12048
Austria	486433	485450	481549	479859	493246	560306
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	196346	184975	228219	159317	137815	138709
Croatia	63015	58364	55085	56105	58190	68377
Cyprus	4049	4528	3909	4318	4212	4358
Czech Republic	375630	394267	403654	425930	426626	391469
Denmark	538963	528488	531102	499167	494191	504143
Estonia	39570	35411	40972	45721	51539	57799
Finland	499234	490031	481159	497207	509606	530270
France	3665320	3559617	3493442	3565525	3567864	3771849
Georgia	-2	16234	15009	14874	15029	13516
Germany	6668717	6647598	6586165	6456996	6302316	6264723
Greece	329110	349476	377871	385681	373680	369137
Hungary	502036	466050	514403	600621	505716	450673
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	102484	100785	90875	85627	81274	73276
Italy	2267488	2422991	2440754	2425748	2373966	-2
Latvia	39141	38205	36865	36374	43969	50199
Lithuania	60819	68053	75816	78149	77108	82370
Luxembourg	28380	27566	24355	27155	26957	22816
Malta	-2	-2	-2	14793	16031	17016
Moldova	38409	34822	39914	36195	39346	38267
Netherlands	1222900	1183200	1218900	1222200	1284300	1305600
Norway	400579	411898	431608	446672	437539	454249
Poland	974941	897751	992373	1073042	1121545	1266910
Portugal	326572	322256	321643	341122	362589	363297
Romania	297046	321651	361061	399105	363690	353745
Russia	2755669	2625081	2397311	2581940	3001748	2952367
Slovakia	114579	99402	92395	93859	94016	88817
Slovenia	38544	38050	38651	56100	63185	69669
Spain	908264	930780	924393	965835	961787	923270
Sweden	1145945	1175339	1196065	1181056	1194171	1214968
Switzerland	305000	313000	338000	332000	311000	271000
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	293252	344130	389219	359980	441445	467220
Ukraine	641860	617262	589208	575982	558716	553594
UK: England & Wales	5100241	5036552	4545337	5109089	5301187	5170843
UK: Northern Ireland	68808	68549	59922	109053	119111	119912
UK: Scotland	553111	530081	499423	509850	515290	501832

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TT95	T11TT96	T11TT97	T11TT98	T11TT99	T11TT00
Albania	393	100	370	434	468	-2
Armenia	601	822	802	671	636	566
Austria	41978	40623	40965	41231	42222	46339
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1143	1300	1212	1685	2290	2172
Croatia	8325	7433	6793	2651	2467	2569
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	464	367	473	473	1246	2143
Finland	141907	137265	131950	138219	137399	144473
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	231	256	267	228	246
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	110076	108633	119179	129882	125068	148631
Hungary	24633	20689	21203	22423	20503	19566
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	25	31	24	32	41	39
Italy	1484	1391	1264	1338	1134	-2
Latvia	3987	3686	3895	4520	4391	4481
Lithuania	1012	1324	1621	1917	1951	1874
Luxembourg	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	684	748	781	637	571	580
Netherlands	89200	98500	99700	105400	117100	117800
Norway	56974	55983	59144	61635	58177	59953
Poland	35005	34863	40202	34442	20505	19894
Portugal	8153	10090	10015	12552	27167	29425
Romania	29329	29559	23510	34620	30211	21704
Russia	50000	47700	48000	52400	53700	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	4541	4104
Slovenia	1630	1558	1560	1152	1302	1387
Spain	-2	-2	29905	31162	32461	30375
Sweden	56221	50859	50079	49615	55317	74299
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	14784	13343	12788	11944	10966	10242
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	15	9	37	217	276	227
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Intentional homicide: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11HO95	T11HO96	T11HO97	T11HO98	T11HO99	T11HO00
Albania	507	602	2556	1007	872	609
Armenia	159	160	136	145	156	127
Austria	188	190	167	176	122	203
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	832	742	715	641	604	525
Croatia	417	330	317	308	302	296
Cyprus	12	21	9	19	20	11
Czech Republic	277	267	291	313	265	279
Denmark	205	225	274	206	220	220
Estonia	304	268	247	248	200	189
Finland	525	519	493	451	459	509
France	2982	2755	2359	2325	2155	2338
Georgia	-2	405	390	370	365	390
Germany	4523	4073	3789	3457	3150	3101
Greece	285	318	350	344	304	282
Hungary	412	414	431	446	419	357
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	55	53	54	56	53	69
Italy	2820	2698	2636	2577	2499	-2
Latvia	281	256	259	238	214	219
Lithuania	502	405	391	356	343	398
Luxembourg	56	48	58	47	74	62
Malta	-2	-2	-2	8	12	8
Moldova	402	396	414	375	391	413
Netherlands	2711	2679	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	96	116	88	86	103	117
Poland	1337	1307	1319	1246	1202	1435
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	696	684	660	561	465	560
Russia	31703	29406	29285	29551	31140	31829
Slovakia	128	132	140	128	141	143
Slovenia	91	103	81	66	70	78
Spain	958	945	927	1064	1102	1192
Sweden	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Switzerland	162	199	189	185	192	162
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1746	1814	1691	1693	1541	-2
Ukraine	4783	4896	4529	4563	4624	4806
UK: England & Wales	1379	1353	1409	1426	1514	1558
UK: Northern Ireland	59	110	162	160	95	172
UK: Scotland	769	796	720	738	840	695

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Intentional homicide: Completed

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11HC95	T11HC96	T11HC97	T11HC98	T11HC99	T11HC00
Albania	210	248	1542	573	496	275
Armenia	116	114	100	93	90	91
Austria	90	113	87	92	61	97
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	461	404	369	370	305	318
Croatia	185	140	141	120	121	111
Cyprus	3	12	7	14	12	8
Czech Republic	181	176	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	60	69	88	49	53	62
Estonia	246	214	178	196	157	143
Finland	175	188	170	145	175	176
France	1755	1541	1237	1136	1111	1223
Georgia	-2	222	211	239	244	156
Germany	1935	1791	1655	1535	1300	1291
Greece	139	169	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	296	271	289	289	253	205
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	53	46	53	51	47	56
Italy	1047	1010	928	924	860	-2
Latvia	185	176	173	169	152	150
Lithuania	443	366	336	311	309	370
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	5
Malta	-2	-2	-2	5	10	4
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	348
Netherlands	273	244	276	225	231	229
Norway	43	43	38	38	37	49
Poland	1014	1002	990	895	864	973
Portugal	408	391	381	340	299	247
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	128	132	140	128	141	143
Slovenia	45	38	36	15	25	28
Spain	411	394	370	465	458	494
Sweden	85	110	94	98	108	-2
Switzerland	82	83	87	76	89	69
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	745	679	748	750	765	850
UK: Northern Ireland	24	39	49	75	34	48
UK: Scotland	137	135	95	100	128	108

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Assault

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11AS95	T11AS96	T11AS97	T11AS98	T11AS99	T11AS00
Albania	250	240	344	188	193	153
Armenia	956	951	1141	1184	1207	1254
Austria	32375	31250	31121	31192	32240	37396
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1251	1172	1334	412	366	301
Croatia	1105	1118	1290	1141	1054	989
Cyprus	135	116	118	95	114	97
Czech Republic	8007	7787	7654	7943	7390	7194
Denmark	8622	8589	8734	8460	8973	9763
Estonia	407	389	437	409	379	414
Finland	22159	24510	24816	25628	26191	27792
France	70676	75055	81636	86621	95077	106312
Georgia	-2	461	432	454	400	336
Germany	302761	318589	333220	350788	369021	381817
Greece	6859	6479	6582	6945	7001	7163
Hungary	10640	10014	10567	11031	10748	10901
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	575	551	585	691	449	1703
Italy	21488	23716	25184	26732	29942	-2
Latvia	597	467	500	427	429	424
Lithuania	898	966	1003	1032	1173	1221
Luxembourg	1194	1208	990	1067	1171	1137
Malta	-2	-2	-2	553	661	748
Moldova	598	509	525	420	528	447
Netherlands	27900	30000	37600	38000	42300	44100
Norway	2510	2603	2631	2646	2982	3503
Poland	29119	30560	33043	32146	30244	32429
Portugal	34720	35449	37161	41095	40963	43527
Romania	7524	7149	7358	6376	6200	6181
Russia	61700	53417	46131	45170	47669	49784
Slovakia	4464	4348	3955	4034	3933	3731
Slovenia	472	469	422	389	407	431
Spain	-2	-2	12956	18048	18337	17286
Sweden	54380	53731	55109	56878	59918	58846
Switzerland	3724	4151	4415	4873	5247	5408
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	41325	49336	52442	56882	56659	-2
Ukraine	17095	16678	15572	14930	15341	14868
UK: England & Wales	203461	228636	244193	383722	439285	450901
UK: Northern Ireland	4321	4614	3883	16569	19030	18481
UK: Scotland	52705	53754	55384	56794	60312	60983

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Rape

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11RA95	T11RA96	T11RA97	T11RA98	T11RA99	T11RA00
Albania	97	101	41	58	63	89
Armenia	26	25	22	13	15	15
Austria	861	843	873	968	988	1166
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	753	624	659	662	636	546
Croatia	115	149	149	157	176	206
Cyprus	9	15	12	11	11	12
Czech Republic	726	678	655	675	634	500
Denmark	440	388	435	418	477	496
Estonia	102	94	97	53	59	73
Finland	446	395	468	463	514	579
France	7350	7191	8213	7828	7958	8458
Georgia	-2	88	73	69	63	70
Germany	6175	6228	6636	7914	7565	7499
Greece	234	183	217	213	239	235
Hungary	417	423	392	346	331	294
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	844	784	959	948	704	895
Italy	946	1151	1582	1846	1904	-2
Latvia	158	130	119	83	101	134
Lithuania	200	168	166	166	225	183
Luxembourg	46	41	26	45	29	30
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2	13	13
Moldova	234	276	235	229	242	235
Netherlands	1413	1427	1543	1633	1775	1648
Norway	369	423	424	456	467	555
Poland	2369	2101	2399	2314	2226	2590
Portugal	534	494	551	405	383	385
Romania	1465	1362	1372	1267	1463	1356
Russia	12500	10888	9307	9014	8346	7901
Slovakia	208	207	173	153	171	129
Slovenia	123	105	118	88	79	119
Spain	1723	-2	1237	1468	1292	1402
Sweden	1707	1608	1692	1965	2104	2024
Switzerland	301	344	370	385	447	404
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2383	4859	5042	4877	3494	-2
Ukraine	1947	1752	1510	1334	1288	1151
UK: England & Wales	5136	5990	6628	7636	8409	8593
UK: Northern Ireland	259	292	271	324	311	232
UK: Scotland	403	447	570	613	591	562

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Robbery						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11RO95	T11RO96	T11RO97	T11RO98	T11RO99	T11RO00
Albania	261	260	678	746	552	387
Armenia	199	205	212	251	230	254
Austria	2118	2075	1991	2234	2283	3034
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5737	5623	6481	5053	4171	4321
Croatia	464	521	539	728	667	802
Cyprus	22	19	25	27	32	43
Czech Republic	3978	4,281	4751	4306	4817	4699
Denmark	2039	2280	2523	2606	2781	3162
Estonia	3117	2832	3478	3978	4918	4754
Finland	2190	2087	2016	2092	2277	2600
France	74577	79459	80498	84291	94947	109836
Georgia	-2	389	313	306	286	336
Germany	63470	67578	69569	64405	61420	59414
Greece	1600	1487	1967	2254	2048	1707
Hungary	2657	2689	3056	3056	3167	3494
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	8127	8358	3703	2,709	3163	3078
Italy	28614	31244	32896	37782	39401	-2
Latvia	905	1031	829	609	2619	3160
Lithuania	2837	3481	3971	3646	3376	4374
Luxembourg	252	260	288	372	352	307
Malta	-2	-2	-2	318	212	146
Moldova	2947	2648	3274	2823	3200	2932
Netherlands	15700	15100	14200	14400	17500	18600
Norway	947	1017	1073	1354	1698	1781
Poland	20252	20372	23988	26647	36597	43255
Portugal	14394	12892	13901	12442	16065	17156
Romania	4154	3866	4010	3548	3336	3280
Russia	178300	155940	146369	160879	180111	171830
Slovakia	1310	1274	1199	1231	1437	1264
Slovenia	430	634	430	453	558	581
Spain	87254	99282	104008	104475	100716	93504
Sweden	5747	5821	6641	6713	8628	8999
Switzerland	3315	3776	4093	4273	4289	3752
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1540	1489	1319	1477	1385	-2
Ukraine	37598	34718	31789	29789	28013	28666
UK: England & Wales	68074	74035	62652	66835	84277	95154
UK: Northern Ireland	1208	1286	1031	1146	1292	1585
UK: Scotland	5330	5254	4484	4951	5075	4420

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Theft: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TH95	T11TH96	T11TH97	T11TH98	T11TH99	T11TH00
Albania	2671	2131	1810	2150	1874	1436
Armenia	2398	3037	3165	3026	3143	3773
Austria	213759	216190	213413	212036	214992	260113
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	147919	136691	177117	106992	83638	87397
Croatia	29249	24856	21947	24840	24339	29898
Cyprus	1756	2209	1989	2180	1925	1853
Czech Republic	267247	274397	275812	281955	269972	253195
Denmark	282054	285073	293734	282487	284034	293467
Estonia	29306	25741	28540	31911	36579	39815
Finland	218352	210298	211090	221040	226744	228272
France	2289348	2217217	2128422	2168256	2122445	2192234
Georgia	-2	4901	4441	4332	4307	4070
Germany	3848308	3672655	3537610	3323989	3133418	2983269
Greece	70326	72303	84200	84693	73541	66648
Hungary	233215	273109	286719	298432	258316	234305
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	88388	86647	78762	77699	66225	75844
Italy	1338446	1393974	1401471	1478221	1480775	-2
Latvia	24628	23368	21892	21524	24773	28737
Lithuania	41619	44600	47193	48213	47865	53225
Luxembourg	13888	12925	11223	13327	12833	12132
Malta	-2	-2	-2	6254	7429	8630
Moldova	22837	19715	21727	19813	21233	21869
Netherlands	878700	808500	819700	815600	843800	858700
Norway	197525	196657	199708	209432	203484	209044
Poland	516501	463182	508385	549168	608905	641920
Portugal	139226	140708	140879	151267	162056	164133
Romania	117333	115499	127901	131357	95014	99538
Russia	1367900	1207478	1053972	1143364	1413810	1310079
Slovakia	79851	66328	61015	61835	59121	55130
Slovenia	19824	18314	17726	29731	35609	39099
Spain	618237	637545	627888	650058	654559	636664
Sweden	679095	624174	732172	713731	705947	694875
Switzerland	278649	286929	310412	303049	278285	241769
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	89797	119329	132936	123391	107263	-2
Ukraine	345540	313136	272866	269060	262689	276009
UK: England & Wales	3691593	3548529	3133405	3144623	3130088	2981399
UK: Northern Ireland	49123	48313	41617	50402	52613	52348
UK: Scotland	293956	268606	241182	246553	246985	230392

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11TV95	T11TV96	T11TV97	T11TV98	T11TV99	T11TV00
Albania	92	142	189	464	467	195
Armenia	133	161	139	139	110	150
Austria	7514	7015	7043	6972	6992	10541
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2451	2413	2433	1433	976	2298
Croatia	2128	2049	1821	1678	1848	2529
Cyprus	131	173	152	172	213	210
Czech Republic	27327	29639	31331	29779	28946	25539
Denmark	36737	43187	42701	38871	35195	32227
Estonia	1955	1643	1762	2106	2455	2322
Finland	19772	20261	22015	26404	29611	26391
France	453525	443767	417360	415930	395947	401057
Georgia	-2	321	354	392	318	411
Germany	262620	225787	190585	162518	140636	127750
Greece	12678	12498	16555	16816	17091	16550
Hungary	12847	16978	20163	20849	16670	14297
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	11754	13405	13589	13793	14851	15964
Italy	305438	317897	301233	309113	294726	-2
Latvia	2774	2216	2082	2483	3102	2932
Lithuania	6738	6267	6697	6946	6671	9006
Luxembourg	1196	819	675	655	626	542
Malta	-2	-2	-2	1166	1076	1051
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	32802	29849	30520	30076	30607	-2
Norway	22519	21447	20019	21672	20863	23339
Poland	54807	50799	56871	65399	74514	68062
Portugal	17334	19993	22792	26965	28163	26428
Romania	2687	1800	2110	2284	2331	2149
Russia	48532	41712	35778	35448	37152	38439
Slovakia	7696	6682	7438	7682	7123	6073
Slovenia	1302	1252	1145	1311	1147	1291
Spain	98847	113916	133330	138075	138961	134584
Sweden	70299	71567	78826	76495	78216	86820
Switzerland	25401	24501	24473	22938	21188	19122
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	14832	22554	19515	19109	17912	-2
Ukraine	7752	8238	6655	5596	3830	2848
UK: England & Wales	508450	493489	400524	391807	374686	338796
UK: Northern Ireland	7794	8404	8090	9715	10196	10806
UK: Scotland	37514	34161	28646	28433	29818	26238

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11BU95	T11BU96	T11BU97	T11BU98	T11BU99	T11BU00
Albania	1754	1254	494	809	732	640
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	85709	85791	84105	81502	76393	87604
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	80671	70126	85356	47770	34579	37375
Croatia	16665	15215	13572	14633	13918	16691
Cyprus	1036	1318	1079	1358	1019	1018
Czech Republic	100098	98472	94603	92029	85631	74231
Denmark	106533	109892	111499	101933	100895	99605
Estonia	20551	18231	18583	21189	23816	23271
Finland	56668	52009	50582	50275	48016	45530
France	433320	436414	407385	395913	370076	370993
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	684442	652758	615820	574251	513966	464588
Greece	41965	42248	43825	42960	36626	31840
Hungary	82201	95046	97110	94501	81184	71635
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	30993	29735	27503	25730	23042	21585
Italy	212477	230258	237445	246804	234252	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	640	675	784
Moldova	13456	12289	14582	13815	14236	15192
Netherlands	532700	483100	487500	487300	480000	497000
Norway	83857	81513	80647	81149	71487	69941
Poland	304899	305703	324017	355176	369235	364786
Portugal	50325	50228	50853	48199	48912	47328
Romania	31227	29060	31351	29465	21322	19046
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	39174	31450	28847	28037	28610	25517
Slovenia	9468	8098	7598	13434	16276	15889
Spain	223177	235531	229790	244262	239896	224725
Sweden	142568	144900	147291	138080	128783	130496
Switzerland	67044	74321	82559	83416	76322	60384
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	74965	96775	113421	104282	89351	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1239484	1164583	988432	953184	906468	836027
UK: Northern Ireland	16457	16114	13724	15480	16064	15845
UK: Scotland	74235	64470	55471	56636	53826	48712

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11BD95	T11BD96	T11BD97	T11BD98	T11BD99	T11BD00
Albania	424	349	264	365	389	380
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	13721	13849	12826	11816	10111	13262
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2969	2612	2381	2382	2699	2870
Cyprus	1036	1318	1079	1358	1019	1018
Czech Republic	13936	13538	13068	12752	12445	11294
Denmark	32363	33502	34648	31463	34311	33497
Estonia	8175	6864	6610	7026	7588	7285
Finland	11512	10331	10436	10291	9763	9264
France	237624	236272	213561	207274	191102	186492
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	323958	311890	298665	288017	257958	231680
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	22372	30116	31269	30525	29902	26866
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	18506	17672	16970	15840	14286	13376
Italy	212477	230258	237445	246804	234252	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	7463	8631	9424	9246	9180	9203
Luxembourg	3242	3152	2416	2649	2092	2081
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	12870	12831	10962	9697	7550	6216
Poland	62011	65945	70187	74137	74326	77427
Portugal	21969	22798	24202	21515	22224	21153
Romania	31163	29024	31311	29404	21287	19024
Russia	302306	267958	268355	292501	374764	348097
Slovakia	4480	3859	3854	3639	3601	3248
Slovenia	583	586	558	518	988	-2
Spain	-2	-2	84430	86513	88570	-2
Sweden	16701	16835	18359	17536	16834	17581
Switzerland	28418	35830	39777	38052	33507	24608
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	643645	602128	501593	473349	442602	402984
UK: Northern Ireland	9774	8530	7155	7725	7665	8375
UK: Scotland	34243	31594	28273	28883	27423	24925

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Drug offences: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11DR95	T11DR96	T11DR97	T11DR98	T11DR99	T11DR00
Albania	359	393	49	449	342	541
Armenia	624	494	577	641	480	483
Austria	11635	14923	16808	15906	16324	18130
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	15	188	418	746	794	769
Croatia	693	2237	3436	5007	6468	7338
Cyprus	156	183	239	285	252	289
Czech Republic	1131	2038	2853	5234	7402	4124
Denmark	783	921	750	971	830	912
Estonia	51	115	114	235	297	1581
Finland	9052	7868	8323	9461	11674	13445
France	79052	79617	86961	92858	101841	103731
Georgia	-2	1221	1399	1420	1587	2438
Germany	158477	187022	205099	216682	226563	244336
Greece	2930	4272	5970	6574	6692	10564
Hungary	429	440	943	2068	2860	3445
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3859	2885	4156	5631	7137	8395
Italy	38269	38954	41420	43014	45038	-2
Latvia	271	361	426	389	511	655
Lithuania	395	511	630	620	696	926
Luxembourg	764	864	805	825	941	1226
Malta	-2	-2	106	292	278	-2
Moldova	543	726	802	875	2102	2031
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	7700	7600	7500
Norway	23331	27454	34545	38774	40987	44028
Poland	4284	6780	7915	16432	15628	19408
Portugal	6420	6205	5924	7043	8226	6534
Romania	368	597	803	620	653	561
Russia	79819	96645	185832	190127	216364	243572
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	445	660	956	964	1104	1388
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	28473	30874	30378	31566	36523	32423
Switzerland	42001	42628	45093	45726	44343	46558
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2457	2667	2900	2569	3303	3448
Ukraine	36214	30025	35039	35958	38355	40474
UK: England & Wales	21272	22122	23336	135945	121866	113458
UK: Northern Ireland	1426	1093	1105	1399	1718	1453
UK: Scotland	24773	23992	29386	31460	31870	31431

p. 20 – Table 1.1 – Offences – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T11DT95	T11DT96	T11DT97	T11DT98	T11DT99	T11DT00
Albania	-2	97	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2058	2209	2656	2594	2514	1503
Belgium	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	3	88	140	116	102	140
Cyprus	156	183	239	285	252	289
Czech Republic	999	1592	2404	4156	6100	3292
Denmark	291	354	171	178	129	225
Estonia	12	30	30	117	180	306
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	5661	5158	8300	11908	12529	4254
Georgia	-2	155	167	202	218	767
Germany	5938	6581	6966	7354	8146	8030
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	48	24	51	122	390	578
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	776	908	1614	1766	1971	1706
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	126
Malta	-2	-2	37	88	100	-2
Moldova	-2	87	117	110	225	367
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	11911	13669	16169	17276	17820	19302
Poland	284	494	1006	2297	2181	1866
Portugal	4509	3879	3390	3538	4091	3214
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	72457	89803	175868	181481	206874	233490
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	302	445	620	659	740	964
Spain	15118	15307	14274	13769	12389	11032
Sweden	6235	5949	5501	5320	5256	4012
Switzerland	7553	8094	8080	8055	7975	7233
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	21272	22122	23336	21788	19956	19820
UK: Northern Ireland	358	204	176	193	193	228
UK: Scotland	7974	6957	8180	8490	8668	8761

p. 21 – Source of the data in Table 1.1

	ST1100
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 1995-1999 • Ministry of Interior – Crime Report. Data, 2000
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées (SCII) – Rapports comparatifs annuels 1995-1996 (publication 1997), 1996-1997 (publication 1998), 1997-1998 (publication 1999), 1998-1999 (publication 2001). Rapport comparatif 1999-2000 disponible prochainement. • Service général d'appui policier (jusqu'à la parution du rapport 1997-1998) • Police fédérale – Direction du Fonctionnement policier intégré (pour le dernier rapport).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police statistics.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal data (unpublished).
Cyprus	Research & Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	Source: Pocket Yearbook of Criminality in the Czech Republic- Police Presidium, Department of System Directory and Informatics, years 1995 - 2000, published.
Denmark	Based on data taken from 'Kriminalstatistik 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Police Board - crime statistics - not published.
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information Centre of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. • Criminal Statistic the Information Centre of Ministry of Internal Affairs 1998-2000.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Hrsg.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001.
Greece	Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Hellenic Police – Ministry of Public Order. Statistics of the year 2000 are provisional ; given through personal communication.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of the Police and Prosecution.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1998 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1997 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1996 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 • 1995 Istat penal statistics: table 1.6 (Istat = Italian National Institute of Statistics)
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry Of Home Affairs.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2000, Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg.
Malta	All data is obtained either from the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) or statistics held by the office of the Attorney General. The data represents all reports received in our Police Stations.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Information et Enregistrement operatif, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters, Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Interior.
Russia	Data for 1995 were taken from the Russian Statistical Year-Book 2000. Data for 1996-2000 were taken from Statistical Bulletin 'Crime and offences' 2000, published by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Supreme Court of Russian Federation. Datum on motor-vehicle thefts for 2000 was taken from the non-official source in the Russian State Auto Inspection. Datum for domestic burglaries in 1995 was calculated from the total amount of thefts using the percentage of domestic burglaries.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. • Annual Statistical Data 1995 – 2000.
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i>. Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually. • 1998: Total: Tabla 1, p. 113; Persona: Tabla 17, p. 130; Libertad sexual: Tabla 31, p. 140; Patrimonio: Tabla 45, p. 151 (Robo en vivienda: Tabla 59, p. 169); Seguridad colectiva: Tabla 62, p. 174. • 1999: Total: Tabla 18, p. 116; Persona: Tabla 34, p. 130; Libertad sexual: Tabla 49, p. 145; Patrimonio: Tabla 63, p. 158; Robo con fuerza en las cosas: Tabla 76, p. 175; Seguridad colectiva (Drogas y Tráfico): Tabla 80, p. 183; Detenidos: Tabla 111, p. 236; Extranjeros: Tabla 112, p. 238; Menores: Tabla 113, p. 239. • 2000: Total: Tabla 17, p. 145; Patrimonio: Tabla 21, p. 155; Personas: Tabla 22, p. 163; Libertad sexual: Tabla 23, p. 168; Seguridad colectiva: Tabla 26, p. 181.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistique 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	Turkish General Directorate of Security Statistics, from different departments for each kind of offence and for each year.
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine - the Form of the state statistical reporting № 1 " About the registered crimes ", was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. P. 498.
UK: England & Wales	The data are derived from police forces in England and Wales. They are published in 'Criminal Statistics England and Wales'.
UK: Northern Ireland	Police Service of Northern Ireland (Central Statistics Unit) Recorded crime database.

UK: Scotland	Scottish Executive Justice Department – Justice Statistics Unit Branch 2 From quarterly returns submitted from police forces.
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p. 21 – Comments on Table 1.1	
CT1100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the traffic offences the data for the year 2000 is not available • Regarding the drug trafficking crimes the data are not available for all the years. According to the Albanian Penal Code, Article 283, the cultivation, production, selling and trafficking are provided by the same article, so, it is not possible to distinguish them. After year 2001, these statistics are available, at least theoretically speaking.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two articles provided for the commitment of robbery (concept of robbery given in the questionnaire) in the Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia. One of these articles says, that robbery is an open appropriation of somebody's property, which can be conducted either without force or with the use of violence not endangering a citizen's life or health, or with a threat to apply this violence. The second article says that it is a raiding committed with violence endangering the life or health, or threatening to apply this violence with the purpose of appropriating somebody's property. That's why I have given the sum of figures of these both crimes in the Table 1.1. • Though figures of joyriding are counted separately in the Republic of Armenia, I have already added them to the datum of Total theft and Theft of motor vehicle. • As there is no article provided for burglary in the Penal Code of Armenia no data is available.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased number of offences reported in 2000 is due to new electronic on-line data collection. Despite the rules for offence-count didn't change markedly the figures rose strongly. The Government Report on Security doesn't really give an indication for this development. • It is to be supposed that the main reason is "multiplication" of offences by a different count of units of offences.
Belgium	<p>La statistique policière existe en Belgique depuis 1994. La participation des corps de police s'est faite graduellement. Ainsi : en 1994, 368 communes sur les 589 (soit 78% du nombre d'habitants en Belgique) ont participé au projet de <i>Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i>, 519 en 1995 (94%), 578 en 1996 (97,5%), 573 (98,5%) en 1997, 571 en 1998 (98,32%) et 574 (98,29%) en 1999. Les rapports statistiques (fédéraux) se présentent sous la forme de rapports comparatifs englobant chaque fois deux années, sur base d'un échantillon commun de communes ayant participé de façon satisfaisante durant les deux années. Les échantillons sur lesquels se basent la statistique sont donc, jusqu'à présent, différents dans chacun des rapports.</p> <p>On dispose à l'heure actuelle des rapports suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1994-1995 (364 communes) - 1995-1996 (518 communes) - 1996-1997 (553 communes) - 1997-1998 (560 communes) - 1998-1999 (562 communes) <p>Pour chaque année de référence (sauf la première et la dernière) on dispose donc de deux séries chiffrées différentes, puisque basées sur des échantillons différents. On aura compris qu'il <u>serait donc incorrect d'aligner, sans plus, des chiffres issus de rapports différents</u>. Par ailleurs, aucune série plus longue n'a jusqu'à présent été constituée sur base d'un même échantillon.</p> <p>Nous proposons donc pour calculer un <u>taux correct</u> de rapporter chaque fois les chiffres fournis à la population belge concernée par chaque échantillon et non à la population belge totale. De plus, on disposera pour 1996, 1997, et 1998, (années chaque fois couvertes par deux rapports comparatifs), de deux chiffres différents qui logiquement seront cependant assez proches : nous proposons d'en faire chaque fois la moyenne (le premier rapport n'a plus été considéré au vu du nombre de communes participantes).</p> <p>Etant donné la nécessité de cette procédure, le tableau est joint en fichier Excel</p>

	annexé au formulaire. Le tableau propose des taux déjà calculés via cette procédure. (Voir annexe).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The offence of drug trafficking was introduced in Croatian law for the first time in 1995 and it took some time to start to enforce this new law. The war ended in Croatia only in 1996 and the rule of law started to function only gradually. The decrease in traffic offences from 1997 to 1998 is due to change of the offence definition. See above.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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). 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of ‘theft’ in Denmark, since most of these offences are joyriding. The figure of ‘theft of motor vehicle’=joy riding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drug offences: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs. • See alternative data in box “Additional comments” below.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRAFFIC OFFENCES: Since 23.01.1999, repeated drunken driving (two times or more during the last 12 months) is punishable as a criminal offence (previously as an administrative offence). This has substantially increased the number of recorded criminal traffic offences, although there were no essential changes in real situation. • ASSAULT: Includes the following articles of the Criminal Code: §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]. • ROBBERY: In the police statistics (in this questionnaire only) includes “Robbery” (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health - §141 of the Criminal Code) and “Unconcealed theft” (stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence - §140). Similar definition was used in the 1999 Sourcebook. • THEFT/TOTAL: Includes “Concealed theft” (§139 of the Criminal Code) and “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook. • THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE: Includes concealed theft of a motor vehicle (included in §139) and “Temporary use of a motor vehicle without authorisation” (§197). Similar definitions were used in the 1999 Sourcebook. • DRUG OFFENCES: Rapid increase in 2000 reflects mainly the police’ increased efforts in tackling drug crime. (Recording procedures were not changed.)
Finland	-2
France	Champ : métropole

Georgia	The burglary is not available separately in statistical data.
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • The definition of rape was changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • Figures for the different police statistics categories included in "domestic burglary": 435* (theft in and out of dwellings 1995 - 2000): 140015; 149044; 166742; 182009; 195801; 211221. 440* (theft in and out of attics, cellars and wash rooms 1995 - 2000): 91665; 108914; 121275; 116646; 116089; 112737. • For details on the definition of domestic burglary see definitions section.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a discrepancy between data appearing in the previous Sourcebook and the present one. The discrepancy is due to the fact that those data were unpublished (provisional) and now the published data have been used. • Theft of a motor vehicle includes joyriding only. All other thefts of motor vehicles are included in the general category of thefts.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics for nine months only (Jan to Sept incl.) due to a change in I.T. system. • Drug trafficking = (Section 15 Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 (as amended) possession of drugs for sale or supply regardless of quantity). • Total Theft – theft of car & burglary are for full year. When added to remainder of theft incidents which are for nine months, that's why the asterisk is marked on total theft.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data reported in the table refers to the offences recorded by the different police forces and communicated to the prosecuting authority. • Data about <i>completed intentional homicide</i> include the following cases: for the sake of theft or robbery; for reason of <i>mafia</i>, <i>camorra</i> or <i>n'drangheta</i>; for reason of honour or passion; terrorism; other reasons. • Data about <i>rape</i> don't specify the particular offence; however they include rape on subjects either older or younger than 14 years of age. • Data about <i>robbery</i> include those committed in banks, mail offices or jeweller's shops; to prejudice of carriers of bonds; to prejudice of couples or prostitutes; robbery of lorries transporting goods (either of Italian or foreign license-plate); others (in houses, shops, ...). <p>Data about <i>drug offences</i> are not separated for any single offence; only the total is available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules regulating data collection are included in the "instructions for the collection of judiciary statistics" (Istat methods and rules, B series, n. 24 tome 1 - 1986). • Data concerning the offences recorded by the different police forces, and subsequently communicated to the prosecuting authorities: collection is done by the Police Stations, the Carabinieri's Stations Headquarters and the Customs Officials' Brigades Headquarters, through the compilation of the Istat models 116-R and 115. This one is sent to the Police Offices and to the Carabinieri and Customs Officials' Groups Headquarters who send the data to the Prefecture. Finally, collected data are summarised in the Istat model 165 (ex 114), that is sent to Istat and Criminalpol. • Data units are the single offences assessed and communicated to the prosecuting authorities by the Police, Carabinieri and Customs Officials. Collected data include the following categories: <i>1 - Total of offences</i>. Offences foreseen in the penal code and in other penal laws (in the Istat model 165, the offences are disposed following a social significance classification). • Completed and attempted offences must be counted together, with the exception of the intentional homicide where a separation is made between completed and attempted ones. <i>2 - Offences occurred in the</i>

	<p><i>province chief town. 3 - Offences of known author. 4 - Total of denounced persons.</i></p> <p>When a person has been denounced to the prosecuting authority (with the same report) for two or more offences it must be statistically counted for each offence; for example, the author of an homicide and a robbery must be counted for the two ones (in the another model it must be indicated the real number of the denounced physical persons, quite apart from the number of the committed offences: in this case the author of homicide and robbery must be counted only once). Also the previously unknown authors of an offence, when discovered, must be counted in this category. 5 - <i>Denounced persons aged under 18.</i></p>
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaults in Latvia's CC is defined as commitment of bodily injuries to person with intent. • Thefts with entrance in Latvia's CC is not separated in separate article of CC and are included in total number of thefts. • Trafficking of drugs in Latvia's CC are not separated in separate article. Such offences are included in total number of drug crime.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Penal Code. A burglary is an aggravated theft (Parts 2-3 of Art. 271 of Penal Code) and drug trafficking is an aggravated drug offence (Part 3 of Art. 232¹). • Traffic offences include the Breach of the traffic regulations (Art. 84, 246, 247, 248, 249), Drunk driving (Art. 246¹), Giving or letting to drive a vehicle for a drunk driver (Art. 248¹ and 248²), Stealing of an airship (Art. 249²), Breach of international flight regulations (Art. 83), Not rendering a necessary assistance for a shipwreck (Art. 222, 223).
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infractions routières (définies comme pénales) : 1995 à 1999 :inclus. • Infractions routières (définies comme pénales) : 2000 : exclu. • Comme indiqué dans la partie définition, la production des statistiques de police a changé en 1999.
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • For data of offences prior to 1998 and also after that year, with respect to certain offences, the system is still being updated and fine-tuned and therefore not all records are available.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence 'gekwalificeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft). • Most data (all figures ending on '00') are rounded.
Norway	-2
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. Discrimination of thefts by breaking and entering from buildings and other premise are available only for offences recorded by the police. For other categories: numbers of offenders, persons convicted and prisoners the discrimination is not available. • Drug offences: The high increase of drug offences in 1997-1998 was the result, beside other, of the change in legislation and the strengthening of criminal policy. New Anti-drug Act (1997) punishes production, cultivation, trafficking, supplying, possessing (with the exception of insignificant quantities), selling, transportation importation and exportation of drugs and also components of drugs. In 2000, the Act has been amended to penalise also drug possession for personal use. Before 2000, only possession of large quantities of drugs was a criminal offence.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total of criminal offences: Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country producer their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all

	<p>police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactorily solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two of the police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, "Polícia Judiciária", (the criminal police) for investigation, Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to "Polícia Judiciária", this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which was expected to avoid double counting in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Includes driving under the influence of alcohol and, after 1998, driving without driving licence. • In police statistics, attempts are not recorded as intentional homicides. As offences are classified by the police, for statistical purposes, at an early stage of the investigation, the question of intent might be difficult to ascertain. • Robbery: Mugging is included. • Drug Trafficking: Includes traffic plus possession, but not other drug crimes. 																							
Romania	-2																							
Russia	<p>Substantial changes in the rates of some crimes can explained by the economic crisis of the autumn, 1998.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>open</td> <td>140600</td> <td>121356</td> <td>112051</td> <td>122366</td> <td>138973</td> <td>132393</td> </tr> <tr> <td>violent</td> <td>37700</td> <td>34584</td> <td>34318</td> <td>38513</td> <td>41138</td> <td>39437</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Robbery	open	140600	121356	112051	122366	138973	132393	violent	37700	34584	34318	38513	41138	39437
Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																	
Robbery	open	140600	121356	112051	122366	138973	132393																	
	violent	37700	34584	34318	38513	41138	39437																	
Slovakia	-2																							
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape 1995 – 1999: article # 180 of Penal Code only. • No data available for domestic burglary 2000. • The number of minors under 14 is counted by the police, but we have excluded it from the total crime number. In 1999, the number of minors under 14 committing a criminal act was 840. They committed 569 criminal acts. • The figures for traffic offences are low for two basic reasons: first, it is a criminal act in Slovenia to cause a traffic accident only when it leads to serious bodily harm or death of another person. Other traffic accidents an traffic offences are defined as petty offences. Second, traffic offences are recorded by the traffic police, so they are generally not included in crime reports by the Ministry of interior affairs. • The large increases in the figures for theft and burglary between 1997 and 1998 are due to a change in the counting rules used by the police. Sewe answer to question 3 regarding the data recording methods for Tab. 1.1. 																							
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1995 and 1997, Police Statistics include data from the National Police Force ("Cuerpo Nacional de Policía") and the Gendarmerie ("Guardia Civil"). • Since 1998, Police Statistics also include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca"). They represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police. Thus, the Autonomous Basque Police registered 48521 out of the 965835 offences recorded in 1998 (4,99%), 43734 out of 961787 in 1999 (4,55%), and 41492 out of 923270 in 2000 (4,49%). • Since 1997, domestic violence is included in assault and is the main explanatory factor of the increase registered in this offence, as can be seen in the following table: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Assault</td> <td>9464</td> <td>11913</td> <td>11054</td> <td>10164</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1997	1998	1999	2000	Assault	9464	11913	11054	10164													
	1997	1998	1999	2000																				
Assault	9464	11913	11054	10164																				

	<i>Domestic violence</i>	3492	6135	7283	7122	
	<i>Total</i>	12956	18048	18337	17286	
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide – Total: bad data • Intentional homicide – Completed: Data from vital statistics 					
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • Trafic des stupéfiants – Total : y compris les cas « mixtes » (trafiquants – consommateurs – contrebandiers). • Les infractions routières ne sont pas incluses dans les statistiques policières suisses. 					
TFYR of Macedonia	-2					
Turkey	-2					
Ukraine	-2					
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures for 1998, 1999 and 2000 have been recorded under the revised Home Office counting rules introduced on 1 April 1998. They refer to 31 March of the following year (i.e. the 1998 figure refers to the 12 months between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 1999). • For drugs offences, only trafficking figures were collected up to March 1998. This explains the increase in the total number of drug offenses between 1997 and 1998. 					
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures for 1998, 1999 and 2000 have been recorded under the revised Home Office counting rules introduced on 1 April 1998. They refer to 31 March of the following year (i.e. the 1998 figure refers to the 12 months between 1 April 1998 and 31 March 1999). 					
UK: Scotland	-2					

p. 21-22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (1/4)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are recorded?	When are the data in this Table collected for the statistics?	What is the counting unit used in this Table?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is an offence committed by more than one person counted?
	1=Yes 2=No	1= When the offence is reported to the police 2=Subsequently 3=After investigation	1=Offence 2=Case 3=Decision 4=Other	1=As one offence 2=As two or more offences	1=As one offence 2=As two or more offences
	CT11A00	CT11B00	CT11C00	CT11E00	CT11F00
Albania	1	2	1	1	1
Armenia	1	2	1	1	1
Austria	1	3	1	2	1
Belgium	1	2	1	-4	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	1
Croatia	1	2	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2	1	1	1
Denmark	2	1	1	2	1
Estonia	1	1	1	-4	-4
Finland	1	1	1	2	1
France	1	2	-4	-4	1
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1
Germany	1	3	1	-4	1
Greece	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	3	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	3	1	2	1
Latvia	1	2	3	1	1
Lithuania	1	2	1	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	2	-2	1
Malta	1	1	2	1	1
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	2	1	1	1
Norway	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	3	1	1	1
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1
Romania	1	3	1	1	1
Russia	1	2	1	2	1
Slovakia	1	1	2	1	1
Slovenia	1	3	1	2	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	2	1
Switzerland	2	-4	-4	1	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	2	1	2	1	1
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1

UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	-4	1	1	1

p. 21 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (2/4): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT11D A00	CT11DB00
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	1	<p>La règle de l'infraction principale est préconisée dans deux cas : 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 ») , le <i>Manuel fonctionnel des Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> préconise de compter comme une seule infraction - la plus grave - quand il est certain qu'il s'agit d'une infraction collective, c'est-à-dire « quand il est certain qu'il y a intention criminelle commune à un ensemble d'infractions» . 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). Ex :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lorsqu'il y a « concours idéal d'infractions » 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> <p>En résumé : seule l'intention criminelle commune peut réduire à une seule infraction (la plus grave) un ensemble d'actes punissables.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	In cases of simultaneous offences, the most serious offence is used for statistical purposes.
Czech Republic	2	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	1	-2

Germany	1	If one act violates several criminal rules, the registration refers to the offence with the severest penalty.
Greece	1	When an offender commits more than one crime simultaneously only the most serious offence- with the most serious penalty - is counted Ministry of Public Order Statistical Yearbook, 1995, p.2.
Hungary	1	The counting system used in cases of simultaneous offences depends on the character of offences in question. Statistics show one offence if the committed crimes are necessary parts of each other. For example, if an offender in the course of rape also causes battery, the statistics will show one offence. Causing aggravated battery - there will be a separate count for each offence, because the aggravated battery is not incidental to rape.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	One offence counted for a sequence of offences committed by same offender against same injured party.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	Criminal Code predict which delict is criminal and must be punished.
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: 6. When a group of persons do an offence and everybody’s actions are qualified the same. 7. When there are several victims of the same offence. 8. 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. 9. When an offence is continued. For example, storage of drugs (Penal Code, Art. 232 ¹) 10. When an offence consist of several analogous actions done not at the same time. For example, Part 3 of Art. 116 of Penal 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 specialities referring main offences were explained in the remarks after each definition.
Luxembourg	-2	L’unité de compte retenue (affaire) semble imposer une règle de l’infraction principale, mais rien n’est dit dans le rapport à ce sujet.
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	2	-2
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits an offence two or more times in one year, two or more offences are recorded in the statistics. • If an offender commits two or more offences in one case, the most serious one is recorded. • If a serial (continual) offence is committed, it is counted as one offence.
Portugal	1	When a criminal incident consists of more than one offence committed at the same time by the same offender, only the most serious one is counted.
Romania	2	-2

Russia	1	Since the beginning of 1997 the principal offence rule is not longer valid and does not influence police and prosecutor bodies statistics. It is only applied by the judges in the stage of making decisions about the sentence, if an offender has committed two or more crimes in one act. In the latter case principal offence rule means that only gravest crime is counted.
Slovakia	1	As in Introduction, paragraph 3.
Slovenia	1	-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	1	-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 offence. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim.
UK: Northern Ireland	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 offence. These incidents must involve the same offender and victim.
UK: Scotland	1	See remarks at beginning of this section.

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (3/4): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explain
	CT11G A00	CT11GB00
Albania	1	See the above explanation.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Starting by 1.2.2001 online-reporting of data (easing of reports) and new rules for counting, in particular of offenders, victims, criminological characteristics etc. introduced. No new rules for counting offences.
Belgium	2	Quelques changements dans la nomenclature utilisée sans réel impact sur les chiffres ici demandés . Par contre, le rapport 1998-1999 de <i>Statistiques Criminelles Interpolicières Intégrées</i> souligne l'impact que peuvent avoir sur les données statistiques, les directives établies durant les dernières années par les autorités de poursuite (parquets) en matière de transmission des procès-verbaux : dans la situation actuelle les listes des infractions dont il ne faut pas transmettre le PV au parquet mais seulement un relevé mensuel se développent et peuvent varier d'un arrondissement judiciaire à l'autre. On peut également relever que la possibilité récemment octroyée aux services de police « d'agir de manière autonome » (Code d'instruction criminelle - article 28bis - introduit par la loi du 12 mars 1998 entrée en vigueur le 2 octobre 1998) - est susceptible de se répercuter sur les chiffres enregistrés dans la statistique policière.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1998 the police statistics modified its crime recording and counting methodics and it was coordinated with the European standards. • Statements materials which are still in the process of preliminary investigation are not included in the statistics.
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	Partial computerisation of crime statistics.
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	1	The new Criminal Code was adopted in 1998.
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	The main counting rules were retained, but there were changes to the offences that were recorded as headline and non-headline. The changes commenced in 2000.
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	-2
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	1	Voir définitions.

Malta	1	All data is now inputted in the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) immediately upon the filing of a report at the local police station. The information is relayed to a central computer and is accessible over the local network.
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	When more than one offence is committed by one action, all offences should be reported if they, by reasonable evaluation, could cause a charge. During autumn of 1994 and 1995, this directive was implemented by all police districts.
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	1	Please, see comment (1) on table 1.1.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1998 cases in which the prosecution of a crime depends on a complaint from the victim are counted on police level even if the victim does not make a complaint. Before 1998, cases without a complaint were not counted. • There was an important change in the recording of burglaries as well. Before 1998, several burglaries presumably committed by the same burglar were recorded as one single so-called "continued" act of burglary. From 1998 on, a "continued" act was recorded only in cases where there was no doubt that they were committed by the same burglar and if other conditions for a „continued" act were met. As the perpetrator was often not known, the conclusion of a "continued" act was rarely possible. This caused a rise in the figures for burglary.
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 1, 1997, a new typology was introduced in order to adapt Police Statistics to the new Penal Code introduced on January 1, 1996. This means that, in 1995, Police Statistics were elaborated according to the Penal Code in effect at that moment; in 1996, a new Penal Code was introduced but Police Statistics were not modified; and, since 1997, Police Statistics are elaborated according to the new Penal Code. • Apart from that, since 1998, Police Statistics include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca") that represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police (see comments on table 1.1).
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	The counting rules which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales were revised with effect from 1 April 1998. They now include all indictable and triable either-way offences together with a few summary offences, closely linked to more serious ones. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim, and have also increased the coverage of offences. The change has had different impacts on different offences and offence groups, and hence figures before and after 1 April 1998 cannot be directly compared.

UK: Northern Ireland	1	<p>On 1 April 1998, NI adopted the revised Home Office counting rules as described below:</p> <p>The counting rules which are standard for all police forces in England and Wales were revised with effect from 1 April 1998. They now include all indictable and triable either-way offences together with a few summary offences, closely linked to more serious ones. The new rules have changed the emphasis of measurement more towards one crime per victim, and have also increased the coverage of offences. The change has had different impacts on different offences and offence groups, and hence figures before and after 1 April 1998 cannot be directly compared.</p>
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 22 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.1 (4/4): Additional comments on questions A - G	
	CT11GC00
Albania	Regarding the data on the crime and persons, the Ministry of Public Order started to publish data on crime. The data are not for all types of crime. For more information see the following address: www.mpo.gov.al (the web side of the Ministry of Public Order).
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	E : 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 « <u>disposition acquise</u> » (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.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	See offence definitions: remarks for total criminal offences.
Denmark	<p>(added by Hanns von Hofer)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative data for ROBBERY (1990-1996) which match data above: 1990: 2,2127 1991: 2,417 1992: 2328 1993: 2,233 1994: 2,046 1995: 2,039 1996: 2,280 • Alternative data for TOTAL THEFT which mach last edition (1990-1996): 1995: 444,162 1996: 437,792 1997: 436,728 1998: 410,258 1999: 405,703 2000: 413,476 (joy riding etc. included) • Alternative data for THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE which match last edition (1990-1996): 1995: 46,174 1996: 1996: 51,513 1997: 50,221 1998: 46,021 1999: 42,179 2000: 41,740 (mopeds included) • Alternative data for DRUG OFFENCES (1995-2000) which match last edition (1990-1996) 1995:15,203 1996: 14,910 1997: 13,992 1998: 14,530 1999: 13,010 2000: 13,215 (i.e "Lov om euforiserande stoffer" , see note on Drug offences supra) • "Serious drug trafficking" in last edition matches "Total Drug offences" in present edition.
Estonia	E : There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are calculated – it depends on concrete circumstances. Usually multiple offences are counted as one offence, but this is not always the practice.
Finland	-2
France	<p>B. L'enregistrement statistique ne concerne que les affaires transmises au parquet.</p> <p>C. L'unité de compte dépend du type d'infraction come il est expliqué dans la définition des infractions.</p> <p>E.</p>

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Comme une seule infraction</i></td> <td><i>Comme deux infractions ou plus</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infractions continues</td> <td>Infractions répétées</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Comme une seule infraction</i>	<i>Comme deux infractions ou plus</i>	Infractions continues	Infractions répétées		
<i>Comme une seule infraction</i>	<i>Comme deux infractions ou plus</i>						
Infractions continues	Infractions répétées						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pour le point E : cela dépend en fait de l'unité de compte comme il a été indiqué pour chaque type d'infraction. • Pour le point F cela dépend aussi de la façon dont est définie et surtout comptée « une » infraction. Fumer un joint à deux conduit au comptage de deux infractions puisque l'auteur est l'unité de compte. Frapper à deux une victime ne fait en revanche qu'une infraction puisque la victime est l'unité de compte (frapper à deux deux victimes plaignantes, cela fait deux infractions). On peut donc dire qu'en cas d'auteurs multiples pour une infraction on compte comme pour un auteur unique sauf si l'unité de compte est l'auteur (usage, usage-revente de stupéfiants). 						
Georgia	-2						
Germany	<p>E.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>As one offence</i></td> <td><i>As two or more offences</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>x (see above, definitions section)</td> </tr> </table>	<i>As one offence</i>	<i>As two or more offences</i>		x (see above, definitions section)		
<i>As one offence</i>	<i>As two or more offences</i>						
	x (see above, definitions section)						
Greece	<p>When an offence is committed by more than one persons all offenders are counted. Ministry of Public Order Statistical Yearbook, 1995, p.2.</p> <p>B.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>When the offence is reported to the police</i></td> <td><i>Subsequently</i></td> <td><i>After investigation</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>When the offence is reported to the police</td> <td>V</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<i>When the offence is reported to the police</i>	<i>Subsequently</i>	<i>After investigation</i>	When the offence is reported to the police	V	
<i>When the offence is reported to the police</i>	<i>Subsequently</i>	<i>After investigation</i>					
When the offence is reported to the police	V						
Hungary	-2						
Iceland	-2						
Ireland	-2						
Italy	-2						
Latvia	-2						
Lithuania	<p>B. When the offence is reported to or is known by the police, prosecutor (or other official body) and the preliminary investigation to examine given facts is taken, these official bodies start the criminal case. Immediately they fill special statistical cards (type of offence, age, sex of offender, etc.) and send them to the Department of Informatics and Communication - the Section of Statistics of Ministry of Internal Affairs. The offence is recorded when it is written into special record of the Department of Informatics and Communication.</p> <p>The type of offence is decided by the officer who starts the case – usually it is a policemen.</p>						
Luxembourg	Bien que rien ne soit précisé sur les questions de méthode dans le rapport utilisé comme source, il est clair, notamment en comparant les tableaux sur les affaires enregistrées, les affaires élucidées et les auteurs d'infractions que plusieurs auteurs peuvent être enregistrés pour une même affaire. D'où la réponse à la question concernant les auteurs multiples.						
Malta	-2						
Moldova	-2						
Netherlands	For completed homicide, the counting unit is not the Case, but the Victim.						
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative data for ASSAULT which match data given above for previous period (1991-1995): 2495, 2623, 2821, 2705, 2510. Data for 1990 is missing. • Alternative data for THEFT,TOTAL which match data given above for previous period (1991-1995): 185 712, 185 210, 179 954, 183 742, 197 525. Data for 1990 is missing. • Alternative data for BURGLARY & DOMESTIC BURGLARY which match data given 						

	above for previous period (1990-1995) is missing. • <u>Commentaries added by Hanns v. Hofer.</u>
Poland	-2
Portugal	B. Subsequently means until the end of the month in which the offences was reported. The circumstance that statistical data are collected shortly after the offence is reported to the police has an important practical implication in the case of homicide, producing an overrepresentation of its figures. The criminal police registers as homicide any death for which such possibility cannot be excluded, even when most probably the death was due to suicide or accident. From January 1998, deaths not likely to be intentional homicides have been classified under a heading different from homicide by the police. All criminal cases recorded by the police are later passed to the public prosecutors and are classified according to legal criteria. Police statistics, however, give the initial classification of facts by the police.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	F. How is an offence committed by more than one person counted? As a rule: as one offence In case of rape: <i>As two or more offences</i>
Switzerland	B : 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. C : Dépend de canton à canton. E - F : Les règles de comptage des infractions ne sont pas unifiées. A : Des règles écrites n'existent que dans le canton de Zurich. (*): Pour la question « existe-t-il des textes écrits réglementant la manière de collecter les données reprises dans ce tableau », il n'existe pas de consigne générale au niveau fédéral, mais la plupart des cantons se servent de normes écrites, 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	E. How are multiple offences counted?: <i>As one offence</i> , if reported to the police all at once.
UK: Northern Ireland	See E above. Where multiple offences against the same victim are reported simultaneously, only one offence is recorded: i.e. as in the example in para 4, if a woman reports that her husband has beaten her up 10 times in the last year, this is recorded as one offence. However if she had reported each incident at the time of occurrence, a total of ten offences would be recorded.
UK: Scotland	B.

	<i>When the offence is reported to the police</i>	<i>Subsequently</i>	<i>After investigation</i>
		When evidence confirms that an offence has been committed.	

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TC95	T12TC96	T12TC97	T12TC98	T12TC99	T12TC00
Albania	7585	5567	3418	5665	5906	6219
Armenia	7897	8378	9852	8533	7844	8098
Austria	199036	202623	203132	204718	205312	199310
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	76726	80701	101377	68839	61046	54376
Croatia	37232	33114	29427	25263	27076	29287
Cyprus	3987	5215	4179	4746	4593	4358
Czech Republic	114791	118456	118395	129271	127887	130234
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	10300	10847	10494	9950	11192	13297
Finland	328578	333359	317063	324364	327080	349534
France	793393	804655	797362	788992	798973	834549
Georgia	-2	19321	22387	20760	18999	17633
Germany	2118104	2213293	2273560	2319895	2263140	2286372
Greece	279552	297139	317911	326786	329842	330261
Hungary	121121	122226	130966	140083	131658	122860
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	39754	41056	38943	37972	34309	30555
Italy	759113	791190	784721	813124	797488	-2
Latvia	39141	38205	36865	36674	43969	50199
Lithuania	22969	22269	25542	25373	25160	25046
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12760
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2934	3271	-2
Moldova	16012	16020	16409	17153	17701	20144
Netherlands	246994	254379	270147	266853	267245	268200
Norway	68262	68854	68966	70573	74306	78589
Poland	423896	381911	410844	396055	364272	405275
Portugal	214443	210669	210912	227283	237903	246891
Romania	196876	211138	249779	263936	239340	240344
Russia	1595501	1618394	1372161	1481503	1716679	1741439
Slovakia	45122	45349	43809	45462	46582	48171
Slovenia	30282	32965	31432	39129	40128	43721
Spain	194285	204000	195734	197366	205532	211018
Sweden	94258	84801	85250	85852	69384	86657
Switzerland	56144	56255	58238	58285	56958	52377
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	125549	301623	321186	300745	247766	-2
Ukraine	340421	339530	337908	330067	316995	309057
UK: England & Wales	2111316	2188080	2121472	2222222	2132809	2129124
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TT95	T12TT96	T12TT97	T12TT98	T12TT99	T12TT00
Albania	412	86	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	43737	42611	42560	42979	43721	41998
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1005	1167	1052	1562	2157	1707
Croatia	7665	6903	6312	2518	2356	2439
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	428	329	404	402	943	1824
Finland	139372	136372	129922	136650	135040	144217
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	231	256	267	228	211
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	11035	109947	120620	131396	126928	150462
Hungary	21967	17767	17516	18144	17440	16335
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	10	15	23	31	40	34
Italy	1451	1318	1186	1231	1072	-2
Latvia	3047	3098	3300	3687	4151	3774
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	503	452	489	546	429	436
Netherlands	36390	40454	42323	42041	42640	44700
Norway	24429	23216	23320	23817	23703	24291
Poland	32809	32472	37597	31817	18873	18423
Portugal	8176	9822	9942	12539	15527	29412
Romania	21307	21459	23510	25261	15286	15228
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1705	1572	1577	1213	1390	1458
Spain	-2	-2	27583	28756	30697	29310
Sweden	23149	21273	22309	21691	18386	23287
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	9433	9333	9180	9524	8053	7065
UK: England & Wales	839654	835860	828117	838736	799792	777451
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12HO95	T12HO96	T12HO97	T12HO98	T12HO99	T12HO00
Albania	661	723	936	937	894	724
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	186	165	148	159	117	163
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	659	663	583	562	580	453
Croatia	416	333	323	299	282	275
Cyprus	5	11	15	24	21	11
Czech Republic	265	259	274	307	273	262
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	297	269	269	208	170	191
Finland	494	549	513	438	464	512
France	2568	2558	2121	2063	1961	2036
Georgia	-2	987	899	1001	802	817
Germany	4981	4692	4363	3986	3619	3584
Greece	268	303	276	334	303	278
Hungary	416	422	447	447	405	348
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	44	42	50	52	45	55
Italy	2203	2249	2269	2191	2287	-2
Latvia	295	276	268	246	224	234
Lithuania	480	387	344	327	287	287
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	3	5	3
Moldova	311	249	305	264	233	417
Netherlands	2559	2589	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	71	57	55	47	54	52
Poland	1352	1345	1333	1230	1133	1407
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	23883	23834	25046	26515	26884
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	90	112	83	75	74	92
Spain	1162	1076	977	1171	1229	1401
Sweden	337	331	303	288	305	405
Switzerland	160	217	224	191	199	175
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	3998	4273	4054	4268	4383	4827
UK: England & Wales	949	1012	965	1059	1053	1022
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12HC95	T12HC96	T12HC97	T12HC98	T12HC99	T12HC00
Albania	292	303	654	491	472	319
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	353	362	311	324	289	274
Croatia	173	131	125	118	120	114
Cyprus	3	4	7	14	9	8
Czech Republic	173	172	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	231	221	210	164	144	149
Finland	155	192	167	155	176	187
France	1603	1556	1194	1078	1073	1188
Georgia	-2	379	398	508	346	362
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	301	276	306	292	259	203
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	42	37	49	47	40	39
Italy	653	695	663	635	716	-2
Latvia	185	176	173	169	152	150
Lithuania	420	341	289	287	259	265
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	2	3	3
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	230	-2	-2
Norway	33	34	26	24	32	36
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	265	221	290	278	195	229
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	43	37	37	18	25	36
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	97	90	73	75	84	105
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	2700	2717	2821	2749	-2
Ukraine	3729	3989	3778	3909	4037	4436
UK: England & Wales	592	630	529	624	659	658
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Assault

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12AS95	T12AS96	T12AS97	T12AS98	T12AS99	T12AS00
Albania	283	250	169	169	196	180
Armenia	856	1046	1254	1293	1241	1379
Austria	29388	28301	27679	27612	27553	23796
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1166	1136	1296	423	382	291
Croatia	1157	1245	1364	1161	1075	1048
Cyprus	175	144	154	121	164	97
Czech Republic	6677	6744	6612	7054	6496	6445
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	262	290	276	209	227	229
Finland	19661	23620	22861	24129	25118	25277
France	56286	60015	65163	69394	73979	80089
Georgia	-2	1124	1206	1009	965	923
Germany	285937	301138	317802	336561	354483	367861
Greece	7552	7247	7220	7653	7639	7891
Hungary	6637	6037	6419	6529	6201	6006
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	433	433	464	571	368	1326
Italy	21226	22919	24146	25739	28631	-2
Latvia	661	544	557	474	454	465
Lithuania	640	701	689	744	777	802
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	372	410	588
Moldova	402	335	339	314	315	375
Netherlands	18118	20180	26597	26201	28488	29800
Norway	1119	1064	1062	1048	1111	1152
Poland	28307	29901	32595	30417	29083	32295
Portugal	42436	44006	46015	51012	50780	53639
Romania	6780	6960	8164	6788	6795	7116
Russia	-2	40514	35286	35069	35646	39227
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	504	519	471	446	446	486
Spain	-2	-2	6406	8824	9468	10484
Sweden	12503	11021	10159	10964	10300	11114
Switzerland	3463	3841	4134	4167	4622	4751
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	84157	88817	99869	104176	-2
Ukraine	17410	17221	18223	18168	18070	18717
UK: England & Wales	131049	137108	147987	161220	152257	168826
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Rape

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12RA95	T12RA96	T12RA97	T12RA98	T12RA99	T12RA00
Albania	136	127	32	75	82	107
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	586	587	661	668	680	752
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	865	743	745	845	713	721
Croatia	127	168	94	106	122	140
Cyprus	25	14	24	23	19	12
Czech Republic	540	488	463	474	427	360
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	83	59	93	45	31	40
Finland	252	254	286	299	342	337
France	5747	5856	6523	6054	5588	5441
Georgia	-2	223	169	167	157	188
Germany	4628	4695	5071	6052	5932	5888
Greece	191	152	190	214	220	222
Hungary	288	279	256	225	191	172
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	693	660	823	818	602	666
Italy	958	1172	1582	1764	1924	-2
Latvia	202	166	153	117	129	165
Lithuania	192	145	136	155	202	164
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
Moldova	176	171	215	196	150	215
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	1100	1000
Norway	64	51	60	65	57	69
Poland	1765	1466	1728	1492	1396	1559
Portugal	597	526	597	496	429	424
Romania	1654	1517	1439	1287	1590	1449
Russia	-2	10088	8107	7746	7185	6688
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	81	64	70	86	73	118
Spain	1233	-2	806	862	841	966
Sweden	255	181	192	243	183	254
Switzerland	247	241	318	320	314	321
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	12538	14595	14221	10707	-2
Ukraine	1637	1475	1279	1289	1124	991
UK: England & Wales	1659	1778	1987	2212	2202	2087
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Robbery

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12RO95	T12RO96	T12RO97	T12RO98	T12RO99	T12RO00
Albania	391	330	362	675	598	524
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1162	1145	1102	1347	1176	1052
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3501	3394	3815	4190	3409	3139
Croatia	491	517	465	293	265	272
Cyprus	32	13	-2	26	28	43
Czech Republic	2434	2598	2576	2400	2441	2315
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1234	1282	1189	1048	1277	1322
Finland	1624	1527	1347	1611	1569	1920
France	20257	21730	21925	22171	22726	22717
Georgia	-2	890	865	911	821	1004
Germany	37897	41283	43769	42004	40025	38747
Greece	754	534	555	824	936	746
Hungary	1981	1918	2058	1687	1585	1732
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2385	2493	1946	1532	1179	1347
Italy	8764	8908	9333	10887	12513	-2
Latvia	2915	2944	2528	2169	2695	3234
Lithuania	1015	1132	1399	1320	1232	1364
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	142
Malta	-2	-2	-2	46	43	44
Moldova	1177	1198	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	6797	6750	5718	5615	6671	7000
Norway	175	163	193	178	264	323
Poland	12605	12384	13808	13608	16559	19963
Portugal	10397	11150	11978	20080	26016	31366
Romania	2967	3421	4517	3778	3631	4047
Russia	-2	99325	92232	99598	113926	107997
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	449	843	432	430	591	599
Spain	17649	19045	17918	17531	18217	19363
Sweden	912	895	834	936	942	1308
Switzerland	1260	1569	1692	1788	2035	1754
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	2014	1954	2342	2139	-2
Ukraine	12471	12095	12566	12280	12331	12645
UK: England & Wales	10492	12051	11438	11070	10897	12763
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Theft: Total						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TH95	T12TH96	T12TH97	T12TH98	T12TH99	T12TH00
Albania	2989	2078	1024	1820	1776	1570
Armenia	1867	1941	2231	1660	1922	2085
Austria	31653	33030	31944	33029	33216	35172
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	47318	48867	65784	61935	45328	48515
Croatia	10171	8189	5985	5322	5411	5655
Cyprus	1491	2310	-2	2374	2174	-2
Czech Republic	47804	46779	43910	45037	40884	41023
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	5735	5932	5388	5032	5302	5805
Finland	79850	80561	76834	78957	78274	86548
France	237488	236500	220928	214309	202282	199717
Georgia	-2	9760	9654	9876	9754	9023
Germany	795629	828515	828945	809771	747344	714985
Greece	8751	6166	7009	8139	8472	8202
Hungary	44384	47836	50572	52247	43798	37555
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	28148	28387	28575	27248	20468	21899
Italy	110067	106607	101112	103906	96636	-2
Latvia	24189	22550	20924	20621	29652	34286
Lithuania	12920	11267	11221	10775	10409	11779
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1988
Malta	-2	-2	-2	635	864	898
Moldova	8069	8251	8505	8845	8998	10471
Netherlands	109483	106372	107449	106815	99789	96200
Norway	13584	14652	14009	13600	13968	14708
Poland	130459	103653	106306	106029	97903	103768
Portugal	33581	31770	31462	33005	32547	34149
Romania	81938	86392	98898	93670	68068	76020
Russia	-2	612252	521969	530835	690187	654342
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	10236	10772	9724	12740	14611	16291
Spain	74718	78207	71604	68093	70729	70395
Sweden	35252	31249	31660	32241	23055	28305
Switzerland	37101	37077	37811	37710	34516	31965
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	59625	60294	56774	54763	-2
Ukraine	148102	137222	125487	124714	127042	136430
UK: England & Wales	284898	275229	226272	274459	269285	257951
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12TV95	T12TV96	T12TV97	T12TV98	T12TV99	T12TV00
Albania	90	114	70	262	292	176
Armenia	72	89	94	81	74	71
Austria	2140	2061	2006	1899	2060	2275
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	57	33	65	142	115
Croatia	1230	999	798	556	723	838
Cyprus	131	173	152	172	213	210
Czech Republic	5338	5213	5119	4814	4001	3765
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	645	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	9494	8837	9521	10132	11517
France	38950	38121	34293	31888	29359	27997
Georgia	-2	504	566	674	655	721
Germany	53092	49909	45846	40344	35774	32135
Greece	1436	634	939	1000	1228	1237
Hungary	1033	1198	1615	1359	1232	903
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1765	2126	2521	2506	3199	919
Italy	16430	15585	13114	13278	11389	-2
Latvia	3696	2576	2170	2592	3163	2985
Lithuania	657	727	867	658	579	665
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	33	86	74
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	974	1056	929	813	998	993
Poland	5430	5578	5852	5655	5915	5516
Portugal	2775	3061	3302	3889	3761	3461
Romania	931	947	1163	1129	971	946
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1235	1164	1068	1175	916	527
Spain	10911	12519	13876	14633	16238	16759
Sweden	4900	4067	4044	4110	3658	4074
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	5394	4610	4792	4571	-2
Ukraine	-2	1269	1047	930	734	544
UK: England & Wales	16478	16122	15367	14795	14971	13671
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12BU95	T12BU96	T12BU97	T12BU98	T12BU99	T12BU00
Albania	1784	1162	232	642	686	577
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	7515	7976	7034	6963	6941	6518
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	18220	17087	22553	22696	14217	16803
Croatia	3802	3690	2777	2345	2170	2229
Cyprus	751	1450	-2	1452	1186	1018
Czech Republic	19715	18617	16797	15865	14021	13024
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	3253	3580	2927	2763	2870	3044
Finland	-2	18551	15784	14257	13874	13729
France	47532	49417	43454	39869	34829	33669
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	97124	96978	94393	89632	82004	74743
Greece	4404	3018	3456	3942	4052	2661
Hungary	15235	15656	15171	14548	11466	10088
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	9660	10025	9664	8874	5553	6430
Italy	19357	18824	17984	17682	14908	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	89	93	128
Moldova	809	861	924	993	937	1045
Netherlands	59880	54780	52328	53720	47187	46300
Norway	4645	4637	4047	3859	4009	3898
Poland	64530	62875	63250	62277	57508	55956
Portugal	12845	12969	12762	11464	10797	10189
Romania	16973	16643	19447	16965	11947	11418
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	4503	4319	3556	5621	6098	6564
Spain	35849	37719	34876	32334	32197	-2
Sweden	6332	5308	5268	5030	4003	4512
Switzerland	8215	9004	8651	10563	9172	8571
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	63538	60395	58937	56486	53830	49007
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12BD95	T12BD96	T12BD97	T12BD98	T12BD99	T12BD00
Albania	370	274	122	293	345	298
Armenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Austria	1484	1453	1491	1455	1242	1509
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	818	695	515	294	339	299
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	3020	2979	2622	2503	2163	2128
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	990	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	3876	3410	3271	2972	3249
France	22152	23297	19868	18234	15143	14649
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	33437	34027	33924	33286	31560	28717
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3091	3543	3966	4109	3382	3019
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	19357	18824	17984	17682	14908	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1658	1717	1745	1347	1507	1548
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	212
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1042	1093	978	870	836	842
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	5985	6172	6308	5740	5326	4636
Romania	16929	16610	19417	16918	11918	11400
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	227	242	226	184	351	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	7926	7950	-2
Sweden	973	896	940	902	688	919
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	30735	29714	30858	30434	28910	25664
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Drug offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12DR95	T12DR96	T12DR97	T12DR98	T12DR99	T12DR00
Albania	404	477	77	507	409	636
Armenia	654	556	562	657	478	480
Austria	11526	15058	16385	15830	15872	16892
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	14	163	360	702	987	845
Croatia	551	2527	3954	3895	5090	5429
Cyprus	216	246	-2	363	353	289
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	18	65	85	131	194	637
Finland	9593	8641	9526	9594	12123	14332
France	79271	85826	90559	91511	97271	104146
Georgia	-2	2134	2234	2576	2490	4099
Germany	123888	146543	162105	177170	185413	202291
Greece	4360	6288	8801	10186	10199	11557
Hungary	455	464	903	1727	2582	3055
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3859	2885	4156	5631	7137	8395
Italy	47730	48408	50577	50257	53790	-2
Latvia	277	379	437	409	520	676
Lithuania	262	397	452	422	442	558
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1719
Malta	-2	-2	-2	686	733	644
Moldova	-2	424	494	522	1461	1920
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	11863	11500	11600
Norway	3938	4455	5188	6493	8002	9190
Poland	3597	3860	4231	5018	4777	6623
Portugal	9571	9303	8930	10216	11381	9980
Romania	1111	1104	897	684	438	519
Russia	-2	62162	102172	116471	129440	134816
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	530	735	1061	1136	1224	1623
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	9110	8110	10159	11049	10020	11966
Switzerland	42001	42628	45093	45726	44343	46558
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	6121	6209	6527
Ukraine	15386	26140	27349	28183	29520	29811
UK: England & Wales	86173	87975	104235	115073	105979	92351
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 23 – Table 1.2.1 – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T12DT95	T12DT96	T12DT97	T12DT98	T12DT99	T12DT00
Albania	-2	86	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2164	2481	2800	2724	2431	1429
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	167	299	200	217	245
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	2	21	28	74	107	115
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	10595	11620	13071	13797	12620	7353
Georgia	-2	290	345	409	456	1234
Germany	6452	7272	7613	8122	8915	9223
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	74	25	54	98	391	545
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	776	908	1614	1766	1971	1706
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	89	77	130	274
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	2496	2878	3424	4059	4891	5539
Poland	203	253	437	699	727	890
Portugal	7088	6136	5484	5408	5877	5353
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	381	519	710	811	823	1165
Spain	-2	-2	20785	19640	17780	16865
Sweden	1711	1719	1936	1961	1696	1665
Switzerland	7553	8094	8080	8055	7975	7233
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	3270	3527	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	17037	17567	18996	14801	14364	15362
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 24 – Source of the data in Table 1.2.1	
	ST1200
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Interior – Police Crime Statistics, 1995-1999 • Ministry of Interior – Crime Report. Data, 2000
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police statistics.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior – Department for Analytics and Research Internal Data (unpublished).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" report for the years 1995 – 1999 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 1995 - 2000. Police Presidium, Department of System Management and Information. Published.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
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	Statistic Data Ministry of Internal Affairs Statistical Department.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Hrsg.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden 1996 – 2001.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Hellenic Police - Ministry of Public Order: 1995-1999. Statistical data of the year 2000 are not yet published and, therefore, are provisional. • Discrepancies for the years 1995 and 1996 between the present data and those appearing in the previous European Sourcebook.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of the Police and Prosecution.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1998 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1997 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1996 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 • 1995 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2 (Istat = Italian National Institute of Statistics)
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry of Home Affairs.
Lithuania	Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication - Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité 2000, Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg.
Malta	All data is obtained either from the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) or statistics held by the office of the Attorney-General. The data represents all reports received in our Police Stations.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Information et Enregistrement operatif, rapports statistiques.

Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters, Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Interior, General Inspectorate of the Police, Directorate of Criminal Records.
Russia	Data for 1995 were taken from the Russian Statistical Year-Book 2000. Data for 1996-2000 were taken from Statistical Bulletin 'Crime and offences' 2000, published by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Supreme Court of Russian Federation.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. • Annual Statistical Data 1995 – 2000
Spain	Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i> . Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office fédéral de la police (Ed.), Statistique policière de la criminalité, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 1995-1999, publiés entre 1996 et 2000) • Office central des stupéfiants (Ed.), Statistique suisse des stupéfiants, Berne : Office fédéral de la police (cahiers utilisés 1995-1999, publiés entre 1996 et 2000).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Turkish General Directorate of Security Statistics, from different departments for each kind of offence and for each year.
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine - the Form of the state statistical reporting № 2, was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. P. 499.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office – Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. Cautions and Court Proceedings Database published annually in Criminal Statistics England and Wales Supplementary Tables 1,2 and 3.
UK: Northern Ireland	Not applicable – see below.
UK: Scotland	Information not available.

p. 24 – Comments on Table 1.2.1

	CT1200
Albania	The data for traffic offences and drug trafficking are not available.
Armenia	-2
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Comments on Table 1.1. • In contrast to number of offences the number of offenders didn't rise after change to on-line data reporting of the police. This supports the interpretation given for table 1.1.
Belgium	<u>Aucune statistique en fonction de l'unité de compte « personne »</u>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1997 persons having committed an offense were counted once for each committed offense. • Since 1998 the suspected persons are counted once each for the region, the type of offense etc. irrespective of the number of offences committed by them and only once in the total outcome.
Croatia	A person suspected of more than one offence in a year is counted just once.
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. one suspect may be responsible for more than one offence and is therefore counted many times, D. In certain cases, there is a possibility that two or more offenders might be involved.
Czech Republic	<p>See comments on table 1.1</p> <p>Traffic offences: there is no special category for traffic offences in the Police statistics</p> <p>The Criminal Statistics within the area of the Czech Rep. does not show a specific category for drug offences so the numbers cannot be found.</p>
Denmark	Note: None of these data are available.
Estonia	See comments on Table 1.1 – the definitions are similar.
Finland	Year 1995 intentional homicide: Assault occasioning death is not included.
France	Champ : métropole.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • No data available on suspects for completed intentional homicide. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "total" in this table is smaller than that of table 1.1. as here are counted the suspected offenders known during the month that the offence is recorded. • Theft of motor vehicle includes only "joyriding" which is provided by the Criminal Code. • Vehicle thefts are included in the "theft" category. • During the years 2000 and 2001 special foot patrols and other innovations maybe contributed to the decrease of certain types of crime. This decrease has been underlined by the relevant officials of the Ministry. Therefore, there is no error. Drug offences are increasing however.
Hungary	Joyriding is included only since 1997.

Iceland	-2																
Ireland	Statistics are not for person - statistics are based on offences detected where at least one suspect is counted for each offence.																
Italy	-2																
Latvia	Here are data on persons who have been called to criminal liability. There are no automatized data base for suspects.																
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no statistical data for number of persons suspected in traffic offences, burglaries, drug trafficking. • The definition of the assault in this Table is narrower than given in the Definitions section. There is no statistical data for the number of persons suspected in making body injury in a state of affect (Art. 113 of Penal Code). The given numbers embrace grave body injury or infection or body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 111 and 112). Actually, missing numbers are too small to make important alteration of the provided statistics - there were only 26 registered body injuries in a state of affect in 1995-2000. • Number of offenders of drug offences in 1995 embrace only suspected in illegal production, acquisition, possession, transportation, delivery, sale or other distribution of the narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 232¹ of Penal Code). 																
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infractions routi�res (d�finies comme p�nales) 2000 : Exclu. • Le rapport n'utilise pas le niveau d�taill� de la typologie d'infractions pour le tableau sur les auteurs. Donc il n'est pas fourni de chiffres pour les homicides et les coups et blessures ou pour les viols. • Par ailleurs, les auteurs sont d�nombr�s en incluant les tentatives. Il faut y prendre garde en rapprochant ce chiffre des affaires. 																
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • For data of offences prior to 1998 and also after that year, with respect to certain offences, the system is still being updated and fine-tuned and therefore not all records are available. 																
Moldova	-2																
Netherlands	The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence 'gekwalificeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft).																
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for year 2000 added by H.v.Hofer. • ASSAULT & THEFT TOTAL: change of series compared with previous period (1990-1995). Could not give alternative data for period 1990-1995. (Commentray added by H.v.Hofer). 																
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on homicide completed, and domestic burglary not separated. • Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. 																
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal offences: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 1. • Traffic offences: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 2. • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 3. • Robbery: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 4. • Drug trafficking: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 5. 																
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this table assault excludes article 183 of the Penal Code - violence and physical injuries leading to death. • For the purpose of this table, assault includes homicide offences (including the attempts), aggravated physical injuries and outrages. 																
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>Type of offence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Type of offence								
Type of offence	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Type of offence										

	Robbery open	-2	68729	61665	65680	75367	71303	68729
	Robbery violent	-2	30596	30567	33918	38559	6694	30596
Slovakia	-2							
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape 1995 – 1999: article # 180 of Penal Code only. • Domestic burglary 2000: no data available. • The number of minors under 14 is counted by the police, but we have excluded it from the total crime number. In 1999, the number of minors under 14 committing a criminal act was 840. They committed 569 criminal acts. 							
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1995 and 1997, Police Statistics include data from the National Police Force ("Cuerpo Nacional de Policía") and the Gendarmerie ("Guardia Civil"). • Since 1998, Police Statistics also include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca"). They represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police. Thus, the Autonomous Basque Police registered 48521 out of the 965835 offences recorded in 1998 (4,99%), 43734 out of 961787 in 1999 (4,55%), and 41492 out of 923270 in 2000 (4,49%). • Since 1997, domestic violence is included in assault and is the main explanatory factor of the increase registered in this offence, as can be seen in the table included on the comments to Table 1.1. 							
Sweden	No remarks							
Switzerland	Trafic de stupéfiants – Total : y compris les « cas mixtes », (trafiquants – consommateurs – contrebandiers).							
TFYR of Macedonia	-2							
Turkey	-2							
Ukraine	-2							
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspected offenders = persons proceeded against + cautioned. • From 1 June 2000 the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 nationally removed the use of cautions for persons under 18, and replaced them with reprimands and final warnings. Piloting of reprimands and final warnings began in seven areas from the end of September 1998. These have been included with cautions. It is thought that the centrally recorded data for these new disposals may be subject to a small amount of under recording. • The fall in the number of prosecutions and cautions for total drug offences between 1998 and 1999 probably reflects less use of stop and search and a consequent decline in the number of arrests. Provisional figures for arrests following stop and search suggest that arrests for drugs were 15 per cent down. 							
UK: Northern Ireland	Items 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 are not available from NI – the Police Service Northern Ireland recorded crime database is offence-based.							
UK: Scotland	-2							

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Total

Number of...	Females T13TCW99	Minors T13TCM99	Aliens T13TCA99
Albania	71	797	66
Armenia	643	472	86
Austria	42690	31941	45685
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5902	6506	674
Croatia	3050	2785	1633
Cyprus	-2	-2	1099
Czech Republic	15483	17804	7261
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	1006	1824	3733
Finland	53466	40766	21839
France	111780	170387	152558
Georgia	334	224	176
Germany	528972	440301	589109
Greece	50116	54937	20097
Hungary	16719	11081	5767
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	493	573	-2
Italy	-2	22132	-2
Latvia	1790	2837	233
Lithuania	3261	3339	446
Luxembourg	2147	1410	6119
Malta	310	181	-2
Moldova	1978	2442	306
Netherlands	31600	47960	-3
Norway	11881	10986	8433
Poland	33235	52674	6017
Portugal	35753	-2	-2
Romania	26347	15040	1247
Russia	260674	183447	-2
Slovakia	-2	9081	-2
Slovenia	4698	6667	2747
Spain	19155	25856	33826
Sweden	12243	8180	-2
Switzerland	8316	16393	30928
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	30258	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	349653	239674	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13TTW99	T13TTM99	T13TTA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	10893	2600	5824
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	119	40	31
Croatia	286	56	157
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	44	13	142
Finland	18399	7830	6594
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	46	4	17
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	11926	40778	19528
Hungary	899	262	603
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	2	-2
Italy	-2	8	-2
Latvia	152	26	32
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-4	-4	-4
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	9	6	4
Netherlands	3700	947	-3
Norway	2928	1567	2196
Poland	1775	350	404
Portugal	272	-2	-2
Romania	387	448	339
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	229	61	80
Spain	933	-2	-2
Sweden	1708	763	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	95921	16011	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Total

Number of...	Females T13HOW99	Minors T13HOM99	Aliens T13HOA99
Albania	20	77	6
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	32	8	44
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	48	19	9
Croatia	21	8	8
Cyprus	-2	-2	3
Czech Republic	43	5	51
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	13	13	80
Finland	56	26	22
France	266	148	322
Georgia	24	7	7
Germany	437	274	1024
Greece	6	29	87
Hungary	54	18	14
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	-2	62	-2
Latvia	18	13	1
Lithuania	29	20	6
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	26	13	11
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	0	2	-2
Poland	145	80	26
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	54	27	4
Russia	3267	1456	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	9	4	10
Spain	134	55	220
Sweden	33	8	-2
Switzerland	24	12	126
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	201	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	109	77	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Intentional homicide: Completed

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13HCW99	T13HCM99	T13HCA99
Albania	16	37	6
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	27	11	2
Croatia	9	2	6
Cyprus	-2	-2	2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	10	12	71
Finland	13	8	3
France	164	71	177
Georgia	19	4	6
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	33	15	5
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	-2	19	-2
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	27	20	5
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	20	10	-3
Norway	0	2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	15	-2	-2
Romania	0	0	0
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1	3	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	11	2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	75	52	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Assault

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13ASW99	T13ASM99	T13ASA99
Albania	7	33	1
Armenia	152	80	5
Austria	3158	4057	4879
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4	7	0
Croatia	35	86	14
Cyprus	-2	-2	27
Czech Republic	481	606	232
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	17	15	98
Finland	2791	3623	1569
France	7545	11478	11753
Georgia	13	17	11
Germany	49947	73801	81310
Greece	858	354	338
Hungary	573	456	52
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	3	-2
Italy	-2	745	-2
Latvia	36	14	1
Lithuania	69	40	0
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	28	19	7
Netherlands	3000	5137	-3
Norway	67	163	-2
Poland	2240	6091	93
Portugal	9605	-2	-2
Romania	381	864	42
Russia	4495	2174	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	13	44	16
Spain	559	-2	-2
Sweden	963	1497	-2
Switzerland	469	760	2562
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	6276	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	25127	27729	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Rape

Number of...	Females T13RAW99	Minors T13RAM99	Aliens T13RAA99
Albania	-2	2	0
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	9	104	215
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3	96	2
Croatia	0	11	5
Cyprus	-2	-2	6
Czech Republic	0	43	36
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	6	17
Finland	0	14	56
France	133	1143	671
Georgia	0	14	1
Germany	70	651	1907
Greece	4	40	52
Hungary	0	25	4
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	-2	115	-2
Latvia	0	9	1
Lithuania	0	35	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	19	3
Netherlands	0	182	-3
Norway	0	14	-2
Poland	9	140	10
Portugal	8	-2	-2
Romania	1	124	4
Russia	60	1024	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	0	4	6
Spain	9	-2	-2
Sweden	0	9	-2
Switzerland	0	25	183
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	5746	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	17	199	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Robbery

Number of...	Females T13ROW99	Minors T13ROM99	Aliens T13ROA99
Albania	1	118	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	103	394	362
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	103	523	36
Croatia	11	36	8
Cyprus	-2	-2	8
Czech Republic	164	626	297
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	74	295	575
Finland	181	619	289
France	1488	9066	3177
Georgia	21	29	13
Germany	3473	15548	12175
Greece	36	267	278
Hungary	143	452	82
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	1	-2
Italy	-2	833	-2
Latvia	53	211	7
Lithuania	47	328	7
Luxembourg	21	42	88
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	400	2167	-3
Norway	21	126	-2
Poland	762	4423	212
Portugal	862	-2	-2
Romania	191	721	26
Russia	8833	22185	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	34	229	34
Spain	2010	4158	-2
Sweden	40	205	-2
Switzerland	164	782	1201
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	67	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	885	4610	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Theft: Total

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13THW99	T13THM99	T13THA99
Albania	3	479	12
Armenia	100	314	9
Austria	8206	10675	11238
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	3257	4656	258
Croatia	376	1166	259
Cyprus	-2	-2	543
Czech Republic	3292	6718	1303
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	467	1224	1849
Finland	16343	17003	8425
France	32015	67421	29058
Georgia	147	128	49
Germany	224390	234270	155951
Greece	881	2474	2618
Hungary	4477	6401	715
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	325	513	-2
Italy	-2	8560	-2
Latvia	811	2031	37
Lithuania	919	2197	33
Luxembourg	461	564	1061
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	688	1932	114
Netherlands	16100	23079	-3
Norway	3763	4173	-2
Poland	4966	28039	346
Portugal	4601	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	68005	112003	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1283	4322	906
Spain	6466	-2	-2
Sweden	6146	4252	-2
Switzerland	5550	9196	19821
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	4127	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	62952	84048	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13TVW99	T13TVM99	T13TVA99
Albania	1	15	5
Armenia	0	12	1
Austria	116	923	759
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5	84	3
Croatia	7	102	22
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	97	872	93
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	834	3110	218
France	966	11905	2257
Georgia	19	41	5
Germany	1604	13620	5875
Greece	30	415	291
Hungary	20	186	13
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	732	-2
Latvia	20	266	4
Lithuania	9	153	7
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	84	327	-2
Poland	72	885	55
Portugal	146	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	15	134	51
Spain	995	4441	-2
Sweden	208	780	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	44	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	833	6785	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Total

Number of...	Females T13BUW99	Minors T13BUM99	Aliens T13BUA99
Albania	2	227	7
Armenia	-3	-3	-3
Austria	466	2170	2350
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	597	2074	48
Croatia	104	595	137
Cyprus	-2	-2	266
Czech Republic	597	4558	482
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	114	820	997
Finland	1035	2709	298
France	2326	11732	3407
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	6570	25417	14222
Greece	352	1092	1312
Hungary	498	2062	86
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	33	167	-2
Italy	-2	732	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	39	217	17
Netherlands	3100	12501	-3
Norway	287	883	-2
Poland	1391	19335	151
Portugal	1232	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	127	1929	429
Spain	2344	5422	4993
Sweden	263	597	-2
Switzerland	536	2360	5482
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3238	18507	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

Number of...	Females T13BDW99	Minors T13BDM99	Aliens T13BDA99
Albania	0	130	4
Armenia	-3	-3	-3
Austria	165	446	558
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	25	86	26
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	198	675	90
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	344	540	64
France	1422	4992	1887
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3831	9400	5080
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	227	562	44
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	2772	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	129	391	1
Luxembourg	232	234	88
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	90	153	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	795	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	11	127	44
Spain	773	-2	-2
Sweden	58	107	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2127	8631	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Drug offences: Total

Number of...	Females T13DRW99	Minors T13DRM99	Aliens T13DRA99
Albania	-2	17	2
Armenia	19	1	5
Austria	2892	4894	2950
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	61	122	23
Croatia	469	802	574
Cyprus	-2	-2	87
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	37	16	129
Finland	1899	1298	536
France	7928	19349	8823
Georgia	113	19	59
Germany	24649	34918	42591
Greece	750	2454	954
Hungary	330	456	118
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	559	248	-2
Italy	-2	2772	-2
Latvia	56	7	5
Lithuania	101	16	12
Luxembourg	232	234	807
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	225	158	24
Netherlands	1400	419	-3
Norway	1585	899	-2
Poland	590	915	78
Portugal	1249	-2	-2
Romania	52	30	71
Russia	18431	7420	4517
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	106	187	56
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1431	409	-2
Switzerland	6409	5240	17172
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	12363	13394	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 25 – Table 1.2.2 – Offenders – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T13DTW99	T13DTM99	T13DTA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	154	214	538
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	3	3	7
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	29	10	66
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	1213	1610	2321
Georgia	39	1	42
Germany	1068	622	2570
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	45	89	19
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-3
Norway	852	408	-2
Poland	128	274	18
Portugal	836	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	56	105	52
Spain	2721	1025	-2
Sweden	224	65	-2
Switzerland	239	475	3208
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-3
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2382	767	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 26 – Source of the data in Table 1.2.2	
	ST1300
Albania	Police State, Department of statistics Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania, unpublished
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	Ministry of Interior – Crime Report. Data, 2000
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police statistics.
Croatia	Ministry of Interior - Department for Analytics and Development Internal Data (unpublished).
Cyprus	Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, unpublished data.
Czech Republic	The Statistics of Criminality within the area of Czech Republic, Year 2000. Published. Issued by Police Presidium, Department of System Directory and Informatics.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Police Board - Crime statistics - Not published.
Finland	Crimes reported to the police / Statistics Finland.
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 Statistical Center.
Germany	Bundeskriminalamt (Hrsg.): Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik Bundesrepublik Deutschland, 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Hellenic Police , Year :1999 – Ministry of Public Order.
Hungary	Unified Statistics of The Police and the Prosecution.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Report of An Garda Síochána (Police). Statistics above the same as ones provided at table 3.1.2. because it was not possible to obtain data for above.
Italy	1999 Istat penal statistics: table 5.2
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry of Home Affairs of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	Rapport d'activité 2000, Police Grand-Ducale, Luxembourg.
Malta	Police Files held in the Criminal Investigations Department (CID), including both police data and intelligence.
Moldova	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Direction Information et Enregistrement operatif, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Police Headquarters, Statistical Information Bureau.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Interior, General Inspectorate of the Police, Directorate of Criminal Records.
Russia	Data were taken from Statistical Bulletin 'Crime and offences' 2000, published by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Supreme Court of Russian Federation.

Slovakia	Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. • Annual Statistical Date 1999.
Spain	Ministerio del Interior: Secretaría General Técnica. <i>Anuario Estadístico del Ministerio del Interior</i> . Madrid: Ministerio del Interior, published annually.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (avec nos remerciements à M. Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Turkish General Directorate of Security Statistics, from different departments for each kind of offence and for each year.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. Cautions and Court Proceedings Databases, published annually in Criminal Statistics, England and Wales Supplementary Tables 1,2 and 3. • Suspected offenders = persons proceeded against + cautioned.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information not available.

p. 26 – Age bracket used on Table 1.2.2	
	CT13AGOO
Albania	Minimum age for minor offenders when they commit a crime is 14 years old and for a contravention is 16 years old. The data above are only for crimes, so the figures which appear in the above table are referring to persons from 14-18 years old. The maximum age for minor offenders is 18 years old.
Armenia	14-17.
Austria	There is no minimum age in principle, yet police eventually will not register too young persons reported to the police. Maximum age is 19.
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	14 - 17 years of age.
Croatia	From 14 to under 18. Only juveniles from 16 to under 18 can be sent to juvenile prison.
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum age: 7 years • Maximum age: 15 years
Czech Republic	Minors for this statistical data are persons from 0 to 18 years. Penal liability begins at the age of 15.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13-14 years of age: excluding rape and drug offences • 15-17 years of age: all offences
Finland	0 – 17 years.
France	Mineurs : moins de 18 ans. 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	According Criminal Code of Georgia age of Minors is 14 – 16 years.
Germany	No minimum age. All suspects under the age of 18 are counted.
Greece	7-20 years.
Hungary	Minimum age: 14; maximum: 18.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	14 to 17 years.
Italy	14-17 years.
Latvia	14 – 18 years.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum age - 14 years. • Maximum age - 17 years.
Luxembourg	Moins de 18 ans.
Malta	Adult: 18+ Juvenile: 0 – 17
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De 14 à moins de 18 ans. • L'âge de la responsabilité pénale est de 16 ans. • Les mineurs âgés de plus de 14 ans peuvent être poursuivis et condamnés pour les crimes graves (meurtre, viol, coups et blessures graves, vol avec violence). La majorité est atteinte à 18 ans.
Netherlands	• Minimum age: 0; Maximum age: 17.
Norway	5-17 years
Poland	From 13 to less than 17. It corresponds to the category "juvenile" used in Poland.

Portugal	The age brackets used in police statistics are as follow: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over.
Romania	The minimum age for minor offenders is 14 years and the maximum age for minor offenders is 18 years.
Russia	Age brackets for minor offenders are 14-17 years.
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children offenders to 14 year include is not be inferior criminal responsibility • Juvenile offenders is inferior criminal responsibilty from 15 to 18 years and court take account to the age of offenders. • If are offenders 18 and more years court treat how adult person.
Slovenia	From 14 to under 18.
Spain	14 – 17 years (i.e. from 14 to under 18 years)
Sweden	15-17 years (the age refers to age when the offence was committed)
Switzerland	From 7 to under 18 years old.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females = females aged 10 and over. • Persons aged under 18 = persons aged 10 and under 18 years.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 26 – Comment on whether criminal offences committed by minors are included in police stat.	
	CT13MIOO
Albania	All criminal offences committed by minors are included in the police statistics. They are included in the total number of the offences as well as for each type of offences.
Armenia	Yes.
Austria	Included. See above!
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Punishable offences committed by underage persons are included in the police statistics.
Croatia	Yes.
Cyprus	Yes.
Czech Republic	Criminal offences committed by minors ARE INCLUDED in the police statistic (it means if in 2000 was total number of offenders 130234, this number includes minors which was 17978).
Denmark	-2
Estonia	They are included without any exceptions.
Finland	Are included.
France	Oui.
Georgia	Criminal offences are included in police statistics from 14 years old.
Germany	Yes.
Greece	Yes.
Hungary	Included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	All offence done by minors are counted separately.
Lithuania	All criminal offences (also committed by minors) are included in police statistics.
Luxembourg	Les auteurs mineurs sont comptabilisés comme les autres.
Malta	Yes, included.
Moldova	Oui.
Netherlands	They are included.
Norway	Included.
Poland	Included.
Portugal	No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subject to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care and protection measures may be used in his/her regard.
Romania	Yes.
Russia	Criminal offences are included in the police statistics when committed by those older than 14.
Slovakia	Criminal offences by children and juveniles offenders is included in the Police statistics but against children offenders can be not continue because they is not able deduce criminal responsibility.
Slovenia	Yes.

Spain	Criminal offences committed by minors are included in police statistics.
Sweden	Yes, they are.
Switzerland	Oui.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Criminal offences committed by minors are included in the overall figures.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Included.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 26 – Definition on an alien

	CT13ALOO
Albania	Non-Albanian citizens.
Armenia	Alien is a person who is not the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, but who has citizenship of another State.
Austria	No citizen of state.
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	A person who has a foreign citizenship or dual citizenship.
Croatia	Alien is a person who does not have Croatian citizenship.
Cyprus	A person with a citizenship other than Cypriot.
Czech Republic	A person who is not of Czech nationality.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Non-Estonian citizens and persons without determined citizenship.
Finland	A person without Finnish citizenship.
France	Un étranger est une personne qui ne possède pas la nationalité française.
Georgia	All people who are non citizen of Georgia are aliens.
Germany	Persons with a foreign nationality, stateless persons and persons whose nationality is unknown. Persons with dual nationality are counted as German if one of their nationalities is German.
Greece	Alien is any person with a foreign nationality (cf different definition for convictions).
Hungary	Aliens are persons not having Hungarian citizenship independent of their domicile (visiting Hungary or settled down in Hungary). As foreign citizens are counted persons without citizenship or having two citizenship in spite of the fact that one of them is the if their domicile is abroad.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Person who do not have citizenship of Latvia, but have citizenship of other country.
Lithuania	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. 1 of the Law of Lithuanian Republic on the legal status of the aliens).
Luxembourg	Non Luxembourgeois.
Malta	No difference for statistics information is made between nationals and aliens.
Moldova	Toute personne n'ayant pas de document comme citoyen de la République de Moldova.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	An alien is defined as a person without Norwegian citizenship. "Stateless" and "foreign citizens, not specified" are included. Persons with unknown citizenship are excluded.
Poland	The alien is a person who is not a Polish citizenship.
Portugal	One is not a Portuguese citizen, according to the laws of nationality.
Romania	According to Law no.123/2000 regarding the aliens regime in Romania, an alien is a person who has not the Romanian citizenship.
Russia	Russian statistics on aliens includes persons with the citizenship of states other than Russia and persons who have no citizenship.

Slovakia	Alien is person which have not Slovak Republic citizenship. This person can be have reported abiding residence on area Slovak Republic or not.
Slovenia	Not of slovenian nationality.
Spain	Non-Spanish citizen.
Sweden	No data available.
Switzerland	Toute personne n'ayant pas de nationalité suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Not Applicable.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Not applicable.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 26 – Comments on Table 1.2.2	
CT1300	
Albania	Comparing with the period covered by the first publication of the sourcebook, it is possible to have data on the aliens involved in crimes. This was due to the fact that the involvement of the aliens in crimes is more frequent than before.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Year of data: 2000 .
Belgium	<u>Aucune statistique en fonction de l'unité de compte personne.</u>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Year of data: 2000.
Cyprus	Suspected offenders for serious offences as classified by the police.
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	None of these data are available.
Estonia	See comments on Table 1.1 – the definitions are similar.
Finland	-2
France	Année 1999 Champ : métropole
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Police statistics do not count traffic offences. • No data is available on suspects for completed intentional homicide. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section.
Greece	See comments for the Table 1.2.1.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Table 1.2.2: Number of persons called to criminal liability (person is called to criminal liability from the moment when he/she receive bill of indictment).
Lithuania	There is no statistical data on number of woman, minors and aliens suspected in traffic offences, burglaries or drug trafficking.
Luxembourg	Infractions routières (définies comme pénales) pour femmes, mineurs et ressortissants étrangers : Exclu.
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics are still being updated and detailed information as that required is still unavailable. • Figures do not include drug related suspects.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no reliable data for aliens. • The data for completed homicide refer to the year 1998. • The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence

	'gekwalficeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft).																						
Norway	-2																						
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See comments for Table 1.2.1. • Category "homicide" contains also assault leading to death. • Category "theft" contains also burglary. 																						
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 1.1", note 3. • Number of minors: The number of suspects under 18 cannot be determined from the statistical return sent by the police. The age brackets given are: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over. • Number of aliens: There's no data available. 																						
Romania	For the purpose of this table assault excludes article 183 of the Penal Code - violence and physical injuries leading to death and includes homicide offences (including the attempts), aggravated physical injuries and outrages.																						
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year of data</th> <th>1999</th> <th>1999</th> <th>1999</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>Number of females</th> <th>Number of minors</th> <th>Number of aliens</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>open</td> <td>6538</td> <td>16505</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>violent</td> <td>2295</td> <td>5680</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year of data		1999	1999	1999	Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens	Robbery	open	6538	16505	-2	violent	2295	5680	-2
Year of data		1999	1999	1999																			
Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens																			
Robbery	open	6538	16505	-2																			
	violent	2295	5680	-2																			
Slovakia	This classification is not available except of children and juvenile offenders.																						
Slovenia	-2																						
Spain	-2																						
Sweden	No remarks.																						
Switzerland	-2																						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																						
Turkey	-2																						
Ukraine	-2																						
UK: England & Wales	2000 data not yet available.																						
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																						
UK: Scotland	-2																						

p. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (1/7): Do the offence definitions used in Table 1.2.2 differ from those in the "Definitions" section?		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	If yes, explain
	CT13A A00	CT13A00
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	See the websites mentioned above.
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	As above under Table 1.2.1.
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence called "Assaut" in table are called as commitment of bodily injuries (different grades of heavyness) in Latvia. • Thefts with entrance in Latvia's CC is not separated in separate article of CC and are included in total number of thefts. • Trafficking of drugs in Latvia's CC are not separated in separate article. Such offences are included in total number of drug crime.
Lithuania	1	The assault definition does not embrace body injury in a state of affect (Art. 113) - see Comments on Table 1.2.1
Luxembourg	1	Pour reconstituer les séries, il a fallu dans certains cas se contenter des affaires concernant des faits accomplis (exclusion des tentatives), alors que les tableaux 1.2.1 et 1.2.2 incluent les tentatives (cas des cambriolages de maisons).
Malta	1	The only difference is with respect to Robbery, which under our law is "Aggravated Theft".
Moldova	1	Note coordonateur: Dans la rubrique vol avec violence à partir de 1997 ont été transmis les chiffres concernant seulement les vols à main armée. Ils sont supprimés pour éviter les confusions.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2

Romania	1	See comments on table 1.2.2.
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	We accept the definition but we have not monitoring by this elements into the statistical data.
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. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (2/7): Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are recorded?

1=Yes 2=No	CT13BOO
Albania	1
Armenia	1
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	1
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	1
Latvia	1
Lithuania	1
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	1
Moldova	1
Netherlands	1
Norway	1
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	-2
UK: England & Wales	1
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (3/7): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT13C AOO	CT13CBOO
Albania	1	When a person commits 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	1	If the person commits several offences during the year, he is counted only once.
Austria	2	Until 1999 a principal offence rule has been applied. The offender was only counted with the most serious offence (according to sanction that can be imposed by the penal code). In 2000 this rule was terminated. A rising number of offenders suspected of minor offences should have been expected, yet didn't occur.
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	2	If there are several offences committed by one person, and only one criminal investigation is proceeded about all those offences in together, the statistics shows only one offender.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>(My description - A.Ahven)</i>
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	If a person is suspected that he has committed more than one offence while committing the main offence (i.e. armed robbery, and bearing arms) only the most serious offence i.e the offence for which the highest penalty is threatened, is recorded (only armed robbery).

Hungary	1	A principal offence rule is applied, if a more serious crime is committed with a petty crime, for the last the investigation has not to be established and this petty crime has not to be indicted. Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape is counted as one crime and has to be recorded and counted one unit. Inflicting serious (aggravated) bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. The suspected offenders are counted at the same way.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	Criminal Code predict which delict is criminal and must be punished.
Lithuania	1	See Question D in Comments on Table 1.1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	2	Il n'existe pas de règle de l'infraction principale. Si l'infracteur a commis un viol et quelque temps après un vol, on compte comme une seule affaire mais comme deux infractions, dans le cas où il ne s'agit pas d'une infraction continue.
Netherlands	1	The most serious offence is counted.
Norway	1	When a person charged covers several offences during the year, the charge is attached to the offence, which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law.
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender commits an offence two or more times in one year, two or more offenders are recorded. • If an 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 consists of more than one offence committed at the same time by the same offender, only the most serious one is counted
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	1	As in Introduction, paragraph 3.
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-F (2). • Voir Introduction point 3.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2

UK: England & Wales	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) 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 e) where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence was imposed f) 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 severe. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 27 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (4/7): How is a person suspected of multiple offences counted?		
	1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT13DOO	CT13DOO (BIS)
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	3	Multiple offences are counted as one offence under certain circumstances (given by art.89 par.3 Criminal Code):when each of the assaults is 1. Committed with the same intention, 2. Each of them can be submitted under the same article of the Criminal Code, 3. The assaults are linked with the same or similar way of their commitment and 4. There is a close time connection within the assaults and 5. There is a connection within the objects of the assaults. If those circumstances are NOT fulfilled, multiple offences are counted as two or more offences.
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	1	-2
Hungary	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	3	In Latvia we have only register of persons who have been called to criminal liabilityand do not have register on persons who are suspected.
Lithuania	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	-2
Moldova	1	-2
Netherlands	1	-2
Norway	1	-2

Poland	1	-2
Portugal	1	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	3	-2
Switzerland	3	Voir autres commentaires sur les questions A-F (2).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 28 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (5/7): How is a person suspected of more than one offence in the same year counted?								
	<p>1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other</p>	<p><i>If other, please explain</i></p>						
	CT13EOO	CT13EOO (BIS)						
Albania	3	-2						
Armenia	1	-2						
Austria	2	-2						
Belgium	-2	-2						
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2						
Bulgaria	3	Once in a type of offense, once in the summary outcome.						
Croatia	3	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>As one person</i></th> <th><i>As two or more people</i></th> <th><i>Other (please explain)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>As one person</td> <td></td> <td>Person is counted as one person, but offences are counted as two or more offences.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>	As one person		Person is counted as one person, but offences are counted as two or more offences.
<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>						
As one person		Person is counted as one person, but offences are counted as two or more offences.						
Cyprus	2	-2						
Czech Republic	3	It depends on how many police investigations are started against this person within one year. If the person commits an offence that is then investigated and goes into court which decides about -let´s say - a fine, and then the person commits another offence - two persons are counted in the statistics. If the person commits two or more offences and there is only one investigation and criminal proceeding about it, it is counted as one person.						
Denmark	-2	-2						
Estonia	2	-2						
Finland	2	-2						
France	2	-2						
Georgia	1	-2						
Germany	3	See explanation to question D.						
Greece	3	If the offence is the same, i.e assault against his wife, as one offence. If he has committed 2 different offences, e.g. theft in October and a robbery in December, as 2 offences.						
Hungary	2	-2						
Iceland	-2	-2						
Ireland	-2	-2						
Italy	2	-2						
Latvia	3	In Latvia we have only register of persons who have been called to criminal liability and do not have register on persons who are suspected.						
Lithuania	2	-2						
Luxembourg	-2	-2						

Malta	2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	-2
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	-2	-2
Slovakia	1	-2
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	3	-2
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	1	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2

p. 28 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (6/7): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifica tions?	If yes, explain
	CT13F A00	CT13FBOO
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	See comment on table 1.1. and on C. 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	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	2	The data recoding methods have not been modified since 80 th
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	New Criminal Code came into force in 1 st April, 1999. With this fact new system of counting of offences also came in force. Also new redaction of separate articles also came into force.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	1	All data is now inputted in the Police Incident Reporting System (FIRS) immediately upon the filing of a report at the local police station. The information is relayed to a central computer and is accessible over the local network.
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	Until 1993, each of the main three police forces in the country produced their own statistics, using criteria which were not always identical. In January 1993, a new integrated statistical system came into effect, introducing a common standard list of offences and identical recording rules for all police forces. Data overlapping, however, is a problem which, so far, has not been satisfactorily solved, as a substantial amount of the offences registered by two of the police forces are subsequently passed to the third one, "Polícia Judiciária", (the criminal police) for investigation. Due to practical difficulties in the registration of cases handed over to "Polícia Judiciária", this source of error has persisted. At the beginning of 1998, a new counting rule will be introduced, which was expected to avoid double counting in the future.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	New Information System.
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 1, 1997, a new typology was introduced in order to adapt Police Statistics to the new Penal Code introduced on January 1, 1996. This means that, in 1995, Police Statistics were elaborated according to the Penal Code in effect at that moment; in 1996, a new Penal Code was introduced but Police Statistics were not modified; and, since 1997, Police Statistics are elaborated according to the new Penal Code. • Apart from that, since 1998, Police Statistics include data from the Autonomous Basque Police ("Policía Autónoma Vasca") that represent a little bit less than 5% of the total offences known to the police (see comments on table 1.1).
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. 28 – Description of data recording methods for Table 1.2.2 (7/7): Additional comments on questions A – F

	CT13FCOO
Albania	If a person is suspected of more than one offence during 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 for crimes. If a person is suspected of more than one offence, but there is no court decision, he will be accounted as one person.
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	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	B : Il n'y a pas de règle générale au niveau fédéral, mais la plupart des cantons utilisent des normes écrites, inspirées pour une bonne part des règles de la police zurichoise (qui enregistre environ 30 % de toutes les infractions dont la police a connaissance en Suisse).

	D : Dépend de canton à canton. E : Les règles de comptage des infractions ne sont pas unifiées non plus.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 29 – Police staff: Police officers

	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
	D14OPA00	D14OPB00	D14OPC00	D14OPD00	D14OPE00	D14OPF00	D14OPG00	D14OPH00	D14OPI00	D14OPJ00	D14OPK00	D14OPL00	D14OPM00	D14OPN00
1=Included 2=Excluded														
Albania	1	1	1	-2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1	1	1	-3	1	-3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	-2	1	2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Denmark	1	1	1	2	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	-3	1	-3	2	-3	2	1	1	2	1	-3
France	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	-2	1	2	1	-2
Georgia	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Hungary	1	1	2	-3	1	-3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	1	1	1	1	-2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Latvia	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Moldova	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	-3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norway	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	1	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
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	-3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Spain	1	1	2	1	1	1	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	-4	-4	1	1	1	-4	-4	2	2	-4	-4	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Turkey	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

p. 30 – Police staff: Civilians

1=Included 2=Excluded	cadet police officers	clerical staff	technical staff	maintenance staff	traffic wardens	domestic staff
	D14CPA00	D14CPB00	D14CPC00	D14CPD00	D14CPE00	D14CPF00
Albania	1	1	1	1	2	2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	-4
Estonia	2	1	1	1	-2	-2
Finland	2	1	1	1	-3	-4
France	2	1	1	1	2	1
Georgia	2	1	1	1	2	2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	2	1	1	1	2	2
Hungary	-2	1	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2	1	1	1	2	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	2
Latvia	2	1	1	1	2	1
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2
Moldova	2	1	1	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	2	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	2
Poland	2	1	1	1	2	1
Portugal	2	2	1	1	2	2
Romania	2	2	1	1	2	1
Russia	1	1	1	2	2	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	2	1	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	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	1	2	2	2	2	2
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	2

p. 30 – Table 1.3 – Police staff: Number of police officers

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T14OP95	T14OP96	T14OP97	T14OP98	T14OP99	T14OP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14606
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	25782	26488	26291	26817	26883	26815
Belgium	35675	36114	36616	36383	37128	37630
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	22037	22123	23116	23031	22868	22776
Cyprus	3805	3818	4092	4092	4092	4092
Czech Republic	45717	43990	43722	43888	44089	44828
Denmark	9981	9925	9837	9962	10048	10382
Estonia	4911	4738	4407	4089	3584	3641
Finland	7769	7751	7843	7889	7960	8036
France	-2	213400	-2	-2	-2	233500
Georgia	-2	30021	31234	32190	30127	28087
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	42178	43950	44183	45389	48981	51081
Hungary	31620	31499	34558	31922	31690	31310
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	10825	10817	10968	11235	11458	11640
Italy	278000	304002	301433	306504	313377	-2
Latvia	8898	9240	11067	10878	10697	10649
Lithuania	16765	17458	17991	18229	18069	17562
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	1756	1734	1718
Moldova	12036	11920	11590	11569	11744	11471
Netherlands	38471	39370	39917	40340	41370	-2
Norway	7836	7966	7973	7969	8310	8625
Poland	99402	102956	101027	99285	99955	100754
Portugal	37279	43730	44448	45484	46781	48047
Romania	49712	51572	50261	48803	48106	45830
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1779124
Slovakia	19883	19678	19577	19897	19867	20662
Slovenia	6757	6836	6815	6281	6465	6882
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	124156
Sweden	17720	16723	16783	16429	16201	16089
Switzerland	14194	14155	14210	14367	14156	14500
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	130000	138000	145000	152000	160000	166000
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	126808	127123	126862	126679	125394	124586
UK: Northern Ireland	8415	8423	8485	8456	8445	8268
UK: Scotland	14323	14512	14789	14980	14810	14699

p. 30 – Table 1.3 – Police staff: Number of civilians

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T14CP95	T14CP96	T14CP97	T14CP98	T14CP99	T14CP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	704
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	5753	5663	6084	6084	6060
Belgium	-2	4510	4659	4939	5251	5549
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	9078	10197	9608	9307	8321	6558
Cyprus	35	35	35	37	39	39
Czech Republic	8262	11228	11741	12640	13169	11939
Denmark	1982	1972	1969	1996	1981	2100
Estonia	1189	1093	1052	1033	1080	1136
Finland	3403	2185	2209	2397	2543	2618
France	-2	12000	-2	-2	-2	13000
Georgia	-2	2112	1999	2001	1987	1754
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1443	1405	1413	1360	1320	1315
Hungary	9297	9364	9259	9293	9009	9156
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	1576	1747	1739	1744	1728.5
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	1081	1753	1792	1675
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1002	978	984	983	1082	984
Netherlands	9618	9843	9979	10085	10343	-2
Norway	1856	2097	2160	2401	2436	2509
Poland	17740	17495	18867	19268	19299	19179
Portugal	1779	2855	3321	3698	3626	3767
Romania	4146	3992	3956	3741	3569	2725
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	6469	5940	6358	5917	6287	6875
Slovenia	1435	1537	1644	1788	1871	1510
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7429	7144	5972	5775	6191	6660
Switzerland	2893	3109	3193	3155	3299	3518
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	52180	52994	52618	53370	53254	53856
UK: Northern Ireland	3350	3321	3361	3363	3325	3348
UK: Scotland	3936	4057	4290	4523	4661	4721

p. 30 – Source of the data in Table 1.3

	ST1400
Albania	Personnel Directory, Ministry of Public Order, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	State budget legislation. Planned staff posts
Belgium	Police fédérale – Commissariat général – Direction du Fonctionnement Policier Intégré.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Interior Department for Analytics and Development – Internal Data.
Cyprus	Research and Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Interior, Personnel Department. Unpublished.
Denmark	'Politiets årsberetning 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999' & 'Politiets Virksomhedsregnskab 2000', Rigspolitiet.
Estonia	Police Board – Personnel and financial statistics – not published.
Finland	Ministry of the Interior, police department, administration unit.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de la Défense pour 2000 (site internet et rapport statistique 2000) • Pour 1996 : étude du CESDIP
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	As of 1999 the figure includes the newly set up frontier guards and special guards for embassies, foreign missions in Greece, and certain public offices and officials (ministries and ministers, deputies, prosecutors, judges etc.)
Hungary	Headquarter of the Police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána (Police).
Italy	Ministerio dell'economia e delle finanze, Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del paese 1998 1999 2000.
Latvia	Criminal Statistic Unit of Information centre of Ministry of Home Affairs.
Lithuania	Source: Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania " <i>Criminality and the law enforcement activity</i> ", Vilnius, 2000, p. 40.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Police Records held at the Human Resources Section.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations Directorate-General for Public Order and Safety Department Police.
Norway	Department of Justice.
Poland	Police Headquarters, HR Department.
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	Directorate of Management of Human Resources, Ministry of Interior.
Russia	From the unofficial sources in Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Slovakia	Ministry of Interior Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	Ministerio del Interior (Spanish Ministry of Interior Affairs).
Sweden	The Swedish Police Organization Annual Report.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la police, données non publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	Turkish General Directorate of Security, Personnel Department Statistics.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Police Forces.
UK: Northern Ireland	Police Service of Northern Ireland (Personnel Branch).
UK: Scotland	Police staff numbers from Quarterly Strength Return from all forces as at 31 March of each year.

p. 30 – Comments on Table 1.3

	CT1400
Albania	The data on the police are not available for years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999.
Armenia	No information is available for police staff.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police officers does not include officers in federal administration (Ministry of Interior) or administration of police/gendarmerie directorates of countries. • Number of civilians: Included are employees who also fulfil other than police related tasks (e.g. organisation of elections ...) • The slight increase in figures is due to integration of parts of customs police staff into the gendarmerie (border police) after integration of Austria into the EU.
Belgium	<p>• Membres de la police Les données concernent les effectifs des catégories concernées au 31 décembre de l'année mentionnée. Il s'agit pour les effectifs policiers de la somme des effectifs des 3 services de police (les ex-gendarmerie, polices communale et judiciaire) actuellement réunies dans la Police intégrée fédérale et locale (loi du 7 décembre 1998 parue au Moniteur le 5 janvier 1999 et mise en application en en 2000).</p> <p>• Fonctionnaires de police</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - police criminelle : La police criminelle au sens large comprend les ex – BSR (gendarmerie) et les ex-brigades de police judiciaire qui pourraient entrer dans cette catégorie (y compris les membres de la police scientifique des laboratoires). - police des frontières : La police des frontières ne fait pas l'objet d'un service de police spécifique mais constitue une des missions de police de base des polices communales et gendarmerie. - gardes- police municipale : Si l'on considère que la catégorie vise la police communale ou les garde-champêtre. - police de réserve : Cette catégorie pourrait correspondre à l'ancienne Réserve générale de la gendarmerie selon l'acception qu'on lui confère. - Police des tribunaux : cette mission constitue une des tâches de l'ex-gendarmerie . <p>• Employés civils Pour les ex-polices communales il s'agit du personnel administratif, technique, mais aussi d'appui à la politique policière. Pour l'ex-police judiciaire, il s'agit du personnel civil mis à la disposition par le procureur du Roi, du personnel d'entretien et des assistants judiciaires techniques. Pour la gendarmerie, tout le personnel civil est pris en compte.</p>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Police staff: 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	Year 2001 (31 December 2001)- number of police officers = 44940, number of civilians = 11837.
Denmark	Civilians: domestic staff - included if employed.
Estonia	-2
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilians: Domestic staff Included where service not externalized. • Organisation change in 1996.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The figures are persons who have actually received salary, not on the number of offices (part of which are vacant on any given day). • "cadet police officers" are included in the figures for police officers since they cannot be distinguished from the count: the count is based on "type of office" and police cadets are formally placed in offices of younger constables. They do not have police powers when in school except during field training periods.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fonctionnaires de police • Police de douanes : Exclu (douaniers). • 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 leur 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).
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	The city of Athens has around 120 City guards; they are responsible only for parking problems. These are not included in the above figures.
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1994 Secret Service (in 2000: 1 190 officers and 310 civilians) is part of the Police, the figures are included in figures of police staff. • Figures in the European Sourcebook 1999 for the year 1995 are not comparable, they included border police and excluded Secret Service police, the figures in recent Table 1.3 included Secret Service and excluded Border Police.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	Policemen from Municipal police have not grades of service and they are not included in number of state police staff..
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no exact statistical data on the number of civilians in police, because some types of police (border police, tax police, etc.) are independent from the Police Department and on the moment it is not possible to provide all numbers of civilians from different police bodies. • There are no special traffic wardens in Lithuania. Traffic police implements their functions.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference date is December 31. • Counting is in full time equivalent, not in persons.
Norway	The Norwegian raw data is presented in the following manner: Lawyers – civil servants [officers] – administrative personnel – others. Lawyers & civil servants has been classified as "police officers" Administrative personnel & others as "civilians".
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	Police staff includes internal armed forces of Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	47374 out of the 124156 members of the police staff in 2000 belong to the National Police Force (Cuerpo Nacional de Policía). This force registers more or

	less two thirds of the offences known to the Police.
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> border police: does not exist gendarmerie: does not exist city guard, municipal police: does not exist Tax police: does not exist court police: does not exist • Data refer to 31 December
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membres de la police : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police de la circulation routière : Sans objet. - Police des frontières : Sans objet. - Police des douanes : Sans objet. - Police des impôts : Sans objet. - Fonctionnaires à temps partiel : Sans objet. - Police de réserve : Sans objet. • Nombre d'employés civils : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1995 : 560 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2333 personnel civil 1996 : 617 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2492 personnel civil 1997 : 597 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2596 personnel civil 1998 : 740 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2415 personnel civil 1999 : 737 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2562 personnel civil 2000 : 955 recrues / hôtesse de police, 2563 personnel civil
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	In Turkey, there are two main law-enforcement agencies, these are police and the gendarmerie. While the police is responsible for all kinds of law-enforcement activities within the city limits, the gendarmerie is the counterpart of the police force in the rural areas. So, the figures presented in this study solely includes the police statistics.
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the figures shown are full time equivalents. • All the figures are as at 30 September.
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers include all full-time regular officers, irrespective of duty type (e.g. headquarters staff, security duties etc.) or rank. • Court police: Included (Regular RUC officers on court duty e.g. for security purposes).
UK: Scotland	Data as at 31 March of each year.

p. 31 – Prosecution statistics		
	What is the counting unit used? <i>1=Persons 2=Proceedings 3=Both</i>	Which authority collects these statistics?
	D2PSA00	D2PSB00
Albania	2	General Prosecutor's Office, Department of Statistics.
Armenia	2	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	3	Prosecution authority
Belgium	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jusqu'en 1999 : en principe l'Institut National de Statistique (Ministère des affaires économiques) et à partir de 1999 le Ministère de la Justice. • La dernière publication de l'INS porte sur l'année 1996. Les données publiées pour les années 1995 et 1996 sont par ailleurs très incomplètes (chiffres non transmis par un certain nombre d'arrondissements). Nous ne pouvons donc en faire état. Du côté du Ministère de la Justice aucune donnée n'est encore disponible. • <u>Seuls peuvent être fournis les chiffres concernant la médiation pénale repris dans la catégorie « sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité »</u>. Ces données sont rassemblés par un autre service : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - les conseillers en médiation pénale près les parquets des Cours d'appel (de octobre 1994 – mise en application de la loi sur la médiation pénale à mai 1999 (loi du 7 mai restructurant la médiation pénale en l'incluant dans les Maisons de justice. <i>Source : Rapports d'évaluation de la loi organisant une procédure de médiation pénale en Belgique portant sur les années 1995, 1996</i> - le Service des Maisons de Justice à partir de mai 1999. • <i>Source : Rapport d'activité pour le Service des Maisons de Justice portant sur les années 1999 et 2000 (publication en cours)</i>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	Supreme Cassation Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria.
Croatia	1	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics.
Cyprus	1	Research and Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	1	Ministry of Justice - Department of statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook. Published.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	2	Statistics Finland.
France	2	Ministère de la Justice, sous-direction de la statistique des études et de la documentation.
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	2	Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.

Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	3	Ministry of Justice.
Latvia	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Analysis and Management of the Prosecutor General's Office • And Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior.
Lithuania	-4	Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	3	The statistics are based on data from the police and the court on offences where the investigation has been completed.
Poland	2	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	2	Attorney General's Office.
Romania	3	The Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice collect these statistics.
Russia	3	General Prosecutor Office.
Slovakia	3	IT- Department of Prosecutor's Office SR.
Slovenia	1	Drzavno tozilstvo Republike Slovenije The State Prosecution of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	No good data available in Sweden
Switzerland	2	<p>Dépend de canton à canton (exemples) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genève : Parquet du Procureur général (Ministère public) • Vaud : les 4 offices d'instruction pénale (OIP) dont les compétences à raison du lieu sont répartis géographiquement ainsi : Nord Vaudois (à Yverdon), Est Vaudois (à Vevey), La Côte (à Morges) et Lausanne (à Lausanne). L'office du juge d'instruction cantonal (OJIC à Lausanne) réunit les données des OIP et y ajoute les siennes. • Zurich : Les 16 Bezirkanswaltschaften (Ministères publics d'arrondissement ; 11 correspondent à un découpage géographique et 5 ont des tâches spéciales : délits économiques, crimes violents, criminalité organisée et délits liés aux stupéfiants, entraide, enquêtes spéciales) et le Kantonsanwaltschaft (Ministère public cantonal) dont la tâche statistique consiste essentiellement à réunir les informations fournies par les Bezirkanswaltschaften.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	2	Police Service of Northern Ireland.
UK: Scotland	2	Procurator Fiscal: Returns to Crown Office.

p. 32 – Prosecution statistics

	Concerning the <u>criminal cases</u> handled by the prosecuting authority	Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority			
<i>1=Included 2=Excluded</i>	<i>Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions</i>	<i>Drunk driving (with or without accident)</i>	<i>Dangerous driving (with or without accident)</i>	<i>Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences)</i>	<i>Offences against police or administrative regulations</i>
	D2CCA00	D2COA00	D2COB00	D2COC00	D2COD00
Albania	2	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	-4	1	2	2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	-2	-2	2	2
Denmark	-4	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	-4	-4
Georgia	1	2	2	2	1
Germany	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	1	1	2	-4
Poland	1	-4	-4	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1
Russia	1	-4	-4	2	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	1

UK: Scotland	1	1	1	-4	-4
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p. 33 – Prosecution statistics: Disposal categories

	1	2	3	P r o c e e d i n g s d r o p p e d							O t h e r d i s p o s a l s			
	Cases brought before a court	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt	Sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt	No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty	Lack of evidence	Act not an offence	No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn	No public interest (expediency principle)	Offender not available	Offender unknown	No competence	Transfer to another domestic authority	Private criminal prosecution recommended	Transfer to a foreign authority
1=Included 2=Excluded	D2DCA00	D2DCB00	D2DCC00	D2DCD00	D2DCE00	D2DCF00	D2DCG00	D2DCH00	D2DCI00	D2DCJ00	D2DCK00	D2DCL00	D2DCM00	D2DCN00
Albania	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Armenia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Austria	1	-4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Cyprus	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	2	-2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	1	-3	1
Denmark	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	-2	1	2	-2
Estonia	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	2
Finland	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Georgia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4	1	1	1	1
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	-2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Lithuania	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-4	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-4	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-3	-3	1
Norway	1	1	-3	-4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	-3	1
Romania	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Russia	1	-3	-3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1

Slovakia	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Slovenia	1	2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	-4	1	1	1	-4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	-3	1	-3	1	1	-4	-4	-3	2	-3	-4	-3	-3

p. 34 – Prosecution statistics: Explanation of options available to prosecutors

	D2EAPOO
Albania	<p>According to the Albanian Constitution and Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecutor office is an independent organ which has the duty and responsibility of criminal proceeding to investigate, to control the preliminary investigation, to bring an accuse to the court and take the measures for executing court decisions. The prosecutor has the right to decide non-proceedings or to drop the proceeding in some circumstances. See the reasons mentioned on the above table.</p> <p>But the prosecutor has no rights to impose a sanction based on the defendant's admission of guilt. Also, the law does not provide any possibility for the prosecutor to give a sanction negotiated between him/ her and the defendant without admission of guilt.</p> <p>According to the Albanian Procedure Code, the prosecutor has three opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring the case to the court (see the above explanation) • To suspend the proceeding of the cases. There are two cases: when the author is unknown or offender suffers a heavy illness. • To drop the case. There are some reasons: no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty, lack of evidence, act not an offence, no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn, no public interest, the person died, the person was judged and there is a final decision given by the court. • According to the Albanian Penal Procedure Code, private criminal prosecution cannot be applied.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Armenia declares, that in the Republic of Armenia justice is administered only by the courts. So the prosecutors can't impose sanctions (punishments). All the cases must be brought before a court by the prosecutor. The prosecutor can impose only some suppressions to prevent escape or hiding of the criminal from the justice or to prevent further criminal behaviour of the criminal (for example the prosecutor can arrest the criminal), but the prosecutor can't impose punishments, even fines. • The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia provides two forms of dropping the cases. First of them is dropping the cases permanently, i.e.-when the act isn't an offence or there is lack of evidence or there is no complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn. The second form of dropping the case is it's stopping temporaly (for example when the offender is unknown or he/she is not available) until the offender is found or he is available. • The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia doesn't provide conduction of private criminal prosecution. That's why no data is applicable on this point.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the counting unit used? Partially proceedings, partially cases; for details see remarks on Tab. 2.1.1. • Drunk driving (with or without accident): no criminal act • Disposal categories *2. Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt (Ordonnance pénale, Strafbefehl): not applicable before 2000, included after 2000 (out of court settlement incl. before). • Proceedings dropped – include the following: Offender unknown: include (separate) • The Penal Procedure Act from 1999 for the first time allows the public prosecutor to impose kind of sanctions ("intervening diversion"), more precisely, to offer the suspect to either pay fines, to do community service, training courses, or compensation in order to avoid a formal procedure. • In 2000 44.844 such diversion-offers (count unit: persons) were made. By the end of the year 20.626 of the respective proceedings were definitely dropped, while in 6.930 cases the offer was refused or the duty was not fulfilled by the offender. The rest of the cases is pending.
Belgium	-2

Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2								
Bulgaria	-2								
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drunk driving and Dangerous driving are Included (with accident). Whatever is excluded under „other disposals“ is excluded because it is not recorded as a separate category. 								
Cyprus	-2								
Czech Republic	<p>The State Attorney can conditionally dropped the case when: (§307 criminal procedure code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum penalty for the offence is a custody of up to 5 years, and the defendant must agree, and the defendant admits his guilt, and the defendant paid the damage caused by the offence, or agreed about this payment with the victim and the State Attorney considers such decision to be sufficient. <p>The State Attorney can conditionally dropped the case when: (§307 criminal procedure code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum penalty for the offence is a custody of up to 5 years, and the defendant must agree, and the defendant admits his guilt, and the defendant paid the damage caused by the offence, or agreed about this payment with the victim and the State Attorney considers such decision to be sufficient. 								
Denmark	Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions, e.g. customs, other non-police authorities: Include criminal code offences.								
Estonia	Private criminal prosecution recommended: only cases which are commenced by a prosecutor (i.e, rare exceptional cases) are included. In certain criminal offences, only the victim has the right to request the commencement of criminal proceedings, and a judge shall commence criminal proceedings. A court or a prosecutor may commence criminal proceedings without the application of a victim if it is in the public interest or if the victim is unable to protect his or her rights or lawful interests due to his or her helpless situation or a dependent relationship with the accused.								
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prosecuting authority makes the decision concerning the fine by penalty order "Strafbefehl" in Finland. A fine by penalty order may be given for offences where the maximum penalty is a fine or six months of imprisonment. The numbers of fines by penalty order are, however, not included in the statistics on the work of the prosecutors. Instead, they are presented in the statistics on persons prosecuted and sentenced. The sanction cannot be based on a negotiation between the prosecutor and the suspect. The prosecutor may, however, waive prosecution if grounds given in the law are fulfilled - such as the petty character of the offence, the young age of the offender, or because punishment would be unreasonable. Prosecution may also be waived if there are no sufficient grounds for prosecution, such as insufficient proof. The prosecutor statistics comprise two separate statistics packages: Statistics on the work of the prosecutors, and Statistics on waiving of prosecution. The counting unit in the first package is the "case" that may comprise one or several suspects, in the second one on waiving prosecution it is the person. 								
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistiques des autorités de poursuites <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exclure les suivants:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les </td> <td>Exclu si contravention de</td> </tr> </table>	Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:			Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"	Exclure les suivants:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les 	Exclu si contravention de
Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:									
	Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"								
Exclure les suivants:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les 	Exclu si contravention de								

	limites de vitesse, amende de parking)	classe 1 à 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infractions contre la police ou des règlement administratifs 	Exclu si contravention de classe 1 à 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autres décisions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de compétence : Inclus (selon résultat final) - Poursuite privée du criminel recommandé : Inclus (classement) • La nouvelle formule de la « composition pénale » applicable à partir de 2001 seulement n'intervient pas ici. • La poursuite des affaires selon la procédure de l'ordonnance pénale n'est pas une sanction imposée par le procureur. Elle ne s'applique d'ailleurs qu'aux contraventions et seules les contraventions de 5^{ème} classe étant comptabilisées ici, le nombre de poursuites par ordonnance pénale est faible. Pour respecter les conventions adoptées par le groupe du Sourcebook ces affaires sont comptées dans la seconde rubrique bien qu'il ne s'agisse absolument pas de cas pour lesquels l'aveu de culpabilité du prévenu soit requis. • Les mesures dites en France « alternatives aux poursuites » prises par le parquet forment un ensemble composite. Il contient par exemple l'injonction thérapeutique pour les usagers de stupéfiants, la médiation pénale, les mesures de réparation concernant les mineurs délinquants, ou les classements sous condition de régularisation. Dans tous ces cas, l'accord de l'auteur de l'infraction sur sa culpabilité est requis. La dernière réforme de l'article 41 du code de procédure pénale tend aussi à inclure dans cet ensemble le « rappel à la loi » ou le simple « avertissement ». Pratiqué sur demande du parquet par un « délégué du Procureur » le rappel à la loi, peut encore être considéré comme une « mesure ». Mais ce texte peut aussi officialiser le simple avertissement policier fait au moment de l'interpellation sur instruction générale (usage de stupéfiants, vol à l'étalage) : il en résulte alors un gonflement artificiel des « alternatives aux poursuites ». 	
Georgia	-2	
Germany	-2	
Greece	-2	
Hungary	<p>ACT ON THE PROSECUTION SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY</p> <p>The public prosecutor shall ensure</p> <p>a/ a consistent prosecution of any criminal offence having obtained knowledge of; furthermore,</p> <p>b/ that no person be called to criminal account unlawfully or deprived of his individual liberty; be deprived of civil rights, restrained or worried in an unlawful way.</p> <p>(2) While exercising supervision over the legality of inquiries, the public prosecutor shall:</p> <p>a/ have the right to supervise the measures taken by the investigating organs relative to denunciations and made in the course of inquiry;</p> <p>b/ be entitled to re-examine the legality of the ordered detention;</p> <p>c/ consider the complaints submitted against decisions made during investigation and for having taken, or omitted, certain measures;</p> <p>d/ have the right to order investigation or supplementary inquiry;</p> <p>e/ take care - under the conditions provided by law - of refusing to investigate, or of lodging indictment;</p> <p>f/ be entitled to carry on certain actions of inquiry or to have them carried out by the investigating organs, as well as to draw any criminal case to himself from the investigating organ;</p> <p>g/ have the right to initiate measures for crime control, co-ordinates the</p>	

	<p>measures of the investigating and other organs.</p> <p>(3) The investigating organ shall be liable to proceed in conformity with the instructions given, in individual cases, by the public prosecutor in respect of the inquiry, including those related to detention and release of the suspected persons, to the conditions of custody, and to the effectuation or withdrawal of other security measures to be taken towards the alleged offenders.</p> <p>(4) The leader of the investigating organ shall have the right to file through his superior organ, a remonstrance with the superordinate public prosecutor, against any instruction given by the public prosecutor provided in subsection (3). The remonstrance shall have no delaying force.</p> <p>CRIMINAL OFFENCES BELONGING TO THE EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCE OF INVESTIGATION OF THE PROSECUTION SERVICE</p> <p>a) Any criminal offence committed by a Member of the Parliament or by officials of the institutions listed in the Constitution, elected by the Parliament, as well as a violence against an official, committed to their injury, furthermore any criminal offence committed against them in relation to their function.</p> <p>b) Violence against an official belonging to the staff of a court, a public prosecutor's office or the Police</p> <p>c) Any criminal offence committed by a judge, a public prosecutor, a secretary or junior clerk of court or of the Prosecution Service or an investigator of the Prosecution Service, as well as any criminal offence committed by a lay assessor in relation to the administration of justice.</p> <p>d) Homicide to the injury of a policeman.</p> <p>e) Bribery committed in respect of the official person, who violates his official duty, exceeds his competence or otherwise abuse his official position.</p> <p>f) Non-military crimes committed by persons being members of the professional staff of the Police and non-military crimes not related to the service committed by persons being members of the professional staff of the armed forces.</p> <p>g) Crimes committed by a person being member of the professional staff of the penitentiary service in relation to the service.</p> <p>h) Crimes against the administration of justice;:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - false accusation; - misleading of authority; - false testimony; - influencing of witnesses; - concealing exculpating circumstance; - abetment committed by an official in course of the proceeding conducted by him. <p>2. - Exclusively the <u>military public prosecutor's offices</u> shall have the right to perform investigation of the crimes committed by persons being members of the professional staff of armed forces or by members of non-military national security services.</p>
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	<p>*2 – in our state only the court decides on the punishment in the criminal cases, and there is no such instrument as sanctions taken by a prosecutor.</p> <p>*3 – in our state our Criminal Procedure does not provide for sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt.</p> <p>Our Criminal procedure code also prescribes, that the victim has a right to submit a private application to the court, but he or she is allowed to remove it only in the court and only in respect to the contents of the private application.</p> <p>Also there is no such definition as public interest in the Criminal Law or Criminal Procedure Code of our state.</p> <p>The fact, that the offender is not available or is unknown, is not the basis for the</p>

	<p>criminal case to be ceased.</p> <p>Prosecution office has the competence over all of the criminal cases that have been initiated in the Republic of Latvia, and it supervises the investigation also, when the case is in the police office or some other institution, which performs investigation. Therefore there cannot be such decision, where it said, that the case should be transferred to another domestic authority. The Prosecution office continues to supervise the investigation for all the time, when the case is at the disposal of any other authority.</p>
<p>Lithuania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the counting unit used?: Offences. • The investigation of the case may be stopped (paused) or finished. The proceedings are stopped when (Art. 218): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) offender is not available; f) offender falls sick with mental or other grave disease; g) offender is unknown; h) foreign state does not provide necessary evidence or does not extradite the suspect. • The case is stopped until the reasons to stop the case disappear or expires the term of the statute of limitations. In the former case the proceedings are continued and in the latter case the proceedings are dropped. Stopped cases are not counted to Proceedings dropped field. • The case may be finished in two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Case is brought before the court; d) Proceedings are dropped. • Criminal procedure of Lithuania divides exonerative and not – exonerative grounds for dropping procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exonerative grounds are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) act is not an offence; g) offender was not of necessary age; h) no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn (in certain cases); i) there is already prosecutor or court decision on the same matter; j) there is lack of evidence; Not – exonerative grounds are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) expires a term of statute of limitations; g) act of amnesty is issued; h) offender is dead; i) act became not dangerous due to changes of circumstances; j) offender makes peace agreement with victim (in certain cases); • The peace agreement is possible in the cases of quite petty offences – e.g. intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112); unintentional grave body injury (Art. 115); simple theft (Art. 271 part 1); simple fraud (Art. 274 part 1); simple embezzlement (Art. 275 part 1); etc. – and under certain conditions. These conditions and full list of above-mentioned offences is specified in Art. 53¹ of Penal Code. The conditions are 1) admittance of guilt; 2) voluntary remedy of made damage. The peace agreement is not possible if the offender has previous convictions or made an offence after peace agreement. It is not mediation – it is a formal procedure in the court. • Exonerative and not – exonerative grounds are counted in Proceedings dropped field, but usually Department of Informatics and Communication of Ministry of Internal Affairs counts only not – exonerative grounds. This is because when an

	offender is exonerated for particular crime, it is treated as if there was no such crime at all.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Le procureur peut seulement classer les affaires mais les personnes peuvent former un recours contre cette décision à l'instance.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dutch situation is described in the working party document. • It should be noted that it is still a matter of debate whether a "transactie" should be considered a conviction or not. On the one hand it is not a formal decision by a judge, on the other hand there will be a kind of criminal record which can influence future criminal proceedings for this offender.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions, e.g. customs, other non-police authorities: Included - On the spot fines (relating to traffic misdemeanours and misdemeanours against the Duty Act) are excluded. • Offences against police or administrative regulations: Offences against police regulations – Included. Offences against administrative regulations – Excluded. • Sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt: Excluded, the concept does not exist. • No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty: No criminal responsibility – Included. Suspect not guilty – Excluded
Poland	-2
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *2. and *3. Prosecutors have three options available: accusation; dropping; other motives. <p>Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281^o article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences.</p>
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Criminal Procedure Code, the phase of investigations is finalised if the prosecutor reach to the conclusion that the file is completed with an act of indictment against the accused person. • The Criminal Procedure Code offers to the public prosecutor the possibility to cease or to decide the exemption from the criminal investigation as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. the cessation of the criminal investigation can be decided when there is a defendant in the case and one of the following situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e) the preliminary complaint of the harmed person, the authorisation or notification of the competent body, or any other condition stipulated by the law, necessary to the criminal action is missing; f) amnesty, prescription of death of the perpetrator have occurred; g) the preliminary complaint has been withdrawn or the parties have reconciled, in the case of the offences whose criminal responsibility is annulled by the withdrawal of the complaint or the reconciliation of the parties; h) there is <i>res judicata</i> in the case; 4. the exemption of the criminal investigation can be decided when there is a defendant in the case and one of the following situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f) the act does not exist; g) the act is not stipulated by the criminal law; h) the act has not the degree of social danger requested for an offence; i) the act has not been committed by the defendant or the accused; j) one of the causes that annul the criminal nature of the act is present.
Russia	Concerning the criminal offences handled by the prosecuting authority

		Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”																		
	Include more serious traffic offences, such as:																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drunk driving (with or without accident) 	Inc. if consequences are grave (health or life of people) otherwise excluded.																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous driving (with or without accident) 	Inc. if consequences are grave (health or life of people) otherwise excluded.																		
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences): Excluded - this offers registrated Police SR. • Prosecutor decides about all criminal cases inscribed in criminal law SR. 																			
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping out of the criminal complaint • Demand for the completion of the complaint • The suspension of the prosecution • Mediation process • The demand for the investigation • The criminal charge • Dismissal / withdrawing of the charge • The appeal 																			
Spain	-2																			
Sweden	-2																			
Switzerland	-2																			
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																			
Turkey	-2																			
Ukraine	-2																			
UK: England & Wales	-2																			
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																			
UK: Scotland	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences) </td> <td>Excluded if dealt with by police directly, included if referred to Procurator Fiscal</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences against police or administrative regulations </td> <td>Included if referred to Procurator Fiscal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disposal categories</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proceedings dropped - include the following:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn </td> <td>Not Applicable (Excluded as such cases are not referred to the procurator fiscal)</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) </td> <td>Procurators Fiscal view is that where</td> </tr> </table>		Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority			Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”	Exclude the following:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences) 	Excluded if dealt with by police directly, included if referred to Procurator Fiscal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offences against police or administrative regulations 	Included if referred to Procurator Fiscal	Disposal categories		Proceedings dropped - include the following:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn 	Not Applicable (Excluded as such cases are not referred to the procurator fiscal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) 	Procurators Fiscal view is that where
Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority																				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences) 	Excluded if dealt with by police directly, included if referred to Procurator Fiscal																			
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Disposal categories																				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) 	Procurators Fiscal view is that where																			

	principle)	cases are dropped it is always because this is in the public interest, but this is an overarching principle – there is no special category
	Other disposals - include the following:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to another domestic authority 	Included: diversion to Social Work Department or children’s reporter
<p>• Note: Reasons for dropping a case rather than bringing court proceedings, not separately identified in the table include: ‘Triviality’ of offence, civil remedy deemed more appropriate, mitigating circumstances, delay since time of offence, lack of court or prosecution resources and age of offender.</p>		

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Input: Proceedings

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PAN00	T21PA95	T21PA96	T21PA97	T21PA98	T21PA99	T21PA00
Albania	-2	11341	7599	10449	9828	11342	10675
Armenia	-2	11324	14060	14116	11789	11142	12955
Austria	-2	257377	258139	254394	254498	239716	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	291092	279642	287362	281946	258684	248290	291092
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	169119	174214	178056	185957	190301	191021
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	5195248	5185495	4936899	4954988	4932196	5007674
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4945223	5030243	5110124	5238725	5134160	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	2938081	2974042	2856302	3090912	3384156	-2
Latvia	-2	15373	17405	17028	17421	16401	15753
Lithuania	-2	59848	66680	74314	76325	74880	80046
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	61383	66136	62430	60258	64194	65972
Netherlands	-2	257842	250726	250865	242482	234679	231360
Norway	-2	366565	379053	379905	402095	419009	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	418430	430485	413440	395158	401098	-2
Romania	-2	411977	426485	484736	531608	529401	532986
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	40960	40484	39806	38730	48886	90031
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	229907	218745	233698	255882	237553	217376
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	37908	36016	35599	31127	30439	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Input: Persons

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PBN00	T21PB95	T21PB96	T21PB97	T21PB98	T21PB99	T21PB00
Albania	-2	6549	6106	4406	5009	7786	9058
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	331176	328422	315943	322487	307138	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	123507	127554	127022	140439	131699	134941
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4928858	5091588	5216003	5437477	5328780	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	565366	546591	556911	523773	524551	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17214	16469	17700	17704	18385	21018
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	203793	213538	234904	251477	238484	244838
Russia	-2	-2	1386533	1203765	1271962	1473045	1408089
Slovakia	-2	-2	57275	54961	53666	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	35884	33104	31188	35460	50730	57150
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1370828	1348558	1388474	1427837	1419890	1360844
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Pending cases

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PCN00	T21PC95	T21PC96	T21PC97	T21PC98	T21PC99	T21PC00
Albania	-2	2609	-2	5283	3458	3764	3691
Armenia	-2	2429	3471	1126	1183	996	654
Austria	-2	25544	24303	26993	25903	25951	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	256181	228394	231707	205802	181907	108216
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	736983	699889	680732	653797	636738	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	2485	1533	1416	1646
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	749	3597	3053	2314	1868	1371
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	6337	5368	5653	6510	5082	5730
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	236444	255532	280008	268570	228877	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	8198	8010	4980	13867	17951
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	29889	35550	49791	56102	56690	52239
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Output: Total number of cases disposed of

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PDN00	T21PD95	T21PD96	T21PD97	T21PD98	T21PD99	T21PD00
Albania	-2	8732	7599	5166	6351	7511	6915
Armenia	-2	8895	10589	12990	10606	10146	12301
Austria	-2	258561	259396	251447	253568	239650	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	46451	47399	43203	48643	44893	45485
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	108680	109204	108275	106488	107879	110808
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	38507	34139	39103	43548	49087	56836
Finland	-2	69372	68528	67901	71797	-2	-2
France	-2	4685655	4704907	4607021	4566988	4586854	4611383
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4208240	4330354	4429392	4584928	4497422	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	110200	117390	114734	107479
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	262560	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	12367	17906	17766	17869	16918	15623
Lithuania	-2	29908	32496	36676	36593	36688	38039
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	55046	61504	68083	66768	69276	71702
Netherlands	-2	268655	254245	253974	240311	233139	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	1055481	1005069	1100397	1184837	1261508	1370081
Portugal	-2	404171	406927	424288	434685	424243	-2
Romania	-2	287870	300688	334381	366599	363120	372528
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	42658	42892	41485	39184	42450	85179
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	226717	222294	229200	251143	230631	226931
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1394568	1335474	1387557	1430555	1426063	1362517
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	32972	30676	30964	26881	26524	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	253354	252446	262183	264237	249760	251311

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Cases brought before a court

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PEN00	T21PE95	T21PE96	T21PE97	T21PE98	T21PE99	T21PE00
Albania	-2	3456	3551	1146	2356	3351	3515
Armenia	-2	5047	5817	6486	5884	6707	7374
Austria	-2	92790	90195	102604	85807	84249	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	18752	30592	34481	31043	27258	39529
Croatia	-2	23161	21663	17976	21446	19915	20521
Cyprus	-2	2222	2831	2716	2903	2967	-2
Czech Republic	-2	84066	85347	84066	73905	84973	86074
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	5878	6009	6184	5948	5807	6597
Finland	-2	51701	50215	50023	53181	-2	-2
France	-2	518997	418319	542993	551939	564132	553684
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	561000	571360	580706	605113	608706	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	69314	68755	74623	78983	76551	70967
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	8959	10709	11703	11967	11623	10650
Lithuania	-2	22199	24598	28738	27703	26876	28492
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	12265	12261	13587	13812	14458	16294
Netherlands	-2	127485	126500	128283	125175	124154	-2
Norway	-2	59418	68877	70317	73177	84165	-2
Poland	1	221007	213087	227446	220914	215741	240773
Portugal	-2	106272	106427	101606	73662	75888	-2
Romania	-2	85140	84645	87279	74905	55703	48935
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	21583	20790	19662	18997	19690	19780
Slovenia	-2	10180	8702	9558	12200	12482	12847
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	28422	25123	25288	27795	24505	19355
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1310495	1274362	1327780	1359096	1359754	1300755
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	149925	149112	143579	135944	125099	118209

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt							
	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PFN00	T21PF95	T21PF96	T21PF97	T21PF98	T21PF99	T21PF00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	44844
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	9772	9577	9857	8374	9041	9518
Finland	-2	21324	23413	23452	24411	26243	-2
France	-2	34734	52588	59940	61415	73868	74381
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	668546	675228	680409	659369	620081	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	48044	47788	50871	51605	56543	-2
Poland	-4	22419	20052	23442	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	219	434	805	1284	1145	1248
Slovenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	49900	51450	52937	56445	57666	61772
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PGN00	T21PG95	T21PG96	T21PG97	T21PG98	T21PG99	T21PG00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	5393	5880	6738	7051	6583	7151
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	82828	90128	101341	163799	214108	250051
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	242819	247216	250055	249500	241304	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	11740	10803	11715	13226	11871	10346
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	57607	57763	59140	59306	66843	74940
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	26048	22358	26560	28594	24527	24999

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Total

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PHN00	T21PH95	T21PH96	T21PH97	T21PH98	T21PH99	T21PH00
Albania	-2	5276	4048	3962	4001	4167	3394
Armenia	-2	3848	4772	6504	4722	3439	4927
Austria	-2	108706	112640	120722	127334	130198	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	12668	17164	16592	17439	21046	29014
Croatia	-2	22779	25124	23667	24611	21653	21546
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	16815	16396	16892	26949	16712	18529
Denmark	-2	10741	10843	10520	11072	11022	11295
Estonia	-2	30412	26583	32658	33265	38708	48279
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	4049096	4024544	3902747	3789835	3734746	3733267
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	1994218	2096937	2175398	2178169	2157349	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	14325	14731	15752	16583	15858	14259
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	58079	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	1319	2428	1857	1698	1441	1232
Lithuania	-2	7709	7898	7938	8891	9812	9547
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	4620	4934	4514	5400	6039	5707
Netherlands	-2	53290	45083	41612	34300	26253	24330
Norway	-2	249372	236942	233692	250820	251291	-2
Poland	1	682086	645020	719520	815892	902941	973807
Portugal	-2	297899	300500	322682	361018	348355	-2
Romania	-2	202730	216043	247102	291694	307417	323593
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	69577	57838	51982	52990	-2	42892
Slovenia	-2	25656	24199	21256	22936	37954	43814
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	72119	70671	67128	73727	70635	72462
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	282041	255557	254391	251167	250738	244002
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	54152	55480	59261	65312	68837	77096

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PIN00	T21PI95	T21PI96	T21PI97	T21PI98	T21PI99	T21PI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	527	682	619
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	230
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	1106	1386	2789	3303	1930	1759
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	717	659	573	513	525	611
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	5388	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	308	680	559	521	409	377
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	5715	6857	7101	7680	8531	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	86	60	81	53	46	43
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1770	1703	1862
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Lack of evidence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PJN00	T21PJ95	T21PJ96	T21PJ97	T21PJ98	T21PJ99	T21PJ00
Albania	-2	969	-2	625	409	493	475
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2366	2217	2233	745	731	562
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	2559	2221	2275	2104	2143	2361
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	168272	172495	173378
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	29	68	38	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	14	11	7	18	25	19
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	38328	39169	42645	42280	44545	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	199	184	128
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	10326	10826	11946	12305	12786	12257

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Act not an offence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PKN00	T21PK95	T21PK96	T21PK97	T21PK98	T21PK99	T21PK00
Albania	-2	2009	-2	732	514	910	902
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	241
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2935	4035	3965	5564	3514	3226
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	4574	4086	4016	3222	3780	4053
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	121850	117636	114143
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	7012	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	87	192	239	210	209	192
Lithuania	-2	4185	3806	3549	4084	4308	4137
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	3487	3141	3476	3285	3024	3834
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	757	594	1906
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	455	481	794	816	778	701

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PLN00	T21PL95	T21PL96	T21PL97	T21PL98	T21PL99	T21PL00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1097	486	489	593
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	208
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	1128	1145	1139	973	1058	958
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	68592	74156	79578
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	11659	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	36	25	39	112	106	76
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No public interest

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PMN00	T21PM95	T21PM96	T21PM97	T21PM98	T21PM99	T21PM00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	392	665	443	205	170	294
Austria	-2	22190	24033	24591	29524	22967	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	0	0	0	689	703	608
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	1469	1325	1243	1086	849	833
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	223264	196703	176068
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	405083	424556	427021	420807	409784	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	23366	19105	17726	15344	11373	10420
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Offender not available

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PNN00	T21PN95	T21PN96	T21PN97	T21PN98	T21PN99	T21PN00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	9	1	1	3
Armenia	-2	338	1222	2177	1008	841	1954
Austria	-2	13829	12875	17584	19521	18360	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	25	18	32	92	39	41
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	4288	4120	3724	2837	2729	2620
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	59306	68936	90572
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	1830	1896	2292	2358	2627	2950
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1686	1614	1588
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	125413	102283	92930	88506	86065	78001
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Offender unknown

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PON00	T21PO95	T21PO96	T21PO97	T21PO98	T21PO99	T21PO00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1499	2591	2267	1421
Armenia	-2	1118	1408	1635	1309	1434	1461
Austria	-2	264377	262431	264923	268222	278649	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	16347	17468	14648	14209	14736	15350
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	3016633	3119135	3054242	3046425	2995125	2997320
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-4	-4	3873627	3683246	3561471	3459660	-4
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17739	15628	16895	16073	14356	14524
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	187017	184548	178093	195778	193843	-2
Poland	1	479184	447129	499930	575670	664159	714389
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	62190	52538	47047	47796	44578	37042
Slovenia	-2	18968	18016	15179	15841	29764	33566
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Total

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PPN00	T21PP95	T21PP96	T21PP97	T21PP98	T21PP99	T21PP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	511	612	1560	2586	3325	3418
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	7799	7461	7317	5634	6194	6205
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	741657	739613	737021	722778	697920	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	4901	5776	19825	21824	22325	22253
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	2089	4769	4206	4204	3854	3741
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	30273	24899	24939	21530	15889	16210
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	129969	126910	129989	148031	142826	155501
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	1121	711	893	674	620	1139
Slovenia	-2	48	203	374	324	294	489
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	72474	70310	62993	69367	67446	74354
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	4220	4567	4057	3936	3356	3040

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: No competence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PQN00	T21PQ95	T21PQ96	T21PQ97	T21PQ98	T21PQ99	T21PQ00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Transfer to another domestic authority

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PRN00	T21PR95	T21PR96	T21PR97	T21PR98	T21PR99	T21PR00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	49	50	80	39	25	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	3511	3277	3542	2790	3451	3560
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	371782	382827	377362	392183	392942	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	1099	689	877	644	590	1084
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	4220	4567	4057	3936	3356	3040

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Private criminal prosecution recommended

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PSN00	T21PS95	T21PS96	T21PS97	T21PS98	T21PS99	T21PS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	163717	164641	169929	156845	149944	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Transfer to a foreign authority

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PTN00	T21PT95	T21PT96	T21PT97	T21PT98	T21PT99	T21PT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2	0	8	5	19	21
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	4	11	14	8	7	5
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	22	22	16	30	30	55
Slovenia	-2	26	107	325	266	34	407
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Source of the data in Table 2.1.1	
	ST2100
Albania	Department of Statistics, General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Albania The data are unpublished. Only some sporadic data are published in the internet.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statistisches Zentralamt). Statistics of Administration of Justice, 1995-1997 Ministry of Justice. Information System on Operation of Prosecutors, 1998-2000
Belgium	<u>Données relatives à la médiation pénale</u> Source 1 : <i>Rapports d'évaluation de la loi organisant une procédure de médiation pénale en Belgique portant sur les années 1995, 1996</i> réalisé par les conseillers en médiation pénale près les parquets des Cours d'appel (de octobre 1994, date de la mise en application de la loi sur la médiation pénale à mai 1999, date de la loi du 7 mai restructurant la médiation pénale en l'incluant dans les Maisons de justice) Source 2: <i>Rapport d'activité pour le Service des Maisons de Justice portant sur les années 1999 et 2000 (publication en cours)</i> réalisé par le Service des Maisons de Justice à partir de mai 1999.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	"Prosecutor's Offices Activities" - the data of the activities of the regional and district prosecutor's offices are sent annually to the Supreme Cassations Prosecutor's Office where they are summarized.
Croatia	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics: Internal Documentation (unpublished – only selected data are published).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" for the years 1995 – 1999, Tables 5 and 6.
Czech Republic	The statistical Yearbook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published.
Denmark	Source: 'Kriminalstatistikken 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,2000' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, sous-direction de la statistique des études et de la documentation, annuaire statistique de la JUSTICE.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Staatsanwaltschaften, 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 – 2002.
Greece	-2
Hungary	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1998 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1997 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1996 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1995 Istat statistics: table 1.5 - 4.1
Latvia	Statistic data on the investigation work done within the Prosecution office of the Republic of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).

Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Rapport statistique, complété par l'office du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Annual reports produced by the Attorney General's Office.
Romania	- Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice statistics.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Internal Statistical System of Prosecutor's Office SR.
Slovenia	The periodic annual report about the work of the state prosecutors for the years 1995 (published 1996). 1996 (publ. 1997), 1997 (publ.1998), 1998 (publ. 1999), 1999 (publ.2000), 2000 (publ. 2001).
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genève : Statistiques internes de l'administration, reprises dans le Compte-rendu de l'activité des tribunaux réalisé par la Commission de gestion du pouvoir judiciaire. Ce document annuel ne fait pas l'objet d'une publication mais d'une conférence de presse. Il est toutefois (partiellement) accessible par internet (http://www.ge.ch/tribunaux/en_general/comptere rendu.html). • Vaud : Statistiques internes de l'administration • Zurich : Geschäftsbericht des Regierungsrates, Kanton Zürich (Rapport d'activité du Conseil d'Etat, canton de Zurich, publié annuellement). Ces données font aussi l'objet de rapports internes annuels de l'administration, qui ne sont pas publiés ; les rapports internes ont aussi servi à remplir le présent questionnaire, en particulier pour contrôler l'exactitude des données publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	Monthly statistical returns from Procurators Fiscal to Crown Office.

p. 36 – Comments on Table 2.1.1

CT2100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995, the Old Criminal Procedure Code existed. The statistics presented cases dropped for two reasons: lack of evidence and act not an offence. • For year 1996, the data for pending cases are not available. Also, the data for cases dropped are only in total. • When there are full evidence that the person is guilty, the prosecutor presents the request to bring the case to the court. The data on the row "Cases brought before a court" present all these cases. • The data at the row "offender not available" present the number of the cases dropped, because of the illness of the person. • There is no data for "Other disposals" • The Albanian Penal Procedure Code does not provide for the possibility for private criminal prosecution .
Armenia	<p><i>There is no special data available for the following points during the periods of 1995-1999:</i></p> <p>no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty lack of evidence act not an offence no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn</p>
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the unit of count have to be considered: Ad: Input persons – until 1997 case count, after 1997 persons count Ad: Cases brought to court – until 1997 persons count, after 1997 case count Ad: Cases dropped (Total / of which: offender unknown) – case count (cases with unknown offender not included in total number, because of different source) Ad: Cases dropped (of which: no public interest / offender nor available) – persons count • Until 1999 cases dropped because of no public interest also include successfully resolved out of court settlements. In 2000 these cases are included into Sanctions imposed by prosecutor ("intervening diversion"). See explanation of prosecutors' options. • The figures for "Input persons" are higher than the number of suspects reported in Tab. 1.2.1. An explanation might be that police statistics on the one hand count every offender only once but prosecution statistics on the other hand may count an offender more than once, e.g. if the case is transferred to another authority.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité = médiation pénale • Les seuls chiffres dont on dispose pour cette phase de la procédure sont ceux relatifs à la médiation pénale (art. 216ter du Code d'instruction criminelle). Selon les instructions données, ils sont enregistrés dans la catégorie « sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité ». Cette catégorie concerne également en principe les « transactions pénales » (art. 216bis du Code d'instruction criminelle) : aucun chiffre valide n'est toutefois disponible , comme c'est le cas pour la quasi totalité des informations demandées dans cette partie du questionnaire. • <u>Médiation pénale</u> Le chiffre donné concerne le nombre total d'auteurs orientés vers les services de médiation pénale pour examiner la faisabilité de la procédure, sans préjuger de l'arrivée à un accord de médiation. L'unité de compte est ici l'auteur (un dossier peut comprendre plusieurs auteurs et plusieurs victimes). La médiation telle que prévue par la loi du 10 février 1994 (peut consister en un accord pour une médiation entre auteur et victime ou/et un travail d'intérêt général ou une formation, ou encore une injonction thérapeutique.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2

Bulgaria	As amendments of the Criminal and Procedural Code came into force, as of 1 st January 2000 proceedings of cases of general character are suspended when the Court approves of a reached agreement for suspension of a criminal proceeding
Croatia	There is a decrease in the figures for „lack of evidence“ of about 66 per cent between 1997 and 1998. On the other hand, figures for „no public interest“ do only exist for the years since 1998. This phenomenon can at least partially be explained by the introduction of the new category of „no public interest“ in 1998. However, it is difficult to estimate to what extent.
Cyprus	Cases of serious offences brought before a court during the year (the offence may have been reported in that or previous years).
Czech Republic	The extraordinary high number in „proceeding dropped“ for 1998 year is due to a president’s amnesty taken place that year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No criminal responsibility/suspect not guilty - it included situations when the suspect is not responsible because of a low age (less than 15 years) or because of insanity. • “Proceedings” means number of crimes sorted out.
Denmark	Note: In most cases the proceedings are dropped because of ‘lack of evidence’ or ‘no public interest’ (that is the cost of taking the case to court is too high compared to the result).
Estonia	The sum of the figures for the different disposal categories is higher than the figure for “total number of cases disposed of”. That is possibly due to some cases counted in more than one category.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champ statistique : métropole et départements d’outre mer. • Les affaires transmises par le parquet au juge d’instruction sont comptées dans la statistique judiciaire française comme des affaires poursuivies : cela se comprend puisque c’est bien un acte de poursuite du parquet. Le juge d’instruction ne relève pas des autorités de poursuites. C’est un juge du siège, comme ceux des cours et tribunaux. Une instruction peut se terminer par une ordonnance de non lieu. Il n’y a pas alors de jugement ni de condamnation. De même, les poursuites directes devant une juridiction ne se traduisent pas toujours par une condamnation, il peut y avoir un acquittement. Les plaintes avec constitution de partie civile devant le juge d’instruction sont comptabilisées par le parquet comme les transmissions qu’il fait de lui-même. • On ne connaît pas le nombre total d’affaires terminées à l’instruction par une ordonnance de non lieu. Il ne serait d’ailleurs pas exact de les déduire des poursuites pour les ajouter aux classements sans suite car il y a un décalage dans le temps. Ceci de toutes façon ne doit pas changer beaucoup les résultats. Les affaires se terminant sans mise en examen (qui comprennent les ordonnances de non lieu dû à l’absence d’auteur connu – ce sont les plus fréquentes) représentent les nombres d’affaires suivants : 10154 pour 1995, 8775 pour 1996, 8621 pour 1997, 8479 pour 1998, 8142 pour 1999.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data available for 2000. • Due to technical reasons, data for Sachsen-Anhalt reported for 1999 do not cover the period from January 1st to December 31st, but cover the period from July 1st 1999 to June 30th 2000 instead. • Data for Schleswig-Holstein are not available for 1999 and 1998, data for Hamburg are missing for 1998. Therefore, for these federal states the data for 1997 are also used for 1998 and, in the case of Schleswig-Holstein, for 1999. Due to a change in some categories of the prosecution statistics between 1997 and 1998 and due to the missing data for the two states, a total sum for the whole of Germany could not be calculated for the new categories. As a result, figures for the different kinds of disposals in 1998 and 1999 do not add up to the figure of “total cases disposed of”. • Prosecution statistics for 1997 did not include data on Hamburg for that year. In Hamburgs case, data for 1996 were used instead. For “input proceedings”, “pending cases” and “total number of cases disposed of” revised figures including

	<p>data on Hamburg for 1997 are available and were used. Therefore, figures for the different kinds of disposals in 1997 do not add up to the sum of „total cases disposed of“.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases brought before a court: Included are normal indictments, applications for summary decisions („beschleunigtes Verfahren“) according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, applications for simplified juvenile proceedings („vereinfachtes Jugendverfahren“) according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and applications for a special kind of proceeding („Sicherungsverfahren“) according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure designed for persons who are dangerous but obviously not criminally responsible for their deeds, e.g. due to a mental illness. In 1999 there were 547,564 normal indictments, 39,210 according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, 21,414 according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and 512 according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure. • Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant’s admission of guilt: Counted are all cases in which the Public Prosecution Office applies by the court for a „Strafbefehl“ (penal order) with a special sanction (mostly fines). It is not counted as a sanction imposed by the prosecutor. The court issues the penal order after a summary review of the case and without a court hearing. If the accused raises an objection, a court hearing takes place. • Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt: Counted are cases in which the prosecutor makes use of his limited discretionary power whether or not to prosecute and suspends prosecution with the court’s and the defendant’s consent on the condition that the defendant for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → restores the damage resulting from the offence, → pays a sum of money to the Treasury or an institution functioning for the good of the community, → works for the good of the community → pays maintenance money, → seriously tries to achieve a settlement with the victim. • Proceedings dropped / other disposals: Most of the sub-categories could not be completed because the German statistics do not enable differentiation between them. All of these sub-categories are, however, included in the total figure of proceedings dropped / other disposals. • Offender unknown: The category of „offender unknown“ is counted separately in the German prosecution statistics. Offender unknown is only separately included (not included in total figures). It is only counted on an input basis. Therefore, the figures for "offender unknown" are not included in the figures for „proceedings dropped“, „total cases disposed of“, „pending cases“ and „input proceedings“.
Greece	-2
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prosecution has not input statistics. The figures in the Sourcebook 1999 for the number of cases disposed included number of pending cases + output cases. • In the row “Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt” there are the figures of <u>persons</u> cautioned by the prosecuting authorities (<u>not</u> the number of <u>cases</u>). The number of proceedings (cases) ended at this way is not available. Cautioning is the only sanction, which can be implemented by the prosecution. • Figures of input proceedings in 1995-96 not included pending cases, • Figures in row of “other disposals total” since 1997 included cases reversed for additional investigation or for supplementary data obtaining, till 1997 they were counted as pending cases. • Proceedings dropped included cases in which offenders or one of them was cautioned.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2

Italy	Data concern offences for which the prosecuting authority has begun the penal action; they are not comparable with the ones concerning the offences denounced to the prosecutor by the police forces.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input – Persons: prosecution office does not have statistics on the person, who are involved in the incoming criminal cases. • See previous Explanation of options available to prosecutors.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceedings against unknown offenders are included in input but not in output data. • <u>Counting unit: OFFENCES</u> • Counting unit of prosecution statistics, actually, is not a case or an offender, <u>but an offence</u>. For example, if there are 10 offences in one case, all of them will be counted in. There is no statistics of cases (in prosecuting stage). Criminal Procedure Code of Lithuania uses term "case". But all rules concerning cases are applied to this counting system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) Only dangerous driving with accident causing body injury or big material loss is criminalized (Art. 246 of Penal Code). Drunk driving without accident is an offence if it was twice repeated per year (Art. 246¹). 6) Missing information is not available because statistics show only summed up numbers. 7) Prosecutors have no competence to impose sanctions for the offender in Lithuanian criminal process. 8) Counting unit is an offence.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender unknown is only included separately, i.e. the category is not included in „proceedings dropped“. • The counting unit used for „cases brought before a court“, „proceedings dropped“ and „offender unknown“ is persons, not cases. Therefore, „cases brought before a court“ and „proceedings dropped“ do not add up to the figure of „total number of cases disposed of“. • Selon la législation moldave, dans les cas où l’auteur de l’infraction n’est pas connu ou il a disparu pendant l’enquête, on ne classe pas l’affaire, elle est suspendue jusqu’au moment où on les trouve. Cela explique pourquoi le nombre des affaires dans lesquelles l’auteur est inconnu ou a disparu dépasse de plus le total des affaires classées.
Netherlands	Most of the 'other' disposals are so-called "voegingen". This means that a proceeding is combined with another proceeding. Both are brought before a court, but as one proceeding only. So the "gevoegde" proceeding ceases to exist as an individual proceeding.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics are based on data reported during the year from the police and the court on offences where the investigation has been completed. The data material is obtained by Statistics Norway in January after the end of the statistical year. • Proceedings dropped <i>of which</i>: no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn and no public interest: : Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Other disposals <i>of which</i>: no competence and transfer to another domestic authority: Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Data in Table 2.1.1 differ from data given in Table 2.1 in previous publication (1990-1996). Commentary added by H.v.Hofer.
Poland	Comments to prosecuting proceedings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt is no applicable from 1998. • Drunk driving without accident is an offence since 1 of December 2000.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt

	<p>have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281^o article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: No data available. • Other disposals: In March 1996 and in May 1999 two amnesty laws pardoned less serious offences.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romanian legislation does not provide sanctions imposed by the prosecutor based on the defendant's admission of guilt or sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant. • The lack of evidences, the lack of public interest and offender unknown are not recognised as reasons for dropping the proceedings.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	Criminal Statistical System Registered a Separate count of each offence.
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ces données n'existant pas au niveau national, nous avons pondéré les affaires traitées par 3 parquets cantonaux (Genève, Vaud et Zurich) qui traitent de 29% des condamnations totales en Suisse (Taux très stable de 1995 à 1999, mais pris chaque taux différent pour chaque année). • Exemple input 1995 : 35'540 (Zurich) + 17'618 (Vaud) + 13'883 (Genève) = 67'041 affaires qui représentent 29% des affaires totales en Suisse, soit 229'907 affaires. Les affaires sans auteurs connus (données disponibles uniquement dans le canton de Vaud) n'ont pas été prises en compte (afin d'être comparables aux données des deux autres cantons). • Pour les output, le total des affaires autres de ZH a été inclus dans les output de ZH afin de rendre comparable les output de ZH à celle des autres cantons (voir séminaire de Christophe Marguerat sur les données statistiques des autorités de poursuites, 2002, page 11). • Pour le Total des Affaires autres, les données du canton de Zurich ne sont pas incluses car non comparables aux deux autres cantons qui représentent 13% des affaires totales en Suisse. • *3 Sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité : Sans objet. • Absence de plainte de la victime (lorsque celle-ci est nécessaire pour engager les poursuites), ou plainte retirée : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de plainte : exclu - Plainte retirée : incluse
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The totals for INPUT and OUTPUT include pre-charge advice and non-criminal proceedings. • Cases brought before a court include those dropped in court. Therefore, the sum of the figures for the different disposal categories is higher than the total number of cases disposed of. • Proceedings dropped comprise both "discontinuances" and "write-offs". • Offender not available = total write-offs. • No information is held for the other categories.
UK: Northern Ireland	Completion based on concept 1.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All figures quoted relate to Financial Years and not Calendar Years. • Cases brought before a court (indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift): Figures relate to total numbers of cases closed at various courts during the years in question and not to proceedings raised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Proceedings dropped: Figures relate to total number of cases closed in most instances no proceedings will have been commenced or attempted.
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p. 37 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (1/4)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 2.1.1 are recorded?	How are individual proceedings counted if more than one person is involved?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?	Are data collected by other authorities (apart from the prosecutor or examining judge) included?	Are cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor included?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=Included 2=Excluded	1=Included 2=Excluded
	CT21A00	CT21B00	CT21C00	CT21D00	CT21E00	CT21F00
Albania	1	1	1	2	2	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	2	2	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	1	1
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	2	1
Denmark	2	2	1	2	-2	1
Estonia	1	1	-4	-4	1	-4
Finland	2	1	1	2	2	-2
France	1	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	2	2	1
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	2	1	2	1	2
Norway	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	2	2	1
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	2	1	1	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	1	2	2	2

UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	1	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	2	2	2

p. 38 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (2/4): Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings by imposing sanctions themselves (e.g. cautioning in England)?		
1=Yes 2=No	Separate powers?	If yes, explain
	CT21G A00	CT21GB00
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	1	The investigative police officer can drop the case if the sanction which may be imposed to the offender is irrelevant in comparison to a sanction that has been already imposed (or that is supposed to be imposed) to this offender for another crime.
Denmark	1	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	1	In petty traffic offences, police may order the offender to pay a "violation fee".
France	2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	1	Police has authority to settle only a petty violation at the Police station.. This procedure is not possible in the cases of misdemeanours or felonies where the principle of mandatory prosecution prevails (and not the principle of expediency).

Hungary	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police act as a general authority of criminal investigation operative in the prevention and disclosure of criminal offences. Most of the criminal cases are investigated by the police authorities. There are some categories of offences belonging to exclusive prosecutorial competence of investigation: crimes committed by, or to the detriment of, certain people such as Members of Parliament, judges, prosecutors, policemen etc., certain crimes against the administration of justice or the purity of public life. Military crimes committed by soldiers are investigated by military prosecutors. Investigation of financial offences shall be carried out by the customs and internal revenue guards. • Police may institute criminal proceeding or refuse the investigation (if the act which has been reported is not a criminal offence, there exists a cause precluding or abating punish ability etc.). Prosecutorial competence is the refusal of investigation for negligible degree of the dangerousness for society of the act. Similarly is regulated the waiver and the dropping of the investigation. The suspected person can be reprimanded by the police at the cases in which the police has the right of refusal or dropping the investigation. • In the scope its competence, the police should respect the right to bodily integrity, personal freedom, the inviolability of the residence, privacy and the secrecy of correspondence as well as the right to private property, as provided by an Act. • In the course of performing his task, the police officer may require the documents of the person whose identity has to be ascertained, he may search the cloths and vehicle of the checked person. In order to apprehend and take the perpetrator of a criminal offence to the police station the police may search buildings, structures, sites, luggage and vehicles. • Police officer may ask questions or request information from anyone if the interrogated person may be presumed with good reason to possess information, which is necessary to solve police tasks. The police for collection of information may use informants, secret and undercover agents, may keep under surveillance persons, buildings and other premises. The other methods of secret collection of information (using of recording devices in a private residence, control of telephones etc.), are subject to judicial permission. <p>The police shall apprehend and bring before the competent authority for further measures the person caught in the act of perpetrating a criminal offence by intention or may be suspected of a criminal offence, who is unable or unwilling to certify identity in a trustworthy way upon call by the police officer, whose arrest, preliminary detention is ordered, of whom it is necessary to take an urine or blood sample for an alcohol test etc. The police shall restrict personal freedom by bringing a person before the authority only for the necessary period of time but not exceeding 8 hours, this time period may be prolonged once by 4 hours. Preliminary detention and arrest are subject to judicial permission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police may order a quest to find a person suspected with good foundation of a criminal offence or missing, to find a missing object or to identify the corpse of an unknown person. • In connection with its measure, the police may make audio and video recording. • In order to perform its tasks of the crime prevention and law enforcement the police may handle personal data on the central, regional and local level. • The police officer acting in his/her official capacity, may apply measures of bodily coercion and put handcuffs for breaking resistance to a lawful action taken by the police. The police officer may use a gun against a person in accordance with rules determined by the Police Act.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2

Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	See reference to F and G made below.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	La police peut classer les affaires sans avoir le droit d'infliger une autre sanction. Chaque affaire classée par la police peut être vérifiée par le procureur qui a le droit d'annuler l'ordonnance de classement et d'ordonner le renouvellement des investigations.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	Minor offences.
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	Police officers don't have the competence of solving penal cases. They only make the investigations under the surveillance of prosecutor. After this moment they sent the file to the prosecutor with proposals for the proper solutions. The prosecutor decides over the proposals and if the disagrees with the solution proposed by the police he imposes another solution or sent back the file to the police in order to complete the investigation.
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	1	A formal police caution is given by, or on the instructions of a senior police officer. They exclude informal warnings and other informal action, written warnings or a caution issued for motoring offences and warnings or cautions given by non-police bodies (e.g. department stores in cases of shoplifting).
UK: Northern Ireland	1	As for England, Police have powers to caution.
UK: Scotland	1	-2

p. 38 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (3/4): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explain
	CT21H A00	CT21HB00
Albania	1	Beginning from 1998, the data recording methods changed. The changes were in two directions: first, the presentation of the data is done respecting the criteria of the New Procedure Code (the data on case proceeding are more detailed). Some new rows are involved which present other disposals. Unfortunately, these new rows are empty, because the number of cases is small and people responsible for statistics have neglected to fill them.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	See comments on table 2.1.1.
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	1	En 1998 a été introduite une ventilation des classements sans suite selon leur motif. Le commentaire officiel des statistiques insiste sur la systématisation de la notion d' <u>alternatives aux poursuites pénales</u> . Celles-ci prennent place à côté des cas où les poursuites sont déclarées impossibles (auteur inconnu, infractions mal caractérisées) et des autres cas de non poursuite pour lesquels seulement est maintenant admis le qualificatif de « classement sans suite ». Il est difficile de reconstituer une série homogène pour les alternatives aux poursuites dans la mesure où le moment de leur comptage a changé (à l'ouverture de la procédure alternative jusqu'en 1997, avec la décision finale à partir de 1998). De plus une catégorie a été ajoutée comprenant le « rappel à la loi » et « l'avertissement » qui concerne en 1998 environ 62500 affaires sur 163800 comptées au titre d'alternatives aux poursuites (en 1999 environ 96000 affaires sur 214100 et en 2000 environ 117000 affaires sur 250000). Cette modification de la nomenclature permet de substituer au traditionnel taux de classement sans suite (qui avec les auteurs inconnus dépassait largement 80%) un taux de « réponse pénale » rapportant l'ensemble des poursuites et des alternatives aux poursuites aux affaires "« poursuivables » (auteurs inconnus et infractions mal caractérisées exclus).
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	From 1999 data about judged are not registered.
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	1	In 1997, the recording methods were modified by including more offences from the Penal Code and offences provided by special penal laws.
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	1	For 2000, the data will be extracted from a new database. However, as yet, this information is not available.
UK: Scotland	2	Only change is that no separate category of 'not in public interest' is now used for dropping proceedings. The Procurator Fiscal now deems this an overarching reason – all cases dropped are because this is in the public interest, reason for this may be lack of evidence etc.

p. 39 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (3/4): Additional comments on questions A – H					
	CT21HC00				
Albania	-2				
Armenia	-2				
Austria	F: Excluded not applicable.				
Belgium	-2				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2				
Bulgaria	-2				
Croatia	-2				
Cyprus	-2				
Czech Republic	-2				
Denmark	-2				
Estonia	<p>C: How are multiple offences counted? In the process pre-trial investigation, each offence is at the beginning handled as a separate criminal case, but during the pre-trial investigation the separate cases are consolidated, and only one criminal case is brought before a court. There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are calculated – it depends on concrete circumstances.</p> <p>D: How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year? See Introduction (paragraph 4) Confusion in the question? Question is about persons, but answer should be about case(s). I assumed that question was about persons.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>As one case person</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>As two or more cases persons</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>F: Are cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor included? - Not applicable.</p>	<i>As one case person</i>	<i>As two or more cases persons</i>	x	
<i>As one case person</i>	<i>As two or more cases persons</i>				
x					
Finland	-2				
France	<p>F: les affaires traitées par la police seule sous la responsabilité du parquet sont incluses au sens ou certaines sont laissées sans suite dès le stade policier en fonction de certaines directives générales données par le procureur, ces affaires étant quand même signalées ensuite et enregistrées au parquet (exemple des vols à l'étalage ou de l'usage de stupéfiants). Le classement policier pur (main courante) n'est pas comptabilisé par le parquet, ni d'ailleurs par la police.</p> <p>• Dans le tableau 2.1.1 la ligne du motif de classement « absence de plainte de la victime ou plainte retirée » comprend les rubriques « désistement du plaignant », « carence du plaignant » et « victime désintéressée d'office ». On n'a pas inclus les cas où l'affaire est classée en raison de la responsabilité de la victime (21173 affaires classées pour ce motif en 2000).</p>				
Georgia	-2				
Germany	-2				
Greece	-2				
Hungary	-2				
Iceland	-2				
Ireland	-2				
Italy	-2				

Latvia	<p>F: The police does initiate up to 80% of the criminal cases throughout the state. The prosecution office performs supervision over all criminal cases, which have been initiated by the police since the very beginnings of the case. After the person has been established, which committed the crime, the criminal case together with the evidence is transferred to the prosecution office, where the investigation of the case is continued. After the investigation is completed, the prosecution office transfers the case to the court. Only the court in our state is empowered to decide on the punishment that must be imposed on the convicted person.</p> <p>G: Only the court has the right to impose sanctions, and our legislation does not provide for a possibility for the police to impose such sanctions. When terminating the case, it does not mean, that the sanction will be imposed. It is possible to terminate the case also applying no sanctions at all.</p>
Lithuania	<p>B-C: The cases may be splitted up under special circumstances, e.g. when one of the suspects is not available, then his case may be separated from the case of the other accessories and stopped (paused). The cases are united: a) when few persons are suspected as accessories in one or more offences; b) when one person is suspected in two or more offences. But usually one case embraces one offence.</p> <p>It is important to note that the new Code of Criminal Procedure is under adoption in Lithuanian Parliament. It is also going to come to force on 1st of January in 2003 as the new Penal Code. The new Code of Criminal Procedure introduces a lot of changes to Lithuanian criminal process and many here mentioned rules will be substantially modified.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to article 18¹ from Penal Code, the prosecutor may apply an administrative sanction for an act provided by penal law that doesn't have the necessary social danger for being punished as an offence. • Article 18¹: "Any action provided by criminal law does not constitute a crime unless its minimum damage to one of the values protected by the law and its concrete substance, obviously insignificant, represent the degree of social threat pertaining to a crime. <p>In specifically establishing the degree of social threat, the manner and means of the crime perpetration are considered, as well as the consequences produced or likely to be produced, and the perpetrator's position and attitude.</p> <p>In case of the actions mentioned in the article hereby, the prosecutor or the court applies one of the administrative sanctions provided in article 91."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 91: "When the court requests the replacement of the criminal responsibility, it applies one of the following sanctions with administrative character: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. reproof; e. reproof with warning; f. fine between 100.000 and 10.000.000 lei." • Additional comment (response to co-ordinator): sanctions imposed under article 18¹ are not based on the defendants' admission of guilt. The data related to article 18¹ are included in input and output, for instance in the proceedings dropped for no criminal responsibility.
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

p. 40 – Table 2.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Total number of employees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T22ET95	T22ET96	T22ET97	T22ET98	T22ET99	T22ET00
Albania	900	900	900	900	900	900
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	3685	3739	3786	3882
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	881
Cyprus	95	96	102	100	95	101
Czech Republic	837	882	893	973	984	977
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	897	937	963
Estonia	295	298	297	262	263	271
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	1750	1356	1330
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2595	2582	2754	2968	3054	3167
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	9685	9767	9753	9875	10236	-2
Latvia	974	974	974	974	1022	1014
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	9	10	10	10	9	9
Moldova	880	743	881	848	820	981
Netherlands	2209	2281	2495	2642	2831	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	8667	9413	9739	9796	10267	10241
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	4070	4096	4152	4265	4254	4307
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1257	1264	1279	1301	1330	1334
Slovenia	237	272	282	294	303	310
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	1309	1191	1011	1027	1056
Switzerland	1408	1363	1343	1472	1411	1475
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	5930	5699	5638	5704	5668
UK: Northern Ireland	170	170	170	170	170	170
UK: Scotland	1060.6	1043.2	1057	1054.1	1055.8	1104.1

p. 40 – Table 2.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of prosecutors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T22EP95	T22EP96	T22EP97	T22EP98	T22EP99	T22EP00
Albania	547	262	262	262	262	262
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	198	198	198	198	199	209
Belgium	778	778	780	898	898	913
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	648	623	611	579	584	632
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	376
Cyprus	26	27	27	29	26	33
Czech Republic	773	824	809	866	897	923
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	526	564	585
Estonia	130	132	132	157	150	157
Finland	-2	90	90	90	90	90
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	1221	999	1120
Germany	-2	5211	-2	4998	-2	5044
Greece	392	420	416	417	419	467
Hungary	1279	1109	1169	1251	1265	1301
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	662	662	662	662	662	654
Lithuania	-2	771	750	745	794	808
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	4	5	5	5	5	6
Moldova	476	584	585	614	655	735
Netherlands	418	426	441	462	490	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	4425	4766	4991	5018	5371	5314
Portugal	1061	1076	1087	1115	1138	1180
Romania	1744	1950	1766	1996	1985	2088
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	552	559	574	596	634	645
Slovenia	139	155	153	162	176	174
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	700	681	683	672	716
Switzerland	662	662	652	705	670	672
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1955	1886	1898	1870	1834
UK: Northern Ireland	43	43	43	43	43	43
UK: Scotland	265	263.1	282	277.9	293	325.4

p. 40 – Source of the data in Table 2.2	
	ST2200
Albania	Personnel Directory , General Prosecutor Office, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	State budget legislation. Planned staff posts
Belgium	Service du personnel de la Direction générale de l'Organisation judiciaire – Ministère de la Justice.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Staff positions.
Croatia	Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2001.
Cyprus	The Law Office of the Republic.
Czech Republic	Report about Prosecuting Authorities' work, 1995 - 2000 years. Published.
Denmark	'Politiets virksomhedsregnskab 2000', Rigspolitiet.
Estonia	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	Statistics Finland.
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 1, Ausgewählte Zahlen für die Rechtspflege 1998, Wiesbaden 2000; figure for 2000 taken from http://www.destatis.de/basis/d/recht/rechts2.htm
Greece	Ministry of Justice (personal communication.)
Hungary	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Ministero dell'economia e delle finanze, Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del paese 1998 1999 2000.
Latvia	From the staff orders made by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania " <i>Criminality and the law enforcement activity</i> ", Vilnius, 2000, p. 39.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	The Attorney-General's Office.
Moldova	Rapport statistique de l'office du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice, unpublished data.
Norway	-2
Poland	Ministry of Justice, HR Department.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Service of Human Resources from the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The periodic annual report about the work of the public prosecutors for the years 1995 – 2000.
Spain	-2
Sweden	The Swedish Prosecutor Organization Annual Report.

Switzerland	Estimation à partir des données de 3 cantons sur les 26 (Genève, Vaud et Zurich qui représente 31% de la population suisse). Mémoire de diplôme en Criminologie de Christian Marguerat (2002).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information provided by Personnel Division.

p. 40 – Comments on Table 2.2

CT2200													
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During period 1995- 2000, the number of personnel has not changed. There are some changes after year 2000. In 1995 the number presents the prosecutors and investigators (in Albanian "hetues"). When the Penal Procedure Code came into force (1 August 1995) there were not more "hetues". Their duties are exercising either by the judiciary police or the prosecutors. So the data for years after 1996 shows the number of the prosecutors and judiciary police. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1995</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Number of employees</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>of which: number of prosecutors</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">547 from which prosecutors 262</td> </tr> </table>			1995	Number of employees	Total	900		<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	547 from which prosecutors 262			
		1995											
Number of employees	Total	900											
	<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	547 from which prosecutors 262											
Armenia	• No data is available for staff of the prosecuting authority.												
Austria	-2												
Belgium	Le total comprend - le personnel administratif - l'ensemble des magistrats du parquet												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2												
Bulgaria	-2												
Croatia	Data only available for 2000.												
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above data relates to the prosecution of offences tried summarily. Prosecution of criminal cases before the Azzizes Courts is handled directly by the officers of the Law Office of the Republic. • The number of officers dealing with prosecutions varies from 10 to 15 depending on the volume of cases. 												
Czech Republic	The figures show number of State Attorneys and State Attorney´s candidates to the date of December 31, each year mentioned.												
Denmark	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1998</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Number of employees</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>of which: number of prosecutors</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">526 (approx.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">564 (approx.)</td> </tr> </table>			1998	1999	Number of employees	Total				<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	526 (approx.)	564 (approx.)
		1998	1999										
Number of employees	Total												
	<i>of which: number of prosecutors</i>	526 (approx.)	564 (approx.)										
Estonia	-2												
Finland	Prosecutor functions were radically reorganised in 1996. The figures refer to the number of offices of prosecutors.												
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Il y a un procureur par tribunal de grande instance et un procureur général près chaque cour d'appel ce qui fait 181 + 35 = 216 procureurs, nombre invariable depuis longtemps. • Les magistrats du parquet procureurs et substituts ou avocats généraux sont magistrats comme leurs collègues du siège et passent souvent d'une fonction à l'autre. Il est ainsi assez difficile de connaître précisément leur nombre. La distinction au sein d'une juridiction entre les personnels non magistrats selon qu'ils travaillent pour le parquet ou pour le siège est encore plus délicate. 												
Georgia	-2												
Germany	• Figures available for prosecutors only. Data only available for every second year. Figures refer to December 31 st of the respective year or January 1 st of the following year. Not included are the numbers of „Amtsanwälte“, special prosecutors responsible for minor offences only. The numbers of „Amtsanwälte“												

	for both 1998 and 2000 are 965. No data on „Amtsanwälte“ are available for 1996. • Data on „Amtsanwälte“ taken from: http://www.destatis.de/basis/d/recht/rechts2.htm
Greece	-2
Hungary	1995 - secretary, practitioners and part time prosecutors included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Data concerning “magistrati italiani”, including judges and prosecutors.
Latvia	Total means prosecutors, prosecutor assistants, secretaries, accounting staff, translators, typewriters, computer specialists, drivers, electricians and other technical staff.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Selon le code de procédure pénale les crimes (meurtre, viol, etc.) sont enquêtés par les enquêteurs de l’office du procureur, ce qui signifie qu’on a compté les enquêteurs du ministère public deux fois : une fois lorsqu’on a compté le personnel d’enquête et une deuxième fois on les a inclus dans le nombre total des procureurs.
Netherlands	Counting is in persons, not in full time equivalent.
Norway	Data in Table 2.1.1 differs from data given in previous edition (1990-1996). <u>Commentary added by H.v.Hofer.</u>
Poland	Table 2.2. • Data as of 31 December • Number of prosecutors contains: public prosecutors and assessors (the lowest rank in the hierarchy).
Portugal	The number of prosecutors includes those working at the Attorney General’s Office. In most courts, prosecutors deal with criminal as well as non criminal cases.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Number of prosecutors in 1996: 700 <u>approx.</u>
Switzerland	Estimation du nombre total de personnes employées en 2000 selon 3 cantons (Genève, Vaud et Zurich) à l’aide des mêmes pondérations utilisées pour le tableau 2.1.1, à savoir que ces 3 cantons traitent de 29% de toutes les condamnations en Suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Staff in post in December each year.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures are approximate and relate to DPP only. In addition to the 43 ‘in-house’ lawyers in the DPP office it should be noted that an additional number of barristers from the independent Bar of Northern Ireland were briefed by the Department to conduct prosecutions at both Magistrates’ courts and County Courts and also the Crown Court.
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 31 – Prosecution statistics		
	What is the counting unit used? <i>1=Persons 2=Proceedings 3=Both</i>	Which authority collects these statistics?
	D2PSA00	D2PSB00
Albania	2	General Prosecutor's Office, Department of Statistics.
Armenia	2	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	3	Prosecution authority
Belgium	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jusqu'en 1999 : en principe l'Institut National de Statistique (Ministère des affaires économiques) et à partir de 1999 le Ministère de la Justice. • La dernière publication de l'INS porte sur l'année 1996. Les données publiées pour les années 1995 et 1996 sont par ailleurs très incomplètes (chiffres non transmis par un certain nombre d'arrondissements). Nous ne pouvons donc en faire état. Du côté du Ministère de la Justice aucune donnée n'est encore disponible. • <u>Seuls peuvent être fournis les chiffres concernant la médiation pénale repris dans la catégorie « sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité »</u>. Ces données sont rassemblés par un autre service : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - les conseillers en médiation pénale près les parquets des Cours d'appel (de octobre 1994 – mise en application de la loi sur la médiation pénale à mai 1999 (loi du 7 mai restructurant la médiation pénale en l'incluant dans les Maisons de justice. <i>Source : Rapports d'évaluation de la loi organisant une procédure de médiation pénale en Belgique portant sur les années 1995, 1996</i> - le Service des Maisons de Justice à partir de mai 1999. • <i>Source : Rapport d'activité pour le Service des Maisons de Justice portant sur les années 1999 et 2000 (publication en cours)</i>
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	Supreme Cassation Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria.
Croatia	1	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics.
Cyprus	1	Research and Development Department, Cyprus Police Headquarters.
Czech Republic	1	Ministry of Justice - Department of statistics: Criminal Statistics Yearbook. Published.
Denmark	-2	-2
Estonia	2	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	2	Statistics Finland.
France	2	Ministère de la Justice, sous-direction de la statistique des études et de la documentation.
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	2	Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden.
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	2	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.

Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	-2
Italy	3	Ministry of Justice.
Latvia	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Analysis and Management of the Prosecutor General's Office • And Information Centre of the Ministry of Interior.
Lithuania	-4	Ministry of Internal Affairs – Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	3	The statistics are based on data from the police and the court on offences where the investigation has been completed.
Poland	2	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	2	Attorney General's Office.
Romania	3	The Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice collect these statistics.
Russia	3	General Prosecutor Office.
Slovakia	3	IT- Department of Prosecutor's Office SR.
Slovenia	1	Drzavno tozilstvo Republike Slovenije The State Prosecution of the Republic of Slovenia.
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	No good data available in Sweden
Switzerland	2	Dépend de canton à canton (exemples) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genève : Parquet du Procureur général (Ministère public) • Vaud : les 4 offices d'instruction pénale (OIP) dont les compétences à raison du lieu sont répartis géographiquement ainsi : Nord Vaudois (à Yverdon), Est Vaudois (à Vevey), La Côte (à Morges) et Lausanne (à Lausanne). L'office du juge d'instruction cantonal (OJIC à Lausanne) réunit les données des OIP et y ajoute les siennes. • Zurich : Les 16 Bezirkanswaltschaften (Ministères publics d'arrondissement ; 11 correspondent à un découpage géographique et 5 ont des tâches spéciales : délits économiques, crimes violents, criminalité organisée et délits liés aux stupéfiants, entraide, enquêtes spéciales) et le Kantonsanwaltschaft (Ministère public cantonal) dont la tâche statistique consiste essentiellement à réunir les informations fournies par les Bezirkanswaltschaften.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	2	Police Service of Northern Ireland.
UK: Scotland	2	Procurator Fiscal: Returns to Crown Office.

p. 32 – Prosecution statistics

	Concerning the <u>criminal cases</u> handled by the prosecuting authority	Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority			
<i>1=Included 2=Excluded</i>	<i>Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions</i>	<i>Drunk driving (with or without accident)</i>	<i>Dangerous driving (with or without accident)</i>	<i>Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences)</i>	<i>Offences against police or administrative regulations</i>
	D2CCA00	D2COA00	D2COB00	D2COC00	D2COD00
Albania	2	1	1	2	2
Armenia	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	1	-4	1	2	2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	2
Croatia	1	1	1	2	2
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	-2	-2	2	2
Denmark	-4	2	2	2	2
Estonia	1	1	1	2	2
Finland	1	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	-4	-4
Georgia	1	2	2	2	1
Germany	1	1	1	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	1	2	2
Latvia	1	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	1	1	1	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1	2	2
Norway	1	1	1	2	-4
Poland	1	-4	-4	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2
Romania	1	1	2	2	1
Russia	1	-4	-4	2	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	2	2
Slovenia	1	2	2	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	1	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	2	1	1	1	1

UK: Scotland	1	1	1	-4	-4
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p. 33 – Prosecution statistics: Disposal categories

	1	2	3	P r o c e e d i n g s d r o p p e d							O t h e r d i s p o s a l s			
	Cases brought before a court	Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt	Sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt	No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty	Lack of evidence	Act not an offence	No complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn	No public interest (expediency principle)	Offender not available	Offender unknown	No competence	Transfer to another domestic authority	Private criminal prosecution recommended	Transfer to a foreign authority
1=Included 2=Excluded	D2DCA00	D2DCB00	D2DCC00	D2DCD00	D2DCE00	D2DCF00	D2DCG00	D2DCH00	D2DCI00	D2DCJ00	D2DCK00	D2DCL00	D2DCM00	D2DCN00
Albania	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Armenia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Austria	1	-4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Croatia	1	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Cyprus	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	2	-2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	1	-3	1
Denmark	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	-2	1	2	-2
Estonia	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	2
Finland	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Georgia	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-4	1	1	1	1
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	-2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Lithuania	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	-4	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-4	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-3	-3	1
Norway	1	1	-3	-4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Poland	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Portugal	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	-3	1
Romania	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Russia	1	-3	-3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1

Slovakia	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Slovenia	1	2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	-4	1	1	1	-4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	-3	1	-3	1	1	-4	-4	-3	2	-3	-4	-3	-3

p. 34 – Prosecution statistics: Explanation of options available to prosecutors

	D2EAPOO
Albania	<p>According to the Albanian Constitution and Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecutor office is an independent organ which has the duty and responsibility of criminal proceeding to investigate, to control the preliminary investigation, to bring an accuse to the court and take the measures for executing court decisions. The prosecutor has the right to decide non-proceedings or to drop the proceeding in some circumstances. See the reasons mentioned on the above table.</p> <p>But the prosecutor has no rights to impose a sanction based on the defendant's admission of guilt. Also, the law does not provide any possibility for the prosecutor to give a sanction negotiated between him/ her and the defendant without admission of guilt.</p> <p>According to the Albanian Procedure Code, the prosecutor has three opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring the case to the court (see the above explanation) • To suspend the proceeding of the cases. There are two cases: when the author is unknown or offender suffers a heavy illness. • To drop the case. There are some reasons: no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty, lack of evidence, act not an offence, no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn, no public interest, the person died, the person was judged and there is a final decision given by the court. • According to the Albanian Penal Procedure Code, private criminal prosecution cannot be applied.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Armenia declares, that in the Republic of Armenia justice is administered only by the courts. So the prosecutors can't impose sanctions (punishments). All the cases must be brought before a court by the prosecutor. The prosecutor can impose only some suppressions to prevent escape or hiding of the criminal from the justice or to prevent further criminal behaviour of the criminal (for example the prosecutor can arrest the criminal), but the prosecutor can't impose punishments, even fines. • The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia provides two forms of dropping the cases. First of them is dropping the cases permanently, i.e.-when the act isn't an offence or there is lack of evidence or there is no complaint from victim (where this is required for a prosecution) or complaint withdrawn. The second form of dropping the case is it's stopping temporaly (for example when the offender is unknown or he/she is not available) until the offender is found or he is available. • The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Armenia doesn't provide conduction of private criminal prosecution. That's why no data is applicable on this point.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the counting unit used? Partially proceedings, partially cases; for details see remarks on Tab. 2.1.1. • Drunk driving (with or without accident): no criminal act • Disposal categories *2. Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt (Ordonnance pénale, Strafbefehl): not applicable before 2000, included after 2000 (out of court settlement incl. before). • Proceedings dropped – include the following: Offender unknown: include (separate) • The Penal Procedure Act from 1999 for the first time allows the public prosecutor to impose kind of sanctions ("intervening diversion"), more precisely, to offer the suspect to either pay fines, to do community service, training courses, or compensation in order to avoid a formal procedure. • In 2000 44.844 such diversion-offers (count unit: persons) were made. By the end of the year 20.626 of the respective proceedings were definitely dropped, while in 6.930 cases the offer was refused or the duty was not fulfilled by the offender. The rest of the cases is pending.
Belgium	-2

Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2								
Bulgaria	-2								
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerning the <u>criminal offences</u> handled by the prosecuting authority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drunk driving and Dangerous driving are Included (with accident). Whatever is excluded under „other disposals“ is excluded because it is not recorded as a separate category. 								
Cyprus	-2								
Czech Republic	<p>The State Attorney can conditionally dropped the case when: (§307 criminal procedure code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum penalty for the offence is a custody of up to 5 years, and the defendant must agree, and the defendant admits his guilt, and the defendant paid the damage caused by the offence, or agreed about this payment with the victim and the State Attorney considers such decision to be sufficient. <p>The State Attorney can conditionally dropped the case when: (§307 criminal procedure code)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the maximum penalty for the offence is a custody of up to 5 years, and the defendant must agree, and the defendant admits his guilt, and the defendant paid the damage caused by the offence, or agreed about this payment with the victim and the State Attorney considers such decision to be sufficient. 								
Denmark	Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions, e.g. customs, other non-police authorities: Include criminal code offences.								
Estonia	Private criminal prosecution recommended: only cases which are commenced by a prosecutor (i.e, rare exceptional cases) are included. In certain criminal offences, only the victim has the right to request the commencement of criminal proceedings, and a judge shall commence criminal proceedings. A court or a prosecutor may commence criminal proceedings without the application of a victim if it is in the public interest or if the victim is unable to protect his or her rights or lawful interests due to his or her helpless situation or a dependent relationship with the accused.								
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prosecuting authority makes the decision concerning the fine by penalty order "Strafbefehl" in Finland. A fine by penalty order may be given for offences where the maximum penalty is a fine or six months of imprisonment. The numbers of fines by penalty order are, however, not included in the statistics on the work of the prosecutors. Instead, they are presented in the statistics on persons prosecuted and sentenced. The sanction cannot be based on a negotiation between the prosecutor and the suspect. The prosecutor may, however, waive prosecution if grounds given in the law are fulfilled - such as the petty character of the offence, the young age of the offender, or because punishment would be unreasonable. Prosecution may also be waived if there are no sufficient grounds for prosecution, such as insufficient proof. The prosecutor statistics comprise two separate statistics packages: Statistics on the work of the prosecutors, and Statistics on waiving of prosecution. The counting unit in the first package is the "case" that may comprise one or several suspects, in the second one on waiving prosecution it is the person. 								
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistiques des autorités de poursuites <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exclure les suivants:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les </td> <td>Exclu si contravention de</td> </tr> </table>	Concernant les <u>infractions</u> traitées par l'autorité de poursuite:			Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"	Exclure les suivants:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les 	Exclu si contravention de
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	Indiquer "inclu" ou "exclu"								
Exclure les suivants:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infractions routières mineures (ex. dépasser les 	Exclu si contravention de								

	limites de vitesse, amende de parking)	classe 1 à 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infractions contre la police ou des règlement administratifs 	Exclu si contravention de classe 1 à 4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autres décisions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de compétence : Inclus (selon résultat final) - Poursuite privée du criminel recommandé : Inclus (classement) • La nouvelle formule de la « composition pénale » applicable à partir de 2001 seulement n'intervient pas ici. • La poursuite des affaires selon la procédure de l'ordonnance pénale n'est pas une sanction imposée par le procureur. Elle ne s'applique d'ailleurs qu'aux contraventions et seules les contraventions de 5^{ème} classe étant comptabilisées ici, le nombre de poursuites par ordonnance pénale est faible. Pour respecter les conventions adoptées par le groupe du Sourcebook ces affaires sont comptées dans la seconde rubrique bien qu'il ne s'agisse absolument pas de cas pour lesquels l'aveu de culpabilité du prévenu soit requis. • Les mesures dites en France « alternatives aux poursuites » prises par le parquet forment un ensemble composite. Il contient par exemple l'injonction thérapeutique pour les usagers de stupéfiants, la médiation pénale, les mesures de réparation concernant les mineurs délinquants, ou les classements sous condition de régularisation. Dans tous ces cas, l'accord de l'auteur de l'infraction sur sa culpabilité est requis. La dernière réforme de l'article 41 du code de procédure pénale tend aussi à inclure dans cet ensemble le « rappel à la loi » ou le simple « avertissement ». Pratiqué sur demande du parquet par un « délégué du Procureur » le rappel à la loi, peut encore être considéré comme une « mesure ». Mais ce texte peut aussi officialiser le simple avertissement policier fait au moment de l'interpellation sur instruction générale (usage de stupéfiants, vol à l'étalage) : il en résulte alors un gonflement artificiel des « alternatives aux poursuites ». 	
Georgia	-2	
Germany	-2	
Greece	-2	
Hungary	<p>ACT ON THE PROSECUTION SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY</p> <p>The public prosecutor shall ensure</p> <p>a/ a consistent prosecution of any criminal offence having obtained knowledge of; furthermore,</p> <p>b/ that no person be called to criminal account unlawfully or deprived of his individual liberty; be deprived of civil rights, restrained or worried in an unlawful way.</p> <p>(2) While exercising supervision over the legality of inquiries, the public prosecutor shall:</p> <p>a/ have the right to supervise the measures taken by the investigating organs relative to denunciations and made in the course of inquiry;</p> <p>b/ be entitled to re-examine the legality of the ordered detention;</p> <p>c/ consider the complaints submitted against decisions made during investigation and for having taken, or omitted, certain measures;</p> <p>d/ have the right to order investigation or supplementary inquiry;</p> <p>e/ take care - under the conditions provided by law - of refusing to investigate, or of lodging indictment;</p> <p>f/ be entitled to carry on certain actions of inquiry or to have them carried out by the investigating organs, as well as to draw any criminal case to himself from the investigating organ;</p> <p>g/ have the right to initiate measures for crime control, co-ordinates the</p>	

	<p>measures of the investigating and other organs.</p> <p>(3) The investigating organ shall be liable to proceed in conformity with the instructions given, in individual cases, by the public prosecutor in respect of the inquiry, including those related to detention and release of the suspected persons, to the conditions of custody, and to the effectuation or withdrawal of other security measures to be taken towards the alleged offenders.</p> <p>(4) The leader of the investigating organ shall have the right to file through his superior organ, a remonstrance with the superordinate public prosecutor, against any instruction given by the public prosecutor provided in subsection (3). The remonstrance shall have no delaying force.</p> <p>CRIMINAL OFFENCES BELONGING TO THE EXCLUSIVE COMPETENCE OF INVESTIGATION OF THE PROSECUTION SERVICE</p> <p>a) Any criminal offence committed by a Member of the Parliament or by officials of the institutions listed in the Constitution, elected by the Parliament, as well as a violence against an official, committed to their injury, furthermore any criminal offence committed against them in relation to their function.</p> <p>b) Violence against an official belonging to the staff of a court, a public prosecutor's office or the Police</p> <p>c) Any criminal offence committed by a judge, a public prosecutor, a secretary or junior clerk of court or of the Prosecution Service or an investigator of the Prosecution Service, as well as any criminal offence committed by a lay assessor in relation to the administration of justice.</p> <p>d) Homicide to the injury of a policeman.</p> <p>e) Bribery committed in respect of the official person, who violates his official duty, exceeds his competence or otherwise abuse his official position.</p> <p>f) Non-military crimes committed by persons being members of the professional staff of the Police and non-military crimes not related to the service committed by persons being members of the professional staff of the armed forces.</p> <p>g) Crimes committed by a person being member of the professional staff of the penitentiary service in relation to the service.</p> <p>h) Crimes against the administration of justice;:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - false accusation; - misleading of authority; - false testimony; - influencing of witnesses; - concealing exculpating circumstance; - abetment committed by an official in course of the proceeding conducted by him. <p>2. - Exclusively the <u>military public prosecutor's offices</u> shall have the right to perform investigation of the crimes committed by persons being members of the professional staff of armed forces or by members of non-military national security services.</p>
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	<p>*2 – in our state only the court decides on the punishment in the criminal cases, and there is no such instrument as sanctions taken by a prosecutor.</p> <p>*3 – in our state our Criminal Procedure does not provide for sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt.</p> <p>Our Criminal procedure code also prescribes, that the victim has a right to submit a private application to the court, but he or she is allowed to remove it only in the court and only in respect to the contents of the private application.</p> <p>Also there is no such definition as public interest in the Criminal Law or Criminal Procedure Code of our state.</p> <p>The fact, that the offender is not available or is unknown, is not the basis for the</p>

	<p>criminal case to be ceased.</p> <p>Prosecution office has the competence over all of the criminal cases that have been initiated in the Republic of Latvia, and it supervises the investigation also, when the case is in the police office or some other institution, which performs investigation. Therefore there cannot be such decision, where it said, that the case should be transferred to another domestic authority. The Prosecution office continues to supervise the investigation for all the time, when the case is at the disposal of any other authority.</p>
<p>Lithuania</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the counting unit used?: Offences. • The investigation of the case may be stopped (paused) or finished. The proceedings are stopped when (Art. 218): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) offender is not available; j) offender falls sick with mental or other grave disease; k) offender is unknown; l) foreign state does not provide necessary evidence or does not extradite the suspect. • The case is stopped until the reasons to stop the case disappear or expires the term of the statute of limitations. In the former case the proceedings are continued and in the latter case the proceedings are dropped. Stopped cases are not counted to Proceedings dropped field. • The case may be finished in two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Case is brought before the court; f) Proceedings are dropped. • Criminal procedure of Lithuania divides exonerative and not – exonerative grounds for dropping procedure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exonerative grounds are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k) act is not an offence; l) offender was not of necessary age; m) no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn (in certain cases); n) there is already prosecutor or court decision on the same matter; o) there is lack of evidence; Not – exonerative grounds are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k) expires a term of statute of limitations; l) act of amnesty is issued; m) offender is dead; n) act became not dangerous due to changes of circumstances; o) offender makes peace agreement with victim (in certain cases); • The peace agreement is possible in the cases of quite petty offences – e.g. intentional body injury or infection of lower degree (Art. 112); unintentional grave body injury (Art. 115); simple theft (Art. 271 part 1); simple fraud (Art. 274 part 1); simple embezzlement (Art. 275 part 1); etc. – and under certain conditions. These conditions and full list of above-mentioned offences is specified in Art. 53¹ of Penal Code. The conditions are 1) admittance of guilt; 2) voluntary remedy of made damage. The peace agreement is not possible if the offender has previous convictions or made an offence after peace agreement. It is not mediation – it is a formal procedure in the court. • Exonerative and not – exonerative grounds are counted in Proceedings dropped field, but usually Department of Informatics and Communication of Ministry of Internal Affairs counts only not – exonerative grounds. This is because when an

	offender is exonerated for particular crime, it is treated as if there was no such crime at all.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Le procureur peut seulement classer les affaires mais les personnes peuvent former un recours contre cette décision à l'instance.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dutch situation is described in the working party document. • It should be noted that it is still a matter of debate whether a "transactie" should be considered a conviction or not. On the one hand it is not a formal decision by a judge, on the other hand there will be a kind of criminal record which can influence future criminal proceedings for this offender.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases reported to the prosecuting authority by other institutions, e.g. customs, other non-police authorities: Included - On the spot fines (relating to traffic misdemeanours and misdemeanours against the Duty Act) are excluded. • Offences against police or administrative regulations: Offences against police regulations – Included. Offences against administrative regulations – Excluded. • Sanction negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt: Excluded, the concept does not exist. • No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty: No criminal responsibility – Included. Suspect not guilty – Excluded
Poland	-2
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *2. and *3. Prosecutors have three options available: accusation; dropping; other motives. <p>Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281^o article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences.</p>
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Criminal Procedure Code, the phase of investigations is finalised if the prosecutor reach to the conclusion that the file is completed with an act of indictment against the accused person. • The Criminal Procedure Code offers to the public prosecutor the possibility to cease or to decide the exemption from the criminal investigation as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. the cessation of the criminal investigation can be decided when there is a defendant in the case and one of the following situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the preliminary complaint of the harmed person, the authorisation or notification of the competent body, or any other condition stipulated by the law, necessary to the criminal action is missing; j) amnesty, prescription of death of the perpetrator have occurred; k) the preliminary complaint has been withdrawn or the parties have reconciled, in the case of the offences whose criminal responsibility is annulled by the withdrawal of the complaint or the reconciliation of the parties; l) there is <i>res judicata</i> in the case; 6. the exemption of the criminal investigation can be decided when there is a defendant in the case and one of the following situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> k) the act does not exist; l) the act is not stipulated by the criminal law; m) the act has not the degree of social danger requested for an offence; n) the act has not been committed by the defendant or the accused; o) one of the causes that annul the criminal nature of the act is present.
Russia	Concerning the criminal offences handled by the prosecuting authority

		Indicate whether “included” or “excluded”																		
	Include more serious traffic offences, such as:																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drunk driving (with or without accident) 	Inc. if consequences are grave (health or life of people) otherwise excluded.																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dangerous driving (with or without accident) 	Inc. if consequences are grave (health or life of people) otherwise excluded.																		
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor traffic offences (e.g. exceeding the speed limit or parking offences): Excluded - this offers registrated Police SR. • Prosecutor decides about all criminal cases inscribed in criminal law SR. 																			
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropping out of the criminal complaint • Demand for the completion of the complaint • The suspension of the prosecution • Mediation process • The demand for the investigation • The criminal charge • Dismissal / withdrawing of the charge • The appeal 																			
Spain	-2																			
Sweden	-2																			
Switzerland	-2																			
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																			
Turkey	-2																			
Ukraine	-2																			
UK: England & Wales	-2																			
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public interest (expediency) 	Procurators Fiscal view is that where																			

	principle)	cases are dropped it is always because this is in the public interest, but this is an overarching principle – there is no special category
	Other disposals - include the following:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to another domestic authority 	Included: diversion to Social Work Department or children’s reporter
<p>• Note: Reasons for dropping a case rather than bringing court proceedings, not separately identified in the table include: ‘Triviality’ of offence, civil remedy deemed more appropriate, mitigating circumstances, delay since time of offence, lack of court or prosecution resources and age of offender.</p>		

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Input: Proceedings

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PAN00	T21PA95	T21PA96	T21PA97	T21PA98	T21PA99	T21PA00
Albania	-2	11341	7599	10449	9828	11342	10675
Armenia	-2	11324	14060	14116	11789	11142	12955
Austria	-2	257377	258139	254394	254498	239716	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	291092	279642	287362	281946	258684	248290	291092
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	169119	174214	178056	185957	190301	191021
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	5195248	5185495	4936899	4954988	4932196	5007674
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4945223	5030243	5110124	5238725	5134160	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	2938081	2974042	2856302	3090912	3384156	-2
Latvia	-2	15373	17405	17028	17421	16401	15753
Lithuania	-2	59848	66680	74314	76325	74880	80046
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	61383	66136	62430	60258	64194	65972
Netherlands	-2	257842	250726	250865	242482	234679	231360
Norway	-2	366565	379053	379905	402095	419009	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	418430	430485	413440	395158	401098	-2
Romania	-2	411977	426485	484736	531608	529401	532986
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	40960	40484	39806	38730	48886	90031
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	229907	218745	233698	255882	237553	217376
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	37908	36016	35599	31127	30439	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Input: Persons

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PBN00	T21PB95	T21PB96	T21PB97	T21PB98	T21PB99	T21PB00
Albania	-2	6549	6106	4406	5009	7786	9058
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	331176	328422	315943	322487	307138	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	123507	127554	127022	140439	131699	134941
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4928858	5091588	5216003	5437477	5328780	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	565366	546591	556911	523773	524551	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17214	16469	17700	17704	18385	21018
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	203793	213538	234904	251477	238484	244838
Russia	-2	-2	1386533	1203765	1271962	1473045	1408089
Slovakia	-2	-2	57275	54961	53666	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	35884	33104	31188	35460	50730	57150
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1370828	1348558	1388474	1427837	1419890	1360844
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Pending cases

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PCN00	T21PC95	T21PC96	T21PC97	T21PC98	T21PC99	T21PC00
Albania	-2	2609	-2	5283	3458	3764	3691
Armenia	-2	2429	3471	1126	1183	996	654
Austria	-2	25544	24303	26993	25903	25951	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	256181	228394	231707	205802	181907	108216
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	736983	699889	680732	653797	636738	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	2485	1533	1416	1646
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	749	3597	3053	2314	1868	1371
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	6337	5368	5653	6510	5082	5730
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	236444	255532	280008	268570	228877	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	8198	8010	4980	13867	17951
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	29889	35550	49791	56102	56690	52239
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Output: Total number of cases disposed of

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PDN00	T21PD95	T21PD96	T21PD97	T21PD98	T21PD99	T21PD00
Albania	-2	8732	7599	5166	6351	7511	6915
Armenia	-2	8895	10589	12990	10606	10146	12301
Austria	-2	258561	259396	251447	253568	239650	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	46451	47399	43203	48643	44893	45485
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	108680	109204	108275	106488	107879	110808
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	38507	34139	39103	43548	49087	56836
Finland	-2	69372	68528	67901	71797	-2	-2
France	-2	4685655	4704907	4607021	4566988	4586854	4611383
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	4208240	4330354	4429392	4584928	4497422	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	110200	117390	114734	107479
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	262560	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	12367	17906	17766	17869	16918	15623
Lithuania	-2	29908	32496	36676	36593	36688	38039
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	55046	61504	68083	66768	69276	71702
Netherlands	-2	268655	254245	253974	240311	233139	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	1055481	1005069	1100397	1184837	1261508	1370081
Portugal	-2	404171	406927	424288	434685	424243	-2
Romania	-2	287870	300688	334381	366599	363120	372528
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	42658	42892	41485	39184	42450	85179
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	226717	222294	229200	251143	230631	226931
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1394568	1335474	1387557	1430555	1426063	1362517
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	32972	30676	30964	26881	26524	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	253354	252446	262183	264237	249760	251311

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Cases brought before a court

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PEN00	T21PE95	T21PE96	T21PE97	T21PE98	T21PE99	T21PE00
Albania	-2	3456	3551	1146	2356	3351	3515
Armenia	-2	5047	5817	6486	5884	6707	7374
Austria	-2	92790	90195	102604	85807	84249	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	18752	30592	34481	31043	27258	39529
Croatia	-2	23161	21663	17976	21446	19915	20521
Cyprus	-2	2222	2831	2716	2903	2967	-2
Czech Republic	-2	84066	85347	84066	73905	84973	86074
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	5878	6009	6184	5948	5807	6597
Finland	-2	51701	50215	50023	53181	-2	-2
France	-2	518997	418319	542993	551939	564132	553684
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	561000	571360	580706	605113	608706	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	69314	68755	74623	78983	76551	70967
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	8959	10709	11703	11967	11623	10650
Lithuania	-2	22199	24598	28738	27703	26876	28492
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	12265	12261	13587	13812	14458	16294
Netherlands	-2	127485	126500	128283	125175	124154	-2
Norway	-2	59418	68877	70317	73177	84165	-2
Poland	1	221007	213087	227446	220914	215741	240773
Portugal	-2	106272	106427	101606	73662	75888	-2
Romania	-2	85140	84645	87279	74905	55703	48935
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	21583	20790	19662	18997	19690	19780
Slovenia	-2	10180	8702	9558	12200	12482	12847
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	28422	25123	25288	27795	24505	19355
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1310495	1274362	1327780	1359096	1359754	1300755
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	149925	149112	143579	135944	125099	118209

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt							
	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PFN00	T21PF95	T21PF96	T21PF97	T21PF98	T21PF99	T21PF00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	44844
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	9772	9577	9857	8374	9041	9518
Finland	-2	21324	23413	23452	24411	26243	-2
France	-2	34734	52588	59940	61415	73868	74381
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	668546	675228	680409	659369	620081	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	48044	47788	50871	51605	56543	-2
Poland	-4	22419	20052	23442	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	219	434	805	1284	1145	1248
Slovenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	49900	51450	52937	56445	57666	61772
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PGN00	T21PG95	T21PG96	T21PG97	T21PG98	T21PG99	T21PG00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	5393	5880	6738	7051	6583	7151
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	82828	90128	101341	163799	214108	250051
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	242819	247216	250055	249500	241304	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	11740	10803	11715	13226	11871	10346
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	57607	57763	59140	59306	66843	74940
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	26048	22358	26560	28594	24527	24999

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Total

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PHN00	T21PH95	T21PH96	T21PH97	T21PH98	T21PH99	T21PH00
Albania	-2	5276	4048	3962	4001	4167	3394
Armenia	-2	3848	4772	6504	4722	3439	4927
Austria	-2	108706	112640	120722	127334	130198	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	12668	17164	16592	17439	21046	29014
Croatia	-2	22779	25124	23667	24611	21653	21546
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	16815	16396	16892	26949	16712	18529
Denmark	-2	10741	10843	10520	11072	11022	11295
Estonia	-2	30412	26583	32658	33265	38708	48279
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	4049096	4024544	3902747	3789835	3734746	3733267
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	1994218	2096937	2175398	2178169	2157349	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	14325	14731	15752	16583	15858	14259
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	58079	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	1319	2428	1857	1698	1441	1232
Lithuania	-2	7709	7898	7938	8891	9812	9547
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	4620	4934	4514	5400	6039	5707
Netherlands	-2	53290	45083	41612	34300	26253	24330
Norway	-2	249372	236942	233692	250820	251291	-2
Poland	1	682086	645020	719520	815892	902941	973807
Portugal	-2	297899	300500	322682	361018	348355	-2
Romania	-2	202730	216043	247102	291694	307417	323593
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	69577	57838	51982	52990	-2	42892
Slovenia	-2	25656	24199	21256	22936	37954	43814
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	72119	70671	67128	73727	70635	72462
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	282041	255557	254391	251167	250738	244002
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	54152	55480	59261	65312	68837	77096

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PIN00	T21PI95	T21PI96	T21PI97	T21PI98	T21PI99	T21PI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	527	682	619
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	230
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	1106	1386	2789	3303	1930	1759
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	717	659	573	513	525	611
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	5388	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	308	680	559	521	409	377
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	5715	6857	7101	7680	8531	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	86	60	81	53	46	43
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1770	1703	1862
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Lack of evidence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PJN00	T21PJ95	T21PJ96	T21PJ97	T21PJ98	T21PJ99	T21PJ00
Albania	-2	969	-2	625	409	493	475
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2366	2217	2233	745	731	562
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	2559	2221	2275	2104	2143	2361
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	168272	172495	173378
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	29	68	38	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	14	11	7	18	25	19
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	38328	39169	42645	42280	44545	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	199	184	128
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	10326	10826	11946	12305	12786	12257

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Act not an offence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PKN00	T21PK95	T21PK96	T21PK97	T21PK98	T21PK99	T21PK00
Albania	-2	2009	-2	732	514	910	902
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	241
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2935	4035	3965	5564	3514	3226
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	4574	4086	4016	3222	3780	4053
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	121850	117636	114143
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	7012	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	87	192	239	210	209	192
Lithuania	-2	4185	3806	3549	4084	4308	4137
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	3487	3141	3476	3285	3024	3834
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	757	594	1906
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	455	481	794	816	778	701

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PLN00	T21PL95	T21PL96	T21PL97	T21PL98	T21PL99	T21PL00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1097	486	489	593
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	208
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	1128	1145	1139	973	1058	958
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	68592	74156	79578
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	11659	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	36	25	39	112	106	76
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: No public interest

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PMN00	T21PM95	T21PM96	T21PM97	T21PM98	T21PM99	T21PM00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	392	665	443	205	170	294
Austria	-2	22190	24033	24591	29524	22967	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	0	0	0	689	703	608
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	1469	1325	1243	1086	849	833
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	223264	196703	176068
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	405083	424556	427021	420807	409784	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	23366	19105	17726	15344	11373	10420
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 35 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Offender not available

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PNN00	T21PN95	T21PN96	T21PN97	T21PN98	T21PN99	T21PN00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	9	1	1	3
Armenia	-2	338	1222	2177	1008	841	1954
Austria	-2	13829	12875	17584	19521	18360	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	25	18	32	92	39	41
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	4288	4120	3724	2837	2729	2620
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	59306	68936	90572
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	1830	1896	2292	2358	2627	2950
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1686	1614	1588
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	125413	102283	92930	88506	86065	78001
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Proceedings dropped: Offender unknown

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PON00	T21PO95	T21PO96	T21PO97	T21PO98	T21PO99	T21PO00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	1499	2591	2267	1421
Armenia	-2	1118	1408	1635	1309	1434	1461
Austria	-2	264377	262431	264923	268222	278649	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	16347	17468	14648	14209	14736	15350
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	3016633	3119135	3054242	3046425	2995125	2997320
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-4	-4	3873627	3683246	3561471	3459660	-4
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	17739	15628	16895	16073	14356	14524
Netherlands	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	187017	184548	178093	195778	193843	-2
Poland	1	479184	447129	499930	575670	664159	714389
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	62190	52538	47047	47796	44578	37042
Slovenia	-2	18968	18016	15179	15841	29764	33566
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Total

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PPN00	T21PP95	T21PP96	T21PP97	T21PP98	T21PP99	T21PP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	511	612	1560	2586	3325	3418
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	7799	7461	7317	5634	6194	6205
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	741657	739613	737021	722778	697920	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	4901	5776	19825	21824	22325	22253
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	2089	4769	4206	4204	3854	3741
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	30273	24899	24939	21530	15889	16210
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	129969	126910	129989	148031	142826	155501
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	1121	711	893	674	620	1139
Slovenia	-2	48	203	374	324	294	489
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	72474	70310	62993	69367	67446	74354
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	4220	4567	4057	3936	3356	3040

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: No competence

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PQN00	T21PQ95	T21PQ96	T21PQ97	T21PQ98	T21PQ99	T21PQ00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Transfer to another domestic authority

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PRN00	T21PR95	T21PR96	T21PR97	T21PR98	T21PR99	T21PR00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	49	50	80	39	25	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	3511	3277	3542	2790	3451	3560
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	371782	382827	377362	392183	392942	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	1099	689	877	644	590	1084
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	4220	4567	4057	3936	3356	3040

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Private criminal prosecution recommended

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PSN00	T21PS95	T21PS96	T21PS97	T21PS98	T21PS99	T21PS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	163717	164641	169929	156845	149944	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Table 2.1.1 – Other disposals: Transfer to a foreign authority

	Not applicable	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T21PTN00	T21PT95	T21PT96	T21PT97	T21PT98	T21PT99	T21PT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	2	0	8	5	19	21
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	4	11	14	8	7	5
Lithuania	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	22	22	16	30	30	55
Slovenia	-2	26	107	325	266	34	407
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 36 – Source of the data in Table 2.1.1	
	ST2100
Albania	Department of Statistics, General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Albania The data are unpublished. Only some sporadic data are published in the internet.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	National Bureau of Statistics (Österr. Statistisches Zentralamt). Statistics of Administration of Justice, 1995-1997 Ministry of Justice. Information System on Operation of Prosecutors, 1998-2000
Belgium	<u>Données relatives à la médiation pénale</u> Source 1 : <i>Rapports d'évaluation de la loi organisant une procédure de médiation pénale en Belgique portant sur les années 1995, 1996</i> réalisé par les conseillers en médiation pénale près les parquets des Cours d'appel (de octobre 1994, date de la mise en application de la loi sur la médiation pénale à mai 1999, date de la loi du 7 mai restructurant la médiation pénale en l'incluant dans les Maisons de justice) Source 2: <i>Rapport d'activité pour le Service des Maisons de Justice portant sur les années 1999 et 2000 (publication en cours)</i> réalisé par le Service des Maisons de Justice à partir de mai 1999.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	"Prosecutor's Offices Activities" - the data of the activities of the regional and district prosecutor's offices are sent annually to the Supreme Cassations Prosecutor's Office where they are summarized.
Croatia	State Bureau of Statistics – Department of Judicial and Administrative Statistics: Internal Documentation (unpublished – only selected data are published).
Cyprus	"Criminal Statistics" for the years 1995 – 1999, Tables 5 and 6.
Czech Republic	The statistical Yearbook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published.
Denmark	Source: 'Kriminalstatistikken 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,2000' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, sous-direction de la statistique des études et de la documentation, annuaire statistique de la JUSTICE.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Staatsanwaltschaften, 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 – 2002.
Greece	-2
Hungary	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1998 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1997 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1996 Istat statistics: table 1.5 • 1995 Istat statistics: table 1.5 - 4.1
Latvia	Statistic data on the investigation work done within the Prosecution office of the Republic of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Informatics and Communication – Section of Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).

Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Rapport statistique, complété par l'office du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Annual reports produced by the Attorney General's Office.
Romania	- Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice statistics.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Internal Statistical System of Prosecutor's Office SR.
Slovenia	The periodic annual report about the work of the state prosecutors for the years 1995 (published 1996). 1996 (publ. 1997), 1997 (publ.1998), 1998 (publ. 1999), 1999 (publ.2000), 2000 (publ. 2001).
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genève : Statistiques internes de l'administration, reprises dans le Compteur de l'activité des tribunaux réalisé par la Commission de gestion du pouvoir judiciaire. Ce document annuel ne fait pas l'objet d'une publication mais d'une conférence de presse. Il est toutefois (partiellement) accessible par internet (http://www.ge.ch/tribunaux/en_general/compteur.html). • Vaud : Statistiques internes de l'administration • Zurich : Geschäftsbericht des Regierungsrates, Kanton Zürich (Rapport d'activité du Conseil d'Etat, canton de Zurich, publié annuellement). Ces données font aussi l'objet de rapports internes annuels de l'administration, qui ne sont pas publiés ; les rapports internes ont aussi servi à remplir le présent questionnaire, en particulier pour contrôler l'exactitude des données publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	Monthly statistical returns from Procurators Fiscal to Crown Office.

p. 36 – Comments on Table 2.1.1

CT2100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1995, the Old Criminal Procedure Code existed. The statistics presented cases dropped for two reasons: lack of evidence and act not an offence. • For year 1996, the data for pending cases are not available. Also, the data for cases dropped are only in total. • When there are full evidence that the person is guilty, the prosecutor presents the request to bring the case to the court. The data on the row "Cases brought before a court" present all these cases. • The data at the row "offender not available" present the number of the cases dropped, because of the illness of the person. • There is no data for "Other disposals" • The Albanian Penal Procedure Code does not provide for the possibility for private criminal prosecution .
Armenia	<p><i>There is no special data available for the following points during the periods of 1995-1999:</i></p> <p>no criminal responsibility / suspect not guilty lack of evidence act not an offence no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn</p>
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in the unit of count have to be considered: Ad: Input persons – until 1997 case count, after 1997 persons count Ad: Cases brought to court – until 1997 persons count, after 1997 case count Ad: Cases dropped (Total / of which: offender unknown) – case count (cases with unknown offender not included in total number, because of different source) Ad: Cases dropped (of which: no public interest / offender nor available) – persons count • Until 1999 cases dropped because of no public interest also include successfully resolved out of court settlements. In 2000 these cases are included into Sanctions imposed by prosecutor ("intervening diversion"). See explanation of prosecutors' options. • The figures for "Input persons" are higher than the number of suspects reported in Tab. 1.2.1. An explanation might be that police statistics on the one hand count every offender only once but prosecution statistics on the other hand may count an offender more than once, e.g. if the case is transferred to another authority.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité = médiation pénale • Les seuls chiffres dont on dispose pour cette phase de la procédure sont ceux relatifs à la médiation pénale (art. 216ter du Code d'instruction criminelle). Selon les instructions données, ils sont enregistrés dans la catégorie « sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité ». Cette catégorie concerne également en principe les « transactions pénales » (art. 216bis du Code d'instruction criminelle) : aucun chiffre valide n'est toutefois disponible , comme c'est le cas pour la quasi totalité des informations demandées dans cette partie du questionnaire. • <u>Médiation pénale</u> Le chiffre donné concerne le nombre total d'auteurs orientés vers les services de médiation pénale pour examiner la faisabilité de la procédure, sans préjuger de l'arrivée à un accord de médiation. L'unité de compte est ici l'auteur (un dossier peut comprendre plusieurs auteurs et plusieurs victimes). La médiation telle que prévue par la loi du 10 février 1994 (peut consister en un accord pour une médiation entre auteur et victime ou/et un travail d'intérêt général ou une formation, ou encore une injonction thérapeutique.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2

Bulgaria	As amendments of the Criminal and Procedural Code came into force, as of 1 st January 2000 proceedings of cases of general character are suspended when the Court approves of a reached agreement for suspension of a criminal proceeding
Croatia	There is a decrease in the figures for „lack of evidence“ of about 66 per cent between 1997 and 1998. On the other hand, figures for „no public interest“ do only exist for the years since 1998. This phenomenon can at least partially be explained by the introduction of the new category of „no public interest“ in 1998. However, it is difficult to estimate to what extent.
Cyprus	Cases of serious offences brought before a court during the year (the offence may have been reported in that or previous years).
Czech Republic	The extraordinary high number in „proceeding dropped“ for 1998 year is due to a president’s amnesty taken place that year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No criminal responsibility/suspect not guilty - it included situations when the suspect is not responsible because of a low age (less than 15 years) or because of insanity. • “Proceedings” means number of crimes sorted out.
Denmark	Note: In most cases the proceedings are dropped because of ‘lack of evidence’ or ‘no public interest’ (that is the cost of taking the case to court is too high compared to the result).
Estonia	The sum of the figures for the different disposal categories is higher than the figure for “total number of cases disposed of”. That is possibly due to some cases counted in more than one category.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champ statistique : métropole et départements d’outre mer. • Les affaires transmises par le parquet au juge d’instruction sont comptées dans la statistique judiciaire française comme des affaires poursuivies : cela se comprend puisque c’est bien un acte de poursuite du parquet. Le juge d’instruction ne relève pas des autorités de poursuites. C’est un juge du siège, comme ceux des cours et tribunaux. Une instruction peut se terminer par une ordonnance de non lieu. Il n’y a pas alors de jugement ni de condamnation. De même, les poursuites directes devant une juridiction ne se traduisent pas toujours par une condamnation, il peut y avoir un acquittement. Les plaintes avec constitution de partie civile devant le juge d’instruction sont comptabilisées par le parquet comme les transmissions qu’il fait de lui-même. • On ne connaît pas le nombre total d’affaires terminées à l’instruction par une ordonnance de non lieu. Il ne serait d’ailleurs pas exact de les déduire des poursuites pour les ajouter aux classements sans suite car il y a un décalage dans le temps. Ceci de toutes façon ne doit pas changer beaucoup les résultats. Les affaires se terminant sans mise en examen (qui comprennent les ordonnances de non lieu dû à l’absence d’auteur connu – ce sont les plus fréquentes) représentent les nombres d’affaires suivants : 10154 pour 1995, 8775 pour 1996, 8621 pour 1997, 8479 pour 1998, 8142 pour 1999.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No data available for 2000. • Due to technical reasons, data for Sachsen-Anhalt reported for 1999 do not cover the period from January 1st to December 31st, but cover the period from July 1st 1999 to June 30th 2000 instead. • Data for Schleswig-Holstein are not available for 1999 and 1998, data for Hamburg are missing for 1998. Therefore, for these federal states the data for 1997 are also used for 1998 and, in the case of Schleswig-Holstein, for 1999. Due to a change in some categories of the prosecution statistics between 1997 and 1998 and due to the missing data for the two states, a total sum for the whole of Germany could not be calculated for the new categories. As a result, figures for the different kinds of disposals in 1998 and 1999 do not add up to the figure of “total cases disposed of”. • Prosecution statistics for 1997 did not include data on Hamburg for that year. In Hamburgs case, data for 1996 were used instead. For “input proceedings”, “pending cases” and “total number of cases disposed of” revised figures including

	<p>data on Hamburg for 1997 are available and were used. Therefore, figures for the different kinds of disposals in 1997 do not add up to the sum of „total cases disposed of“.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases brought before a court: Included are normal indictments, applications for summary decisions („beschleunigtes Verfahren“) according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, applications for simplified juvenile proceedings („vereinfachtes Jugendverfahren“) according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and applications for a special kind of proceeding („Sicherungsverfahren“) according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure designed for persons who are dangerous but obviously not criminally responsible for their deeds, e.g. due to a mental illness. In 1999 there were 547,564 normal indictments, 39,210 according to section 417 Code of Criminal Procedure, 21,414 according to section 76 Act on Juvenile Courts and 512 according to section 413 Code of Criminal Procedure. • Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant’s admission of guilt: Counted are all cases in which the Public Prosecution Office applies by the court for a „Strafbefehl“ (penal order) with a special sanction (mostly fines). It is not counted as a sanction imposed by the prosecutor. The court issues the penal order after a summary review of the case and without a court hearing. If the accused raises an objection, a court hearing takes place. • Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt: Counted are cases in which the prosecutor makes use of his limited discretionary power whether or not to prosecute and suspends prosecution with the court’s and the defendant’s consent on the condition that the defendant for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → restores the damage resulting from the offence, → pays a sum of money to the Treasury or an institution functioning for the good of the community, → works for the good of the community → pays maintenance money, → seriously tries to achieve a settlement with the victim. • Proceedings dropped / other disposals: Most of the sub-categories could not be completed because the German statistics do not enable differentiation between them. All of these sub-categories are, however, included in the total figure of proceedings dropped / other disposals. • Offender unknown: The category of „offender unknown“ is counted separately in the German prosecution statistics. Offender unknown is only separately included (not included in total figures). It is only counted on an input basis. Therefore, the figures for "offender unknown" are not included in the figures for „proceedings dropped“, „total cases disposed of“, „pending cases“ and „input proceedings“.
Greece	-2
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prosecution has not input statistics. The figures in the Sourcebook 1999 for the number of cases disposed included number of pending cases + output cases. • In the row "Sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt" there are the figures of <u>persons</u> cautioned by the prosecuting authorities (<u>not</u> the number of <u>cases</u>). The number of proceedings (cases) ended at this way is not available. Cautioning is the only sanction, which can be implemented by the prosecution. • Figures of input proceedings in 1995-96 not included pending cases, • Figures in row of "other disposals total" since 1997 included cases reversed for additional investigation or for supplementary data obtaining, till 1997 they were counted as pending cases. • Proceedings dropped included cases in which offenders or one of them was cautioned.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2

Italy	Data concern offences for which the prosecuting authority has begun the penal action; they are not comparable with the ones concerning the offences denounced to the prosecutor by the police forces.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input – Persons: prosecution office does not have statistics on the person, who are involved in the incoming criminal cases. • See previous Explanation of options available to prosecutors.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceedings against unknown offenders are included in input but not in output data. • <u>Counting unit: OFFENCES</u> • Counting unit of prosecution statistics, actually, is not a case or an offender, <u>but an offence</u>. For example, if there are 10 offences in one case, all of them will be counted in. There is no statistics of cases (in prosecuting stage). Criminal Procedure Code of Lithuania uses term "case". But all rules concerning cases are applied to this counting system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9) Only dangerous driving with accident causing body injury or big material loss is criminalized (Art. 246 of Penal Code). Drunk driving without accident is an offence if it was twice repeated per year (Art. 246¹). 10) Missing information is not available because statistics show only summed up numbers. 11) Prosecutors have no competence to impose sanctions for the offender in Lithuanian criminal process. 12) Counting unit is an offence.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offender unknown is only included separately, i.e. the category is not included in „proceedings dropped“. • The counting unit used for „cases brought before a court“, „proceedings dropped“ and „offender unknown“ is persons, not cases. Therefore, „cases brought before a court“ and „proceedings dropped“ do not add up to the figure of „total number of cases disposed of“. • Selon la législation moldave, dans les cas où l’auteur de l’infraction n’est pas connu ou il a disparu pendant l’enquête, on ne classe pas l’affaire, elle est suspendue jusqu’au moment où on les trouve. Cela explique pourquoi le nombre des affaires dans lesquelles l’auteur est inconnu ou a disparu dépasse de plus le total des affaires classées.
Netherlands	Most of the 'other' disposals are so-called "voegingen". This means that a proceeding is combined with another proceeding. Both are brought before a court, but as one proceeding only. So the "gevoegde" proceeding ceases to exist as an individual proceeding.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics are based on data reported during the year from the police and the court on offences where the investigation has been completed. The data material is obtained by Statistics Norway in January after the end of the statistical year. • Proceedings dropped <i>of which</i>: no complaint from victim or complaint withdrawn and no public interest: : Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Other disposals <i>of which</i>: no competence and transfer to another domestic authority: Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Data in Table 2.1.1 differ from data given in Table 2.1 in previous publication (1990-1996). Commentary added by H.v.Hofer.
Poland	Comments to prosecuting proceedings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanction from the prosecuting authorities with admission of guilt is no applicable from 1998. • Drunk driving without accident is an offence since 1 of December 2000.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctions imposed by the prosecutor (or by the court, but without a formal court hearing), based on the defendant's admission of guilt and sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant without admission of guilt

	<p>have no correspondence in Portuguese law. The 1997 Code of Penal Procedure (281^o article) has introduced provisional suspension of proceedings under the responsibility of the prosecuting authorities, for less serious offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: No data available. • Other disposals: In March 1996 and in May 1999 two amnesty laws pardoned less serious offences.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romanian legislation does not provide sanctions imposed by the prosecutor based on the defendant's admission of guilt or sanctions negotiated between the prosecutor and the defendant. • The lack of evidences, the lack of public interest and offender unknown are not recognised as reasons for dropping the proceedings.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	Criminal Statistical System Registered a Separate count of each offence.
Spain	-2
Sweden	-2
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ces données n'existant pas au niveau national, nous avons pondéré les affaires traitées par 3 parquets cantonaux (Genève, Vaud et Zurich) qui traitent de 29% des condamnations totales en Suisse (Taux très stable de 1995 à 1999, mais pris chaque taux différent pour chaque année). • Exemple input 1995 : 35'540 (Zurich) + 17'618 (Vaud) + 13'883 (Genève) = 67'041 affaires qui représentent 29% des affaires totales en Suisse, soit 229'907 affaires. Les affaires sans auteurs connus (données disponibles uniquement dans le canton de Vaud) n'ont pas été prises en compte (afin d'être comparables aux données des deux autres cantons). • Pour les output, le total des affaires autres de ZH a été inclus dans les output de ZH afin de rendre comparable les output de ZH à celle des autres cantons (voir séminaire de Christophe Marguerat sur les données statistiques des autorités de poursuites, 2002, page 11). • Pour le Total des Affaires autres, les données du canton de Zurich ne sont pas incluses car non comparables aux deux autres cantons qui représentent 13% des affaires totales en Suisse. • *3 Sanction négociée entre le procureur et l'inculpé sans aveu de culpabilité : Sans objet. • Absence de plainte de la victime (lorsque celle-ci est nécessaire pour engager les poursuites), ou plainte retirée : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pas de plainte : exclu - Plainte retirée : incluse
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The totals for INPUT and OUTPUT include pre-charge advice and non-criminal proceedings. • Cases brought before a court include those dropped in court. Therefore, the sum of the figures for the different disposal categories is higher than the total number of cases disposed of. • Proceedings dropped comprise both "discontinuances" and "write-offs". • Offender not available = total write-offs. • No information is held for the other categories.
UK: Northern Ireland	Completion based on concept 1.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All figures quoted relate to Financial Years and not Calendar Years. • Cases brought before a court (indictment, acte d'accusation, Anklageschrift): Figures relate to total numbers of cases closed at various courts during the years in question and not to proceedings raised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total Proceedings dropped: Figures relate to total number of cases closed in most instances no proceedings will have been commenced or attempted.
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p. 37 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (1/4)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 2.1.1 are recorded?	How are individual proceedings counted if more than one person is involved?	How are multiple offences counted?	How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?	Are data collected by other authorities (apart from the prosecutor or examining judge) included?	Are cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor included?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=As one case 2=As two or more cases	1=Included 2=Excluded	1=Included 2=Excluded
	CT21A00	CT21B00	CT21C00	CT21D00	CT21E00	CT21F00
Albania	1	1	1	2	2	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	1	1	1	2	2	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	1	1	2	1	1
Croatia	1	2	1	2	2	2
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	2	1
Denmark	2	2	1	2	-2	1
Estonia	1	1	-4	-4	1	-4
Finland	2	1	1	2	2	-2
France	1	1	1	2	2	1
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	1	1	1	2	2	2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1	1	1	2	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1	1	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	1	2	2	1
Lithuania	1	1	2	2	1	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	1	2	1	2	1	2
Norway	1	1	2	1	2	1
Poland	1	1	1	2	2	1
Portugal	1	1	1	2	2	2
Romania	2	1	1	2	2	2
Russia	1	1	1	1	1	2
Slovakia	1	2	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	1	2	2	2

UK: Northern Ireland	1	2	1	2	2	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	2	2	2

p. 38 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (2/4): Do the police have separate powers to drop proceedings by imposing sanctions themselves (e.g. cautioning in England)?		
1=Yes 2=No	Separate powers?	If yes, explain
	CT21G A00	CT21GB00
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	1	The investigative police officer can drop the case if the sanction which may be imposed to the offender is irrelevant in comparison to a sanction that has been already imposed (or that is supposed to be imposed) to this offender for another crime.
Denmark	1	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	1	In petty traffic offences, police may order the offender to pay a "violation fee".
France	2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	1	Police has authority to settle only a petty violation at the Police station.. This procedure is not possible in the cases of misdemeanours or felonies where the principle of mandatory prosecution prevails (and not the principle of expediency).

Hungary	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police act as a general authority of criminal investigation operative in the prevention and disclosure of criminal offences. Most of the criminal cases are investigated by the police authorities. There are some categories of offences belonging to exclusive prosecutorial competence of investigation: crimes committed by, or to the detriment of, certain people such as Members of Parliament, judges, prosecutors, policemen etc., certain crimes against the administration of justice or the purity of public life. Military crimes committed by soldiers are investigated by military prosecutors. Investigation of financial offences shall be carried out by the customs and internal revenue guards. • Police may institute criminal proceeding or refuse the investigation (if the act which has been reported is not a criminal offence, there exists a cause precluding or abating punish ability etc.). Prosecutorial competence is the refusal of investigation for negligible degree of the dangerousness for society of the act. Similarly is regulated the waiver and the dropping of the investigation. The suspected person can be reprimanded by the police at the cases in which the police has the right of refusal or dropping the investigation. • In the scope its competence, the police should respect the right to bodily integrity, personal freedom, the inviolability of the residence, privacy and the secrecy of correspondence as well as the right to private property, as provided by an Act. • In the course of performing his task, the police officer may require the documents of the person whose identity has to be ascertained, he may search the cloths and vehicle of the checked person. In order to apprehend and take the perpetrator of a criminal offence to the police station the police may search buildings, structures, sites, luggage and vehicles. • Police officer may ask questions or request information from anyone if the interrogated person may be presumed with good reason to possess information, which is necessary to solve police tasks. The police for collection of information may use informants, secret and undercover agents, may keep under surveillance persons, buildings and other premises. The other methods of secret collection of information (using of recording devices in a private residence, control of telephones etc.), are subject to judicial permission. <p>The police shall apprehend and bring before the competent authority for further measures the person caught in the act of perpetrating a criminal offence by intention or may be suspected of a criminal offence, who is unable or unwilling to certify identity in a trustworthy way upon call by the police officer, whose arrest, preliminary detention is ordered, of whom it is necessary to take an urine or blood sample for an alcohol test etc. The police shall restrict personal freedom by bringing a person before the authority only for the necessary period of time but not exceeding 8 hours, this time period may be prolonged once by 4 hours. Preliminary detention and arrest are subject to judicial permission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police may order a quest to find a person suspected with good foundation of a criminal offence or missing, to find a missing object or to identify the corpse of an unknown person. • In connection with its measure, the police may make audio and video recording. • In order to perform its tasks of the crime prevention and law enforcement the police may handle personal data on the central, regional and local level. • The police officer acting in his/her official capacity, may apply measures of bodily coercion and put handcuffs for breaking resistance to a lawful action taken by the police. The police officer may use a gun against a person in accordance with rules determined by the Police Act.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2

Italy	2	-2
Latvia	2	See reference to F and G made below.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	La police peut classer les affaires sans avoir le droit d'infliger une autre sanction. Chaque affaire classée par la police peut être vérifiée par le procureur qui a le droit d'annuler l'ordonnance de classement et d'ordonner le renouvellement des investigations.
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	1	Minor offences.
Poland	2	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	2	Police officers don't have the competence of solving penal cases. They only make the investigations under the surveillance of prosecutor. After this moment they sent the file to the prosecutor with proposals for the proper solutions. The prosecutor decides over the proposals and if the disagrees with the solution proposed by the police he imposes another solution or sent back the file to the police in order to complete the investigation.
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	1	A formal police caution is given by, or on the instructions of a senior police officer. They exclude informal warnings and other informal action, written warnings or a caution issued for motoring offences and warnings or cautions given by non-police bodies (e.g. department stores in cases of shoplifting).
UK: Northern Ireland	1	As for England, Police have powers to caution.
UK: Scotland	1	-2

p. 38 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (3/4): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifications?	If yes, explain
	CT21H A00	CT21HB00
Albania	1	Beginning from 1998, the data recording methods changed. The changes were in two directions: first, the presentation of the data is done respecting the criteria of the New Procedure Code (the data on case proceeding are more detailed). Some new rows are involved which present other disposals. Unfortunately, these new rows are empty, because the number of cases is small and people responsible for statistics have neglected to fill them.
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	See comments on table 2.1.1.
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	1	En 1998 a été introduite une ventilation des classements sans suite selon leur motif. Le commentaire officiel des statistiques insiste sur la systématisation de la notion d' <u>alternatives aux poursuites pénales</u> . Celles-ci prennent place à côté des cas où les poursuites sont déclarées impossibles (auteur inconnu, infractions mal caractérisées) et des autres cas de non poursuite pour lesquels seulement est maintenant admis le qualificatif de « classement sans suite ». Il est difficile de reconstituer une série homogène pour les alternatives aux poursuites dans la mesure où le moment de leur comptage a changé (à l'ouverture de la procédure alternative jusqu'en 1997, avec la décision finale à partir de 1998). De plus une catégorie a été ajoutée comprenant le « rappel à la loi » et « l'avertissement » qui concerne en 1998 environ 62500 affaires sur 163800 comptées au titre d'alternatives aux poursuites (en 1999 environ 96000 affaires sur 214100 et en 2000 environ 117000 affaires sur 250000). Cette modification de la nomenclature permet de substituer au traditionnel taux de classement sans suite (qui avec les auteurs inconnus dépassait largement 80%) un taux de « réponse pénale » rapportant l'ensemble des poursuites et des alternatives aux poursuites aux affaires "« poursuivables » (auteurs inconnus et infractions mal caractérisées exclus).
Georgia	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	2	From 1999 data about judged are not registered.
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	1	In 1997, the recording methods were modified by including more offences from the Penal Code and offences provided by special penal laws.
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	1	For 2000, the data will be extracted from a new database. However, as yet, this information is not available.
UK: Scotland	2	Only change is that no separate category of 'not in public interest' is now used for dropping proceedings. The Procurator Fiscal now deems this an overarching reason – all cases dropped are because this is in the public interest, reason for this may be lack of evidence etc.

p. 39 – Description of data recording methods for Table 2.1.1 (3/4): Additional comments on questions A – H					
	CT21HC00				
Albania	-2				
Armenia	-2				
Austria	F: Excluded not applicable.				
Belgium	-2				
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2				
Bulgaria	-2				
Croatia	-2				
Cyprus	-2				
Czech Republic	-2				
Denmark	-2				
Estonia	<p>C: How are multiple offences counted? In the process pre-trial investigation, each offence is at the beginning handled as a separate criminal case, but during the pre-trial investigation the separate cases are consolidated, and only one criminal case is brought before a court. There are no strict rules how offences of the same kind (serial offences) are calculated – it depends on concrete circumstances.</p> <p>D: How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year? See Introduction (paragraph 4) Confusion in the question? Question is about persons, but answer should be about case(s). I assumed that question was about persons.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>As one case person</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>As two or more cases persons</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">x</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>F: Are cases disposed of by the police under the responsibility of the prosecutor included? - Not applicable.</p>	<i>As one case person</i>	<i>As two or more cases persons</i>	x	
<i>As one case person</i>	<i>As two or more cases persons</i>				
x					
Finland	-2				
France	<p>F: les affaires traitées par la police seule sous la responsabilité du parquet sont incluses au sens ou certaines sont laissées sans suite dès le stade policier en fonction de certaines directives générales données par le procureur, ces affaires étant quand même signalées ensuite et enregistrées au parquet (exemple des vols à l'étalage ou de l'usage de stupéfiants). Le classement policier pur (main courante) n'est pas comptabilisé par le parquet, ni d'ailleurs par la police.</p> <p>• Dans le tableau 2.1.1 la ligne du motif de classement « absence de plainte de la victime ou plainte retirée » comprend les rubriques « désistement du plaignant », « carence du plaignant » et « victime désintéressée d'office ». On n'a pas inclus les cas où l'affaire est classée en raison de la responsabilité de la victime (21173 affaires classées pour ce motif en 2000).</p>				
Georgia	-2				
Germany	-2				
Greece	-2				
Hungary	-2				
Iceland	-2				
Ireland	-2				
Italy	-2				

Latvia	<p>F: The police does initiate up to 80% of the criminal cases throughout the state. The prosecution office performs supervision over all criminal cases, which have been initiated by the police since the very beginnings of the case. After the person has been established, which committed the crime, the criminal case together with the evidence is transferred to the prosecution office, where the investigation of the case is continued. After the investigation is completed, the prosecution office transfers the case to the court. Only the court in our state is empowered to decide on the punishment that must be imposed on the convicted person.</p> <p>G: Only the court has the right to impose sanctions, and our legislation does not provide for a possibility for the police to impose such sanctions. When terminating the case, it does not mean, that the sanction will be imposed. It is possible to terminate the case also applying no sanctions at all.</p>
Lithuania	<p>B-C: The cases may be splitted up under special circumstances, e.g. when one of the suspects is not available, then his case may be separated from the case of the other accessories and stopped (paused). The cases are united: a) when few persons are suspected as accessories in one or more offences; b) when one person is suspected in two or more offences. But usually one case embraces one offence.</p> <p>It is important to note that the new Code of Criminal Procedure is under adoption in Lithuanian Parliament. It is also going to come to force on 1st of January in 2003 as the new Penal Code. The new Code of Criminal Procedure introduces a lot of changes to Lithuanian criminal process and many here mentioned rules will be substantially modified.</p>
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	-2
Poland	-2
Portugal	-2
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to article 18¹ from Penal Code, the prosecutor may apply an administrative sanction for an act provided by penal law that doesn't have the necessary social danger for being punished as an offence. • Article 18¹: "Any action provided by criminal law does not constitute a crime unless its minimum damage to one of the values protected by the law and its concrete substance, obviously insignificant, represent the degree of social threat pertaining to a crime. <p>In specifically establishing the degree of social threat, the manner and means of the crime perpetration are considered, as well as the consequences produced or likely to be produced, and the perpetrator's position and attitude.</p> <p>In case of the actions mentioned in the article hereby, the prosecutor or the court applies one of the administrative sanctions provided in article 91."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 91: "When the court requests the replacement of the criminal responsibility, it applies one of the following sanctions with administrative character: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. reproof; h. reproof with warning; i. fine between 100.000 and 10.000.000 lei." • Additional comment (response to co-ordinator): sanctions imposed under article 18¹ are not based on the defendants' admission of guilt. The data related to article 18¹ are included in input and output, for instance in the proceedings dropped for no criminal responsibility.
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

p. 40 – Table 2.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Total number of employees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T22ET95	T22ET96	T22ET97	T22ET98	T22ET99	T22ET00
Albania	900	900	900	900	900	900
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	3685	3739	3786	3882
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	881
Cyprus	95	96	102	100	95	101
Czech Republic	837	882	893	973	984	977
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	897	937	963
Estonia	295	298	297	262	263	271
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	1750	1356	1330
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2595	2582	2754	2968	3054	3167
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	9685	9767	9753	9875	10236	-2
Latvia	974	974	974	974	1022	1014
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	9	10	10	10	9	9
Moldova	880	743	881	848	820	981
Netherlands	2209	2281	2495	2642	2831	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	8667	9413	9739	9796	10267	10241
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	4070	4096	4152	4265	4254	4307
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1257	1264	1279	1301	1330	1334
Slovenia	237	272	282	294	303	310
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	1309	1191	1011	1027	1056
Switzerland	1408	1363	1343	1472	1411	1475
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	5930	5699	5638	5704	5668
UK: Northern Ireland	170	170	170	170	170	170
UK: Scotland	1060.6	1043.2	1057	1054.1	1055.8	1104.1

p. 40 – Table 2.2 – Staff of the prosecuting authority: Number of prosecutors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T22EP95	T22EP96	T22EP97	T22EP98	T22EP99	T22EP00
Albania	547	262	262	262	262	262
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	198	198	198	198	199	209
Belgium	778	778	780	898	898	913
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	648	623	611	579	584	632
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	376
Cyprus	26	27	27	29	26	33
Czech Republic	773	824	809	866	897	923
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	526	564	585
Estonia	130	132	132	157	150	157
Finland	-2	90	90	90	90	90
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	1221	999	1120
Germany	-2	5211	-2	4998	-2	5044
Greece	392	420	416	417	419	467
Hungary	1279	1109	1169	1251	1265	1301
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	662	662	662	662	662	654
Lithuania	-2	771	750	745	794	808
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	4	5	5	5	5	6
Moldova	476	584	585	614	655	735
Netherlands	418	426	441	462	490	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	4425	4766	4991	5018	5371	5314
Portugal	1061	1076	1087	1115	1138	1180
Romania	1744	1950	1766	1996	1985	2088
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	552	559	574	596	634	645
Slovenia	139	155	153	162	176	174
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	700	681	683	672	716
Switzerland	662	662	652	705	670	672
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	1955	1886	1898	1870	1834
UK: Northern Ireland	43	43	43	43	43	43
UK: Scotland	265	263.1	282	277.9	293	325.4

p. 40 – Source of the data in Table 2.2	
	ST2200
Albania	Personnel Directory , General Prosecutor Office, Tirana, Albania, unpublished.
Armenia	Ministry of Internal Affairs.
Austria	State budget legislation. Planned staff posts
Belgium	Service du personnel de la Direction générale de l'Organisation judiciaire – Ministère de la Justice.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Staff positions.
Croatia	Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2001.
Cyprus	The Law Office of the Republic.
Czech Republic	Report about Prosecuting Authorities' work, 1995 - 2000 years. Published.
Denmark	'Politiets virksomhedsregnskab 2000', Rigspolitiet.
Estonia	The State's Prosecutor's Office.
Finland	Statistics Finland.
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 1, Ausgewählte Zahlen für die Rechtspflege 1998, Wiesbaden 2000; figure for 2000 taken from http://www.destatis.de/basis/d/recht/rechts2.htm
Greece	Ministry of Justice (personal communication.)
Hungary	Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Ministero dell'economia e delle finanze, Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del paese 1998 1999 2000.
Latvia	From the staff orders made by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Latvia.
Lithuania	Source: Annual publication of the Statistics Department under the Government of Lithuania " <i>Criminality and the law enforcement activity</i> ", Vilnius, 2000, p. 39.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	The Attorney-General's Office.
Moldova	Rapport statistique de l'office du Procureur Général.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice, unpublished data.
Norway	-2
Poland	Ministry of Justice, HR Department.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Service of Human Resources from the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Supreme Court of Justice.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The periodic annual report about the work of the public prosecutors for the years 1995 – 2000.
Spain	-2
Sweden	The Swedish Prosecutor Organization Annual Report.

Switzerland	Estimation à partir des données de 3 cantons sur les 26 (Genève, Vaud et Zurich qui représente 31% de la population suisse). Mémoire de diplôme en Criminologie de Christian Marguerat (2002).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Crown Prosecution Service.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Information provided by Personnel Division.

p. 40 – Comments on Table 2.2

CT2200			
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During period 1995- 2000, the number of personnel has not changed. There are some changes after year 2000. In 1995 the number presents the prosecutors and investigators (in Albanian "hetues"). When the Penal Procedure Code came into force (1 August 1995) there were not more "hetues". Their duties are exercising either by the judiciary police or the prosecutors. So the data for years after 1996 shows the number of the prosecutors and judiciary police. 		
			1995
	Number of employees	Total	900
		of which: number of prosecutors	547 from which prosecutors 262
Armenia	• No data is available for staff of the prosecuting authority.		
Austria	-2		
Belgium	Le total comprend - le personnel administratif - l'ensemble des magistrats du parquet		
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2		
Bulgaria	-2		
Croatia	Data only available for 2000.		
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The above data relates to the prosecution of offences tried summarily. Prosecution of criminal cases before the Azzizes Courts is handled directly by the officers of the Law Office of the Republic. • The number of officers dealing with prosecutions varies from 10 to 15 depending on the volume of cases. 		
Czech Republic	The figures show number of State Attorneys and State Attorney´s candidates to the date of December 31, each year mentioned.		
Denmark			1998
			1999
	Number of employees	Total	
		of which: number of prosecutors	526 (approx.)
			564 (approx.)
Estonia	-2		
Finland	Prosecutor functions were radically reorganised in 1996. The figures refer to the number of offices of prosecutors.		
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Il y a un procureur par tribunal de grande instance et un procureur général près chaque cour d'appel ce qui fait 181 + 35 = 216 procureurs, nombre invariable depuis longtemps. • Les magistrats du parquet procureurs et substituts ou avocats généraux sont magistrats comme leurs collègues du siège et passent souvent d'une fonction à l'autre. Il est ainsi assez difficile de connaître précisément leur nombre. La distinction au sein d'une juridiction entre les personnels non magistrats selon qu'ils travaillent pour le parquet ou pour le siège est encore plus délicate. 		
Georgia	-2		
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures available for prosecutors only. Data only available for every second year. Figures refer to December 31st of the respective year or January 1st of the following year. Not included are the numbers of „Amtsanwälte“, special prosecutors responsible for minor offences only. The numbers of „Amtsanwälte“ 		

	for both 1998 and 2000 are 965. No data on „Amtsanwälte“ are available for 1996. • Data on „Amtsanwälte“ taken from: http://www.destatis.de/basis/d/recht/rechts2.htm
Greece	-2
Hungary	1995 - secretary, practitioners and part time prosecutors included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Data concerning “magistrati italiani”, including judges and prosecutors.
Latvia	Total means prosecutors, prosecutor assistants, secretaries, accounting staff, translators, typewriters, computer specialists, drivers, electricians and other technical staff.
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Selon le code de procédure pénale les crimes (meurtre, viol, etc.) sont enquêtés par les enquêteurs de l’office du procureur, ce qui signifie qu’on a compté les enquêteurs du ministère public deux fois : une fois lorsqu’on a compté le personnel d’enquête et une deuxième fois on les a inclus dans le nombre total des procureurs.
Netherlands	Counting is in persons, not in full time equivalent.
Norway	Data in Table 2.1.1 differs from data given in previous edition (1990-1996). <u>Commentary added by H.v.Hofer.</u>
Poland	Table 2.2. • Data as of 31 December • Number of prosecutors contains: public prosecutors and assessors (the lowest rank in the hierarchy).
Portugal	The number of prosecutors includes those working at the Attorney General’s Office. In most courts, prosecutors deal with criminal as well as non criminal cases.
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Number of prosecutors in 1996: 700 <u>approx.</u>
Switzerland	Estimation du nombre total de personnes employées en 2000 selon 3 cantons (Genève, Vaud et Zurich) à l’aide des mêmes pondérations utilisées pour le tableau 2.1.1, à savoir que ces 3 cantons traitent de 29% de toutes les condamnations en Suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Staff in post in December each year.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures are approximate and relate to DPP only. In addition to the 43 ‘in-house’ lawyers in the DPP office it should be noted that an additional number of barristers from the independent Bar of Northern Ireland were briefed by the Department to conduct prosecutions at both Magistrates’ courts and County Courts and also the Crown Court.
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 41 – 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
	D31PCA00	D31PCB00	D31PCD00	D31PCD00
Albania	-2	2	2	2
Armenia	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	2	2	2
Belgium	-3	2	2	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	2	2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1	2	2	2
France	1	2	-2	2
Georgia	2	2	2	2
Germany	1	2	2	2
Greece	2	2	2	2
Hungary	1	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	2	2	2
Lithuania	2	2	2	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	-3	-4	2	2
Norway	1	2	1	1
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	-3	-3	-3	-3
Sweden	1	-3	2	2
Switzerland	1	2	2	2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	2	2	2
UK: England & Wales	1	2	2	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	2	2
UK: Scotland	2	2	2	2

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TC95	T31TC96	T31TC97	T31TC98	T31TC99	T31TC00
Albania	1711	4466	1427	-2	4776	4090
Armenia	-2	-2	7084	6435	6536	6789
Austria	69779	66980	65040	63864	61954	41624
Belgium	152745	152317	160092	159162	147428	148111
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	11567	16222	21762	27960	24211	30277
Croatia	15252	14060	13043	12749	16903	17253
Cyprus	632	894	942	935	946	-2
Czech Republic	54957	57974	59777	54083	62595	63211
Denmark	48472	45092	43229	43052	40777	-2
Estonia	8006	8510	9053	8267	8786	10261
Finland	171197	164846	157390	167944	161332	173148
France	364062	499417	537353	561452	585745	580036
Georgia	-2	10105	10051	10406	8529	8676
Germany	759989	763690	780530	791549	759661	732733
Greece	112822	110930	117560	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	96528	93225	98975	109786	107269	104813
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	5284	5202	5179	4281	2341	7317
Italy	204481	245422	292980	302666	278660	-2
Latvia	9797	10428	12772	12952	12862	12689
Lithuania	18344	18639	18100	19536	19672	20680
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	14599	13532	13895	13754	14606	15968
Netherlands	97208	99558	101237	100176	105786	104600
Norway	55553	55673	63817	60044	61732	63947
Poland	195455	227731	210600	219064	207607	222815
Portugal	36372	36771	37735	40622	44509	53682
Romania	101705	104029	111926	106221	87576	75407
Russia	1035807	1111097	1013431	1071051	1223255	1183630
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	20747	21591
Slovenia	3961	4442	5592	6365	6489	6895
Spain	116730	110844	103649	110672	-2	-2
Sweden	141507	119435	123823	124449	115730	118721
Switzerland	67174	67006	68609	72598	70336	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	212915	242124	237790	232598	222239	230903
UK: England & Wales	1343227	1425643	1374515	1457566	1398271	1413559
UK: Northern Ireland	32972	30676	30964	26881	26524	-2
UK: Scotland	75630	76010	74395	69708	64763	59720

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TT95	T31TT96	T31TT97	T31TT98	T31TT99	T31TT00
Albania	-2	274	42	94	149	138
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	106933	109714	118658	118599	110475	111194
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	832	909	921	846	819	1225
Croatia	4215	3927	3921	2156	2415	2239
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	5593	5922	6051	5819	6068	5902
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	81	89	110	492	1300
Finland	107016	100319	93896	100830	91777	99928
France	132560	155253	161982	174966	201911	210582
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	262054	251872	250219	237422	214217	209894
Greece	26391	23845	32655	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	21326	16803	16616	16592	16236	15497
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	5	5	3	5	2	21
Italy	158	441	572	604	675	-2
Latvia	1765	1995	2433	2538	2720	2268
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	368	324	424	392	312	287
Netherlands	19513	20846	23766	22831	23005	24550
Norway	18010	21995	23832	23958	23609	24141
Poland	11934	17558	17599	16608	11232	10481
Portugal	7553	8950	9103	11373	20287	24737
Romania	9522	10314	10557	9705	7310	5249
Russia	-2	-2	20227	15403	15847	12393
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1029	996
Slovenia	559	673	794	855	716	820
Spain	23131	24177	26118	29310	-2	-2
Sweden	25115	19091	21613	21350	20923	23574
Switzerland	36689	35450	35255	37969	36093	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	4944	5239	5486	4816	3531	3452
UK: England & Wales	634844	640612	641556	656821	626107	600691
UK: Northern Ireland	20124	18177	18770	15369	15782	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31HO95	T31HO96	T31HO97	T31HO98	T31HO99	T31HO00
Albania	61	288	123	387	358	456
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	55	53	60	62	54	-2
Belgium	139	125	136	155	142	151
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	212	213	240	166	206	157
Croatia	137	139	140	144	198	196
Cyprus	0	6	6	5	13	-2
Czech Republic	134	203	167	188	182	163
Denmark	57	49	62	56	45	-2
Estonia	200	158	153	135	128	110
Finland	196	188	175	143	157	165
France	811	747	748	765	844	667
Georgia	-2	789	808	1002	1056	1074
Germany	842	858	904	937	786	778
Greece	76	64	68	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	293	357	342	286	274	302
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	1	0	3	1	14
Italy	721	594	739	759	767	-2
Latvia	187	97	133	100	115	95
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	326	189	150	141	150	178
Netherlands	969	1071	1034	1111	1086	-2
Norway	-2	-2	38	26	27	27
Poland	641	743	653	682	675	627
Portugal	336	316	291	291	258	257
Romania	1924	2039	2082	1989	1865	1456
Russia	-2	18503	17770	18624	18746	19415
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	56	67
Slovenia	37	37	38	39	29	49
Spain	504	429	215	295	-2	-2
Sweden	124	135	126	108	137	150
Switzerland	88	84	86	86	62	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	3100	3563	3398	3403	3472	3854
UK: England & Wales	273	317	348	322	330	328
UK: Northern Ireland	69	15	5	20	18	-2
UK: Scotland	133	159	124	99	115	137

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31HC95	T31HC96	T31HC97	T31HC98	T31HC99	T31HC00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	37	31	36	35	32	-2
Belgium	85	84	71	72	76	67
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	175	175	192	118	169	129
Croatia	77	84	74	59	134	119
Cyprus	0	5	3	3	13	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	40	47	41	41	33	-2
Estonia	179	131	132	114	123	106
Finland	98	109	99	80	92	81
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	519	572	612	620	521	543
Greece	60	58	56	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	215	244	224	162	174	193
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	11
Italy	486	385	413	461	511	-2
Latvia	159	89	108	84	101	87
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	162	179	174	185	181	-2
Norway	39	31	24	19	21	21
Poland	550	612	524	554	535	503
Portugal	187	186	173	160	162	150
Romania	1375	1434	1479	1413	1341	1066
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	49	59
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	53	41	47	41	24	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	216	261	278	258	260	263
UK: Northern Ireland	19	13	3	17	14	-2
UK: Scotland	89	114	85	66	66	74

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Assault

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31AS95	T31AS96	T31AS97	T31AS98	T31AS99	T31AS00
Albania	115	132	29	88	47	3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	10031	9249	8552	8071	7165	-2
Belgium	4680	4145	4076	4179	4220	4379
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	108	108	134	142	163	222
Croatia	461	407	376	734	958	770
Cyprus	35	48	72	46	38	-2
Czech Republic	2261	2578	3056	2116	2615	3337
Denmark	4215	3901	3984	4057	4214	-2
Estonia	250	218	299	262	295	264
Finland	7831	8238	8236	7837	8299	9357
France	21017	39447	46344	50484	52803	52969
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	34446	37073	40635	43825	46078	48267
Greece	3445	2947	2826	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	6266	5571	5644	5667	5270	5327
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	69	58	64	72	36	643
Italy	2842	3494	4299	4820	4742	-2
Latvia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	358	296	268	235	306	287
Netherlands	5522	5777	6188	6529	7750	7720
Norway	732	726	708	676	679	643
Poland	13719	19010	18345	18811	16397	17131
Portugal	2696	3076	3163	3455	3915	5380
Romania	2031	2221	2685	2837	2440	2578
Russia	-2	32866	32524	31909	50611	35045
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1625	1663
Slovenia	294	373	559	597	658	632
Spain	3429	3740	3480	4033	-2	-2
Sweden	9342	8193	7491	8021	7963	7852
Switzerland	1002	1126	1209	1293	1320	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	12608	13584	14200	14735	14963	14905
UK: England & Wales	56731	58363	64687	70501	71346	70905
UK: Northern Ireland	619	732	636	618	575	-2
UK: Scotland	12723	13234	13446	12923	11904	11190

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Rape						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31RA95	T31RA96	T31RA97	T31RA98	T31RA99	T31RA00
Albania	16	60	13	13	11	26
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	174	143	149	171	162	-2
Belgium	378	428	485	483	465	461
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	137	152	156	152	207	176
Croatia	36	23	56	38	54	73
Cyprus	0	5	2	3	4	-2
Czech Republic	182	153	163	203	165	139
Denmark	71	38	54	72	72	-2
Estonia	60	45	47	53	37	39
Finland	61	61	53	52	50	60
France	1080	1238	1434	1636	1845	1747
Georgia	-2	60	63	111	87	89
Germany	1021	1010	1009	1873	1917	1877
Greece	44	39	33	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	239	197	225	204	173	163
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	21	13	43	15	9	53
Italy	993	1231	1257	1284	1186	-2
Latvia	106	74	122	116	104	89
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	165	146	146	161	149	109
Netherlands	352	329	337	335	337	320
Norway	36	30	35	41	31	25
Poland	975	1090	969	1061	871	838
Portugal	128	95	65	72	61	64
Romania	1005	969	985	776	727	627
Russia	-2	8994	7871	7245	7728	6441
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	72	58
Slovenia	42	49	55	73	72	76
Spain	262	193	65	322	-2	-2
Sweden	133	101	115	129	98	121
Switzerland	86	65	98	91	97	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	1434	1343	1172	1116	1082	904
UK: England & Wales	569	576	618	675	659	598
UK: Northern Ireland	24	15	21	18	7	-2
UK: Scotland	28	33	29	36	27	27

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Robbery

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31RO95	T31RO96	T31RO97	T31RO98	T31RO99	T31RO00
Albania	45	115	58	207	230	297
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	460	463	434	456	439	-2
Belgium	2190	2136	2099	2193	1914	2450
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	587	636	760	1027	930	1356
Croatia	115	87	122	131	161	205
Cyprus	7	4	8	13	8	-2
Czech Republic	1202	1418	1351	1619	1491	1427
Denmark	550	579	643	638	684	-2
Estonia	903	936	1003	873	922	1086
Finland	474	503	441	408	447	544
France	5647	6248	6137	6026	5571	5258
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	326
Germany	7516	8736	9733	10184	9439	8952
Greece	201	172	218	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1492	1284	1490	1599	1515	1556
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	152	111	75	56	30	340
Italy	5660	6388	7102	7377	6623	-2
Latvia	432	258	451	360	378	644
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1059	876	834	952	1033	1004
Netherlands	3459	3539	3567	3464	3670	3910
Norway	171	175	146	125	182	225
Poland	5488	6896	6398	6493	7999	8814
Portugal	1612	1481	1388	1286	1172	1465
Romania	3175	3064	2744	3174	3058	2670
Russia	-2	77680	78396	82349	101950	92230
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	699	689
Slovenia	46	59	77	83	99	97
Spain	6506	5809	4566	4779	-2	-2
Sweden	566	510	547	605	609	797
Switzerland	341	363	355	350	374	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	9001	9534	9919	9995	10217	9995
UK: England & Wales	5167	5908	5589	5542	5626	5891
UK: Northern Ireland	195	161	166	134	129	-2
UK: Scotland	664	718	652	606	658	591

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Theft: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TH95	T31TH96	T31TH97	T31TH98	T31TH99	T31TH00
Albania	569	1498	263	561	695	977
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	16966	16155	15269	15637	15404	-2
Belgium	9061	8474	7772	7316	6736	7723
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	6084	8620	12420	16174	13001	15226
Croatia	3747	2912	2457	3132	3924	3805
Cyprus	245	351	317	332	342	-2
Czech Republic	17545	17531	17890	15473	17029	16515
Denmark	24762	23107	21895	22091	20364	-2
Estonia	4506	4897	5015	4345	4260	4373
Finland	33351	33584	32746	36323	35636	35500
France	62184	96841	99284	102309	100685	95357
Georgia	-2	2303	2001	1897	1937	1615
Germany	154301	158652	162995	164300	153078	142701
Greece	3238	4106	3961	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	33796	34682	36510	40415	38741	34459
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	4577	4809	5106	4435	3676	5042
Italy	29778	35640	43406	49182	50693	-2
Latvia	4543	4994	6041	6021	5835	5601
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	8187	7376	7338	7351	7859	8850
Netherlands	27726	27880	25163	25580	26747	27230
Norway	7647	7881	7917	7911	8005	8144
Poland	52227	53584	47971	50908	51936	54081
Portugal	8006	6050	5191	4960	4819	5570
Romania	48330	49062	49962	44206	33729	27411
Russia	-2	481347	465090	471230	611564	598460
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	2683	7128
Slovenia	1253	1217	1382	1565	1612	1704
Spain	42002	39127	36599	38431	-2	-2
Sweden	33052	27848	30563	30651	25907	24347
Switzerland	6267	6581	7243	7289	6553	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	92529	98229	95744	98031	98178	108378
UK: England & Wales	129402	128266	132135	139476	145103	140776
UK: Northern Ireland	4079	3566	3311	3021	2722	-2
UK: Scotland	22167	21654	20667	19944	19230	17543

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31TV95	T31TV96	T31TV97	T31TV98	T31TV99	T31TV00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	124	119	130	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1887	1903	2105	1940	1884	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	321	307	507	598	334
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	43	36	30	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1223	1704	1966	1927	2356	880
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	460	459	528	376	376	322
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	125
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	347	111
Slovenia	113	123	126	147	106	141
Spain	5100	3969	2696	3485	-2	-2
Sweden	2499	2020	2067	2066	1944	1728
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8859	8532	8337	8091	7975	7124
UK: Northern Ireland	542	427	462	419	296	-2
UK: Scotland	2411	2357	2146	1853	1642	1444

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31BU95	T31BU96	T31BU97	T31BU98	T31BU99	T31BU00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2303	2040	1909	1756	1817	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	1579	979	884	923	1371	1505
Cyprus	106	145	137	116	133	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	3702	3535	3356	2946	2658	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	24910	24046	23954	22021	18973	16042
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	1504	1492	1369	1034	502	1408
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2614	2873	3142	2789	2708	2699
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	17603	16799	14183	13868	14092	14000
Norway	2784	2728	2629	2480	2530	2137
Poland	32887	39004	35541	35929	32420	32424
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	2336	2120
Slovenia	273	322	387	546	692	632
Spain	29296	28326	27446	28236	-2	-2
Sweden	1330	1225	1278	1314	1178	1179
Switzerland	615	701	772	720	615	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	35346	32194	31703	30769	29261	25814
UK: Northern Ireland	951	801	715	647	703	-2
UK: Scotland	4467	3835	3272	2974	3018	2686

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31BD95	T31BD96	T31BD97	T31BD98	T31BD99	T31BD00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1054	1009	1064	904	864	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Norway	-2	-2	-2	226	211	168
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	1675	1050
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18245	17065	17870	17306	16387	14312
UK: Northern Ireland	325	372	355	342	423	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31DR95	T31DR96	T31DR97	T31DR98	T31DR99	T31DR00
Albania	8	199	50	79	155	230
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3261	3454	3797	3327	3359	-2
Belgium	5180	5705	5633	4680	4167	4195
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	8	12	40	72	116	229
Croatia	131	279	687	989	1640	1919
Cyprus	93	98	121	147	173	-2
Czech Republic	162	334	419	802	891	972
Denmark	338	412	403	496	454	-2
Estonia	15	59	54	65	144	324
Finland	2354	2877	3082	3985	4551	5813
France	19836	23601	23980	24081	24112	22917
Georgia	-2	-2	679	817	932	987
Germany	31393	37024	41332	42377	45033	45090
Greece	1549	1950	2719	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	192	241	430	916	1061	1557
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	11	2043	2355	3656	4232	3656
Italy	16373	20227	19622	20715	18134	-2
Latvia	92	104	136	151	172	162
Lithuania	2	349	402	357	395	515
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	222	384	499	565	994	1347
Netherlands	4606	5143	6198	6791	6914	6810
Norway	4138	4481	4330	6971	8173	8344
Poland	1864	1739	1457	1662	2262	2878
Portugal	2706	3250	4343	4538	3127	3540
Romania	240	359	357	279	267	178
Russia	38560	45675	65266	101510	115204	99114
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	116	353
Slovenia	28	94	102	200	220	240
Spain	7470	7027	4951	7235	-2	-2
Sweden	6164	5862	6859	7441	7219	8055
Switzerland	8165	8366	8832	8565	8035	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	17870	21571	22463	23687	24556	25592
UK: England & Wales	31584	34059	40666	48821	48711	44218
UK: Northern Ireland	671	666	525	588	581	-2
UK: Scotland	5599	6183	7005	6918	6400	5383

p. 42 – Table 3.1.1 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T31DT95	T31DT96	T31DT97	T31DT98	T31DT99	T31DT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1124	1027	1036	1116	1129	-2
Belgium	4855	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	0	2	3	5	2	3
Croatia	5	6	5	24	30	58
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	138	283	357	702	765	819
Denmark	146	162	155	143	121	-2
Estonia	3	23	15	29	70	65
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7528	8587	8732	7936	7814	7528
Georgia	-2	-2	198	246	404	446
Germany	3610	3834	4475	4294	4455	4640
Greece	388	522	628	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	11	21	26	24	10	686
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	2397	2716	2858	3932	4648	4451
Poland	48	92	185	296	472	520
Portugal	1171	1041	1270	1164	1138	1320
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	109	258
Slovenia	33	84	74	151	155	175
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	5416	5328	5775	5371	5164	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10381	11349	12505	12398	11462	10220
UK: Northern Ireland	192	264	207	171	105	-2
UK: Scotland	1177	1540	1614	1620	1552	1275

p. 43 – Source of the data in Table 3.1.1

	ST3100
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.) Annual Conviction Statistics 1995-1999; Government Report on Security 2000 (giving some data before publication in Annual Conviction Statistics)
Belgium	<i>Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements</i> - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapports portant sur les années 1995, 1996 et 1997 (publication en cours).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute, "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction - "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	Source: Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, Ministry of Justice, published, 2001.
Denmark	Source: Data from Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Statistical Yearbook of Estonia, 1996-1997 - Number of definitively sentenced persons by crimes and principal penalty imposed Ministry of Justice – statistics on convicted persons and sanctions imposed – not published
Finland	Yearbook of Justice Statistics, relevant year / Statistics Finland.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDESD, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2001.
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Justice: Years 1995 and 1996. The data of 1997 - the last year for available statistical data - are unpublished (personal communication.)
Hungary	Ministry of Justice
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Reports of An Garda Síochána.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1998 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1997 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1996 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2 • 1995 Istat penal statistics: table 4.2
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2

Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, Rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	General Prosecutor Office.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia. Based on data taken from „Results of Surveys“: Crime 1995 (No.677/1997), Crime 1996 (No.698/1997), Crime 1997 (No. 717/1998), Crime 1998 (No.741/2000), Crime 1999 (No.753/2001), Crime 2000 (draft - not published yet).
Spain	INE - Instituto Nacional de Estadística, <i>Estadísticas Judiciales de España</i> , Madrid: INE, published annually, Table 35.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique, section droit et justice, données non publiées, Dr. Daniel Fink.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine – the Form of the State statistical “Persons convicted according to the enforced court decisions”, was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. p.500.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit Court Proceedings Database. Published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Tables Volumes 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 43 – Comments on Table 3.1.1	
CT3100	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for year 1995 are only for the 5 first months. In June, a new Penal Code came into force. This code provided a new classification of the offences. So the statistics for the rest of the year is different and it was not calculated. • For the year 1998 the data on the total is missing. • According to the Albanian Penal Law, the theft of cars, bicycles, burglary etc are provided by the same article (137). So, the data on the car theft and burglary are only in total.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No special data is collected on the number of convicted persons according to the offences mentioned in the table 3.1.1.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The decrease of convictions in 2000 is due to an introduction/extension of diversionary measures/sanctions not resulting in convictions. In most diversion cases the defendant can avoid conviction if he/she agrees to pay a fine ("Geldbuße"). This sort of agreement was offered/suggested by the prosecutor in some 30000 cases in the year 2000 and seems to have been accepted by the defendant in some 20000 cases, or even more. • Figures for "Drug trafficking" differ from those reported for "serious drug drug trafficking" in ESCS 1999 as sections 14, 14 a SGG were not included any longer. Those sections were abolished in 1998. They criminalized arrangements in the run-up to drug trafficking.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'unité de compte utilisée pour ce tableau est le bulletin de condamnation (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</u> les infractions mentionnées dans le bulletin de condamnation. Un même individu condamné pour plusieurs infractions lors d'un même passage au tribunal (un seul bulletin de condamnation) sera donc concerné plusieurs fois dans ce tableau. • Ne sont pas incluses dans les données, celles relatives aux <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suspensions du prononcé de la condamnation (loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation) - internements (loi du 1er juillet 1964 de défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux, des délinquants d'habitude et des auteurs de certains délits sexuels)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.1.1. contains data about persons with sentences, which have come into force. • The data about sentenced persons for theft of motor vehicles, house burglaries and house thefts are not recorded separately. These data are included in the total number of persons sentenced for robbery.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decrease in traffic offences from 1997 to 1998 is due to a change of the offence definition. See above. • Since 1998, theft of a motor vehicle is no separate offence any more. See above.
Cyprus	Persons convicted of serious offences as classified by the police.
Czech Republic	• Assaults: assaults leading to death included

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of 'theft' in Denmark, since most of these offenses are joyriding. The figure of 'theft of motor vehicle'=joyriding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drugoffenses: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). • Robbery = §140 + §141 of the Estonian Criminal Code • Drug offences total = all drug offences (§§ 202.2, 202.4, 202.5, 209.2, 210.1-210.5 of the Estonian Criminal Code)
Finland	<p>Theft = Theft + unauthorised use of which unauthorised use by year:</p> <p>1995: 1173 1996: 1104 1997: 1125 1998: 1260 1999: 1393 2000: 1591</p>
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Les données de 1995 sont peu significatives en raison d'une amnistie présidentielle (sauf pour l'homicide et le viol).
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data refer to former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on theft of a motor vehicle and domestic burglary. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures for the years 1998+ are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • Counted as convictions are formal decisions of the court imposing a certain sanction on the offender. Included are not only 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, but also „Strafbefehle“ (penal orders). See comments on Tab. 2.1.1 for a definition of those different categories.

Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of motor vehicle includes only joyriding. The remaining thefts of motor vehicles are included in the category of "theft" <p>Burglary is not recorded separately. The same applies to domestic burglary. Only in police statistics there is a category of burglary.</p>
Hungary	Persons convicted = convicted + cautioned.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Conviction statistics for assault and robbery for year 2000 are correct. We are not in a position at this time to account for the increase, although assaults recorded in 2000 increase by 131% over those recorded in 1999.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data about "Traffic offences (defined as criminal)" concerning help omissions. • Data about <i>rape</i> include sexual violence on both adults and children. • Data about <i>drug offences</i> include all the offences considered in the penal code, included <i>drug trafficking</i>, and may differ from the data contained in other tables that are collected in a different way. From 1996 onwards Istat statistics data about <i>drug offences</i> comprehend only the total amount of these offences so it has not been possible to isolate data regarding only the <i>serious drug trafficking</i>.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system. • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft according to the Criminal law or statistical system. • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary according to the Criminal law or statistical system. • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics on the numbers of convicted persons given by the Court Department are divided by categories of offences, e.g. total number of convictions of homicides, assaults (only intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code) and rapes, total number of convictions of thefts and robberies. All courts of the Republic give such grouped data to the Court Department. Therefore it is not possible to give an exact numbers for each type of offence. The statistic is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of convictions for homicides, assaults (only intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code) and rapes: 1995 - 935, 1996 - 969, 1997 - 757, 1998 - 710, 1999 - 751, 2000 - 915. - Total number of convictions for thefts and robberies: 1995 - 11729, 1996 - 9972, 1997 - 9959, 1998 - 10137, 1999 - 9592, and-2000 - 11087. • The methods and technologies of collecting and providing the statistical data are going to be improved in Court Department in future.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Pour les coups et blessures, n'ont été retenues que les infractions qui ont provoqué des lésions corporelles graves.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Netherlands many cases are dealt with by the prosecution by imposing a fine (a "transactie"). Although the case is not brought before a court and there is no official admission of guilt by the defendant it could be considered a conviction. Because there is a kind of criminal record for the offender. See table 2.1.1. for the total number of sanctions imposed by the prosecution (the "transacties"). • The concept of burglary does not apply for the Netherlands. The offence 'gekwalificeerde diefstal' is taken (aggravated theft).
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanctions/measures by the prosecutor <u>not based</u> on admission of guilt by the defendant: excluded of <u>Type of offence</u>. • Except ticket fines based on automatic traffic control and fines issued on the spot (traffic misdemeanours and misdemeanours against the Duty Act). These types of fines were not specified in the statistics until 1997. Therefore the figures on traffic misdemeanours and offences total in 1995 and 1996 are estimated.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Commentaries added by H.v.Hofer:</u> ASSAULT: new series compared with period 1990-1995. Alternative data for period 1995-2000: 1549, 1640, 1483, 1892, 1853, 1704. THEFT TOTAL: new series compared with period 1990-1995. Alternative data for period 1995-2000: 4537, 4592, 4677, 4645, 4893, 4251. 																							
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. = thefts by burglary. In 1995-1998 numbers contain also thefts under aggravating circumstances (Art. 208 Penal Code of 1969). • The following data are not available: "Theft of motor vehicle", "Domestic burglary". • Drug offences – Data on convicts concern only the offences defined in the anti-drug act. 																							
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic offences: Includes driving under influence of alcohol and, after 1998, driving without driving licence. • Intentional homicide: Assault leading to death is excluded. • Theft of a motor vehicle: With the exception of taking and driving away, the theft of motor vehicles does not constitute an independent statistical category. • Burglary does not constitute an independent statistical category. Theft figures are given according to a legal criterion: simple and aggravated theft. 																							
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this table, in data regarding homicide are included data refers to homicide, aggravated homicide and infanticide. Assault leading to death are excluded. • Assault includes physical injury and aggravated physical injury. • Data related to theft of motor vehicle includes only joyriding (included with total theft). 																							
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>open</td> <td>-2</td> <td>57611</td> <td>57187</td> <td>58306</td> <td>69558</td> <td>64717</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violent</td> <td>-2</td> <td>20069</td> <td>21209</td> <td>24043</td> <td>32392</td> <td>27513</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Robbery	open	-2	57611	57187	58306	69558	64717	Violent	-2	20069	21209	24043	32392	27513
Type of offence		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																	
Robbery	open	-2	57611	57187	58306	69558	64717																	
	Violent	-2	20069	21209	24043	32392	27513																	
Slovakia	Data in 1995-1998 – not available.																							
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For assault the number of convictions is higher than the number of suspects for the years from 1997 to 2000. A possible explanation may be that due to several reasons the court activity was very low in mid-nineties, which resulted in important delays. In the late nineties, the courts proceeded cases from various years in their strive for reduction of delays, which resulted in an important rise in number of judgements they rendered and consequently in the number of convictions. In turn, the level of assaults remained relatively stable, so it is quite possible that in a certain number of years the number of convictions was higher than the number of suspects. • The increase of about 50 per cent in conviction rates from 1995 to 2000 is real. The data show increasing numbers of convicted persons from 1995 to 2000 (there was a big decrease from 1994 to 1995). • On January 1st 1995 the new Penal Code and the Criminal Procedures Act came into force (Official Journal of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 63/1995). Due to the new Court Act and the new State Prosecutor Act, reorganisation of the courts and the public prosecutor's offices has been made by the same date. • The increase in conviction rates in the period 1995 to 2000 can be on the one hand explained by the mentioned large reorganisation of public prosecutor's offices and courts, resulting in great delays in prosecutions and proceedings. On the other hand, these delays caused a more intensive activity of criminal justice agencies, resulting in a sudden increase of solved cases in the last years. At present, the situation becomes more and more normal and in the future, every increase in conviction rates will reflect only the increase of criminality and the current criminal policy. Yet, the actual increase in conviction rates reflects beside the mentioned reorganisation of judicial system also a real increase of criminality. • The increase in total drug offences may contain changes in the prosecution 																							

	<p>practice but also a real increase in crime (drug offences).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Slovenia we have only two drug offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unauthorised production and trade of narcotics, - enabling the use of drugs.
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in data recording methods introduced in 1995 and a new Penal Code introduced in 1996 result in extremely unreliable time series. • According to the Spanish Penal Legislation, only courts can impose penal sanctions and measures (police and prosecution authorities cannot impose penal sanctions and measures). • Drug offences: Include all offences against public health, most of which are in fact drug offences. • Burglary: The definition is larger than the one proposed by the Sourcebook (see offence definitions).
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in all figures.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 de l'art. 139 ch. 2 et 3 du code pénal, à savoir les vols aggravés. • Trafic de stupéfiants : total : y compris les cas mixtes (trafic et consommation) • Les données pour 1995 et 1996 diffèrent de celles fournies dans l'European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminals Justice Statistics 1999 car la banque de donnée de l'OFS est mise à jour une fois par année et de nouvelles condamnations ont été fournies par après. • The number of minors convicted is available only since 1999, but it has not been included in the totals for 1999 presented in this table in order to keep consistent time series. <p>Therefore, to obtain the total number of persons convicted in 1999 (including minors), one has to add the figures given in Table 3.1.2. The totals are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Criminal offences, Total: 70336 + 12282 = 82618 - Criminal offences of which Traffic offences: 36093 + 1493 = 37586 - Intentional homicide, Total: 62 + 0 = 62 - Intentional homicide of which Intentional homicide completed: 24 + 0 = 24 - Assault: 1320 + 290 = 1610 - Rape: 97 + 13 = 110 - Robbery: 374 + 206 = 580 - Theft, Total: 6553 + 4046 = 10599 - Drug offences: 8035 + 4771 = 12806 - Drug offences of which Drug trafficking: 5164 + 1025 = 6189
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures for assault exclude common assault. • Drug trafficking includes cultivating, importing, exporting, producing and supplying.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • 2000: Not yet available. • Criminal offences, <i>of which</i>: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable. • 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.

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Total

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32TCW99	T32TCM99	T32TCA99
Albania	121	385	-2
Armenia	435	331	-2
Austria	12231	3764	13614
Belgium	18523	741	24881
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2304	3259	372
Croatia	1521	787	629
Cyprus	70	27	248
Czech Republic	6961	4155	4555
Denmark	19801	3965	-2
Estonia	814	1617	3274
Finland	25962	11435	10899
France	55981	39059	71442
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	124414	49510	181843
Greece	15365	12383	2754
Hungary	14025	9509	4682
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	493	573	-2
Italy	45861	76	39475
Latvia	1023	1797	-2
Lithuania	-2	2240	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1136	1531	-2
Netherlands	11890	7859	-2
Norway	8407	4679	5839
Poland	14663	14641	2142
Portugal	3114	2232	1241
Romania	10361	6738	1131
Russia	144247	146698	-2
Slovakia	1475	2659	167
Slovenia	727	591	390
Spain	7162	1325	-2
Sweden	19148	12074	-2
Switzerland	10007	12282	33372
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	31912	20016	3958
UK: England & Wales	219980	90280	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	3046	837	-2
UK: Scotland	9400	72	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Number of...	Females T32TTW99	Minors T32TTM99	Aliens T32TTA99
Albania	-2	4	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	14195	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	35	32	14
Croatia	204	20	118
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	28	-2	165
Finland	12698	3628	4777
France	15681	609	17725
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	27228	4770	35899
Greece	1678	7914	-2
Hungary	901	273	594
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	80	25	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	4	2	-2
Netherlands	1575	129	-2
Norway	2681	1346	1885
Poland	762	286	178
Portugal	541	1237	613
Romania	280	120	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	72	47	-2
Slovenia	94	9	31
Spain	751	29	-2
Sweden	2176	1368	-2
Switzerland	4101	1493	12848
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	74	61	45
UK: England & Wales	76630	12630	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	1913	97	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Total

Number of...	Females T32HOW99	Minors T32HOM99	Aliens T32HOA99
Albania	-2	23	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3	3	13
Belgium	11	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	17	14	0
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	15	9	5
Cyprus	0	0	2
Czech Republic	13	5	27
Denmark	7	-2	-2
Estonia	10	3	64
Finland	18	9	5
France	79	56	89
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	94	45	251
Greece	3	3	-2
Hungary	50	12	7
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	24	0	93
Latvia	11	7	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	23	5	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1	1	4
Poland	114	58	12
Portugal	19	6	16
Romania	118	60	-2
Russia	-2	1079	-2
Slovakia	6	8	-2
Slovenia	4	5	5
Spain	13	1	-2
Sweden	16	6	-2
Switzerland	3	0	37
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	454	257	158
UK: England & Wales	27	29	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	-2
UK: Scotland	11	1	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Intentional homicide: Completed

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32HCW99	T32HCM99	T32HCA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	1	6
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	16	13	0
Croatia	0	6	0
Cyprus	0	0	2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	4	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	7	4	3
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-4
Germany	68	-2	-2
Greece	3	3	-2
Hungary	37	7	6
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	14	0	-2
Latvia	10	7	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1	1	2
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	13	5	10
Romania	101	44	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	6	8	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	2	-2	9
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	24	26	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	1	0	-2
UK: Scotland	9	1	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Assault

Number of...	Females T32ASW99	Minors T32ASM99	Aliens T32ASA99
Albania	-2	5	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	447	847	1415
Belgium	168	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4	1	0
Croatia	44	43	10
Cyprus	1	0	17
Czech Republic	104	181	129
Denmark	247	-2	-2
Estonia	21	13	110
Finland	931	1095	452
France	4315	5393	6877
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	3698	8761	12761
Greece	163	107	-2
Hungary	514	385	58
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	3	3	-2
Italy	536	0	-2
Latvia	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	26	12	-2
Netherlands	595	718	-2
Norway	23	57	66
Poland	865	1582	33
Portugal	576	86	60
Romania	200	82	-2
Russia	-2	1920	-2
Slovakia	82	45	1
Slovenia	36	32	3
Spain	235	38	-2
Sweden	751	1449	-2
Switzerland	91	290	784
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	852	2310	398
UK: England & Wales	8846	11612	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	37	34	-2
UK: Scotland	1543	19	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Rape

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32RAW99	T32RAM99	T32RAA99
Albania	-2	1	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2	20	34
Belgium	10	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	0	16	0
Croatia	1	6	0
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	12	26
Denmark	0	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	8	15
Finland	0	2	10
France	52	393	165
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	11	228	626
Greece	0	3	-2
Hungary	1	20	3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	0	-2
Italy	17	0	192
Latvia	1	15	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	0	0	-2
Netherlands	5	55	-2
Norway	0	4	4
Poland	7	35	9
Portugal	2	7	3
Romania	21	61	-2
Russia	-2	1041	-2
Slovakia	-2	12	2
Slovenia	0	10	4
Spain	3	0	-2
Sweden	1	5	-2
Switzerland	0	13	60
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	5	106	19
UK: England & Wales	1	56	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	0	0	-2
UK: Scotland	0	1	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Robbery

Number of...	Females T32ROW99	Minors T32ROM99	Aliens T32ROA99
Albania	-2	42	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	37	163	151
Belgium	157	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	37	280	12
Croatia	7	39	15
Cyprus	0	0	0
Czech Republic	83	283	210
Denmark	46	-2	-2
Estonia	58	246	498
Finland	26	107	43
France	285	1163	677
Georgia	-2	-2	-2
Germany	629	3349	3040
Greece	7	68	-2
Hungary	146	452	56
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	0	1	-2
Italy	381	19	1084
Latvia	38	132	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	22	180	-2
Netherlands	270	1055	-2
Norway	12	46	22
Poland	302	1297	149
Portugal	42	134	44
Romania	237	513	-2
Russia	-2	18709	-2
Slovakia	36	154	4
Slovenia	5	25	5
Spain	411	158	-2
Sweden	14	268	-2
Switzerland	31	206	196
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	625	1655	224
UK: England & Wales	440	2044	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	2	7	-2
UK: Scotland	53	7	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Theft: Total

Number of...	Females T32THW99	Minors T32THM99	Aliens T32THA99
Albania	-2	212	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	4487	1799	4571
Belgium	764	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	729	2525	49
Croatia	220	384	134
Cyprus	7	19	102
Czech Republic	1597	1832	1186
Denmark	6299	-2	-2
Estonia	361	928	1451
Finland	7972	4194	3363
France	10820	18999	11827
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	37466	19152	39793
Greece	378	1323	-2
Hungary	4065	5537	561
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	325	513	-2
Italy	8410	41	11232
Latvia	472	1304	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	530	1106	-2
Netherlands	4220	2779	-2
Norway	1802	904	1876
Poland	2180	7600	203
Portugal	291	461	97
Romania	2475	5019	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	483	1187	9
Slovenia	117	324	78
Spain	2111	882	-2
Sweden	7904	4609	-2
Switzerland	1175	4046	4087
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	9043	13809	1715
UK: England & Wales	24318	36275	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	386	349	-2
UK: Scotland	3361	28	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32TVW99	T32TVM99	T32TVA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	142	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	0	28	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	15	97	17
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	7	19	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2	14	-2
Slovenia	3	25	21
Spain	111	151	-2
Sweden	83	601	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	362	3361	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	6	46	-2
UK: Scotland	42	15	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Total

Number of...	Females T32BUW99	Minors T32BUM99	Aliens T32BUA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	127	521	541
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	53	275	69
Cyprus	7	10	43
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	93	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	682	4149	3976
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	33	167	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	118	737	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1620	2339	-2
Norway	145	288	193
Poland	506	6065	125
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	18	130	25
Spain	1182	597	-2
Sweden	-2	200	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1067	7804	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	14	117	-2
UK: Scotland	63	4	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

Number of...	Females T32BDW99	Minors T32BDM99	Aliens T32BDA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	41	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	41	33	19
Poland	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	31	79	1
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	728	4188	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	8	71	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Total

Number of...	Females T32DRW99	Minors T32DRM99	Aliens T32DRA99
Albania	-2	2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	403	417	719
Belgium	460	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	10	20	13
Croatia	127	117	54
Cyprus	12	0	60
Czech Republic	119	138	114
Denmark	55	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	734	525	239
France	1400	1569	3327
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	4503	3590	11055
Greece	118	397	132
Hungary	163	97	101
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	559	248	-2
Italy	1414	12	5785
Latvia	36	6	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	139	64	-2
Netherlands	745	168	-2
Norway	1541	740	926
Poland	226	282	23
Portugal	313	87	149
Romania	23	8	-2
Russia	-2	6048	-2
Slovakia	18	7	2
Slovenia	17	27	13
Spain	1158	66	-2
Sweden	1196	447	-2
Switzerland	1009	4771	3938
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	5826	681	448
UK: England & Wales	5186	3113	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	28	11	-2
UK: Scotland	830	2	-2

p. 44 – Table 3.1.2 – Persons convicted – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Number of...	Females	Minors	Aliens
	T32DTW99	T32DTM99	T32DTA99
Albania	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2
Austria	134	97	307
Belgium	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	0	-2
Croatia	8	1	1
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	106	113	16
Denmark	17	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2
France	511	348	1681
Georgia	-4	-4	-4
Germany	474	134	1432
Greece	39	79	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2
Norway	778	324	650
Poland	48	47	12
Portugal	153	29	97
Romania	1	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	18	7	2
Slovenia	10	19	13
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	645	1025	2890
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1636	447	-3
UK: Northern Ireland	12	2	-2
UK: Scotland	265	0	-2

p. 45 – Source of the data in Table 3.1.2	
	ST3200
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania Unpublished information
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.), Conviction Statistics 1999
Belgium	Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapport portant sur l'année 1997 (parution en cours)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute, "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction - "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" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, Ministry of Justice, 2001 Criminal Court 's Statistics, unpublished. Year 2000.
Denmark	Source: Data from Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on convicted persons – not published.
Finland	Statistics Finland - Population Statistics - Crime and prisoner statistics, not published by this classification.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDSED, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	Unpublished statistical data (personal communication). See also Table 3.1.1.
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Annual Report of An Garda Síochána. Statistics supplied for convictions above are the same as details provided for suspects at table 1.2.2.
Italy	1999 Istat penal statistics: tables 4.4 - 4.17 - 4.18
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.

Russia	-2
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See source of the data in Table 3.1.1 for numbers of females and minors. • Numbers of aliens: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, statistical surveys on perpetrators of criminal offences, not published.
Spain	INE - Instituto Nacional de Estadística, <i>Estadísticas Judiciales de España</i> , Madrid: INE, published annually, Table 35.
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (avec nos remerciements à M. Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	State committee of statistics of Ukraine – the Form of the State statistical ‘Composition of the convicted’ and ‘Minors, convicted of selected crimes’, was published partially in Statistical yearbook of Ukraine for 2000. Kiyiv, 2001. p.502, 503.
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Court Proceedings Database. Published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Tables Vols 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 45 – Age bracket used on Table 3.1.2	
CT32AGOO	
Albania	The minimum age for minors offenders is 14 years old and the maximum age is 18 years old.
Armenia	14-17.
Austria	14-<19.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16- < 18. • Les données relatives aux mineurs concernent la tranche de 16 à moins de 18 ans. • Ces <u>données sont toutefois peu significatives</u> : en effet elles ne comprennent pas les mesures appliquées par les tribunaux de la jeunesse, dont relèvent quasiment l'ensemble des mineurs délinquants. Les chiffres ici fournis concernent (indistinctement) les deux cas d'<u>exception</u>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The minimum age of juvenile offenders is over 14 years and the maximum age is 17 years, 11 months and 29 days. • According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria a juvenile person is one who is older than 14, but younger than 18 years of age and he could understand the property and meaning of his doings and guide his actions.
Croatia	From 14 to under 18.
Cyprus	Juveniles are aged 7 and under 16 years.
Czech Republic	Minors are in age of 15 - 17 (it means till the day of his/her 18 th birthday).
Denmark	Minors: 15-17 years.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females: 13 and over years of age • Minors: 13-17 (incl) years of age - whether from 13 or 15 years old depends on type (severity) of crime • Aliens: 13 and over years of age
Finland	15-17 years, i.e. at least 15 but below 18.
France	Mineurs = moins de 18 ans, 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
Germany	From 14 to under 18.
Greece	7-20 years.
Hungary	Minor offenders min. 14, max. 17 year old.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	14 to 17 years.
Italy	An age bracket is available only for females; the lower limit is 15 years, or less, while the superior limit is 65 years, or more.
Latvia	It is age from 14 to 17 years including.
Lithuania	Minimum age – 14 years.

	Maximum age – 17 years.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	De 14 à moins de 18 ans (14- < 18).
Netherlands	12-17.
Norway	15-17 years.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.1.2 contains the number of offenders of 17 years old and – in particular cases (very serious crimes) – juveniles of 15 and 16 years old, who are convicted due to Criminal Code. • Generally, juvenile offenders are treated due to Law on the Treatment of Juveniles and are recorded in separate database.
Portugal	The age brackets used in police statistics are as follow: under 16; 16 to 24; 25 and over.
Romania	14- < 18. The minimum age for minor offenders is 14 years and the maximum age for minor offenders is 18 years.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	From 15 – under 18.
Slovenia	Persons who had reached 14 years of age but not yet 18 by the time they committed the crime.
Spain	Only offenders aged 16 and 17 are included
Sweden	15-17 years (age at time for sentencing).
Switzerland	From 7 to under 18.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	From 14 till 17 (persons, aged 18 are excluded).
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females = females aged 10 and over • Persons aged under 18 = persons aged 10 and under 18 years.
UK: Northern Ireland	Figures relate to persons aged 10 to 16 years.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum age = 8 • Maximum age = 15 • 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.

p. 45 – Comment on whether criminal offences committed by minors are included in court stat.	
	CT32MIOO
Albania	Yes. The criminal offences are included in the court statistics. It is possible to have this data in two different ways offences as total and separately. This is possible after year 1998.
Armenia	Yes.
Austria	Yes.
Belgium	voir note ci-dessus.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Yes.
Croatia	Yes.
Cyprus	Yes.
Czech Republic	yes, they are.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Included.
Finland	Included.
France	Oui. Cependant, on considère que la collecte statistique est lacunaire pour les mineurs. Lorsqu'ils atteignent la majorité, les condamnés mineurs bénéficient d'une sorte de réhabilitation de droit pour les condamnations les plus légères (effacement du casier judiciaire). Ce sont alors les délais de traitement qui sont en cause, puisqu'une condamnation ne sera pas enregistrée au casier en cas de réhabilitation si elle arrive après l'anniversaire des 18 ans du condamné.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Yes.
Greece	Yes.
Hungary	Included.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	All criminal offences committed by minors have been included in the court statistics according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	All criminal offences committed by minors are included in the court statistics.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Oui.
Netherlands	Yes, they are included.
Norway	Included.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Penal Code, minimum age – 17 (passed) years old is a rule. This may be lowered to 15 (most serious crimes as homicide, robbery). This offenders are included in the statistics of convictions. • Juvenile offenders' liability is provided for Law on the Treatment of Juveniles . They are excluded in number of person convicted (Table 3.1.1) A juvenile delinquent is one who committed an offence after 13th birthday but prior to the 17th.
Portugal	No minimum age is set. Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subject to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care

	and protection measures may be used in his/her regard.
Romania	Yes.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	<u>Minor perpetrators</u> by Criminal Regulation of the Slovak Republic – minor – is person by age from 15 to 18 years. By Criminal Law of the Slovak Republic is criminal liability from 15 years. About all convicts persons of minor by law is make out statistical form.
Slovenia	Criminal offences committed by minors are included, but separated.
Spain	Only those committed by offenders aged 16 and 17
Sweden	Included.
Switzerland	Persons under 18 are not included. Please see the remarks on Table 3.1.1. As indicated there, figures of minors convicted (Table 3.1.2.) are only available since 1999 and have not been included in the total number of persons convicted in 1999 (Table 3.1.1) in order to keep consistent time series.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Yes.
UK: England & Wales	Yes, included.
UK: Northern Ireland	Overall convictions figures include juveniles.
UK: Scotland	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. 45 – Definition on an alien	
CT32ALOO	
Albania	Alien is considered the person resident or not resident in the Republic of Albania, bearing a foreign citizenship and he/she commits a crime in Albania or against an Albanian.
Armenia	Alien is a person who is not the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, but who has citizenship of another State.
Austria	other than Austrian citizen.
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le chiffre regroupe les condamnés n'ayant pas la nationalité belge, qui sont soit ressortissant d'un pays de l'Union européenne (13377), soit ressortissant de l'Europe non UE (4063), soit d'un autre pays (7441). • La nationalité n'étant pas toujours spécifiée sur le bulletin de condamnation, il faut tenir compte des individus pour lesquels cette information est inconnue : (6184).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<p>According to the Law on Aliens in the Republic of Bulgaria, an "alien" shall be considered any person who is not a Bulgarian citizen and any person who is not considered citizen of any state.</p> <p>Legislation sets the following categories of aliens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Legally staying aliens. These are aliens who enter, stay (shortly, long-term or permanently) and leave the country as provided by her legislation and the international instruments (agreements). These aliens are subdivided into the following groups: 1. Persons part of a airport transfer, 2. Tourists, 3. Transit passengers, 4. aliens on a short stay, 5. Aliens on a long-term stay, 6. Aliens with permanent residence. 4. Refugees. These are aliens in the country who are asking for refuge or have the refugee status according to the legislation of the country and the Convention on the Refugee Status and other international agreements ratified by the authorities. <p>Illegally staying aliens. These are persons who have not honored the order and conditions of entering into the country or have not left it after expiration of the period of their legal stay.</p>
Croatia	A person who does not have Croatian citizenship.
Cyprus	Any person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Cyprus.
Czech Republic	Alien is a person who is not of Czech citizenship.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Non-Estonian citizens and persons without determined citizenship.
Finland	A person without Finnish citizenship.
France	Qui n'a pas la nationalité française.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Persons with a foreign nationality, stateless persons and persons whose nationality is unknown. Persons with dual nationality are counted as German if one of their nationalities is German.
Greece	An alien is a person with permanent residence outside of Greece. This definition is very narrow and differs from the one that has adopted the Ministry of Public Order. (Suspected offences and offenders statistics, Tables 1 etc.) It is understood that with this definition all economic refugees, clandestine immigrants etc are not included as they declare as permanent residence "Greece" in order to qualify for a green card, health services etc.
Hungary	Aliens are persons not having Hungarian citizenship independent of their domicile (visiting Hungary or settled down in Hungary). As foreign citizens are counted

	persons without citizenship or having two citizenship in spite of the fact, that one of them is the Hungarian if their domicile is abroad.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	A person without Italian passport.
Latvia	See Comments below on Table 3.1.2
Lithuania	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. 1 of the Law of Lithuanian Republic on the legal status of the aliens).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	An alien is defined as a person without Norwegian citizenship. "Stateless" and "foreign citizens, not specified" are included. Persons with unknown citizenship are excluded.
Poland	The alien is a person who is not Polish citizenship.
Portugal	One is not a Portuguese citizen, according to the laws of nationality.
Romania	According to Law no.123/2000 regarding the aliens regime in Romania, an alien is a person who has not the Romanian citizenship.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	<u>Alien</u> – is person which is not Slovak Republic nationality and was not admit refugees status for him/his.
Slovenia	A person without permanent residence in Slovenia.
Spain	Non Spanish citizens.
Sweden	Data not available
Switzerland	Personne n'ayant pas la nationalité suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	Citizen of other state (non ukrainian) who is present at the territory of Ukraine temporarily or constantly.
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	This information not available.
UK: Scotland	We do not collect statistics on aliens.

p. 45 – Comments on Table 3.1.2

CT3200

Albania	The data for the year 1999 are not completely.																																																																																																																										
Armenia	1. No special data is collected on the number of convicted females and minors according to the offences mentioned in the table 3.1.2. 2. No data is collected on the number of convicted aliens.																																																																																																																										
Austria	See comments on table 3.1.1																																																																																																																										
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour l'année 1997. • <u>L'unité de compte est ici l'individu et pas le bulletin de condamnation</u> (comme dans le tableau 3.1.1) : si un individu est condamné plusieurs fois en une année, il n'est donc compté qu'une seule fois. • Par ailleurs : les bulletins de condamnations ne font pas toujours état du sexe du condamné. Le nombre de femmes doit donc en principe être rapporté au nombre d'individus condamnés pour lesquels le sexe est « connu ». Il en est de même pour les étrangers. C'est pourquoi ces chiffres ont été joints. • Tout comme pour le tableau 3.1.1, ne sont pas incluses dans les données, celles relatives aux <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - suspensions du prononcé de la condamnation (loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation) - internements (loi du 1er juillet 1964 de défense sociale à l'égard des anormaux, des délinquants d'habitude et des auteurs de certains délits sexuels) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Année : 1997 dernière année disponible</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type d'infraction</th> <th rowspan="2">Nombre de femmes</th> <th rowspan="2">Hommes</th> <th rowspan="2">Inconnu</th> <th rowspan="2">Nombre de mineurs 16 à moins 18 ans</th> <th colspan="3">Nombre de ressortissants étrangers</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Etrangers</th> <th>Belges</th> <th>Inconnu</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18523</td> <td>94914</td> <td>13080</td> <td>741</td> <td>24881</td> <td>95465</td> <td>6184</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infractions</td> <td><i>dont: Infractions routières (définies comme pénales)</i></td> <td>14195</td> <td>71976</td> <td>16511</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homicide volontaire</td> <td><i>Total</i></td> <td>11</td> <td>108</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: Consummé</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Coups et blessures</td> <td>168</td> <td>3167</td> <td>571</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Viol</td> <td>10</td> <td>383</td> <td>88</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Vol avec violence</td> <td>157</td> <td>1624</td> <td>237</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vol</td> <td><i>Total</i></td> <td>764</td> <td>5569</td> <td>801</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: Vol de véhicule à moteur</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: Cambriolage</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>dont: cambriolage d'habitation</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><i>Total</i></td> <td>60</td> <td>301</td> <td>02</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infractions en matière de stupéfiants</td> <td><i>dont: Trafic de stupéfiants</i></td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Année : 1997 dernière année disponible							Type d'infraction	Nombre de femmes	Hommes	Inconnu	Nombre de mineurs 16 à moins 18 ans	Nombre de ressortissants étrangers			Etrangers	Belges	Inconnu	Total	18523	94914	13080	741	24881	95465	6184	Infractions	<i>dont: Infractions routières (définies comme pénales)</i>	14195	71976	16511				Homicide volontaire	<i>Total</i>	11	108	17					<i>dont: Consummé</i>	*	*	*				Coups et blessures		168	3167	571				Viol		10	383	88				Vol avec violence		157	1624	237				Vol	<i>Total</i>	764	5569	801					<i>dont: Vol de véhicule à moteur</i>	*	*	*					<i>dont: Cambriolage</i>	*	*						<i>dont: cambriolage d'habitation</i>	*	*						<i>Total</i>	60	301	02				Infractions en matière de stupéfiants	<i>dont: Trafic de stupéfiants</i>	*	*	*			
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Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2																																																																																																																										
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.1.2. contains data about sentenced persons whose sentence has come into force. The data in the table is for 2001. • The data about theft of motor vehicles, burglary or house theft are not recorded separately. These data are included into the total number of persons sentences 																																																																																																																										

	for theft.				
Croatia	Year of data: 2000.				
Cyprus	Only serious offences are included, as classified by the police.				
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. • There is not a special category in this sourcebook of traffic offences committed by females and minors. • It was not possible according a law for a woman to commit a crime of rape in a year 2000. • Theft of motor vehicle, burglary and domestic burglary have no special category - it is subsumed under THEFT. • There is no special category for aliens in this sourcebook. 				
Denmark	-2				
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. • All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). 				
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft = theft + unauthorised use - of which unauthorised use: • Number of females: 179 • Number of minors: 350 • Number of aliens: 29 				
France	Données pour l'année 2000.				
Georgia	<u>REGIONAL CORRESPONDENT: PLEASE CHECK THIS TABLE CAREFULLY.</u>				
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available for theft of a motor vehicle or domestic burglary. • Data on completed intentional homicide not available for minors and aliens. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures given are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. 				
Greece	• Data relate to the year 1997.				
Hungary	• Data relate to the year 2000.				
Iceland	-2				
Ireland	• Data relate to the year 1998.				
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data concerning <i>voluntary homicide</i> (limitedly to females) include also the offences of slaughter and attempted homicide. • Data about <i>rape</i> include violent sexual intercourse either with adults or children. • Sono attualmente considerati fra i delitti contro la persona • Data about the number of persons aged under 18 include males and females. • Data about aliens are not definite, because table 4.17 reports only data relative to groups of offences without specification. For this reason it has been impossible to determine precise data concerning rape and not completed voluntary homicide; moreover data about males and females are united and it's not possible to separate them. • 4960 of the 39475 aliens convicted for criminal offences were females. 				
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Year of data</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">2000</td> </tr> </table>	Year of data			2000
Year of data			2000		

Type of offence			Number of females
Criminal offences	Total		1023 (of which minors –girls 104)
	<i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i>		80 (of which minors –girls 0)
Intentional homicide	Total		11 (of which minors –girls 0)
	<i>of which: Completed</i>		10 (of which minors –girls 0)
Assault			*
Rape			1 (of which minors –girls 0)
Robbery			38 (of which minors –girls 3)
Theft	Total		472 (of which minors –girls 74)
	<i>of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</i>		*
	<i>of which: Burglary</i>	Total	118 (of which minors –girls 22)
		<i>of which: Domestic burglary</i>	*
Drug offences	Total		36 (of which minors –girls 2)
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>		*
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical data included in the courts statistics has been chosen according to the Criminal law. We don't not have break down for an alien in the courts statistics. Data is missing; the number of convicted aliens is not available in the courts statistics. Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system. • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft in statistical system according to the Criminal law . • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary in statistical system according to the Criminal law. • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law. 		
Lithuania	The statistic is not provided because Court Department statistics give only summed up numbers of certain categories of crimes. There is only number of total convicted minors given. The data on convicted females and aliens is not collected at all.. See Comments on Table 3.1.1.		
Luxembourg	-2		
Malta	-2		
Moldova	-2		
Netherlands	-2		
Norway	-2		

Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary, drug offences: see comments on table 3.1.1. • Data for homicide completed is not available. 																						
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 2. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 3. • Burglary: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 4. 																						
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See comments on table 3.1.1. • Data relate to the year 2000. 																						
Russia	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year of data</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Type of offence</th> <th>Number of females</th> <th>Number of minors</th> <th>Number of aliens</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>Open</td> <td>-2</td> <td>14729</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violent</td> <td>-2</td> <td>3980</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year of data					Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens	Robbery	Open	-2	14729	-2	Violent	-2	3980	-2
Year of data																							
Type of offence		Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens																			
Robbery	Open	-2	14729	-2																			
	Violent	-2	3980	-2																			
Slovakia	-2																						
Slovenia	Year of data: 2000.																						
Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in data recording methods introduced in 1995 and a new penal code introduced in 1996 result in extremely unreliable time series. • Drug offences: Include all offences against public health, most of which are in fact drug offences. • Burglary: The definition is larger than the one proposed by the Sourcebook (see offence definitions). • In approximately 1% of the cases (1354 out of 110672) there is no indication regarding the sex of the person convicted. 																						
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.																						
Switzerland	Please see the remarks on Table 3.1.1. As indicated there, figures of minors convicted (Table 3.1.2.) have not been included in the total number of persons convicted in 1999 (Table 3.1.1) in order to keep consistent time series.																						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2																						
Turkey	-2																						
Ukraine	-2																						
UK: England & Wales	Not applicable.																						
UK: Northern Ireland	-2																						
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • Data on aliens is not collected centrally. • Criminal offences, <i>of which</i>: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable. • 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. 																						

p. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (1/7): Do the offence definitions used in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 differ from those in the "Definitions" section?		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	If yes, explain
	CT32A A00	CT32AB00
Albania	2	-2
Armenia	2	-2
Austria	1	Theft (spontaneous, in need) of small value (§ 141) included since 1995.
Belgium	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homicide volontaire : les coups et blessures volontaires ayant causé la mort sans intention de la donner ne sont pas inclus. • Coups et blessures volontaires : sont inclus les coups et blessures volontaires ayant causé la mort sans intention de la donner. • Viol : sont inclus les rapports sexuels sans violence avec un mineur de moins de 14 ans (« viol technique »). (La nomenclature permet de distinguer les viol à l'égard de mineurs de moins de 14 ans, ou de moins de 10 ans, mais ne permet pas, parmi ceux-ci de distinguer les viols « techniques » des viols réels. • Ces différences par rapport aux définitions « standard » correspondent à celles déjà relevées pour les statistiques policières. • La catégorie générique « trafic » diffère de celle utilisée dans la statistique policière. Elle comprend en plus « la détention illégale » (qui peut couvrir également une détention pour consommation personnelle). • La statistique des condamnations ne permet pas de distinguer les vols de véhicule à moteur, ni les cambriolages.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	2	-2
Denmark	2	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Assault occasioning death is excluded • Assault: Aggravated assault occasioning death is included • Other assault occasioning death is excluded • This is due to the principal offence rules
France	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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). • 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.

Georgia	2	-2
Germany	1	-2
Greece	1	See above.
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide - excluding euthanasia • The offence definition - Rape - includes sexual intercourse with a minor without force because brake down is impossible according to the Criminal law • Burglary – includes theft from the car, theft from container, theft from a parking meter, theft from vending machine and theft from a fenced meadow.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	1	Burglary: numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. = thefts by burglary. In 1995-1998 numbers contain also thefts under aggravating circumstances (Art. 208 Penal Code of 1969).
Portugal	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault leading to death is excluded from homicide. The inclusion of mugging (bag-snatching) under robbery depends on the evaluation of circumstances by the courts. • Burglary is not an independent statistical category.
Romania	1	See comments on table 3.1.1.
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	1	Differences between definitions by Criminal Regulation of the Slovak Republic and definitions in the Questionnaire are at the any causes very small. Prevalent is definitions identical.
Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	2	-2
Sweden	2	-2
Switzerland	1	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. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (2/7)

	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are recorded? <i>1=Yes 2=No</i>	At what stage of the process does the data refer to? <i>1=Before appeals 2=After appeals</i>
	CT32BOO	CT32COO
Albania	1	2
Armenia	1	2
Austria	1	2
Belgium	1	2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2
Croatia	1	2
Cyprus	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2
Denmark	2	1
Estonia	1	2
Finland	1	1
France	1	2
Georgia	1	2
Germany	1	2
Greece	1	2
Hungary	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	2
Italy	2	2
Latvia	1	2
Lithuania	2	1
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2
Netherlands	1	1
Norway	1	2
Poland	1	2
Portugal	1	1
Romania	2	2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	1	2
Slovenia	1	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	1	1

p. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (3/7): Is a principal offence rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT32D A00	CT32DB00
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	If a person is convicted for two or more offences committed by him, the statistics will show one record.
Austria	1	Convictions counted according to the offence with the most severe sanction
Belgium	2	<u>Toutes les qualifications d'infractions</u> 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 sentenced for several offenses, the person is referred to the most serious punishable act and each offense separately is referred to the proper type of crime.
Croatia	1	Principle 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	2	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.
Denmark	1	The most serious offence.
Estonia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <i>(My description - A.Ahven)</i>
Finland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following criteria are applied, in the order presented here, so far as is required to locate the principal offence: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) select the most severe type of punishment and the offence(s) for which it is sentenced. Applied in practice when some offence(s) is punished by imprisonment and some other offence(s) is punished by a fine. In such a case, the choice is imprisonment and the offence(s) for which it is sentenced. 2) select the offence(s) with the most severe punishment scale as defined in the law 3) If the choice is between offences for which the law defines identical scales of punishment, the principal offence is selected according to specific rules prioritising different offences These rules are the same from one year to another 4) If offences are identical according to criteria 1-3, the one(s) that has been committed most recently 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 en cas d'infractions multiples. Certains tableaux sont publiés en comptabilisant les infractions 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	see above.
Greece	1	In case a person commits more than one crime simultaneously only the most serious offence is registered. I.e. armed robbery and not bearing a weapon, using a weapon , using violence and theft.
Hungary	1	Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. A assaults B and then rapes B. then the solution of the case, depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	1	The murder being the primary offence the conviction will be recorded against it. The murder and theft offences will have been entered into a case, the theft conviction will be recorded as well even though it's not been counted.
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, if a person is convicted of both murder and theft – a person is counted for statistical purposes as murder according to the heaviest sanctions or measures in the Criminal law • If two or more sanctions or measures are applied only one (the main sanction) is counted for statistical purposes.
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	1	When a sanction covers several offences, it is attached to the offence, which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law.
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an offender is convicted two or more times in one year, two or more convictions are recorded in Statistics. • If offender is convicted for two or more offences in one case, the most serious offence (conviction) is recorded. • If an offender is convicted for serial offences (multiple) this is recorded as one conviction.
Portugal	1	• When an offender is convicted of more than one offence, only the most serious one is recorded for statistical purposes.
Romania	1	-2

Russia	1	Since the beginning of 1997 the principal offence rule is not longer valid and does not influence police and prosecutor bodies statistics. It is only applied by the judges in the stage of making decisions about the sentence, if an offender has committed two or more crimes in one act. In the latter case principal offence rule means that less serious crime is partially included in the gravest one.
Slovakia	2	Using of the imperative main criminal offence are apply so that perpetrator is convicted by criminal quotation for main serious criminal offence (see comment by § 35 part1. Criminal Regulation).
Slovenia	1	If one perpetrator committed several criminal offences, the attribute of the perpetrator is only the main criminal offence. When more than one perpetrator participated in committing one criminal offence, each participant is a separate unit of observation.
Spain	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to identify 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 disentangled 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most serious offences is counted. • The seriousness is established according to a ranking list which is based on the abstract punishment minima and maxima of the offence. • In case of a tie, a randomizing procedure is applied.
Switzerland	2	Chaque infraction est comptabilisée.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	2	-2

UK: England & Wales	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence was imposed - 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 severe. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	Where proceedings involve more than one offence dealt with at the same time, the tables record only the principal offence ie 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. 46 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (4/7): How is a person who is convicted of more than one offence of the same type counted?		
	<i>1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other</i>	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT32E00	CT32E00 (BIS)
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	-2
Belgium	3	Deux unités de compte sont considérées dans la statistique des condamnations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • l'individu condamné : chaque personne condamnée n'apparaît qu'une seule fois dans chaque tableau même si elle a fait l'objet de plusieurs condamnations au cours de l'année de référence. Les données fournies dans le tableau 3.1.2 le sont sur base de cette unité de compte. • le bulletin de condamnation (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. Les données fournies dans le tableau 3.1.1. le sont sur base de cette unité de compte. Par ailleurs, les données portant sur les infractions considèrent <u>toutes</u> les infractions mentionnées dans le bulletin de condamnation. Un même individu condamné pour plusieurs infractions lors d'un même passage au tribunal (un seul bulletin de condamnation) sera donc concerné plusieurs fois dans ce tableau.
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 convinced 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	1	-2
Estonia	1	-2
Finland	1	-2
France	1	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	1	-2
Greece	-4	-2
Hungary	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	1	-2
Latvia	1	-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	1	-2
Poland	1	-2
Portugal	2	-2
Romania	1	-2
Russia	-2	-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. 47 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (5/7): How is a person dealt with more than once during the same year counted?		
	<i>1= As one person 2=As two or more people 3 = Other</i>	<i>If other, please explain</i>
	CT32F00	CT32F00 (BIS)
Albania	3	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	2	-2
Belgium	3	Voir commentaire ci-dessus.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	-2
Croatia	2	-2
Cyprus	2	-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 convinced 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	-2
Estonia	2	-2
Finland	2	-2
France	2	-2
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	2	-2
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	-4	-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	1	-2
Slovenia	1	-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. 47 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (6/7): Have the data recording methods described above been substantially modified between 1995 and 2000?		
1=Yes 2=No	Modifica tions?	If yes, explain
	CT32G A00	CT32GB00
Albania	2	The Albanian Penal Code came into the force in June 1995. So the data for the year 1995 are not available for all the year, because of the changes of the statistics.
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	1	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	2	-2
Italy	2	-2
Latvia	1	According to the changes to the Criminal law from 1 April 1999, the persons, previously counted in the courts statistics as convicted of Theft, are counted as convicted of Robbery if they have carried out Theft connected with violence, which is not dangerous for a life or threat of violence and if they have accomplished their offences after 1 April 1999.
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	1	Starting with 2000, the data recording methods have been improved containing more offences from Penal Code and offences provided by special penal laws.
Russia	-2	-2
Slovakia	2	-2

Slovenia	2	-2
Spain	1	A new data recording method was introduced in 1995 and a new penal code was introduced in 1996. As a consequence, time series are extremely unreliable.
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	For 2000, the data will be extracted from a new database. However, as yet, this information is not available.
UK: Scotland	2	-2

p. 48 – Description of data recording methods for Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 (7/7): Additional comments on questions A – G

CT32GC00							
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the question "How is a person who is dealt with for more than an offence in the same year is counted?" there are two possibilities: • The person can be counted as one person when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actions or non-actions contain elements from more than one criminal act and when the person has committed more than one criminal act for which no sentence has been given; - in the cases of continuing offences - when the same repeated acts form a single offence e.g. serious assault of some persons) - when one offence serves as a means of committed another offence (e.g. the case of the armed robbery) - When while committing a serious offence, another light offence against the same object is committed (for example, defendant firstly assaults and then kills the victim with a fire gun). • The person can be counted as two persons when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person has committed more than one criminal offence and for the first one a final sentence has been given. • It is a rule, that the decision of the Court of Appeal is considered as final decision. But, according to the article 432 C.P.C the parties have the right to present the recourse to the High Court against the final decisions under certain reasons. The data refer to the stage after the recourse to the High Court. 						
Armenia	-2						
Austria	-2						
Belgium	<p>C.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>Avant l'appel</i></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>Après l'appel</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 40px;"></td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire) .</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Avant l'appel</i>	<i>Après l'appel</i>		Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire) .		
<i>Avant l'appel</i>	<i>Après l'appel</i>						
	Ne sont considérés que les jugements « coulés en force de chose jugée » (plus de recours possible sauf recours extraordinaire) .						
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2						
Bulgaria	-2						
Croatia	-2						
Cyprus	-2						
Czech Republic	-2						
Denmark	-2						
Estonia	-2						
Finland	-2						
France	B : les règles concernent en fait la gestion informatisée du casier judiciaire dont la statistique n'est qu'un sous-produit.						
Georgia	-2						
Germany	-2						
Greece	<p>E.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><i>As one person</i></th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;"><i>As two or more people</i></th> <th style="width: 34%; text-align: center;"><i>Other (please explain)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">V</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">As one serial offence</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>	V		As one serial offence
<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>					
V		As one serial offence					

			committed by one person , if the offence is of the same type, and this relates to the final penalty
Hungary	F.		
	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
			A person is counted twice or more when he is twice or more convicted.
Iceland	-2		
Ireland	-2		
Italy	E.		
	<i>As one person</i>	<i>As two or more people</i>	<i>Other (please explain)</i>
		X (not in every case: in some case "reato continuato")	
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 (same legal interest infringed, basically similar "modus operandi", identical external context which has weakened culpability of offender).		
Romania	-2		
Russia	-2		
Slovakia	-2		
Slovenia	-2		
Spain	-2		
Sweden	Attempts etc. included in the figures.		
Switzerland	-2		
TFYR of Macedonia	-2		
Turkey	-2		
Ukraine	-2		
UK: England & Wales	-2		
UK: Northern Ireland	-2		
UK: Scotland	-2		

p. 49 – Sanctions and measures: Type of sanctions and measures imposed

	Non-custodial sanctions and measures				Suspended custodial sanctions and measures				Unsuspending custodial sanctions and measures		
	community service orders	probation orders	non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	suspension under certain conditions after a conviction	suspended prison sentences connected with supervision or probation	suspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	partially suspended custodial sanctions	suspension under certain conditions after a conviction	unsuspended custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law	treatment in a custodial setting (e.g. psychiatric/drug treatment)	partially suspended custodial sanctions
1=Included 2=Excluded	D32NA00	D32NB00	D32NC00	D32ND00	D32SA00	D32SB00	D32SC00	D32SD00	D32UA00	D32UB00	D32UC00
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Austria	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Belgium	1	1	-4	-3	1	-4	2	-3	-4	1	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	-4	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2
Croatia	1	2	1	1	1	-3	2	2	1	1	-3
Cyprus	1	1	1	-2	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	-2
Czech Republic	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Estonia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Finland	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
France	1	-2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	-2	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Germany	-4	-4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Greece	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	2	1	2	-3
Netherlands	1	-3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Norway	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
Poland	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	-4	-3	1	-3	-3	2	-4	1	-3
Romania	2	2	1	1	1	1	-2	2	1	1	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	1	-3	1	-3	2	2	1	1	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	-4	2	-4	-4	2	-4	-4	2	1	-4
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
UK: Scotland	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33TCT99	T33TCF99	T33TCN99	T33TCS99	T33TCU99	T33TCH99	T33TCO99
Albania	4776	1102	233	0	3586	4	18
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2
Austria	61755	38778	945	13569	8463	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	157176	3420	11037	10896	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	24211	5018	1133	12635	11248	-3	-2
Croatia	20094	2939	763	11257	2552	-2	2583
Cyprus	946	435	27	127	357	-2	-2
Czech Republic	62595	3370	3318	38189	15341	-3	2377
Denmark	40777	21537	3181	7120	8365	-2	574
Estonia	8816	2274	36	4016	2133	-2	357
Finland	292524	267099	3726	12549	7668	-2	962
France	580036	203028	92969	184723	99316	-2	-4
Georgia	9976	275	422	747	8529	-2	-2
Germany	732733	513336	76087	95791	47519	-2	-2
Greece	117560	4199	6564	95301	5668	-2	5828
Hungary	95398	41477	22201	19662	12058	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	278660	90237	-2	77882	110541	0	-2
Latvia	12862	2036	186	7408	2865	1	366
Lithuania	19872	679	866	10503	7629	0	195
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	14606	3078	4046	5148	2334	-2	-4
Netherlands	105156	42225	-2	-2	27345	0	-2
Norway	61732	43592	902	7918	9285	-3	35
Poland	207607	38209	15648	127437	26171	-3	142
Portugal	44509	32565	1803	5244	4818	-2	79
Romania	87576	19169	20266	1154	45415	-3	1572
Russia	1223255	65138	-2	-2	388799	19	-2
Slovakia	20747	1045	-2	14949	4179	-2	574
Slovenia	6895	351	743	4693	1108	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	115730	71130	28694	2236	13670	-3	-3
Switzerland	70336	22972	-2	36611	10753	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1397786	982679	281161	3161	105323	-2	25462
UK: Northern Ireland	26524	18096	5041	1410	1956	-2	21
UK: Scotland	65146	34036	18800	-4	12310	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33TTT99	T33TTF99	T33TTN99	T33TTS99	T33TTU99	T33TTH99	T33TTO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	819	210	63	500	319	-3	-2
Croatia	2553	608	20	1416	201	-2	308
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	6068	-2	-2	4059	-2	-3	1200
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	491	201	0	254	31	-2	5
Finland	99928	88312	1952	7352	2167	-2	145
France	210582	102888	33888	63132	10674	-2	-4
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	209894	179094	11351	14352	5097	-2	-2
Greece	32655	2757	4316	21894	88	-2	3600
Hungary	16007	13016	1003	1666	322	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	2720	1109	76	1410	75	-2	50
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	312	86	113	105	8	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	18378	-2	-2	1055	-2	-2
Norway	23609	18370	46	2503	2690	-3	0
Poland	11232	2625	199	7864	536	-3	8
Portugal	20287	19191	370	632	94	-2	0
Romania	7310	1889	3792	291	1247	-3	91
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1029	74	-2	575	90	-2	154
Slovenia	820	127	33	550	110	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	20923	11967	4798	871	3287	-3	-3
Switzerland	36093	15613	-2	15823	4657	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	626110	558768	44428	378	15759	-2	6777
UK: Northern Ireland	15782	14383	826	233	332	-2	8
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-4	-3	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Intentional homicide: Total							
	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33HOT99	T33HOF99	T33HON99	T33HOS99	T33HOU99	T33HOH99	T33HOO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2
Austria	62	0	0	0	62	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	206	0	0	29	177	-3	-2
Croatia	272	0	5	7	230	-2	30
Cyprus	13	0	0	0	13	-2	-2
Czech Republic	182	0	0	1	181	-3	0
Denmark	45	0	1	0	30	-2	14
Estonia	132	1	-2	1	119	-2	7
Finland	157	0	0	1	145	-2	11
France	667	0	1	18	648	-2	-4
Georgia	225	-2	-2	-2	225	-2	-2
Germany	778	4	1	68	705	-2	-2
Greece	71	0	1	0	68	-2	2
Hungary	274	0	2	31	241	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	756	0	-2	-2	756	0	-2
Latvia	115	0	0	1	111	1	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	147	0	11	4	132	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	27	0	0	0	20	-3	7
Poland	675	10	7	33	625	-3	-2
Portugal	258	7	6	55	190	-2	0
Romania	1853	2	49	0	1800	-3	2
Russia	20290	-2	-2	-2	18168	18	486
Slovakia	56	-2	-2	4	52	-2	-2
Slovenia	49	0	8	4	37	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	137	0	6	0	131	-3	-3
Switzerland	62	0	-2	8	54	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	330	0	8	1	312	-2	9
UK: Northern Ireland	18	0	0	0	4	-2	0
UK: Scotland	115	0	15	-4	100	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33HCT99	T33HCF99	T33HCN99	T33HCS99	T33HCU99	T33HCH99	T33HCO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2
Austria	40	0	0	0	40	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	169	0	0	13	156	-3	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	13	0	0	0	13	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	33	0	0	0	24	-2	9
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	92	0	0	1	67	-2	13
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	147	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	59	0	1	0	58	-2	0
Hungary	174	0	2	16	156	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	101	0	0	1	97	1	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	168	-2	-2
Norway	21	0	0	0	15	-3	6
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Portugal	258	7	6	55	190	-2	0
Romania	1329	2	36	0	1289	-3	2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	42	-2	-2	-2	42	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Switzerland	24	0	-2	4	20	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	260	0	7	0	252	-2	1
UK: Northern Ireland	14	0	0	0	14	-2	0
UK: Scotland	66	0	6	-4	60	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Assault

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33AST99	T33ASF99	T33ASN99	T33ASS99	T33ASU99	T33ASH99	T33ASO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	7131	5241	179	988	723	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	163	33	3	103	60	-3	-2
Croatia	781	94	42	572	58	-2	15
Cyprus	38	14	1	4	20	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2615	190	108	1908	345	-3	64
Denmark	4214	250	468	1218	2156	-2	122
Estonia	295	40	-2	129	92	-2	15
Finland	8306	5631	369	1309	2479	-2	149
France	52969	13492	7535	21387	10555	-2	-4
Georgia	341	-2	59	82	200	-2	-2
Germany	48267	21300	11961	10963	4043	-2	-2
Greece	2826	5	31	2601	108	-2	81
Hungary	5066	1446	1152	1859	609	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	4742	1199	-2	-2	3543	0	-2
Latvia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	306	3	98	85	120	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	2809	-2	-2	1185	-2	-2
Norway	679	5	19	94	555	-3	6
Poland	16397	2589	1214	11289	1303	-3	2
Portugal	162	3	1	24	134	-2	0
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Russia	31933	-2	-2	-2	21744	-2	10189
Slovakia	1625	129	-2	1280	195	-2	21
Slovenia	632	17	53	515	47	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7963	2035	3099	777	2052	-3	-3
Switzerland	1320	147	-2	897	276	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	34157	4406	18343	452	9985	-2	971
UK: Northern Ireland	575	112	161	144	137	-2	21
UK: Scotland	11904	6045	4045	-4	1814	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Rape

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33RAT99	T33RAF99	T33RAN99	T33RAS99	T33RAU99	T33RAH99	T33RAO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	174	3	6	50	115	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	207	0	0	76	131	-3	-2
Croatia	77	0	6	7	64	-2	0
Cyprus	4	0	0	0	4	-2	-2
Czech Republic	165	0	0	72	90	-3	3
Denmark	72	0	0	10	45	-2	17
Estonia	37	-2	-2	13	24	-2	0
Finland	58	0	2	30	28	-2	0
France	1747	0	17	171	1559	-2	-4
Georgia	64	-2	-2	6	58	-2	-2
Germany	1877	5	107	912	853	-2	-2
Greece	33	0	1	1	28	-2	3
Hungary	173	0	2	28	143	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	1186	2	-2	-2	1184	0	-2
Latvia	104	0	0	30	72	-2	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	149	5	37	12	95	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	2	-2	-2	215	-2	-2
Norway	31	0	0	0	31	-3	0
Poland	871	5	3	355	508	-3	0
Portugal	3915	3241	221	367	83	-2	3
Romania	727	2	19	1	705	-3	0
Russia	7516	-2	-2	-2	5557	-2	1260
Slovakia	72	1	-2	42	29	-2	-2
Slovenia	76	0	9	25	42	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	98	0	8	0	90	-3	-3
Switzerland	97	0	-2	29	68	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	656	0	15	1	632	-2	8
UK: Northern Ireland	7	0	0	0	7	-2	0
UK: Scotland	27	0	1	-4	26	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – Robbery

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33ROT99	T33ROF99	T33RON99	T33ROS99	T33ROU99	T33ROH99	T33ROO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	449	2	1	101	345	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	920	0	12	491	429	-3	-2
Croatia	241	0	33	32	156	-2	20
Cyprus	8	3	0	0	5	-2	-2
Czech Republic	1491	0	0	585	870	-3	36
Denmark	684	1	58	80	507	-2	38
Estonia	929	113	-2	398	394	-2	16
Finland	441	4	30	152	436	-2	6
France	5258	74	597	1438	3149	-2	-4
Georgia	528	-2	20	56	452	-2	-2
Germany	8949	63	2289	3203	3394	-2	-2
Greece	218	0	26	15	135	-2	42
Hungary	1509	2	64	310	1133	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	6623	29	-2	-2	6594	0	-2
Latvia	378	2	0	128	248	-2	0
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1033	131	289	225	388	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	30	-2	-2	1995	-2	-2
Norway	182	0	17	26	137	-3	2
Poland	7999	17	34	3308	4640	-3	0
Portugal	61	2	2	7	50	-2	0
Romania	3058	17	115	4	2879	-3	43
Russia	91081	740	0	4287	54651	0	31345
Slovakia	689	7	-2	356	320	-2	6
Slovenia	97	0	24	14	59	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	609	7	177	35	390	-3	-3
Switzerland	373	0	-2	213	160	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5652	14	1446	36	4085	-2	71
UK: Northern Ireland	129	1	41	19	68	-2	0
UK: Scotland	658	32	163	-4	463	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33THT99	T33THF99	T33THN99	T33THS99	T33THU99	T33THH99	T33THO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	15422	8832	404	3045	3141	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	13001	1027	481	7996	5005	-3	-2
Croatia	4150	440	377	2459	597	-2	277
Cyprus	342	133	14	59	136	-2	-2
Czech Republic	17029	514	1127	9018	5507	-3	863
Denmark	20364	14307	1257	2281	2320	-2	101
Estonia	4274	1129	-2	2027	1003	-2	102
Finland	34243	30384	553	1310	3768	-2	70
France	95357	8944	19783	35077	31553	-2	-4
Georgia	3979	-2	151	287	3541	-2	-2
Germany	142701	84097	25131	12550	20923	-2	-2
Greece	3961	4	636	1990	1222	-2	109
Hungary	35801	11464	10498	7211	6628	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	50698	3	-2	-2	50695	0	-2
Latvia	5835	283	53	3672	1695	-2	132
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	7859	1541	2390	2969	959	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	5107	-2	-2	12355	-2	-2
Norway	8005	4275	342	1176	2207	-3	5
Poland	51936	6696	3776	31497	9950	-3	17
Portugal	1172	33	92	383	661	-2	3
Romania	33729	356	2845	196	27312	-3	1134
Russia	591567	23265	-2	344854	186832	-2	4306
Slovakia	2683	107	-2	1842	704	-2	30
Slovenia	1704	37	334	1020	313	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	25907	12489	10519	56	2843	-3	-3
Switzerland	6553	95	-2	4189	2269	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	152482	31125	80501	537	37164	-2	3155
UK: Northern Ireland	2722	483	1148	336	697	-2	58
UK: Scotland	19230	7018	6201	-4	6011	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33TVT99	T33TVF99	T33TVN99	T33TVS99	T33TVU99	T33TVH99	T33TVO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	13001	1027	481	7996	5005	-3	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	1884	940	201	234	498	-2	11
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	169	-2	32	39	98	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	30	0	1	28	1	-2	0
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	376	90	16	124	146	-3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Portugal	4819	1299	328	1529	1599	-2	64
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	347	27	-2	250	63	-2	7
Slovenia	141	2	26	99	14	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1944	190	1295	11	448	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8165	456	3928	28	2835	-2	918
UK: Northern Ireland	296	51	118	25	95	-2	7
UK: Scotland	1642	412	722	-4	508	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/measures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33BUT99	T33BUF99	T33BUN99	T33BUS99	T33BUU99	T33BUH99	T33BUO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1810	208	99	745	758	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Croatia	1614	0	268	898	357	-2	91
Cyprus	133	15	8	34	76	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	2658	98	454	1000	1085	-2	21
Estonia	3618	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	45
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	16042	1760	4795	5322	4165	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	2708	70	8	1754	840	-2	36
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	1461	-2	-2	6355	-2	-2
Norway	2530	184	211	608	1523	-3	4
Poland	32420	904	1067	22211	8234	-3	4
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2336	80	-2	1592	641	-2	23
Slovenia	632	1	126	347	158	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1178	43	509	27	599	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	29329	1101	13383	150	14345	-2	350
UK: Northern Ireland	703	41	277	92	282	-2	11
UK: Scotland	3018	459	1034	-4	1525	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33BDT99	T33BDF99	T33BDN99	T33BUS99	T33BUU99	T33BDH99	T33BDO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Denmark	864	16	128	278	433	-2	9
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	211	12	20	40	139	-3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	1675	65	-2	1139	454	-2	17
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	16833	280	6183	114	10092	-2	164
UK: Northern Ireland	423	20	166	57	175	-2	5
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Total

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33DRT99	T33DRF99	T33DRN99	T33DRS99	T33DRU99	T33DRH99	T33DRO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3313	1278	112	871	1052	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	116	-2	-2	68	48	-3	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	2414	240	113	1082	453	-2	526
Cyprus	173	75	1	24	73	-2	-2
Czech Republic	891	6	33	507	303	-3	42
Denmark	454	0	36	24	383	-2	30
Estonia	140	6	-2	85	48	-2	1
Finland	4551	3212	125	542	1241	-2	94
France	22917	3494	2337	8740	8346	-2	-4
Georgia	1281	78	72	169	824	-2	-2
Germany	45090	17581	7551	12443	7515	-2	-2
Greece	2719	7	139	1885	445	-2	243
Hungary	705	224	224	167	90	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	18134	300	-2	-2	17834	0	-2
Latvia	172	17	2	101	50	-2	2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	994	377	104	393	120	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	1006	-2	-2	3175	-2	-2
Norway	8173	5320	145	1564	1144	-3	0
Poland	2262	281	117	1444	419	-3	1
Portugal	3127	1048	258	584	1236	-2	1
Romania	267	20	22	2	222	-3	1
Russia	108290	1832	-2	19768	39854	-2	-2
Slovakia	116	1	-2	87	27	-2	1
Slovenia	240	0	27	134	79	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7291	3676	2120	39	1456	-3	-3
Switzerland	8035	507	-2	4445	3083	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	48946	23207	16163	344	8731	-2	501
UK: Northern Ireland	581	280	116	95	89	-2	1
UK: Scotland	6400	4043	1407	-4	950	-3	-2

p. 50 – Table 3.2.1 – Types of sanctions/asures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspend ed custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures
	T33DTT99	T33DTF99	T33DTN99	T33DTS99	T33DTU99	T33DTH99	T33DTO99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1122	71	1	299	751	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	0	2	-3	-2
Croatia	77	0	1	0	74	-2	2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	765	4	23	432	279	-3	27
Denmark	121	0	10	3	106	-2	2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	7528	403	456	2807	3862	-2	-4
Georgia	138	-2	-2	8	130	-2	-2
Germany	4640	119	191	2375	1954	-2	-2
Greece	628	4	53	208	363	-2	0
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	4648	1921	135	1490	1102	-3	0
Poland	472	40	19	248	164	-3	1
Portugal	1138	20	42	183	893	-2	0
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Russia	27064	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	109	1	-2	82	25	-2	1
Slovenia	175	0	19	82	74	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3
Switzerland	5164	336	-2	2967	1861	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	9320	907	2307	196	5871	-2	39
UK: Northern Ireland	105	14	18	32	41	-2	0
UK: Scotland	1552	244	581	-4	727	-3	-2

p. 51 – Source of the data in Table 3.2.1

	ST3300
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed) Annual Conviction Statistics
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements</i> - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapport portant sur l'année 1997 (parution en cours) • Pour la probation et le travail d'intérêt général : 1997 : Rapport d'évaluation du Service de Travail social – Ministère de la justice 1999 : Rapport d'activité du Service des Maisons de Justice – Ministère de la Justice
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute, "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction - "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" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, 2000. Ministry of Justice, Czech Republic • The criminal statistical data from Criminal Courts. Ministry of Justice. Unpublished.
Denmark	Data from Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	-2
Finland	Statistics Finland, Yearbook of Justice Statistics.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDSED, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	National Statistical Service, Statistics of Penal Courts, 1997 Unpublished statistics (personal communication)
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	1999 Istat statistics: table 4.10
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, Rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.

Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, statistical surveys on perpetrators of criminal offences, not published (yet).
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (avec nos remerciements à M. Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Development, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit, Court Proceedings Database. Published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Tables Volumes 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 51 – Comments on Table 3.2.1

CT3300																							
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data on the table 3.2.1 are in total. The data for specific types of crimes are not available (technical problem). <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>Total sanctions & measures</th> <th>Fines</th> <th>Non-custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Suspended custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Unsuspending custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Death penalty</th> <th>Other measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Criminal offences Total</td> <td>4776 (a)</td> <td>1102 (b)</td> <td>233 (c)</td> <td>0</td> <td>3586 (d)</td> <td>4 (e)</td> <td>18 (f)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the data presented on this table, please read the explanations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) This figure presents the total number of the sanctions and measures given by the court for minors, adults (civil and militaries courts) (g) This figure does not include the data for minors (h) This figure does not include the data for minors (i) This figure includes the data for minors (j) Since 1995 the death penalty was not executed Under this column are included other measures such as forbidden to exercise an duty, forbidden to drive etc. 							Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures	Criminal offences Total	4776 (a)	1102 (b)	233 (c)	0	3586 (d)	4 (e)	18 (f)
Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspending custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures																
Criminal offences Total	4776 (a)	1102 (b)	233 (c)	0	3586 (d)	4 (e)	18 (f)																
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data is available on the number of sanctions/measures imposed for offences mentioned in table 3.2.1. Penal Code of the Republic of Armenia provides imposing of death penalty only for completed aggravated intentional homicide. Death penalty can't be applied for the commitment of crimes mentioned in table 3.2.1. 																						
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convictions that do not result in an additional sanction/measure (keine Zusatzstrafe) are included in the total number of convictions. (There is no additional sanction since the defendant has been convicted recently because of another offence.) Non custodial sanctions and measures refer to juvenile procedures and mainly comprise cases where the defendant is found guilty but for the time being there is no sanction imposed on the defendant. Community sanctions and probation orders by juvenile courts not leading to conviction are not included in non-custodial sanctions and measures. There is a special category for custodial sentences that comprise both a suspended and an unsuspended component (teilbedingte Freiheitsstrafen); and there is a special category for sentences combining an unsuspended fine and a suspended custodial sentence. Convictions falling into these categories were treated as unsuspended custodial sentences (in the first case) , respectively as suspended custodial sentence (in the second case). 																						
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2 Mesures et Sanctions 3.2.1 Type des mesures et sanctions prononcées Concernant les sanctions et les mesures non privatives de liberté: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs : exclu sauf exceptions (voir note antérieure concernant les mineurs) Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs : exclu sauf exceptions (voir note antérieure concernant les mineurs) Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mesures non privatives de liberté prévues par la législation (pénale) sur les mineurs : exclu 																						

	<p>sauf exceptions (voir note antérieure concernant les mineurs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - le traitement dans une institution avec privation de liberté (c'est-à-dire le traitement psychiatrique ou pour toxicomanes) : Inclus (internement) <p>• Tableau 3.2.1 Type des mesures et sanctions prononcées en 1999</p> <p><u>Année 1997 (dernière disponible).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The column "other measures" was not included in the French version of the source questionnaire. • Total - Amendes : 157176 (dont 67780 avec sursis) • Les mesures et sanctions ne sont <u>pas ventilées par type d'infractions</u>. Seul un chiffre global peut donc être fourni. • <u>Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis</u> : il s'agit du total des emprisonnements fermes correctionnels et de police (10496), des peines criminelles (87), des emprisonnements militaires fermes (40) et des internements psychiatriques (363). • <u>Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis</u> : inclut les emprisonnements (ordinaires et militaires) couverts par un sursis total simple (9891) ou probatoire (1146) (comprenant notamment le travail d'intérêt général). • <u>Mesures et sanctions non privatives de liberté</u> : les données ici reprises ne sont pas issues de la même source. Ce sont celles émanant du service de travail social (1997) indiquant le nombre de guidances probatoires entamées en 1997, ceci le cadre d'une suspension probatoire (suspension du prononcé de la condamnation) ou <u>d'un sursis total ou partiel</u>. Le chiffre inclut donc le travail d'intérêt général (882 sur 3420 probations). On dispose des chiffres pour 1999 : 2961 probations (dont 1512 mesures de travail d'intérêt général). On constate donc qu'il y a recouvrement avec la catégorie « mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis ». Calculer un total de ces deux catégories sur cette base n'a donc pas de sens. • Le <u>travail d'intérêt général</u> n'existe à ce stade de la procédure que comme condition du sursis probatoire et non comme peine autonome. Il peut être par ailleurs une modalité de la procédure de médiation pénale envisagée au stade antérieur de la procédure, une modalité d'alternative à la détention préventive (marginal) et enfin une modalité dans le cadre d'une procédure en vue d'un recours en grâce. En 1999 on compte 1512 mesures de travail d'intérêt général dans le cadre du sursis ou de la suspension probatoire (pour 747 dans le cadre de la médiation pénale et 86 dans le cadre de la grâce et 38 dans le cadre de l'alternative à la détention préventive).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2.1 Type of sanctions and measures imposed <p>Concerning non-custodial sanctions and measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-custodial measures according to juvenile (criminal) law: Corrective boarding school. • Table 3.2.1 contains data about sentenced persons whose sentence has come into force. • The column "Non-custodial Sanctions and Measures" contains data of persons sentenced to "Corrective labor", "Compulsory settlement", "Social Reprimand", "Corrective Boarding School". • The column "Suspended custodial sanctions and measures" contain data about persons whose sentence has been suspended from execution (sentenced on parole). • The column "Unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures" contains data about persons whose sentence has not been suspended from execution (effectively sentenced persons) • Death penalty has been revoked in the Republic of Bulgaria since 1998. • The Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria does not provide for "fine" as punishment for intended homicide, rape and robbery.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data about persons sentenced for theft of Motor vehicle, burglary and house theft are not recorded separately. These data are included in the total number of persons sentenced for theft.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • The figure for „Total sanctions and measures“ is not equal to the figure for the total number of persons convicted in tab. 3.1.1 since sanctions and measure can be imposed simultaneously. For example a person could be fined and his or her driving licence could be suspended at the same time.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 2000. • Non-custodial sanctions and measures are understood as community service orders and prohibition of activity. • Other measures are understood a loss of academic degrees and awards, loss of military rank, prohibition of certain activity, caducity (forfeiture of property), expulsion (deportation), prohibition of stay in particular place, forfeiture of a thing. • The Czech legal systém does not know death penalty. • * means that the information cannot be found (e.g. it is not a category to count).
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of 'theft' in Denmark , since most of these offenses are joyriding. The figure of 'theft of motor vehicle'=joyriding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drugoffenses: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs. • The figures in table 3.1 are also contained in the figures in table 3.2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data: the number of definitively sentenced persons (after appeals). • Here the number of sanctions (not sentenced persons) is given – some persons were punished by different kind of sanctions which are both shown here • Non-custodial sanctions & measures: deprivation of certain right or licence (deprivation of the right to work in a certain position or operate in a certain area of activity, deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle, etc); sanctions of medical nature (e.g, for insane persons).
Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non custodial sanctions and measures refer mostly to community service. The category also comprises 68 so-called youth sanctions (a special application of community service for juveniles). • "Other measures" mostly (928 out of 962) refer to cases where the sentence is waived (i.e. the suspect is guilty it is not considered necessary to sentence him).
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour l'année 2000. • The column "other measures" was not included in the French version of the Sourcebook questionnaire. • Les ajournements du prononcé de la peine après condamnation ne sont pas comptabilisés tant que la décision sur la peine n'est pas prise. En revanche les dispenses de peine (qui peuvent suivre un ajournement du prononcé de la peine mais pas nécessairement) figurent avec les autres sanctions ou mesures non privatives de liberté. <p>Nota bene : ces dispenses de peine auraient pu figurer dans la rubrique « autres » correspondant à la version anglaise. Pour le total des condamnations, en 2000, il y eu 9310 dispenses de peine.</p>
Georgia	Report a courts of first instance and Region Court 1999.
Germany	<p>Year of data: 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on completed intentional homicide, theft of a motor vehicle or domestic burglary. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures given are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of

	<p>serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures: Not included are unsuspended custodial measures to reform the offender and/or protect the public. For details on these measures see Tab. 3.2.2 and the remarks made on it. • Other decisions: In Germany, there is a relevant amount of decisions by the court which are neither acquittals nor formal convictions (for a definition of „convictions“ see comments on Tab. 3.1.1). As these decisions are not considered to be convictions, they are not included in Tab. 3.1.1., 3.1.2, 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 at all. This category includes the following: proceedings dropped by the court with the prosecutor’s and the defendant’s consent in cases of minor guilt or on the condition that the defendant for example restores the damage resulting from the offence, pays a sum of money to the Treasury or an institution functioning for the good of the community, works for the good of the community, pays maintenance money or seriously tries to achieve a settlement with the victim; other proceedings dropped by the court; measures to reform the offender and/or protect the public imposed separately because offender lacks culpability; delegation from juvenile court to guardianship court; probation according to section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts; “Verwarnung mit Strafvorbehalt” according to section 59 Criminal Code, which means that the courts finds a person guilty, cautions him, stipulates a fine and reserves the right to impose the fine during a period of probation; and cases in which no punishment was imposed because it was felt that the offender had suffered enough due to the consequences of his actions (section 60 Criminal Code). <p>Altogether, in 2000 there were 157,867 (or 230.8 cases per 100,000 population) „other decisions“ made by the courts. Of those cases, the proceeding was dropped by the court in 150,319 cases. Separate measures to reform the offender and/or to protect the public were imposed in a total of 607 cases, delegation to guardianship court occurred in 31 cases. The judges made use of section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts in 1,829 cases, of section 59 Criminal Code in 4,681 cases and of section 60 Criminal Code in 400 cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altogether, in 2000 there were 150,319 cases in which the proceeding was dropped. Separate measures to reform the offender and/or to protect the public were imposed in a total of 607 cases, delegation to guardianship court occurred in 31 cases. The judges made use of section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts in 1,829 cases, of section 59 Criminal Code in 4,681 cases and of section 60 Criminal Code in 400 cases.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 1997. • Non custodial sanctions etc. include persons between 7-20 years of age. • Suspended custodial sanctions include : 1) suspended custodial sentences by the court (without supervision), and 2) all sentences up to 12 months which are converted to financial penalties by the court. • Unsuspended sanctions etc. include all prison sentences above 12 months – even life sentences. • Other measures include 1) some custodial sentences between 1 and 2 years that are converted into financial penalties and are not registered separately, 2) minors committed to special correctional custodial institutions and 3) a few persons convicted to psychiatric or other institutions.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	Intentional homicide, Assault, Rape, Robbery, Theft and Drug offences : Suspended custodial sanctions included.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures are excluding life imprisonment • Other measures are including: life imprisonment; let-off penalty accommodating admonishment or let-of penalty accommodating special measures to juvenile according Criminal law • Implementation of death penalty is circumstanced according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was very difficult to divide Lithuanian sanctions and measures system into these groups because they have substantial differences from typical sanctions and measures used in other countries. Therefore it is very important to look at comments given below. 6) "Total sanctions" include imprisonment, fines, correctional labour, suspension under certain conditions after conviction, discharge from a punishment, treatment in a medical institution.

	<p>7) Correctional labour is a punishment when there are deductions (5-20%) from the convicts' salary for a period from 2 to 5 years deducted. There are also some other additional obligations that distinguish correctional labour sanction from the fine sanction. Only this statistics is included in column "Non custodial sanctions & measures".</p> <p>8) Suspension under certain conditions after conviction (Art. 47¹ of Penal Code) is a suspension by the court of the sentenced imprisonment (usually) or correctional labour (very rare) and giving some obligations to the convict. Possible obligations are: treatment from alcoholism, drug abuse or other addiction, not changing residence without permission of the supervising authority, community service, etc. After the term of suspension the court decides either to discharge the convict from the punishment or to annul the suspension and execute the sentenced punishment. Only this statistics is included in the column "Suspended custodial sanctions & measures".</p> <p>9) Treatment in a medical institution (Art. 59) is a measure but not a sentence for irresponsible (i.e. mentally ill) people. Only this statistics and the imprisonment statistics are included in column "Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures".</p> <p>10) Discharge from the punishment after conviction is applied when an amnesty act is issued, the term of the statute of limitation expires, when the offender falls sick with incurable disease before the conviction, etc. Only this statistics is included in column "Other measures".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Penal Code of Lithuania that will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003 introduces quite different sanctions and measures system, thus changing the old system that was inherited with slight modifications from the soviet period. 																
Luxembourg	-2																
Malta	-2																
Moldova	The column "other measures" was not included in the French version of the source questionnaire.																
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total of sanctions and measures imposed is not equal to the total number of persons convicted (see Table 3.1.1): The difference (630) is due to the offenders who are convicted without any sanction or measure. • The data for homicide do not refer to sanctions imposed in 1999, but to homicides committed in 1998. 																
Norway	Death penalty: Not used in Norway.																
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary, drug offences: see comments on table 3.1.1. • Data for homicide completed is not available. 																
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fines: Includes imprisonment replaced by a fine. Sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months shall be, as a rule, converted into day fines by the courts. • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 1. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 2. • Burglary: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 3. 																
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data related to unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures includes imprisonment for majors and minors and also custodial measures for minors (rehabilitation centres and medical-educative centres). • 1991 Romanian Constitution forbidden death penalty. • Intentional homicide includes homicide, aggravated homicide, infanticide and attempts to these offences. 																
Russia	'Fines' column includes fines and correctional work.																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>Total sanctions & measures</th> <th>Fines</th> <th>Non-custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Suspended custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures</th> <th>Death penalty</th> <th>Other measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures								
Type of offence	Total sanctions & measures	Fines	Non-custodial sanctions & measures	Suspended custodial sanctions & measures	Unsuspended custodial sanctions & measures	Death penalty	Other measures										

	Robbery	Open	64285	740	-2	4287	31027	0
		violent	26796	0	0	0	23624	0
Slovakia	-2							
Slovenia	Year of data: 2000.							
Spain	-2							
Sweden	No comments.							
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2 Mesures et Sanctions 3.2.1 Type des mesures et sanctions prononcées a. Concernant les sanctions et les mesures non privatives de liberté: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Probation : Sans objet. - Suspension de la procédure dans certaines conditions après la condamnation : Sans objet. b. Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les peines d'emprisonnement conditionnel avec surveillance/probation : Sans objet. - Les peines de sursis partiel : Sans objet. - Suspension de la procédure dans certaines conditions après la condamnation : Sans objet. c. Concernant les mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les peines de sursis partiel : Sans objet. • Tableau 3.2.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis : Mesures ambulatoires avec suspension de la peine ou sanctions privatives de liberté avec sursis. e. Mesures et sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis : Mesures sans suspension de la peine et/ou sanctions privatives de liberté sans sursis. f. La peine de mort n'existe pas dans le Code pénal suisse. g. Minors are not included in these Tables. 							
TFYR of Macedonia	-2							
Turkey	-2							
Ukraine	-2							
UK: England & Wales	-2							
UK: Northern Ireland	-2							
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences. • Suspended custodial sanctions & measures : When a sentence is deferred, no return is submitted until the final disposal is made. • The death penalty was abolished 1969. • Criminal offences, <i>of which</i>: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Not applicable. • 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. • Non custodial sanctions and measures include Insane and hospital orders, Community Service Orders, Probation, Remits to children's hearings, Supervised attendance orders, Restriction of liberty orders, Admonishment or Caution and Absolute Discharge 							

p. 51 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (1/4): Do the offence definitions used in Table 3.2.1 differ from those in the "Definitions" section?		
1=Yes 2=No	Differences?	If yes, explain
	CT33A AOO	CT33ABOO
Albania	1	-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	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional homicide: Assault occasioning death is excluded • Assault: Aggravated assault occasioning death is included • Other assault occasioning death is excluded • This is due to the principal offence rules.
France	1	Cf. tableau 3.1.1
Georgia	2	-2
Germany	1	Figures for rape also include other kinds of sexual assault (see above).
Greece	2	-2
Hungary	2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	2	-2
Netherlands	2	-2
Norway	2	-2
Poland	2	-2

Portugal	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault leading to death is excluded from homicide. The inclusion of mugging (bag-snatching) under robbery depends on the evaluation of circumstances by the courts. • Burglary is not an independent statistical category.
Romania	1	-2
Russia	2	-2
Slovakia	-2	detto 3.1.1
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. 51-52 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (2/4)			
	Are there written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in this Table are collected?	At what stage of the process does the data refer to?	Is there a legal concept of suspended custodial sentence?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=Before appeals 2=After appeals	1=Yes 2=No
	CT33BOO	CT33C00	CT33EA00
Albania	1	2	1
Armenia	1	2	1
Austria	1	2	1
Belgium	-2	2	1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	2	1
Croatia	1	2	1
Cyprus	1	1	1
Czech Republic	1	2	1
Denmark	2	-4	1
Estonia	1	2	1
Finland	1	1	1
France	1	2	1
Georgia	1	1	1
Germany	1	2	1
Greece	1	2	1
Hungary	1	1	1
Iceland	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1	2	1
Lithuania	2	1	2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1
Norway	1	2	1
Poland	1	2	1
Portugal	1	1	1
Romania	2	2	1
Russia	1	-2	1
Slovakia	-4	-4	2
Slovenia	1	2	1
Spain	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1	1	-4
Switzerland	1	2	1
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	1	1
UK: Northern Ireland	1	1	1
UK: Scotland	1	1	2

p. 52 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (3/4): Is a principal sanction rule applied?		
1=Yes 2=No	Apply?	If yes, explain
	CT33D A00	CT33DB00
Albania	1	-2
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	1	Convictions counted according to the offence with the most severe sanction
Belgium	2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	1	The Criminal Code of the republic of Bulgaria has provisions for "Multiple offenses"= according to that provision "If several offenses are committed with a single act or if a persons commits several offenses before a sentence for any of them has come into force, the court after having decided upon a punishment for each offense, rules on the punishment of the most serious offense. When several persons commit one offense, the offense is counted only once and each person - according to the outcome of the case.
Croatia	2	The both sanctions are recorded in the questionnaire and they are counted separately.
Cyprus	1	-2
Czech Republic	2	The statistics shows the whole number of sanctions/measures imposed - then they are divided into various kinds of sanctions (e.g. number of sanctions imposed in 1999 was 62595, of which was 15341 unsuspended custodial sanctions.
Denmark	1	The most serious offence.
Estonia	1	-2
Finland	1	The descending sequence of the sanctions and measures is: life imprisonment, unconditional imprisonment for a fixed term, community service, juvenile punishment, conditional imprisonment, confinement (only for soldiers), confinement to barracks (only for soldiers), fine, disciplinary fine (only for soldiers), petty fine, warning (only for civil servants and soldiers), waiving of sentence, enforced threat of fine for failure to appear.
France	1	Lorsque plusieurs sanctions sont prononcées pour une même condamnation, la condamnation étant l'unité de compte, la peine retenue est la plus élevée dans la hiérarchie emprisonnement ferme, emprisonnement avec sursis, amende, peine de substitution ou mesure éducative. C'est une règle statistique relative à la « peine principale » et non à l'infraction principale. Mais il y a bien une règle juridique relative à l'infraction principale. Elle stipule qu'en cas de cumul d'infractions dans une même condamnation, la peine maximale encourue est le maximum des peines maximales encourues pour les diverses infractions. L'infraction pour laquelle ce maximum apparaît est justement l'infraction principale. Si cette règle est appliquée correctement sur le plan statistique, alors chaque ligne du tableau 3.1 (en dehors du total) ne fait apparaître que les cas pour lesquels la condamnation se réfère à ce type d'infraction en tant qu'infraction unique ou infraction principale.
Georgia	1	Criminal Procedural Code.
Germany	1	-2

Greece	1	See above.
Hungary	1	Only the most serious offence is counted in cases where several offences are committed in one incident and the minor offences are the necessary element of the principal offences. Inflicting serious bodily injury and rape are two different crimes and have to be recorded and counted separately. A assaults B and then rapes B. then the solution of the case, depend on the character of assault. Infliction of minor bodily injury in such case is a "consumed" crime, the term "using force" in the legal definition of rape involved causing minor bodily harm, in such cases only the rape has to be recorded and counted.
Iceland	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2
Latvia	1	If two or more sanctions or measures are applied, only one (the main sanction) is counted for statistical purposes.
Lithuania	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main and additional sanctions can be imposed to an offender. Main sanctions are: life imprisonment, imprisonment, correctional labour, fine. Only one main sanction can be imposed for one offence. Two main sanctions can be imposed in such cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) When two or more offences are done and for no one of them person was convicted. e) When an offence is done during suspension under certain conditions after conviction. f) When an offence is done during suspension by the court of the sentenced imprisonment. • In such cases, two sanctions are counted and recorded in statistics. Court Department has data of additional sanctions too. In official statistics this data is counted separately from main sanctions statistics.
Luxembourg	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2
Moldova	1	Selon l'article 39 de notre code pénal, si la personne est reconnue par l'instance coupable de la commission de plusieurs infractions, l'instance prononce une condamnation pour chacune de ces infractions mais on établi une seule peine à purger qui est ensuite comptabilisée dans les rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	1	The main sanction is counted.
Norway	1	Suspended custodial sentence combined with fine is counted as suspended custodial sentence. Unsuspended custodial sentence combined with suspended custodial sentence is counted as unsuspended custodial sentence.
Poland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The counting unit is sanction or measure imposed. • Data are based on final sentence and main sanction. • If an offender is convicted for two or more times in the year, two or more convictions are recorded. • If offender is convicted for two or more offences in one case (simultaneous), the most serious offence (conviction) is recorded. • If an offender is convicted for multiple or serial offences this is recorded as one conviction.
Portugal	1	When main and accessory sanctions are used in association, only the main one is counted for statistical purposes. If fine and imprisonment (both main sanctions) are applied only the sentence of imprisonment is counted.
Romania	1	Only the principal sanction in counted for statistical purposes.

Russia	1	Since the beginning of 1997 the principal offence rule is not longer valid and does not influence police and prosecutor bodies statistics. It is only applied by the judges in the stage of making decisions about the sentence, if an offender has committed two or more crimes in one act. In the latter case principal offence rule means that less serious crime is partially included in the gravest one.
Slovakia	-2	detto 3.1.1
Slovenia	1	See Comments in table 3.1.2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	All sanctions have a ranking number.
Switzerland	2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where proceedings involve more than one offence, the tables record the principal offence. The basis for the selection of the principal offence are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) 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 e) where a defendant is found guilty of two or more offences, the offence selected is the one for which the heaviest sentence was imposed f) 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 severe. • Changes in the maximum penalties and in whether offences with different maximum penalties are separately coded, may affect the selection of the principal offence at stage c) above. Such changes are likely to be most apparent for proceedings in which no sentence is imposed, including committals by magistrates.
UK: Northern Ireland	1	-2
UK: Scotland	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The severest penalty is a custodial sentence followed the community based sentences of probation and community service then fines, remits to children's hearings, and finally cautions, admonitions

p. 52 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.1 (4/4): Additional comments on questions A – E

	CT33EB00
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Albanian Penal Code provides for the possibility of the court to suspend the execution of the custodial sentence. In this case, some criteria should be respected. The following are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. not dangerous persons e. the circumstances when the crime was committed f. the sentence provides not more than 5 years imprisonment • During this period the person should not commit any crime which is serious as the first or more aggravated than the first one.
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	The Criminal Code of the republic of Bulgaria has provision "Exemption from serving the term of sentence". Article 66 of the Criminal Code states: "when the Court imposes the sentence of imprisonment up to three years, compulsory settlement or deny the right to live in a settlement together or separately, it can exempt from serving the sentence for a period of three to five years if the persons has not been sentenced to imprisonment for any offense of general character and if the Court finds that it is not indispensable to serve the sentence in order to reach the objectives of the punishment and especially to correct the behavior of the sentenced.
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	C: In case the appeal refers to the same year as the first instance sanction the appeal is included, else not
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	-2
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	Suspended sentence is a custodial sentence up to 2 years which under conditions (e.g. no prior conviction for misdemeanour or felony,)is suspended without supervision for no less than 2 years and no more than 5 years. The suspension is mandatory unless the court justifies its refusal to suspend.
Hungary	-2
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	There are no any written rules regulating the way in which the data shown in Table 3.2.1 are collected. Every court collects the data separately and sends it to Ministry of Justice – Court Department. Some courts have data-processing programs, whereas others – collect data directly from cases. Court Department only summarises received data.
Luxembourg	-2

Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Ticket fine is counted as fine.
Poland	Suspended custodial sentence may be imposed if the offence concerned is threatened with deprivation of liberty up to 2 years, with certain limitation of this rule in the case of recidivism.
Portugal	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B and C: detto 3.1.1 • Image suspended custodial sentence before final judgement our Criminal Regulation not know. Past final judgement maybe administration of penalty aborted by make a good conditions. • Imprisonment suspended for probation is one from penalties. • Enforcement that by Law Regulation of the Slovak Republics not possible anything arrangements before legal judgement.
Spain	-2
Sweden	<p>E: Is there a legal concept of suspended custodial sentence?</p> <p>Since 1999, a <i>suspended sentence</i> (a sanction of its own in Sweden) can be combined with <i>community service</i> as an alternative to imprisonment. In this case the court specifies the length of imprisonment which would apply if the defendant would have been sentenced to imprisonment. The number of such cases amounted to 2,236 in 1999 and to 3,067 in 2000.</p>
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	-2

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Total

Criminal offences: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and over	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TC A99	T34TC B99	T34TC C99	T34TC D99	T34TC E99	T34TC F99	T34TC G99	T34TC H99	T34TC I99	T34TC J99	T34TC K99	T34TC L99	T34TC M99	T34TC N99	T34TC O99	T34TC P99	T34TC Q99	T34TC R99	T34TC S99	T34TC T99	T34TC U99	T34TC V99	T34TC W99	T34TC X99	T34TC Y99	T34TC Z99	T34TC _99
Albania	3500	817	1380	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	735	-2	-2	-2	-2	239	-2	-2	-2	92	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	287	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Austria	8475	-2	-2	-2	3116	1198	-2	-2	-2	1221	-2	-2	-2	-2	212	-2	-2	-2	-2	148	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	144
Belgium	10983	-2	-2	-2	7544	1562	-2	-2	-2	1129	-2	-2	-2	-2	218	-2	92	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2	-2	41	363
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bulgaria	11248	-2	-2	-2	866	1310	-2	-2	2320	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	22	-2
Croatia	2552	-2	-2	-2	842	567	-2	-2	364	-2	-2	-2	-2	222	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	75	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	399
Cyprus	357	-2	-2	-2	159	-2	114	-2	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	15,7	6	-2
Czech Republic	15341	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9926	-2	-2	4728	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	672	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	4	-2
Denmark	8341	-2	-2	-2	6592	941	-2	-2	485	-2	-2	-2	-2	243	-2	-2	-2	73	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	1	-2
Estonia	2133	-2	-2	674	-2	-2	-2	-2	764	-2	-2	-2	-2	412	-2	-2	253	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2
Finland	7974	-2	-2	-2	5428	1067	-2	-2	587	-2	-2	-2	-2	412	-2	-2	112	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	7,5	7	338
France	99316	-2	-2	-2	61411	19547	-2	-2	-2	12199	-2	-2	-2	-2	2675	-2	2028	-2	-2	-2	1424	-2	-2	-2	9,9	32	-2
Georgia	8529	-2	-2	-2	-2	765	-2	-2	1283	-2	-2	-2	-2	2146	-2	-2	1736	-2	-2	-2	1253	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-4
Germany	47478	-2	-2	-2	15827	11197	-2	-2	8908	-2	-2	-2	-2	9780	-2	-2	1457	-2	-2	-2	202	-2	-2	-2	-2	107	2085
Greece	5668	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4805	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	468	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	349
Hungary	12058	-2	-2	-2	3777	3455	-2	-2	2446	-2	-2	-2	-2	1864	-2	-2	435	-2	-2	-2	69	-2	-2	-2	19	12	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	188423	-2	-2	-2	121273	33780	-2	-2	22918	-2	-2	-2	-2	7785	-2	-2	1882	-2	-2	-2	785	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	2865	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	308	-2	1767	-2	-2	-2	-2	445	-2	307	-2	-2	-2	-2	36	-2	-2	-2	2	-2
Lithuania	7629	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	172
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	2334	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	318	192	-2	-2	-2	-2	815	-2	-2	827	-2	-2	-2	182	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	27345	-2	-2	-2	21151	2845	-2	-2	1715	-2	-2	-2	1240	-2	-2	390	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	5,9	0	0	

Norway	9285	-2	-2	-2	7291	1135	-2	-2	545	-2	-2	-2	-2	253	-2	-2	41	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	4,7	-3	86
Poland	26171	-2	-2	-2	1487	4167	-2	-2	10748	-2	-2	-2	-2	8546	-2	-2	826	-2	-2	-2	389	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2
Portugal	4781	-2	-2	-2	349	663	-2	-2	896	-2	-2	-2	-2	1780	-2	-2	886	-2	-2	-2	207	-2	-2	-2	44	-3	37
Romania	45415	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12610	-2	-2	24316	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3174	-2	-2	-2	749	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	1108	-2	-2	-2	514	236	-2	-2	192	-2	-2	-2	-2	135	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	12807	-2	-2	-2	8585	2113	-2	-2	1454	-2	-2	-2	411	-2	-2	226	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	7,2	-2	400
Switzerland	10753	-2	-2	-2	8562	522	-2	-2	434	-2	-2	-2	-2	747	-2	-2	86	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	5,5	0	386
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	105323	-2	-2	-2	60797	14043	-2	-2	13828	-2	-2	-2	-2	12646	-2	-2	2998	-2	-2	538	-2	-2	-2	-2	11,4	483	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	1956	-2	-2	-2	1031	523	-2	-2	165	-2	-2	-2	-2	155	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	10	12	7
UK: Scotland	12310	-2	-2	-2	8396	1929	-2	-2	823	-2	-2	-2	-2	778	-2	-2	308	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2	8	37	3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

Criminal offences: Traffic offences	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TT A99	T34TT B99	T34TT C99	T34TT D99	T34TT E99	T34TT F99	T34TT G99	T34TT H99	T34TT I99	T34TT J99	T34TT K99	T34TT L99	T34TT M99	T34TT N99	T34TT O99	T34TT P99	T34TT Q99	T34TT R99	T34TT S99	T34TT T99	T34TT U99	T34TT V99	T34TT W99	T34TT X99	T34TT Y99	T34TT Z99	T34TT _99
Albania	80	20	32	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	319	-2	-2	-2	9	8	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	0	-2
Croatia	201	-2	-2	-2	86	68	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	5
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	32	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2167	-2	-2	-2	1918	187	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,1	0	42
France	10674	-2	-2	-2	9225	1188	-2	-2	-2	260	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2,9	0	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	5097	-2	-2	-2	3275	1370	-2	-2	354	-2	-2	-2	-2	96	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	90
Greece	88	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	3
Hungary	322	-2	-2	-2	125	102	-2	-2	56	-2	-2	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	14	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	75	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	49	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1055	-2	-2	-2	1030	10	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1,1	0	0

Norway	2690	-2	-2	-2	2658	28	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	1,1	-3	6
Poland	536	-2	-2	-2	3	29	-2	-2	159	-2	-2	-2	-2	297	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	87	-2	-2	-2	63	19	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7	-3	7
Romania	1247	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	419	-2	-2	749	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	110	-2	-2	-2	77	24	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	3153	-2	-2	-2	3069	81	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	1,5	-2	8
Switzerland	4657	-2	-2	-2	4153	128	-2	-2	90	-2	-2	-2	-2	118	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	2,8	0	159
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	15759	-2	-2	-2	14377	1382	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,4	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	334	-2	-2	-2	222	104	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	5	0	0
UK: Scotland	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Intentional Homicide: Total

Intentional Homicide: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
	T34HO A99	T34HO B99	T34HO C99	T34HO D99	T34HO E99	T34HO F99	T34HO G99	T34HO H99	T34HO I99	T34HO J99	T34HO K99	T34HO L99	T34HO M99	T34HO N99	T34HO O99	T34HO P99	T34HO Q99	T34HO R99	T34HO S99	T34HO T99	T34HO U99	T34HO V99	T34HO W99	T34HO X99	T34HO Y99	T34HO Z99	T34HO _99	
Albania	274	37	54	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	85	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	-2	36	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	74	-2	-2	-2	2	0	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	25	
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	177	-2	-2	-2	0	8	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	15	-2
Croatia	230	-2	-2	-2	6	28	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	64	-2	47
Cyprus	13	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	156,0	6	-2
Czech Republic	181	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	146	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	4	-2
Denmark	29	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	119	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	73	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	143	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	71	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	-2	70,3	7	0
France	648	-2	-2	-2	0	18	-2	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	141	-2	-2	-2	389	-2	-2	-2	-2	143,7	24	-2
Georgia	225	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	47	-2	-2	-2	154	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-4
Germany	705	-2	-2	-2	1	5	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	227	-2	-2	261	-2	-2	-2	98	-2	-2	-2	-2	103	197	
Greece	68	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	41	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	25	3	
Hungary	241	-2	-2	-2	0	3	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	74	-2	-2	87	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	-2	-2	95	12	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	756	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	-2	117	-2	-2	145	-2	-2	-2	464	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	111	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	64	-2	-2	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	132	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	67	-2	-2	-2	56	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	20	-2	-2	-2	1	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	100,6	-3	7
Poland	625	-2	-2	-2	1	3	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	78	-2	-2	188	-2	-2	-2	343	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2
Portugal	186	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	43	-2	-2	-2	90	-2	-2	-2	127	-3	4
Romania	1800	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	558	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	615	-2	-2	-2	530	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	37	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	93	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	52	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	81,4	18	33
Switzerland	54	-2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	70,7	0	9
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	312	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	108,4	266	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	18	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	152	12	0
UK: Scotland	100	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	75	32	3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Intentional Homicide: Completed

Intentional Homicide: Completed	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
		T34HC A99	T34HC B99	T34HC C99	T34HC D99	T34HC E99	T34HC F99	T34HC G99	T34HC H99	T34HC I99	T34HC J99	T34HC K99	T34HC L99	T34HC M99	T34HC N99	T34HC O99	T34HC P99	T34HC Q99	T34HC R99	T34HC S99	T34HC T99	T34HC U99	T34HC V99	T34HC W99	T34HC X99	T34HC Y99	T34HC Z99	T34HC _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Austria	50	-2	-2	-2	2	0	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	16
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bulgaria	156	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	15	-2	
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Cyprus	13	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	156,0	6	-2	
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Denmark	23	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Finland	67	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	38	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	103,9	7	0	
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Georgia	147	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Greece	58	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	3	
Hungary	156	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	58	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	-2	-2	108	12	-2	
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Latvia	101	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Netherlands	168	-2	-2	-2	2	5	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	134	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	82,9	0	0	

Norway	15	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	119,1	-3	6
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	131	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	88	-2	-2	-2	157	-3	3
Romania	1289	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	318	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	397	-2	-2	-2	502	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3
Switzerland	20	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	96,3	0	5
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	252	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	252	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	14	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	45	12	0
UK: Scotland	60	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	73	31	3

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Assault

Assault	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34AS A99	T34AS B99	T34AS C99	T34AS D99	T34AS E99	T34AS F99	T34AS G99	T34AS H99	T34AS I99	T34AS J99	T34AS K99	T34AS L99	T34AS M99	T34AS N99	T34AS O99	T34AS P99	T34AS Q99	T34AS R99	T34AS S99	T34AS T99	T34AS U99	T34AS V99	T34AS W99	T34AS X99	T34AS Y99	T34AS Z99	T34AS _99
Albania	50	11	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	8
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	723	-2	-2	-2	512	73	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	17
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	60	-2	-2	-2	5	1	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	0	-2
Croatia	58	-2	-2	-2	33	11	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	8
Cyprus	20	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11,2	0	-2
Czech Republic	345	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	149	-2	-2	178	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	2153	-2	-2	-2	1951	133	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2
Estonia	92	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	37	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	875	-2	-2	-2	477	187	-2	-2	127	-2	-2	-2	-2	67	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	8,0	0	14
France	10555	-2	-2	-2	6449	2383	-2	-2	-2	1380	-2	-2	-2	-2	222	-2	76	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	7,3	0	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4043	-2	-2	-2	931	1372	-2	-2	975	-2	-2	-2	-2	725	-2	-2	40	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	364
Greece	108	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	93	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	1
Hungary	609	-2	-2	-2	141	196	-2	-2	121	-2	-2	-2	-2	131	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	20	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	3543	-2	-2	-2	2905	392	-2	-2	203	-2	-2	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	120	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	43	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1185	-2	-2	-2	955	150	-2	-2	55	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3,9	0	0

Norway	555	-2	-2	-2	438	71	-2	-2	37	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	4,2	-3	5
Poland	1303	-2	-2	-2	44	320	-2	-2	474	-2	-2	-2	-2	351	-2	-2	107	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	79	-2	-2	-2	9	19	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	27	-3	4
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	47	-2	-2	-2	27	12	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1898	-2	-2	-2	1205	315	-2	-2	331	-2	-2	-2	42	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	6,3	-2	121
Switzerland	276	-2	-2	-2	156	28	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	10,8	0	18
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	9985	-2	-2	-2	3845	2044	-2	-2	2051	-2	-2	-2	-2	1647	-2	-2	294	-2	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	14,1	71	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	137	-2	-2	-2	40	45	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	20	0	0
UK: Scotland	1814	-2	-2	-2	1040	320	-2	-2	220	-2	-2	-2	-2	170	-2	-2	61	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	10	1	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Rape

Rape	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	
	T34RA A99	T34RA B99	T34RA C99	T34RA D99	T34RA E99	T34RA F99	T34RA G99	T34RA H99	T34RA I99	T34RA J99	T34RA K99	T34RA L99	T34RA M99	T34RA N99	T34RA O99	T34RA P99	T34RA Q99	T34RA R99	T34RA S99	T34RA T99	T34RA U99	T34RA V99	T34RA W99	T34RA X99	T34RA Y99	T34RA Z99	T34RA _99	
Albania	21	8	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Austria	115	-2	-2	-2	2	10	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	14	
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Bulgaria	131	-2	-2	-2	1	4	-2	-2	56	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	23	0	-2	
Croatia	64	-2	-2	-2	4	7	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	-2	28	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	36	-2	6
Cyprus	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	62,3	0	-2	
Czech Republic	90	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	62	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Denmark	45	-2	-2	-2	8	14	-2	-2	18	-2	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	24	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Finland	27	-2	-2	-2	0	5	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	27,0	0	0	
France	1559	-2	-2	-2	0	80	-2	-2	-2	108	-2	-2	-2	-2	142	-2	522	-2	-2	-2	704	-2	-2	-2	104,2	3	-2	
Georgia	87	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4	
Germany	853	-2	-2	-2	5	36	-2	-2	105	-2	-2	-2	-2	556	-2	-2	142	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	127	
Greece	28	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	2	
Hungary	143	-2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	-2	71	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	56	0	-2	
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Italy	1184	-2	-2	-2	13	229	-2	-2	495	-2	-2	-2	-2	350	-2	-2	87	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Latvia	72	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	28	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Moldova	95	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Netherlands	215	-2	-2	-2	15	55	-2	-2	70	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	22,6	0	0	

Norway	31	-2	-2	-2	6	4	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	23,4	-3	0
Poland	508	-2	-2	-2	1	5	-2	-2	109	-2	-2	-2	-2	330	-2	-2	61	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	47	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	76	-3	3
Romania	705	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	275	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	247	-2	-2	-2	77	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	42	-2	-2	-2	4	8	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	77	-2	-2	-2	1	5	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	29,7	-2	13
Switzerland	68	-2	-2	-2	0	1	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	46,2	0	8
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	632	-2	-2	-2	0	7	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	107	-2	-2	359	-2	-2	-2	85	-2	-2	-2	79,8	63	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	7	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	91	0	0
UK: Scotland	26	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	81	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Robbery

Robbery	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34RO A99	T34RO B99	T34RO C99	T34RO D99	T34RO E99	T34RO F99	T34RO G99	T34RO H99	T34RO I99	T34RO J99	T34RO K99	T34RO L99	T34RO M99	T34RO N99	T34RO O99	T34RO P99	T34RO Q99	T34RO R99	T34RO S99	T34RO T99	T34RO U99	T34RO V99	T34RO W99	T34RO X99	T34RO Y99	T34RO Z99	T34RO _99
Albania	256	94	64	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	345	-2	-2	-2	3	20	-2	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	13
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	429	-2	-2	-2	0	26	-2	-2	164	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	7	-2
Croatia	156	-2	-2	-2	13	34	-2	-2	51	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	28
Cyprus	5	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	38,3	0	-2
Czech Republic	870	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	30	-2	-2	692	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	148	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	506	-2	-2	-2	104	158	-2	-2	156	-2	-2	-2	-2	82	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	1	-2
Estonia	159	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	107	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	293	-2	-2	-2	49	90	-2	-2	67	-2	-2	-2	-2	77	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	18,2	0	1
France	3149	-2	-2	-2	1148	784	-2	-2	-2	729	-2	-2	-2	-2	173	-2	188	-2	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	-2	19,9	1	-2
Georgia	556	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	-2	-2	85	-2	-2	234	-2	-2	-2	55	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	3394	-2	-2	-2	66	369	-2	-2	969	-2	-2	-2	-2	1591	-2	-2	347	-2	-2	-2	50	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	366
Greece	135	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	84	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	42	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	8
Hungary	1133	-2	-2	-2	4	40	-2	-2	242	-2	-2	-2	-2	638	-2	-2	204	-2	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	45	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	6594	-2	-2	-2	202	1050	-2	-2	3421	-2	-2	-2	-2	1726	-2	-2	173	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	248	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	89	-2	-2	-2	-2	75	-2	80	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	388	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	8	-2	-2	-2	-2	123	-2	-2	190	-2	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	1995	-2	-2	-2	825	490	-2	-2	360	-2	-2	-2	240	-2	-2	80	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13,8	0	0

Norway	137	-2	-2	-2	34	24	-2	-2	55	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	14,8	-3	2
Poland	4640	-2	-2	-2	9	76	-2	-2	480	-2	-2	-2	-2	3769	-2	-2	285	-2	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Portugal	659	-2	-2	-2	8	38	-2	-2	142	-2	-2	-2	-2	308	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	-2	37	-2	-2	-2	50	-3	2
Romania	2879	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	58	-2	-2	1149	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1128	-2	-2	-2	72	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	59	-2	-2	-2	6	12	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	344	-2	-2	-2	44	23	-2	-2	186	-2	-2	-2	65	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	22,0	-2	11
Switzerland	160	-2	-2	-2	4	29	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	52	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	30,0	0	52
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	4085	-2	-2	-2	204	241	-2	-2	845	-2	-2	-2	-2	2102	-2	-2	580	-2	-2	-2	76	-2	-2	-2	35,7	37	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	68	-2	-2	-2	0	6	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	31	0	0
UK: Scotland	463	-2	-2	-2	89	75	-2	-2	101	-2	-2	-2	-2	114	-2	-2	80	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	28	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Total

Theft: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TH A99	T34TH B99	T34TH C99	T34TH D99	T34TH E99	T34TH F99	T34TH G99	T34TH H99	T34TH I99	T34TH J99	T34TH K99	T34TH L99	T34TH M99	T34TH N99	T34TH O99	T34TH P99	T34TH Q99	T34TH R99	T34TH S99	T34TH T99	T34TH U99	T34TH V99	T34TH W99	T34TH X99	T34TH Y99	T34TH Z99	T34TH _99
Albania	713	167	240	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	217	-2	-2	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	41
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3141	-2	-2	-2	825	733	-2	-2	-2	513	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	24
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5005	-2	-2	-2	410	991	-2	-2	1741	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	0	-2
Croatia	597	-2	-2	-2	248	175	-2	-2	76	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	79
Cyprus	136	-2	-2	-2	74	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9,2	0	-2
Czech Republic	5507	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3981	-2	-2	1458	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	68	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	2309	-2	-2	-2	1978	258	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	1003	-2	-2	473	-2	-2	-2	-2	384	-2	-2	-2	-2	131	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2320	-2	-2	-2	1798	250	-2	-2	116	-2	-2	-2	-2	19	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,6	0	137
France	31553	-2	-2	-2	20947	6855	-2	-2	-2	3112	-2	-2	-2	-2	370	-2	190	-2	-2	-2	75	-2	-2	-2	6,0	4	-2
Georgia	4991	-2	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	456	-2	-2	-2	-2	2745	-2	-2	1234	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	14151	-2	-2	-2	5841	3972	-2	-2	2923	-2	-2	-2	-2	1349	-2	-2	64	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	233	
Greece	1222	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	908	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	91	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	222
Hungary	6628	-2	-2	-2	2658	2296	-2	-2	1274	-2	-2	-2	-2	391	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	12	0	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	50695	-2	-2	-2	43692	6015	-2	-2	871	-2	-2	-2	-2	112	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	1695	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	159	-2	1193	-2	-2	-2	-2	247	-2	95	-2	-2	-2	2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	959	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	65	75	-2	-2	-2	-2	408	-2	-2	389	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	12355	-2	-2	-2	11485	595	-2	-2	200	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2,0	0	0

Norway	2207	-2	-2	-2	1391	592	-2	-2	194	-2	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5,3	-3	12
Poland	9950	-2	-2	-2	284	1190	-2	-2	6271	-2	-2	-2	-2	2178	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1597	-2	-2	-2	108	302	-2	-2	325	-2	-2	-2	-2	672	-2	-2	151	-2	-2	-2	39	-2	-2	-2	34	-3	2
Romania	27312	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7231	-2	-2	15709	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	874	-2	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	313	-2	-2	-2	162	73	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2695	-2	-2	-2	1734	712	-2	-2	232	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	5,2	-2	43
Switzerland	2269	-2	-2	-2	1531	238	-2	-2	179	-2	-2	-2	-2	144	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	6,0	0	166
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	37164	-2	-2	-2	22773	4437	-2	-2	5876	-2	-2	-2	-2	3816	-2	-2	249	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	8,5	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	697	-2	-2	-2	371	256	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	7	0	5
UK: Scotland	6011	-2	-2	-2	4584	1074	-2	-2	228	-2	-2	-2	-2	121	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34TV A99	T34TV B99	T34TV C99	T34TV D99	T34TV E99	T34TV F99	T34TV G99	T34TV H99	T34TV I99	T34TV J99	T34TV K99	T34TV L99	T34TV M99	T34TV N99	T34TV O99	T34TV P99	T34TV Q99	T34TV R99	T34TV S99	T34TV T99	T34TV U99	T34TV V99	T34TV W99	T34TV X99	T34TV Y99	T34TV Z99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	497	-2	-2	-2	452	38	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	507	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	70	-2	-2	-2	-2	374	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	146	-2	-2	-2	118	22	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,3	-3	2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	14	-2	-2	-2	12	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	428	-2	-2	-2	331	81	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	3,9	-2	9
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2417	-2	-2	-2	2081	256	-2	-2	65	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	3,8	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	95	-2	-2	-2	60	33	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	4	0	1
UK: Scotland	508	-2	-2	-2	382	96	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Total

(Theft) Burglary: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34BU A99	T34BU B99	T34BU C99	T34BU D99	T34BU E99	T34BU F99	T34BU G99	T34BU H99	T34BU I99	T34BU J99	T34BU K99	T34BU L99	T34BU M99	T34BU N99	T34BU O99	T34BU P99	T34BU Q99	T34BU R99	T34BU S99	T34BU T99	T34BU U99	T34BU V99	T34BU W99	T34BU X99	T34BU Y99	T34BU Z99	T34BU _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	758	-2	-2	-2	116	271	-2	-2	-2	126	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	7
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	357	-2	-2	-2	109	123	-2	-2	61	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	10	-2	48
Cyprus	76	-2	-2	-2	34	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	11,0	0	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	1082	-2	-2	-2	860	165	-2	-2	53	-2	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Estonia	967	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4165	-2	-2	-2	510	1397	-2	-2	1481	-2	-2	-2	-2	751	-2	-2	26	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	115
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	840	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	50	-2	611	-2	-2	-2	-2	137	-2	42	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	6355	-2	-2	-2	5535	555	-2	-2	195	-2	-2	-2	60	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3,2	0	0

Norway	1523	-2	-2	-2	878	448	-2	-2	170	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	5,9	-3	7
Poland	8234	-2	-2	-2	107	466	-2	-2	5551	-2	-2	-2	-2	2085	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	158	-2	-2	-2	67	46	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	587	-2	-2	-2	77	318	-2	-2	175	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	10,1	-2	9
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14345	-2	-2	-2	3921	2235	-2	-2	4465	-2	-2	-2	-2	3473	-2	-2	238	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	15,7	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	282	-2	-2	-2	115	128	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	8	0	1
UK: Scotland	1525	-2	-2	-2	973	304	-2	-2	150	-2	-2	-2	-2	97	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary

(Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34BD A99	T34BD B99	T34BD C99	T34BD D99	T34BD E99	T34BD F99	T34BD G99	T34BD H99	T34BD I99	T34BD J99	T34BD K99	T34BD L99	T34BD M99	T34BD N99	T34BD O99	T34BD P99	T34BD Q99	T34BD R99	T34BD S99	T34BD T99	T34BD U99	T34BD V99	T34BD W99	T34BD X99	T34BD Y99	T34BD Z99	T34BD _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2
Denmark	431	-2	-2	-2	327	78	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2	
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	139	-2	-2	-2	77	39	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	7,5	-3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10092	-2	-2	-2	1402	1556	-2	-2	3748	-2	-2	-2	-2	3155	-2	-2	218	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	18,9	0	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	175	-2	-2	-2	71	76	-2	-2	17	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	6	0	1
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Total

Drug offences: Total	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/ measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34DR A99	T34DR B99	T34DR C99	T34DR D99	T34DR E99	T34DR F99	T34DR G99	T34DR H99	T34DR I99	T34DR J99	T34DR K99	T34DR L99	T34DR M99	T34DR N99	T34DR O99	T34DR P99	T34DR Q99	T34DR R99	T34DR S99	T34DR T99	T34DR U99	T34DR V99	T34DR W99	T34DR X99	T34DR Y99	T34DR Z99	T34DR _99
Albania	308	42	195	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	16	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	40
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1052	-2	-2	-2	211	197	-2	-2	-2	330	-2	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia- Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	48	-2	-2	-2	0	2	-2	-2	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Croatia	453	-2	-2	-2	111	83	-2	-2	84	-2	-2	-2	-2	54	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	118
Cyprus	73	-2	-2	-2	49	-2	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	10,8	0	-2
Czech Republic	303	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	80	-2	-2	199	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	383	-2	-2	-2	75	100	-2	-2	89	-2	-2	-2	-2	81	-2	-2	-2	35	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	
Estonia	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	
Finland	885	-2	-2	-2	453	114	-2	-2	92	-2	-2	-2	-2	120	-2	-2	51	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	14,5	-2	53
France	8346	-2	-2	-2	3395	1625	-2	-2	-2	2000	-2	-2	-2	-2	803	-2	477	-2	-2	-2	46	-2	-2	-2	15,4	0	-2
Georgia	1102	-2	-2	-2	-2	112	-2	-2	321	-2	-2	-2	-2	542	-2	-2	156	-2	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	7515	-2	-2	-2	1432	1122	-2	-2	1633	-2	-2	-2	-2	2943	-2	-2	358	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	266
Greece	445	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	257	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	48	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	139
Hungary	90	-2	-2	-2	9	7	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	38	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	0	37	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	17834	-2	-2	-2	3950	5889	-2	-2	4285	-2	-2	-2	-2	2327	-2	-2	1183	-2	-2	-2	200	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	50	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	36	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	120	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	57	23	-2	-2	-2	-2	32	-2	-2	8	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	3175	-2	-2	-2	1495	645	-2	-2	475	-2	-2	-2	460	-2	-2	100	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	13,0	0	0

Norway	1144	-2	-2	-2	755	109	-2	-2	124	-2	-2	-2	-2	116	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	10,7	-3	5
Poland	419	-2	-2	-2	10	44	-2	-2	148	-2	-2	-2	-2	189	-2	-2	25	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1236	-2	-2	-2	39	46	-2	-2	227	-2	-2	-2	-2	499	-2	-2	412	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	52	-3	0
Romania	222	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	86	-2	-2	104	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	11	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	79	-2	-2	-2	11	19	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	1397	-2	-2	-2	582	331	-2	-2	264	-2	-2	-2	115	-2	-2	105	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	15,3	-2	10
Switzerland	3038	-2	-2	-2	1830	202	-2	-2	240	-2	-2	-2	-2	465	-2	-2	66	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	10,9	0	274
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8731	-2	-2	-2	2004	1222	-2	-2	1573	-2	-2	-2	-2	2675	-2	-2	1001	-2	-2	-2	254	-2	-2	-2	28,7	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	89	-2	-2	-2	13	17	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	23	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	18	0	0
UK: Scotland	950	-2	-2	-2	403	150	-2	-2	104	-2	-2	-2	-2	218	-2	-2	66	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	19	0	0

p. 53 – Table 3.2.2 – Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed in 1999 – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

Drug offences: Drug trafficking	Total unsuspended custodial sanctions	Under 1 month	1 month & less than 12 months	3 months & less than 12 months	Under 6 months	6 months & less than 12 months	6 months & less than 18 months	Under 12 months	12 months & less than 24 months	12 months & less than 36 months	12 months & less than 60 months	18 months & less than 36 months	24 months & less than 48 months	24 months & less than 60 months	36 months & less than 60 months	48 months and over	60 months & less than 120 months	60 and less than 144 months	60 months and less than 180 months	60 months and over	120 months and over	120 months and less than 240 months	144 months and over	180 months and over	Average length of custodial sanction/measure (in months)	Life	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures
	T34DT A99	T34DT B99	T34DT C99	T34DT D99	T34DT E99	T34DT F99	T34DT G99	T34DT H99	T34DT I99	T34DT J99	T34DT K99	T34DT L99	T34DT M99	T34DT N99	T34DT O99	T34DT P99	T34DT Q99	T34DT R99	T34DT S99	T34DT T99	T34DT U99	T34DT V99	T34DT W99	T34DT X99	T34DT Y99	T34DT Z99	T34DT _99
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	751	-2	-2	-2	29	162	-2	-2	-2	325	-2	-2	-2	-2	45	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	0	-2
Croatia	74	-2	-2	-2	0	12	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	32	-2	17
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	279	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	192	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	24	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	0	-2
Denmark	106	-2	-2	-2	6	20	-2	-2	29	-2	-2	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	0	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	3862	-2	-2	-2	1075	812	-2	-2	-2	1101	-2	-2	-2	-2	524	-2	312	-2	-2	-2	38	-2	-2	-2	20,1	0	-2
Georgia	238	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	43	-2	-2	167	-2	-2	-2	44	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-4
Germany	1954	-2	-2	-2	39	137	-2	-2	343	-2	-2	-2	-2	1216	-2	-2	204	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	-2	0	92	
Greece	363	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	215	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	115	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	26
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Norway	1102	-2	-2	-2	714	108	-2	-2	124	-2	-2	-2	-2	116	-2	-2	27	-2	-2	-2	13	-2	-2	-2	11,1	-3	5
Poland	164	-2	-2	-2	0	4	-2	-2	31	-2	-2	-2	-2	105	-2	-2	21	-2	-2	-2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	893	-2	-2	-2	4	17	-2	-2	83	-2	-2	-2	-2	391	-2	-2	386	-2	-2	-2	12	-2	-2	-2	61	-3	0
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	74	-2	-2	-2	6	19	-2	-2	33	-2	-2	-2	-2	15	-2	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	1861	-2	-2	-2	800	142	-2	-2	211	-2	-2	-2	-2	441	-2	-2	63	-2	-2	-2	6	-2	-2	-2	14,4	0	198
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5869	-2	-2	-2	442	647	-2	-2	1107	-2	-2	-2	-2	2443	-2	-2	978	-2	-2	-2	252	-2	-2	-2	38,6	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	41	-2	-2	-2	1	9	-2	-2	22	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	18	0	0
UK: Scotland	727	-2	-2	-2	199	136	-2	-2	100	-2	-2	-2	-2	217	-2	-2	66	-2	-2	-2	9	-2	-2	-2	24	0	0

p. 54 – Source of the data in Table 3.2.2

	ST3400
Albania	Department of Statistics Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Statistics Austria (Ed.) Annual Conviction Statistics
Belgium	<i>Données statistiques en matières de condamnations, suspensions, internements</i> - Point d'appui statistique – Service de la politique criminelle – Ministère de la Justice – Rapport portant sur l'année 1997 (parution en cours)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	Based on data taken from the publication "Offenses and sentenced persons", issued by the National Statistical Institute. "Demographic and Social Policy" Direction – "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" and unpublished data of the Statistical Service.
Czech Republic	The Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality, 2000. Ministry of Justice, Czech Republic. Published.
Denmark	Source: 'Kriminalstatistik 1999' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice.
Finland	Statistics Finland - Population Statistics - Crime and prisoner statistics, not published by this classification.
France	Ministère de la Justice, SDSED, statistiques annuelles des condamnations inscrites au casier judiciaire.
Georgia	Report Department of execution Ministry of Justice of Georgia.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.): Strafverfolgungsstatistik 2000, Wiesbaden 2001.
Greece	National Statistical Service of Greece, Statistics of Courts- 1997 unpublished data (personal communication)
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	1999 Istat statistics: table 4.10
Latvia	Ministry of Justice - Department of Courts- Section of Courts Statistics- annual Data base of Convicted persons, not published.
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Court Department – Section of Informatics and Statistics. (Taken from the statistical database of the Centre of Crime Prevention in Lithuania. Website: www.nplc.lt).
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Ministère de la Justice, rapports statistiques.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Legal Policy and Planning Office, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice, Directorate of Organisation, Human Resources and Judiciary Statistics.
Russia	-2

Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, statistical surveys on perpetrators of criminal offences not published (yet).
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official Swedish Criminal Statistics publish by the National Crime Prevention Council.
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la police, données non publiées.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Crime and Criminal Justice Unit. Court Proceedings Database published annually in Criminal Statistics Supplementary Volumes 1 and 2.
UK: Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Branch.
UK: Scotland	The Scottish Executive Justice Statistics Unit - Branch 1 Criminal proceedings in Scottish courts.

p. 54 – Comments on Table 3.2.2

p. 54 – Comments on Table 3.2.2	
CT3400	
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Albanian Penal Law provides for two main punishments for the person who commits a crime: imprisonment and fine. From January 2000, the death penalty is abolished. The minimum period for the imprisonment is 5 days and the max 25 years For serious offences, court can apply life imprisonment. In the year 2000, in the Albanian Penal Code were only 5 articles, which provided for life imprisonment. But the statistics provided by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Justice, for some types of crimes, contain wrong data on this kind of punishment Regarding the above offences the law provides for this kind of punishment only for homicide, robbery leading to death. Unfortunately, under the column "life imprisonment" for theft, traffics offences and drugs, the data are wrong. • There is a possibility that the responsible person of the district court has registered the data in a wrong way. • The data on the table 3.2.2 belongs to year 2000. The data for year 1999 are not available (the data have been only in computer and because of the virus they have been destroyed).
Armenia	<p>In case if a person commits two or more crimes, for none of which he was convicted, the Court, imposing a sentence (principal and supplementary) for each crime taken separately, determines the final sentence merging a less strict sentence by stricter one. For example, if a person commits theft (which is punishable by imprisonment to 3 years) and grave assault (which is punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 8 years), the final sanction can` t exceed 8 years.</p> <p>But if a convicted person after passing the sentence, but before completion of the term of the sentence commits another crime, the Court imposes a sentence for the newly committed crime and adds partly or fully the unserved portion of the previous sentence to the new sentence. For example, if a person who was convicted for the commitment of theft to 2 years of imprisonment commits grave assault, the Court will impose a new sanction (for example 7 years) and then add the unserved part of the previous sentence to the new one (2+7). In this case the final sentence can` t exceed the maximum length of the sanction which is given in the General Part of the Penal Code. In this case it is imprisonment and maximum of this sanction is 15 years.</p>

Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Teilbedingt" sentences (= comprising an unsuspended component) are included in total figures, but there is no information available about length of both the unsuspended and suspended component of the sanction. Thus, convictions of this type cannot be subsumed under any of the "length of sentence"-categories. Instead they are counted separately under the category "partially unsuspended". • Average length of sentences cannot be calculated since there is no information about distribution of sentence length within the different categories as well as about length of sentences for the open-ended category "5 years plus".
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour l'année 1997 (dernière année disponible). • Les données ne sont pas disponibles en fonction des catégories d'infractions.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The column "12 months and less than 24 months" contains data about persons sentenced with a sanction imprisonment for "12 months and less than 36 months". • The Criminal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria does not provide for undefined sanctions/measures with the exception of the "fine" because of its nature. Each punishing sentence includes in a compulsory way in addition to the type of sentence its precise and concrete size. • The data about persons sentenced for theft of Motor vehicle, burglary and house theft are not recorded separately. These data are included in the total number of persons sentenced for theft.
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • We do not have data on duration of measures of compulsory psychiatric and drug treatment. By law the compulsory psychiatric or drug treatment may not exceed three years. The court does not determine the duration of these measures in advance. • Consequently data on duration cover only unsuspended imprisonment and juvenile imprisonment. Cases with compulsory psychiatric or drug treatment are counted under the category of „indeterminate sanctions and measures“. • In counting average duration of imprisonment the imprisonment over 120 months I divided in two subgroups – crimes for which punishment was 10-15 years and than crimes for which long term imprisonment (20-40 years) has been imposed.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	• Data relate to the year 2000.
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note theft: Theft of a motor vehicle is not part of 'theft' in Denmark , since most of these offenses are joyriding. The figure of 'theft of motor vehicle'=joyriding is therefore not included in the total theft figure. • Note drug offenses: The figure of drug trafficking also contains cases of production and buying drugs.
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: 12 months & less than 24 months = from 12 months until 24 months (incl) 24 months & less than 60 months = over 24 months until 60 months (incl) 60 months & less than 120 months = over 60 months until 120 months (incl) 120 months & over = over 120 months (excluding life) • "Robbery" includes §141 only (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health). • "Unconcealed theft" (§140 – stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) is excluded.

Finland	Indeterminate sanctions/ measures: The person sentenced to an unconditional punishment has been prosecuted for another crime that he/she has committed before this sentence, and that punishment has been considered as being a sufficient sanction also for this later offence (Ch 7 § 6 Penal Code).																																									
France	Données pour l'année 2000.																																									
Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLEASE CHECK!!! NOTE MFA: It could mean that the national correspondent is indicating the typical "range" of the sentences imposed (i.e., a rape is usually sanctioned with a sentence going from 60 to 120 months. <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Type of offence</td> <td>Indeterminate sanctions/ measures</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Criminal offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Intentional homicide</td> <td>Total</td> <td>120 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Completed</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Assault</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Rape</td> <td>60-120 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Robbery</td> <td>60-120 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Theft</td> <td>24-60 month</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24-60 month</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2"><i>of which: Burglary</i></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Domestic burglary</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Drug offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>24-60 month</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Drug trafficking</i></td> <td>60-120 month</td> </tr> </table>		Type of offence		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures	Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)			Criminal offences	Total	24-60 month	<i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i>		Intentional homicide	Total	120 month	<i>of which: Completed</i>		Assault			Rape		60-120 month	Robbery		60-120 month	Theft	24-60 month	24-60 month	24-60 month	24-60 month	<i>of which: Burglary</i>	Total		<i>of which: Domestic burglary</i>		Drug offences	Total	24-60 month	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	60-120 month
Type of offence		Indeterminate sanctions/ measures																																								
Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above)																																										
Criminal offences	Total	24-60 month																																								
	<i>of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal)</i>																																									
Intentional homicide	Total	120 month																																								
	<i>of which: Completed</i>																																									
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Robbery		60-120 month																																								
Theft	24-60 month	24-60 month																																								
	24-60 month	24-60 month																																								
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Drug offences	Total	24-60 month																																								
	<i>of which: Drug trafficking</i>	60-120 month																																								
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Length: Under 6 months = up to 6 months 6 months & less than 12 months = more than 6 months & up to 12 months 12 months & less than 24 months = more than 12 months & up to 24 months 24 months & less than 60 months = more than 24 months & up to 60 months 60 months & less than 120 months = more than 60 months & up to 120 months 120 months & over = more than 120 months • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available on completed intentional homicide, theft of a motor vehicle and domestic burglary. • The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, since 1998 the "Strafverfolgungsstatistik" no longer differentiates between rape and other forms of sexual assault. Therefore the figures given are figures for sexual assault, not only for rape. • The definitions of homicide and assault have changed compared to ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. 																																									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The definition of drug trafficking is not the same as the definition for the former category of serious drug trafficking in ESCS 1999; for details see definitions section. • The figures do not include a total of 41 members of the armed forces sentenced to unsuspended military custody. • Average sentence length could not be calculated as data are only available in categorised form. • Indeterminate custodial sanctions / measures: There are three different types of custodial measures to reform the offender and/or protect the public in Germany: Committal to a psychiatric hospital, committal to an institution for withdrawal treatment and preventive detention (post imprisonment). • The two measures mentioned first can be imposed separately if the offender lacks culpability. If the offender's culpability is at least diminished, a combination of one of these two measures and a fine or a prison sentence is possible. • Preventive detention can be imposed under certain conditions if a person is sentenced to an unsuspended prison sentence with a duration of at least two years and is regarded to be a dangerous offender with a high risk of recidivism. It is executed after the initial prison sentence. • Committal to an institution for withdrawal treatment is limited to a maximum duration of two years. The two other measures do not have a maximum duration. • Offenders with a combination of indeterminate custodial measures with an unsuspended prison sentence are counted twice in the „Strafverfolgungsstatistik“, once for the prison sentence and once for the indeterminate custodial measure. Therefore, indeterminate custodial measures are not included in the „total unsuspended custodial sanctions“ figure. • The total figures for all three types of indeterminate custodial measures are: Committal to a psychiatric hospital: 758, committal to an institution for withdrawal treatment: 1,367, preventive detention: 60.
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to the year 1997. • Indeterminate sanctions/ measures = Sanctions for minors 7-20 years of age. • Most custodial sentences less than 2 years are suspended without supervision, if the convicted person is 1st offender • If the sentence is not suspended it is converted to financial penalty – kind of day-fine. • Therefore, very few custodial sentences are unsuspended. Moreover, the subdivisions of the Statistical Tables do not coincide with the ones suggested.e.g. below 12 months, 12- 60, 60-240, and life.
Hungary	Joy ridings are included in number of thefts.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	• Suspended custodial sanctions included.
Latvia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principal offence rule is applied • Under 6 month and other requested in table length is not available in the courts statistics • Average length of custodial sanction/measure/ (in months) is not available in the courts statistics • Indeterminate sanctions /measures/ are not available according to the Criminal law • Length of Intentional homicide Completed - data is missing • Assault - the concept does not apply in the Criminal law or statistical system • Theft of a motor vehicle burglary - is not branched out of grand Theft in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Domestic burglary - is not branched out of Burglary in statistical system according to the Criminal law • Drug trafficking - is not branched out of Drug in statistical system because it is

	defined in association with Drug manufacturing and Drug keeping according to the Criminal law.
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of indeterminate measures shows the number of persons that were found irresponsible for their harmful actions (due to mental disease, etc.) and special medical measures were applied. All other sanctions are imprisonment. • There is no official statistical data on the lengths of the initial unsuspended sentences in 1999 due to temporary organisational reform process in the Court Department of the Ministry of Justice. Only the Prison Department of the Ministry of Justice provides numbers on the initial lengths of the sentences of the persons that were in the custodial institutions in 1999.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	On ne peut distinguer les condamnations à perpétuité par types d'infractions.
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data for homicide do not refer to sanctions imposed in 1999, but to homicides committed in 1998.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sentence combined with suspended custodial sentence is not included. • Life: Not used in Norway.
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary, theft of motor vehicle, domestic burglary, drug offences: see comments on table 3.1.1. • Data for homicide completed is not available. • Data on average length of custodial sanction are not available.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indeterminate sanctions/measures: Portuguese law does not allow absolutely indeterminate sanctions; only relatively indeterminate one, i.e., varying within a minimum and a maximum set by the courts. • Intentional homicide: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 1. • Theft of a motor vehicle: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 2. • Burglary: Please, see "comments on table 3.1.1", note 3.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of unsuspended custodial sanctions includes imprisonments for majors and minors and noncustodial measures for minors, but the detailed columns refers only to imprisonment applied to majors due to the lack of this kind of statistic data for minors.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements data is not providing in our statistical system ! • Data requiring in the table 3.2.2 by time from – to dictate of castigation is not detect. Statistical reports contains dictate of castigation by brandies.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of data: 2000. • Length: Under 6 months = up to 6 months 6 months & less than 12 months = over 6 months and up to 12 months 12 months & less than 24 months = over 12 months and up to 24 months 24 months & less than 60 months = over 24 months and up to 60 months 60 months & less than 120 months = over 60 months and up to 120 months 120 months & over = over 120 months
Spain	-2
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length: Under 6 months = 0,5-5

	<p>6 months & less than 12 months = 6-11 12 months & less than 24 months = 12-24 24 months & less than 60 months = 25-48 60 months & less than 120 months = 49 and over 120 months & over = Not available Indeterminate sanctions / measures = Closed psychiatric care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight differences from the counting rules in Table 3.2.1 apply. <p>In Table 3.2.2 "all" prison sentences are counted – independently of whether the prison sentence is the principal sanction or not. However, no data available on "youth imprisonment" (69 cases) and, on 421 cases where the court has ordered to add a new offence/new offences to an ongoing prison sentence.</p>
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données pour 1998. • Se réfère au total des condamnations pour vol (n'importe quelle que soit l'infraction concourante). • Minors are not included in these Tables.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsuspended custodial sanctions include Prison, Young Offenders Centre, Training School and Juvenile Justice Centre. • Numbers given under 'indeterminate sanctions' are cases where no sentence length information was held.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Offences: Includes 2 cases where the sentence length is not separately identifiable. • Robbery and Theft: Includes 1 case where the sentence length is not separately identifiable. • Theft, <i>of which</i>: Domestic burglary: Not separately identifiable within the Scottish Executive's classification of crimes and offences.

p. 54 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.2 (1/2): If the principal offence rule does not apply (see question D for Table 3.1.2), are the figures for the sentence lengths for some offences (for example, assault and theft) inflated because offenders may have been convicted at the same time for more serious offences?		
1=Yes 2=No	If... are the figures...?	If yes, explain
	CT34A A00	CT34AB00
Albania	1	If a person is convicted for two offences homicide and keeping fire-gun without permission, the court can calculate the punishment in two ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can give a punishment equal with the total of the two sentences, but note more the max of the punishment that the law provides • Can give a sentence adding to heavies punishment
Armenia	1	-2
Austria	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2
Cyprus	2	-2
Czech Republic	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a person is convicted both of assault and theft, the judge would impose harsher sanction or measure, or longer length of imprisonment.
Denmark	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most serious offence.
Estonia	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2
France	-4	Puisque la règle de l'infraction principale s'applique en France, cette question ne se pose pas (condition non remplie). Cependant les résultats statistiques donnés en ventilant les condamnations en condamnations à infraction unique et condamnations à infractions multiples font apparaître, pour chaque type d'infraction, une tendance à l'alourdissement des peines dans le second cas. Mais le mode de traitement statistique ne permet pas de faire la distinction entre trois situations d'infractions « multiples » : a) la règle de l'infraction principale n'a pas été correctement appliquée et une condamnation est finalement enregistrée pour une infraction moins grave (le cas se produit) ; b) on est en présence d'infractions réitérées et la même rubrique d'infraction est répétée plusieurs fois dans l'enregistrement statistique ; c) il y a des infractions multiples différentes bien enregistrées selon la règle de l'infraction principale. Il n'empêche que le résultat statistique observé sans grande précision confirme l'idée selon laquelle les juges français tiennent compte de l'ensemble des infractions jugées pour fixer la peine, la règle juridique ne fixant qu'un maximum qui, de toutes façons, n'est jamais atteint.
Georgia	1	-2
Germany	-2	-2
Greece	1	See above.
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	L'article 39 du Code Penal prévoit que si la personne est coupable de la commission de plusieurs infractions l'instance le condamne pour chaque infraction, mais établit définitivement une seule peine.
Netherlands	-2	-2
Norway	2	The principal offence rule applies, i.e. when a sanction covers several offences, it is attached to the offence, which is subject to the most severe punishment according to the law.
Poland	2	• Just the most serious offence is recorded. Thus the penalty inflicted only for this offence is shown.
Portugal	-2	-2
Romania	2	-2
Russia	1	-2
Slovakia	2	-2
Slovenia	1	See comments to table 3.1.2
Spain	-2	-2
Sweden	1	Principal offence rule does apply. But see also supra Comments on Table 3.2.2.
Switzerland	1	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2
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. 54 – Description of data recording methods for Table 3.2.2 (2/2): If “Yes”, how long would the average sentences for offenders convicted for more than one offence be? For example, assault and theft? Please specify for each year.

	CT34AC00
Albania	-2
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	-2
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	It depends on a particular judge’s decision and on circumstances of a particular case.
Denmark	Not know.
Estonia	Not possible to give reliable answers.
Finland	-2
France	Par exemple en 1998 : Infractions de circulation routière infraction unique 2,1 mois au lieu de 2,8 en moyenne Coups et blessures volontaires délictuels 5,9 mois au lieu de 6,7.en moyenne.
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	-2
Romania	-2
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Not applicable.

Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDIANE : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - homicide intentionnel total : médiane = 2192 - coups et blessures : médiane = 91 - viol : médiane = 1096 - vol avec violence : médiane = 822 - vol total : médiane = 60 • Les médianes / moyennes des sanctions suivantes sont données pour les cas où aucune autre infraction n'existe : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coups et blessures : moyenne = 77, médiane = 30 - vol total : moyenne = 53, médiane = 28
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	The principal rule does apply. The disposal recorded is the combined total of the penalties for all of the proven charges.

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41ST95	T41ST96	T41ST97	T41ST98	T41ST99	T41ST00
Albania	1164	1263	142	437	772	2255
Armenia	-2	6880	7203	7226	7109	7527
Austria	6761	7093	7331	7361	7229	7013
Belgium	7429	8215	8509	8245	8509	8879
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	9045	10900	11847	11773	10787	9424
Croatia	3335	3067	5189	5160	4050	4279
Cyprus	202	235	263	226	247	287
Czech Republic	19508	20860	21560	22067	23060	21538
Denmark	3491	3280	3505	3433	3653	3403
Estonia	4401	4224	4638	4791	4379	4712
Finland	3018	2952	2798	2569	2598	2703
France	51381	51445	50969	50171	50009	45497
Georgia	-2	10105	10051	10406	8529	8676
Germany	67603	71096	73947	79251	80610	79507
Greece	5831	5427	5477	7129	7525	8038
Hungary	12455	12763	13405	14366	15110	15539
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	2032	...	2424	2620	2741	2887
Italy	47759	48564	50527	49173	52870	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	13289	12200	13628	14404	14412	9516
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	189	254	260	230	257
Moldova	9389	10110	9785	10078	10188	9754
Netherlands	11224	12956	12951	13094	13372	13404
Norway	2613	2616	2543	2473	2520	2562
Poland	65819	57320	57424	59180	54842	65336
Portugal	12343	14177	14361	14598	12808	12771
Romania	46454	43609	44227	51310	51396	49682
Russia	929000	1017000	1052000	1010000	1014000	1060000
Slovakia	7979	8168	7656	6897	6904	7136
Slovenia	648	614	768	793	935	1136
Spain	47404	44312	43453	44747	45384	45309
Sweden	6214	5906	5189	5357	5392	5630
Switzerland	5655	5479	5428	5648	5818	5727
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	51084	55256	61467	65727	64529	65194
UK: Northern Ireland	1762	1639	1632	1507	1244	1068
UK: Scotland	-2	5937	6120	6113	6041	5839

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Pre-trial detainees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SP95	T41SP96	T41SP97	T41SP98	T41SP99	T41SP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1128
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1665	1582	1714	1681	1570	1535
Belgium	3363	3531	3452	3082	3361	3689
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	2770	4015	3888	2813	2222	1528
Croatia	1263	889	817	934	863	899
Cyprus	32	17	42	32	44	23
Czech Republic	8000	7887	7736	7125	6934	5967
Denmark	802	863	937	913	976	917
Estonia	-2	-2	1350	1468	1323	1639
Finland	318	298	313	280	370	385
France	20708	20844	20567	19447	17849	15694
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	20196	20045	20838	20005	18586	18201
Greece	1813	1749	1705	2506	2458	2229
Hungary	3183	3455	3660	3909	4114	3838
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	36152	38067	40305	39677	43655	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2925	2193	2576	2421	2207	1915
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	94	167	169	72	79
Moldova	1827	1881	3268	2983	3063	3236
Netherlands	3135	3629	3997	4290	4373	4663
Norway	503	576	587	577	617	589
Poland	17891	14504	14103	14048	13217	18829
Portugal	4629	4977	4328	4250	4052	3854
Romania	10646	10895	10346	6555	5330	5523
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	2022	1852	1661	1617	1852	1904
Slovenia	187	155	198	206	242	302
Spain	11584	10588	11083	11272	10564	9729
Sweden	1207	1132	1123	1264	1276	1367
Switzerland	1703	1623	1831	1941	2049	1829
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	7950	8450	8550	8350	7950	7220
UK: Northern Ireland	317	326	366	373	371	311
UK: Scotland	-2	898	828	903	878	714

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Females

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SW95	T41SW96	T41SW97	T41SW98	T41SW99	T41SW00
Albania	31	31	8	17	27	46
Armenia	-2	214	210	183	160	153
Austria	368	400	407	424	423	-2
Belgium	380	374	360	360	354	405
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	287	320	410	380	381	292
Croatia	76	68	70	103	100	107
Cyprus	7	15	8	3	12	11
Czech Republic	671	744	784	850	969	958
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	54	69	101	108	113
Finland	127	141	134	126	124	142
France	2128	2092	2060	2063	1993	1718
Georgia	-2	222	231	212	161	131
Germany	2752	2843	3115	3479	3549	3521
Greece	203	192	209	280	332	374
Hungary	641	722	783	823	943	1009
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	38	50	57	67	74	84
Italy	2142	2049	1993	1877	2190	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	713	505	707	726	680	318
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	9	9	7	5	14
Moldova	-2	-2	330	413	413	396
Netherlands	602	694	763	864	984	1013
Norway	79	108	94	99	111	95
Poland	1549	1432	1462	1429	1302	1586
Portugal	1026	1281	1453	1137	1261	1206
Romania	1604	1571	1782	2081	2017	1932
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	278	282	298	247	252	259
Slovenia	24	23	30	25	22	40
Spain	4461	4123	4068	4121	3950	3725
Sweden	255	249	213	208	213	228
Switzerland	353	316	318	386	257	376
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1998	2305	2672	3120	3207	3355
UK: Northern Ireland	35	29	30	27	21	23
UK: Scotland	-2	204	185	203	219	201

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Aliens

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SA95	T41SA96	T41SA97	T41SA98	T41SA99	T41SA00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	5
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1662	1798	1869	1960	1872	-2
Belgium	3008	3254	3314	3105	3298	3699
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	70	80	70	47	175	141
Croatia	161	166	159	200	193	173
Cyprus	82	123	93	61	68	113
Czech Republic	3130	3679	3324	3046	2965	2534
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	72	89	127	122	132	168
France	15285	14618	13383	12355	11444	10029
Georgia	-2	59	76	88	92	87
Germany	12658	13297	14690	16196	16324	16195
Greece	-2	1974	2151	3221	3480	3832
Hungary	592	593	638	623	729	807
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	8147	9241	10744	11848	14050	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	86	66	101	138	197	142
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	70	82
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7470
Norway	214	186	180	179	187	159
Poland	1431	1286	1326	1141	1079	1409
Portugal	1344	1659	1602	1560	1387	1547
Romania	413	429	427	322	311	288
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	159	134	144	163	187
Slovenia	76	135	110	125	148	188
Spain	7346	7263	7536	7850	7900	8990
Sweden	1272	1255	1063	1090	1077	1211
Switzerland	3290	3154	3295	3515	3852	3747
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	4477	4574	4856	5334	5455	6149
UK: Northern Ireland	5	11	10	10	6	6
UK: Scotland	-2	113	117	116	152	138

p. 56 – Table 4.1.1 – Prison population: STOCK – Minors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T41SM95	T41SM96	T41SM97	T41SM98	T41SM99	T41SM00
Albania	13	2	0	11	17	88
Armenia	-2	90	86	67	62	51
Austria	187	177	204	223	227	-2
Belgium	7	9	9	8	14	11
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	142	177	156	143	146	97
Croatia	120	115	106	82	82	90
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	696	701	522	427	358	273
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	13	8	6	7	9	11
France	544	514	598	689	709	538
Georgia	-2	104	108	99	32	21
Germany	1392	1487	1522	1741	1736	1806
Greece	308	238	359	558	583	590
Hungary	556	522	5015	477	470	468
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	415	515	516	429	283	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	515	434	539	443	371	201
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-2	-2	-2	-2	8	7
Moldova	-2	-2	171	243	253	245
Netherlands	895	1025	1181	1335	1500	1645
Norway	2	3	3	5	3	0
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	622	828	796	742	637	811
Romania	2872	2446	2478	2429	1856	1599
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	8	11	15	15	5	8
Spain	1053	807	1002	1308	835	793
Sweden	6	11	7	4	0	1
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	1675	2093	2479	2466	2425	2434
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	265	261	209	228	162

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FT95	T42FT96	T42FT97	T42FT98	T42FT99	T42FT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	18276	17306	17037	17488	16612	-2
Belgium	16458	16108	15319	13987	14397	14681
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	5833	6550	7016	8989	7165	6344
Croatia	7499	6988	13429	20359	18758	17424
Cyprus	880	1191	1053	1222	1599	1653
Czech Republic	23776	24975	26305	27297	28338	26292
Denmark	35651	34254	33026	31610	30527	-2
Estonia	-2	7242	8029	9415	8888	8312
Finland	7755	6594	6201	5803	5838	6561
France	81398	78778	75098	71768	72172	66449
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	650407	670911	695140	735871	738504	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	28645	31480	32005	31794	29058	30597
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	9928	10367	11429	11307	10834	11626
Italy	96288	93418	91598	92022	89738	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	14248	17374	14455	13984	14234	12536
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	660	663	676	691	513	308
Moldova	-2	11949	10791	18349	26643	27369
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	10863	10394	10600	10377	-2	-2
Poland	84069	76268	79416	80266	74347	89835
Portugal	8871	8478	7782	6732	6192	5884
Romania	46333	43160	44800	44027	38613	35622
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	9944	9111	8152	7139	7492	7453
Slovenia	2201	3132	3189	4357	5459	5729
Spain	55991	45630	49195	47446	42108	41569
Sweden	13644	12123	9112	9497	9300	9178
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	125654	120625	125442	132100	135098	129733
UK: Northern Ireland	5088	5498	5502	5565	5684	5186
UK: Scotland	-2	37168	38066	37382	36049	32875

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Pre-trial detainees

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FP95	T42FP96	T42FP97	T42FP98	T42FP99	T42FP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	9306	9002	9168	9151	8976	-2
Belgium	10113	10491	10371	8916	9156	9799
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	4099	4905	4982	3986	3130	2201
Croatia	4242	3978	3055	3346	3831	3957
Cyprus	195	299	303	405	444	503
Czech Republic	12124	12570	13075	13782	14084	12727
Denmark	23473	25048	23687	22363	21051	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	1572	1637	1593	1503	1589	1668
France	65845	64310	59781	55045	54012	52153
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	117954	119022	116966	115207	109139	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	8638	9171	8313	8428	8470	9535
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	75736	72618	76772	78229	80879	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	7969	7650	8261	7857	8165	7521
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	410	439	430	362	255	236
Moldova	-2	4811	5616	8429	20565	21836
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	3122	3069	3236	3252	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	7622	6988	6098	5298	5318	5055
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	3881	3018	2851	2761	3123	2883
Slovenia	839	786	810	943	888	1034
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	27154
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	55287	58888	62066	64697	64572	54892
UK: Northern Ireland	2003	2292	2188	2284	2497	2197
UK: Scotland	-2	14977	14826	15098	15291	13945

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Females

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FW95	T42FW96	T42FW97	T42FW98	T42FW99	T42FW00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1366	1340	1340	1307	1271	-2
Belgium	1349	1250	1130	996	948	984
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	201	126	254	263	192	176
Croatia	250	196	364	464	493	543
Cyprus	37	68	48	67	148	118
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	2772	2520	2400	2334	2049	-2
Estonia	-2	168	197	294	371	337
Finland	334	337	320	302	324	734
France	4352	4305	3788	3563	3668	3072
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	137
Germany	29311	30162	33954	35748	37581	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	7688	7548	7069	7038	7239	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	438	287	431	425	440	275
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	50	61	43	34	20	14
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	666	734	822	820	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	906	814	817	545	566	596
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	149	132	181	236	194	270
Spain	5579	4759	5033	5066	3990	3488
Sweden	747	661	501	541	533	549
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	7437	7302	8642	10100	10982	10752
UK: Northern Ireland	159	207	216	226	255	252
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	2242	2526	2477	2206

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Aliens

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FA95	T42FA96	T42FA97	T42FA98	T42FA99	T42FA00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	7649	6817	6116	5439	5788	6470
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	176	146	137	188	152	183
Croatia	530	575	1144	1839	1904	2580
Cyprus	331	500	327	343	609	671
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	24234	22643	20126	17101	16551	15547
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	21
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	24555	25393	26961	29459	29361	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	144	149	175	146	97	105
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	138	82	98	88	31	159
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	2583	2392	1927	2135	2101	2304
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	118887	12668
UK: Northern Ireland	45	27	42	70	38	56
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	368	389	356	361

p. 56 – Table 4.1.2 – Prison population: FLOW – Minors

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T42FM95	T42FM96	T42FM97	T42FM98	T42FM99	T42FM00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	665	870	894	901	913	-2
Belgium	487	369	350	368	438	544
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	162	189	210	210	196	113
Croatia	99	86	79	121	122	124
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	93	86	77	44	63	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	467	451	339	318	258	342
France	2936	3271	3495	4030	4167	3959
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	87
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	3237	3901	3574	3345	1876	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	412	328	471	348	229	183
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	11	10	15	21	19	9
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	42	93	104	104	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	934	753	697	608	634	602
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	43000
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	4	3	1	6	3	7
Spain	6505	4127	3847	3470	2832	2974
Sweden	41	26	33	21	1	2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	10631	11798	12242	12067	12277	12223
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	2688	2670	2405	1763

p. 57 – Source of the data in Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	
ST4200	
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Tirana, Albania, unpublished
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Ministry of Justice (Ed.) Annual report on corrections, 1995-1999; Government Report on Security 2000
Belgium	Chiffres fournis directement par l'Administration des Etablissements pénitentiaires.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice. • Execution of Sentences General Directorate, Regime and Administrative Activities Section. • PERSONS Information System.
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance, unpublished data collected specially for the purpose of this survey (European Sourcebook 1999).
Cyprus	From Prisons Statistics books.
Czech Republic	The Yearbook. Prison Service of the Czech Republic. Published.
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source (stock): Data from Prison and Probation Service • Source (flow): 'Kriminalstatistikken 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999' (Crime statistics), Statistics Denmark • & 'Rapport om Ungdomskriminalitet', Justitsministeriet (Ministry of Justice) 2001:89.
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published.
Finland	-2
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, édition 2000, p. 191 et 2020, page 203.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tab. 4.1.1: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 1995 - 2000, Wiesbaden, 1995 - 2000; Monthly statistics on the stock of prisoners, March 31st 1995 - 2000, internal statistics of the Federal Ministry of Justice, unpublished. • Tab. 4.1.2: Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.2, Strafvollzug – Anstalten, Bestand und Bewegung der Gefangenen, 1995 - 1999, Wiesbaden 1996 - 2000.
Greece	Ministry of Justice. Unpublished data –personal communication.
Hungary	National Prison Administration.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform, Ireland.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics table 9.1 - 12.7 - 12.9 • 1998 Istat statistics table 10.1 - 13.1 - 11.7 • 1997 Istat statistics table 9.1 - 12.1 - 10.7 • 1996 Istat statistics table 10.1 - 13.1 - 11.7 • 1995 Istat statistics table 10.1 - 13.1 - 11.7

Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	Département des institutions pénitentiaires, ministère de la Justice.
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	State Penal Body.
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Ministry of Justice - Directorate of Prison Administration: National Register of Prisoners Annual Reports (1995-2000) of Prison Administration.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Monsieur Daniel Fink).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Prison Statistics England and Wales (Tables 1.1, 2.3 and 3.10).
UK: Northern Ireland	NIO Research & Statistical Bulletin 7/2001: 'The Northern Ireland Prison Population in 2000'.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service.

p. 57 – Comments on Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2	
	CT4200
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the table 4.1.1 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data for year 1995 belong to 1 October 1995. 2. For the years 1995- 1999 the data are only for the convicted persons. There are no data on the Pre-trial detainees 3. For the year 2000, the pre-trial detainees are included. 4. Regarding the Aliens there is no separate column at the court statistics. So, the data at the row aliens is only for pre-trial detainees. • Regarding the table 4.1.2. These data are not available. For the year 2000, in the number of convicted persons is involved only the number of pre- determines who are under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Order, and not the people under the arrest who are at the institution 313, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice."
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no statistics for 1995 year • No information is available on aliens. • No statistics is available for Prison Population: Flow.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures on prison population (stock) refer to 30th of November or 1st of December of the respective year; except for the data for 2000, which relate to 1 June • Figures on aliens refer to 1 September of the respective year • ad "Flow": data on aliens not available
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les chiffres sont des relevés de stock au 30 décembre de l'année concernée. • Les chiffres concernant la <u>détention préventive</u> comprennent également les détenus condamnés non définitifs • Les mineurs : les chiffres de stock et de flux concernent uniquement la population de mineurs qui, sur base d'une décision du juge de la jeunesse, sont mis « en garde provisoire » pour maximum 15 jours sur base de l'article 53 de la loi relative à la protection de la jeunesse (article abrogé à partir de 2002). Les chiffres ne comprennent donc pas les mineurs d'âge dont le tribunal de la jeunesse s'est dessaisi (mesure de dessaisissement), qui sont de ce fait considérés comme des personnes majeures, et qui font l'objet d'une détention par le fait d'une décision d'une juridiction de droit commun. Ne s'y retrouvent pas non plus les mineurs - les plus nombreux - placés par le juge de la jeunesse dans les institutions spécialisées (ne dépendant pas de l'administration pénitentiaire mais des administrations compétentes dans les deux Communautés françaises et flamandes).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	The data for the aliens in Table 4.1.1. are at 01.01. of the years 1995, 1996, 1997; at 01.07.1998 and at 01.09 of the years 1999 and 2000. The data for the aliens in Table 4.1.2. are taken from the Archival Card-Index Unit of the Execution of Sentences General Directorate.
Croatia	The tables cover all penal institutions, of whatever nature. The data are not available for September 1. The data were given for December 31, 1999. The prison statistics are gathered for this date in Croatia.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

	• * - the Yearbook does not show this particularities in FLOW																																																
Denmark	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FLOW: number of entries/receptions</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>of which: Minors</i></td> <td>93 (approx)</td> <td>86 (approx)</td> <td>77 (approx)</td> <td>44 (approx)</td> <td>63 (approx)</td> <td>*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							FLOW: number of entries/receptions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	<i>of which: Minors</i>	93 (approx)	86 (approx)	77 (approx)	44 (approx)	63 (approx)	*																												
FLOW: number of entries/receptions	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																																											
<i>of which: Minors</i>	93 (approx)	86 (approx)	77 (approx)	44 (approx)	63 (approx)	*																																											
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data: at 1 January. • Table 4.1.1 ja 4.1.2: <u>convicted</u> females only (excluding pre-trial detainees). • Table 4.1.2 – including all entries AND departures (e.g, if a person arrives and leaves during the given period, he/she is calculated twice). 																																																
Finland	-2																																																
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champ tableau 4.1.1 métropole, tableau 4.1.2 métropole de 1995 à 1999, métropole et DOM en 2000. • Tableau 4.1.1 : il s'agit des chiffres au 1^{er} octobre. Il serait possible de donner une estimation des renseignements demandés pour le 1^{er} septembre en utilisant le chiffre (disponible dans la statistique mensuelle) des détenus à cette date et en lui appliquant les taux calculés pour le sexe, l'âge et la nationalité au 1^{er} octobre, ou à une autre date, mais laquelle ? Il n'est pas prouvé que ces taux soient plus stable que le chiffre de la population totale. 																																																
Georgia	-2																																																
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabs. 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 do not include persons committed to a psychiatric hospital or an institution for withdrawal treatment. • Tab. 4.1.1: Data refer to March 31st of the respective year. • Tab. 4.1.1: 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. • Tab. 4.2.2: No data available for 2000. Breakdown by nationality and age not possible. • The figures in Tab. 4.2.2 are very high as 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. 																																																
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flow is not available. • For the year 1996 the stock refers to 1 December 1996 instead of 1 September. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>STOCK: at 1 September</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002 #</th> <th></th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8.295</td> <td>8.507</td> <td></td> <td>6.150</td> <td>7.280</td> <td>7.625</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Pre-trial detainees</i></td> <td>2.323</td> <td>2.133</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Female</i></td> <td>409</td> <td>427</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Aliens</i></td> <td>3.767</td> <td>3.907</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>of which: Minors</i></td> <td>486</td> <td>477</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							STOCK: at 1 September	2001	2002 #		1998	1999	2000	Total	8.295	8.507		6.150	7.280	7.625	<i>of which: Pre-trial detainees</i>	2.323	2.133					<i>of which: Female</i>	409	427					<i>of which: Aliens</i>	3.767	3.907					<i>of which: Minors</i>	486	477				
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<i>of which: Minors</i>	486	477																																															

Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.1.1 for 1995, 1996 at 31 December, 1997-2000 at 1 September • Table 4.1.2. at 31 December.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	1996 data is at 2 September; all other years at 1 September.
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data about minors (prison population flow) include entries into "istituti penali per minorenni" exclude entries in "Centri di prima accoglienza". • Data about pre-trial detainees from 1995 to 1998 not include minors.
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the given numbers of females and minors are only from the total number of convicted persons. The numbers of pre-trial females and minor detainees are not available. • The Flow period embrace period from the 1st of January until the next years' 1st of January. • There were five amnesty acts in Lithuania: in 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2000. Ministry of Justice – Court Department gives such figures - total number of persons to which amnesty was applied in 1996 - 5839, 1997 - 1172, 1998 - 482, 1999 - 342, 2000 - 7677. These numbers include all cases of amnesty, for example, when length of imprisonment was shortened, when offender was amnestied from unsuspended custodial sanction, which was not started to execute, etc. Statistic, how these amnesties affected prison population is clear only for 1999 and 2000 years. Prison Department provide such data - in 1999 thirty prisoners were released on such ground, in 2000 there were 2250 such cases. • The stock number on the 1st of January of 2000 shows a big decline of prison population for that date due to amnesty, but the amnesty has not changed the sentencing tendencies, therefore the flow number of 2000 was almost the same as in previous years.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock 1995: Not available. • Stock 1996-1998 for Aliens: Not available. • Stock 1996-1998 for Minors: Not available.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stock data refer to September 30th. • The data for <i>females</i> and <i>aliens</i> are estimates. • The concept of alien is according to country of birth.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOCK: Total (yearly average) Pre-trial detainees (yearly average) Female (at 11 Nov., excl. pre-trial) Aliens (at 11 Nov., excl. pre-trial) Minors (at 11 Nov., excl. pre-trial) <p>New data submitted by regional co-ordinator Hanns von Hofer. Sources: Maria Danielsson, nordisk statistik för kriminalvården i Danmark, Finland, Norge och Sverige 1995-99. Norrköping: Kriminalvården [no date], Tables 1B & 4B (for the years 1995-1999). Kriminalvårdens Officiella Statistik 2000. Norrköping: Kriminalvården, 2001, Tables 8.4 & 8.5 (for the year 2000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLOW: Total number of entries/receptions New imprisonments and Total FLOW: number of entries/receptions Different types of increase in penal institutions: Including "Sentence to imprisonment", "Custody", "Security detention" and "Serving sentence in default of paying a fine". The last category cannot be distributed by type of sanction and age. Excluding arrests.

	<p>3) Table 4.1.1: The "prison population" (STOCK): Includes prisoners in penal institutions and institutions for preventive detention at. 1 January. Figures for 1 September are not available.</p> <p>4) Table 4.1.2: Number of entries (FLOW): New imprisonments: Includes only new imprisonments and not reimprisonments during the year of reference. These figures give information on sex and age.</p> <p>• Different types of increase in penal institutions (total): Includes new imprisonments and reimprisonments during the year of reference. These figures don't give information on sex and age.</p> <p>There are yet no figures available for 1999 and 2000, because of readjustment to new technological platform. For the same reason, it is not possible to produce new information (i.e. not published earlier), as female, minors and aliens among the FLOW (as a total number of increases), and aliens among the STOCK.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total (*1)</td> <td>11428</td> <td>10949</td> <td>11084</td> <td>10843</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of which: Pre-trial detainees</td> <td>3122</td> <td>3069</td> <td>3236</td> <td>3252</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-2</td> </tr> </table>	Total (*1)	11428	10949	11084	10843	-2	-2	of which: Pre-trial detainees	3122	3069	3236	3252	-2	-2
Total (*1)	11428	10949	11084	10843	-2	-2									
of which: Pre-trial detainees	3122	3069	3236	3252	-2	-2									
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Penal Code, minimum age – 17 (passed) years old is a rule. This may be lowered to 15 (most serious crimes as homicide, robbery). This offenders are included in the statistics of convictions. • Data as of 31 August (Table 4.1.1) • Number of total prison population consists: pre-trial detainees, sentenced persons and sentenced by misdemeanour board (Table 4.1.1, 4.1. 														
Portugal	-2														
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be noticed a significant decrease of the number of pre-trial prisoners as a consequence of a conception change in the activity of the prosecutors' offices regarding the ordering of the pre-trial detention. • Prisoners who are convicted in first instance but not yet finally convicted are not included in pre-trial detainees. 														
Russia	Data on the beginning of each year.														
Slovakia	-2														
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Aliens 1999: 1.1.2000. • Data for the requested tables was collected on the basis of regular annual completed questionnaires SPACE of the Council of Europe - statistics on the 1st September of the current year. • Council of Europe (Directorate General of Legal Affairs, Department of Crime Problems) has sent for the year 1999 as well as for the year 2001 an abridged version of the questionnaire which yet does not comprise all categories of persons imprisoned (they do not claim data on the number of females, strangers and juveniles imprisoned - including pre-trial detention) as it was requested for the previous years. Therefore, the total number of females and strangers serving their sentences stayed out for the year 1999. For the year 2001, all categories were completed by ourselves in order to have in the future all data collected regardless of the requested scope of data collection. • As regards low Slovenian figures for minors in prison, this is a result of the Slovenian legislation on juvenile imprisonment. According to the Art. 89 of the Penal Code, the sanction of imprisonment may only be imposed upon juveniles aged 16 or more at the time of the offence, if the sanction prescribed for the offence in question is imprisonment of 5 years or more. Even in those cases the sanction of imprisonment may be imposed only if other measures would not be appropriate due to the nature and gravity of the offence and due to the high level of the juvenile's criminal responsibility. 														
Spain	• Table 4.1.1														

STOCK: at 1 September		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	At 1 September	46.738*	42.887*	43.147*	44.902*	45.004	45.039
- <i>Of which:</i> Pre-trial detainees		=	Media anual Preventivos				
- <i>Of which:</i> Pre-trial detainees		=	Media anual Preventivos				
- <i>Of which:</i> Aliens.		=	Extranjeros a 31-12				
- <i>Of which:</i> Minors		=	(16-20 años. Penados)				
<p>Tabla 4.1.1.-</p> <p>1.- En relación con el total de población reclusa a 1 de septiembre se facilitan dos datos: la población reclusa media anual y la población reclusa a 1 de septiembre.</p> <p>2.- Pre-trial detainees.- Se facilita la media anual de preventivos.</p> <p>3.- female.- se facilita la media anual de mujeres.</p> <p>4.- Aliens.- Se facilita la población reclusa extranjera a 31-12 de 2001.</p> <p>5.- Minors.- Se facilita la población reclusa penada a 31-12 para los jóvenes penados de 16-20 años. Ambos incluidos.</p> <p>Notas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabla 4.1.1.- Los datos con asteriscos están referidos a la última semana de Agosto (Total STOCK 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998). • Tabla 4.1.2.- Los datos con asteriscos están referidos a la Administración General del Estado (FLOW – Number of entries/receptions: 1995-1999, Female: 1995-1999, Minors: 1995-2000. Para el conjunto del Estado en estos momentos no están disponibles. • Tabla 4.1.2.- La información facilitada disponible en estos momentos, está referida a la Administración General del Estado (Centros dependientes de la Dirección General de Instituciones Penitenciarias, excepto los centros dependientes de la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña), excepto para: • Total y año 2.000.- El dato de 41.569 va referido al Total Nacional. • Pre-trial detainees.- Está referido a 27.154 ingresos de preventivos. Total Nacional. 							
Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.1.1. Data refer to 1 October, not 1 September. Data on pre-trial detainees refer to yearly average, not 1 October. • Table 4.1.2. Pre-trial detainees are excluded. No data available. 						
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: données non disponibles • Tableau 4.1.2. données pour estimations non disponibles 						
TFYR of Macedonia	-2						
Turkey	-2						
Ukraine	-2						
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.1.1 – at 30 June (not 1 September). • Table 4.2.2 – aliens have been taken to mean non-UK nationals. • Aliens 1999 and 2000 = Provisional. 						
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data for Table 4.1.1 is average prison population for the year. • Figures for minors are not available. 						

UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All data is as at 30 June of each year.• Aliens are defined as all those coded as 'non-natural British'.• Minors are defined as all those under 18.
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p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Criminal offences: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TCT99	T43TCW99	T43TCM99	T43TCA99
Albania	772	-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	8511	247	63	60
Croatia	2333	163	104	249
Cyprus	203	9	0	45
Czech Republic	30437	911	225	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2360	96	71	79
France	32160	1045	-2	-2
Georgia	8676	137	21	87
Germany	60798	2386	911	14235
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	10706	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	12205	558	191	144
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	158	5	3	29
Moldova	7057	277	85	-2
Netherlands	13372	984	1500	-2
Norway	1399	82	3	-2
Poland	56421	1303	-2	-2
Portugal	8756	780	242	-2
Romania	40455	-2	-2	-2
Russia	1014000	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	575	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	33450	2798	6708
Sweden	4116	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	3814	247	-2	2360
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	56571	2797	1998	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	834	9	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	5684	217	224	118

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Criminal offences: Traffic offences

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TTT99	T43TTW99	T43TTM99	T43TTA99
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	132	3	0	0
Croatia	156	2	0	5
Cyprus	10	0	0	0
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	312	6	8	3
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	4705	62	11	-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	-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	120	-2	-2	-2
Norway	66	4	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	451	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	100	-2	2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	658	11	-2	267
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3264	29	200	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	39	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Intentional homicide: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43HOT99	T43HOW99	T43HOM99	T43HOA99
Albania	407	-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	1218	50	0	8
Croatia	686	30	14	8
Cyprus	21	0	0	5
Czech Republic	1172	72	15	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	532	29	-2	-2
Finland	487	39	7	11
France	3364	203	-2	-2
Georgia	1074	11	3	14
Germany	4360	202	25	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1505	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	1552	121	5	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	22	0	-2	5
Moldova	1380	82	14	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	72	3	-2	-2
Poland	4664	372	-2	-2
Portugal	-2	-2	-2	-2
Romania	6345	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	97	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	1938	102	261
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	267	9	-2	158
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3361	122	10	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	142	2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	843	25	15	13

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Intentional homicide: Completed

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43HCT99	T43HCW99	T43HCM99	T43HCA99
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	1061	46	0	7
Croatia	426	15	10	4
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	13	3	12
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	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	65	3	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	947	46	17	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	1938	102	261
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	186	6	-2	99
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	3329	122	9	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	712	18	10	11

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Assault

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43AST99	T43ASW99	T43ASM99	T43ASA99
Albania	23	-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	58	2	2	1
Cyprus	4	0	0	3
Czech Republic	1167	34	8	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	282	3	-2	-2
Finland	307	6	3	3
France	2890	125	-2	-2
Georgia	226	11	1	9
Germany	4693	110	148	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	780	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	319	23	3	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	3	0	-2	-2
Moldova	430	3	3	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	239	21	3	-2
Romania	206	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	31	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	453	31	111
Sweden	985	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	165	4	-2	83
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	640	46	30	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	75	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	1013	25	56	15

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Rape

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43RAT99	T43RAW99	T43RAM99	T43RAA99
Albania	21	-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	410	0	1	0
Croatia	156	2	3	4
Cyprus	5	0	0	0
Czech Republic	462	1	4	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	134	-2	-2	-2
Finland	51	-2	2	2
France	6756	114	-2	-2
Georgia	89	0	3	2
Germany	2486	11	22	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	475	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	557	2	7	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	5	-2	-2	1
Moldova	447	1	15	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	26	-2	-2	-2
Poland	1913	3	-2	-2
Portugal	315	0	10	-2
Romania	1533	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	54	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	1534	7	164
Sweden	203	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	104	1	-2	51
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2640	5	35	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	59	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	143	0	1	3

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Robbery

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43ROT99	T43ROW99	T43ROM99	T43ROA99
Albania	187	-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	1051	32	12	12
Croatia	247	11	8	4
Cyprus	6	0	0	3
Czech Republic	2511	69	48	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	353	15	-2	-2
Finland	194	6	10	5
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	204	5	4	7
Germany	7676	167	271	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	2347	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2158	59	54	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	2	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	1138	40	25	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	61	1	-2	-2
Poland	12688	254	-2	-2
Portugal	1117	18	72	-2
Romania	4130	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	77	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	17527	1070	1694
Sweden	320	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	218	5	-2	122
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	6571	161	449	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	94	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	730	16	19	7

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Theft: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43THT99	T43THW99	T43THM99	T43THA99
Albania	59	-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	3503	89	46	11
Croatia	692	21	49	62
Cyprus	60	0	0	3
Czech Republic	7132	247	48	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	765	20	-2	-2
Finland	364	4	18	5
France	8351	201	-2	-2
Georgia	1615	28	6	11
Germany	13781	674	335	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3384	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	5085	223	89	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	49	1	1	1
Moldova	2261	107	27	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	360	15	-2	-2
Poland	15162	112	-2	-2
Portugal	1717	34	64	-2
Romania	23997	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	107	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	705	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	733	29	-2	346
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	14466	705	838	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	95	2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	1205	62	96	13

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Theft: Theft of a motor vehicle

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43TVT99	T43TVW99	T43TVM99	T43TVA99
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	14	0	1	0
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	307	-2	2	-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	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	36	4	-2	-2
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	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	976	2	152	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	14	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	157	0	23	1

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – (Theft) Burglary: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43BUT99	T43BUW99	T43BUM99	T43BUA99
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	270	9	8	16
Cyprus	10	0	0	3
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	5178	51	180	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	0	-2	-2	-2
Moldova	170	18	1	-2
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	285	6	-2	-2
Poland	15162	112	-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	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	9646	166	482	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	51	0	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	495	3	37	4

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – (Theft) Burglary: Domestic Burglary				
	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43BDT99	T43BDW99	T43BDM99	T43BDA99
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	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	10	0	0	3
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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
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	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Drug offences: Total

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43DRT99	T43DRW99	T43DRM99	T43DRA99
Albania	15	-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	452	38	1	24
Cyprus	32	2	0	15
Czech Republic	766	46	7	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	360	18	14	43
France	5006	162	-2	-2
Georgia	965	35	1	11
Germany	8772	447	35	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	106	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	249	9	1	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	67	3	2	19
Moldova	-2	-2	-2	-2
Netherlands	2200	-2	-2	-2
Norway	375	33	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	3863	618	66	-2
Romania	120	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	52	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	10057	1436	3965
Sweden	991	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	1371	92	-2	898
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	8653	931	49	1699
UK: Northern Ireland	58	2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	802	54	4	24

p. 58 – Table 4.2 – Convicted prison population by offence – Drug offences: Drug trafficking

	Total	Number of Females	Number of Minors	Number of Aliens
	T43DTT99	T43DTW99	T43DTM99	T43DTA99
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	176	16	0	12
Cyprus	14	2	0	10
Czech Republic	159	12	3	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	263	17	-2	8
Germany	4703	265	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	-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	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	372	33	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	3603	608	65	-2
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Spain	-2	10057	1436	3965
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	685	50	-2	604
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	2385	503	1	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-3
UK: Scotland	769	45	4	23

p. 59 – Source of the data in Table 4.2	
	ST4300
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	-2
Belgium	Pas de données publiées par catégories d'infractions.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance, unpublished data collected specially for the purpose of this survey (European Sourcebook 1999).
Cyprus	From Prisons Statistics books.
Czech Republic	The Yearbook of Prison Service of the Czech Rep., Issued by Prison Service of The Czech Rep., Administrative Department.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Ministry of Justice – statistics on prison population – not published.
Finland	Timo Aho: Prisoners by institution 1.5.1999 (statistics from the Finnish prison administration).
France	Ministère de la Justice, DAP, statistiques trimestrielles. Chiffres pour le 1 ^{er} octobre 1999.
Georgia	Report of Ministry of Justice.
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 4.1, Strafvollzug – Demographische und kriminologische Merkmale der Gefangenen am 31. 03. 2000, Wiesbaden, 2000.
Greece	-2
Hungary	National Prison Administration.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Statistics Norway, Division for Social Welfare Statistics.
Poland	Central Prison Authority, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	Prison Services, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	State Penal Body.
Slovakia	This data is not monitoring into the General Directorate of prison and justice quard and is not available.
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Justice - Directorate of Prison Administration: National Register of Prisoners. • Annual Reports (1999) of Prison Administration.

Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Inmate Information System.
UK: Northern Ireland	NIO Statistical Prisoner Database.
UK: Scotland	Scottish Prison Service.

p. 59 – Comments on Table 4.2

CT4300	
Albania	In all the cases when "*" was used, data is not available.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Data not available according to type of offence
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The tables cover all penal institutions, of whatever nature. The data are not available for September 1. The data were given for December 31, 1999. The prison statistics are gathered for this date in Croatia. There are no data available on domestic burglary.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • minors are persons between 15 and 18 years (included both male and female). • 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	-2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data: at 1 January 2000. • "Robbery" includes §141 only (stealing from a person with force or threat of force which was dangerous for life or health). "Unconcealed theft" (§140 - stealing from a person with the use of threat or minor violence) is excluded. • "Theft/Total" includes §139 ("Concealed theft", incl theft of a motor vehicle) and §140 ("Unconcealed theft").
Finland	"Minors" in this Table are persons below 21 years of age, i.e. ages 15-20. The figure for "traffic offences" stands for drunken driving, other serious traffic offences are not reported separately. The figure for "rape" also comprises other sexual offences. However, these cases are mostly rapes.
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Données sur la Métropole • Homicide = "crimes de sang" • CBV = "coups et blessures volontaires, coups à enfants" • Viol = "viol et agression sexuelle" • Vols (total) = "vol qualifié + vol simple" • Stupéfiants = "Infractions à la législation dur les stupéfiants" • La nomenclature des infractions de la statistique pénitentiaire est moins détaillée que celle des condamnations. • Vol avec violence avec vols.
Georgia	-2
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.2 Convicted prison population by offence on March 31st 2000 (!) • Tabs. 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.2 do not include persons committed to a psychiatric hospital or an institution for withdrawal treatment. • Data refer to March 31st, 2000. • Figures for imprisoned aliens cannot be broken down by offence. • No data available on completed intentional homicide, theft of a motor vehicle or domestic burglary. • Intentional homicide: The definition given in definitions section could not be met

	<p>here: Assault leading to death could not be included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault: The definition given in definitions section could not be met here: Assault leading to death had to be included. • Rape: The definition of rape changed in 1998; for details see definitions section. Moreover, the figures given include sexual assault as well as some other forms of sexual offences. • Drug trafficking: 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	Data not available.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Table 4.2 given numbers of prison population are at the end of the year, not on the 1st of September. • The statistic of assault includes only intentional grave body injury or infection (Art. 111 of Penal Code). • Missing information is not available.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Total includes 10 "other cases" of which 1 female and 3 aliens.
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The figures refer not only to the convicted prisoners, but also to the pre-trial detainees. • The reference date is September 30th. • The data for Traffic offences and Drug offences are rough estimates.
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Offences of which: Traffic offences (defined as criminal): Total number of traffic misdemeanour. • Assault and Theft of which Domestic burglary: Included in total, but figures are not available at this level. • Robbery: Including all kind of blackmail and robbery (impossible to select certain categories). • There are no figures available for 1 September 1999. The date and year of the given information is 1 January 1998. Because of readjustment to new technological platform, it is not possible to produce new information (i.e. not published earlier), as number of minors and aliens among the convicted prison population by type of principal offence. • The "total" of table 4.2 includes following types of sanctions: "Sentence to imprisonment", "Security detention" and "Serving sentence in default of paying a fine" (excluding custody).
Poland	<p>Table 4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data in this table embrace also detainees awaiting trial. • Data as at 31December • "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 Data on those convicted for theft are not separable. • "Burglary" - numbers contain (following the Polish Penal Code) all thefts by entering and breaking; from buildings, other premises, theft from cars, etc. = thefts by burglary. In 1995-1998 numbers contain also thefts under

	aggravating circumstances (Art. 208 Penal Code of 1969).																																																																					
Portugal	-2																																																																					
Romania	The structure of the criminal offences by type of offence has maintained the same for the last 10 years.																																																																					
Russia	-2																																																																					
Slovakia	-2																																																																					
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on criminal offences of convicts on the 1st September of every year which have been collected for the needs of SPACE are not structured so in detail as it is requested by the questionnaire for the European crime statistics, so we provide figures which have been collected (their total number). • Total of convicted prisoners refers to the number of sentenced prisoners with final sentence (also in SPACE 1999, Council of Europe, page 14). Not included are – apart from a total of 242 pre-trial detainees – 61 other prisoners (39 sentenced to imprisonment for misdemeanors and 22 minors sentenced to juvenile institutions for 1–3 years) and 57 persons who began to serve their sentence of imprisonment before reaching the final judgement. 																																																																					
Spain	<p>Table 4.2.- Los datos estadísticos para los extranjeros van referidos al total de extranjeros, y no solo a los penados. Al igual , esta información va referida a 31-12-1.999; no siendo posible facilitar los datos a 1/09/2001.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of offence</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Number of females</th> <th>Number of minors</th> <th>Number of aliens*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Criminal Offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>33450</td> <td>2798</td> <td>6708</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of wich: Traffic offences (defined as criminal) Seguridad del Tráfico.</td> <td>100</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Intentional Homicide</td> <td>Total</td> <td>1938</td> <td>102</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of which: Completed Contra las Personas</td> <td>1938</td> <td>102</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assault</td> <td>Lesiones</td> <td>453</td> <td>31</td> <td>111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rape</td> <td>Libertad sexual</td> <td>1534</td> <td>7</td> <td>164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robbery</td> <td>Propiedad</td> <td>17527</td> <td>1070</td> <td>1694</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Theft</td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which: Theft of a motor vehicle</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Of which Burglary</td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which: Domestic burglary</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Drug offences</td> <td>Total</td> <td>10057</td> <td>1436</td> <td>3965</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Of which: Drug trafficking</td> <td>10057</td> <td>1436</td> <td>3965</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Type of offence	Total	Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens*	Criminal Offences	Total	33450	2798	6708	Of wich: Traffic offences (defined as criminal) Seguridad del Tráfico.	100	-	2	Intentional Homicide	Total	1938	102	261	of which: Completed Contra las Personas	1938	102	261	Assault	Lesiones	453	31	111	Rape	Libertad sexual	1534	7	164	Robbery	Propiedad	17527	1070	1694	Theft	Total				Of which: Theft of a motor vehicle				Of which Burglary	Total				Of which: Domestic burglary				Drug offences	Total	10057	1436	3965	Of which: Drug trafficking	10057	1436	3965
Type of offence	Total	Number of females	Number of minors	Number of aliens*																																																																		
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Sweden	The definitions of "Assault" and "Rape" deviate. Assault = all violent offences (excluding robbery) Rape = all sexual offences
Switzerland	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 30 June 1999 (not 1 September 1999). • "Traffic Offences" taken to mean 'Taking and Driving Away', 'In charge or Driving while under the influence of Drink or Drugs' and 'Other Motoring Offences'. • "Intentional Homicide" is taken to mean murder and includes all prisoners who have been tried and convicted of murder. 'Completed' is taken to mean prisoners who have been convicted as well as sentenced (as murder attracts a mandatory life sentence in England & Wales). • There are no figures for "Domestic Burglary" as the nature of the premises burgled is not recorded. "Aggravated Theft" has been included under "Aggravated Burglary". • The total under "Theft" includes the offences recorded in England & Wales as "Theft" and "Burglary". • 'Theft of a Motor Vehicle' has been taken to mean 'Taking and Driving Away'. • 'Drug Trafficking' has been taken to mean 'Unlawful Import/Export'.
UK: Northern Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In NI Aliens are not considered to be sentenced prisoners – they are held under the Immigration Act. • Breakdown for Domestic burglary and Drug trafficking is not available. • Age of offender is at time of sentence. • Robbery includes hi-jacking.
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is as at 30 June 1999. • Aliens are defined as all those coded as 'non-natural British'. • Minors are defined as all those under 18

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Suspended sentence (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44SS95	T44SS96	T44SS97	T44SS98	T44SS99	T44SS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	3206	3447	3743	3802	3854	3964
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1473	1405	1528	1509	1534	1521
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	2080	2006	1801	1682	1502	1485
France	87776	86594	96523	104482	109349	113499
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	83314	87857	90125	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1684	2009	2832	3102	3247	2788
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	10506	10624	11215	13430	13610	11338
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	331	340	957	1038	1098	1099
Poland	102337	115052	124023	129278	150133	167488
Portugal	755	886	809	1075	888	975
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	157	331
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	500	500	600	800	800	800
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Probation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44SP95	T44SP96	T44SP97	T44SP98	T44SP99	T44SP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1435	1580	1594	1228	1107	1070
Belgium	5664	6533	7007	7825	7673	7858
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	61	57	60	87	77	64
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	1691	4715	5988
Finland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	2861	3033	3333	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	894	738	626	629	513	568
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	145	111	378	333	603	756
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	8365	7972	7297	7163	7029	6944
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	54300	53700	54100	56700	61000	61100
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Parole or conditional release (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44SC95	T44SC96	T44SC97	T44SC98	T44SC99	T44SC00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1128	1070	1117	1205	1129	1128
Belgium	3030	3207	3471	4187	3538	5949
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	1234	1099	1079	1121	1126	1106
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	394	378	368
Finland	1161	1161	1161	1191	1165	1232
France	5053	5089	5356	4775	4685	4852
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	45954	47764	47714	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	1183	1195	1148	1278	1469	1922
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2442	3367	2873	2873	2986	2654
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	396	521	566	550	599	674
Poland	33344	36831	30925	26247	28035	32049
Portugal	2648	2516	2700	2807	2722	3141
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	4218	4211	4126	4023	4219	4234
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18800	18500	19000	21000	25100	28800
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.1 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T44ST95	T44ST96	T44ST97	T44ST98	T44ST99	T44ST00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	5769	6097	6454	6235	6090	6162
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	61	57	60	87	77	64
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	5347	5262	5523	5719	5960	7365
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	2085	5093	6356
Finland	3241	3167	2962	2873	2667	2717
France	113745	114698	127119	135229	140009	145504
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	132129	138654	141172	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	3845	4098	4606	5018	5229	5278
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	12984	13991	14088	16303	16596	13992
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	727	861	1523	1588	1697	1773
Poland	135681	151883	154948	155525	178168	199537
Portugal	3548	3513	3887	4215	4213	4872
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	12583	12183	11423	11186	11405	11509
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	4667	4660
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	73600	72700	73800	78400	86800	90600
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Suspended sentence (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FS95	T45FS96	T45FS97	T45FS98	T45FS99	T45FS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1088	1382	1540	1599	1260	1430
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	35724	37020	37190	33059	38188	35617
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	3394	3252	3097	2851	2588	2720
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	8612	7152	8617	10465	10110	7943
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	658	827	972	988	1033	1060
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	530	519	384	538	490	456
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	219	299
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	400	500	600	500	500	500
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Probation

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FP95	T45FP96	T45FP97	T45FP98	T45FP99	T45FP00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	1116	1306	1069	728	829	542
Belgium	2863	3494	3420	4384	2961	2997
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	22	28	27	45	29	23
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	192	1262	1276
Finland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	73	34	341	312	352	350
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	7342	6612	6254	6534	6657	6435
Switzerland	-3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	48300	49100	51500	55500	55900	53700
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	5360	5585	6033	5897	-2

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Parole or conditional release (with supervision)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FC95	T45FC96	T45FC97	T45FC98	T45FC99	T45FC00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	395	495	574	503	401	429
Belgium	1723	1734	2478	2394	1671	2375
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	2442	2725	3328	3126	3299	3989
Denmark	1840	1626	1620	1541	1588	1568
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	131	49
Finland	2141	2007	1996	2143	2182	2207
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	2735	4038	3020	3190	3199	3465
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	862	1074	1202	1195	1288	1434
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	1555	1349	1839	1752	1921	1871
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	5394	5329	4979	5152	5381	5232
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	1818	1876
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	37200	40300	43000	46100	47400	44100
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	237	219	239	297	349	434

p. 60 – Table 4.3.2 – Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T45FT95	T45FT96	T45FT97	T45FT98	T45FT99	T45FT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	2599	3183	3183	2830	2490	2401
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Cyprus	22	28	27	45	29	23
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	192	1393	1325
Finland	5535	5259	5093	4994	4770	4927
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	43454	46368	48603	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	11863	13621	14086	15687	12938	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	11347	11190	11637	13655	13309	11408
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	1520	1901	2174	2183	2321	2494
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	2158	1902	2564	2602	2763	2677
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	12736	11941	11233	11686	12038	11667
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	2037	2175
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	85800	89900	95100	102200	103900	98200
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	5579	5824	6330	6246	-2

p. 61 – Source of the data in Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	
	ST4500
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Annual Government Report on Security VBSA (Verein für Bewährungshilfe und Soziale Arbeit) Annual Report
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d' évaluation du Service de travail social du Ministère de la justice, pour les années 1995 à 1998. • Rapport d'activité du Service des Maisons de Justice du Ministère de la Justice pour les années 1999 et 2000 (en cours de parution).
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance.
Cyprus	Annual Reports of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, Republic of Cyprus, years 1995 - 2000.
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended sentence - Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published • Conditional release - The yearbook of Prison Service. Prison Service of The Czech Republic. Administrative Department. Published.
Denmark	'Kriminalforsorgens Statistik 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000', Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen (Prison and Probation Service).
Estonia	Ministry of Justice - Probation statistics (www.just.ee).
Finland	Prison administration.
France	Données au 31.12. de l'année n-1 attribuée au 1.01. de l'année n (la colonne 1995 indique le chiffre du 31.12.1994).
Georgia	-2
Germany	Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.), Rechtspflege, Fachserie 10, Reihe 5, Bewährungshilfe 1992 bis 1996 und 1997, Wiesbaden 1999 - 2000.
Greece	-2
Hungary	National Prison Administration.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999 Istat statistics: table 11.8 • 1998 Istat statistics: table 12.8 • 1997 Istat statistics: table 11.8 • 1996 Istat statistics: table 12.8 • 1995 Istat statistics: table 12.7
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Source: Ministry of Justice – Prison Department.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Manual reports up till 1999. From 2000 all reports are IT-generated (system name: KOMPIS/ KIF).
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.

Portugal	-2
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Data is not available because law and order not know this form of penalty in Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Home Office collected data from each of the 54 probation areas in England and Wales: Probation Statistics England and Wales 1999, published January 2000.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Source: Scottish Executive “Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics, 2000” Parole Board for Scotland.

p. 61 – Comments on Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2																						
CT4500																						
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Albanian Penal Code, the court can apply different alternatives to punishment. Except from, parole or conditional release, other measures are not applied in practice. They exist only in the law. • Regarding the parole or conditional release, data is not available. 																					
Armenia	No statistics is available for Flow.																					
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision (connected with suspended sentence) in any case is accomplished by probation officers. • "Probation" (not based on sentence) includes: voluntary probation; "provisional" probation before conviction, suggested by the examining magistrate; supervision by probation officer accepted as prerequisite for diversion according to drug law, juvenile court law and penal procedure law (after 1999). • "Total" figures include all the Austrian provinces; with regard to Styria (where the VBSA has taken over issues of supervision and care related to the correctional services in 1999) figures on suspended sentence, probation and conditional release before 1999 are only based on estimates. • Figures for 1995/96 differ from those reported for ESCS 1999 as data on Styria was not included in the old questionnaire. 																					
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les données de stock sont des données au <u>31 décembre</u>, les données au 1er septembre n'étant pas disponibles. • Les données relatives à la <u>probation</u> concernent la suspension probatoire et le sursis probatoire qui peut suivre (sursis partiel) ou non (sursis total) une peine de prison effective. La catégorie sursis avec surveillance n'a donc pas été considérée. • Les données relatives à la <u>liberté sur parole ou liberté conditionnelle avec surveillance</u> comprennent les guidances dans le cadre de la libération conditionnelle mais aussi de la mise en liberté provisoire (après condamnation), de la libération à l'essai des délinquants « anormaux » (loi de défense sociale), de la tutelle à l'essai (service des grâces) (ainsi que très marginalement de la suspension de la mise à la disposition du gouvernement - vagabonds mendiants et souteneurs ou récidivistes et malfaiteurs habituels – ou d'une décision de l'Office des étrangers). 																					
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2																					
Bulgaria	-2																					
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A means that the concept does not exist in Croatian legal system (Probation). • Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance does not have required data. The Ministry does not collect such data. 																					
Cyprus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cyprus, probation is undertaken only in cases of suspended sentence (with supervision). • Table: Probation cases in detail <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Probation cases in detail</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1996</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juveniles (16 years and under)</td> <td>26</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>28</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults</td> <td>35</td> <td>33</td> <td>35</td> <td>62</td> <td>49</td> <td>41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Probation cases in detail	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Juveniles (16 years and under)	26	24	25	25	28	23	Adults	35	33	35	62	49	41
Probation cases in detail	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000																
Juveniles (16 years and under)	26	24	25	25	28	23																
Adults	35	33	35	62	49	41																
Czech Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The STOCK figures are not available. • <u>Suspended sentence figures are both with supervision and without it as the Sourcebook does not distinguish those two issues.</u> • The number of persons under probation supervision is not available as the 																					

	<p>Sourcebook does not know such category.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The figures of conditional release show both the release with and without supervision.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Correctional service (supervision) was introduced in 1998; therefore data for 1998 include period 1 May – 31 December 1998.
Finland	<p>Table 4.3.1 and 4.3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspended sentence (with supervision) • Parole or conditional release (with supervision) • Probation (does not exist)
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champ : métropole et départements d'outre-mer. • Le total du tableau 4.3.1 comprend l'ensemble des condamnés correspondant à la définition 4.4 des explications de la partie 4. Il inclut en particulier les condamnés au « travail d'intérêt général » qui exécutent leur peine sous la responsabilité et avec le suivi des services pénitentiaires d'insertion et de probation (S.P.I.P.) et dont le nombre figure au tableau 4.4.1. Si on souhaite avoir comme total la somme des lignes du tableau 4.3.1, il suffit de faire l'addition. • L'unité de compte est la mesure (ou sanction devant être exécutée en milieu ouvert). Une personne peut être l'objet de plusieurs mesures. Si l'on veut distinguer les types de mesures prises en charge, c'est ainsi qu'il faut procéder. Le nombre de personnes prises en charge par les services de milieu ouvert est connu mais il comprend aussi des personnes qui ne sont pas condamnées (contrôle judiciaire), soit au 1^{er} janvier 1995 : 102254, 1996 : 105222, 1997 : 117061, 1998 : 122959, 1999 : 131367, 2000 : 135020
Georgia	-2
Germany	<p>Table 4.3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOCK: at December 31st (!) • Data refers to the former West Germany only; data for East Berlin are included. • No data available for Hamburg. For information on the relevant population numbers see the table at the end of this questionnaire. • No data available for 1998 - 2000. • Stock data refer to December 31st of the respective year. • Flow data refer to cases in which the supervision ended in the respective year. • With regard to flow data, it is impossible to differentiate between suspended sentences and conditional releases. „Total“ figures include all the given categories. • Probation: All cases in which a juvenile court made use of section 27 Act on Juvenile Courts are counted.
Greece	Not available – only for minors for the present time.
Hungary	4.3.2 Table. Data not available.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Data not available.
Italy	Data refers to 31 st December of each year (I dati rilevati sono calcolati fino al 31 dicembre di ogni anno).
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Table 4.3.1 given numbers are at the end of the year – e.g. the data for 2000 show number on the 1st of January of 2001. Available numbers on the 1st of September are provided in the brackets. • Suspended sentence (with supervision) refers to suspension under certain conditions after conviction (Art. 47¹ of Penal Code) – see Comments on Table 3.2.1 • Conditional release (with supervision) refers to early conditional release from the imprisonment institution under certain conditions (Art. 54²).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Flow period embrace period from the 1st of January until the next years' 1st of January. • Probation is not yet applied in Lithuania, but the new Penal Code of Lithuania that will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003, introduces it.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Persons who receive a suspended sentence, put on probation, parole (not applicable) do not remain under the responsibility of the Correctional Facility.
Moldova	Ne s'appliquent pas.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock at 1. Sept. not known prior to 2000. Figures for 1995-1999 are averages of 4 quarterly reports. • Probation: : Concept not found in Norway. • Two other forms of supervision exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Security sentence which normally is served initially in prison followed by a period of supervision, with the possibility of recall. (May also be served entirely in the community). Stock 1. Sept. 2000: 127 Flow 2000: 36 b) Waiver of prosecution. The prosecuting authority may elect not to prefer an indictment on condition that the offender accepts a period of supervision. Stock 1. Sept. 2000: 4 Flow 2000: 1
Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data in the tables are collected only as stock data at 31 December of each year. • Suspended sentence – with supervision by court probation officer. • Conditional release – with supervision by court probation officer. Conditional release is granted by sanctions enforcement court. • Supervision by court probation officer is mandatory as far as recidivists, young offenders, and those released from serving life sentence are concerned.
Portugal	Social Reinsertion Institute, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The probation system will be implemented in Romania until the end of this year, in accordance with the Emergency Ordinance no.92 from 2000. • The Romanian penal legislation does not regulate the suspended sentence and parole. • According to Romanian penal legislation, the conditional release does not involve the supervision of the released prisoners. • The number of the prisoners conditionally released was 26,556 in 1995; 27,694 in 1996; 26,939 in 1997; 23,646 in 1998; 29,819 in 1999 and 28,864 in 2000.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Data in Table 4.3.1 refer to 1 October not 1 September.
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le total du stock au tableau 4.3.1 considère les personnes officiellement astreintes au patronage. • La probation n'existe pas en Suisse.
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data are figures on 31 December of the preceding year. • Each person is counted only once in the total even if they were subject to

	<p>several types of supervision at the year-end.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combination orders, introduced in October 1992 are partly Probation Orders and partly Community Service Orders. These are included in 'Other Non-Custodial Sentences'.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to financial years (i.e. 1999 = 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000). • Stock data (table 4.3.1) are not available. • Table 4.3.2: Suspended sentence = not applicable • Probation figures prior to 1996-97 are not available. Probation data for 2000-01 are expected to be available by end November 2001. • Parole figures include those released on parole or life licence but exclude prisoners released on licence (not parole) at two thirds point of sentence who are also subject to supervision (source: Parole Board Scotland).

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – As an independent non-custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46SI95	T46SI96	T46SI97	T46SI98	T46SI99	T46SI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	696	952	1066	1208	1287	1194
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	270	586	999	1569	1567	2884
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	331	340	335	336	347	329
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	15	17	29	35	28	64
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	36900	34700	32500	33600	38100	42600
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46SS95	T46SS96	T46SS97	T46SS98	T46SS99	T46SS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	69	89	86	107	80	113
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46SU95	T46SU96	T46SU97	T46SU98	T46SU99	T46SU00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	39	71	145	273	295	298
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.1 – Community service: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T46ST95	T46ST96	T46ST97	T46ST98	T46ST99	T46ST00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	450	542	575	695	83	2124
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	696	952	1066	1208	1287	1194
France	18928	20903	22812	23763	23952	24962
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	309	657	1144	1842	1862	3182
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	331	340	335	336	347	329
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	84	106	115	142	109	177
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	36900	34700	32500	33600	38100	45600
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – As an independent non-custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FI95	T47FI96	T47FI97	T47FI98	T47FI99	T47FI00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	624
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	2706	3383	3689	4054	3851	3642
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	857	1269	1696	1854	2480	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	13126	15589	16066	16372	17920	18103
Norway	782	732	674	639	604	589
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	19	31	40	52	47	96
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	49200	46500	47900	50300	51300	52200
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	7462	7162	6944	6281	-2

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FS95	T47FS96	T47FS97	T47FS98	T47FS99	T47FS00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	323	377	882	1235	1512	2289
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	7092	10448	10756	13027	15291	14502
Portugal	54	93	132	118	124	179
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	672	690	636	680	1011	1418
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FU95	T47FU96	T47FU97	T47FU98	T47FU99	T47FU00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3
Switzerland	847	933	1958	2490	2935	3138
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3

p. 62 – Table 4.4.2 – Community service: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T47FT95	T47FT96	T47FT97	T47FT98	T47FT99	T47FT00
Albania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	624
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	0	0	1
Cyprus	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Czech Republic	-2	-2	1598	1776	3214	7084
Denmark	516	606	679	767	970	2348
Estonia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Finland	2706	3383	3689	4054	3851	3642
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Hungary	857	1269	1696	1854	2480	2885
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	782	732	674	639	604	589
Poland	7092	10448	10756	13027	15291	14502
Portugal	73	124	172	170	171	275
Romania	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Russia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	672	690	636	680	1011	1418
Switzerland	847	933	1958	2490	2935	3138
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	49200	46500	47900	50300	51300	52200
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	7462	7162	6944	6281	-2

p. 63 – Source of the data in Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2	
	ST4700
Albania	General Directory of the Prisons Ministry of Justice, Tirana, Albania
Armenia	Ministry of Justice.
Austria	Government Report on Security
Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapports d'évaluation du Service de travail social du Ministère de la justice, pour les années 1995 à 1998 • Rapport d'activité du Service des Maisons de Justice du Ministère de la Justice pour les années 1999 et 2000 (en cours de parution)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	Statistical Sourcebook of Criminality. Ministry of Justice. Published.
Denmark	'Kriminalforsorgens statistik 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000', Direktoratet for Kriminalforsorgen (Prison and Probation Service)
Estonia	-2
Finland	Prison administration.
France	Ministère de la Justice, direction de l'Administration pénitentiaire, Annuaire statistique de la Justice.
Georgia	-2
Germany	-2
Greece	-2
Hungary	Ministry of Justice.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	-2
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	-2
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	-2
Moldova	-2
Netherlands	Ministry of Justice (WODC) and Central Bureau of Statistics. Not published.
Norway	Manual reports up till 1999. From 2000 all reports are IT-generated (system name: KOMPIS/ KIF).
Poland	Ministry of Justice, Department of Statistics.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.3.1 Persons under the supervision or care of an agent of the correctional services - STOCK :These data concern only the number of measures including supervision or care and not the number of persons under these measures. Although, the same person, not usually, has more than one measure including supervision or care. • STOCK at 1 September: The data available reports to December 31st.
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Data is not available because law and order not know this form of penalty in

	Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Research, Development & Statistics Department, Home Office.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Source: Scottish Executive "Criminal Justice Social Work Statistics, 2000".

p. 63 – Comments on Tables 4.4.1 and 4.4.2	
	CT4700
Albania	The Albanian Penal Code provides sentence suspending and can obliged the persons to work in community for the general interest of the public. Also, the code provides for educational measures for convicts. Unfortunately, these measures are not applied in practice.
Armenia	No statistics is available for Flow.
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1999 no official data available, "Gemeinnützige Leistung" (community service order) being of rather limited significance, restricted to juvenile criminal law. From 2000 on, due to the diversion package, significance can be supposed to increase. • Figure relates to "offers" from the side of prosecutors and magistrates, but not to accomplished community service.
Belgium	Le travail d'intérêt général existe dans le cadre de différentes procédures : comme modalité du sursis ou de la suspension probatoire, comme modalité de la médiation pénale (au stade des poursuites) , modalité de l'alternative à la détention préventive (marginal) , et enfin dans le cadre d'une procédure en vue d'un recours en grâce (ante-pénitentiaire). Les chiffres ici reproduits ne concernent que le travail d'intérêt général dans le cadre d'un sursis ou d'une suspension probatoire (éventuellement cumulé à d'autres conditions probatoires). La mesure identifiée sous le vocable « travail d'intérêt général » peut consister soit en un travail (le plus fréquent), soit en une formation.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A means that the concept does not exist in Croatian legal system. • Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance does not have required data. The Ministry does not collect such data.
Cyprus	Community Service is not yet implemented in Cyprus.
Czech Republic	* - Information required are not monitored.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	Community service as an option of sanction is not foreseen in the criminal legislation in force.
Finland	-2
France	Les trois modalités de « travail d'intérêt général » existent en France, mais les statistiques publiées des services d'exécution ne donnent pas la ventilation des condamnés suivis.
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	Not available.
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 4.4.1 Community service order as part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction – not applicable. Community service is a principal punishment. Only supplementary punishments may be inflicted with an other principal punishment (if the other legal conditions of their application exist). If the convict does not voluntarily satisfy his work obligation, this punishment shall be substituted with imprisonment.. The figures in the last row of the table include the number of the such way substituted community services. They are served in prison and counted as community services. • Table 4.4.2 Community service: FLOW (commencements during the year) – not available. The figures in this row include the number of the court decisions implementing community service orders. As a rule, they are in a short time executed, so their number are practically the same as of the flow's.
Iceland	-2

Ireland	Data not available.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community service is not included in Lithuanian criminal sanctions system as an independent sanction. Community service can only be a part of some sanctions or measures, e.g. when a convicted person is avoiding to pay a fine, this fine may be changed by court to community service for up to 1000 hours (Art. 32 of Penal Code); when a persons' punishment is suspended under certain conditions after conviction, one of the courts given obligations may also be community service for up to 1000 hours (Art. 47¹), etc. The statistical data for these types of community service is not available. • The new Penal Code of Lithuania that will come to force on the 1st of January in 2003 introduces community service as a separate sanction.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Not applicable.
Moldova	Ne s'appliquent pas.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock at 1. Sept. not known prior to 2000. Figures for 1995-1999 are averages of 4 quarterly reports. • Stock and Flow - As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction or As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction: Concept not found in Norway.
Poland	-2
Portugal	Social Reinsertion Institute, Ministry of Justice.
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community service is provided in Romanian Penal Code only as a modality of execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction. • The General Directorate of Penitentiaries does not have attributions regarding the situation of the alternative measures to imprisonment.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	No remarks.
Switzerland	Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, changement du mode d'établissement du nombre de tiges, à savoir année de référence est maintenant l'année de fin du TIG (ceci pour 1995 et années suivantes).
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	Figures at 31 December previous year.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data relate to financial years (i.e. 1999 = 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000) and include Probation Orders with a Requirement of Unpaid Work. • Stock data (table 4.4.1) are not available. • Table 4.4.2: Rows 2 & 3 = not applicable. • Community Service figures prior to 1996-97 are not available. Community Service data for 2000-01 are expected to be available by end November 2001.

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – As an independent sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SI95	T48SI96	T48SI97	T48SI98	T48SI99	T48SI00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	3	59	53

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SS95	T48SS96	T48SS97	T48SS98	T48SS99	T48SS00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5	68	130	266	600	1119
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SU95	T48SU96	T48SU97	T48SU98	T48SU99	T48SU00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	0	25	30	20	47	120
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	49	49	362	381	340	218
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	2126	1897
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – In connection with parole or conditional release

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48SC95	T48SC96	T48SC97	T48SC98	T48SC99	T48SC00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	3	16	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.1 – Electronic monitoring: STOCK – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T48ST95	T48ST96	T48ST97	T48ST98	T48ST99	T48ST00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	3	16	9
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	49	49	362	381	340	218
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	5	68	130	266	2726	3016
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	3	59	53

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – As an independent sanction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FI95	T49FI96	T49FI97	T49FI98	T49FI99	T49FI00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	37	140	159

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FS95	T49FS96	T49FS97	T49FS98	T49FS99	T49FS00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18	230	583	1308	2450	4405
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – As part of the execution of an unsuspended custodial sanction						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FU95	T49FU96	T49FU97	T49FU98	T49FU99	T49FU00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	13	39	37
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	449	500	3809	3930	3529	2515
Switzerland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	15098	15745
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – In connection with parole or conditional release

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FC95	T49FC96	T49FC97	T49FC98	T49FC99	T49FC00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	329
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

p. 64 – Table 4.5.2 – Electronic monitoring: FLOW – Total

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	T49FT95	T49FT96	T49FT97	T49FT98	T49FT99	T49FT00
Albania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Armenia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Austria	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Belgium	-2	-2	-2	13	39	37
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Bulgaria	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Croatia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Cyprus	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Czech Republic	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Denmark	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Estonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Finland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
France	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Georgia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Germany	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Greece	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Hungary	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Iceland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Italy	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Latvia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Lithuania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Luxembourg	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Malta	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Moldova	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Netherlands	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Norway	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Poland	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Portugal	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Romania	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Russia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovakia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Slovenia	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
Spain	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Sweden	449	500	3809	3930	3529	2515
Switzerland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	329
TFYR of Macedonia	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Turkey	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Ukraine	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: England & Wales	18	230	583	1308	17548	20150
UK: Northern Ireland	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
UK: Scotland	-2	-2	-2	37	140	159

p. 65 – Source of the data in Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2	
	ST4900
Albania	-2
Armenia	-2
Austria	-2
Belgium	Ministère de la Justice – Direction générale des Etablissements pénitentiaires – Centre National de Surveillance électronique.
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Administration and Local Self-Governance.
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	-2
Romania	Ministry of Justice – General Directorate of Penitentiaries – Department of Detention Security and Penitentiary Regime.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	Data is not available because law and order not know this form of penalty in Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	The Question/Concept does not apply.
Spain	-2
Sweden	Official statistics published by the National Prison Authority
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la statistique (Dr. Daniel Fink)
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2

UK: England & Wales	Data supplied by Electronic Monitoring contractors.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Return to Scottish Executive Community Justice Services Division.

p. 65 – Comments on Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2	
	CT4900
Albania	These kinds of measures are not applied in Albania.
Armenia	-2
Austria	Electronic monitoring not in use in Austria
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	Electronic monitoring does not exist in Croatia.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	There is nothing like electronic monitoring measure in the Czech Republic.
Denmark	-2
Estonia	-2
Finland	-2
France	Le bracelet électronique est encore en développement expérimental en France après le vote de la loi en permettant l'utilisation pour l'exécution de certaines peines privatives de liberté.
Georgia	-2
Germany	No data available.
Greece	Does not apply.
Hungary	The legal possibility for electronic monitoring is established by Section 65 of Act XV of 1999. In force as of 1 March 2000, so data are not available for these years.
Iceland	-2
Ireland	Data not available.
Italy	-2
Latvia	-2
Lithuania	Electronic monitoring is not used in Lithuania.
Luxembourg	-2
Malta	Not applicable.
Moldova	Il n'existe pas un tel type de peine.
Netherlands	-2
Norway	Electronic monitoring is not used in Norway.
Poland	-2
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STOCK at 1 September : The data available reports to December 31st. • STOCK and FLOW - As part of the execution of a non-custodial or suspended sanction - This sanction does not exist in Portuguese criminal system.
Romania	The electronic monitoring is not provided by Romanian legislation and it is not used in Romanian practice.
Russia	-2
Slovakia	-2
Slovenia	-2
Spain	-2
Sweden	Data in Table 4.5.1 refer to annual mean not to 1 January.

Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le bracelet électronique a débuté le 1er septembre 1999. <p><u>NOTE MFA:</u> <u>PLEASE CHECK Tables 4.5.1 and 4.5.2:</u> <u>LINE 3 OF THE FRENCH QUESTIONNAIRE COMBINES LINES 3 & 4 OF THE ENGLISH. PROVISIONALLY, WE PUT THE ANSWERS IN FRENCH IN THE 4TH LINE (PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE).</u></p>
TFYR of Macedonia	-2
Turkey	-2
Ukraine	-2
UK: England & Wales	The categories in these tables do not correspond exactly to the use of Electronic Monitoring in England and Wales. The data has therefore been classified as either "non-custodial" or "post release" for these tables.
UK: Northern Ireland	-2
UK: Scotland	Electronic monitoring is defined as a restriction of liberty order that are a non custodial order of the court.

p. 66 – Comments on the Questionnaire	
	CQ00
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This survey is a very good method on the criminological research as well as for the policy makers. • Working to gather all the necessary information, we have noticed that despite of some improvements of the statistics, the situation is still not good. If we analyse the police statistics in Albania, more data can be found, but there are still a lot of problems of crime registration. Still, the data on the special groups such as aliens are not available. • Regarding the prosecutor’s statistics, more data can be founded. As the above statistics, this one cannot provide data on the crimes committed by the aliens. The data provided by the police and prosecutors are available online and all the public has access to them, but they are not completely. • The statistics provided by the Ministry of Justice have also some improvements, but its management pose problem. The information analyses is very simple and can not permit to make any crostabulation and other analyses. During the process of the collection of the data for this survey some mistakes have been founded. • Despite of these problems the data are useful not only to get to know the problems and to solve them, but to have the possibility to compare the situation within the country from year to year and with other countries. • Since 1995, Albania provides very poor data for different national and international organisations. In order to fulfil the entire request to this survey, Albania needs a real support in the field of the statistics. This support should be focused on the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. the programs f. the analysing methods g. training of the personnel h. Informatization of this department and other facilities for it. • In the other side, the responsible people on the departments of the statistics should have a clear idea about the importance of the statistics not only to know the situation, but also to undertake a good criminal policy.
Armenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data will be very useful in the Republic of Armenia especially for scientific investigations in criminology. It will allow to compare the situation of crime in Armenia and in the other states. Also these datum will show the efficiency of imposed sanctions and measures and will help us to improve the prevention of crime. • I think that it would be useful to collect data for such crimes as bribery, fraud, election-related crimes, computer related crimes, crimes in the sphere of economic activity, illegal Buying, Selling, Keeping, Transportation or Carrying Weapons.
Austria	-2
Belgium	-2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-2
Bulgaria	-2
Croatia	The data will be useful in our country especially because these data are not collected on regular bases and are not published anywhere.
Cyprus	-2
Czech Republic	-2
Denmark	-2
Estonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most useful is a possibility to compare different countries – but the Sourcebook as a statistical source is probably not used if data are needed about the home country (e.g, Estonia) only. In Estonia, statistics on criminal justice are easily available from primary sources (the Police Board, the Ministry of Justice, etc) on request. • The questionnaire would be easier to understand in some parts – especially for non-English speaking people. For example, it would be worth wile to give more simple explanations and definitions (like in the dictionaries of law or general English language dictionaries). <p>. Remark about question D on page 37 (Prosecution statistics)</p> <p>D. How is a person counted who is subject to two or more proceedings in one year?</p>

	- see Introduction (paragraph 4) Confusion in the question? Question is about persons, but answer should be about case(s) ??? I assumed that question was about persons.	
	As one case person	As two or more cases persons
	x	
Finland	-2	
France	-2	
Georgia	-2	
Germany	-2	
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES, to some extent i.e. in order to improve collection of statistics • It was impossible to provide prison data for 1 September 2001! • This questionnaire has already been improved, considerably! 	
Hungary	-2	
Iceland	-2	
Ireland	-2	
Italy	-2	
Latvia	-2	
Lithuania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collected statistical data of this survey will be very useful in Lithuania. The main benefits are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5) it may help to develop and implement Lithuanian criminal justice policy; 6) it will be useful for the improvement of Lithuanian criminal law and criminal justice; 7) it will be useful for the improvement of the criminological statistics collection and calculation methods in Lithuania; 8) it will be useful for the comparative criminological studies, thus providing valuable information for the preparation of crime control and prevention schemes in Lithuania. • The questionnaire is well prepared and this will surely bring important, useful and reliable results from the survey. The possible suggestion might be to think of more free and open questions on matters that are different in criminal law or criminal justice of the participating countries. It could be possible to make two types of questions. First type of questions could be with strict and "closed" questions for the data which definitions and collecting techniques are quite similar in all participating countries (e.g. number of intentional homicides, number of prison population, etc.). The other type could be more "open" thus letting to see more differences of the participating countries. These questions might be about sanctions and measures that are usually very different in various countries (suspension, conditional release, measures for the juveniles, etc.), about prosecution stages, etc. 	
Luxembourg	-2	
Malta	The data is similar to that supplied to the Council of Europe.	
Moldova	-2	
Netherlands	-2	
Norway	-2	
Poland	-2	
Portugal	-2	
Romania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We think that the data request in the questionnaire can be used for a comparative analysis of the penitentiary system if we shall have the information centralised at the European level. • The General Directorate of Penitentiaries will have a view the request data in order to harmonise the statistical situations used at the present with the European standards. 	
Russia	-2	
Slovakia	-2	
Slovenia	-2	
Spain	This kind of statistics could be use a main element in the design of the Security Policies and Development of Police Actuation Plans.	
Sweden	-2	
Switzerland	-2	

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